



# AMAZON FUND

ACTIVITY REPORT  
2015



## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Brazil is a privileged country for its natural characteristics. It has the largest tropical forest in the world and, consequently, a huge responsibility to ensure the maintenance and sustainable use of its resources. This responsibility falls on our country, but its consequences are reflected on the entire planet.

We assumed this commitment and, since 2004, with the installation of the Prevention and Control Plan of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), it was possible to reduce deforestation rates in almost 80%. However, the challenge is still of large proportions. It is necessary to differentiate and eliminate illegal deforestation, ensure compliance with the Forest Code, promote the creation and consolidation of the protected areas, regulate the allocation and occupation of public land, encourage the development of more sustainable economic activities, and promote the transition to a low-carbon economy.

With the good results and commitment that Brazil has shown in recent years, it has been possible to constitute one of the world's largest funds for forest management: the Amazon Fund. Since the beginning of its operation, in 2008, the Amazon Fund has been one of the most important tools to ensure and enhance the commitment of our country with the conservation and sustainable use of forests.

In 2015, essential and large-scale projects of the Federal Government were supported by the Fund, such as: the Amazônia SAR project, of CENSIPAM, which will enhance the capability of monitoring the deforestation in cloud-covered periods, in the order of R\$ 64 million; and the Projeto Integrado da Amazônia, of EMBRAPA, which will disseminate knowledge and technology related to the recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of the Amazon biome, in the order of R\$ 34 million. In addition, the Amazon Fund has been instrumental in supporting the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), for which over R\$ 220 million were destined to 10 different states.

The success of the Amazon Fund so far should be celebrated, but it is important to recognize that the challenges we have ahead of us will be even greater, thus requiring improvements and new initiatives to address them. Brazil presented an ambitious intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) at COP21, in Paris, with commitments ranging from the elimination of illegal deforestation to the recovery of forests and pastures, and intends to fulfill them in an exemplary manner, showing that it is possible to reconcile economic development and environmental conservation.

With this challenging, but also optimistic, scenario, the Ministry of Environment reinforces its commitment with the Amazon Fund. This instrument will continue to fulfill its role of supporting the consolidation and improvement of public policies, with emphasis on preventing, monitoring, and combating deforestation, and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests in Brazil and other parts of the world.

May 2016

José Sarney Filho

MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT





## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BNDES

The year of 2015 was remarkable concerning the political efforts made with the goal of limiting climate change worldwide. Through the Paris Agreement, 195 countries concluded a historic pact to curb global warming. Brazil stood out for assuming absolute goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reinforcing its commitment to promote a low-carbon economy.

With this goal, the Ministry of Environment and BNDES are partners in important initiatives. In addition to the Amazon Fund, which is being consolidated as one of the leading global instruments for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), the Ministry and BNDES are managers of the National Fund on Climate Change, having also worked together in the planning and selection of projects for reforestation with native species in degraded areas of the Atlantic Forest biome.

The Amazon Fund ends 2015 with a total of R\$ 1.2 billion intended to support eighty projects, contributing to the conservation of the forest and Amazon's environmental sustainability. Throughout the year, 11 new projects were approved, with an emphasis on supporting indigenous peoples, besides structuring chains of sociobiodiversity products and structural actions of federal agencies.

It is also important to note that five more projects were finished in 2015, totaling the milestone of ten completed projects supported by the Amazon Fund. In this report, you will find a summary assessment of the impacts of the projects completed in 2015, as well as information about the activities of the ongoing projects.

Over the past seven years of operation, the fund has shown that it is possible to:

- (i) build a portfolio of projects that includes a wide range of activities and institutions with strategic action in the Amazon region;
- (ii) ensure a robust and transparent process of selection of projects that focus on traditional and indigenous populations;
- (iii) prioritize support of actions that face deforestation vectors; and
- (iv) develop efficient mechanisms of distribution of resources for the communities and small institutions through partner organizations.

Thus, we congratulate everyone who contributed to the already achieved advances, which represent the manifestation of the ability of the Brazilian society and of the international community to find ways and build solutions that respond to the challenges of forest conservation and climate change. It is a path that requires permanent attention, so that the results achieved will remain, be broadened and benefit the Amazon, Brazil and the world.

May 2016

Luciano Coutinho  
PRESIDENT OF BNDES

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





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# INTRODUCTION



## Contextualization

Deemed the largest reserve of biological diversity in the world, the Amazon is also Brazil's largest biome, stretching across almost half the country (49.3%). The Amazon basin is equivalent to two fifths of South America. It has an area of approximately 7 million km<sup>2</sup>, which is home to the largest hydrographic network on the planet. Close to one fifth of the sweet water on the world's surface runs through this water system.

Some 60% of the Amazon basin is on Brazilian land, where the Amazon biome covers nine of the country's states – 100% of the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará and Roraima, some 98.8% of the state of Rondônia, 54% of the state of Mato Grosso, 34% of the state of Maranhão and 9% of the state of Tocantins, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).



CHART 1: AMAZON – SOME CONCEPTS

	Where it is	Area	What it is
Amazon basin	Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guiana, Bolivia and Brazil (the states of Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Pará and Amapá).	6.5 million km <sup>2</sup>	A collection of hydro resources that meet at the Amazon River, covering two fifths of South America and 5% of the land surface. It is the largest hydrographic network on the planet, through which runs close to one fifth of the world's sweet water. Of the total area, close to 3.8 million km <sup>2</sup> are in Brazil.
Amazon biome	The states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará and Roraima, as well as in parts of the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Maranhão and Tocantins.	4.2 million km <sup>2</sup>	A group of regions that have similar climate, forest vegetation, fauna, as well as ecological processes and dynamics.
Legal Amazon	The state of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Roraima, Rondônia, Tocantins and a part of the state of Maranhão.	5.2 million km <sup>2</sup>	Area instituted by the Brazilian government bringing together the regions with identical economic, political and social problems. It includes nine Brazilian states within the Amazon basin, that is, those partially covered by the Amazon forest, as well as other biomes.

Source: BNDES.

FIGURE 1: THE LEGAL AMAZON (A MAP OF THE STATES COVERED BY THE AMAZON BIOME)



## The Amazon Fund's objectives

The Amazon Fund aims to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation. It is a tool for raising funds in the form of voluntary donations to be used in non-reimbursable investments into efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation and to promote conservation and the sustainable use of the forest in the Amazon biome.

Management of the the Amazon Fund was assigned to the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), which is responsible for raising and applying funds, for accompanying and monitoring the projects receiving support. Besides this, the Bank must also account for and publicize results in a continuous and transparent fashion, in addition to running the executive secretaria of the of Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund (COFA).

To achieve these objectives, the Amazon Fund is able to provide support to projects in the following areas, specified in Decree N°. 6,527, of August 1, 2008:

- I. management of public forests and protected areas;
- II. environmental control, monitoring and inspection;
- III. management of sustainable forestry;
- IV. economic activities developed through sustainable use of the forest;
- V. ecological and economic zoning, land-use 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 in support to develop systems to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and in tropical forests in other countries.

The initiatives that can request support from the Amazon Fund must be in accordance with the Sustainable Amazon Plan (PAS), the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), COFA guidelines and criteria, as well as the BNDES' operational policies.

## Recent progress

In 2015, the Amazon Fund organized a series of events, aimed at publicizing its results. Since it was created, the fund has raised foreign interest for being a mechanism for international cooperations in the environmental area, which controls the transfer of financial resources as payment for large-scale results. Brazil's leading role in climate talks, coupled with the country's success in reducing deforestation in the Amazon forest, has raised the bar to continue seeking better results.

Giving more visibility to what is being done is a way to acknowledge the donators' efforts and pioneering spirit in building this partnership, besides meeting the essential requirements of transparency and governance. Furthermore, it helps consolidate REDD+ as a mechanism for climate financing with the potential to continuously increase forest conservation and improve the standards of living for the people.

Aimed at making a connection between what is discussed at large worldwide meetings and the reality of the challenges facing those that work directly with the communities in the region, the Amazon Fund held the seminar "Amazon Fund: from results-based payment to the experiences on the ground" during the Global Landscape Forum, the main forum on forests within the scope of climate conferences. The topics proposed included: (i) including local communities in planning and implementing projects; (ii) coordinating efforts throughout the territory, whether that is on rural settlements, indigenous land (TI) or in protected areas; and (iii) monitoring results.<sup>1</sup>

The event included the participation of the head of the department responsible for managing the Amazon Fund at the BNDES, Ms. Juliana Santiago; specialists working at organization that are beneficiaries of the Amazon Fund – Ms. Adriana Ramos, from the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA), Mr. Osvaldo Stella, from the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), and Mr. Virgílio Vianna, from the Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS); as well as researcher Ms. Amy Duchelle, from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).

<sup>1</sup> To watch the making-of footage of the event, visit: <<http://www.landscapes.org/amazon-fund-worlds-biggest-conservation-experiment/>>.



The seminar raised much public interest, which resulted in the Amazon Fund's participation at the closing ceremony of the Global Landscape Forum.

Another highlight on the 2015 international agenda was Amazon Day, held in October in London. The event was organized by the BNDES in partnership with the Ministries of the Environment and Foreign Affairs. The seminar aimed at presenting some of Brazil's main environmental initiatives, including the Amazon Fund and the programme known as the Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA). Representatives from both Brazil and the United Kingdom were present, as well as important international players, such as representatives from the German and Norwegian governments, and from the financial and nonprofit sectors. The opening ceremony included Ministers Isabella Teixeira and Joaquim Levy, as well as the president of the BNDES, Mr. Luciano Coutinho, which reveals the central role that sustainable development in the Amazon region plays on national and international agendas.

In Brazil, there were also some important events, such as the visit of Germany's chancellor, Ms. Angela Merkel, in August 2015, which resulted in a joint-declaration from both countries on the climate issue, in which Germany acknowledged the results of the Amazon Fund in reducing deforestation and pledged new contributions to the fund to the tune of 100 million.

During the visit of two delegations from Norway, one headed by that country's Minister of the Climate and the Environment, Ms. Tine Sundtoft, two seminars were also held in 2015 at the BNDES' office to discuss the challenges in the Amazon region and to present some of the projects receiving support from the fund to the donors.

Furthermore, on the eve of the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parts (COP21) in Paris, Norway, together with Germany and the United Kingdom, announced efforts to strengthen financial support for national REDD+ initiatives, prioritizing payment for results. On this same occasion, Norway pledged a further US\$ 600 million to the Amazon Fund, stretching beyond the US\$ 1 billion already transferred to the fund.

Publicity on the Amazon Fund's activities also includes a new film,<sup>2</sup> which presents five projects receiving support that represent important areas for the fund: implementing the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); improving environmental monitoring systems via satellite; strengthening territorial and environmental management on indigenous land (TI); and providing support to develop sustainable production activities on rural settlements, extraction reserves and in traditional communities.

Within the scope of the support for projects, the Amazon Fund ended the year approving 11 new projects, setting the number of projects in the portfolio at 80. In financial terms, resources allocated to these projects total R\$ 1,234,884,855.33. Of this amount, some 42% has been disbursed.

As established by COFA, in the 2015-2016 period, the fund provided support to projects through two modalities, which include: structuring projects and public calls-for-submission held by the BNDES or partners. Up to this moment, the Amazon Fund has held two calls-for-submission: the first was earmarked to provide support to sustainable production projects, while the second was aimed at implementing territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA) on indigenous land (TI).

In 2015, the last three projects submitted through the public call-for-submission for Sustainable Production

<sup>2</sup> To watch the film, visit: <[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvPXgTW1ubY&list=PL8J9LMzlw\\_Epgu5UmCOpbGmm53hLoclrX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvPXgTW1ubY&list=PL8J9LMzlw_Epgu5UmCOpbGmm53hLoclrX)>.



Projects were approved, with a global amount of R\$ 65 million divvied up between 13 projects which, due to their collective nature, benefit a further 95 partner organizations. Also approved this year were the first three projects of the call-for-submission for Projects aimed at Providing Support for Territorial and Environmental Management Plan on Indigenous Land, as well as the first project offering support directly to an indigenous association, in favor of the Association for the Ashaninka Tribe of the Amônia River – Apiwtxa, of the Ashaninka people, in the state of Acre. With this, the total amount of the financial collaboration aimed at support efforts for indigenous people surpassed the amount of R\$ 116 million.

It also is worth mentioning the emblematic projects approved to monitor and control deforestation in the Amazon region. The first, presented by the Operational and Management Center for the Amazon Protection System (CENSIPAM), which is linked to the Ministry of Defense, will implement a system to detect deforestation in the Amazon using orbital radar images, to complement the DETER system of the National Institute for Special Research (INPE). The sensor on the Synthetic Opening Radar (SAR) captures satellite images in the daytime or evenings, even when there are clouds, fog and smoke.

Another projects aims at structuring the Environmental Operations Company of the National Public Security Force to at primarily provide aid to the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural resources (IBAMA) in its inspection efforts in the Amazon. The two agencies have been conducting joint operations to prevent and repress environmental crimes and infractions since 2012.

In efforts to strengthen environmental management at municipalities and environmental agencies in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia, a project run by the Amazon Institute for People and the Environment (IMAZON) was approved and will provide support to priority municipalities to combat deforestation while training civil servants on how to use geo-technology, forest management and participative mapping.

Concerning scientific and technological development, a project was approved to provide support to the Brazilian Farming and Cattle-raising

Research Company (EMBRAPA) to produce and disseminate know-how and technology aimed at the recovery, conservation and the sustainable use of the Amazon biome.

## Challenges and perspectives

Notwithstanding the ongoing progress in the efforts made by the Amazon Fund, new challenges continue to arise and the fund has become more and more an effective instrument for transforming and sustainably developing the Amazon. Its main line of efforts is to combat deforestation and to foster sustainable development in the region.

The CAR and other instruments established in the new Forest Code (Law N°. 12.651, of May, 25, 2012), such as environmental regularization plans (PRA), are structural guidances for environmental regularization in the country's rural area and constitute the basis of information that can bring about changes in other agendas, such as land-title regularization, land-use planning and ecological recovery. The Amazon Fund will continue to provide support for this policy, while developing its potential to the maximum for positive impacts on the economy, on environmental conservation in the region, as well as on monitoring and controlling deforestation on other Brazilian biomes.



Another challenge is to capitalize on the growing engagement of the private sector in eliminating deforestation from their supply chains, as well as fostering partnerships that generate direct benefits for traditional communities, settlements and family farmers. An integrated approach to several activities developed on the territory is a complex task, but necessary to achieve environmental, social and economic results together.

The Amazon Fund will also be an instrument to reach the targets Brazil set in 2015 during the COP21. Besides implementing the Forest Code and the direct measures to combat illegal deforestation, Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) establishes across-the-board recovery and reforestation, as well as fostering sustainable forest management, which are both areas for efforts defined in the decree which establishes the Amazon Fund.

Another highlight in 2015 was the creation of the Brazil's National Strategy for REDD+ (ENREDD+),<sup>3</sup> which will be implemented by the National REDD+ Committee (CONAREDD+),<sup>4</sup> which reinforces the country's climate and forest policy, while paving the way for formal acknowledgment and payment for results in the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in addition to coordinating several initiatives.

The Amazon Fund falls under the guidance of the Ministry of the Environment and COFA to increase operations that are more and more focused on structuring projects in the region, without discarding support for projects that foster direct benefits for priority populations, traditional communities, settlements and family farmers. It also has the active participation of Brazil's society as a whole in proposing and discerning the paths to be taken.

## Data on deforestation in the Legal Amazon

Preliminary data from INPE show that deforestation in the Amazon from August 1, 2014, to July 31, 2015 (the 2015 forest year) reached 5,831 km<sup>2</sup>.

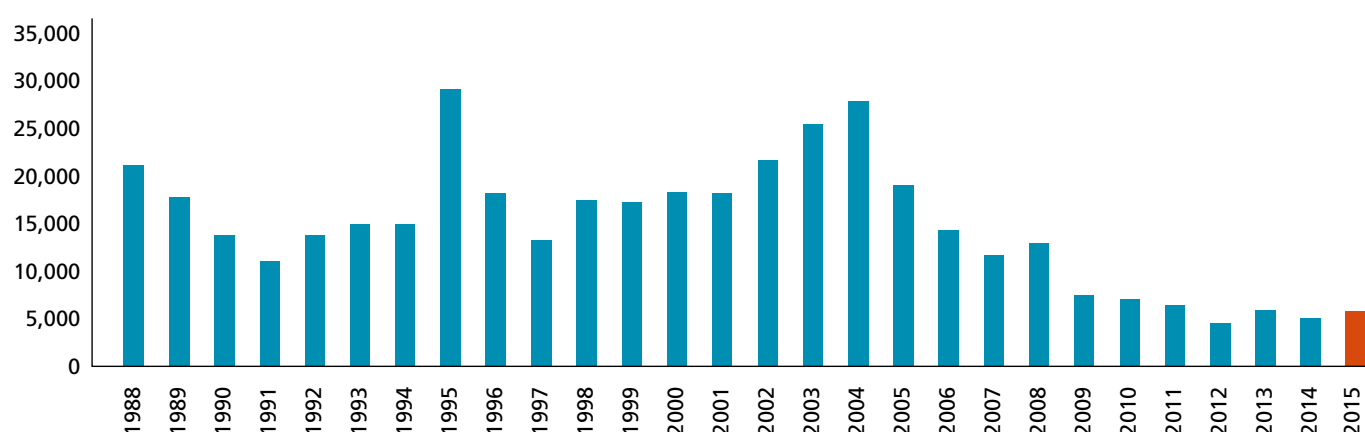
As can be seen in Graph 1, as of 2004, when the federal government instituted PPCDAM, the annual deforestation rates in the Amazon fell drastically. Over the last three years, these rates leveled off around 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>/year.



<sup>3</sup> MMA Order N°. 370, of December 2, 2015: <<http://redd.mma.gov.br/index.php/pt/enredd/documento-da-enredd>>.

<sup>4</sup> Decree N°. 8,576, of November 26, 2015: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2015-2018/2015/Decreto/D8576.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2015/Decreto/D8576.htm)>.

GRAPH 1: ANNUAL DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON, SHALLOW CUT (IN KM<sup>2</sup>)



Note: 2015 – preliminary data.

Source: PRODES/INPE.



TABLE 1: DEFORESTATION PER STATE

States	Deforestation 2014 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Deforestation 2015 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Deforestation variation 2014-2015 (%)
Acre	309	279	(10)
Amazonas	500	769	54
Amapá	31	13	(58)
Maranhão	257	217	(16)
Mato Grosso	1,075	1,508	40
Pará	1,887	1,881	0
Rondônia	684	963	41
Roraima	219	148	(32)
Tocantins	50	53	6
<b>Legal Amazon</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: PRODES/INPE.

Table 1 presents 2015's deforestation rates in the states that make up the Legal Amazon, compared to consolidated deforestation rates from the previous year.

There was an 819 km<sup>2</sup> (16%) increase in the deforested area in the Amazon in the 2015 forest year (still provisional data) in relation to 2014. This growth is mainly concentrated in three states (Mato Grosso, Rondônia and Amazonas), where the increase in the deforested area compared to 2014 (981 km<sup>2</sup>) is higher than the overall increase in the Amazon (819 km<sup>2</sup>). On the other hand, deforestation fell notably in four states (Roraima, Maranhão, Acre and Amapá).

The rate in 2015 (5,831 km<sup>2</sup>) is the third lowest ever. Despite the increase when compared to 2014, the federal government's strategy to combat deforestation has been successful. The drop in the annual deforestation rate in 2015 compared to 2004 is 79%. Aiming to make it possible for such results to become permanent, it is fundamental for the federal government, states governments, and civil society to maintain inspection efforts in regions in the Amazon where deforestation is higher; initiatives related to generating jobs and income by developing sustainable production activities using the forest; and land-use planning. The Amazon Fund is an important tool in providing support for these efforts.





# GOVERNANCE AND FUNDRAISING

## Governance of the Amazon Fund

The governance model for the Amazon Fund was set up to engage several stakeholders in the issue to help reach its targets.

The governance structure of the Amazon Fund comprises two formal committees, the Guidance Committee, which include representatives from the federal government, state governments in Brazil's Legal Amazon, civil society (NGOs, social movements, indigenous people, and the corporate sector) and the scientific community and the Technical Committee. It also involves established processes for independent auditing to verify the correct investment of donated resources, as is shown in Figure 2.

### TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Instituted by the MMA Order N°. 345, of October 22, 2008, the Technical Committee of the Amazon Fund (CTFA) is charged with the task of verifying the carbon emissions resulting from deforestation as calculated by the Ministry of the Environment. For such, it assesses the methodology used to calculate the deforested area and the quantity of

carbon per hectare used to calculate emissions.

The CTFA meets regularly once a year and comprises specialists renowned for their technical and scientific knowledge, appointed by the Ministry of the Environment after having consulted the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change. Members have a three-year mandate, which is renewable for an equal period once.

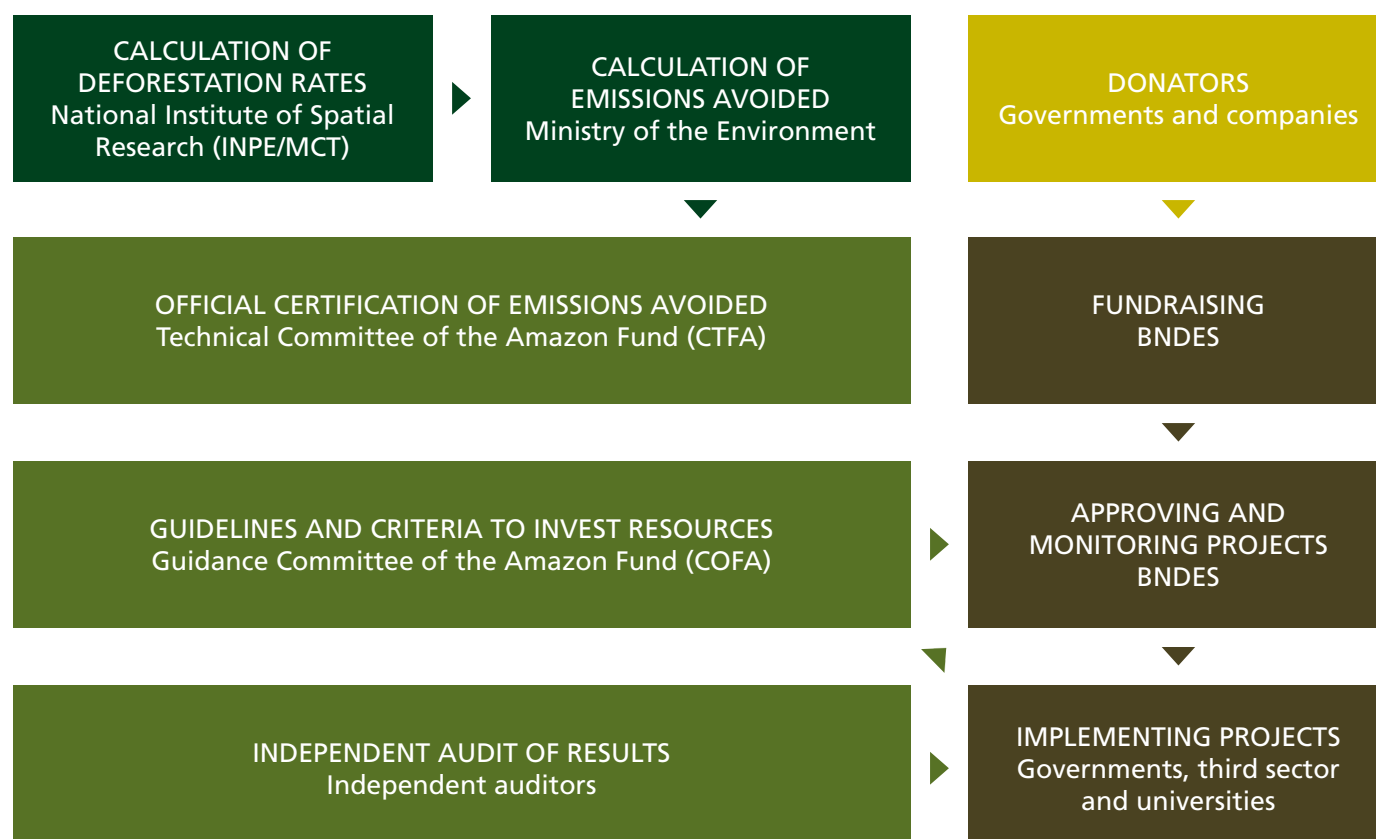
CTFA's participation is deemed of public interest and no remuneration is offered.

### Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Amazon Fund

On November 5, 2015, the eighth CTFA meeting was held, in which the estimated amount of reduced emissions was established related to the 2014 forest year. This corresponded to 558.8 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, and the Amazon Fund's fundraising limit for this period was US\$ 2,793,933,450.00.

Since the Amazon Fund was created, the CTFA has verified the amounts for reduced emissions, as shown in Table 2.

FIGURE 2: GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND



Source: BNDES.



TABLE 2: ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Meeting	Date	Reduction year	Estimated amount of reduced emissions (in million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> )
1 <sup>st</sup>	11.10.2008	2006	200.0
		2007	303.0
2 <sup>nd</sup>	12.1.2009	2008	245.7
3 <sup>rd</sup>	12.13.2010	2009	445.9
4 <sup>th</sup>	10.20.2011	2010	462.9
5 <sup>th</sup>	11.14.2012	2011	490.2
6 <sup>th</sup>	11.26.2013	2012	580.2
7 <sup>th</sup>	9.10.2014	2013	516.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	11.5.2015	2014	558.8

Source: BNDES.

## GUIDANCE COMMITTEE OF THE AMAZON FUND

The Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund (COFA) has the task of establishing the guidelines and criteria to invest resources, as well as approving information on such investments and the Report on the Amazon Fund's Activities.

Throughout 2015, the COFA met in three regular meetings, which are established in the Reference and Topics Records (RET), which, in turn, are approved by the members and published on the Amazon Fund's website. Besides topics suggested by committee members, in every meeting the BNDES presents an analysis covering the portfolio of projects.

### 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund

The first meeting in 2015 was held on June 25 at the BNDES' office in Rio de Janeiro, and it was opened by the executive-secretary of the Ministry of the Environment, Mr. Francisco Gaetani, and the managing director of the BNDES' Environmental Division, Mr. Henrique Paim.

The main decision made in the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting was to approve the new focus and the support modalities for the 2015-2016 period, which are part of the guidelines and criteria to invest the Amazon Fund's resources. The new focus and support modalities are covered later in this Report.

During the meeting, the Amazon Fund's Activity Report for 2014 was approved. In addition, the COFA recommended the BNDES to include a project that had initially been kept at the registration stage in the Public Call-for-Submission for Projects Supporting Territorial and

Environmental Management Plans on Indigenous Land in the group of projects chosen, upping the number of projects to nine in total.

### 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund

The second meeting in 2015 was held at the BNDES' office in Rio de Janeiro on August 28, and was opened by the executive-secretary of the Ministry of the Environment, Mr. Francisco Gaetani. The main decision made in this meeting was to instruct the BNDES to take measures concerning projects that were struggling with implementation, that is, to reach agreements with beneficiaries to either accelerate implementation or reduce the scope of the project.

There was also a presentation made at the meeting on the work being carried out by four temporary special committees (Hinterland [Cerrado], South-South Cooperation, Private Sector, and Municipalities), a round-up of the CAR efforts, reports on Brazil's preparations for the COP21 (Paris), submitting INDC Brazil, as well as the joint declaration on climate with China, the USA and Germany.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund

The last meeting held in 2015, also at the BNDES' offices in Rio de Janeiro, was on December 21. Reports were given on progress and suggestions from the four temporary special committees and



the COP21, as well as the announcement of the CONAREDD+ and the ENREDD+.

### FOCUS FOR AMAZON FUND SUPPORT IN THE 2015-2016 PERIOD

In 2013, the COFA defined the focus and the support modalities for the 2013-2014 period, which became part of the guidelines and criteria to invest the Amazon Fund's resources. In 2015, in the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COFA defined a new focus and new support modalities for the 2015-2016 period.

This document is in Annex 6 and has COFA's norm decisions concerning guiding criteria, the minimum conditions required for projects, and not only the modalities, but also the restrictions, the fairness criteria, and the limitations related to investing resources.

The focus for the current period emulates the structure established in the previous document – (i) support for sustainable production activities; (ii) environmental monitoring and control; and (iii) land-title regularization and land-use planning, as well as the across-the-board component focusing on technological and scientific development. Support for the second phase of projects previously approved by the Amazon Fund was excluded, save for those that fell within the focus rationale for the new period.

With regards to “monitoring and control”, changes were made to adapt the focus to the progress

made in implementing the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and the state programmes for environmental regularization, with aims to provide support to partners other than state governments.

Concerning “support for sustainable production activities”, some of the focus items from the previous period were grouped together to make it more simple, as well as renewing territorial priorities, given the importance attributed to this issue, in addition to the complex challenge of constructing a new economic model that can represent an alternative to deforestation.

With respect to support to implement the CAR on other Brazilian biomes, a reinforced priority was given to using resources for states with a minimum of 40% of their territory covered by the Shrubland (Caatinga), Hinterland (Cerrado) or Marshland (Pantanal) biomes, and it is now an obligation to offer a 10% financial counter-investment. In other cases outside the Amazon biome, financial counter-investments should be, at least 20% of the total amount of the project.

No change was made to support for projects that help create or improve monitoring systems for forest coverage in other tropical countries, such as the operational modalities for direct presentation of the structuring projects to the Amazon Fund and projects chosen through public calls-for-submission held directly by the BNDES or through other partner institutions.



CHART 2: FOCUS AND SUPPORT MODALITIES FOR THE 2015-2016 PERIOD

MONITORING AND CONTROL	
RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION (CAR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULARIZATION OF RURAL PROPERTY	<p>Promoting environmental regularization by providing support: (i) to small land-owners or temporary land-owners (bailees) with up to four government-established fiscal modules so as to enroll on the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); (ii) to integrate the state CAR systems into the Rural Environmental Registration System (SICAR) and to adapt complementary modules to analyze, monitor, and manage state environmental regularization programmes (PRA) and quotas of environmental reserves (CRA); (iii) to develop and implement the PRAs; (iv) to activities aimed at validating CAR enrollments; (v) to elaborate recovery projects for degraded and altered areas (PRADA) on small properties or family temporarily owned land (bailments); (vi) to activities aimed at validating PRADAs; and (vii) to structure and operationalize monitoring for environmental regularization of rural properties.</p> <p>Support to implement CAR and for environmental regularization of rural properties will be prioritized through operations with states, which can sign partnerships /contracts to make the necessary efforts, while respecting the applicable legislation. Still, it will be possible to provide support, through other partners, to CAR projects in areas not yet covered in projects the state has taken on board.</p>
FOREST FIRES	Providing support for efforts to prevent and combat forest degradation caused by fires that burned native vegetation. These efforts have been presented by environmental NGOs working within the Legal Amazon or by NGOs working in partnerships with government agencies, specifically in settlements, protected areas and on indigenous land.
MONITORING	Providing support to monitor deforestation, forest degradation and burn-offs in the Amazon biome.
SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PROJECTS	
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY	Structuring, strengthening and consolidating production chains for socio-biodiversity and sustainable family farming, including adding value to the extraction economy, timber and non-timber forest management, aquaculture and fishing systems, agro-ecological and agroforestry systems and community-based tourism, including technical assistance for sustainable production activities.
GREEN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES	Implementing the "Green Settlement Programme" (Programme for Prevention, Combatting and Alternatives to Illegal Deforestation in Settlements in the Amazon).
RECOVERING DEGRADED AND ALTERED AREAS	Providing support to recover degraded and altered areas on small properties or rural family temporarily-owned land (bailments), with up to four government-established fiscal modules, prioritizing PRADAs implementation.
LAND-TITLE REGULARIZATION AND LAND-USE PLANNING	
LAND-TITLE REGULARIZATION	Providing support for land-title regularization of publicly-owned land, prioritizing critical areas threatened by deforestation, and also efforts to digitalize the land-title and paperwork, as well as putting together or consolidating state land-title maps, in addition to installing computer systems at deed offices and state land agencies. This does not include support to pay indemnification for expropriation.
INDIGENOUS LAND	Providing support to design and implement environmental and territorial management plans on indigenous land, in accordance with the National Policy on Environmental and Territorial Management Plans on Indigenous Land (PNGATI).
PROTECTED AREAS	Providing support to create and consolidate protected areas.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	
NEW PRODUCTS FROM SOCIOBIODIVERSITY	Provide support for scientific and technological research focusing on socio-biodiversity production chains, as well as for developing new products using Amazon biodiversity – pharmaceuticals, phytopharmaceuticals, medicine, cosmetics and others of interest to the chemical and foodstuff industries.
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	Provide support for scientific and technological research focusing on timber and non-timber forest management, on recovering degraded areas, on integrating farming with livestock and forests (ILPF), on sustainable fishing and aquaculture, on conserving water resources and the soil.
SYSTEMS TO MONITOR AND CONTROL DEFORESTATION, FOREST DEGRADATION AND BURN-OFFS	Provide support to develop, implement and improve systems to monitor the use and coverage of land and control deforestation, forest degradation and burn-offs, so as to quantify deforestation aimed at helping public policy prevent and combat deforestation.
RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE	Providing support from the Amazon Fund for scientific and technological development will include support for the research infrastructure that is required.
OPERATIONAL MODALITIES	
The focus defined will receive support for structuring projects that are directly presented, those chosen through calls-for-submission held by the Amazon Fund (BNDES), or those intermediated by partner institutions.	
STRUCTURING PROJECT	<p>A structuring project should meet all the following criteria: (i) helps implement a public policy; (ii) solves a problem situation; and (iii) has large scale across the territory (provided that the Project is developed in a territorial scope).</p> <p>Structuring projects may be presented by: (i) agencies from the federal government; (ii) agencies from state governments; and (iii) nonprofit organizations. Regarding scientific and technological development projects, structuring projects can be presented by technological and scientific institutions and support foundations; as well as civil society organizations whose bylaws establish this purpose; and agencies from the federal government and from state governments.</p> <p>The criterion “large scale across the territory” will be considered met when, for example, project efforts as a whole cover a group of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state region for planning, the surrounding area of works in the Growth Acceleration Programme (PAC) etc. Territorial scale should be measured in accordance with the characteristics of the Project and the respective public policies.</p>
PUBLIC CALLS-FOR-SUBMISSION	<p>Besides calls-for-submission of projects held directly by the Amazon Fund (BNDES), support can be offered to partner institutions so they can promote calls-for-submissions of projects. Partner institutions should prove experience, know-how and operational capacity to guarantee calls-for-submission will be of high quality and large-scale. Partner institutions are NGOs and/or federal / state government agencies.</p> <p>The Amazon Fund will remain permanently open to receive request for financial support from partner institutions that need help to promote calls-for-submission of projects, focusing on priority efforts for the 2015-2016 period.</p> <p>Calls-for-submission held directly by the Amazon Fund or receiving indirect support through partner institutions, should be made public, with announcements on the Amazon Fund’s website or those of the partner institutions, as the case may be.</p>

(To be continued)





(Continued)

OTHER BRAZILIAN BIOMES	
RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULARIZATION OF RURAL PROPERTY	<p>Promoting environmental regularization by: (i) providing support to small land-owners or temporary family land owners (up to four government-established modules) so as to enroll on the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); (ii) providing support to integrate the state CAR systems into the Rural Environmental Registration System (SICAR) and to adapt complementary modules to analysis and monitoring; and (iii) to develop and implement the PRAs; (iv) providing support to activities aimed at validating CAR enrollments.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of projects offering CAR support in other biomes should necessarily provide a financial counter-investment. In projects covering states in biomes, such as the Hinterland (Cerrado), Shrubland (Caatinga) and Marshland (Pantanal), that cumulatively represent more than 40% of their territory, should offer financial counter-investments of at least 10% of the total amount of the project. In other cases outside the Amazon biome, financial counter-investments should be at least 20% of the total amount of the project.</p> <p>Support to implement CAR shall be given priority through state-run operations, which can sign partnerships or contracts to carry out the required efforts, in compliance with the applicable legislation.</p>
SYSTEMS FOR MONITORING DEFORESTATION ON OTHER BRAZILIAN BIOMES	<p>Providing support to projects aimed at helping create or improve systems for monitoring forest coverage in other Brazilian biomes, in accordance with valid guidelines and criteria.</p>
OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES	
SYSTEMS FOR MONITORING DEFORESTATION IN OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES	<p>Providing support to projects aimed at helping create or improve systems for monitoring forest coverage in other tropical countries, in accordance with valid guidelines and criteria.</p>

Source: COFA.

## Fundraising

### FUNDRAISING RULES

Raising funds for the Amazon Fund is conditioned to reducing carbon emissions that result from deforestation, that is, Brazil must prove that deforestation in the Amazon has been reduced to allow for new resources to be raised.

To calculate the Amazon Fund's annual fundraising limit, a simple and conservative method has been adopted to guarantee that the measurements of reduced emissions are not over-estimated. In short, the calculation of the reduced emissions resulting from deforestation takes the difference between the average historical deforestation and the area effectively verified in the year being evaluated. This result is then multiplied by the amount of carbon present in the biomass, measured in tons of carbon per hectare. So, the following equation is used in the calculation:

$$ED = (TDM - TD) * tC/ha$$

ED = reduced carbon emissions from deforestation, in tons of carbon (tC)

TDM = average rate of deforestation (in hectares)

TD = annual rate of deforestation for the period (in hectares)

tC/ha = tons of carbon per hectare of forest

The deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon is verified by INPE,<sup>5</sup> a public agency linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. The amount of carbon per hectare in the forest biomass is calculated using the methodology defined by the Ministry of the Environment. Following is some information on these variables.

### Annual rate of deforestation verified by INPE

Since 1988, INPE has used an efficient system that relies on satellites to monitor the forest coverage in

<sup>5</sup> INPE's mission is to produce Science and technology in spatial and land environments.

Brazil's Amazon, which helps estimate the annual deforestation rates in the region.

Since 2002, these estimates have been obtained through a system that digitally classifies images, in accordance with the PRODES methodology (Project for Monitoring Deforestation in the Legal Amazon using Satellites) run by INPE, which uses sensors that can capture all deforestation larger than 6.25 hectares, which means this system is reliable and internationally recognized.<sup>6</sup>

Rates are calculated on an annual basis for periods that run from August 1 to July 31. With this, the rates for 2015, for example, involve deforestation identified from August 1, 2014, to July 31, 2015.

### Average historical deforestation rate

Annual deforestation rates to be used when calculating the reduced emissions are compared with the average deforestation rates over a ten-year period. These ten-year periods are updated every five years. For example, in the period from 2011 to 2015, the annual deforestation rates are compared to the average deforestation from 2001 to 2010 – the average deforestation rate (TDM) for 2001-2010. In the following period, from 2016 to 2020, the annual deforestation rates will be compared to the TDM for 2006-2015.

The Amazon Fund is a remarkable innovation when it comes to public policies, as it recognizes the need for a financial instrument that has the capacity to meet the challenges of preventing and controlling deforestation. With this, operations aim to meet the targets set out in the National Climate Change Plan (PNMC),<sup>7</sup> especially the permanent reduction of deforestation rates and putting a stop to the loss of forest coverage by the end of 2017.

### Carbon estimates in forest biomass

Up to the end of the 2010 forest year, to calculate the fundraising limit, the Amazon Fund used the amount of one hundred tons of carbon per hectare (tC/ha) of biomass, which corresponds to the equivalent of 367 tons of carbon dioxide

per hectare (tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha), which is a conservative measurement when compared to data in the literature (between 130 tC/ha and 320 tC/ha), however appropriate when simplifying the calculations and understanding the proposed mechanism. Still, as recommended by CTFA, as of the 2011 forest year, this amount was changed to 132.2 tC/ha.

The standard price used is US\$ 5.00 per ton of equivalent carbon dioxide (US\$ 5.00/tCO<sub>2</sub>). The estimate for carbon may vary according to the location and the characteristics of the specific forest area, and the data related to the degraded forest has not yet been registered by PRODES. With this, the result of reduced emissions can also be changed with the implementation of these two variables, which should happen when data from the National Forest Inventory allows, and when future monitoring systems are operational.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment to establish the methodology to calculate the limit for the Amazon Fund's annual fundraising, and it is the responsibility of CTFA specialists to verify the effective reduction of carbon emissions caused by deforestation in a specific period, assessing the methodology to calculate the deforested area and the quantity of carbon per hectare used to calculate emissions. Based on CTFA-verified data on reduced emissions, the BNDES is authorized to receive donations and issue diplomas acknowledging donations made to the fund. In Figure 3, a flow chart shows how funds are raised for the Amazon Fund.

### FORMAL DONATIONS

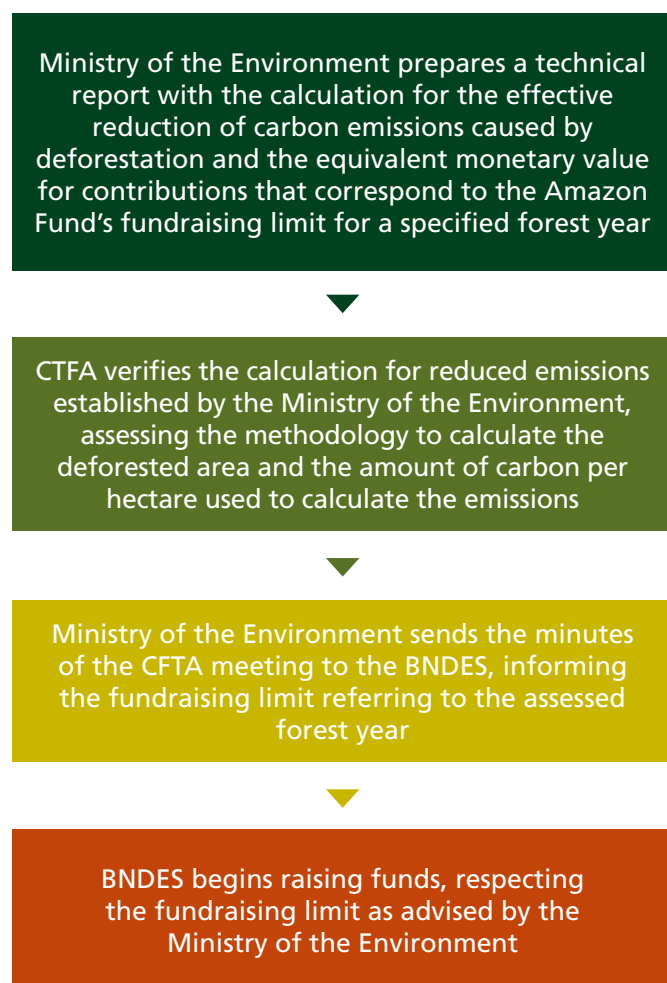
Based on annual fundraising limits verified by the CTFA, the Amazon Fund receives donations from foreign governments and companies, and it may be able to receive donation from individuals, NGOs and multilateral institutions. Up to the end of 2015, commitments were signed to make large formal donations to the Amazon Fund in three currencies: Norway's donation in Norwegian kroner (kr\$ or NOK), KfW's/Germany's donation in euros (€ or EUR) and Petrobras' donations in Brazilian reais (R\$ or BRL), as detailed later. Of this

<sup>6</sup> According to the CTFA, PRODES' margin for error is close to 8%.

<sup>7</sup> The entire PNMC can be consulted on the website <<http://www.mma.gov.br>>.

total, deposits into the Amazon Fund's account total R\$ 2,518,861,523.02 (US\$ 1,037,157,687.93).<sup>8</sup>

FIGURE 3: FLOW OF FUNDRAISING FOR THE AMAZON FUND



Source: BNDES.

The Norwegian government was the first and, until now, the largest donator to the Amazon Fund, having effectively donated a total of kr\$ 6,492,680,000.00, equivalent to US\$ 1,002,322,969.68, or R\$ 2,444,920,869.09. During COP21, a new donation commitment was announced of approximately kr\$ 5,000,000,000.00, close to US\$ 600 million up to 2020.

Additionally, since 2010, the Amazon Fund received support from the German government, through KfW Entwicklungsbank, which made a formal commitment of € 21,000,000.00, equivalent to R\$ 60,697,500.00, or US\$ 28,323,207.40. These

resources have already been fully donated to the Amazon Fund. In August of 2015, with the visit of Germany's chancellor, Ms. Angela Merkel, to Brazil, a new donation commitment was announced in the amount of € 100,000,000.00, close to US\$ 108,810,000.00.

In 2011, the Amazon Fund welcomed its third donator, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras), Brazil's first company to contribute to the fund. Up to the end of 2015, Petrobras committed R\$ 13,243,029.27, equivalent to US\$ 6,511,510.85.

As established in Decree N°. 6,527/2008, the BNDES, in its accounting records, is obliged to separate some 3% of the donated resources to cover operational costs and other expenses related to the Amazon Fund, including hiring auditors.

### Norwegian government

The BNDES signed a donation agreement on March 25, 2009, with Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, establishing a donation to the Amazon Fund up to kr\$ 700,000,000.00 (US\$ 119,555,204.58).

As established in the agreement, amounts donated which can be requested in the following years were specified in additional terms suggested by the donator. Five additional terms to the donation agreement were signed, in which the Norwegian government commits to making additional donations up to kr\$ 2,850,000,000.00 (US\$ 475,368,022.43).

### Additional terms and consolidation

On September 17, 2013, the BNDES and the Norwegian government signed an amended and restated donation agreement, aimed at consolidating Norway's previous donations to the Amazon Fund and expanding the valid scope of this cooperation.

The new contract establishes that donations be used in Amazon Fund projects by the end of 2020. The document allows for the possibility to fully transfer resources donated by Norway up to then, which will make it possible to exempt donations to the Amazon Fund from Brazilian taxes, such as PIS-PASEP and COFINS, as instituted by Act N°. 12,810, of May 15, 2013, which changed Act N°. 11,828, of November 20, 2008. With this, resources already under contract,

<sup>8</sup> Converted values of donations in US\$ and/or R\$ used in this chapter were made using the exchange rate on the respective date that resources were transferred to the BNDES, as stipulated on donation diplomas.

but not yet disbursed to the Amazon Fund, totaling US\$ 465 million (R\$ 1,025 million), were transferred on October 4, 2013.

#### Additional terms to consolidated donation agreements

On December 10, 2013, the first additional terms to the consolidated donation agreements were signed. The Norwegian government committed to an additional donation of kr\$ 1,000,000,000.00 (US\$ 164 million), transferred on December 23, that year.

#### Second additional terms to consolidated donation agreements

On December 4, 2014, the second additional terms to the consolidated donation agreements were signed. The Norwegian government committed to an additional donation of kr\$ 900,000,000.00. The commitment was fulfilled in two tranches: kr\$ 780,000,000 (US\$ 108,839,740.46 or R\$ 288,991,278.87) on December 15, 2014, and another kr\$ 120,000,000 (US\$ 14,893,881.10 or R\$ 46,416,655.79) on March 12, 2015.

#### Third additional terms to consolidated donation agreements

On November 24, 2015, the third additional terms to the consolidated donation agreements were signed. The Norwegian government committed to an additional donation equivalent to, in Norwegian kroner, US\$ 120 million (R\$ 455,568,000.00), transferred on December 4, that year.

#### German government

On December, 7, 2010, the German and Brazilian governments, within the scope of official financial cooperation and through the KfW Entwicklungsbank and the BNDES, signed an agreement for financial contribution to the Amazon Fund. The total value of the agreement is up to € 21,000,000.00 (US\$ 28,323,207.40 or R\$ 60,697,500.00). The donation was fully received by the Amazon Fund.

#### Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.

The BNDES signed six donation agreements with Petrobras for contributions to the Amazon Fund up to 2012, in the total of R\$ 7,929,444.23

(US\$ 4,534,515.00). In 2013, another three donation agreements were signed, totaling R\$ 1,016,749.02 (US\$ 495,328.65). In 2014, seven donation agreements were signed (on Jan. 23, 2014, Feb. 25, 2014, May 6, 2014, May 8, 2014, Oct. 2, 2014, Oct. 10, 2014 and Dec. 26, 2014), totaling R\$ 1,466,742.21 (US\$ 601,357.20). In 2015, six more agreements were signed (Jan. 16, 2015, Mar. 12, 2015, Mar. 26, 2015, July 1, 2015, and two on July 29, 2015), totaling R\$ 2,830,093.81 (US\$ 880,310.00). In total, Petrobras donated R\$ 13,243,029.27 (US\$ 6,511,50.85) to the Amazon Fund.

The company's donation is in compliance with IBAMA's requirements that Petrobras implement projects to neutralize carbon related to greenhouse gas emissions caused by its activities. Emissions are caused by extraordinary gas burn-offs, stemming from the company's producing and transporting oil and natural gas.

Donated resources are earmarked exclusively for projects to be financed within the scope of the Amazon Fund in accordance with its norms, conditions, guidelines and criteria. It is the BNDES' responsibility to analyze, approve and award projects, as well as follow up on, monitor and render accounts.

As established by the BNDES' Board of Directors (Board Decision N°. 832/2012-BNDES), donations to the Amazon Fund raised from public sources controlled by the federal government are to be maintained separate in the accounting to guarantee that these resources are not used in projects carried out by the federal government.

#### Diplomas: acknowledging donators' contributions

After raising funds for the Amazon Fund, the BNDES will issue diplomas stating the amount of each financial contribution and its corresponding quantity in tons of carbon. These diplomas are nominal, non-transferrable and generate no rights or credits of any nature. With this, donators are identify as is the amount they contributed to reduce carbon gas emissions. Table 3 presents data on the funds already raised.





TABLE 3: FUNDS RAISED

Donator	Installment	Date funds arrived	Original donated amount	Amount in R\$ (BRL)	Amount in US\$ (USD)	Tons of carbon dioxide (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Tons of carbon (tCO)	Year of reduction
Norway	1 <sup>st</sup>	10.9.2009	NOK 123,437,000.00	36,448,350.22	20,960,578.70	4,192,115.7	1,142,265.9	2006
Norway	2 <sup>nd</sup>	8.9.2010	NOK 169,262,000.00	49,600,536.48	28,283,364.59	5,656,672.9	1,541,327.8	2006
Norway	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3.23.2012	NOK 261,273,000.00	82,144,231.20	45,149,077.28	9,029,815.0	2,462,677.0	2006
Norway	4 <sup>th</sup>	10.2.2012	NOK 101,774,000.00	36,109,415.20	17,817,731.77	3,563,546.0	971,876.0	2006
Norway	5 <sup>th</sup>	6.26.2013	NOK 44,254,000.00	16,139,433.80	7,344,452.24	1,468,890.0	400,606.0	2006
Norway	6 <sup>th</sup>	6.26.2013	NOK 64,465,000.00	23,510,385.50	10,698,696.47	2,139,739.0	583,565.0	2009
Norway	7 <sup>th</sup>	10.4.2013	NOK 2,785,535,000.00	1,024,642,336.54	464,669,325.96	26,207,821.0	7,147,588.0	2009
						33,363,022.0	9,099,006.0	2010
						33,363,022.0	9,099,006.0	2011
Norway	8 <sup>th</sup>	12.23.2013	NOK 1,000,000,000.00	385,350,245.49	163,666,121.11	32,733,224.0	8,927,243.0	2012
Norway	9 <sup>th</sup>	12.15.2014	NOK 780,000,000.00	288,991,278.87	108,839,740.46	21,767,948.1	5,936,713.1	2013
Norway	10 <sup>th</sup>	3.12.2015	NOK 120,000,000.00	46,416,780.45	14,893,881.10	2,978,776.2	812,393.5	2013
Norway	11 <sup>th</sup>	12.4.2015	NOK 1,019,496,000.00	455,568,000.00	120,000,000.00	24,000,000.0	6,545,454.6	2014
KfW Germany	1 <sup>st</sup>	12.29.2010	EUR 3,000,000.00	6,644,100.00	3,952,500.00	790,500.0	215,395.0	2009
KfW Germany	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1.8.2013	EUR 6,000,000.00	15,954,600.00	7,864,832.89	1,572,967.0	428,991.0	2009
KfW Germany	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1.6.2014	EUR 8,000,000.00	26,180,800.00	11,120,181.53	825,407.0	225,111.0	2009
						1,398,630.0	381,444.0	2010
KfW Germany	4 <sup>th</sup>	7.22.2014	EUR 4,000,000.00	11,918,000.00	5,385,692.98	1,077,139.0	293,765.0	2010
Petrobras	1 <sup>st</sup>	10.14.2011	BRL 1,765,983.70	1,765,983.70	1,016,335.00	203,267.0	55,436.0	2006
Petrobras	2 <sup>nd</sup>	10.14.2011	BRL 4,114,671.55	4,114,671.55	2,368,020.00	473,604.0	129,164.0	2006
Petrobras	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10.17.2011	BRL 1,435,257.60	1,435,257.60	826,000.00	165,200.0	45,054.0	2006
Petrobras	4 <sup>th</sup>	1.23.2012	BRL 156,626.00	156,626.00	88,750.00	17,750.0	4,841.0	2006
Petrobras	5 <sup>th</sup>	4.26.2012	BRL 282,584.58	282,584.58	150,255.00	30,051.0	8,196.0	2006
Petrobras	6 <sup>th</sup>	7.13.2012	BRL 174,320.80	174,320.80	85,155.00	17,031.0	4,645.0	2006
Petrobras	7 <sup>th</sup>	2.20.2013	BRL 327,834.78	327,834.78	167,288.25	33,457.7	9,124.8	2006
Petrobras	8 <sup>th</sup>	3.25.2013	BRL 357,002.13	357,002.13	177,383.55	35,477.0	9,675.0	2006
Petrobras	9 <sup>th</sup>	9.25.2013	BRL 331,912.11	331,912.11	150,656.85	30,131.0	8,218.0	2006
Petrobras	10 <sup>th</sup>	1.23.2014	BRL 222,324.37	222,324.37	94,201.25	18,840.3	5,138.3	2006
Petrobras	11 <sup>th</sup>	2.25.2014	BRL 73,323.19	73,323.19	31,378.95	6,275.8	1,711.6	2006
Petrobras	12 <sup>th</sup>	5.6.2014	BRL 89,806.99	89,806.99	40,232.50	8,046.5	2,194.5	2006
Petrobras	13 <sup>th</sup>	5.8.2014	BRL 177,561.21	177,561.21	80,319.00	16,063.8	4,381.0	2006
Petrobras	14 <sup>th</sup>	10.2.2014	BRL 206,057.53	206,057.53	83,138.00	16,627.6	4,534.8	2006
Petrobras	15 <sup>th</sup>	10.10.2014	BRL 239,613.95	239,613.95	99,412.50	19,882.5	5,422.5	2006
Petrobras	16 <sup>th</sup>	12.26.2014	BRL 458,054.97	458,054.97	172,675.00	34,535.0	9,418.6	2006
Petrobras	17 <sup>th</sup>	1.19.2015	BRL 20,941.30	20,941.30	7,995.00	1,599.0	436.0	2006
Petrobras	18 <sup>th</sup>	3.13.2015	BRL 471,492.55	471,492.55	151,260.00	30,252.0	8,250.5	2006
Petrobras	19 <sup>th</sup>	3.27.2015	BRL 1,119,131.39	1,119,131.39	350,660.00	70,132.0	19,126.9	2006
Petrobras	20 <sup>th</sup>	7.3.2015	BRL 270,114.06	270,114.06	86,600.00	17,320.0	4,723.6	2006
Petrobras	21 <sup>st</sup>	7.30.2015	BRL 660,392.86	660,392.86	197,610.00	39,522.0	10,778.7	2006
Petrobras	22 <sup>nd</sup>	7.30.2015	BRL 288,021.65	288,021.65	86,185.00	17,237.0	4,701.0	2006
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,518,861,523.02</b>	-	-	-	-

Source: BNDES.





# THE AMAZON FUND AT THE BNDES



## Who we are

The BNDES, a federally-owned company founded in 1952, is the main instrument for long-term financing to carry out investments in all segments of Brazil's economy, operating at social, regional and environmental levels.

The BNDES' mission is to foster sustainable and competitive development of Brazil's economy, generating jobs as well as reducing social and regional inequalities. To fulfill this mission, the Bank creates conditions and financial support instruments that help resolve the challenges in development. Its history shows a legacy of expressive results in economically and socially developing Brazil, having introduced innovative practices in socioenvironmental management and responsibility.

To carry out its several activities, the Bank must constantly train its employees, hired by means of a nationwide public recruitment exam. The BNDES' decisions are made by a collegiate group and are fundamental in technical parameters and, then, submitted to auditing and controls conducted by the external agencies constituted for this purpose, including accountability mechanisms.

For the BNDES, to maintain social and environmental responsibility means valuing and guaranteeing that social and environmental aspects are integrated in its strategy, politics, practices and procedures. The Bank's current Policy on Social and Environmental Responsibility (PRSA) was approved in 2014 by both the Board of Directors and the Advisory Board.

While the PRSA defines broad principles and guidelines that cover all the Bank's activities and guide its relationships with varying parties, the BNDES' Socioenvironmental Policy values sustainability when granting financial support. The latter policy, among other factors, establishes socioenvironmental criteria for analyzing financing for companies and projects, especially in sectors with significant impact, such as beef cattle-raising and electric energy.

For the BNDES, innovation, local and regional development, as well as socioenvironmental development are important aspects in boosting the economy in the current context, and they should

be fostered and emphasized in all undertakings it support. With this, the Bank reinforces its historical commitment to developing Brazil's society as a whole.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Policy on Social and Environmental Responsibility: <[http://www.bndes.gov.br/socioenvironmental\\_policy](http://www.bndes.gov.br/socioenvironmental_policy)>
- Environmental Policy: <[http://www.bndes.gov.br/politica\\_socioambiental](http://www.bndes.gov.br/politica_socioambiental)>

## Operational flow of projects

To effectively receive financial support for a project from the BNDES, several steps must be fulfilled. The BNDES has operational cycles, which involves analysis procedures for projects and decisions made by collegiate bodies.

### CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

Support from the Amazon Fund is of a non-reimbursable nature, that is, the project manager is not required to return the resources provided. Projects need to be turned into concrete efforts that prove the potential the project has to help reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Project efforts should prove coherent not only with the proposed aim, but also with its budget and the implementation schedule. To do so, it is key to present synergy and a logical sequence between the proposed efforts. Applicants need to prove they have technical and management capacity to carry out the project and to appropriately use the resources received and accompany the results achieved.

Projects seeking support must match the topics established in Decree N°. 6,527/2008, which authorized the creation of the Amazon Fund, as well as respect the guidelines in the Sustainable Amazon Plan (PAS) and the PPCDAM.

Applicants should also fulfill the guidelines and the criteria when applying for resources, and align with the focus of operations that COFA established for the two-year period. Also, public policies related



to the specified topics must be respected, such as, for example, the indigenous policy and that on protected areas.

## PROCESSING PROJECTS

The complete operational cycle of a project at the BNDES includes the stages known as eligibility, analysis, awarding and disbursements. Two departments at the BNDES are responsible for conducting these stages – the Priority Department (DEPRI), part of the Planning Division, and the Amazon Fund Management Department (DEFAM), part of the Environmental Division. Technical analysis is submitted at different moments to two collegiate groups, the Committee for Eligibility, Credit and the Capitals Market (CEC), as well as the Board of Directors at the BNDES.

Figure 4 shows a summary of the processing stages for projects and the departments responsible.

### Eligibility

Requests for financial support from the Amazon Fund begin with applicants sending a formal consultation. To put together this document, the BNDES supplies a script for information required for the initial analysis of the project. An applicant is an institution that submits a proposal to the Amazon Fund and which will be responsible, to the BNDES, for carrying out the project and all other related obligations, such as forwarding reports on the progress of the project, as well as monitoring and assessing the results.

Proposals for financial support are received and assessed by DEPRI, which verifies the documents sent and whether the project complies with the guidelines and criteria applied to the Amazon Fund. The document includes information on the applying institution and the project for which they require financial support. Based on such information, a

preliminary assessment is carried out on the applying institution, which includes verifying management capacity, the company's background concerning projects conducted, and the company's classification, among other aspects.

After this evaluation, the proposal for financial support for the projects submitted to the CEC, which comprises the BNDES' deputy managing directors, who decide whether the Bank will continue analyzing the project. The CEC's decision is sent to the applying institution via mail.

### Analysis

Once the CEC has accepted the project, the analysis stage begins and is conducted by DEFAM.

In this stage, a detailed exam is carried out on the project and the applicant, which includes verifying the details of the project, specifically technical, legal and institutional aspects, by conducting technical visits and meetings with the technical team in charge of presenting the project. Once analysis has been done, DEFAM puts together a technical recommendation on the financial support for the project, which is sent to the BNDES' Board of Directors for a decision.

### Awarding

Should support be approved, the beneficiary must then present the documentation required for awarding. Once the contract has been signed, the project begins implementation.

### Disbursement

Disbursements of resources are made in tranches, as established in the terms of the signed contract and the schedule of planned activities. Progress in meeting the project schedule is verified in technical follow-up carried out by the team at the BNDES/ Amazon Fund.

FIGURE 4: OPERATIONAL STAGES AT THE BNDES



Source: BNDES.

This operational flow is available on the websites of the BNDES and the Amazon Fund, where all stages for analysis and granting financial support are described, including the decision-making levels. The detailed procedures for presenting requests for support are broadly publicized. Information on documentation required in each stage is available on the Amazon Fund's website, including templates to follow up on the implementation of projects.

## Institutional coordination and technical cooperation

As manager of the Amazon Fund, the BNDES maintains an ongoing dialogue with the wide array of key people, so as to foster transparency related to its activities, garner technical data for its operations, and establish partners.

Among these efforts, one highlight is the Amazon Fund's technical cooperation agreement with Germany's technical cooperations agency, GIZ, which in 2015 received co-financing from the Norwegian government, in addition to resources from the German government itself. In that year, this technical cooperation conducted several activities, including:

- a survey on inter-municipal groups in the Amazon;
- developing a questionnaire to discover and analyze the need for training at institutions receiving support from the Amazon Fund;
- helping to revise and identify indicators to monitor impacts from projects together with firefighters, indigenous populations and sustainable production activities, as well as beginning to put together manuals to use such indicators;
- methodological support when treating systemic indicators of the fund's logical framework;
- help to design the conceptual norms to evaluate the effectiveness of completed projects;
- continuing the cycle of lectures with specialists in the fund's priority areas, such as, for example, managing indigenous projects and implementing agroforestry systems;

- designing georeferenced maps to help publicize the Amazon Fund's operations; and
- help to hold the Amazon Fund event in the Global Landscape Forum, within the scope of COP21 in Paris.

## Communication

Among the instruments for transparency and dialogue, highlights include:

**The website: [amazonfund.gov.br](http://amazonfund.gov.br)**

The BNDES has a website that is constantly updated on the Amazon Fund, including an English version. Since the launch in 2010, the website has been increasingly improved.

In 2015, the monthly average was 3,724 visits, some 11% higher than the previous year. Close to 76% of visits were in Brazil, mainly capital cities in the states of states in the Amazon region, as well as large municipalities such as Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and São Paulo. International visits are made in hundreds of countries, specifically the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Norway and Germany.



## Website content

The Amazon Fund makes a wide array of information available on the Internet, such as the process to approve projects and documentation required at each stage of the project. Public assistance is carried out via the *Fale Conosco* section (e-mail), the FAQ section or via telephone.

The fund provides a detailed account of its entire project portfolio and the projects receiving support, with the following information, among others: title of the project and the manager, territorial scope, beneficiaries, aims, total amount of the project, amount of Amazon Fund support, completion schedule, date approved, and date awarded. Also available are data on the disbursements and activities carried out in each project.

The BNDES does not publicize results from analysis it carries out, as the fund's manager, and which may, in some way, compromise the image or reputation of applicants.

## ANNUAL REPORTS

To provide more transparency to the Amazon Fund's operations, annual reports are available on its website, from 2009 – when activities began – to 2015. In addition to being instruments for rendering accounts, reports keep and provide information on the fund's efforts and results to society.

## NEWS BULLETINS

As of 2010, to render accounts on its activities to COFA and to donors, and to expand its communication to the general public, the Amazon Fund began publishing a bulletin with the main events related to work carried out. So far, up to December, 2015, some 54 bulletins have been published promoting seminars, presenting the Amazon Fund throughout Brazil and abroad, work meetings, approving projects, among other events. The bulletins are published on the Amazon Fund's website and sent through direct mail to registered e-mails. Currently, news bulletins are published every quarter.

## EVENTS IN 2015

The BNDES' team organizes and participates in several events to promote the efforts carried out

by the Amazon Fund. In 2015, one highlight is the participation of the Amazon Fund in the following events:

### Workshop on Planning and Initial Training for PPP-ECOS Projects in the Amazon – February 24 to 27 – Manaus, Brazil

Representing the BNDES, manager André Ferro and technical specialists Gil Borba and Marcelo Martins took part in the Workshop on Planning and Initial Training for PPP-ECOS Projects in the Amazon, held by the Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPN), which served 46 community representatives and 21 organizations in the states of Mato Grosso, Maranhão and Tocantins whose projects were approved in the 20<sup>th</sup> call-for-submission for the Programme for Small Eco-social Projects (PPP-ECOS). The initiative will employ resources from the Amazon Fund/BNDES to support the chosen projects.

The workshop was held prior to awarding the new projects, aimed at not only presenting the ISPN, but also getting participants up to speed on PPP-ECOS, adjusting project work plans and providing guidelines on procedures and good management practices in projects.

### The Amazon Fund: Six Years on: Progress, Challenges and Perspectives – March 23 – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The meeting, held at the BNDES' office on March 23, included academics, representatives from NGOs, from the private initiative and the Ministry of the Environment to debate the challenges related to environmental monitoring and control, land-use planning, scientific and technological development, as well as efforts to develop sustainable production activities in the Amazon, besides the operational perspectives of the Amazon Fund in the coming years.

Also present at the event was a delegation from Norway, the main donor to the Amazon Fund. At the round table were: Britaldo Soares, a researcher from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG); Paulo Moutinho, from the Institute for Environmental Research in the Amazon (IPAM); Adriana Ramos, from the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA); Justiniano Netto, secretariat of the Green Municipalities Programme in the state



of Pará; Juliana Lopes, from the Amaggi Group; Luis Fernando Laranja, from Kaeté Investimentos; Fabio Scarano, from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and International Conservation Brazil; and Lúcio Flores, representing the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB).

### **Seminar Look to the Forests: How Performance Payments Can Slow Climate Change – October 15 – Washington, Usa**

The head of the department charged with managing the Amazon Fund at the BNDES, Ms. Juliana Santiago, took part in launching the report entitled *Look to the forests: how performance payments can slow climate change*, from the Center for Global Development (CGD), an American think tank focused on development and reducing poverty. The report is the result of a work group led by the CGD, in which Ms. Juliana Santiago and other specialists on climate forests took part. Among many conclusions, it highlights payment mechanisms for results in lowering deforestation as a path to effectively reduce carbon emissions.<sup>9</sup>

### **46<sup>th</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> ordinary meetings of the Committee on Research and Development Activities (CAPDA) – October 16 and December 9 – Manaus, Brazil**

Representing the BNDES, manager Eduardo Bizzo took part in two of CAPDA's ordinary meetings. This committee has the task, among many others, of overseeing the resources of the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT) and advising the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Area (SUFRAMA) on managing and coordinating the Support Programme to Develop the Information and Technology Sector in the Amazon.

### **17<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Latin America and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds – October 25 to 31 – Panama City, Panama**

BNDES managers, Ana Paula Silva and Mariana Lima, participated in the 17<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (REDLAC), in Panama City,

organized by the Natura Panama Foundation. The Amazon Fund has been an affiliate of REDLAC since 2014. In said meeting, votes were taken not only on REDLAC's strategic plan for the 2016-2019 period, but also an action for 2016, as well as a change in the presidency. The event includes training sessions related to topics of interest to several affiliated environmental funds, as well as chances for fund participants to exchange experiences. A visit was also made to the physical site of projects receiving support from the Natura Panama Foundation.

### **Amazon Day – October 28 – London, England**

Amazon Day was organized by the BNDES in partnership with the ministries of the Environment and Foreign Affairs, through the Brazilian embassy in London. The aim was to present some of Brazil's main environmental initiatives, including the Amazon Fund. The event also included topics such as green financing and green bonds. Participants included representatives from Brazil and the United Kingdom, as well as important international figures, such as representatives from the Norwegian and German governments, besides nonprofit organizations, specializing in several environmental segments.

### **Visit from the Crown Prince Haakon of Norway – November 18 and 19 – Belém, Brazil**

Manager Eduardo Bizzo accompanied two events related to the visit made by the Crown Prince Haakon and a Norwegian delegation to Belém. On November 18, at the Goeldi Museum, the seminar entitled *Research in climate change and biodiversity in the Amazon – new perspectives* was held, which included papers produced by both Brazilian and Norwegian researchers, as well as perspectives for coordination between the two countries. On the following day, a visit was made to the Regional Center for the Amazon, run by the National Institute of Spatial Research (INPE), with exhibits from this institute and the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) on monitoring, inspecting and combating deforestation in the Amazon.

<sup>9</sup> For further information, visit: <<http://www.cgdev.org/publication/ft/look-forests-how-performance-payments-can-slow-climate-change>>.

### **21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parts (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – November 30 to December 11 – Paris, France**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parts (COP21), held in Paris between November 30 and December 11, 2015, was an key event in the global environmental agenda and culminated in a new agreement in which protecting forests appears as one of the important strategies for tackling climate change. The Amazon Fund was present providing more visibility to the projects it supports and to the results achieved so far.

One important activity was to meet and greet the public at the stand in one of the pavilions at Le Bourget, where climate conference negotiations took place. During the event, the Amazon Fund team had the chance to take part in seminars, meetings and technical talks on several topics related to the fund's operations.

### **Amazon Fund, from results-based payment to the experiences on the ground, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Landscape Forum – December 6 – Paris, France**

The Amazon Fund held a seminar entitled *Amazon Fund, from results-based payment to the experiences on the ground* at the Global Landscape Forum, the main forum on forests within the scope of the COP21. The event raised much public interest and

included Ms. Juliana Santiago, the head of the department responsible for managing the Amazon Fund at the BNDES, as well as specialists who work in the region – Adriana Ramos, from ISA, Osvaldo Stella, from IPAM and Virgílio Vianna, from FAS, besides researcher Amy Duchelle, from CIFOR.

### **CONTACT US SERVICE**

To provide more transparency and security in the flow of information, the BNDES created the e-mail [fundoamazonia-faleconosco@bndes.gov.br](mailto:fundoamazonia-faleconosco@bndes.gov.br), to answer questions sent by the public via the Amazon Fund's website.

All messages are registered and answered. During 2015, some 116 consultations were answered, originating from the states within the Legal Amazon, other Brazilian states and from abroad. This number does not include consultations sent directly to the BNDES' technical staff nor those sent through the Bank's other official communication channels.

The main topics covered in the e-mails were requests for information on how to present projects, the progress of public calls-for-submission aimed at Action Plans for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Land, operational areas, besides requests to clarify who can be a beneficiary of the fund.







**OPERATIONAL  
PERFORMANCE**



## Profile of project portfolio

From June 2009 to December 2015, the Amazon Fund approved financial collaboration for eighty (80) projects, in the amount of R\$ 1,234,884,855.33. The number of supported projects in this period, and the total amount of resources disbursed per year are presented in Table 4.

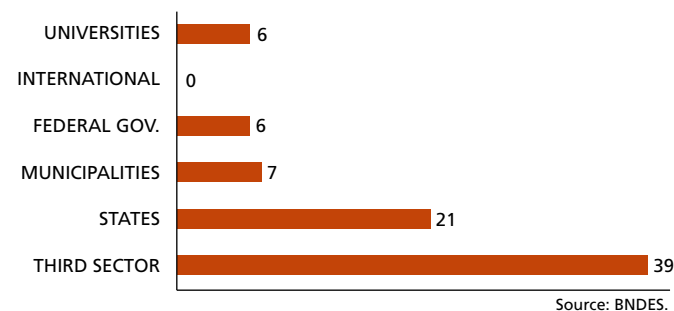
Disbursements to projects are made in tranches as they are implemented, and follow the deadlines established in physical and financial schedule, which normally vary from one to six years.

Table 4 shows that the total disbursed to projects amounts to R\$ 518,418,915.44.<sup>10</sup> Approximately 25% of this amount (R\$ 127,509,196.64) was disbursed in 2015, representing a 24% decrease in disbursements compared to 2014. As stated in COFA's 18<sup>th</sup> meeting, the decline in disbursements was more noticeable in projects run by states. The political transition between governments and the restructuring of state teams, in 2015, gave rise to a mismatch between the planned and the effective implementation schedules in these projects.

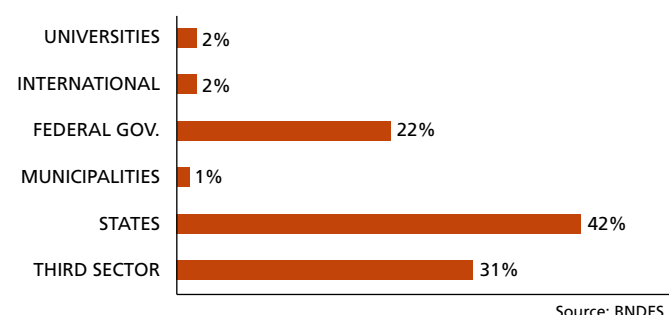
In addition to projects that cover distinct levels of implementation, the fund's portfolio is also characterized by the different legal nature of those running the projects, as shown in graphs 2 and 3.

<sup>10</sup> The list of projects that have already received resources is in the Explanatory Note 5 of the Amazon Fund's financial statements, in Annex 4 of this report.

GRAPH 2: NUMBER OF SUPPORTED PROJECTS, PER LEGAL NATURE OF THE PROJECT MANAGERS



GRAPH 3: PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL SUPPORT, PER LEGAL NATURE OF THE PROJECT MANAGERS



Graphs 4 and 5 show the territorial scope of the supported projects and the percentage of support per state. As shown, all the states in the Legal Amazon have supported projects from the Amazon Fund. Also, the four states receiving the largest portion of the total financial support (Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Pará), together, cover more than 81% of the total area of the Amazon biome in Brazil.<sup>11</sup>

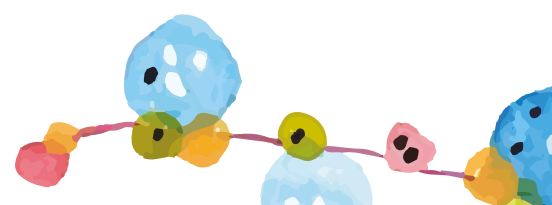
<sup>11</sup> Information available at: <<http://www.ibge.gov.br>>.

TABLE 4: PROJECTS RECEIVING SUPPORT AND DISBURSEMENTS – 2009 TO 2015

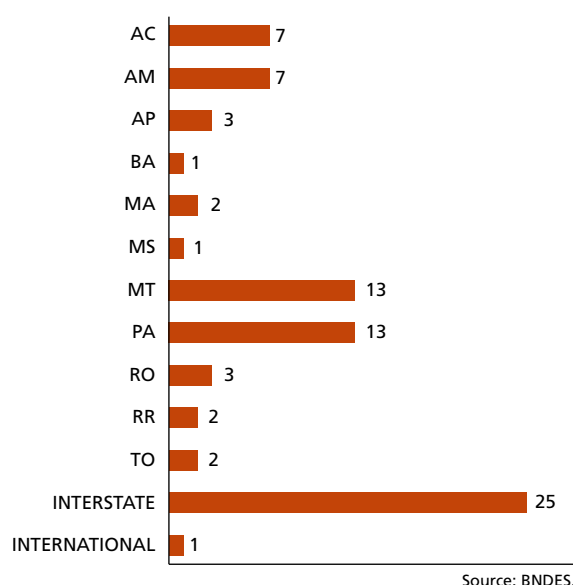
YEAR	NUMBER OF PROJECTS RECEIVING SUPPORT*	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT (R\$)*	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS TO PROJECTS (R\$)
2009	5	70,249,658.67	-
2010	8	119,891,704.43	11,105,966.90
2011	8	69,299,105.77	59,740,091.61
2012	13	179,466,341.93	71,205,781.90
2013	14	332,003,810.00	80,903,376.47
2014	21	268,578,173.00	167,954,502.78
2015	11	195,396,061.53	127,509,195.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,234,884,855.33</b>	<b>518,418,915.44</b>

\* Three projects were excluded from the list of projects: with municipalities Cumaru do Norte, Porto de Moz and Anapu (state of Pará). The projects were cancelled before resources were disbursed. The aggregate amounts were also corrected due to canceled amounts for projects.

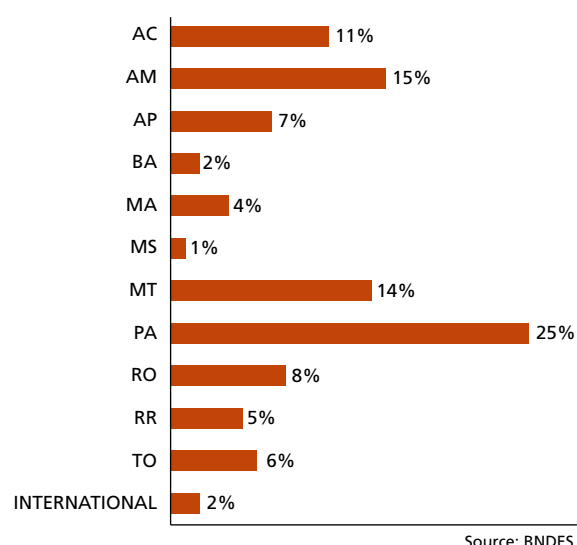
Source: BNDES.



GRAPH 4: NUMBER OF PROJECTS RECEIVING SUPPORT, PER STATE

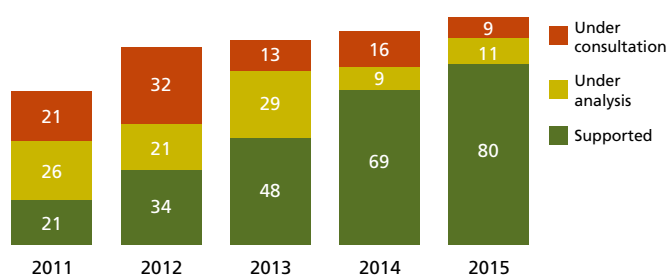


GRAPH 5: PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL SUPPORT, PER STATE



The annual progress of the Amazon Fund's portfolio (projects under consultation, analysis and receiving support) is shown in graphs 6 and 7.

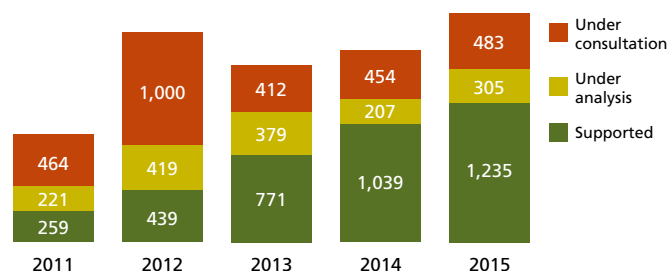
GRAPH 6: PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS, PER OPERATIONAL SITUATION IN THE BNDES



Note: The number of projects receiving support refers to the accumulated result for the year in question with previous years.

Source: BNDES.

GRAPH 7: PROGRESS IN THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN PROJECTS (IN R\$ MILLION), PER OPERATIONAL SITUATION IN THE BNDES



Note: The amount for projects receiving projects refers to the accumulated amount for the year in question with previous years.

Source: BNDES.

As can be seen in graphs 6 and 7, in 2015, the number of projects receiving support grew 16% compared to the accumulated result up to 2014 (from 69 to 80 projects), and the total volume of financial collaboration allocated to projects rose 19% (from R\$ 1,039,542,474.00 to R\$ 1,234,884,855.33).<sup>12</sup>

It is important to highlight that, of the total resources available for projects,<sup>13</sup> in the amount of R\$ 2.366 billion, some 86% is allocated to the Amazon Fund's project portfolio, distributed as follows:

- R\$ 483 million (20%) for projects whose proposals were formally protocolled at the BNDES, and now preliminary analysis is being carried out on the applicant's institutional capacity and on whether the project meets the Amazon Fund's guidelines and criteria;
- R\$ 305 million (13%) for projects that met the Amazon Fund's guidelines and criteria and now their merit and feasibility are undergoing more detailed analysis;
- R\$ 1.235 billion (52%) for supported projects from the Amazon Fund;
- R\$ 343 million (15%) in support for new projects submitted to BNDES, and those also being structured but not yet formally submitted to BNDES.

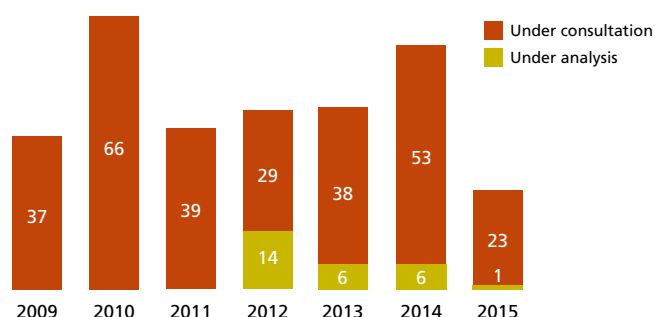
Graph 8 shows the number of requests for financial collaboration that were rejected in the preliminary analysis for not meeting the Amazon Fund's

<sup>12</sup> Differences visible between the current amounts and those referring to the portfolio's position in previous periods are due to cancellations of projects or the reduced amounts in projects (see Annex 7 of this report).

<sup>13</sup> See Table 5.

eligibility requirements, or when applicants failed to present information and/or documents.

GRAPH 8: NUMBER OF REQUESTS MADE FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT, BUT WERE REJECTED



Source: BNDES.

## Accounting and financial aspects

Accounting and financial transactions related to the Amazon Fund are recorded and reported in compliance with the valid legislation and the principles and norms enacted by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), an independent agency which, among other duties, standardizes accounting and independent auditing procedures which are to be adopted in Brazil. Through its collegiate and work groups, the CFC aligns the practices adopted in the country with the standards defined in international norms.

The following tables summarize the information in the audited financial statements and the explanatory notes related to 2015. The complete statements, with comments issued by independent auditors, are available in Annex 4.

Of the total current assets, some R\$ 2,365,746,000 corresponds to the amount available, on December 31, 2015, to disburse to projects receiving support. This amount is invested in the Gaia and Gaia II funds, managed by Banco do Brasil. Such funds are conservative (investments in fixed income – Brazil's public bonds) and were contracted to update its value and remunerate available balance to financially support projects (see "Financial revenue" in Table 6).

Donated amounts are recorded as financial assets of the Amazon Fund and the counterpart is linked to support for projects. The counterpart is, therefore, recorded in liabilities under the entry project resources. As such, donations received do not imply an increase in the fund's net worth.

While the balance sheet shows accumulated amounts, income statements only consider what happened in a given year. The total of R\$ 127,509,000 shown in the entries "Donation revenue for investments" and "Expenses with donations for investment" refer to the amounts effectively disbursed in 2015 to projects receiving support from the Amazon Fund.

TABLE 5: NET WORTH OF THE AMAZON FUND ON 12.31.2015 (IN R\$ THOUSANDS)

ASSETS		LIABILITY	
<b>Current</b>		<b>Current</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,365,746	Project resources	2,365,746
Expected expenses	68,395	Cost resources	68,395
		Net Worth	
		Accumulated Surplus	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,434,141</b>	<b>Total liability</b>	<b>2,434,141</b>

Source: BNDES.

TABLE 6: STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 2015 (IN R\$ THOUSANDS)

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>363,658</b>
Donation revenue for investments	127,509
Donation revenue for costs	1,163
Financial revenue	234,986
<b>(-) EXPENSES</b>	<b>(363,658)</b>
Expenses with donations for investment	(127,509)
Administrative expenses	(1,163)
Expenses for remunerating Project resources	(234,986)
<b>Surplus/deficit in the period</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: BNDES.



The amount R\$ 1,163,000 shown in Table 6 refers to the BNDES' appropriation of costs and expenses related to the Amazon Fund in 2015.

Profit generated in the Gaia and Gaia II funds, at R\$ 234,986,000, are included in the revenue and expenses because they correspond to remuneration of resources available to disburse to projects, presented in the balance sheet under the entry "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Project resources".

According to the understanding of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Inspection of the Regional Superintendence of Brazil's Inland Revenue Service, donations to the Amazon Fund should not be paid in, on the day they arrive, to the basis for calculating Income Tax (IR) and the Social Contribution on Net Earnings (CSLL). To calculate these taxes, whenever there is a disbursement made to a project, some revenue and some expense should be acknowledged, on the same date and at the exact same amount disbursed. With this, the basis for calculating IR and CSLL related to fund donations is always equal to zero, and these taxes should not be withheld in the public coffers.

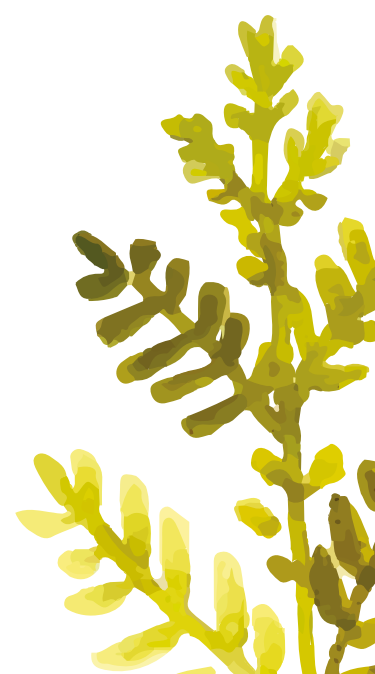
## Audits

Annually, the Amazon Fund undergoes the following audits:

- Financial audit, to evaluate the veracity of the balance recorded in its financial statements, as well as adjusting the allocation of balances in the BNDES' financial statements.
- Compliance audit, to evaluate whether the projects receiving support, considering their expected aims, products, services and efforts, are in compliance not only with Decree N°. 6,527/08, but also the guidelines of COFA, PAS and PPCDAM.

Financial audit procedures related to 2015 were carried out by KPMG Independent Auditors. This auditor affirmed the BNDES' financial statements were appropriate. The compliance audit was conducted by BDO RCS Independent Auditors, which also affirmed that the projects receiving support from the fund in 2015 were in compliance.

The opinion handed down by the independent auditors and the auditor's compliance report are available in annexes 4 and 5, respectively.



# MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

GENIPAPINHO  
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02/05/15



## Contextualization

The Amazon Fund supports initiatives for prevention, monitoring and fighting deforestation, and for promoting a sustainable use of natural resource in the Amazon biome. Its main reference is the Prevention and Control Plan of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM).

PPCDAM stands on periodical examinations of the deforestation extent, dynamics and vectors. Amazon Fund's logical framework – a tool for planning, managing, monitoring and evaluating results and impacts – was created mainly based on the diagnoses for this plan, in which the following are pointed out as the main causes for Amazon deforestation:

- agricultural and cattle raising expansion, which was driven by the rising demand for commodities in the globalized market;
- unpunished environmental infringements due to the lack of ability from government agencies to inspect and punish violations in a territory of such wide dimensions;
- existence of unallocated public land and low judicial security regarding real estate ownership certificates in the region, which implies illegal occupation of public land, land occupation conflicts and discouragement of private investments; and
- low economic attractiveness for keeping the forest preserved, which results from the lack of proper economic infrastructure and incentives for promoting sustainable production chains.

A great need for investments in innovation and scientific production was also identified regarding deforestation monitoring and control, land-use planning and sustainable use of the Amazon biome.

The construction of the Amazon Fund's logical framework also considered the seven areas defined in Decree 6.527/2008, which regulates the fund's operation, as follows:

5. ecological and economic zoning, land-use planning and land-title regularization;
6. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
7. recovery of deforested areas.

The decree that authorized the creation of the Amazon Fund provided that up to 20% of its funds may be used in the development of systems for monitoring and controlling deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and tropical countries.

Considering this context, the Amazon Fund's impact (strategic target) was defined, and it converged to a condensed proposition that focused on this biome, without meaning that the fund would be unauthorized to support the development of systems for monitoring and controlling deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and tropical countries. Thus, the Amazon Fund's impact was included in its logical framework in the following way: "Reduce deforestation through sustainable development in the Amazon region."







## The logical framework of the Amazon Fund

The logical framework of the Amazon Fund was created in 2009 and consolidated in 2010. It is a matrix in which the strategic guidance on the application of its funds is inserted, in a way to clarify the impact, outcomes, results and activities, as well as indicators of execution and effectiveness, which aim to measure the results and impacts achieved, besides identifying external risks that are outside the fund's management scope.

Considering the logical cause-effect sequence from the activities of supported projects to the fund's impact and its interactions with the indicators defined and the risks identified, the Amazon Fund operates according to the intervention logic presented in Figure 5.

The Amazon Fund's logical framework, considering the problem to be faced and the established factors that determine its operation, is aligned to the PPCDAM's three core targets – (i) fostering sustainable production activities; (ii) environmental monitoring and control; and (iii) land-use and territorial planning – it also incorporates a fourth cross-sectional component that focuses on scientific and technological development.

Figure 6 shows the intervention logic in the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESOURCES ACCORDING TO THEIR COMPONENTS IN THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Amazon Fund had supported eighty projects by 2015. Figure 7 shows how those projects have their initiatives and resources distributed along the four components in the logical framework.

A part of the supported projects have initiatives in other Brazilian biomes and countries with tropical forests, amounting to R\$ 83 million. This amount is distributed along the components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund in the same way: R\$ 16.7 million from the "monitoring and control" component refer to initiatives in other countries, and R\$ 59.3 million to initiatives in other Brazilian biomes. Meanwhile, R\$ 7 million from the "scientific and technological development" component are destined to initiatives in other countries, to produce and disseminate technologies focusing on monitoring the land use and forest exploitation changes in the member countries of Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).

FIGURE 5: SEQUENCE OF THE INTERVENTION LOGIC

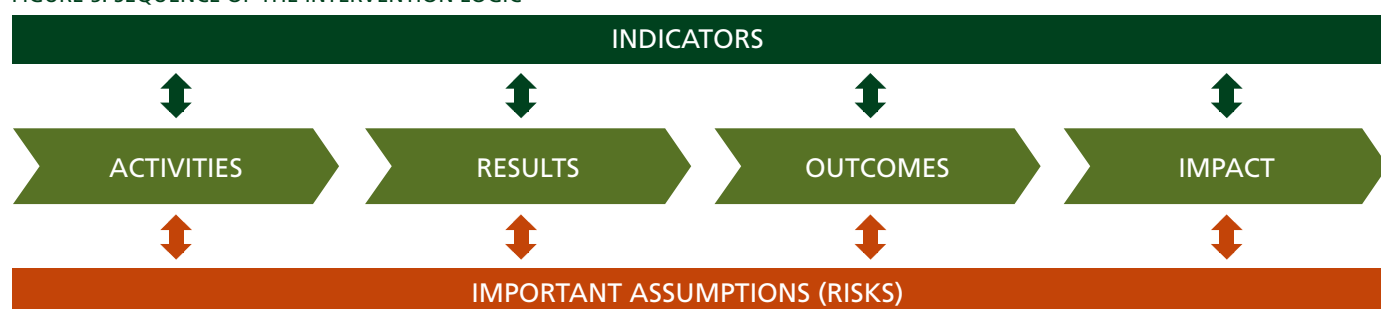
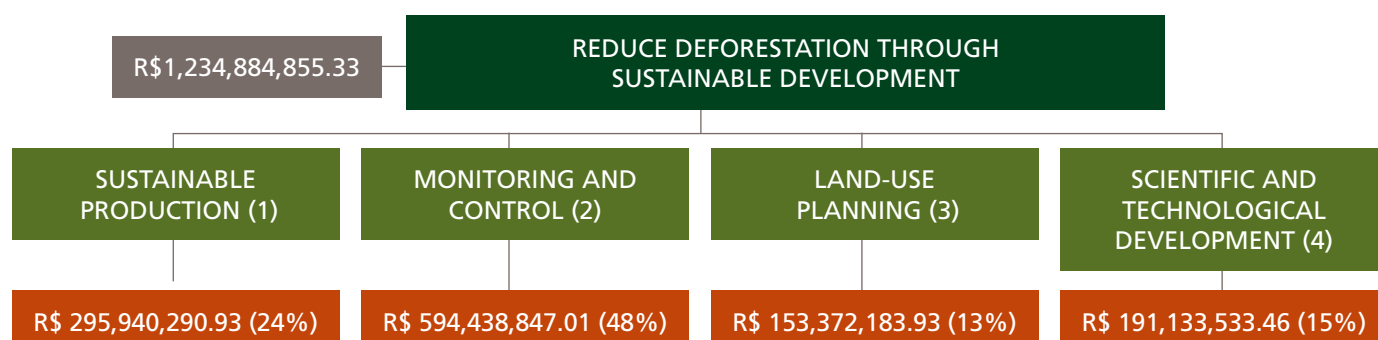


FIGURE 6: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE AMAZON FUND



Source: BNDES.

FIGURE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES ALONG THE AMAZON FUND'S SUPPORTING COMPONENTS



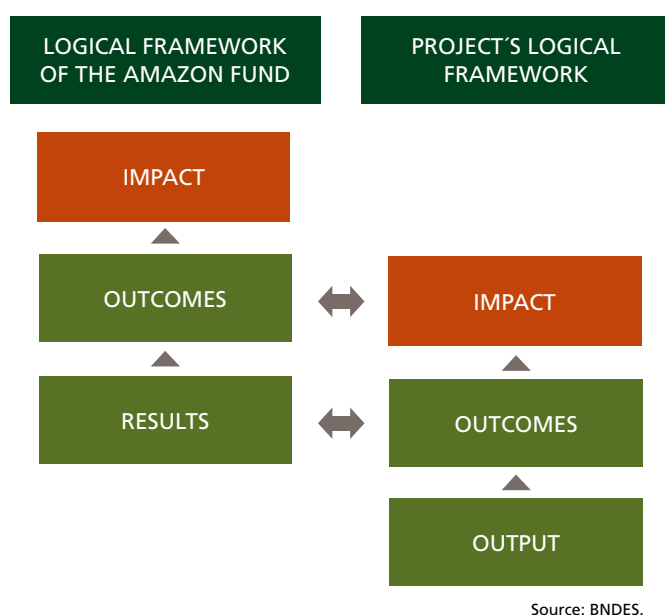
Source: BNDES.

## Logical framework of the projects

A specific logical framework is build for each project, in a dialog with its beneficiaries and in a way that it integrates with the objectives defined in the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

Figure 8 shows how the results and effects at the project level must contribute to developing the four components, and thus to reaching the Amazon Fund's impact.

FIGURE 8: INCLUSION OF PROJECTS IN THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE AMAZON FUND



## Supervision and monitoring of results from the Amazon Fund's projects

While the projects supported by the Amazon Fund are supervised, and the indicators in the logical framework of each project are monitored, several procedures, as described below, are executed to prevent or solve situations that jeopardize their implementation.

The period of supervision of each project comprises everything from contract execution to the conclusion of commitments therein agreed to. In order to support such supervision, the party in charge of executing a project that is supported by the Amazon Fund shall submit performance reports containing the following information, among others:

(i) summary of the main activities conducted within the period; (ii) chart indicating the project uses and sources, indicating both the total amount paid within the period and the cumulative one; and

(iii) evidence that confirms the entity has met its tax and labor-related obligations.

BNDES's supervision also comprises verifying the physical and financial execution of a project; that is, confirming the scheduled activities and their corresponding record keeping, which includes project site visits, whenever necessary, analysis of beneficiaries' financial data and confirmation that the conditions provided in the contracts are met. Each fund-releasing act depends on the verification that the pertinent rules and contract clauses are fulfilled.

Upon the conclusion of a project, its beneficiary shall present a report evaluating their results. The main goal of this report is to consolidate information regarding the execution of a supported project and its results and impacts. Such document must also contain information regarding the project evolution, the monitoring of its logical framework indicators, the future sustainability of its results, problems that arose during its implementation, as well as knowledge generated and lessons learned.

## Results from the projects supported by the Amazon Fund

The projects supported by the Amazon Fund are individually supervised. The activities conducted by the projects in progress are reported in the "Projects approved up to 2014" chapter. An array of indicators are common to the projects, and they allow their consolidation and provide a comprehensive view of the outputs delivered and the impacts resulting from their initiatives. It is important to mention that, in some cases, the results are qualitative in nature, which demands individual analysis.

Besides supervising the projects during their execution, the Amazon Fund discloses an evaluation of the results and impacts of each completed project. The first five projects that were completed with the support of the Amazon Fund were evaluated in the 2013 and 2014 activity reports. In the "Projects completed in 2015" chapter of this report, information of the five projects completed this year are presented, and they include a summarized evaluation of their results and impacts. Thus, from a portfolio of eighty projects supported,



ten of them have already been completed, and they received a summarized evaluation that was disclosed in the Amazon Fund's annual reports. Whenever possible, the impacts from the completed projects on the deforestation rates of their areas of influence are analyzed.

It is noteworthy that the evaluations of the completed projects now have a new topic that shows the lessons learned with the implementation of the projects, as well as a numbering system of the project objectives. That makes it easier to identify how they are inserted in the intervention logic of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund (previous figures 6 and 7). Finally, these evaluations started including the nature of the monitored indicators; that is, whether they are product indicators (performance/delivery) or effectiveness indicators (impact).

Below are the tables with the consolidation of the results and the impacts measured based on selected indicators from the logical frameworks of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund. A color code was adopted in these tables, in order to facilitate the identification of indicators in accordance with their natures.

## "SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION" COMPONENT

At the end of 2015, the support to sustainable production activities accounted for 24% of the Amazon Fund's project portfolio value. Such activities are considered to be priority by PPCDAM – 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, which established as one of its goals to increase the size and effectiveness of the core target that provides fostering for sustainable production activities, by promoting sustainable development, conservation of the Amazon biome, social inclusion and income generation.

The set of projects supported in this component comprises, for example, extractive activities, processing activities (industrialization), of extractive and family farming products, food safety (food production for self consumption), handicraftsmanship and community-based tourism. Among the supported products, we can mention the following: rubber, seeds, handicrafts, manioc flour, cocoa, tourism, wood, honey, resin, soaps, oils, and *açaí* (edible fruit of a palm tree). In 2015, the following production chains were highlighted in the projects supported, in terms of economic activity revenue: Brazil nut, fish, fruit pulp and oilseeds.

TABLE 7: INDICATORS FROM THE "SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION" COMPONENT (1) – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Sustainable production indicators (component 1)	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014 variation (%)
Workshops and training courses	203	313	569	82
Individuals trained in sustainable economic activities	6,358	8,466	13,651	61
Community organizations strengthened	38	93	130	40
Small-sized sub-projects (up to R\$ 100,000) supported by unifying entities*	1,000	1,212	2,654	119
Medium or large-sized sub-projects supported by unifying entities	15	17	51	200
Rural properties with sustainable production projects	2,100	2,806	3,759	34
Rural properties benefiting from technical assistance	-	2,919	4,922	69
Processing units for family farming and extractive products implemented	-	5	41	720
Individuals who directly benefited from the supported activities	-	65,118	86,158	32
Forest area directly managed as a result of projects receiving support (hectares)	-	8,110,000	9,246,417	14
Reforested area – reforestation in progress (hectares)	6,194	5,012	6,923	38
Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)	295	4,737	7,201	52
Individuals qualified for conducting sustainable economic activities who are effectively using the knowledge they acquired	-	716	4,644	549
Revenue from the selling of unprocessed products (R\$ thousand)	-	26,875	50,016	86
Revenue from the selling of processed products (R\$ thousand)	-	343	12,015	3403

Output indicator  Impact indicator

\*The concept of sub-project comprises, for example, the simple purchasing of equipment for a production activity that has been agreed to within a community.

Source: BNDES.

The data in Table 7 are cumulative; that is, the results measured in 2015 are added to the ones measured in previous years. When comparing 2015 and 2014 results, one can notice: (i) a significant increase took place in the activities (and results) for development of sustainable production activities; (ii) the number of units for processing of family farming and extractive products was increased by 720%; (iii) the access to the Amazon Fund's resources by the communities was expanded by 200% through partnerships that were established with entities gathering medium and large-sized sub-projects; and (iv) the revenue obtained through the selling of unprocessed products expanded 86%.

The increased revenue with sustainable production activities signal that income is effectively being generated from economic activities that encourage forest conservation in the projects that are supported by the Amazon Fund.

Meanwhile, the number of people who directly benefited from the supported initiatives rose by 32%; that is, from 65,000 to 86,000 people. It is important to point out that these results originate from the advancement of supported projects, among which a project completed in 2015 stands out, as well as the ones selected through the Public Call-for-submission for Sustainable Production Projects, which had its last projects approved in 2015. Thus, the results from the investments made

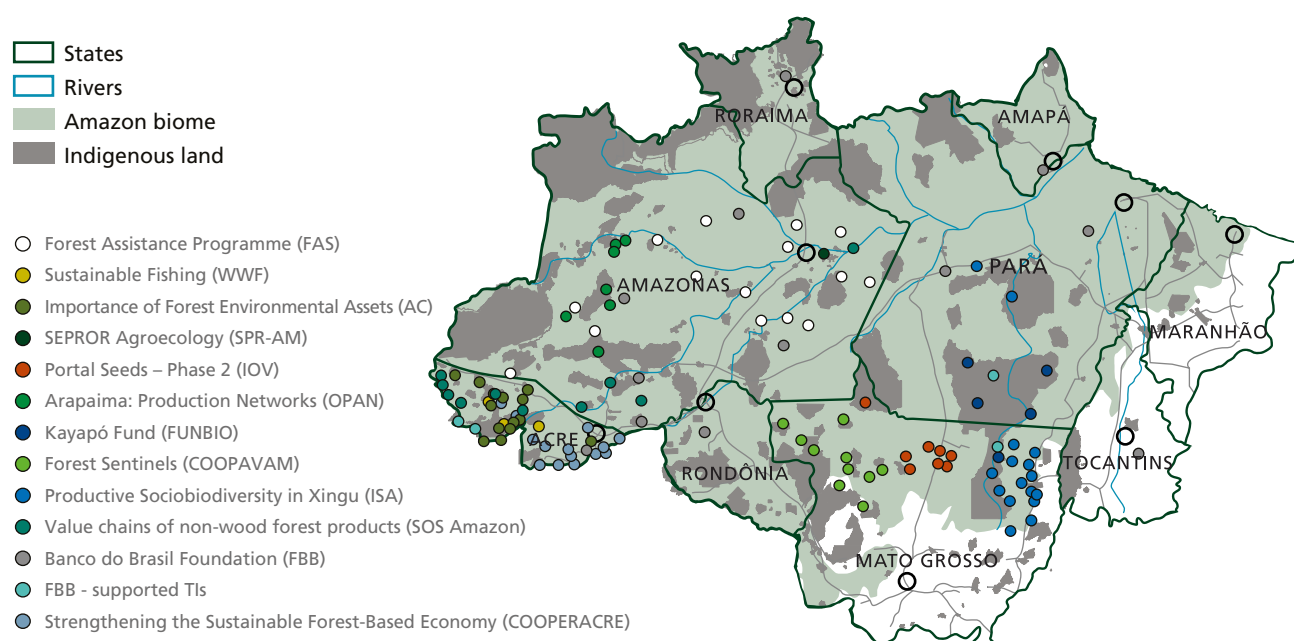
with support from the Amazon Fund in previous years start being materialized in a larger scale.

Figure 9 shows the geographical distribution of projects supported within the component regarding to sustainable production that are contributing to revenue generation results to the Amazon Fund's priority populations, as follows: traditional communities, indigenous communities, protected areas (PA) residents, family farmers, and land reform recipients.

In the "Projects completed in 2015" chapter, information is presented on the project Bolsa Floresta (Forest Assistance Programme), which was implemented by Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS). This project supported initiatives from the Bolsa Floresta Programme (PBF) in its "income" and "association" modalities, through the development of sustainable economic activities, aiming generation of income and strengthening of resident associations, including training for planning and managing collective ventures.

The project initiatives benefited 574 communities in 16 PAs in the state of Amazonas, in an area covering 10.8 million hectares. As results, the highlights include the annual growth income that was obtained by traditional populations with sustainable economic activities, from R\$ 2 million (2010) to R\$ 7.6 million (2014), as well as a higher reduction in the deforestation rate in these PAs

FIGURE 9: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PROJECTS WITH ACCOUNTED INCOME GENERATION



Source: GIZ, based on data from IBGE and BNDES.

(-69%), as compared to the remaining Amazon state PAs, which have not benefited from such aid (-56%). The main production chains and activities supported by the project were the following: *pirarucu* (fish), *açaí*, Brazil nut, handicrafts, cocoa, processed wood, oilseeds, canteens and community-based tourism.

Still in the “Projects completed in 2015” chapter, information is presented on the Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques project, which was implemented by the Tropical Forest Institute (IFT). This project contributes to both the “Sustainable production” component (1) and the “Scientific and technological development” component (4) of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

1,933 people were trained in 140 courses, which covered a wide array of activities related to forest management, from operational to management levels, such as: forest management and low impact exploitation, handling of extraction in forest management, forest management techniques for decision makers, and FSC forest management and certification principles.

Another way the project operated was by raising awareness of relevant players to the implementation of a good forest management in the region, through lectures and workshops. In this sense, fifty events were conducted, reaching an audience of over 2,000 people. Some activities were also developed for improving the scientific background on forest management, through 18 applied research

experiments on topics such as biomass and absolute carbon estimate analyses as well as evaluation of damage caused by low impact exploitation activities. To disseminate the data produced by the project, 13 brochures were drafted on the economic, ecological and social advantages of forest management, along with 17 technical publications on scientific background improvement and lessons learned regarding scientific experiments conducted.



## “MONITORING AND CONTROL” COMPONENT

At the end of 2015, the support to monitoring and control activities accounted for 48% of the Amazon Fund’s project portfolio value. “Monitoring and control” component has been recognized in PPCDAM’s independent evaluations as the one that evolved the most and, consequently, with the highest share in the reduction of Amazon deforestation since 2004.

Among the initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund, the following are highlighted: (i) extension and strengthening of the CAR as an instrument for rural and environmental management and monitoring of property-to-property deforestation; (ii) extension and improvement of satellite environmental monitoring conducted by INPE and implementation of a system for detection of Amazon deforestation using images from a space-based radar of which the Ministry of Defense’s Operational and Management Center for the Amazon Protection System (CENSIPAM) is in charge; and (iii) law

TABLE 8: INDICATORS FROM THE “MONITORING AND CONTROL” COMPONENT (2) – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Indicators for monitoring and control (component 2)	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014 variation (%)
Strengthened environmental agencies (federal, state and municipal)	33	55	98	78
Trained public servants	87	986	2,660	170
Amount disbursed to projects to combat illegal forest fires and burn-offs (R\$ thousand)	-	57,019	57,742	1
Individuals trained on firefighting techniques to create civil fire brigades	-	3,142	3,990	27
Individuals trained on monitoring technologies	-	74	312	322
Rural properties with georeferenced mapping to enroll in the CAR	21,146	23,544	23,999	2
Area of rural properties with georeferenced mapping to enroll in the CAR (hectares)	-	10,350,350	10,374,020	0.2
Rural properties enrolled in the CAR – protocol	-	138,854	207,564	49
Area of rural properties enrolled in the CAR – protocol (hectares)	-	37,404,609	57,042,458	53

 Output indicator  Impact indicator

Source: BNDES.



enforcement against environmental crimes in the Amazon through physical and operational structuring of the Ministry of Justice's Environmental Operations Company of the National Public Security Force.

The implementation of CAR was elected by COFA as one of the priority activities to be supported by the Amazon Fund. Enrollment with CAR is an important step in the environmental regularization process of rural properties, and it works by driving production systems to be more adapted to the Amazon, therefore in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Based on the analysis of indicators from Table 8, a growth is observed in the number of environmental agencies strengthened and staff trained, which contributes to increasing the number and area of rural properties that are enrolled with CAR by 50%, with the support of the Amazon Fund.

207 thousand rural establishments have enrolled in CAR with the support of the fund, which corresponds to an area of 57 million hectares in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso do Sul and Bahia, the latter outside the Amazon biome. Considering that the total area of rural properties enrolled in these states reached 121 million hectares by the end of 2015,<sup>14</sup> this means the Amazon Fund has directly or indirectly contributed to 47% of the area that is already registered in the CAR in these states.

A significant increase in the number of individuals trained in deforestation monitoring technologies

<sup>14</sup> According to data from the Brazilian Forest Service's Report on the Rural Environmental Registration – December 2015.

was also noticed. An important contribution for the positive evolution in this indicator was provided by the project for development of the ability to monitor deforestation, land use changes and forest exploitation in member countries of ACTO. Regarding this project, 144 individuals were trained in 2015, in the following countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guiana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

It is important to indicate that the Amazon Fund's support to the public sector does not encompass public servant wages, and this is one of the ways for retribution from the public agencies that benefit from its support.

### "LAND-USE PLANNING" COMPONENT

At the end of 2015, the support to agrarian regulation and land-use planning activities accounted for 13% of the Amazon Fund's project portfolio value. The occupation of the forest is inherent to the region's development process; however, this occupation needs to be organized. Among the available instruments, the support to the Amazon Fund is highlighted regarding consolidating the management of PAs and implementing the National Policy on Environmental and Territorial Management Plans on Indigenous Land (PNGATI).

The importance of federal and state PAs and the relevant contribution of indigenous lands (TI) to the conservation of natural and forest resources are shown upon comparing the already deforested Legal Amazon area (around 19% of the original

TABLE 9: INDICATORS FROM THE "LAND-USE PLANNING" COMPONENT (3) – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Land-use planning indicators (component 3)	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014 variation (%)
Protected areas supported	94	94	94	0
Georeferenced rural properties for land-title regularization	2,488	2,594	2,710	4
Area of georeferenced rural properties for land-title regularization (hectares)	-	203,660	269,000	32
Individuals of indigenous ethnicity who received support from the Amazon Fund	-	2,826	22,352	691
Individuals trained on activities related to management of public forests and protected areas	-	256	362	41
Area of protected areas created (km <sup>2</sup> )	-	6,682	7,083	6
Extension of protected areas with strengthened environmental management and/or territory control (km <sup>2</sup> )	53,471	144,899	199,417	38

 Output indicator

 Impact indicator

Source: BNDES.

forest cover – or 15% of the total Legal Amazon)<sup>15</sup> to the deforested area in the protected areas (approximately 2.5% of their total area). That is, the existence of protected areas plays an important role to inhibit deforestation activities, and these areas (PAs and TIs) collectively correspond to 47% of the total Legal Amazon area.

In the “Projects completed in 2015” chapter, information is presented on the project Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA) – phase 2, which received support from the Amazon Fund and was also funded by KfW – Germany’s development bank – and by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – World Bank. Among the activities supported, the initiatives for management consolidation of 94 PAs in the Legal Amazon are highlighted, which corresponds to an area of 52.7 million hectares. The deforestation in these PAs that were supported by the Amazon Fund dropped at a higher rate (37%) than in the unsupported PAs (8%).

The Amazon Fund has been extending its support to projects that benefit indigenous populations. That can be noticed through the positive evolution of the indicator that measures the number of indigenous individuals who directly benefit from projects that are directly or indirectly supported by the fund. It is important to mention that the investments in sustainable production activities in TIs and PAs are recorded in the “sustainable production” component (1) from the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

An indicator that signals low performance is the number of rural properties that were georeferenced for agrarian regularization purposes. By giving legal compliance to land ownership, agrarian regularization

promotes a reduction in the agrarian insecurity and conflicts, which are many times illegally solved by violence.

COFA established, as one of its targets for 2015 and 2016, the support to the agrarian regularization of public land, giving priority to critical areas in terms of pressure for deforestation. Considering that the support of the Amazon Fund is still incipient in this respect, fostering the presentation and implementation of agrarian regularization projects is recommended, considering the relevance of this topic.

### “SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT” COMPONENT

At the end of 2015, the support to scientific and technological development activities accounted for 15% of the Amazon Fund’s project portfolio value. Support in this regard is strategic and cross-sectional in nature, and it benefits the remaining components.

The analysis of Table 10 shows that, in 2015, a 90% growth happened in the disbursement to scientific and technological development projects, as compared to the volume that had already been disbursed until 2014 for this component. The two projects that received the most resources for developing initiatives in this component were the National Forest Inventory – Amazon, under the responsibility of the Brazilian Forest Service, and the monitoring of the forest cover in the regional Amazon, under the responsibility of ACTO.

The “Projects completed in 2015” chapter has two projects that exclusively focused their action on this component. The New Social Mapping in the Amazon project, which was developed by Amazonas State University (UEA), portrayed, through a work methodology called social mapping, the reality of 27

<sup>15</sup> Source: INPE/PRODES: <<http://www.dpi.inpe.br/prodesdigital/prodesmunicipal.php>>.

TABLE 10: INDICATORS IN “SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT” COMPONENT (4) – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Scientific and technological development indicators (component 4)	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014 variation (%)
Total amount disbursed for scientific and technological research (R\$ million)	14,2	17,9	34,0	90
Amount disbursed to invest in infrastructure for scientific and technological research (R\$ million)	3,9	6,4	7,6	19
Number of researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region to carry out projects	141	198	260	31
Number of scientific, pedagogical or informative publications produced	17	72	92	28

 Output indicator

 Impact indicator

Source: BNDES.

traditional peoples and communities that live in the Amazon biome, with thirty mapping sessions having been conducted.

Among the activities conducted, the map construction process stands out – it had the participation of members in the involved communities, who were trained to capture the GPS (global positioning system) spots and to enter the information considered relevant in the maps. Thus, the project provided these communities with the essential means for them to autonomously produce their maps, as well as with the instruments that are fundamental for them to affirm their identities. The training of the community members who benefited from the project also comprised knowledge regarding environmental laws and land rights.

The content of the fascicles that resulted from the mapping workshops has already been used as a subsidy for 49 initiatives – with community mobilization – for recognizing the land rights of traditional peoples and communities included in the Amazon biome project, as well as to report seventy violations of land and environmental rights.

In turn, the Belém's Islands project, under the responsibility of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), aimed to implement a methodology for supporting the organization of local-scale economic and environmental zoning of islands located around the city of Belém (Pará) and to increase the research infrastructure of UFPA's Graduate Programme in Water Ecology and Fishing. One of the results from the Amazon Fund's support was the generation of five maps of priorities regarding the four islands covered by the project. Among other information, they showed the distribution of anthropic activities in these islands, the identification and size of damaged areas, the conservation status of canals or streams in the islands and the degree of environmental importance that these ecosystems have for preserving water fauna.

## Monitoring of regional indicators

In its logical framework, the Amazon Fund identified some regional or systemic indicators related to the public policies for which it aims to contribute through the projects it supports.

Monitoring these public policies helps understand the progress that was reached in promoting a deforestation reduction with sustainable development in the Amazon. In this monitoring, the Amazon Fund's indicators are comparatively analyzed at the outcome and impact levels of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund. The ground zero (baseline) for each indicator is year 2009, as the first operations of the Amazon Fund were approved that year, without, however, these projects having been granted funds.

The current evaluation year is 2015, and, in some cases, it is still not possible to draw a comparison with that year as a result from unavailable information, the reason why the last data made available are used.

It is important to mention that the Amazon Fund's contribution to the behavior of this set of indicators, despite already been identifiable and relevant (as shown by the evaluation of projects finished with this fund's support), is not exclusive, and it is added to initiatives and activities from an array of public and private agents that operate in the Amazon.

### IMPACT: REDUCE DEFORESTATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON REGION.

#### Indicator: (1) Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon

One of the indicators selected for measuring the evolution of the impact was "Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon" as measured by INPE.

Preliminary data from INPE indicate that the Legal Amazon deforestation in 2015 was 5,831 km<sup>2</sup>. As compared to 2004, the deforestation rate in the Amazon dropped by 79%. Upon comparing 2015's deforestation rates with the ones from 2009 (baseline), this period was verified to have a 22% decrease, which is a marked reduction, despite a 16% increase in the deforested area having been observed as compared to 2014. Analyzing the data on deforestation in the Legal Amazon regarding the last three years, an oscillation of these values is observed to exist, around 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>/year (for further information, please refer to section "Data on deforestation in the Legal Amazon", in the Introduction chapter.

Brazil's National Policy on Climate Change foresees, until 2020, an 80% reduction in the average annual deforestation rate that was observed between 1996



and 2005. That is, the goal to be met by Brazil until 2020 is to have a maximum annual deforestation area of 3,925 km<sup>2</sup> in the Legal Amazon.

A preliminary analysis by the Ministry of the Environment on the deforestation dynamics according to land use categories in the Amazon for 2015 identified that it mainly took place in private/other areas (37%), land reform settlements (27%) and unallocated public lots (25%). That shows which public policies should be developed and which initiatives should have priority support. The PAs accounted for 10% of the deforested area, and the TIs for 1% of it.

It is the Federal Government's and the state governments' duty to establish specific policies and programmes to deal with the deforestation vectors. Regarding the Amazon Fund, its guidance committee (COFA, which consists of 24 members representing the Federal government, state governments and civil society) is responsible for establishing and revising its guidelines and support criteria.

It is noteworthy that one of the main agents in the struggle against deforestation is Brazil's public sector – through its various administrative structures both at the federal level and at state and municipal levels, with no disregard to the contribution from the civil society –, which not only reports environmental violations but also promotes pioneer initiatives, frequently incorporated by the established order.

Nonetheless, the complementary nature of the Amazon Fund's participation has been strategic in the path to reduce deforestation, as it supports the continuity and extension of several essential initiatives as well as change-driving initiatives. Examples of that include the Amazon Fund's support to the development and continuity of activities for monitoring deforestation and land uses in the regional Amazon; the substantial support to CAR in the Amazon biome and in other Brazilian biomes; and the support to production activities that promote the forest preservation.

Upon analyzing the "Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon" indicator, one therefore concludes that the Amazon Fund has been meeting its impact objective (reduce deforestation through sustainable development) to the extent that the deforestation rate fell between 2009 and 2015 (-22%).

### **Indicator: (2) Participation in the Gross Domestic Product for the states in the Amazon biome in relation to the national GDP**

The second indicator selected to measure the evolution of the Amazon Fund's impact is the share of the states with Amazon biome areas in Brazil's gross domestic product (GDP). That is, the GDPs of the nine states contained in the Legal Amazon altogether are compared to Brazil's total GDP.

GDP is a basic indicator of the behavior of an economy, which demonstrates the economic development of a certain region. However, it is not an ideal indicator to measure sustainable development, as it does not include, for example, information such as environmental liabilities generated. Therefore, this indicator needs to be analyzed with the indicator of deforestation reduction.

The most updated information available in the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) about the evolution of GDP in each state regards to year 2012. In Table 11, the share of the Legal Amazon's GDP is verified to be rising as compared to Brazilian GDP. It is worth mentioning that Brazilian GDP in 2012 was 11.6% higher than in 2009 (actual cumulative percentage variation).

Such information, coupled with the decreased deforestation between 2009 and 2015, reveals a positive process of deforestation reduction with the Amazon GDP growth, which indicates that it is closer to achieve the Amazon Fund's impact.

Nonetheless, this is very outdated information. In 2016, IBGE is expected to disclose a document called "Structural and Special Studies and Research (2016): Brazil's 2010-2014 Regional Accounts", which calculates the GDPs of all its states. It is worth to mention that, in 2015, according to IBGE, Brazil's GDP went through a 3.8% decline as compared to the previous year.



TABLE 11: EVOLUTION OF THE SHARE OF THE STATES WITH AMAZON BIOME AREAS IN BRAZIL'S GDP (IN %)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
7.96	7.88	7.76	7.81	8.13	8.04	8.13	8.38	8.45

Source: BNDES, based on data from IBGE, in a partnership with the state statistics agencies, state government bureaus and the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Area (SUFRAMA).

## OUTCOME: (1) ACTIVITIES THAT MAINTAIN THE FOREST STANDING ARE ECONOMICALLY ATTRACTIVE IN THE AMAZON BIOME ("SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION" COMPONENT)

### Indicator: Production of vegetable extraction and silviculture

In order to monitor this component, the vegetable extraction and silviculture production indicator seen in the states with Amazon biome areas was selected, whose data are based on an annual publication by IBGE.

The data on vegetable extraction production are obtained by IBGE upon queries to public and private entities, farmers, technicians, and agencies directly or indirectly related to sectors of production, trade, processing and inspection of native vegetable products.

Vegetable extraction comprises the exploitation process of native vegetable resources through the collection of products. The Amazon figures as an important production source of *açaí*, Brazil nuts, native rubber, and other oilseed products, as well as various fibers. These products are economically representative and are traded both inside and outside the biome.

The evolution of the production and revenue of these products will be monitored due to its economic importance in the regional context. It is noteworthy that the evolution of wood extraction is not been overseen for lack of systematized information that clearly allows drawing a distinction between legal and illegal timber.

In the set of oilseed products, the extractive production of *cumaru* nuts, souari nuts and *copaíba* is being monitored, among other products. In the set of fibers, products such as piassava and *buriti* are being monitored, among other fibers.

Table 12 shows the physical production (in tons) evolution in the vegetable extraction of these products for years 2009 and 2014.

In Table 13, the evolution of these same products is observed under the perspective of generated revenue.

This period was observed to have a 96% increase in the revenue from *açaí* sales, which exceeds the rise in its production (71%), therefore indicating a raise of its average price. In the case of the Brazil nut, its revenue rose by 13%, whereas its physical production virtually remained stagnant (0.1%). The group of fibers had a small reduction in its revenue (-5%) and a small decline in its production (-1%). The group of oilseed products, despite having had a small upswing in its volume produced (2%), underwent a reduction in the value of income generated by it (-8%), whereas rubbers were observed to undergo a reduction in the revenue from their sales (-43%), which is associated with a decline in production (-56%).

Therefore, the 67% growth in the revenue that was generated by the set of these products and the 50% rise in their production volume between 2009 and 2014 are observed to be heavily influenced by *açaí* and Brazil nuts, which indicates the extraction of these products and their market potential have been strengthened. It is worth mentioning that,

TABLE 12: VEGETABLE EXTRACTION PRODUCTION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (IN TONS)

Products	2009	2014	Variation (%)
<i>Açaí</i>	115,767	198,150	71
Brazil nut	37,468	37,498	0.1
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	3,459	1,539	(56)
Oilseeds	1,240	1,267	2
Fibers	2,848	2,820	(1)
<b>Historical total</b>	<b>160,782</b>	<b>241,274</b>	<b>50</b>

Source: BNDES, based on data from IBGE.

TABLE 13: VEGETABLE EXTRACTION PRODUCTION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (IN R\$ MILLION)

Products	2009	2009*	2014	Variation (%)
Açaí	160,312	215,686	422,063	96
Brazil nut	52,261	70,313	79,565	13
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	7,597	10,221	5,777	(43)
Oilseeds	6,570	8,839	8,089	(8)
Fibers	4,495	6,048	5,762	(5)
<b>Total</b>		<b>311,745</b>	<b>521,256</b>	<b>67</b>

\* Updated values in R\$ according to Brazil's Extended National Consumer Price Indices (IPCA) regarding 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Source: BNDES, based on data from IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

upon comparing 2013 results with the ones from 2014, regarding their production and the revenue that was generated by this same product basket, a small decline is observed both for production (-2.2%) and revenue (-2,4%).<sup>16</sup>

Despite this small decline measured in 2014, one may conclude that, when the baseline is considered (2009), the growth in these indicators signals that the "Activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive in the Amazon biome" outcome is positively evolving.

The Amazon Fund supports exploring the potential in this and in other extraction activities, considering its importance as the one or complementary source of income of several traditional communities in the Amazon, which enables them to preserve their practices and cultural values. This support is rising in size, in a way that enables its impacts to contribute to the expansion of extraction production towards a new model of sustainable production in the Amazon region.

<sup>16</sup> Such comparison considers updated values in R\$, which were adjusted to 2014 values according to the variation in Brazil's Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA) of 2014.

## OUTCOME: (2) GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ENSURE MAN-MADE ACTIVITIES MEET ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ("MONITORING AND CONTROL" COMPONENT)

**Indicator: (i) Number of advanced posts (regional units) for state environmental agencies**

**Indicator: (ii) Number of decentralization terms that states have signed with municipalities**

**Indicator: (iii) Number of authorizations or environmental licenses annually granted by state environmental agencies**

In order to monitor this component, indicators were created, which measure the effectiveness of the Legal Amazon's state environmental agencies in their role to enforce the current environmental laws.

Two of the indicators respectively measure the deconcentration and decentralization levels identified in environmental management, as follows: "number of advanced posts (regional units) for state environmental agencies" and "number of decentralization terms that states have signed with municipalities".

Environmental deconcentration through implementation of advanced stations or regional units of state environmental agencies gets these agencies closer to the residents and economic agents in farther away regions, which leads to a more efficient environmental management.

Meanwhile, the municipalities are in charge of granting environmental licenses to ventures and activities with local environmental impacts and to the ones delegated by federation states through legal instruments or agreements. Thus, environmental decentralization through the delegation of jurisdiction to the municipalities





is key for a more effective implementation of environmental legislation in their territories.

A third indicator monitors the “number of authorizations or environmental licenses annually granted by the state environmental agencies”. Licensing is an important instrument in the Brazil’s National Environment Policy, and the increased granting of licenses and other authorization instruments signals a higher degree of control from state environmental agencies on human activities that interfere in environmental conditions.

Considering the lack of information disclosed that allows following up the indicators abovementioned, Table 14 shows data that were obtained in the Legal Amazon’s state environmental agencies.

A joint analysis of the monitored indicators reveals a positive evolution in two out of the three dimensions followed up, with special mention to a significant rise (277%) in the number of decentralization agreements entered into by the states and municipalities. The number of authorization documents issued by the state environmental agencies also underwent a positive evolution in the six-year monitored period (37%). Finally, there was a small reduction (-7%) in the number of advanced stations of state environmental agencies.

The growth in the number of decentralization agreements entered into with the municipalities reports these entities’ increased ability to assume tasks related to environmental licensing and management, which reveals their trend to increasingly become environmental management sites.

The Amazon Fund has contributed to this positive evolution through its support to projects that aim to institutionally strengthen state and municipal environmental agencies; to enhance the environmental licensing process; to train technical staff; to deconcentrate environmental management through strengthening regional units; and to decentralize and strengthen municipal environmental management.

### **OUTCOME: (3) THE AREA IN THE AMAZON BIOME IS SUBMITTED TO LAND-USE PLANNING (“LAND-USE PLANNING” COMPONENT)**

**Indicator: (i) State area with the Amazon biome and finished ecological and economic zoning (EEZ) in a 1:250,000 (or higher) scale**

**Indicator: (ii) Indigenous land area and federal nature conservation areas in the Legal Amazon with land use management instruments**

In order to monitor this component, an indicator was created regarding the preparation of EEZ and also a new indicator related to the management consolidation of protected areas.

EEZ is an instrument for land organization that establishes measures and standards of environmental protection. Its main purpose is to support land-use planning and land occupation decisions in sustainable terms. Technical aspects and negotiation of agreements between the several interested parties contribute to its construction, and its process involves public and private agents.

TABLE 14: REGIONAL INDICATORS OF THE “MONITORING AND CONTROL” COMPONENT

State	No. of advanced posts of state environmental agencies (cumulative)		No. of decentralization terms signed with municipalities (cumulative)		No. of authorizations or environmental licenses granted (annual)	
	2009	2015	2009	2015	2009	2015
Pará	4	4	10	69	3,259	4,142
Acre	5	5	1	3	2,239	642
Amazonas	0	3	2	0	2,723	4,217
Roraima	1	0	13	8	183	4,111
Tocantins	20	15	0	3	3,360	4,749
Mato Grosso	11	11	5	34	5,430	5,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17,194</b>	<b>23,598</b>
2015-2009 comparison	(7%)		277%		37%	

Source: BNDES, based on data from the state environmental agencies.

It is a decentralized process shared between the Federal Government, state governments, and municipal governments. Regarding the Amazon Fund, the progress of EEZ is monitored at state level. It is noteworthy that, in 2010, the Legal Amazon's ecological and economic macrozoning was finished in a 1:1,000,000 scale.

When analyzing the advancements regarding EEZ, the following phases were considered:

- planning for conduction of EEZ;
- diagnosis for evaluating the current situation of areas to be zoned;
- prognosis that aims to propose initiatives for planning units established; and
- standardization through specific laws.

Table 15 shows information obtained in the Ministry of the Environment about the size of state areas with Amazon biome areas with EEZ in a finished 1:250,000 (or higher) scale; that is, having already concluded the phases of planning, diagnosis, prognosis and standardization through state laws.

As Table 15 indicates, in 2015 there was an 88% increase in the area with finished EEZ in a 1:250,000 scale as compared to 2009. However, in 2015 this indicator was not found to increase as compared to 2014, despite there having been reports that the Amazonas state is making progress in the preparation

of an EEZ for the sub-region of Madeira (in a 1:250,000 scale), in an area with around 221,000 km<sup>2</sup> that comprises five municipalities.

By analyzing the period between 2009 and 2015, it is possible to conclude that there was significant progress in the Amazon's land-use planning under the perspective of EEZ. With the institutional strengthening of state environmental agencies, the Amazon Fund has contributed to this process of planning and implementation of EEZs.

Aiming to improve the monitoring of "land-use planning" component (3), for the first time a new indicator has been monitored, as follows: "indigenous land area and federal nature conservation areas in the Legal Amazon with land use management instruments".

This indicator follows up the evolution of the preparation of land use management in federal TIs and PAs that respectively have territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA) and management plans. The use of these instruments in protected areas has contributed greatly to reduce deforestation in these territorial domains.

The management plan of a PA is a document by which, based on the impacts of a PA, its zoning and the rules that should govern the use of the area and the management of natural resources are established, including the implementation of the physical structures required for managing the unit.

Meanwhile, the PGTA of TIs are tools for implementing PNGATI. They may be defined as

TABLE 15: (I) STATE AREA WITH THE AMAZON BIOME AND FINISHED ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ZONING (EEZ) IN A 1:250,000 (OR HIGHER) SCALE

States	State area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area of finished EEZ (km <sup>2</sup> )	
		2009	2015
Amazonas	1,559,149	-	252,985
Acre	164,124	164,123	164,123
Amapá	142,829	-	-
Roraima	224,303	224,300	224,300
Pará	1,247,954	476,742	1,155,166
Tocantins	277,721	-	33,434
Maranhão	331,937	-	-
Rondônia	237,591	237,590	237,590
Mato Grosso	903,378	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,088,985</b>	<b>1,102,755</b>	<b>2,067,598</b>

Note: 2009-2015 variation: 88%. Area of the Legal Amazon states with finished EEZ: 41%.

Source: BNDES, with data from the Ministry of the Environment.

instruments that aim to recognize the importance of material and immaterial indigenous property, to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, in a way to ensure quality of life improvement and full conditions for the current and future indigenous generations to maintain their populations and culture. These plans must express the leading role, autonomy, and self-determination of the peoples in negotiating and establishing internal agreements that allow the strengthening of land protection and control. They must also support the execution of public policies towards indigenous peoples.<sup>17</sup>

Based on the analysis of data from Table 16 on protected areas with territorial management instruments between 2009 and 2015, a considerable growth of protected areas was verified to take place in the Amazon with these instruments, and the federal PAs have had the furthest advancements so far.

The Amazon Fund has supported several projects for strengthening and consolidating the Amazon's protected areas, among which the already mentioned Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA) – phase 2, finished in 2014, stands out. This project contributed to the creation and consolidation of PAs in the Amazon biome, including the

preparation of their respective management plans.

In 2015, the first projects for supporting the preparation and implementation of PGTAs were selected regarding the Public Call-for-submission for Projects Supporting Territorial and Environmental Management Plans on Indigenous Land, promoted by the Amazon Fund. The remaining projects selected will be analyzed in this public call throughout 2016, and their implementation will start.

Despite it not being an indicator that directly measures the land-use planning degree, Table 17 shows the evolution of deforestation in protected areas in the Legal Amazon.

Table 17 shows that the deforestation rate declined (-34%) in the 689 protected areas in the Legal Amazon, considering the period between 2009 and 2014, with the reduction of deforestation in TIs positively standing out (-70%). This indicator reveals an improvement in comparison to 2013, when the set of protected areas had shown a deforestation reduction (-8%) that was inferior to the one in 2014 (-34%).

It is important to note that, considering the already existing portfolio of projects for supporting the indigenous peoples and the set of new projects that are under analysis, contracting and execution, we can say the Amazon Fund comes to the fore as an important partner in the implementation of Brazil's indigenous policy.

<sup>17</sup> Definition of PGTA based on document "Rules for the preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans", of Brazil's National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), from 2013.

TABLE 16: AREA OF FEDERAL PROTECTED AREAS (PA) AND INDIGENOUS LANDS (TI) WITH TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

Protected areas	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of federal PAs and TIs with territorial management instruments (management plans or PGTAs)		2009-2015 variation (%)
	2009	2015	
Federal PAs	160,741	338,652	111
TIs	186,037	236,211	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>346,778</b>	<b>574,864</b>	<b>66</b>

Source: BNDES, based on data from ICMBIO and FUNAI.

TABLE 17: DEFORESTATION IN PROTECTED AREAS IN THE LEGAL AMAZON

Protected areas	Number of protected areas	Deforested area in 2009 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Deforested area in 2014 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Variation (%)
Federal nature protected areas	132	311.42	280.24	(10.0)
State nature protected areas	178	344.73	277.98	(19.4)
Indigenous lands	379	334.51	99.00	(70.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>990.66</b>	<b>657.22</b>	<b>(33.7)</b>

Source: BNDES, based on data from INPE/PRODES.



## OUTCOME: (4) SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTE TO THE RECOVERY, CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE AMAZON BIOME ("SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" COMPONENT)

### Indicator: Number of patents requested or filed

In order to monitor the scientific and technological development component, the "number of patents requested or filed" indicator was selected, which allows a first evaluation concerning to which extent the regional innovation system is strengthened.

According to Table 18, between 2009 and 2015, there was a 17.8% growth in the number of patent applications filed in Brazil's National Intellectual Property Institute (INPI) by residents in the Brazilian Amazon states. Meanwhile, in Brazil as a whole, a small reduction (-4.7%) was observed over this same period.

The number of patent applications filed by residents in the Amazon accounts for 2.7% of the total number of patent applications filed by Brazilian residents in addition to the Legal Amazon population corresponds to approximately 13% of the Brazilian population. Such discrepancy signals the need for great efforts to overcome the inequality in the ability to produce knowledge and technology in the Amazon.

The reasons that lead to this scenario are complex and historically rooted. They range from differences

in the levels of investment in higher education and research to factors such as the level of development in the industrial sectors of each of these states or regions.

The science and technology-related projects supported by the Amazon Fund aim to overcome this challenge through initiatives such as the construction, renovation or structuring of advanced biotechnology research centers; conduction of research for developing tools to support EEZ; surveying and processing of biological and socioeconomic georeferenced data; and development of models for estimating biomass and carbon sequestration in ecosystems.

In 2015, a project for supporting the production and dissemination of knowledge and technologies seeking the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome was approved, on behalf of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), a renowned research center in Brazil. The studies must fit the following topics: monitoring of deforestation as well as forest degradation and ecosystem services; restoration, forest management and extractive activities; sustainable technologies for the Amazon; and aquaculture and fishing.

### Summary of the monitoring of regional indicators related to the scope of the Amazon Fund

- 22% reduction in the Brazilian Amazon deforestation (2009-2015);

TABLE 18: PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED IN BRAZIL'S NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INSTITUTE BY RESIDENTS

	2009	2015	Variation (%)
Brazil	7,709	7,344	(4.7)
AMAZON STATES			
Acre	3	4	33.3
Amazonas	63	33	(47.6)
Amapá	3	1	(66.7)
Maranhão	24	45	87.5
Mato Grosso	29	44	51.7
Pará	25	47	88.0
Rondônia	13	15	15.4
Roraima	1	2	100.0
Tocantins	8	8	0.0
Total	169	199	17.8

Source: BNDES, based on data from INPI.

- increased share of the Brazilian Amazon in the Brazilian GDP (2009-2012);
- increase of over 50%, between 2009 and 2014, both in volume and revenue from the set of vegetable extraction products monitored;
- increased decentralization of environmental management for municipalities (277%), as well as a rise in permits issued by the state environmental agencies (36%), and a decrease in the number of advanced stations of state environmental agencies (-7%) between 2009 and 2015;
- 88% increase in areas with finished EEZ in the 1:250,000 scale and 66% rise in the area of federal PAs and TIs with territorial management instruments between 2009 and 2015;
- 34% reduction the deforested area of protected zones in the Legal Amazon between 2009 and 2014; and
- 18% growth in the number of patent applications filed with INPI by residents in the Brazilian Amazon states between 2009 and 2015.

## Management of risks in the Amazon Fund

Risk management is part of the management of the Amazon Fund and the projects it supports. Risks are considered the external factors that may

negatively influence the execution of projects or the maintenance of results achieved by the fund.




The following format was defined for the management of risks in the Amazon Fund:

- presentation of risks identified based on the logical framework, relying on the intervention logic that is represented by the Amazon Fund's impact and outcomes;
- evaluation regarding the probability of each risk identified; and
- definition of measures providing their mitigation by the Amazon Fund or other players, whenever possible.

The risk management is conducted through a periodical review of the behavior from both the risks and the effects from mitigation measures. In the 2015 review of risks, a new risk was introduced – “actions for inspecting and enforcing laws against deforestation that are not sufficiently capable of ensuring sustainable forest-based economic competitiveness, considering the unfair competition with illegally obtained timber”. Furthermore, another previously noticed risk was eliminated as it was revealed to be very unlikely to happen – “migration of workforce employed in illegal forest activities to other illegal activities” –, and a risk degree – “deterioration in the economic situation delays the development of a sustainable forest-based economy” – was reassessed.





CHART 3: RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE AMAZON FUND

Intervention logic		Identified risks	Probability	Response/risk mitigation
IMPACT	Reduce deforestation through sustainable development in the Amazon region	Migration flows in the Amazon put pressure on the environment		<p>There is a pioneer front that has been causing deforestation in western Pará and southern Amazonas states, the so-called "arc of deforestation". Another kind of pressure on the forest is the large-sized infrastructure projects in the Amazon, such as hydroelectric power plants and pavement of roads, which have been causing workers to migrate and making the access to this region easier.</p> <p>The Amazon Fund supports projects to deal with these pressures in all their fronts. It is worth highlighting the projects that monitor illegal deforestation and enforce laws against it all over the biome, in addition to those that support CAR and the ones involving land-use planning and forest conservation, such as the support to the management consolidation of TIs located in areas under influence of large-sized infrastructure projects. The Amazon Fund keeps evaluating this risk as medium.</p>
		Changes to Brazil's environmental legislation that reduce the protection of forests		<p>The new Forest Code (Law no. 12,651/12) may generate the recognition of environmental surplus that allows legal deforestation in the Amazon. On the other hand, this law introduced CAR, the environmental regularization programmes (PRA), and the quotas of environmental reserves (CRA). Together, these new instruments shall reduce deforestation, promote the restoration of altered areas, and create opportunities for financial compensation of owners with surplus environmental assets.</p> <p>The Amazon Fund has already been supporting enrollment with CAR, an electronic file that has an inhibiting effect on deforestation as it includes environmental information regarding rural businesses. The Amazon Fund defined as priorities to keep this assistance going and to support implementing state PRAs and projects aiming recovery from damaged and altered areas in small properties or rural family lots for the 2015-2016 biennial period.</p> <p>Several new environmental management instruments that were introduced in 2012 are under implementation, and it is still soon to assess the impacts of this new legislation regarding forest protection. Therefore, the Amazon Fund keeps assessing this risk as medium.</p>
		Climate changes that result in periods of prolonged drought and forest fires		<p>The latest estimates on climate changes in Brazil that were produced by the Brazilian Panel on Climate Change (PMBC) foresee decreased rainfall in the Amazon biome, which will lead to more intense dry periods and more frequent fires, both accidental and intentional. Two severe droughts have already been observed, one in 2005 and another one in 2010.</p> <p>In order to reduce this risk, the Amazon Fund, besides supporting forest conservation and law enforcement activities against deforestation, also supports projects from military firefighter corps in the Amazon, targeting the strengthening of the ability to prevent and fight unauthorized forest fires and burn-offs. It also supports a project for strengthening the action from Brazil's National Center for Wild Fire Prevention and Combat (PREVFOGO). The Amazon Fund keeps evaluating this risk as high.</p>

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Intervention logic		Identified risks	Probability	Response/risk mitigation
COMPONENT 1	Activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive in the Amazon biome	Deterioration in the economic situation delays the development of a sustainable forest-based economy		<p>In 2015, Brazil underwent an economic recession. Due to such scenario, monitoring this risk acquires relevance. The regional economy in the Amazon slowed down. Production took a downturn in the transformation industry, retail sales and civil construction. However, agriculture-related and vegetable extraction-based activities have been shown to be resilient. The Amazon Fund has been supporting the structuring and extension of forest-based production chains and the environmental sustainability in agricultural activities of small farmers.</p> <p>Considering this scenario, the Amazon Fund keeps evaluating this risk as medium.</p>
COMPONENT 2	Government efforts to ensure man-made activities meet environmental legislation	Agricultural land reform policy is not aligned with the environmental policy		<p>In a preliminary analysis of deforestation according to land use categories, 2015 was verified to have land reform settlements accounting for 26% of the total deforested area in the Legal Amazon, a percentage that exceeds the annual average that was observed in the period between 2004 and 2014 (22%).</p> <p>The current land reform policy aims to contribute to diminishing deforestation in settlements and is aligned with the main environmental policies focusing on preservation and sustainable use of the Amazon forests, notably with the advancement of initiatives from Programa Assentamentos Verdes (Green Settlement Programme) that were promoted by the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). The Amazon Fund, meanwhile, has contributed to mitigate this risk through projects for supporting the implementation of CAR in land reform settlement areas. The Amazon Fund keeps evaluating this risk as medium.</p>
		Legal repression of deforestation is insufficient to ensure the competitiveness of a sustainable forest-based economy in the face of unfair competition from illegally harvested timber		<p>Enforcing laws against illegal timber extraction, whose costs are lower than legal production, is one of the essential components for giving rise to the development of a legal and competitive wood economy. The Amazon Fund has supported initiatives for monitoring, inspecting and enforcing laws against environmental crimes, through several projects. In 2015, for example, it approved a project for implementing a new system to detect deforestation in the Amazon by means of images from a space-based radar as well as for structuring physically and operationally the Environmental Operations Company of the National Public Security Force, so it participate in operations in the Amazon biome. Considering the geographical scale involved and the number of environmental crimes it took action against, the Amazon Fund evaluates this risk as medium.</p>

(To be continued)



(Continued)

Intervention logic		Identified risks	Probability	Response/risk mitigation
COMPONENT 3	The area in the Amazon biome is submitted to land-use planning	Growth in the demand for new farmland and pastures		<p>Between 2009 and 2014, the area destined for soy production in the municipalities in the Legal Amazon grew by 56% (from 6.7 million to 10.4 million hectares), and cattle production increased by 10% (from 74 million to 82 million head). Nevertheless, in this same period, the deforestation in the Legal Amazon had a reduction of approximately 33%, with 5,012 km<sup>2</sup> (501,000 hectares) in 2014.</p> <p>The Amazon Fund has supported initiatives for monitoring and controlling deforestation, for developing sustainable forest-based production activities and for environmental compliance of rural businesses in the Amazon, as well as initiatives that contribute to improving agricultural productivity, such as the implementation of units for demonstrating good beef cattle practices and improving pasture management practices. The Amazon Fund keeps evaluating this risk as medium.</p>
COMPONENT 4	Science, technology and innovation activities contribute to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome	Flight of qualified technical staff and researchers from the region		<p>The number of PhD professionals per thousand inhabitants in the Amazon is significantly lower than in the rest of Brazil. The number of research groups is also the lowest one as compared to other regions in Brazil. The Amazon still lacks investments in scientific and technological activities. In 2015, the Amazon Fund increased its support towards scientific and technological development and to creating conditions for researchers to stay in the region, through the funding of a project from EMBRAPA that aims to produce and disseminate knowledge and technologies focusing on the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome.</p> <p>Strengthening research and infrastructure for science, technology and innovation in the Amazon is a slow process. Therefore, the risk of evasion of qualified technical professionals and researchers from the region is still relevant. The Amazon Fund evaluates this risk remains a medium one.</p>

Source: BNDES.





**PROJECTS  
COMPLETED  
IN 2015**



# DISSEMINAÇÃO E APRIMORAMENTO DAS TÉCNICAS DE MANEJO FLORESTAL SUSTENTÁVEL

DISSEMINATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE  
FOREST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

IFT

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Brazilian states of Pará,  
Amazonas and Rondônia

## BENEFICIARIES

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

## OBJECTIVE

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

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 12,498,000.00  
(US\$ 6,986,806.80)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

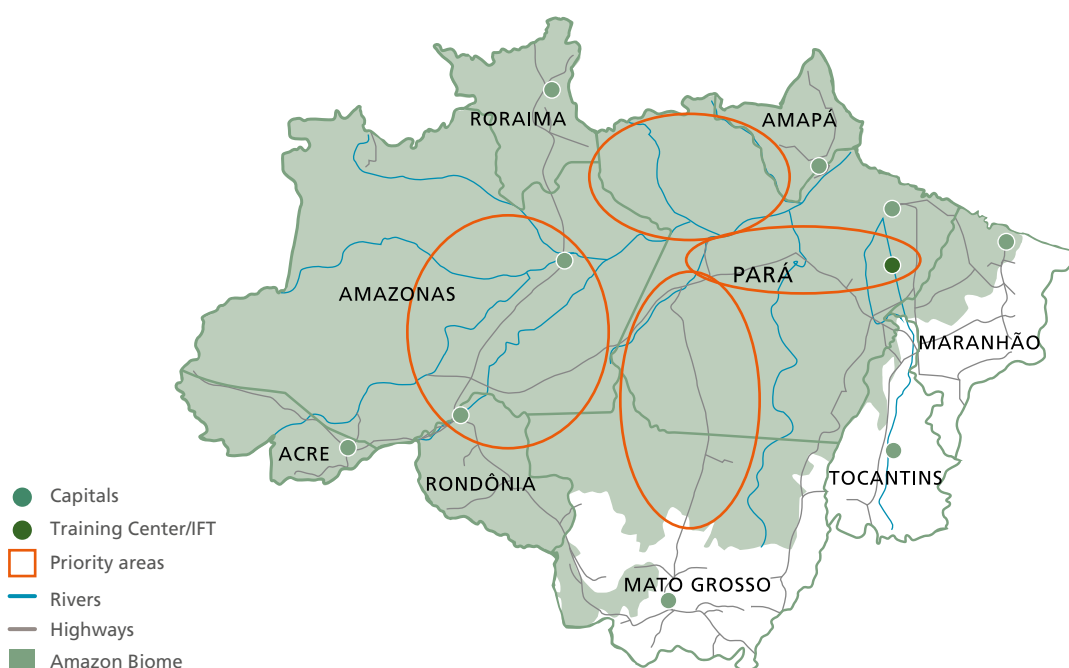
R\$ 7,449,000.00  
(US\$ 4,164,244.19)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date  
the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.23.2010	4.15.2011	R\$ 7,449,000.00 (US\$ 3,760,360.16)	100%



## Contextualization

One of the main policies to promote forest preservation and give value to the active forest in the Amazon region of Brazil is through strengthening sustainable forest management in the Amazon biome, both in terms of corporate actions and those practiced by traditional communities. This practice has provided benefits regarding the environment (by minimizing the impact of logging activity), the society (by increasing the labor supply as well as the income for communities and workers in the sector) and the economy (by developing the still struggling market of managed or certified timber).

The new forest policy, established from the creation of the Brazilian Forest Service and the passing of the Public Forests Management Law, is an important step in this direction and will enable access to the region's extensive timber reserves and encourage a responsible use of the region's forest resources. However, experts have indicated the lack of skilled workers to implement good forest management practices in the Amazon as one of the main obstacles against the policy becoming fully successful.

In addition to the critical issue of the shortage in qualified personnel, the little knowledge on the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable forest management and on the need to generate and disseminate technical knowledge, in order to continually improve its potential environmental and economic benefits, are further barriers to developing a sustainable timber economy.

## The project

The Tropical Forest Institute (IFT) is an institution that focuses on forest issues and that has 20 years of experience in the Amazon region. The institute's main activities are training, awareness raising and research into forest management, the highlight being the development and validation of Reduced Impact Exploitation (EIR) techniques that are suitable for tropical forests.

The project aimed to reduce the region's chronic shortage of labor in forest management, as well as alter the perception of the industry regarding the benefits of adopting best practices in logging

compared to conventional timber exploitation. These objectives were achieved by means of strengthening the institution's activities in training, awareness raising and research, in addition to producing technical material for publishing.

## Intervention logic

This project is part of the "sustainable production" (1) and "scientific and technological development" components (4) from the logical framework of the Amazon Fund. Their outcomes, which defined the immediate impacts that the project sought to achieve, were: "expanded managerial and technical capacity in order to practice sustainable forest management" (1.3) and "produced and disseminated knowledge and technology geared towards the sustainable use of the Amazon biome" (4.1).

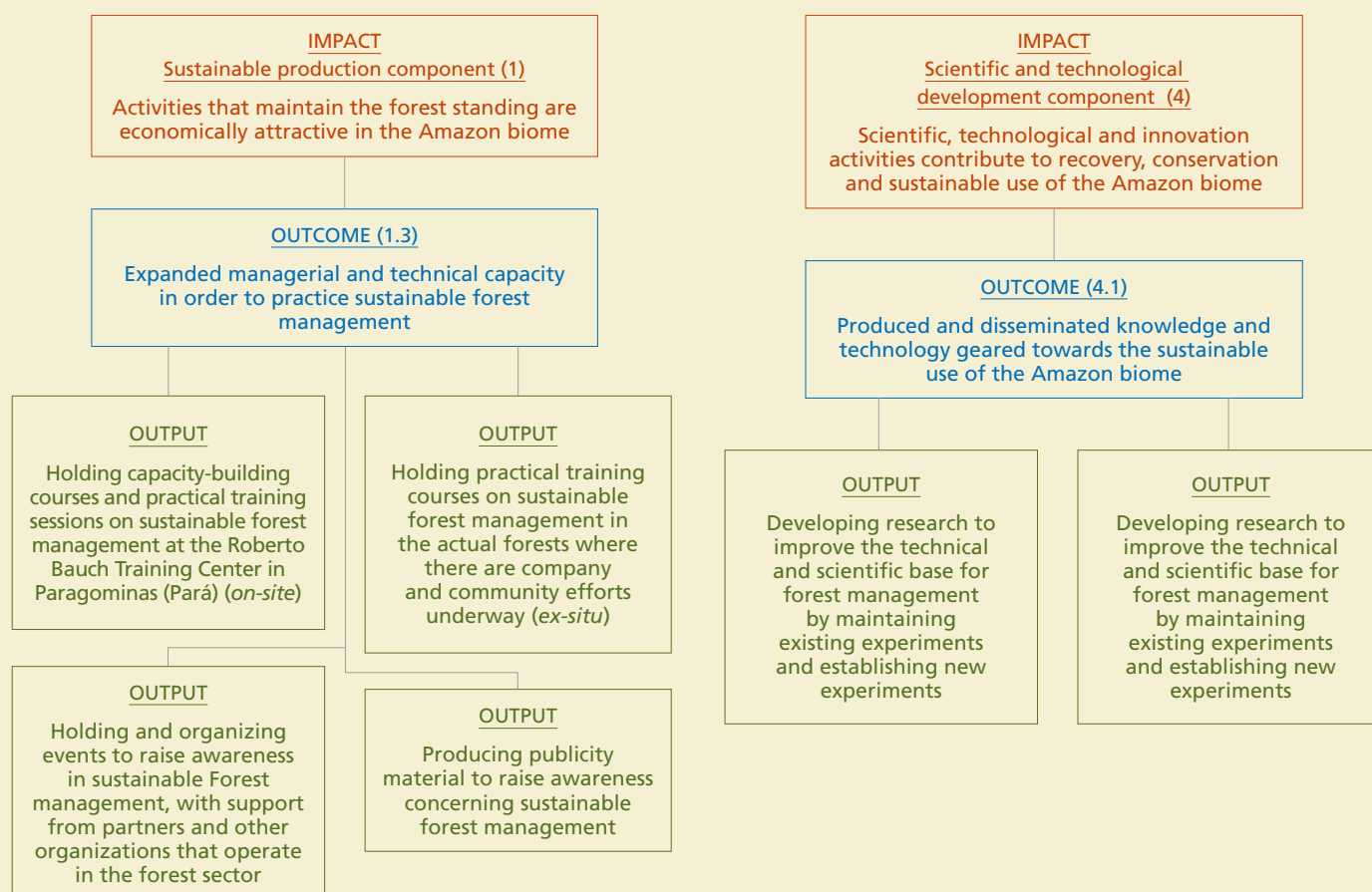
This is a strategic project, because, in order to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable development in the Amazon, which is the Amazon Fund's impact, there must be income-generating alternatives that can preserve the region's living forest. The project implemented by IFT, with support from the Amazon Fund, promoted both technical and managerial training for sustainable logging activity (1.3) and the development of knowledge and technology regarding the pioneering activity in this region (4.1).

## Activities conducted

The project involved the training of 1,933 people over 140 courses. There were two course models available: *in situ*, at the Roberto Bauch Forest Management Center, in the city of Paragominas (Pará), and *ex situ*, offered in several locations, including resident communities in extractive reserves and forest sector bodies.

The courses covered a wide range of activities related to forest management, from operational to managerial level, such as: Forest Management and Reduced Impact Exploitation, Extraction Handling in Forest Management, Forest Management Techniques for Decision Makers, FSC Forest Management and Certification Principles.





Another component of the project was to raise awareness regarding relevant actors, so that good governance in forest region could be implemented through lectures and workshops. 50 events were held, reaching an audience of more than 2,000 people.

Several activities were developed with the objective of improving the scientific base in forest management, through research into various subjects, such as: biomass analysis and carbon estimates as well as an evaluation of the damage caused by reduced impact exploitation.

In order to disseminate the information produced by the institution, 13 newsletters regarding the economic, ecological and social benefits of forest management were developed, in addition to 17 technical publications on improving the scientific basis and lessons learned about the scientific experiments performed.

## Institutional and administrative aspects

Throughout IFT's 20 years, it has contributed to the implementation of good forest management practices in the Amazon region. This experience is reflected in the federal and state regulations regarding forest management in Brazil's tropical forests. In 2014 the institute participated in a working group that discussed and drafted the regulatory instruction that governs forest management in the Brazilian state of Pará. The regulations include a forestal calendar for the state, which established periods when forest exploitation activities are permitted or banned. IFT also participated in developing the Política Estadual de Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar do Pará (Pará State Policy for Family and Community Forest Management) with the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal e da Biodiversidade do Estado do Pará – IDEFLOR (Pará Institute for Forest and Biodiversity Development)

and other governmental and non-governmental partners, besides having a representative on the environmental chamber of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC – Brazil) for the 2014-2015 biennium.

In October of 2014, IFT signed a reciprocity agreement with the Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBIO), a Federal Government body linked to the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, which authorized several actions performed by IFT with a view to create sustainable use protected areas in the Amazon region.

In order to accomplish the capabilities supported by the project, the timber company Cikel Brasil Verde Madeiras Ltda. gave to IFT, at no charge, the Roberto Bauch Training Center (TC), located in a farm known as Cauaxi, and also the Rio Capim farm, where some practical activities took place. The partnership with Cikel had existed since IFT's foundation, which included partnerships with companies such as Caterpillar and Stihl at that time.

Between 2011 and 2015, during the project's execution, around 30 technicians and researchers were linked to IFT in order to perform research experiments supported by the project; approximately 47 IFT employees strengthened the regional research network and helped produce and disseminate knowledge and technology regarding the sustainable use of the Amazon biome.

The project ended by the end of 2015, when IFT had reduced its team to 25 employees, 30% of whom were women. From this number, five individuals were coordinators, 40% of them being women.

## Result and impact indicators

The project's activities contributed towards the results of the "sustainable production" (1) and "scientific and technological development" (4) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION COMPONENT (1)

#### Outcome 1.3: Expanded managerial and technical capacity in order to practice sustainable forest management

The project's main action was to provide training regarding sustainable forest management practices, aiming to fight the shortage of skilled labor for these activities. Based on the above, the project's main indicators were:

- Number of courses held and number of individuals trained (output indicators)

The number of courses held at the Roberto Bauch TC (*in situ*), regarding forest management, as well as the amount of *ex situ* courses, focusing on the implementation of forest management in the areas belonging to the community or the contracting companies, exceeded the set targets. 140 courses were held, involving 1,933 individuals, as shown in Table 19.

The group of professionals trained at the Roberto Bauch TC and during the practical forest management courses had a diverse number of individuals, involving people connected to education (37% of the group), the community (25%), the timber industry (20%), government (10%), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (1%)

TABLE 19: TRAINING ACTIONS

Action 1.1 – Courses at the Roberto Bauch TC ( <i>in situ</i> )	Target	Reached	Reached/target (%)
Courses	70	72	103
Participants	900	1,145	127
Action 1.2 – Courses outside the TC ( <i>ex situ</i> )	Target	Reached	Reached/target (%)
Courses	40	68	170
Participants	400	788	197

Source: BNDES, based on data from IFT.

TABLE 20: AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIONS

Action 2.1 – Awareness-raising events	Target	Reached	Reached/target (%)
Events	70	50	71
Participants	2,100	2,141	102

Source: BNDES, based on data from IFT.

and others (7%). It is worth noting that 20% of the professionals were women.

At the end of each course, the participants completed an evaluation to assess their degree of satisfaction regarding the training received, with satisfaction levels being described as excellent and good for all the evaluated aspects, both in the evaluations for the *ex situ* and *in situ* courses.

- Number of awareness-raising events and number of participating individuals (output indicators)

A total of 2,141 individuals participated in 50 events to raise awareness regarding the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable forest management compared with conventional exploitation and other land uses. The number of participants exceeded the target, and the profile of those involved in the activity was quite diverse: students (43%), community (40%), timber (4%) entrepreneurs, government (3%), unions (2%) and others (8%). IFT found that the knowledge of the population regarding the topic had grown over the years, concluding that the action had been effective. Table 20 details the numbers mentioned above.

- Number of educational or informational publications (output indicator)

Thirteen technical materials were published with the purpose of disseminating the economic, social and ecological benefits of forest management and the results of scientific research in a simplified way, all designed for small producers, communities and families.

- Number of individuals trained using the acquired knowledge (impact indicator)

In July 2015, IFT gave the participants of the project, during *in situ* and *ex situ* courses, a survey about the influence of these courses on their effective professional performance. 304 of these 1,933 trained individuals responded to the survey, i.e., 16% of those involved in the project. Among this sample, 88% reported that they were involved in forest management.

While still considering these 304 individuals, 80% responded that the course taught by IFT had been very influential regarding their activities in forest management. Therefore, despite being a limited sample, there is evidence that those trained by IFT are using the acquired knowledge in their practical working occupations, which shows that the following outcome was reached – “expanded managerial and technical capacity in order to practice sustainable forest management” (1.3).

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (4)

### Outcome 4.1: Produced and disseminated knowledge and technology geared towards the sustainable use of the Amazon biome

- Number of applied research projects conducted (output indicator) and number of technical and scientific publications produced based on the project (impact indicator)

Eighteen applied research experiments were conducted, which made a contribution towards the continuous improvement of knowledge and practices for sustainable forest management. 17 scientific and technical publications, including dissertations, theses, articles and manuals were produced as a result of the research projects, which demonstrate the project's contribution to the production and dissemination of knowledge related to the sustainable use of the forest. Table 21 summarizes these results.

The number of times the technical materials were downloaded from the IFT webpage was measured using the Google Analytics tool in order to evaluate the level of knowledge dissemination developed by the project; in the period from 10.1.2014 to 1.20.2016, there were 985 verified downloads.

Considering the number of research experiments performed and the number of technical and scientific publications that resulted from these research projects, in addition to the number of hits these publications received on the IFT website,

TABLE 21: APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECT ACTIONS

Action 3.1 – Applied research experiments	Target	Reached	Reached/target (%)
Experiments	12	18	150
Action 3.2 – Technical materials with applied research results	Target	Reached	Reached/target (%)
Materials	11	17	155

Source: BNDES, based on data from IFT.

we can conclude that the project has achieved its outcome “produced and disseminated knowledge and technology geared towards the sustainable use of the Amazon biome” (4.1) and has also contributed to the strengthening of the scientific and technological research network for the region.

## Lessons learned

The first lesson learned by IFT while running the project was the fact that there is currently existing awareness of the theme and that the demand for awareness raising has reduced ever since the sustainable forest management initiatives were still in their early days. On the other hand, there was a growing demand observed for courses in the management field, primarily for the community management public.

From an institutional point of view, the project with the Amazon Fund motivated IFT to improve the institution's management. IFT hired a management consultancy company which led it to invest in information technology, organizational process optimization and professional training. An internal audit culture was established and resulted in reduced errors, reduced deadlines, secure and accurate information generation and elimination of reworking, which strengthened the institution and facilitated its accountability. Other outstanding items are the reformulation of the chart of accounts, the monitoring of income and expenditures and the possibility of calculating the unit cost.

## Sustainability of results

Knowledge regarding good practices for tropical forest management is relatively recent when compared to temperate forest management. In Brazil, the greatest advances have occurred over the last three decades, in more than six decades of forest research in the Amazon region, with IFT being a major center for the research and dissemination of these practices.

From a point of view of the sustainability of the results, the trained individuals are potential agents to disseminate the knowledge gained, which contributes to the development of new professionals trained in the techniques of sustainable forest management.

Furthermore, all of the published materials produced under the project are permanent consultation sources, thus they contribute towards disseminating best practices in sustainable forest management. The scientific knowledge generated by the experiments and technical surveys, which were part of the development process for dissertations, theses, articles and scientific newsletters, are available, free of charge, on the IFT website and have been used by students, professionals involved in the private market, researchers, non-governmental institutions, public authorities and others, inside and outside Brazil. Such knowledge will certainly serve as a basis to expand scientific information regarding this subject, thereby becoming part of the development of new studies.





# NOVA CARTOGRAFIA SOCIAL NA AMAZÔNIA

NEW SOCIAL MAPPING IN THE AMAZON

## UEA AND THE MURAKI INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOUNDATION

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the states in the Amazon Biome

### BENEFICIARIES

Traditional peoples and communities from the region and the Network for Traditional People and Communities and Researchers

### OBJECTIVE

To promote the social mapping of 27 communities in the Amazon biome and to strengthen the research network involved in the project

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 4,614,587.03  
(US\$ 2,646,585.81)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

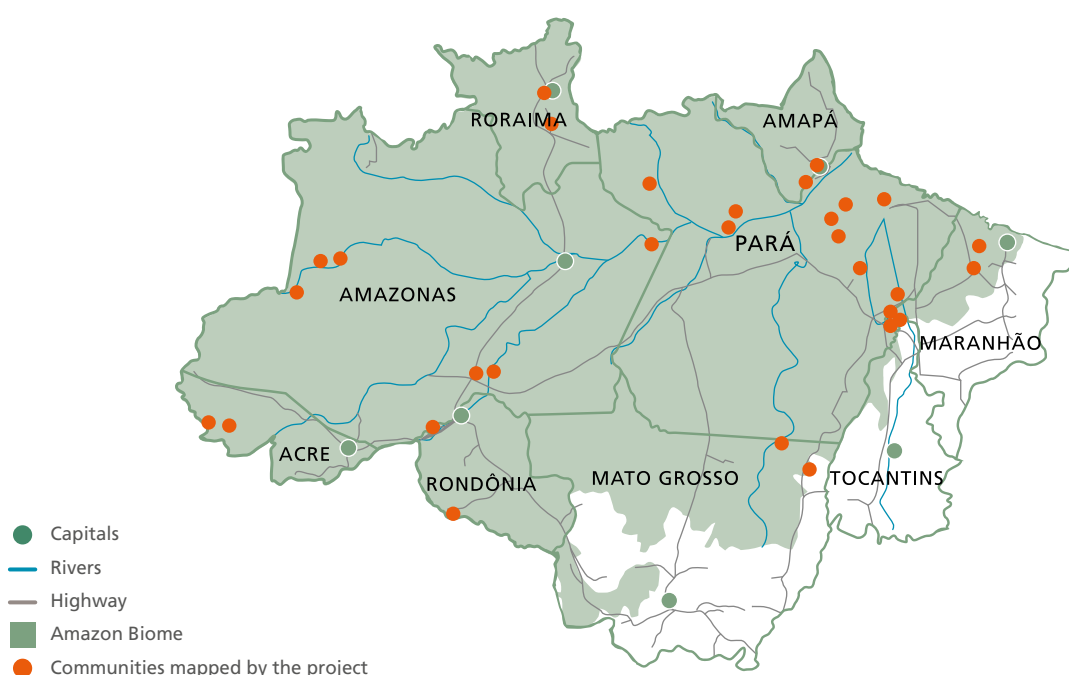
R\$ 4,614,587.03  
(US\$ 2,646,585.81)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.30.2010	5.6.2011	R\$ 4,614,587.03 (US\$ 2,231,744.68)	100%



## Contextualization

An important factor for the preservation of floodplain and land forests is the occupation of the Amazon territories by traditional peoples and communities – social groups that have a great deal of knowledge regarding the region's ecosystems and biodiversity. The strengthening of community associations and organizational forms, as well as the consolidation and dissemination of practical knowledge from traditional peoples and communities are strategies capable of multiplying native knowledge about ways to sustainably use natural resources, which will help preserve the living forest.

## The project

The objective of the project was to portray, through a methodology known as social mapping, the reality of 27 groups and traditional communities that live in the Amazon biome; 30 mappings were performed.

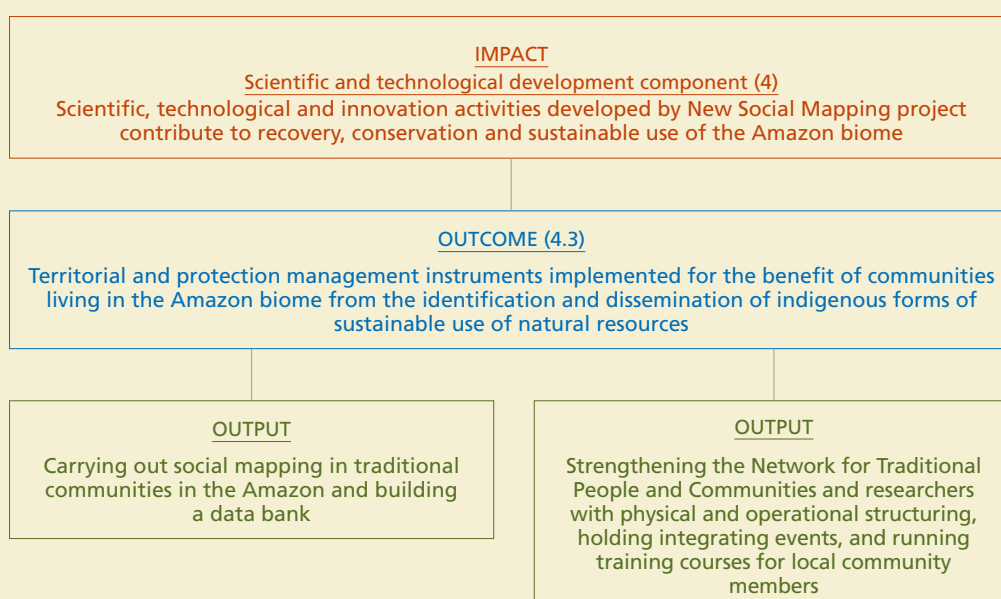
The project's main activity was to prepare maps that highlighted the economic activities developed in the region, in addition to the characteristics of how the natural resources were used, the types of social organization within the communities and other relevant aspects that varied depending on the community.

The process of building the maps relied on members from the involved communities participating, who were trained to record the GPS (global positioning system) points and put information that they considered relevant on the maps. The project provided these communities with the essential tools to produce their maps independently, as well as the fundamental instruments to affirm their own identity. The training of the community members also included knowledge propagation regarding environmental law and land rights, among others.

The project further strengthened the Network for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Researchers, a structure composed of 13 state nuclei of researchers from universities located in the nine Brazilian states that are covered by some part of the Amazon biome.

## Intervention logic

This project falls within the “scientific and technological development” (4) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund. The project's outcome, which defined the immediate impacts that the project sought to achieve, was: “territorial and protection management instruments implemented for the benefit of communities living in the Amazon biome from the identification and dissemination of indigenous forms of sustainable use of natural resources” (4.3).



This research project had a direct impact on the lives of the traditional peoples and communities distributed throughout the Amazon biome who, when trained, began taking steps towards protecting their territory and preventing deforestation in the region. The mapping of native communities and the ways that they used the natural resources meant that information regarding land use became available, which is essential for a regional planning that focuses on forest conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. The traditional peoples and communities were thusly able to combat deforestation and contribute to territorial planning. This project makes a direct contribution to reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable development in the Amazon region, which is the Amazon Fund's impact.

## Activities conducted

The social mapping was performed in 30 traditional communities in the Amazon region, nine of which with representatives from indigenous groups. Two preparatory meetings were held among the community leaders and the researchers from the research network for each social mapping, while courses were taught to the community members. These courses included knowledge regarding basic notions of geographic coordinates and positioning of the communities and/or villages; GPS use; environmental legislation, focusing on the main legal instruments within reach of the communities and on the ways to use them; territorial rights of the traditional peoples and communities; and international conventions.

Also, 28 workshops on various themes included other communities, which resulted in the publication of booklets and newsletters.

In relation to strengthening the research network, nine regional meetings, two partial seminars and a general seminar were held with the objective of consolidating the research called Network for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Researchers and promoting the exchange of experiences among the leaders of the mapped communities.

The 13 state research nuclei involved in the project in the nine states throughout the Amazon region

were consolidated by means of research grants and equipment acquisition, such as computers, printers, GPS etc.

The database was structured so as to gather all the material previously produced by the project, to expand access to information and knowledge and to release additional information regarding the project, such as news, events and participation in other projects' seminars, on its website <[www.novacartografiasocial.com.br](http://www.novacartografiasocial.com.br)>.

## Institutional and administrative aspects

The project's administrative and financial management was performed by the Muraki Institutional Support Foundation. This support foundation was responsible for managing the project's resources, as well as for all the purchases and contracts required for its implementation. The Amazonas State University was responsible for the general coordination of the research activities, while the implementation of these activities was in the hands of the 13 research nuclei public connected to the region's public universities.

The project's execution required that the research network should involve 234 researchers, including those who received research grants for the project and those who participated voluntarily, interested in the training of the research methodology of the project.

## Result and impact indicators

The project's activities contributed towards the results of the "scientific and technological development" (4) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

**Outcome 4.3: Territorial and protection management instruments implemented for the benefit of communities living in the Amazon biome from the identification and dissemination of indigenous forms of sustainable use of natural resources**

- Number of mapping workshops held (output indicator)

There were initially 27 mapping workshops planned, however 30 workshops were held in total. The result of each workshop was the development and publishing of a volume containing the maps built in partnership with the communities, the leaders' testimonials, survey of the region's economic activities, photographs, among other contents.

- Number of trained individuals from the traditional communities (output indicator)

1,185 people were given basic training regarding geographical coordinates, environmental legislation and the territorial rights of the traditional peoples and communities. The plan was to train 900 individuals.

- Number of booklets, newsletters produced and books published (output indicator)

In addition to the 30 volumes, based on the fieldwork performed by researchers in direct contact with the 30 mapped communities and other communities in the region, nine newsletters, ten booklets and five synthesis maps were produced, and three books and five documentary videos were published. Some of the topics covered in these publications and videos were: (i) deforestation and devastation in Alto Solimões; (ii) expansion of oil palm plantations in the quilombolas region in Pará; (iii) resistance and mobilization of the indigenous groups from Baixo Tapajós; (iv) traditional peoples and communities and their social practices to conserve the Amazon's natural resources; (v) deforestation in southern Amazonas; and (vi) collective identities and social conflicts in the middle and lower Rio Negro.

- Number of participants in the integrating events performed by the research network (output indicator)

Eight hundred people participated in the nine regional meetings, around 360 people were involved in two partial seminars, and 300 people in the general seminar, a total of 1,460 participants in the integrating events. Part of the strategy was also to disseminate the project's results by promoting the publishing of all the delivered products, such as the volumes, notebooks, reports, books, maps and video documentaries to an audience of more than 7,000 people, in addition to the 57,000 printed copies of the diverse materials.

Among the events to disseminate the results, it is worth highlighting the public hearing held in the Brazilian Commission for the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Chamber of Deputies (lower house of Congress), in 12.17.2015, where a book called *O Congresso Nacional e o desmatamento na Amazônia* (The National Congress and Deforestation in the Amazon), developed as part of the project, was broadly disseminated.

- Number of structural actions resulting from the social mapping for social and environmental development in the community (impact indicator)

The content presented in the volumes that followed the mapping workshops was used to help create records of 49 community actions to recognize the territorial rights of the traditional peoples and communities covered by the project in the Amazon biome, as well as 70 complaints regarding violations of their territorial and environmental rights.

These actions included the Terras Indígenas do Baixo Tapajós, where the maps produced during the project were used to create a dialogue with the indigenous representatives and the indigenous Brazilian governing body, the Brazilian National Indian Foundation (FUNAI). That was the case with the indigenous ethnic groups in Rio Preto da Eva (AM), in which the territorial mapping resulted in FUNAI being asked to identify the lands as traditionally occupied by these people, an essential step for an indigenous land to be recognized and demarcated.

Considering the actions that resulted from training the traditional peoples and communities and from the social mapping of their territories, we can conclude that the project managed to reach its outcome "territorial and protection management instruments implemented for the benefit of communities living in the Amazon biome from the identification and dissemination of indigenous forms of sustainable use of natural resources" (4.3), in addition to strengthening the region's scientific and technological research network.

## Lessons learned

The project highlighted the importance of empowering traditional populations, so that they



can fight against deforestation in their territory while allowing the populations directly affected to register its occurrence. If this empowerment expands, then combating deforestation will rely on a larger number of volunteer agents to protect the region's biodiversity.

The currently rising price of timber and land was also noted, i.e. there is greater criminal attraction to claim land and conduct illegal deforestation. Empowering these traditional populations led to greater resistance against such illegal activities, and in turn there were incidents of intimidation and violence against community leaders and researchers. The commitment of the communities and the project team was necessary to proceed with the field work, which involved submitting complaints to the competent authorities.

In terms of the administrative actions, some of the project's expenses had to be made in a decentralized manner, because the mapped communities were situated far from the headquarters of the supporting foundation responsible for the project's financial management. The solution found to give transparency to all paid accounts was presenting the respective account payments at the end of each workshop, with the participation of all those involved.

## Sustainability of results

The main pillar of sustainability regarding the project's results and impacts relates to the training and empowerment of the people and traditional communities, which enabled them to fight against deforestation. Thanks to the knowledge gained on environmental legislation, land rights, georeferencing and mapping, these populations are now better prepared to defend and preserve the natural resources that are essential to their survival.

The materials produced by the project (volumes, newsletters, booklets, books, maps and video documentaries) were published during the seminars, events and on the internet, which means the results are widely accessible to the general public and constitute a permanent source for consulting. Furthermore, access to the project's webpage increased from 15,000 hits per month, in 2012, to around 33,000 hits by the end of the project; these hits spread around 110 countries, which highlights the growing interest in its results.

The interest aroused by the project is also evidenced by the number of researchers being invited to perform similar research in Kenya and Central America (Nicaragua and Honduras), as well as the establishment of partnerships with the Kenya Land Alliance and the University of Nairobi, which involve student and researcher exchanges.



# ILHAS DE BELÉM

BELÉM ISLANDS

## UFPA AND FADESP

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

### BENEFICIARIES

Those that perform public policy in territorial management, population living on the islands that surround the city of Belém and the UFPA

### OBJECTIVES

(i) to implement a methodology to help establish economic and environmental zoning on a local scale for the islands surrounding the city of Belém; and (ii) to expand the research infrastructure in the Graduate Programme in Water and Fishing Ecology at UFPA

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,138,083.93  
(US\$ 638,082.49)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

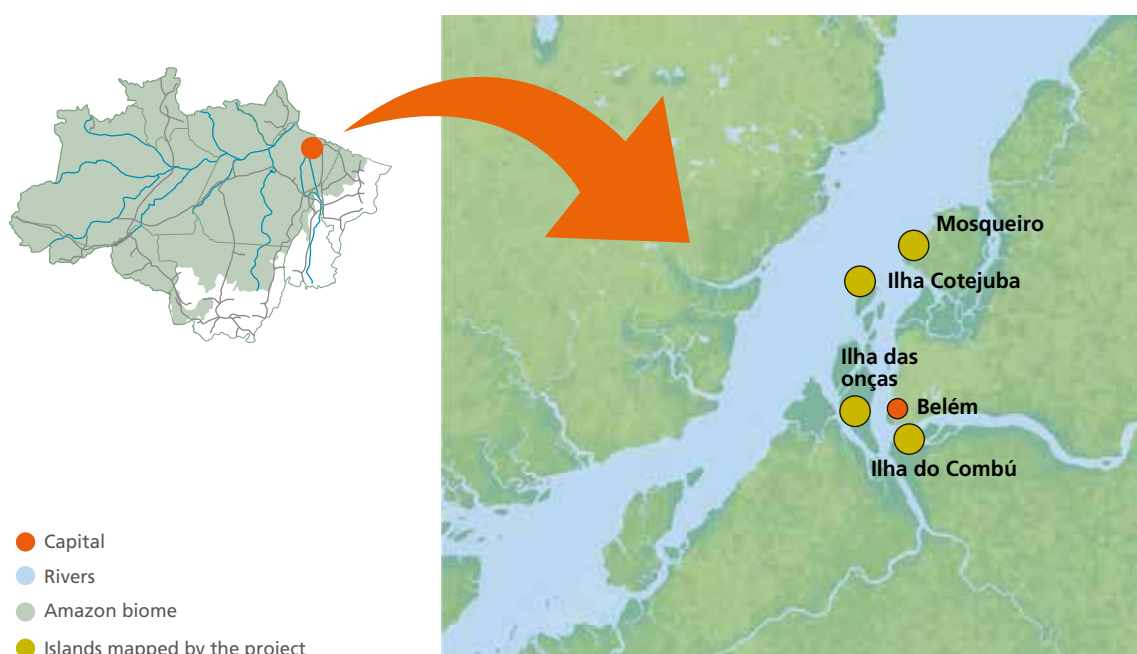
R\$ 1,138,083.93  
(US\$ 638,082.49)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.17.2012	7.17.2012	R\$ 1,138,083.93 (US\$ 491,988.89)	100%



## Contextualization

The islands of Mosqueiro, Cotijuba, Onças and Combu, near the city of Belém, are located in an intermediate area of the Amazon river estuary, i.e., the point where the fresh water (at the southern region of the Guajará Bay and to the right of the Guamá River) meets the salt water (to the north of Belém, adjacent to the city of Colares). This area contains rivers, tidal channels (“igarapés” – streams), forests, floodplains, bays, marshlands and beaches. Most of the population lives on the riverbanks and survive by hunting, gathering and fishing. The region is part of the local economy, mainly acting as a supplier of primary products.

The islands of Combu and Onças are characterized by lowland environments, therefore most of the population’s income is generated by *açaí* berries and, to a lesser extent, the growing cacao and also shrimp fishing. Fishing is mainly practiced for food purposes, representing the local population’s main source of animal protein. The islands of Mosqueiro Cotijuba are the main sources of soils and land, therefore this is where it is more common to practice agriculture (growing cassava and vegetables), in addition to small-scale artisanal fisheries and tourism.

## The project

There are two main objectives for the Belém Islands project: (i) to implement a methodology to support the development of economic and environmental zoning on a local scale on the islands in the surrounding area of Belém (islands of Mosqueiro, Cotijuba, Onças and Combu); and (ii) to expand the research infrastructure of the Graduate Programme in Water and Fishing Ecology (PPGEAP) at the Federal University of Pará (UFPA).

The project will adopt a multi-criteria analytical methodology using a Geographical Information System (SIG), in which the relevant factors are georeferenced. This region was also subject to biological and socioeconomic data surveys. The results of this data were detailed information regarding the local economy, farming skills and reproduction and fish feeding zones, among other aspects that are on the maps. Maps indicating the areas of priority for environmental conservation and

sustainable development were generated, as were specific recommendations for each island.

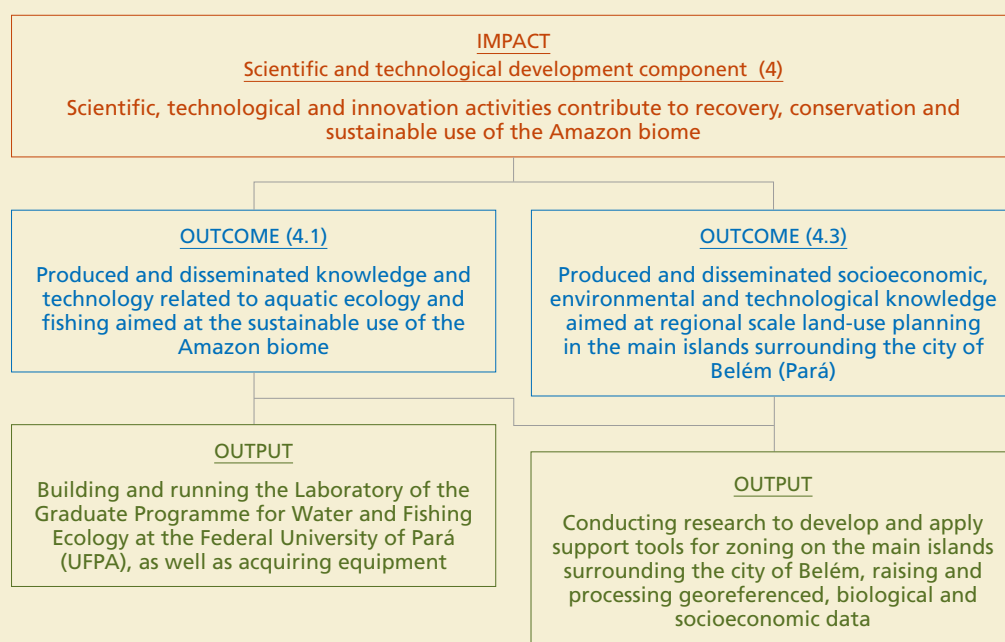
At the end of the research project, in order to promote the expanded scope of the project’s results, participatory workshops/meetings were held with community members to present the project’s results and an educational booklet, using language that would be understood by the islands’ population.

In relation to the objective of expanding the research infrastructure of the PPGEAP-UFPA, a new 200 m<sup>2</sup> laboratory was built and equipped in order to conduct research supported by the project and further research about the sustainable development of fishing and aquatic ecology.

## Intervention logic

This project falls within the “scientific and technological development” (4) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund. The outcome of this component is to ensure that the scientific, technological and innovative activities contribute to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use in the Amazon biome.

The project had the following outcomes: “produced and disseminated knowledge and technology related to aquatic ecology and fishing aimed at the sustainable use of the Amazon biome” (4.1) and “produced and disseminated socioeconomic, environmental and technological knowledge aimed at regional scale land-use planning in the main islands surrounding the city of Belém (Pará)” (4.3). Achieving these aims involved the project providing assistance in the land-use planning of the estuary region, reconciling socioeconomic needs to the ecological and biological reality of the islands surrounding the city of Belém (Pará) and generating knowledge related to aquatic ecology and fishing, all aimed at the sustainable use of the Amazon biome. These results should contribute to the land-use planning of these islands and generate income for local populations based on sustainable economic activities, another result being the conservation of biodiversity, including the native vegetation.



## Activities conducted

The research involved collecting socioeconomic and environmental data on the four islands covered by the project. 332 interviews were held with the local community, covering issues such as riverside food (nutritional analysis), income sources and flows (economic analysis) and information on health, education and land use.

Four campaigns were performed in order to collect the biological data, which resulted in 64 samples of fish and crayfish from the *igarapés* (tidal channels) of these islands. Information on richness, diversity, distribution pattern of individuals among species, young rearing and breeding were obtained from the collected material. All the data were georeferenced, so that they could be processed in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and statistical software.

The collected data were processed by GIS and statistical software, the results from which being priority maps that characterized the four islands, based on five indexes: (i) social development priority index, built by combining the infrastructural, educational and health attributes; (ii) terrestrial conservation priority index, built based on indicators of the use and occupation of the land and the quantification of the existing protected areas on each island; (iii) crustacean conservation priority

index, based on a combination of biological and ecological indicators regarding the crustacean fauna; (iv) ichthyofauna conservation priority index, established with basis on the caught fish; and (v) aquatic fauna conservation priority index, defined upon the integration of biological and ecological indicators of fish and shellfish caught on the islands.

Knowledge was disseminated by means of:

- (i) production and distribution of a booklet containing knowledge generated by the project to the local communities in understandable terms;
- (ii) meetings held to disseminate research results with the Brazilian Environmental Secretary of the State of Pará, the Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBIO), the Belém Municipal Secretariat of the Environment, the Pará State Secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the State Public Ministry and the Socioenvironmental and Water Management Institute (ISARH) at the Federal Rural University of the Amazon (UFRA); (iii) participation at the XXI Brazilian Meeting of Ichthyology, in 2015; and (iv) scientific production of master's dissertations and publication in scientific journals.

The project involved the construction of a new 200 m<sup>2</sup> building to house the Laboratory of Biological Research and Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management. Additionally, new equipment



necessary to the research were purchased, such as a GPS (global positioning system), multi-parameter water quality meter, digital camera, plotter and horizontal freezer.

## Institutional and administrative aspects

The research was coordinated by the PPGEAP-UFGA team, who worked with other groups from this University to assist the scientific production. The following partnering teams deserve special mention: Geography Course at the Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences, Graduate Programme for the Science and the Environment, Coastal Studies Institute, School of Biological Sciences and the Graduate Programme in Environmental Biology, the last two teams were from UFGA's Bragança campus.

Fifteen researchers were involved in the project's execution in the region. According to data from 2015, UFGA has 4,865 employees, composed of professors, researchers and other employees, 52% of whom are women. 50% of the total number of individuals performing a coordinating role at the UFGA are women. Also, based on data from 2015, the Brazilian Foundation for Research Support and Development (FAPESP), which is the supporting foundation responsible for the project's financial management, employs 88 individuals, 56% of which are women, and 73% of the coordinating roles are performed by women too.

## Result and impact indicators

The project's activities contributed towards the results of the "scientific and technological development" (4) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

### "SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" COMPONENT (4)

**Outcome 4.1: "Produced and disseminated knowledge and technology related to aquatic ecology and fishing aimed at the sustainable use of the Amazon biome"**

**Outcome 4.3: "Produced and disseminated socioeconomic, environmental and technological**

### **knowledge aimed at regional scale land-use planning in the main islands surrounding the city of Belém (Pará)"**

The project's main indicators are listed below:

- Number of new products and technological processes developed related to territorial management (output indicator)

The data collected during the research generated five priority maps concerning the four islands covered by the project. Among other aspects, these maps depicted the distribution of anthropogenic activities on the islands, as well as the identification and size of the degraded areas; the good condition of the islands' channels or *igarapés*; and the great environmental importance of these environments for maintaining the aquatic fauna.

The maps developed from the research were presented by the project's coordination during discussions held by the Pará State Public Ministry regarding the case of the 'Baía do Sol' Colony of Fishermen (Mosqueiro island) pertaining to the deployment of closed season insurance (compensation paid to artisanal fisherman forbidden to fish during the period when it is prohibited to fish for certain species).

- Number of educational or informational publications (output indicators)

A booklet, presented in a language understandable to the region's population, was produced with the objectives of summarizing the results from the studies performed during the project's execution. The booklet was designed as an educational instrument to disseminate information on environmental preservation to all interested parties. Around 1000 copies of this booklet were distributed.

- Number of participations at integrating events (seminars and forums) held to disseminate the knowledge produced (output indicators)

The project's team participated in two events to disseminate knowledge from the project, namely: the XXI Brazilian Meeting of Ichthyology (Recife – Pernambuco, 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> of February, 2015) and the 55<sup>th</sup> Conference of Estuarine Coastal Sciences Association (London – England, 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> of September, 2015).

- Number of published theses and scientific articles focused on territorial management and the

sustainable use of the Amazon biome  
(impact indicator)

The research resulted in the production of two master's dissertations, two undergraduate research projects and an article published in a journal, as well as a master's thesis still being developed. In addition to the knowledge produced, the project contributed to the consolidation of the first master's and PhD programmes on ecology in the state of Pará, creating qualified human resources for activities in the Amazon region.

Based on the development of new knowledge regarding the social, economic and environmental aspects on the four islands covered by the project, the construction of expanded facilities of the Laboratory of Biological Research and Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management, the dissemination of the acquired knowledge, the first impacts from discussing public policy and academic studies produced as a result of the research, it is possible to conclude that the project achieved its objectives.

## Lessons learned

The importance of incorporating the support of local actors with the project, such as community agents and association representatives, was the main lesson learned. This support proved to be essential for involving the river community in the research and subsequently disseminating its results. The community agents were responsible for establishing the days and times of the meetings between the river population and the researchers, since they understand the local daily activities, which means that the meetings were well attended. For example,

having a close relationship with the local population guaranteed that the meetings were held in places such as the Municipal School on the island of Onças, which is one of the few places on the island that has electrical energy, and the Headquarters of the Colony of Fishermen from the island of Mosqueiro.

## Sustainability of results

The project was helpful in terms of planning and zoning for the islands surrounding the city of Belém in the Amazon estuary, indicating the areas that should be considered priorities for conservation and social development policies. Any future developments that could arise from the research results depend on the knowledge produced by the competent public agencies being properly applied and on the ability to mobilize the local population, who themselves participated in the research and have access to its results.

Additionally, the socioeconomic, environmental and biological knowledge generated by the project can be used in other research in various areas of knowledge, as can the methodology used in the project, which is based on a multi-criteria analysis and can be replicated in similar projects in the Amazon region.

Finally, the Laboratory of Biological Research and Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management at UFPA, which was expanded and equipped for the project, has already been used for several other lines of research by UFPA, while new technological products and processes aimed at the sustainable use of the Amazon biome are expected.



# ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DA AMAZÔNIA (ARPA) – FASE 2

PROTECTED AREAS IN THE AMAZON (ARPA) – PHASE 2

## FUNBIO

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Biodiversity Fund  
(FUNBIO)

<[www.programaarpa.gov.br](http://www.programaarpa.gov.br)>,  
<[www.funbio.org.br](http://www.funbio.org.br)>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the states in the  
Amazon Biome

### BENEFICIARIES

The populations residing in the protected areas (PA) and residents of the surrounding areas; workers and institutions responsible for management; management councils and municipalities involved in the territories of the PAs that are served by the programme

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to create and consolidate the PAs in the Amazon biome, so as to assure conservation of the biodiversity and maintain the ecological processes and services in the region

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 164,294,880.00\*  
(US\$ 86,298,392.69)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 19,949,058.91  
(US\$ 10,478,547.59)

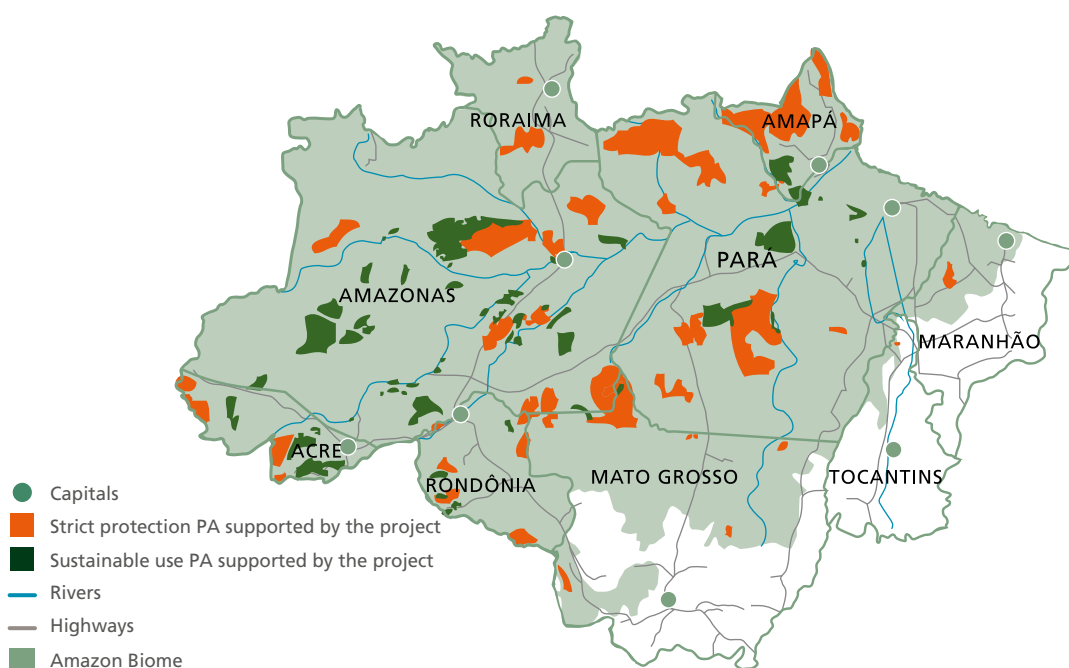
### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date  
the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.8.2009	4.22.2010	R\$ 19,949,058.91 (US\$ 10,240,310.57)	100%

\* This was the amount predicted for the entire project at the time of its conception. However, this value could be modified when Phase 2 is completed, which is scheduled for 2017. It is worth mentioned that Phase 2 of the ARPA programme also receives € 20 million of financial support from KfW (German Development Bank) and US\$ 15.9 million from the Global Environment Fund (GEF).



## Contextualization

There are protected areas (PAs) covering 26.6%<sup>18</sup> of the Amazon biome. In addition to playing a fundamental role in biodiversity conservation and reducing deforestation, PAs also have an important role in terms of maintaining the cultural and social values of traditional people, preserving river systems and stabilizing regional and continental climates.

In 2000, the institution of the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) established its current instruments for the creation and management of the PAs, as well as their categories. In the federal context, the Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBIO), created in 2007, is the main performer of SNUC activities. It is incumbent upon this institute to propose, implement, manage, protect, oversee and monitor the PAs instituted by the Brazilian Federation.

The Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA) programme is considered one of the world's largest programme in the field of environmental conservation. The first phase of ARPA, conducted between 2002 and 2009, supported the creation and consolidation of 46 PAs, totaling 23.4 million hectares, in addition to having already supported the consolidation of another 8.5 million hectares of previously created PAs. The creation and implementation of the SISARPA – computerized system of coordination and management of the ARPA programme – was also supported, and 14 community projects were conducted in the surrounding areas of the fully protected PAs. Finally, there was capitalization process of the Protected Areas Fund (FAP), which was, until the beginning of the project, supported by R\$ 51.2 million (US\$ 29.6 million) from the Amazon Fund, in order to act as a mechanism to provide long-term financial sustainability for the PAs consolidated under the programme.

## The project

The main objective of the second phase of the ARPA programme, supported by the Amazon Fund, was to support (i) the creation of new PAs in areas

of biogeographical representativeness and (ii) the consolidation of existing PAs, with the construction of basic infrastructure, signalling, protection and monitoring of the biodiversity, preparation of a management plan and training and maintenance of deliberative or advisory councils.

The project also supported the construction of a strategic plan for a group of PAs, along with a stimulation process to create management mosaics. Finally, as a way to ensure the financial sustainability of the PAs, the project formulated strategies to collect and preserve the capital from the fiduciary fund that was constituted in phase 1 of the programme (FAP) and the search for alternative revenue-generating mechanisms for the PAs in long term, which resulted in the construction of the ARPA for Life initiative, which constitutes phase 3 of the ARPA programme.

## Intervention logic

The project falls into the “land-use planning” (3) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund and has the following outcomes: “created or expanded protected areas (PA) within the ARPA programme” (3.1) and “existing consolidated protected areas (PA) within the ARPA programme (3.2)”.

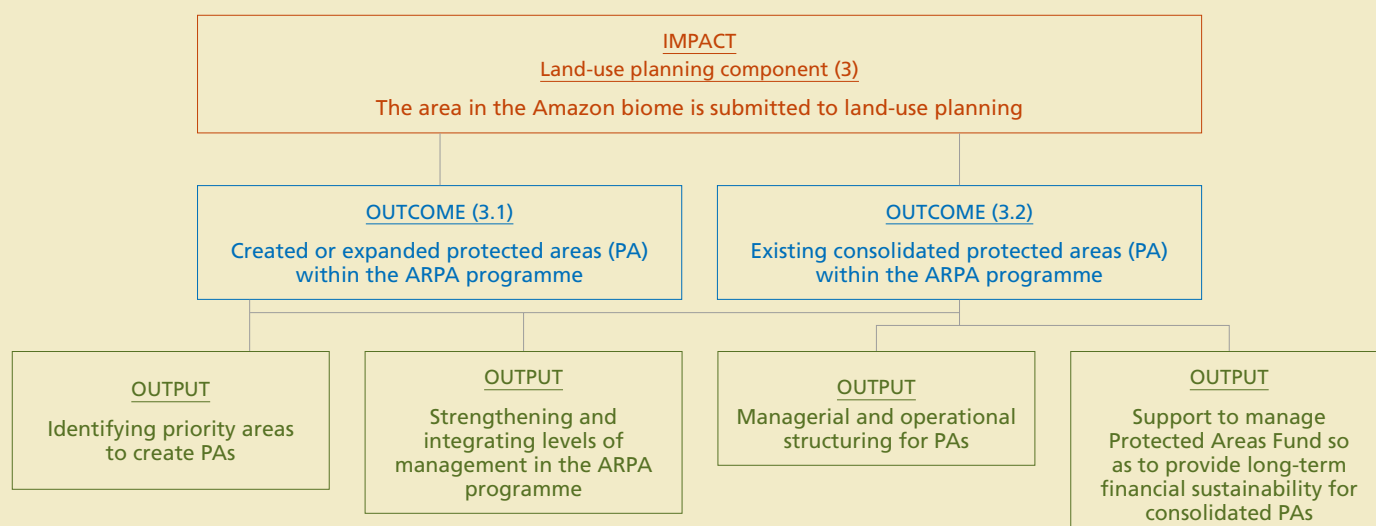
Creating and maintaining the PAs is one of the main known strategies for conserving forests and their biodiversity, which directly contributes towards reducing deforestation and to the sustainable development of the Amazon region, in the case of sustainable-use PAs, in which nature conservation is reconciled with the sustainable use of a portion of their natural resources. Thus, the project's outcomes directly contribute to the Amazon Fund's impact: “reduce deforestation through sustainable development in the Amazon region”.

## Activities conducted

The 2010-2015 period saw the creation of the Alto Maués Ecological Station and the ‘Puranga-Conquista’ Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS),

<sup>18</sup> Protected areas by biome. Source: CNUC/MMA. Available at: <[www.mma.gov.br/cadastro\\_uc](http://www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc)>. Accessed: 2.17.2015.





with 668,170 and 76,936 hectares, respectively,<sup>19</sup> as well as the expansion of the Médio Juruá extractive reserve, which currently has an area of 286,932 hectares (extended by 33,705 hectares).

The project also supported the consolidation of 94 PAs,<sup>20</sup> with an area of 52.7 million hectares, through the elaboration of management plans, the development and implementation of protection plans and the purchase of basic equipment for its management as well as meetings among PA management councils, among other actions. Furthermore, there was the consolidation of ten PAs at a basic level (Grade 1) and one PA at an advanced level (Grade 2).

Grade 1 consolidation is defined as a consolidation that includes, among other aspects, the following referential characteristics: a technical team comprising of at least two employees; a previously created management plan; a constituted managing council (advisory or deliberative); signaling for the PA's main access points; a developed protection plan and equipment to operationalize the available PAs.

<sup>19</sup> Due to the fact that the Puranga-Conquista RDS was created from areas that were already part of the Brazilian National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), only 6,376 hectares of this new RDS are being considered as the new area of PAs created for this project's purposes. It should be mentioned that even this 6,376 hectares already received some degree of protection, as it is part of an Environmental Protection Area (APA), in which public land coexists with private land.

<sup>20</sup> It is worth mentioning that phase 2 of the ARPA involves supporting the consolidation of 95 PAs; one of which also achieved Grade 2 consolidation and was not considered for financial support purposes of the Amazon Fund. That is why it is an environmental transition area between the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado) and the Amazon forest, not formally classified as part of the Amazon biome.

Grade 2 consolidation comprises, among other aspects, the following referential characteristics:

- a technical team of at least five employees; a regularly working managing council (deliberative or advisory);
- a land ownership regulatory process that includes signed commitment terms for integral protection units or the granting of use rights for implemented sustainable use units and community projects.

With the objective of providing management training in protected areas, 84 people participated in technical courses in partnership with the ICMBIO, while 247 people participated in training courses to manage resources provided by the ARPA programme.<sup>21</sup> Support was given for developing and adapting the content for the ARPA programme's distance education project during the implementation phase.

The implementation of the 23-action plans aimed at strengthening the community and the sustainable use of natural resources was also supported; that was achieved with the assistance of the communities residing within the PAs or in their surrounding areas. 18 non-indigenous and five indigenous communities were the beneficiaries of this project.

In addition, there have been improvements to ARPA's management tools, such as developing an offline version of the Programme Management

<sup>21</sup> There was an error in the 2014 Amazon Fund Activity Report that stated a larger number of qualified individuals than there actually was. It was possible to find and correct this information during the project's results and conclusion evaluation.

System (SISARPA); implementing procedures to make the acquisition of outputs more efficient; developing studies to create regional contracts aimed at gaining economies of scale; reorganizing the financial management system; and updating ARPA programme's web page to be available in three languages (Portuguese, Spanish and English).

Finally, studies and cost projections were performed in order to consolidate and maintain the PAs, which led to a new strategy for the long-term financial sustainability of the programme being adopted, which was named the ARPA for Life Initiative and involved the creation of a private fund of US\$ 60.2 million available at the end of 2015.

It is noteworthy that the Amazon Fund's resources represent around 12% of the total resources allocated to the ARPA programme – phase 2.

## Institutional and administrative aspects

The ARPA programme was successful in structuring an interinstitutional relationship agreement, which enabled actors with various positions and interests to interact in a balanced way compared with the existing alternatives for achieving the programme's objectives. Important technical and financial partnerships were established with the Brazilian

government; the German government – through KfW and GiZ; the World Bank – under the Global Environment Fund (GEF); the WWF-Brazil; the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO); and the state governments in the Amazon – Amapá, Amazonas, Acre, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Tocantins. The organized civil society was also integrated into the programme's institutional arrangement by means of participation in specific instances for its monitoring, control and management.

FUNBIO has a team of 73 employees, 62% of whom are women. 26 individuals of this number perform the role of coordinator, 81% of whom are women.

## Result and impact indicators

### LAND-USE PLANNING COMPONENT (3)

#### Outcome 3.1: Created or expanded protected areas (PA) within the ARPA programme

The process of creating a PA contains the following referential characteristics: public consultation, land ownership diagnosis, environmental diagnosis, socioeconomic diagnosis and diagnostic instrument of creation.

- Created or expanded area of PAs with support from the project (impact indicator)

The target for this indicator was creating a total of 13.5 million hectares of new PAs. Between 2010 and 2015, 708,251 acres of created or expanded PAs were aggregated with the project's implementation. However, when we consider the Nascentes do Lago Jari National Park, with 812,141 hectares, created in 2008, and account for phase 2 of the ARPA programme, the total area of newly created or expanded PAs amounts to 1,520,392 hectares.

The project also supported other PA creation processes, however not all fulfilled the requirements to create them. One of these processes, corresponding to an area of 126,302 hectares, had their studies completed by the end of 2014 and is now waiting for the legal instrument for its creation to be published. Nine other PA creation processes should continue, which correspond to 1,981,076 hectares.



### Outcome 3.2: Existing consolidated protected areas (PA) within the ARPA programme

- Area of consolidated PAs at Grade 1 (impact indicator)

The established target for this indicator was 23 million hectares, and ten PAs were consolidated at Grade 1 with 4,904,649 acres. The poor performance of this indicator is due to the need to simultaneously adhere to all the required characteristics related to the desired consolidation grade. If we consider three PAs that only depend on allocating one more employee to their technical team, then there are 13 consolidated PAs at Grade 1, totaling 5,571,028 hectares.

In addition, 15 other PAs, with an area of 4,105,551 hectares, only depend on developing or revising their management plan (10 PAs) or implementing a protection plan (five PAs) in order to achieve Grade 1 consolidation.

Despite failing to reach the objective, there were considerable advances in several of the requirements for 57 PAs being supported to reach a Grade 1 consolidation. Examples of these advances are working management councils (deliberative or advisory, reached by 85% of the PAs), provision of basic equipment to implement the PAs (87% of the PAs) and signaling for the main entry points of these units (85% of the PAs).

- Area of consolidated PAs at Grade 2 (impact indicator)

The established target for this indicator was the consolidation of 9 million hectares of PAs at Grade 2. In the Amazon biome, there was a PA consolidated at Grade 2 with 328,150 hectares, and, outside the biome, a second PA was consolidated

with 100,413 acres, which, however, is not considered due to a lack of support from the Amazon Fund.

The poor performance of this indicator is due to the need to simultaneously adhere to all the required characteristics related to the desired consolidation grade, with an increased difficulty about meeting the PAs' requirements, to conducting a biodiversity inventory and to creating a technical team with at least five employees.

Despite failing to reach the objective, there were considerable advances made in several of the requirements for the 38 PAs selected for consolidation at Grade 2, such as a regular working managing council of the PAs (reached by 92% of them), minimum facilities (66% of the PAs) and a land ownership survey (68% of the PAs).

- Number of individuals trained to manage PAs (output indicator)

84 individuals were trained to manage PAs, while 247 people participated in training courses to manage resources provided by the ARPA programme.

- Annual deforestation in the PAs supported by the ARPA programme (impact indicator)

Based on data from the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – INPE (National Institute for Space Research), Table 22 shows that there has been a 37% reduction in deforestation in the PAs supported by the project, when the average deforested area between 2011 and 2014 is compared to the baseline (2010).

In order to qualify this indicator's results, we sought to identify a similar universe to that of the PAs which had not benefited from project

TABLE 22: DEFORESTED AREAS IN SUPPORTED AND UNSUPPORTED PAs IN THE LEGAL AMAZON

	UC Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Deforested area (km <sup>2</sup> )					Variation 2014 x 2010	Average 2011-2014 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Average comparison 2011-2014 x 2010 Baseline
		2010 Baseline	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Deforestation ARPA PAs (excluding Cantão State Park)	526,916	117	77	63	74	79	(32)	73	(37)
Deforestation non-ARPA PAs (excluding Cantão State Park)	746,825	491	423	373	539	479	(3)	454	(8)

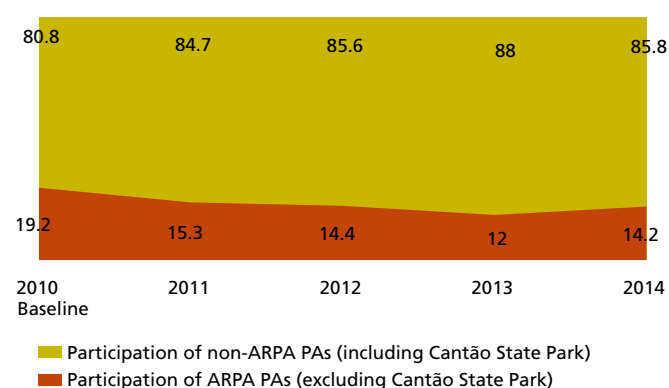
Source: BNDES, based on data from INPE.

interventions, i.e., the remaining PAs in the Legal Amazon that had not received support from the project were selected. It is possible to consider this group as a control for comparison purposes, from which only an 8% reduction in deforested area was verified in the same period. In other words, deforestation fell by a higher rate in PAs supported by the project (37%) than it did in the unsupported PAs (8%).

It is worth mentioning that the Cantão State Park is part of the group of PAs supported by phase 2 of the ARPA programme, however this park is not considered as part of the group of PAs supported by the project for the purposes of this analysis. That is why it is not within the Amazon biome according to the Brazilian Environment Ministry (MMA) Decree 96, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008, regardless of whether it is considered a transitional area between the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado) and the Amazon rainforest.

Graph 9 shows that there was a reduction in the participation of PAs supported by the project in terms of total deforestation in the PAs from the Legal Amazon.

GRAPH 9: PARTICIPATION OF PROJECT SUPPORTED AND NON-SUPPORTED PAs IN TOTAL DEFORESTATION OF PAs WITHIN THE LEGAL AMAZON (IN %)



Source: BNDES, based on data from INPE.

- Volume of financial resources capitalized for the FAP/Transition Fund (TF) of the ARPA for Life Initiative (impact indicator)

The project originally foresaw the FAP management support as a way to provide long-term financial sustainability for the PAs. However, this action was revised due to cost projections and models developed under the project's scope, which indicated that the resources required to reach full

consolidation and maintenance for all PAs supported by the ARPA programme would be unavailable, if the FAP in its format of a permanent capitalization fund were adopted (endowment fund).

Therefore, the FAP capitalization strategy was revised and replaced by the transition fund from the ARPA for Life Initiative, which is a financial mechanism that acts in a similar way to an amortization fund (sinking fund).

Based on this new definition, the resources were transferred from FAP to the TF of the ARPA for Life Initiative, with nine new funding initiatives being conducted for this new fund.<sup>22</sup> At the beginning of the project's execution, the FAP had R\$ 51.2 million (US\$ 29.6 million) available. On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, the TF of the ARPA for Life Initiative contained R\$ 235.4 million (US\$ 60.2 million) in cash and cash equivalents, i.e., there was an increase of US\$ 30.6 million, which was slightly below the target of US\$ 46 million in additional capitalization that was originally established for FAP.

It is likely to conclude that the project achieved meaningful results based on the creation, expansion and consolidation of PAs, deforestation rate in the supported PAs and performance of the TF of the ARPA for Life Initiative; however, these results were below the initial forecasts. Despite only partially reaching the established targets, the data showing the deforestation reduction in the 94 PAs involved in the project are extremely positive, which demonstrate the project's success in terms of its contribution to the Amazon Fund's impact on reducing deforestation.

## Lessons learned

The relevant challenges and lessons for the ARPA programme – phase 2 were indicated. The following deserve highlighting: (i) the shortage of resources and, above all, of personnel to manage of PAs is structural and has an impact on any initiative to improve its working; (ii) by allocating a greater number of public servants to coordinate the ARPA programme, it was possible to ensure that the governments had a significant involvement during its critical

<sup>22</sup> This new fund (TF) will last 25 years with a fund-raising goal of US\$ 215 million.



management periods, essential to properly implement the project; (iii) the huge liability in agrarian land owning regulation makes it possible for unauthorized individuals to develop activities that are incompatible with the objectives of the PAs, generating conflicts regarding the use of land and natural resources; and (iv) during the programme's implementation, simplifying the protocols to monitor biodiversity proved to be a necessary task, which allowed a significant improvement in its implementation, an essential aspect for managing PAs and evaluating the effectiveness of conservation efforts based on a representative sample of the biodiversity.

## Sustainability of results

Preserving the ARPA programme's achievements depends on a number of variables, including: the need for additional human resources in

government agencies responsible to manage the PAs and a guarantee that there will be continued financial resources provided as well as new investment.

With regards to the ARPA programme's financial sustainability, based on studies and cost projections designed to consolidate and maintain the PAs, a new strategy was drafted and implemented, called the ARPA for Life Initiative, which took the form of a private fund (Transition Fund) and had a balance of R\$ 235.4 million (US\$ 60.2 million) at the end of 2015.

This fund should provide the necessary resources to fund the ARPA programme on a long-term basis, whose costs will decrease with time, since there is an expected elevation in government contribution over the next 25 years, moving towards the programme's costs being fully covered by the government themselves.



# BOLSA FLORESTA

FOREST ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

FAS

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

16 state protected areas (PA)  
in the Amazon

## BENEFICIARIES

PA populations covered by the project

## OBJECTIVE

To promote control of deforestation and improve  
the quality of life for traditional populations  
living in the state PAs in the Amazon

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 29,934,645.00  
(US\$ 17,358,448.83)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 19,166,347.89  
(US\$ 11,114,147.81)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date  
the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.24.2009	3.31.2010	R\$ 19,166,347.89 (US\$ 9,246,202.62)	100%



## Contextualization

It is a fact that 97% of the Brazilian state of Amazonas is covered by forest, and almost half of the state's surface area is under some kind of protection category. However, despite the rate of absolute deforestation in Amazonas being one of the lowest in Brazil, it is important to pay attention to the advancing agricultural frontier that is moving towards the forest and illegal timber operations, which has been observed in southern Amazonas, a region that is part of the "arc of deforestation".

Creating a protected area (PA) does not guarantee environmental conservation by itself; several other initiatives, such as management, law enforcement and, especially, appreciation of environmental assets, are necessary for its maintenance to be attractive. It is important to understand that the lack of sustainable economic alternatives makes cutting down the forest a strategy to provide the region with an income.

The Forest Assistance Programme (PBF) is a public policy in the state of Amazonas introduced in 2007 and, since 2008, has been implemented by the Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS), which rewards the traditional peoples that follow the formal commitment of zero deforestation.

PBF includes four components: income, association, family and society. The PBF component income is directed towards developing sustainable productive arrangements, by means of supporting small businesses. The PBF component association aims to strengthen the role of resident associations and train them to manage collective enterprises. The PBF component family is a direct monthly payment of R\$ 50.00 to mothers of families living on the river in the PAs. The family receiving this benefit has the responsibility of not creating new crop growing spaces in areas of primary forest, keeping their children in school and participating in associations and training workshops on climate change and environmental services. Finally, the society component involves investments in education, health, communication and transport, in accordance with the local population's needs.

## The project

The aim of the project was to support the implementation of PBF's actions in the income and association components. That was achieved by developing sustainable economic activities in order to generate income and improve the quality of life for the traditional peoples living in the forest and to strengthen the role of resident associations as well as to improve the preparation of the planning and management of collective enterprises. The Amazon Fund's financial support to PBF was distributed as follows: 85% to the PBF income component and 15% to the PBF association component.

The implementation of 2,424 small-scale projects<sup>23</sup> were supported between 2010 and 2015 in order to generate income in 16 PAs,<sup>24</sup> which were mainly projects related to the productive chains of *pirarucu*, *açaí*, Brazil nuts, cocoa, vegetable oils, processed timber, handicraft and community-based tourism. The project also supported agroforestry, lake management, aviculture and dining establishments.

The support from the PBF component association resulted in actions being implemented to strengthen community organizations in the 16 PAs covered by PBF, with 14 "parent associations" (federations of community associations from each PA) that received necessary investments to their operational structure, as well as resources required to fund their activities.

<sup>23</sup> The concept of project in the PBF case is any activity that involves communitarian participative planning, has a defined budget, objective(s) and goals(s), and is supervised by the programme's indicators. One example is the purchase of an equipment (e.g. fishing kit) to a productive activity (e.g. *pirarucu* fishing).

<sup>24</sup> The PAs covered by the project are: (1) Catuá Ipixuna Extractivist Reserve, (2) State Forest of Maués, (3) Environment Protection Area of the Left Bank of Rio Negro – Tarumã-Açu/Tarumã-Mirim Sector, (4) Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) of Rio Madeira, (5) RDS Amanã, (6) RDS Juma, (7) RDS of Uatumã, (8) RDS Rio Negro, (9) RDS Rio Uacari, (10) RDS Piagaçu-Purus, (11) RDS Cujubim, (12) RDS Canumã, (13) Rio Gregório Extractivist Reserve, (14) RDS of Rio Amapá, (15) RDS of Mamirauá and (16) RDS Puranga Conquista.



## Intervention logic

The project fits within the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components from the logical framework of the Amazon Fund. Their outcomes, which defined the immediate impacts that the project sought to achieve, were as follows: “identified and developed economic activities for sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity in the state PAs in Amazonas” (1.1); “chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with expanded added value in the state PAs of Amazonas” (1.2); and “strengthened social organizations in the state PAs covered by the Forest Assistance Programme (PBF) in the state of Amazonas” (3.2).

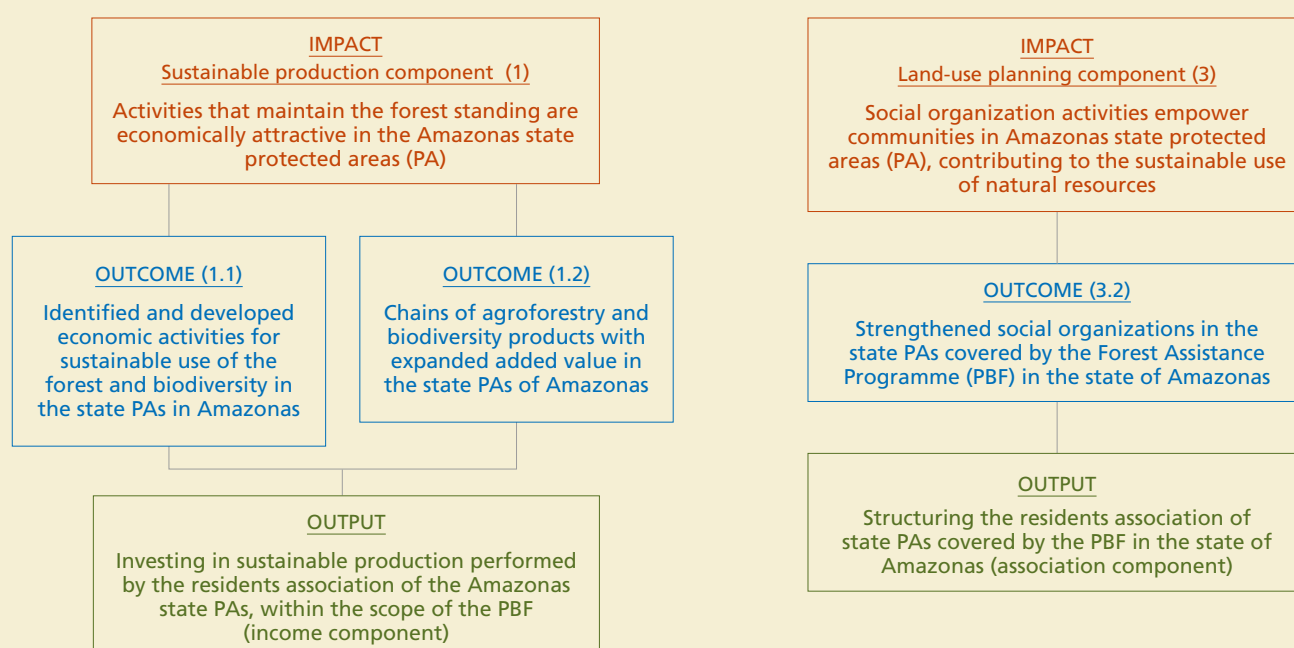
The project’s intervention strategy consisted of stimulating an economy based on outputs derived from sustainable forest management, such as a cost-effective alternative to deforestation, which results from supporting economic activities; training entrepreneurs; organizing the community groups; and training leaderships. One of the project’s striking features is that its activities were developed in sustainable use PAs, in which it is necessary to reconcile nature conservation with a sustainable use of the portion of natural resources used by populations that inhabit that area. Generating

income through sustainable productive activities means that these populations do not destroy the forest, while strengthening their associative organizations allows them to plan and execute these defined productive activities collectively and empowers communities in their relationship with the various public offices, thereby improving the spatial management of these PAs. All that helps move towards the Amazon Fund’s main objective: to reduce deforestation with sustainable development.

## Activities conducted

As of 2015, support from the PBF income component reached 574 communities in 16 state PAs in the state of Amazonas, covering an area of 10.8 million hectares, through 2,424 income-generating projects. The main productive chains and activities supported by the project were the following:

- a. *Pirarucu* – the productive chain of managing *pirarucu* fishing is traditional in the Amazon. The following supported activities are worth highlighting: construction of 27 floating structures, which are used for storage and logistical support, acquisition of 63 vessels (predominantly small boats or canoes),





24 kits (fishing tackle) and four micro-tractors to transport the fish on land. There were also two seminars held regarding *pirarucu* management, which involved the supported producers, academics, licensing institutions and also technical assistance and other stakeholders.

- b. *Açaí* – among the highlighted investments in this activity were the acquisition of 55 fruit pulpers and 130 machines to process the fruit, as well as the construction of 11 processing houses.
- c. Brazil nuts – the main investments made in this chain were five training courses involving 148 farmers, the construction of three storage units and 16 community dryers as well as the acquisition of equipment for industrial processing.
- d. Handicrafts – support from PBF for handicrafts began at the Rio Negro, Mamirauá and Amanã Sustainable Development Reserves (RDS), with ten courses being held to improve the quality of handicraft products, natural coloring techniques and pricing education, among other aspects, which resulted in 288 people receiving training. Seven facilities were built to house the handicraft activities and the supported handicraft producers were encouraged to attend 21 regional and national events and fairs.
- e. Cocoa – supporting the cocoa productive chain took the form of purchasing 21 cocoa dryers for the community and organizing 11 training courses for 280 people. In 2014, the Rio Madeira region was hit by record flooding, with 90% of the families in the Rio Madeira RDS being affected, which is one of the largest cocoa producers in the area. In order to anticipate possible impacts arising from future flooding, in 2015, the project promoted awareness raising and training initiatives for families on topics such as living and adapting production chains.
- f. Timber – the highlights of the activities performed include the development and licensing of 20 small-scale sustainable forest management plans – in partnership with the Institute for Sustainable Development

of Agriculture and Forestry of the State of Amazonas (IDAM) –, the licensing of a ferry to transport timber on the river, 18 training courses in good forest management practices involving 270 participants, and four forest planning and management meetings, in addition to monthly technical visits with the objective of monitoring the activity. The project involved the building of three woodwork stations to process the felled timber.

- g. Oilseeds – the oilseed production chain, mainly *andiroba*, *copaíba* and *murumuru*, received investments with the purchase of 65 oil extraction kits (comprising augers to bore into tree trunks, collection containers, funnels, storage barrels and machines to break/crush the seeds), in addition to six community seed dryers.
- h. Diners – nine community diner were built to the benefit of 55 riverside communities in Médio Juruá. The community diners made it possible for families to acquire food while spending less money on transportation and less time on their production activities.
- i. Community-based tourism – the investment made included five community restaurants and two guesthouses being built in the Rio Negro RDS, as well as one guest house in the Timbira community and another in St. Helena do Inglês. Two pleasure canoes were also acquired, and 14 training courses for the river communities were held to provide guidance on tourism services, covering topics such as management, gastronomy, nature trails and nature education and customer service; each course involved an average of 25 participants. With the project's support, touristic enterprises were included in the Brazilian 'Green Passport' campaign from the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In relation to the PBF association component, 460 community workshops for participatory planning were held. These workshops, which were facilitated by FAS, were designed to make choices regarding investment in the communities within

the programme's three components: income, association and social. These workshops increased the local organizations' ability to act, promoted the beneficiaries' involvement and created a committed and efficient environment where to implement the planned activities, while respecting the wishes of the communities and the vocation of each location.

Fourteen associations were supported ("parent associations" – federations of community associations from each PA), which received an array of investment for structural actions, such as constructing or renovating their headquarters, purchasing boats-motorboats and computers, as well as funding for activities related to holding director and general meetings. The average investment made in each "parent association" was R\$ 39,500 per year. In 2010, there was the establishment of regular meetings between leaders of PBF; 15 editions have been held since then, with an average of 35 leaders being present per meeting.

## Institutional and administrative aspects

In addition to the previously established partnerships with the Secretariat of the Environment in the State of Amazonas, further partnerships were made with the Brazilian bank Bradesco and Coca-Cola Brazil to implement PBF, with FAS establishing, among other affairs, partnerships with the following institutions: Instituto Consulado da Mulher (Women's Consulate Institute), Rainforest Alliance, Brazilian Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ), Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE) – Amazonas, Amazonas Center for Technological Education (CETAM), State Secretariat for Labor (SETRAB) – Amazonas, Amazonas State Tourism Company (AMAZONASTUR), Community-based Tourism Forum of the Lower Rio Negro, Amazonian Forum on Climate Change, Iranduba Mayor's Office, Institute for Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Forestry of the State of Amazonas (IDAM), Amazonas State Research Support Foundation (FAPEAM) and the Institute of Environmental Protection of Amazonas (IPAAM).

With regards to the programme's general administration, the improvement of internal control systems are worth highlighting, along with the hiring of a full-time system analyst and the training of team members in the use of new software to generate indicators and information regarding the project and PBF.

FAS has a team composed of 80 individuals, 48% of whom are women. 25 individuals of this group perform coordinator roles, with 52% of them being women.

## Result and impact indicators

The project's activities have contributed to the results of the "sustainable production" (1) and "land-use planning" (3) components from the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.

### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION COMPONENT (1)

**Outcome 1.1: Identified and developed economic activities for sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity in the state PAs in Amazonas**

**Outcome 1.2: Chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with expanded added value in the state PAs of Amazonas**

The main indicators that were agreed upon to monitor these objectives were:

- Number of families that benefited from PBF (output indicator)

The target of the project was to help 10,000 families with the PBF benefit, as well as broaden the scope of PBF from 14 to 20 PAs. The goal of increasing the number of households that benefited from the programme was practically reached (see Table 23); however, PBF only widened its reach to 16 PAs, not 20 PAs as was originally planned.

This PBF's expansion of territorial scope that was smaller than anticipated ran into the same difficulty encountered by FAS in expanding the financial funding on the scale necessary to achieve such expansion. However, the project was successful in meeting 94% of the goal of reaching 10,000 families with the PBF benefit.

Table 23 shows that, at end of the project's term, 9,400 families were being assisted by PBF, i.e., around 40,000 people, which represents an expansion of 22% of families in relation to their baseline. Given that these families are spread over an area of more than 10 million hectares, an area larger than that of a sovereign country such as Portugal, this is a significant achievement.

- Revenue from forest-based economic and sustainable use activities – measurement of the variation in revenue from sustainable use forest and economic activities (impact indicator)

Within the PBF component income, the project gave priority to support six productive chains, in addition to eco-tourism, handicrafts and community-based commerce activities. Table 24 shows the progress of the annual revenue for these economic activities.

Based on the analysis of Table 24, the revenue with sustainable productive activities developed by the communities in the 16 PAs supported by the project grew by 277% compared to 2010, which was when the project began its activities, i.e., the revenue more than tripled during this period. This is an impact indicator that demonstrates the success of the project to generate revenue for the populations residing in the PAs covered by PBF.

Below are considerations that can qualify the data in Table 24.

- Açaí** – the increase in the revenue from açaí was mainly due to the increase of its average price, as well as its integration in the list of sociobiodiversity products supported by the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA) by the National Supply Company (CONAB), which helped increase the number of producers involved in this activity.
- Handicrafts** – revenue from this activity was almost three times higher in 2013 than in 2014, which was due to the higher price of individual items produced that year, mainly bags and shoes, which are produced according to specific orders from a collection that was nationally marketed on a national basis through a partnership with the Coca-Cola Institute and ASTA Network.
- Cocoa** – 2013 saw an intensification of support for the cocoa chain, however, in 2014, there was a significant drop in production due to extreme weather events that occurred in the region, and consequently a drop in revenue.
- Oilseeds** – revenue from this product decreased in the period as a result of the

TABLE 23: PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES BENEFITING FROM PBF

Number of benefited families			Accomplished/goal	Variation 2015/2010
Goal	2010	2015		
10,000	7,692	9,418	94	22

Source: Sustainable Amazon Foundation.

TABLE 24: REVENUE FROM SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (IN R\$, HISTORICAL VALUES)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 Variation/ beginning of the historical series (%)
Açaí	-	-	112,056.00	160,000.00	233,987.00	109
Cocoa	-	-	-	141,787.80	58,140.00	(59)
Brazil nuts	151,550.83	126,852.00	117,707.00	81,950.00	162,560.00	7
Timber	-	-	75,479.00	52,493.00	66,553.01	(12)
Oilseeds	-	-	990,000.00	672,000.00	480,000.00	(52)
Pirarucu fish	1,848,202.72	2,662,794.80	2,780,302.15	4,223,567.85	5,011,581.03	171
Tourism	-	-	42,217.00	17,180.00	126,841.00	200
Handicrafts	9,909.00	98,950.83	333,050.29	418,983.11	72,346.04	630
Diners	-	1,017,310.00	937,256.00	1,492,001.00	1,361,955.00	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,009,662.55</b>	<b>3,905,907.63</b>	<b>5,388,067.44</b>	<b>7,259,962.76</b>	<b>7,573,963.08</b>	<b>277</b>

Source: Sustainable Amazon Foundation.

drop in production following producers putting more effort into other extractive activities.

- Average monthly income per family receiving PBF benefit

FAS estimates that there was a growth of 97% in the average monthly income of families receiving PBF benefits (see Table 25). This significant increase in income cannot be exclusively attributed to the project, because external factors, such as other social projects and favorable macroeconomic conditions present during this period (increase in the price of some commodities, for example), also contributed to this result.

**TABLE 25: PROGRESS OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PBF BENEFITS**

Average monthly income of the families (R\$)			2010-2015 variation
2010	2010*	2015	
407.00	548.00	1,078.00	97%

\* Values translated into 2015 indices as established according to the variation in the Brazilian National Consumer Price Index (IPCA) from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: Sustainable Amazon Foundation.

- Annual deforestation of the PAs in the state of Amazonas under the Forest Assistance Programme (impact indicator)

The average annual deforestation in the PAs covered by project decreased by 69% between 2010 and 2014; this performance was more impressive than the other state PAs of sustainable use that did not benefit from PBF, whose deforestation rate reduced by 56% during the same period. This statistic signals that there was a more critical reduction in deforestation in the PAs that benefited from the project's actions (all PAs of sustainable use) than in the other state PAs of sustainable use.

We can see in Table 26 that the average deforested area in PAs supported by the project is 0.005%, when compared to the total area of these PAs. Also, the average deforested area in the other state PAs (also sustainable use) in the state of Amazonas that were not supported by the project is 0.014%, which makes it possible to conclude that the deforested area of the PAs that benefited from the project's actions was about three times less than in other state PAs of sustainable use. However, these data cannot be analyzed alone, and these favorable results should not be attributed solely or predominantly to the project, considering the territorial dimension of the PAs covered by PBF as well as the impact from the Brazilian government's actions to reduce deforestation in the Amazon.

**TABLE 26: COMPARISON OF THE DEFORESTATION IN PAs SUPPORTED AND NON-SUPPORTED BY PBF**

	PAs Area (km²)	Deforested area in km²						2011-2014 Average (km²)	Comparison 2011-2014 average x 2010 baseline (%)	Relation 2011-2014 average/PAs area (%)
		2010 baseline	2011	2012	2013	2014				
Deforestation in state PAs in the state of Amazonas with support of the project (sustainable use)	104,333.80	15.8	6.2	2.7	4.9	5.7	4.9	(69)	0.005	
Deforestation in state PAs of sustainable use in the state of Amazonas without support of the project (18 PAs) (A)	51,141.30	16.1	10.5	4.9	5.0	7.7	7.0	(56)	0.014	
Deforestation in state PAs of full protection in the state of Amazonas without support of the project (9 PAs) (B)	36,982.60	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	(67)	0.004	
Deforestation in state PAs in the state of Amazonas without support of the project (full protection and sustainable use) (27 PAs) (A) + (B)	88,123.90	20.2	12.6	6.1	6.1	8.8	8.4	(58)	0.010	

Source: BNDES, based on data from INPE.



## LAND-USE PLANNING COMPONENT (3)

### Outcome 3.2: Strengthened social organizations in state PAs covered by the Forest Assistance Programme (PBF) in the state of Amazonas

- Number of resident association meetings in the state PAs (product indicator)

460 participatory planning workshops were performed between 2010 and 2015 with resident associations, the objective being to plan actions and deliberate investments.

- Number of regular associations in the PAs covered by PBF (impact indicator)

In 2015, there were 14 duly formalized “parent associations”, with an 86% membership rate, i.e., 8,058 families associated compared with 9,413 families benefiting from PBF. 12 PAs had formalized “parent associations” at the beginning of the project.

- Comparison of the regular associations between state PAs in Amazonas with and without PBF (impact indicator)

This indicator monitored the legal degree of formalization of the associations in PAs with and without PBF. The associations that did not receive benefits from PBF achieved a significant improvement in their legal formalization processes between 2010 and 2015 (see Table 27); however, this is still way below the results achieved by the associations in PAs supported by the project. At the end of the project, 88% of associations located in the PAs receiving benefits from PBF were properly formalized, vis-à-vis 40% of community associations in other state PAs that did not receive PBF benefits.

## Lessons learned

PBF was one of the first projects supported by the Amazon Fund and demanded a great deal of interaction between FAS's and BNDES's technical

teams. Both organizations went through a learning process based on the diverse situations involved in the project.

As regards to accountability, it was necessary for FAS and the beneficiaries of PBF to reassess their requirements. The challenge was to maintain BNDES's standards and requirements while understanding the context and conditions of the beneficiaries: river populations from the countryside in Amazonas.

The project also brought with it a sense of belonging and appreciation for the collective nature of implementing and consolidating the actions, which made it possible to instigate the processes of social organization for the benefited communities. These premises are essential for empowering the associations and community leaders.

## Sustainability of results

An important legacy of PBF was consolidating a participatory and inclusive methodology, which is based on the desires and demands of the beneficiary families and with a style of language that is accessible by the local reality, thereby ensuring that the local communities would be involved.

Training the association leaders to manage the enterprises themselves, with emphasis on natural resource sustainability and conservation, is an initiative that helps provide the actions with continuity, which is achieved by increasing the involvement and the autonomy of riverside dwelling populations in sustainable activities.

In the medium term, it is possible to see that the associations of the PAs that benefit from PBF could become service centers for logistical support, technical assistance and financial support to its members and other partners.

Constructing a new economic model in the Amazon is a challenge that depends on the continuity of

TABLE 27: COMPARISON OF THE PERCENTAGE OF FORMALIZED ASSOCIATIONS IN PAs SUPPORTED AND NON-SUPPORTED BY PBF

% of formalized associations in 2010		(A) - (B)	% of formalized associations in 2015		(C) - (D)
PAs with PBF (A)	PAs without PBF (B)		PAs with PBF (C)	PAs without PBF (D)	
93	13	80	88	40	48

Source: Sustainable Amazon Foundation.

both the actions against deforestation and the actions to promote a sustainable forest-based economy. The project was successful in terms of structuring productive chains of sociobiodiversity and activities related to handicraft, eco-tourism and community commerce, representing an important step towards ensuring the conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon biome. The definitive consolidation of these results and their repetition will depend on the continuation of this type of investment, especially in terms of supporting product chains in the forest and on the strengthening of roles of entrepreneurs and the community-based associations, so as to obtain growth and integrate them with the most dynamic sectors of the economy.



# PROJECTS COMPLETED UP TO 2014





## Projects completed up to 2014

In addition to the projects completed in 2015, there are five other projects supported by the Amazon Fund and completed up to 2014, as listed below.

Detailed information on these projects, as well as their results and impacts, can be found in the 2013 and 2014 Amazon Fund's Activities Report and also on the website <<http://www.amazonfund.gov.br>>.



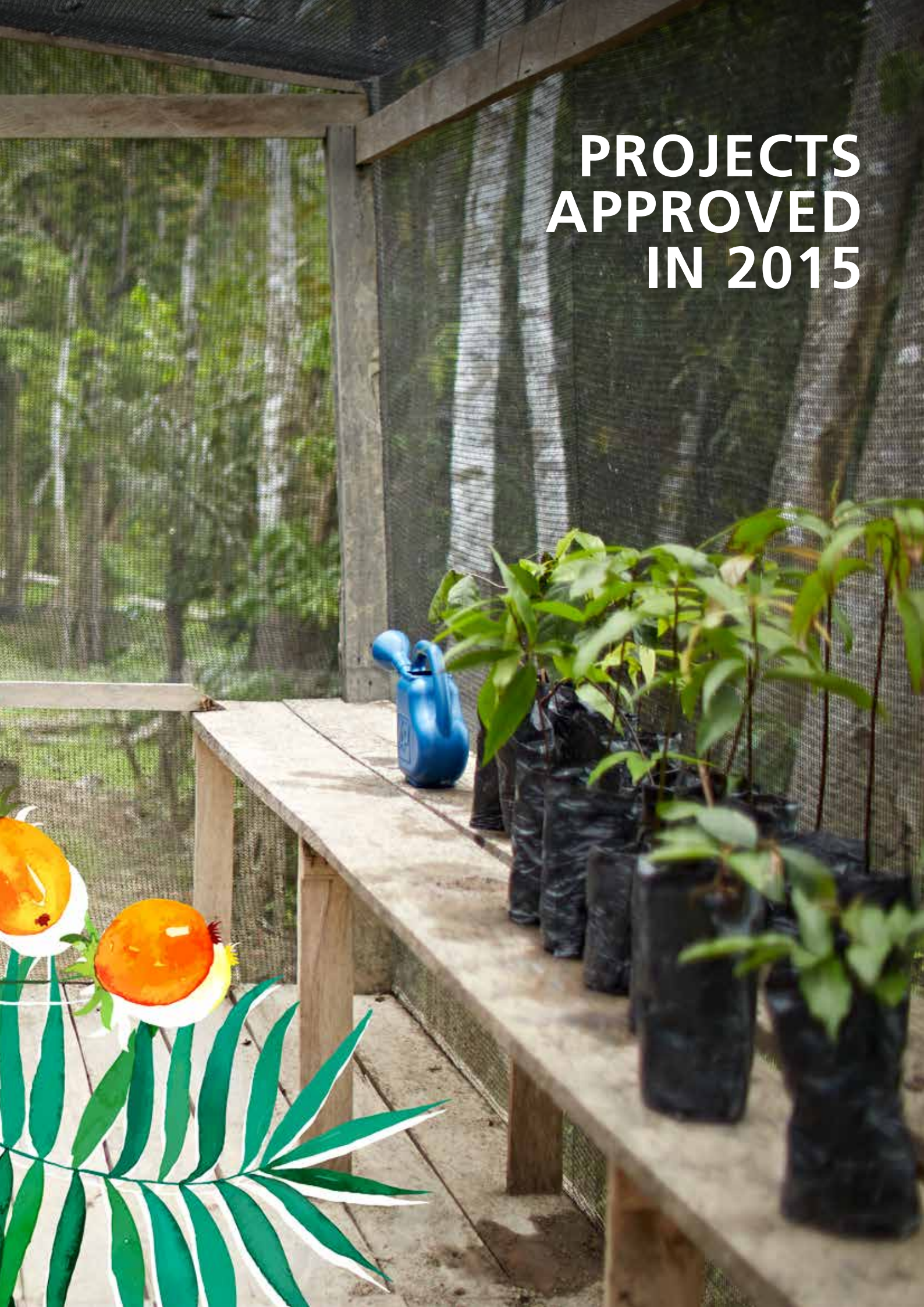
CHART 4: PROJECTS COMPLETED UP TO 2014

Project	Aims	Territorial scope	Amazon und support
<b>Sementes do Portal (Portal Seeds)</b> Project management: Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	To foster environmental recovery of 1,200 hectares of degraded areas and upgrade family agriculture in six municipalities in the Amazon Portal's territory, by disseminating agroforestry systems that combine the sustainable use of the forest with income generation	Seven municipalities in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso: Apiacás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Nova Guarita, Nova Canaã do Norte, Terra Nova do Norte and Matupá	R\$ 5,397,778.87 (US\$ 3,119,742.73)
<b>Olhos d'Água da Amazônia (Amazon Olhos d'Água)</b> Project management: Municipality of Alta Floresta	To help strengthen environmental management in the municipality and enable the registration of small rural properties in the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), as well as foster efforts to restore degraded permanent preservation areas that are close to the springs located in the small properties	Municipality of Alta Floresta, in the state of Mato Grosso	R\$ 2,781,340.40 (US\$ 1,554,863.81)
<b>Preservar Porto dos Gaúchos (Preserving Porto dos Gaúchos)</b> Project management: Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos	To strengthen municipal environmental management, by physically and operationally structuring the Municipal (Environmental and Tourism Department)	Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, in the state of Mato Grosso	R\$ 120,655.00 (US\$ 72,456.76)
<b>Gestão Socioambiental de Municípios do Pará (Socioenvironmental Management in Municipalities in Pará)</b> Project management: Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)	To mobilize state and municipal governments, rural producers, trade unions and associations to speed up enrollment to the CAR; to monitor deforestation using satellite images and helping plan landscaping; and to restore degraded areas in the Uraim River Basin in Paragominas	Eleven 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	R\$ 9,736,473.00 (US\$ 5,173,746.21)
<b>Virada Verde (Going Green)</b> Project management: The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil)	To help mobilize local players in 12 municipalities in the states of Mato Grosso and Pará, aiming to increase enrollment to the CAR; and to monitor deforestation in the region using satellite images	Seven municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso: Cotriguaçu, Juruena, Sapezal, Campos de Júlio, Nova Mutum, Tapurah and Nova Uiratã; and five municipalities in the state of Pará: Bannach, Cumaru do Norte, Ourilândia do Norte, São Félix do Xingu and Tucumã	R\$ 16,000,000.00 (US\$ 8,117,294.91)

Source: BNDES.



# PROJECTS APPROVED IN 2015





# IREHI – CUIDANDO DOS TERRITÓRIOS

IREHI – TAKING CARE OF THE TERRITORIES

## OPAN

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)  
<[www.amazonianativa.org.br](http://www.amazonianativa.org.br)>

### BENEFICIARIES

Indigenous populations and communities in the TIs Menkü, Manoki, Pirineus de Souza and Marãiwatsédé

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 8,160,140.00  
(US\$ 2,096,159.68)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Indigenous lands (TI) Menkü, Manoki, Pirineus de Souza and Marãiwatsédé, all in the state of Mato Grosso

### OBJECTIVES

(i) To conclude and implement a Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) for the TIs Marãiwatsédé; and (ii) to implement PGTA for the TIs Manoki, Menkü and Pirineus de Souza

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,160,140.00  
(US\$ 2,096,159.68)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.18.2015	-	-	0%



## Contextualization

The Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) is a dynamic instrument of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI), which was conceived to help indigenous peoples express their protagonism role, autonomy and self-determination. The plan is performed by the indigenous groups themselves with collaboration and support from the state, partners and civil society.

The institution responsible for implementing the project is OPAN, which is a civil association and Brazil's first indigenist organization, founded in 1969. OPAN works towards strengthening the participation of the indigenous population in policies that shape and affect their territories, in addition to giving value to their culture and methods for social organization.

## The project

The IREHI – Taking Care of the Territories project, selected within the scope of the Public Call-for-Submission for Projects Supporting Territorial and Environmental Management Plans on Indigenous Land, is comprised of three components. The first

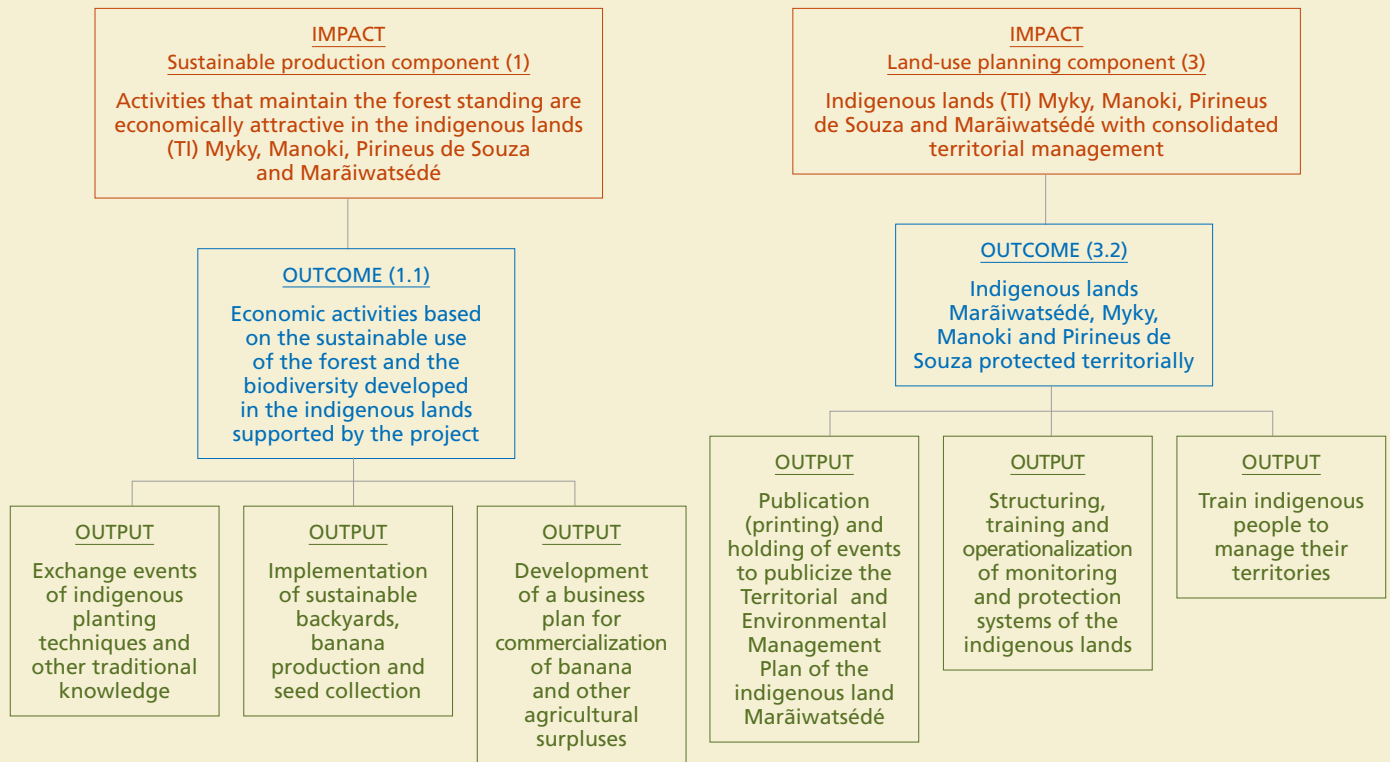
involves the conclusion of PGTA for Marãiwatsédé TI, in relation to its publication and dissemination.

The other components are designed to cover the implementation of the PGTA in four TIs covered by the project: Marãiwatsédé, Menkü, Manoki and Pirineus de Souza. More specifically, the second component is concerned with territorial protection, which involves the implementation of surveillance systems, thereby equipping and empowering the indigenous people to monitor their territories and arouse the interest of young indigenous people in terms of managing their territory. The third component is aimed at developing economic, productive and cultural activities based on the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity. Cultural activities related to land-use will be developed, such as cultural exchanges of seeds and saplings, which in turn can help implement plantations and agroforestry farming to grow food and also boost income by selling the excess production.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.







# AMAZÔNIA INDÍGENA SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE INDIGENOUS AMAZON

## ASSOCIATION IN DEFENSE OF ETHNO-ENVIRONMENTAL KANINDÉ

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Association in Defense of  
Ethno-environmental Kanindé  
<[www.kaninde.org.br](http://www.kaninde.org.br)>

### BENEFICIARIES

Populations and indigenous communities in the  
TIs Igarapé Lourdes, Zoró, Rio Guaporé and Rio  
Negro Ocaia

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 8,188,872.44  
(US\$ 2,156,669.07)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Indigenous lands (TI) Igarapé  
Lourdes (Rondônia), Zoró  
(Mato Grosso), Rio Guaporé  
(Rondônia) and Rio Negro  
Ocaia (Rondônia)

### OBJECTIVES

(i) To help implement Territorial and  
Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) in  
the TIs Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró; and  
(ii) to design PGTA's in the TIs Rio Guaporé and  
Rio Negro Ocaia

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,188,872.44  
(US\$ 2,156,669.07)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date  
the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.4.2015	-	-	0%



## Contextualization

The Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) is a dynamic instrument of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI), which was conceived to help the indigenous peoples express their protagonist role, autonomy and self-determination. The plan is performed by the indigenous peoples themselves with collaboration and support from the state, partners and civil society. The Association in Defense of the Ethno-environmental Kanindé, which is responsible for conducting the project, is a non-profit, civil association that was founded in 1992 and works on several initiatives aimed at conserving forests and strengthening cultural and political aspects, as well as the sustainable development of indigenous communities in the states of Rondônia, the northeast of Mato Grosso, the southern region of Amazonas and Pará.

The TIs covered by the project have been subject to environmental harm from economic activities in the surrounding areas and invasion of their territory for purposes of illegal activities, particularly hunting, fishing and logging. Additionally, the TIs are located in the area affected by large-scale infrastructural work, such as hydroelectric power plants, implementation of transmission networks and highway construction.

## The project

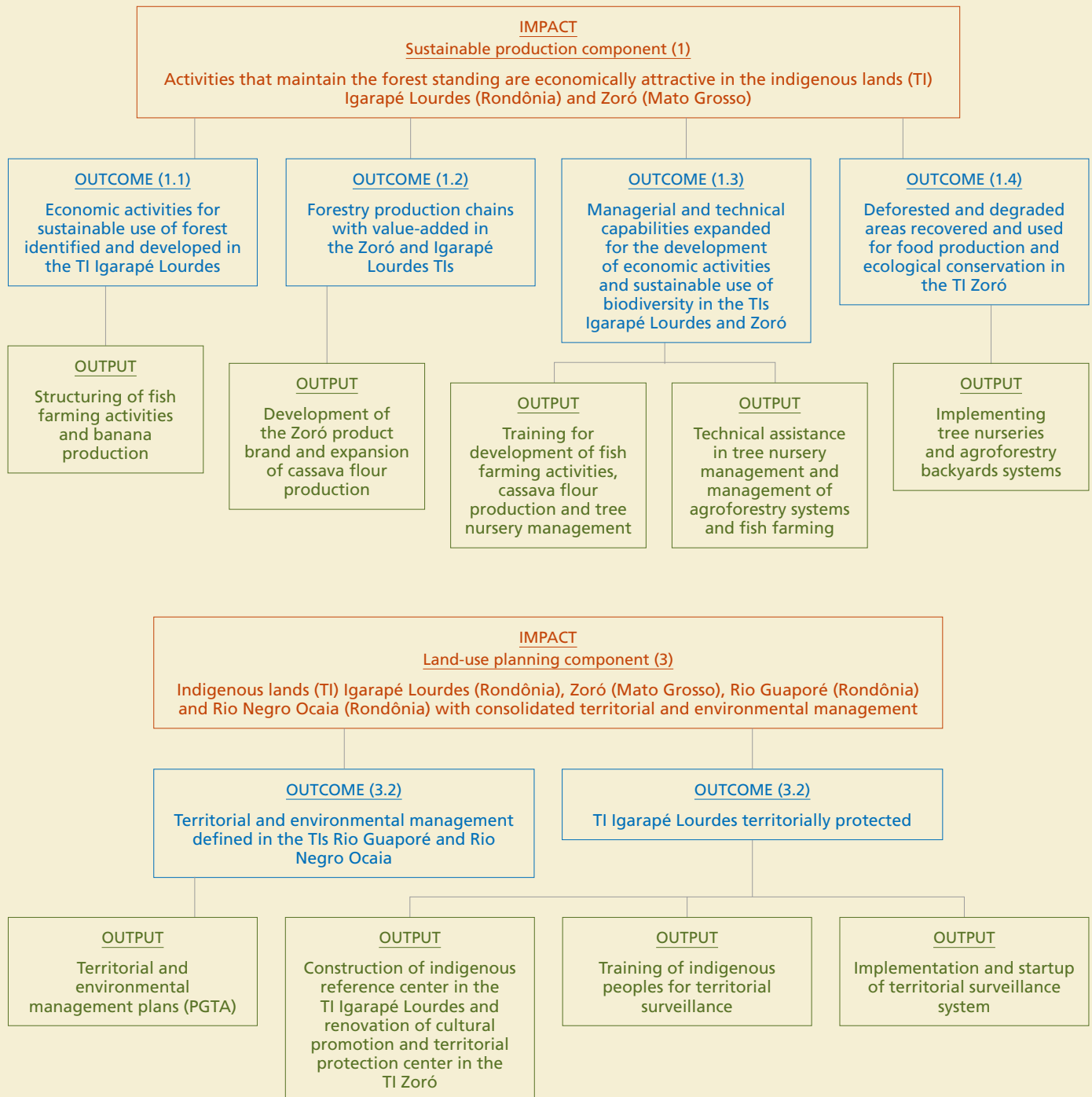
Selected within the Public Call-for-Submission for Projects Supporting Territorial and Environmental Management Plans on Indigenous Land, the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project aims to contribute towards the implementation of the PGTA of the Igarapé Lourdes TI, in the state of Rondônia, and the Zoró TI, in the state of Mato Grosso, and towards the development of the PGTA of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia TIs, in the state of Rondônia.

The following actions will be conducted within the scope of the project: implementation of a territorial surveillance system, strengthening of sustainable production chains and building of an Indigenous Reference Center on the Igarapé Lourdes TI; and implementation of agroforestry areas, refurbishment of the Center for Cultural Promotion and Territorial Protection, and development of a trademark for products from the Zoró TI.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.





# BEM VIVER SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE BEM VIVER

IEPÉ

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (IEPÉ)  
<www.institutoiepe.org.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Indigenous lands (TI)  
Tumucumaque Park (Pará and Amapá), Paru D'Este (Pará) and Zo'é (Pará)

## BENEFICIARIES

Populations and communities from TIs  
Tumucumaque Park, Paru D'Este and Zo'é

## OBJECTIVES

(i) To implement the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) in the TI in Parque do Tumucumaque (Amapá and Pará) and Rio Paru d'Este (Pará); and (ii) to develop a PGTA for the Zo'é TI (Pará)

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 12,217,004.87  
(US\$ 3,221,699.02)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 11,858,793.87  
(US\$ 3,127,236.59)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.19.2015	-	-	0%





## Contextualization

The Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) is a dynamic instrument of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI), which was conceived to help the indigenous peoples express their protagonism role, autonomy and self-determination. The plan is performed by the indigenous peoples themselves with collaboration and support from the state, partners and civil society. The institution responsible for implementing the project receiving support, entitled Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (IEPÉ) is a civil association founded in 2002, which works to strengthen cultural and political aspects as well as sustainable development in indigenous communities in the state of Amapá and the northern region of the state of Pará, offering specialized consulting and diversified technical training to these populations.

## The project

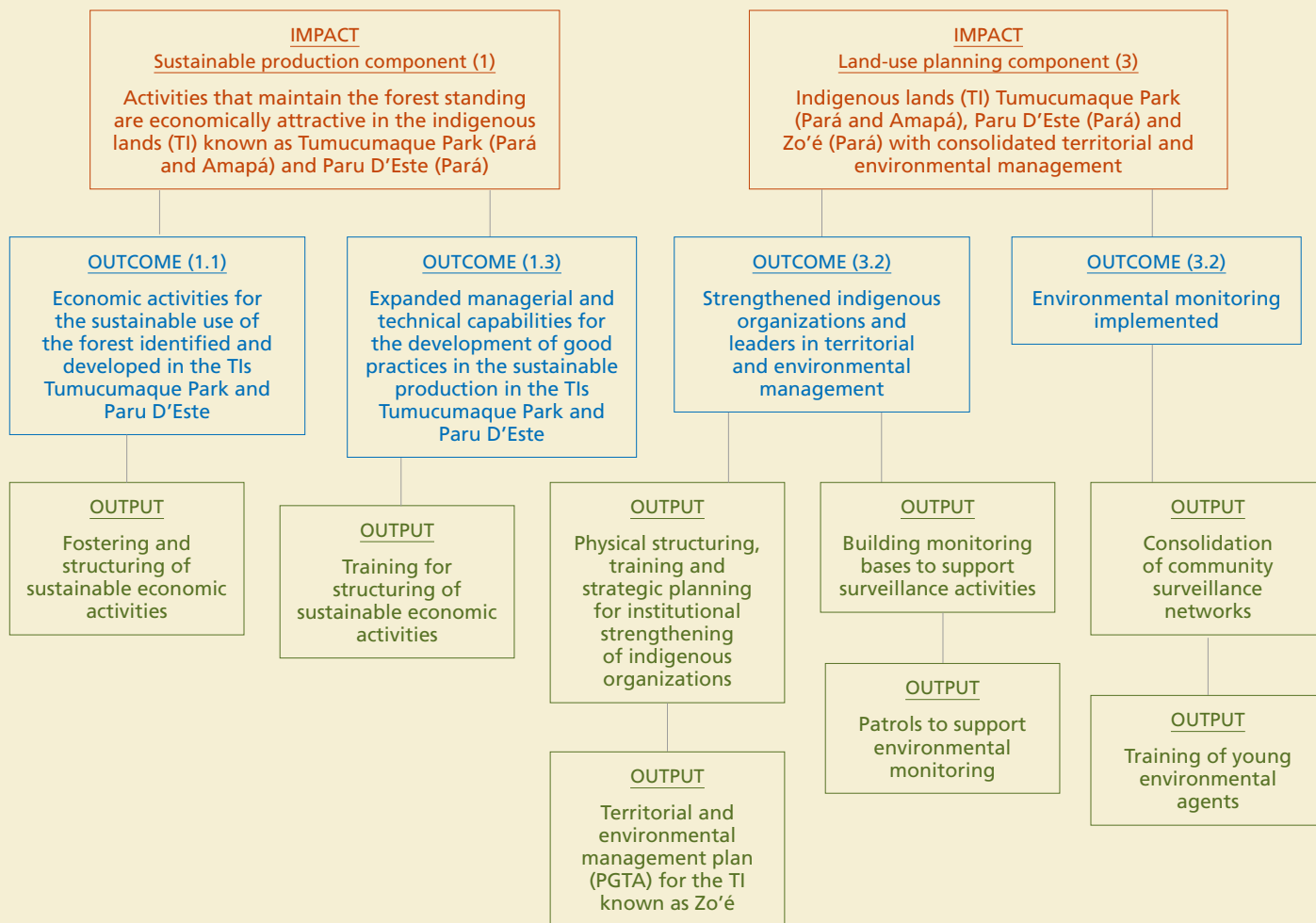
Selected within the Public Call-for-Submission for Projects Supporting Territorial and Environmental

Management Plans on Indigenous Land, the Sustainable Bem Viver project consists of two components. The first of these, which refers to the implementation of the PGTA in Parque do Tumucumaque and Paru D'Este TIs, includes the following activities: territorial control and protection; management and sustainable use of natural resources; training and education for territorial and environmental management; PGTA governance, including the education of indigenous leaders and strengthening of indigenous organizations and shared regional coordination and management.

The second component includes developing the PGTA in the Zo'é TI, bringing together the following actions: awareness building and mobilization; field research and surveys; PGTA discussion, development, agreement and presentation; in addition to subsidies and operational guidelines for recently contacted indigenous people.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the "sustainable production" (1) and "land-use planning" (3) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.



# FORTALECIMENTO DA GESTÃO AMBIENTAL NA AMAZÔNIA

STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAZON

## IMAZON

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON)

<[www.imazon.org.br](http://www.imazon.org.br)>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Several municipalities in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia

### BENEFICIARIES

The population and civil servants in the municipalities on the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment's list of priority cities for efforts to prevent and control deforestation and those living in protected areas (PA) within the project in the Calha Norte region of the state of Pará

### OBJECTIVE

To support (i) efforts to strengthen environmental management in priority municipalities to develop policies aimed at preventing and controlling deforestation in the Amazon biome, (ii) studies to conduct land-title diagnosis in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia so as to expand disclosure on the progress of ongoing efforts to conduct land-title regularization in the state of Pará, and (iii) improvements to PA management in the Calha Norte region in the state of Pará

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 12,104,865.00  
(US\$ 3,194,485.79)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

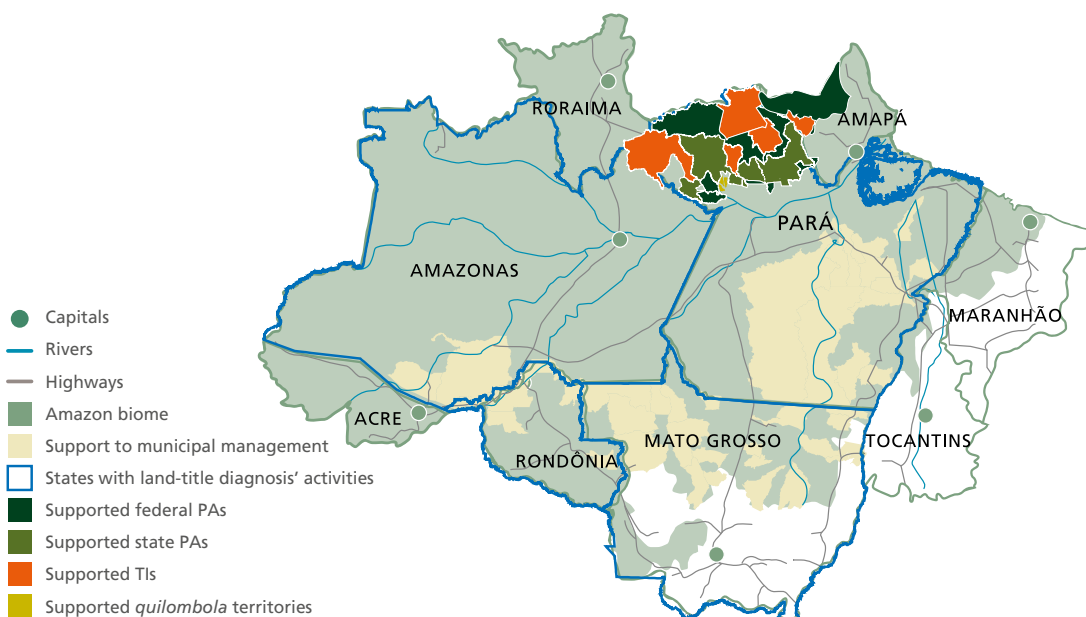
Up to R\$ 12,104,865.00  
(US\$ 3,194,485.79)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.6.2015	12.29.2015	-	0%



## Contextualization

The annual deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon fell by 79% between 2004 and 2015. Some of the Brazilian government's initiatives, such as the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), and those by civil society institutions (mostly on a regional level) can be considered as inducers of this reduction. One of these is the Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON) with its research activities and support designed to produce public policies related to land use and natural resource conservation in the Amazon, especially those directed towards the state of Pará.

IMAZON's first project was approved by the Amazon Fund in 2009, the objectives of which were, among others, to mobilize state and local governments, farmers, unions and associations, so as to accelerate the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and monitor deforestation through satellite images.

## The project

The project will train civil servants in the use of geo-technology and forest monitoring in the Legal Amazon. This action will be conducted in municipalities deemed as priorities regarding efforts to prevent and control deforestation in the Amazon Biome. Specific technical assistance will also be provided to these municipalities in order to improve environmental management.

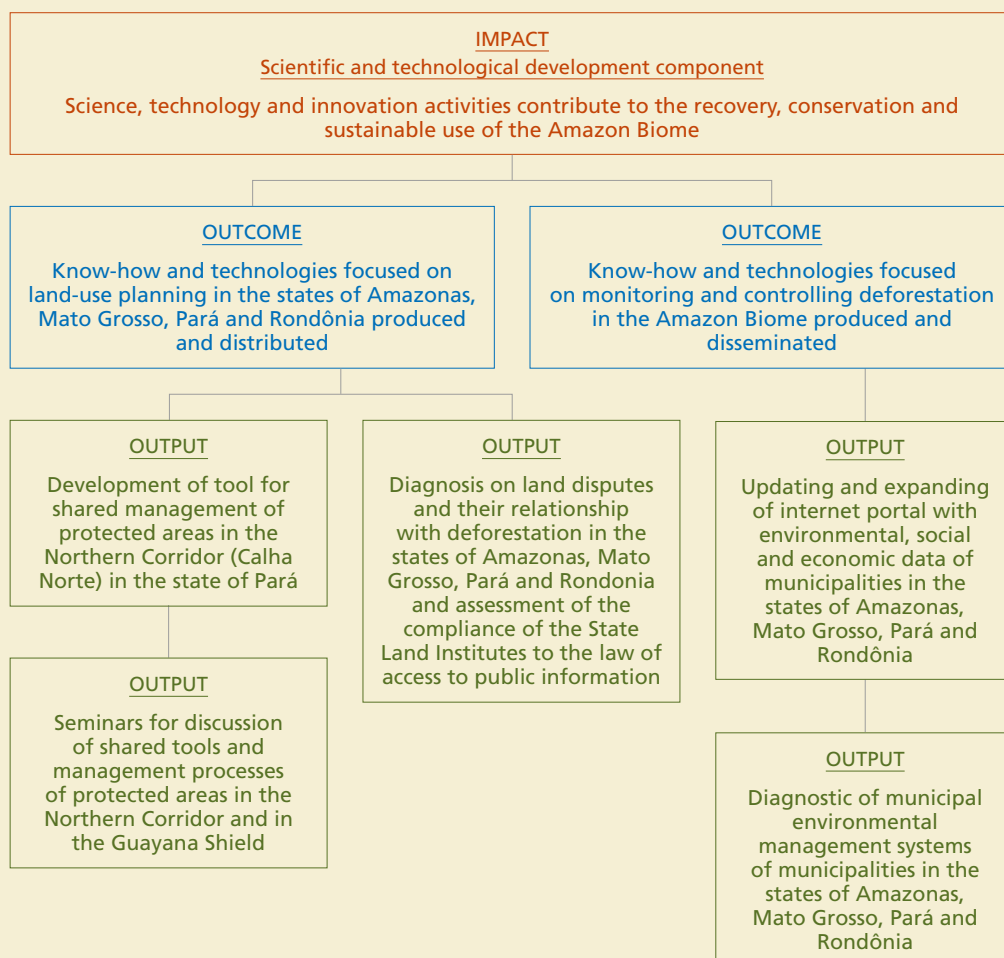
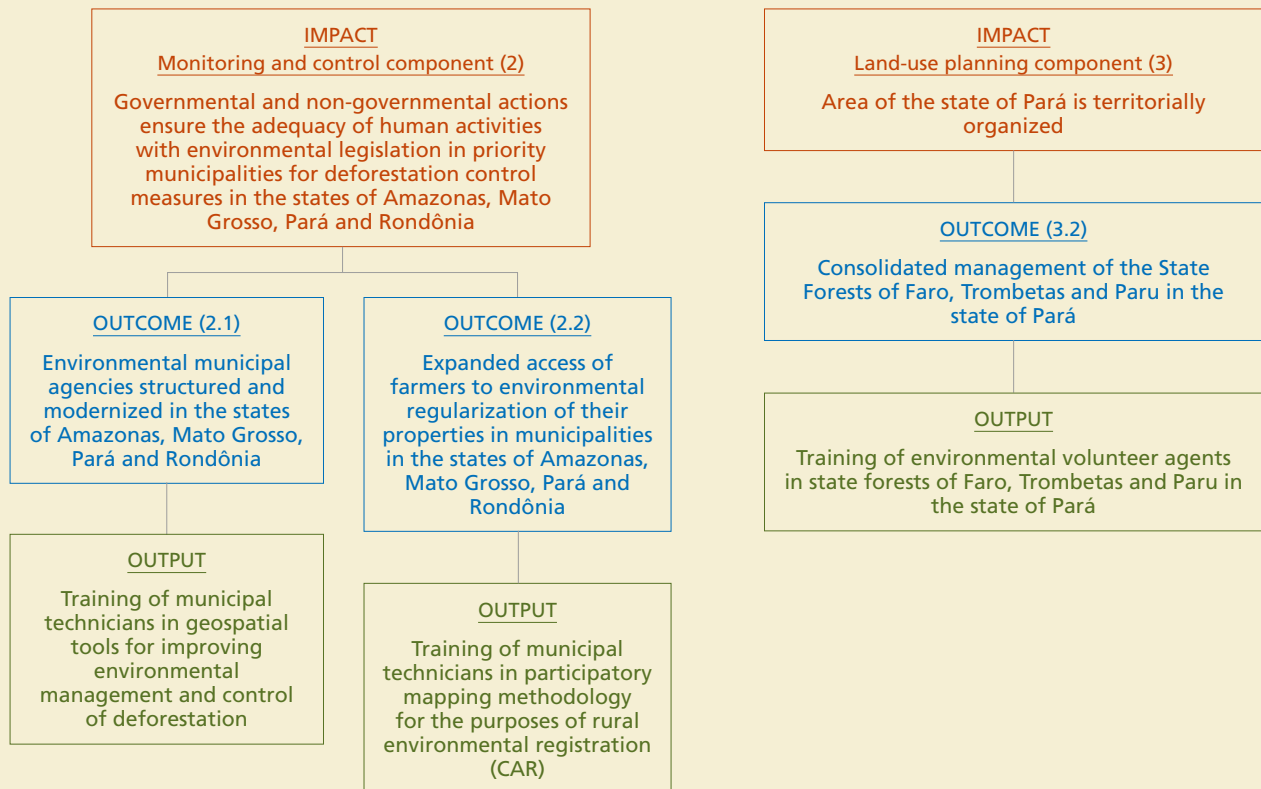
In addition, the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia will be subject to land-title diagnosis to support the formulation of public policies that will make the agrarian regulation advancement possible, in addition to promoting greater transparency regarding activities on this matter. The project will also act to strengthen the management of PAs in the Calha Norte region of Pará.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the "monitoring and control" (2), "land-use planning" (3) and "scientific and technological development" (4) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.







# ALTO JURUÁ

HIGH JURUÁ

APIWTXA

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Ashaninka Association from the Amônia River (Apiwtxa) <apiwtxa.blogspot.com.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The Alto Juruá region in the state of Acre

## BENEFICIARIES

Close to 720 indigenous people that live in the Kampa do Rio Amônia indigenous land (TI), represented by the Apiwtxa; and another 600 indigenous people in the Kaxinawá-Ashaninka TI by the Breu River; and 50 communities on extractive reserves from Alto Juruá; in addition to dialogue strengthening activities with Ashaninka communities in Peru by means of exchange programmes

## OBJECTIVES

- (i) To promote agroforestry management and production in traditional and indigenous communities, so as to build a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation;
- (ii) to provide support for territorial control and monitoring; and
- (iii) to strengthen local community organization

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 6,597,581.00  
(US\$ 2,289,952.10)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 6,597,581.00  
(US\$ 2,289,952.10)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
2.24.2015	4.16.2015	R\$ 1,505,462.00 (US\$ 432,281.05)	23%



## Contextualization

The Apiwtxa Association is the representative body for the inhabitants of the Kampa do Rio Amônia Indigenous Land (TI), situated in the municipality of Marechal Thaumaturgo on the border with Peru and neighboring the Alto Juruá extractive reserve. The Ashaninka do Rio Amônia people have a remarkable history about the pressure they have faced in terms of deforestation and forest degradation that threaten their territory. The Alto Juruá project falls within the context of this fight, which includes actions that benefit not only the Ashaninka people, but also indigenous and non-indigenous communities that surround the Kampa do Rio Amônia TI, which covers a group of protected areas.

## The project

The project is made up of two components and is based on the experience of the Apiwtxa people. The objective of the plan is to promote efforts involving the population from the surrounding areas of the Kampa do Rio Amônia TI in terms of building

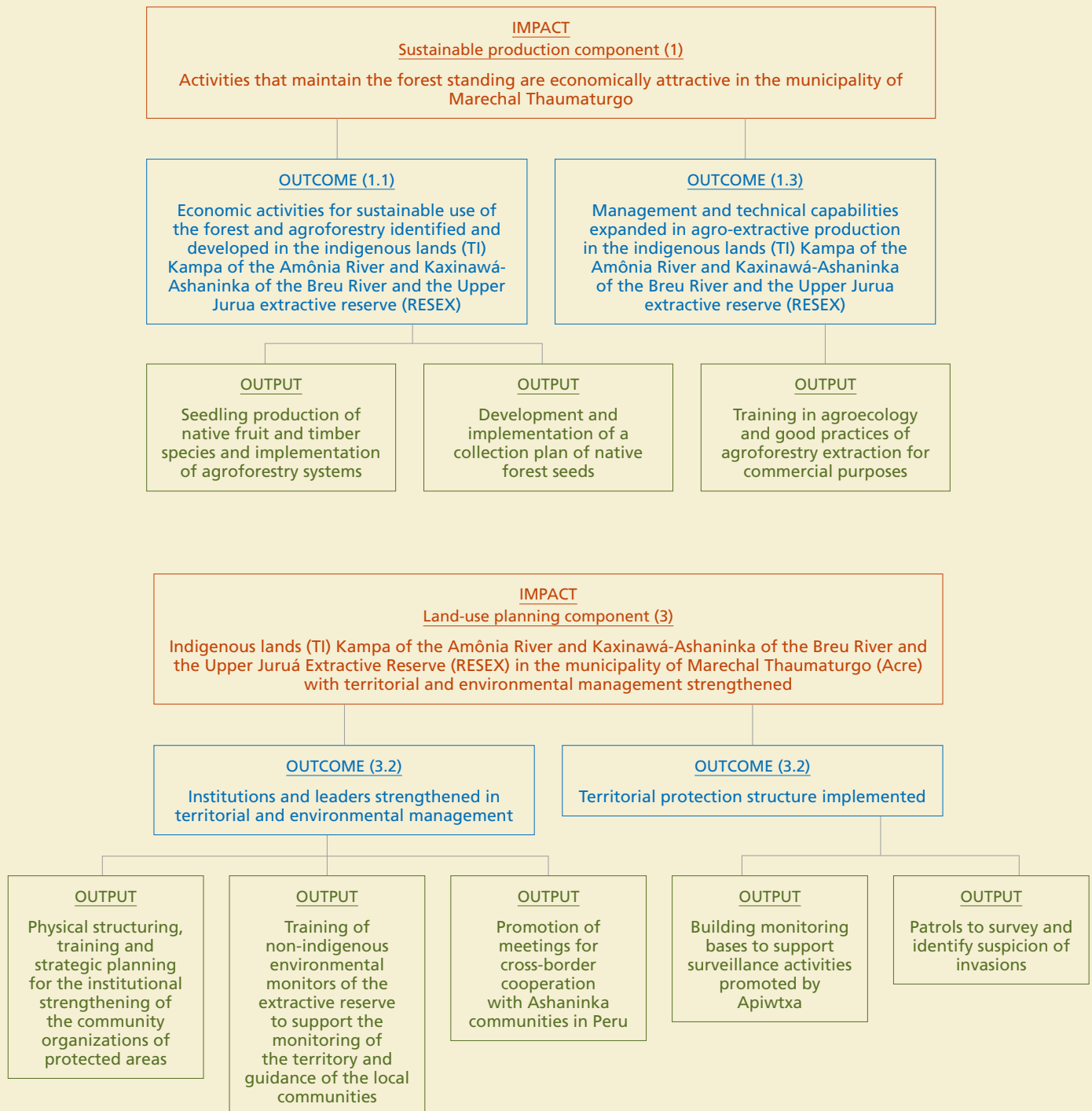
alternative means for sustainable development and also to preserve the common territory.

The first component involves providing advice, training and the implementation of agroforestry systems, bringing together activities needed to consolidate and expand agroforestry production, with special attention given to efforts that boost their economic appeal. The objective of the second component is to provide support for territorial and environmental management in indigenous and traditional communities in the Alto Juruá region, based on environmental educational strategies and participative surveillance. The project also forecasts actions of cross-sectional institutional development and of community organization, related to the efforts to be employed for the sustainable development of the Alto Juruá region.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.







# CADEIAS DE VALOR EM TERRAS INDÍGENAS NO ACRE

VALUE CHAINS IN INDIGENOUS LANDS IN ACRE

## CPI-ACRE

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)  
<www.cpiacre.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá indigenous land (TI) and Rio Gregório TI (Tarauacá/Acre); Alto Rio Purus TI (Santa Rosa do Purus and Manuel Urbano/Acre) and Arara do Igarapé Humaitá TI (Porto Walter/Acre)

### BENEFICIARIES

2,585 indigenous beneficiaries from the Kaxinawá, Shawādawa and Yawanawá ethnicities that inhabit the four TIs supported by the project

### OBJECTIVE

To strengthen sustainable production, culture and the way of life in the following TIs: Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá, Arara do Igarapé Humaitá, Rio Gregório and Alto Rio Purus, in the state of Acre, through organizing and promoting agroforestry product chains and indigenous technical assistance

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 3,106,064.00  
(US\$ 889,760.23)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 3,106,064.00  
(US\$ 889,760.23)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.11.2015	12.29.2015	-	0%



## Contextualization

Indigenous lands (TI) in Acre represent around 17% of the state's territory and face a number of challenges, such as: (i) invasions, which tend to increase from the depletion of natural resources of their surrounding areas, the most impactful aspect being the invasions by loggers in the Alto Rio Purus TI; (ii) impact from major developments and infrastructural projects; and (iii) disorderly economic exploitation of the border area between Peru and Brazil.

Despite these difficulties, the TIs in Acre still have low deforestation levels, which can be explained by the harmony with which the indigenous people live with their surrounding environment. The Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre), a civil association founded in 1979, has an important role in its articulation and definition of state and national public policies that are specific to indigenous peoples, such as land-use policies, indigenous education and work in the state of Acre. CPI-AC has run the Forest People Training Centre (CFPF) since 1997.

Projects, the project aims to organize and promote the value chain of managed agroforestry products (derived from agroforestry systems, native beekeeping, handicraft and flour and black sugar production). Managed aquaculture, with the creation of fish and turtle farming, and marketing of products from indigenous people will also be strengthened.

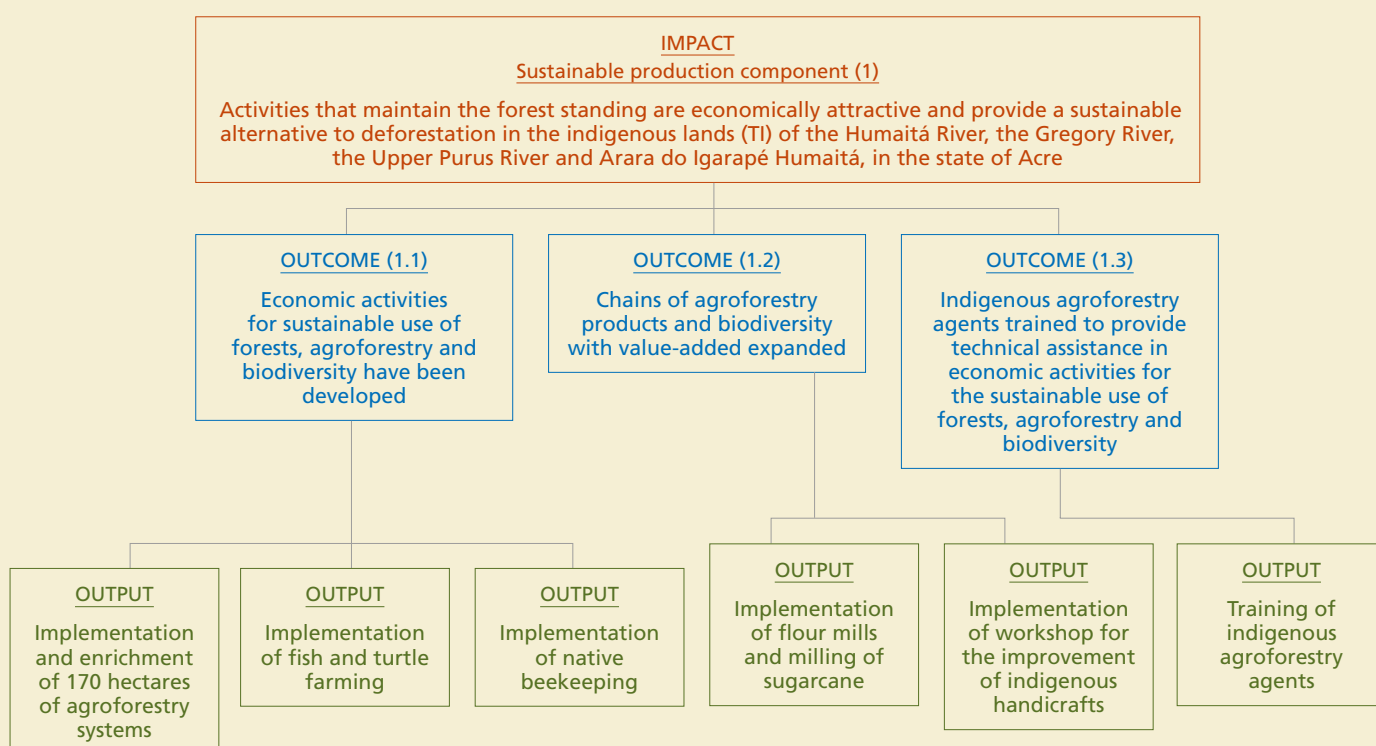
With the support of the Association of the Movement of the Indigenous Agroforestry Agents of Acre (AMAAIAC), the project will also provide rural technical assistance by the training and work of indigenous agroforestry agents (AAFI). These agents are important for territorial and environmental management in the indigenous communities, as they provide technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) in the villages, helping communities to produce more food as well as teaching them how to use, manage and conserve the natural resources in a sustainable manner.

## The project

Selected by the Amazon Fund's Public Call-for-Submission for Sustainable Production

## Intervention logic

The project falls under the "sustainable production" (1) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.



# CADEIAS DE VALOR DE PRODUTOS FLORESTAIS NÃO MADEIREIROS

VALUE CHAINS OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

## SOS AMAZON ASSOCIATION

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

SOS Amazon Association  
<[www.sosamazonia.org.br](http://www.sosamazonia.org.br)>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Six municipalities in the state of Acre: Cruzeiro do Sul, Mâncio Lima, Rodrigues Alves, Porto Walter, Tarauacá and Feijó; as well as four municipalities in the state of Amazonas: Pauini, Boca do Acre, Lábrea and Silves

### BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers and traditional communities, such as extractionists, river dwellers and indigenous people, related to nine partner institutions, including an indigenous people's cooperative and a women's association

### OBJECTIVE

To support and disseminate the entrepreneurial initiatives of nine partner institutions to generate jobs and income, through the sustainable development of the vegetable oil, wild cocoa and rubber production chains

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 9,993,000.00  
(US\$ 3,848,494.18)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 9,993,000.00  
(US\$ 3,848,494.18)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.27.2015	5.13.2015	R\$ 1,641,690.00 (US\$ 489,224.30)	16%



## Contextualization

The municipalities in the Juruá region, in Acre, and the southern region of Amazonas form a corridor with similar forest resources (wild cocoa, oilseeds and rubber), which cover an area of approximately 206,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The SOS Amazon Association, created in 1988 with the purpose of defending the extractivist cause and forest conservation, has been working in these municipalities to develop biodiversity product chains, along with nine extractivist organizations, involving around 5,100 families.

support entrepreneurial initiatives in nine partner institutions, so as to generate employment and income through the sustainable development of value chains of vegetable oils, wild cocoa and rubber, in six municipalities in the state of Acre and in four municipalities in the state of Amazonas.

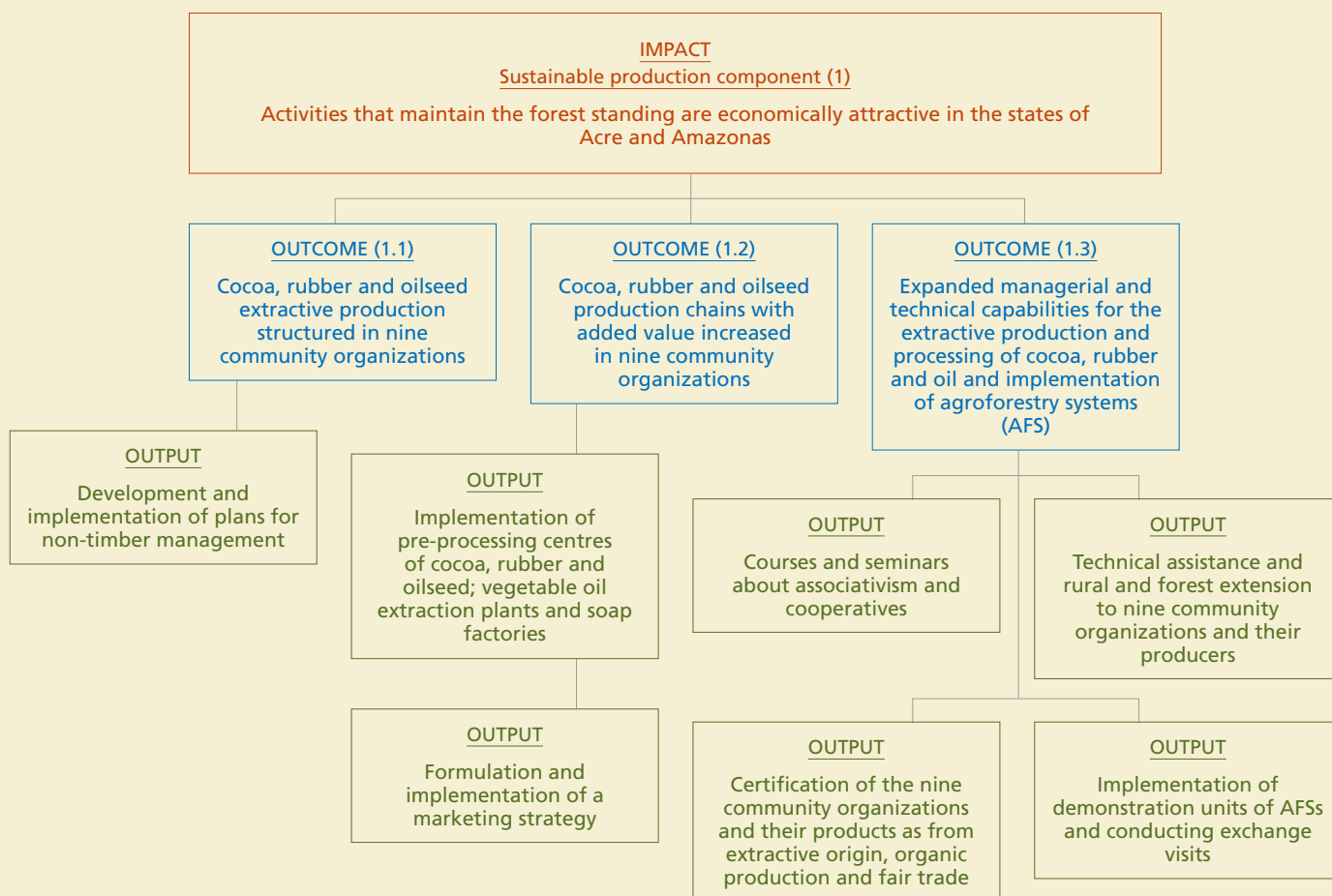
This project will also provide technical assistance plus rural and forest extension for the partners, as well as give support to the certification of the products and projects and to the development of new markets and sales partnerships.

## The project

Selected by the Amazon Fund's Public Call-for-Submission for Sustainable Production Projects, the objective of the project is to disseminate and

## Intervention logic

The project falls under the "sustainable production" (1) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.





# FRUTOS DA FLORESTA

FRUITS FROM THE FOREST

UBEE

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Union of Education and Teaching (UBEE)  
<www.marista.edu.br/ims>

## BENEFICIARIES

One association and five family farmer cooperatives, settled via agrarian reform as well as traditional communities

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 4,053,734.00  
(US\$ 1,307,192.29)

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Nordeste Paraense region and Baixo Tocantins region, in the state of Pará

## OBJECTIVE

To help strengthen the sociobiodiversity production chains in the state of Pará, by: (i) recovering degraded and/or altered areas located on small properties or rural family squatters, through the implementation of agroforestry systems; (ii) improving production and the logistics for storing and transporting fruit; (iii) improving fruit processing processes; (iv) adding value to and diversifying products; (v) improving commercialization strategies for products; and (vi) training members of the cooperatives and the local association

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 4,053,734.00  
(US\$ 1,307,192.29)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
4.14.2015	12.29.2015	-	0%



## Contextualization

The project's actions will be developed in the Baixo Tocantins and Nordeste Paraense regions. The Baixo Tocantins region is composed of wetlands and streams, whose primary focus is on forest management and processing of non-timber products. The Nordeste Paraense region has the greatest degree of deforestation and forest degradation in the area, whose main strategy is to recover degraded areas by means of agroforestry systems (AFS), forest management and processing of non-timber products.

The project will be developed by Província Marista Brasil Centro-Norte (which operates in 16 states and the Federal District), through UBEE, a nonprofit charitable association that has an extensive history of agreements and partnerships with many different kinds of institutions.

## The project

Selected by the Amazon Fund's Public Call-for-Submission for Sustainable Production Projects, the objective of this project is to help strengthen the chain of sociobiodiversity products in the state of Pará through supporting the initiatives of six partner institutions. The project

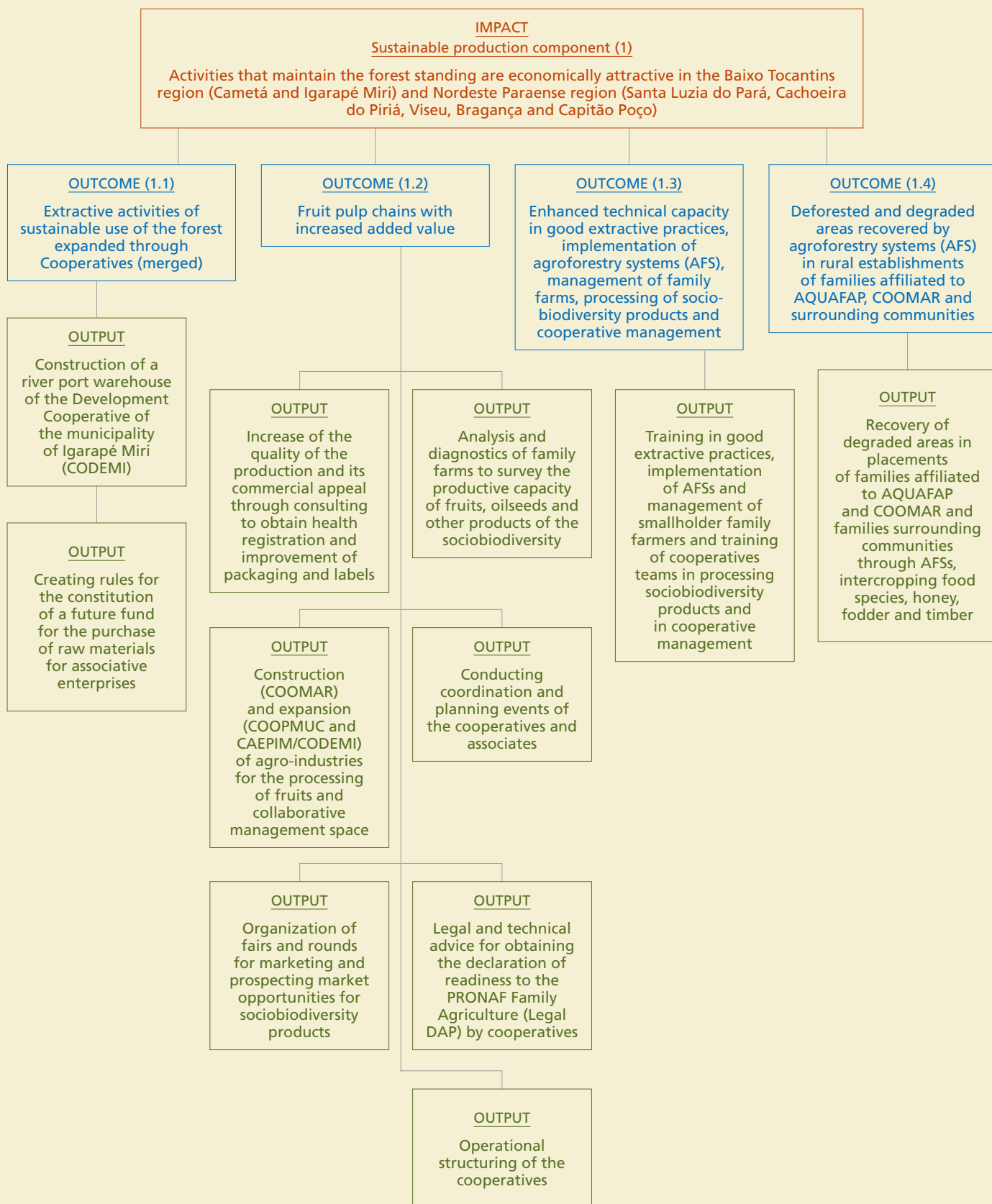
is expected to generate employment, income and direct benefits for family farmers, settlers from the agrarian reform and traditional communities.

For such, the project covers several links of the fruit production chains from the sociobiodiversity in which cooperatives already operate (such as *açaí* berries, *cupuaçu* fruit, *taperebá* fruit, *andiroba* fruit and *murumuru* nuts), beginning upstream of the chain with the recovery of degraded areas of affiliated small family farmers, providing the expansion of the supply of raw materials; as a result, improvements in its infrastructure, which enhance the operational efficiency of its processes, including constructing and expanding the agribusinesses to process fruit; and, with cross-sectional training actions to develop the technical ability to adopt best extraction practices. Lastly, the project will support the development of market studies and marketing strategies aimed at expanding the consumer market, including holding fairs and events with the objective of seeking marketing opportunities for the sociobiodiversity products.

## Intervention logic

The project falls under the "sustainable production" (1) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.





# PROJETO INTEGRADO DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON INTEGRATED PROJECT

## EMBRAPA AND FEA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and Eliseu Alves Foundation (FEA)  
<[www.fundacaoeliseualves.org.br](http://www.fundacaoeliseualves.org.br)>, <[www.embrapa.br](http://www.embrapa.br)>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon biome

### BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers, traditional communities, riverside dwellers, artisanal fishermen, among others

### OBJECTIVE

To promote the production and dissemination of knowledge and technologies aimed at the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome, by supporting the implementation of projects of decentralized units of EMBRAPA selected through an internal projects call

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 33,691,380.00  
(US\$ 8,597,810.44)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 33,691,380.00  
(US\$ 8,597,810.44)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.29.2015	-	-	0%





## Contextualization

The low-carbon economy requires the development of new technologies. The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) plays a central role in Brazil's innovation system. The Corporation works with research, development, innovation and technological transfer projects in various production chains, which generates not only economic benefits, but also those of a social and environmental nature. The scientific production of this Corporation occupies a prominent position among Brazil's research institutions, with the results from these research projects often contributing to the formulation and improvement of public policies.

## The project

The Amazon Integrated Project is designed to support the implementation of projects for decentralized EMBRAPA units, selected through an internal project call to be held within the framework of a technical cooperation agreement signed between BNDES, EMBRAPA and Eliseu Alves

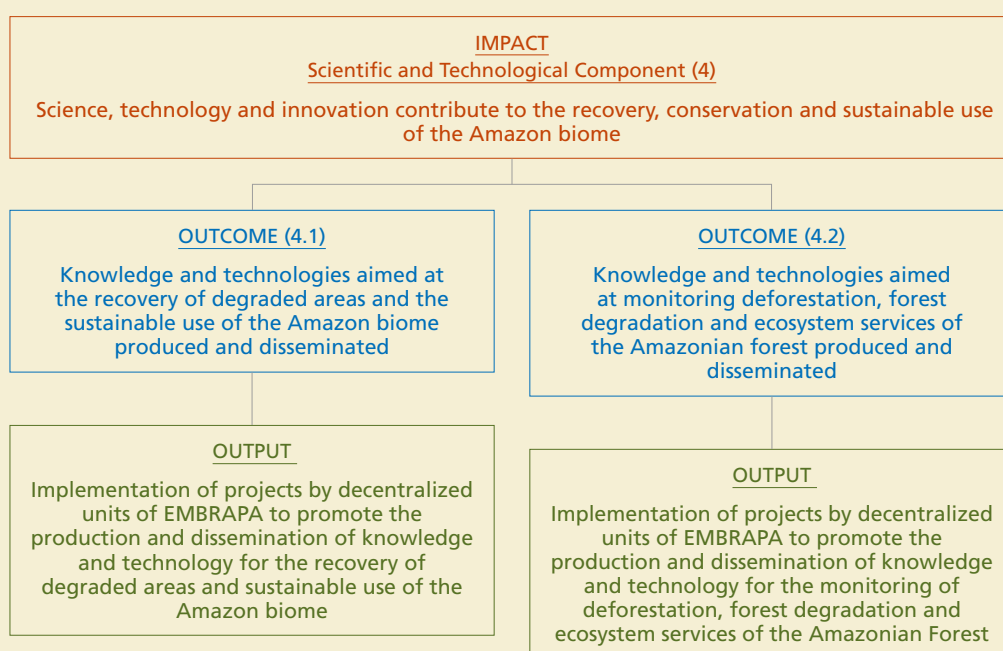
Foundation (FEA). The research and technology transfer projects to be selected and supported must fall within the following themes:

- (i) monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation and ecosystem services;
- (ii) restoration, forest management and extractivism;
- (iii) sustainable technologies for the Amazon; and
- (iv) aquaculture and fishing.

The Amazon Fund will also support the project's governance-related activities, such as: workshops on planning, management of the research network, monitoring the supported individual projects and coordination with partner institutions; development of EMBRAPA's own computer system with the objective of enhancing the monitoring of indicators for the projects supported; among others.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the "scientific and technological development" (4) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.



# AMAZÔNIA SAR

## AMAZON SAR

### CENSIPAM

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal Government/Defense Ministry – Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM)  
<www.sipam.gov.br>

#### BENEFICIARIES

The entire population of the Amazon biome

#### OBJECTIVE

To implement a deforestation detection system in the Amazon using orbital imaging radar

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 63,923,626.00  
(US\$ 20,783,439.87)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 63,923,626.00  
(US\$ 20,783,439.87)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Around 950,000 km<sup>2</sup> will be monitored per year (23% of the Amazon biome): 764,000 km<sup>2</sup> comprised of areas under the greatest pressure of deforestation; 144,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the state of Amapá; and, due to specific demand, an additional 5% of isolated points in the Amazon biome

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
6.23.2015	7.20.2015	-	0%



## Contextualization

The Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM) is the system that gathers, processes and disseminates information about the Amazon region. The system uses complex infrastructural technology composed of integrated subsystems of remote detection, weather stations and data collection platforms that are installed in the region – a system capable of monitoring and producing almost real-time information.

The Ministry of the Environment, in partnership with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), has monitored deforestation in the Amazon, by means of a system known as the Monitoring Programme of the Brazilian Amazon Forest by Satellite (PRODES), since 1988. This system detects “clearcut” type deforestation exceeding 6.25 hectares, with the data being published annually due to eight months being needed for them to be finalized. The system’s objective is to estimate the annual deforestation rate and use this information to support law enforcement as well as control and fight against illegal deforestation.

Since 2004, there has been another system to map the areas deforested by clearcutting and forest degradation, called Detecção de Desmatamento em Tempo Real (Real Time System for Deforestation Detection) – DETER. This is a warning system used to support law enforcement and control deforestation and is a more agile tool than PRODES. However, the sensors used are optical and have a 250-meter spatial resolution, which makes it impossible to detect

deforestation focus points in areas covered by clouds and/or areas smaller than 25 hectares.

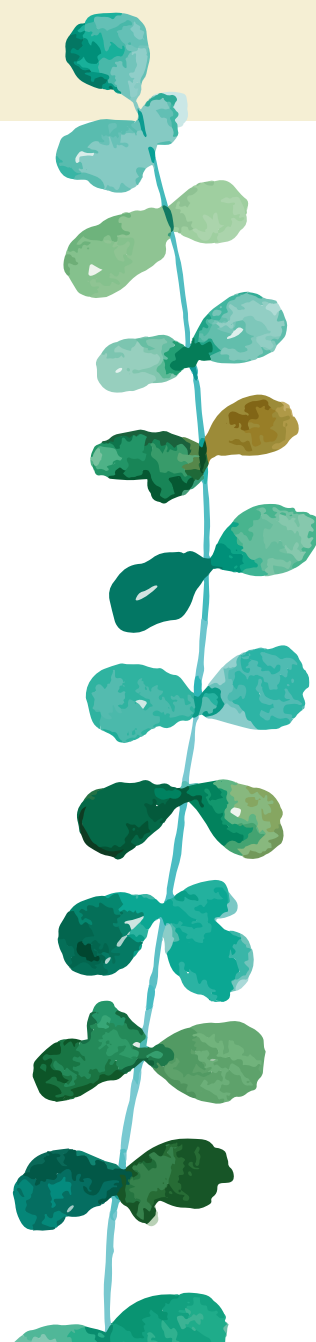
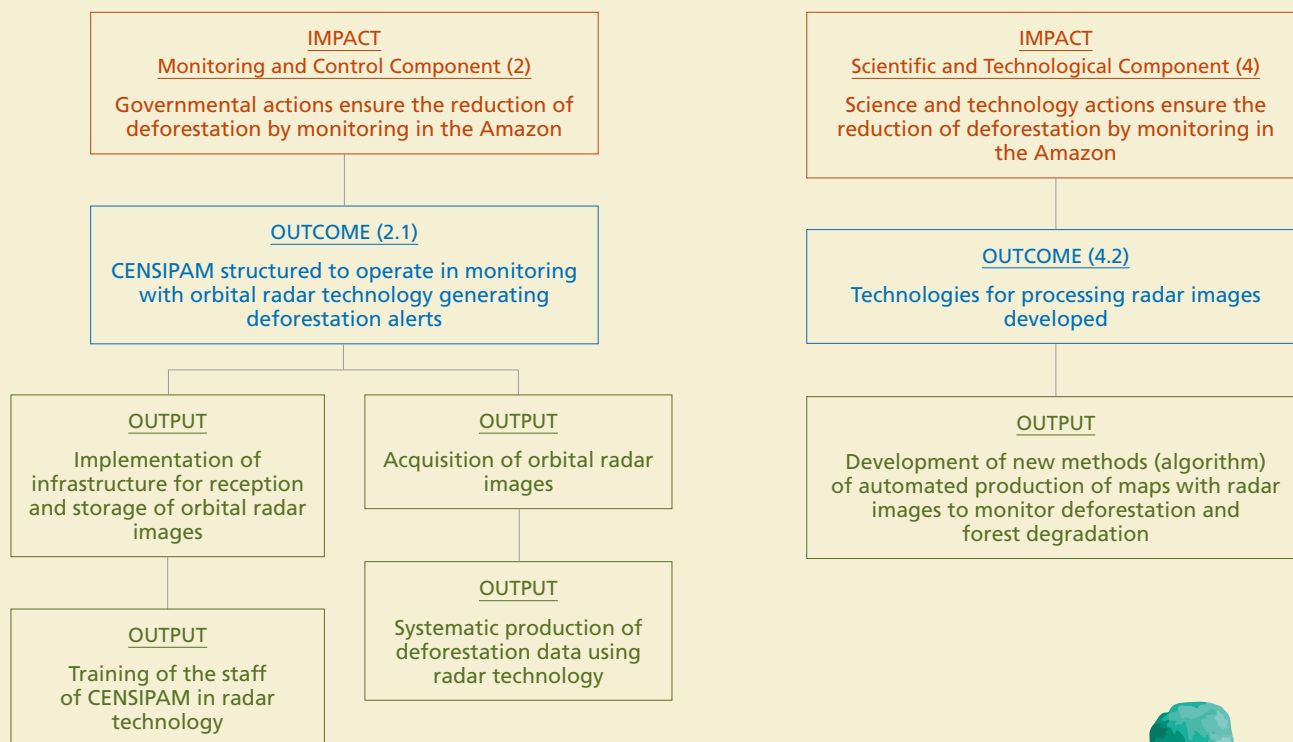
## The project

The main objective of the project is to implement a deforestation detection system in the Amazon using orbital imaging radar. Once deployed, this detection system will work as a complement to the DETER system, acting within this system’s limitations through monitoring orbital radar images. The synthetic aperture radar sensor (SAR) allows satellite imagery to be captured during the day or night, regardless of obstacles such as clouds, fog and smoke.

The project is structured into three components, namely: (i) reception and storage infrastructure – involving the construction, structure and maintenance of a platform to receive, store and pre-process the radar images acquired during this project; (ii) human resource training – aiming to qualify and disseminate knowledge regarding the application of radar technology among CENSIPAM employees; and (iii) systematic monitoring and warning for deforestation focus points, so that law enforcement agencies can take appropriate action.

## Intervention logic

This project falls under the “monitoring and control” (2) and “technological development” (4) components of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.





# COMPANHIA DE OPERAÇÕES AMBIENTAIS

ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATIONS COMPANY

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE – FNSP

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal Government/Ministry of Justice – National Public Security Force (FNSP)  
<[www.justica.gov.br/sua-seguranca/forca-nacional](http://www.justica.gov.br/sua-seguranca/forca-nacional)>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon biome. The Environmental Operations Company may be eventually called upon to provide assistance in other biomes

## BENEFICIARIES

The entire population of the Amazon biome

## OBJECTIVE

To support the physical and operational structure of the Environmental Operations Company of DFNSP to perform environmental operations in the Amazon biome

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 30,631,480.00  
(US\$ 11,796,765.00)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 30,631,480.00  
(US\$ 11,796,765.00)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.27.2015	3.11.2015	-	0%



## Contextualization

The National Public Security Force (FNSP) was created in 2004 to meet the emergency needs of Brazilian states for matters in which more extensive interference from larger public authorities is necessary or there is urgency in terms of strengthening security. This agency is composed of civil and military police officers, firefighters and experts from the states, who go through rigorous training at the Quick Response Battalion (BPR) in Brasília.

The National Force began acting upon the environmental theme in March 2008, through an operation called the “Belt of Fire”, supporting the Federal Police to fight against environmental crimes and violations in the Amazon region. In 2012, along with the strengthening of the relationship between the National Force and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), joint operations were conducted to prevent and crackdown on environmental crimes and violations.

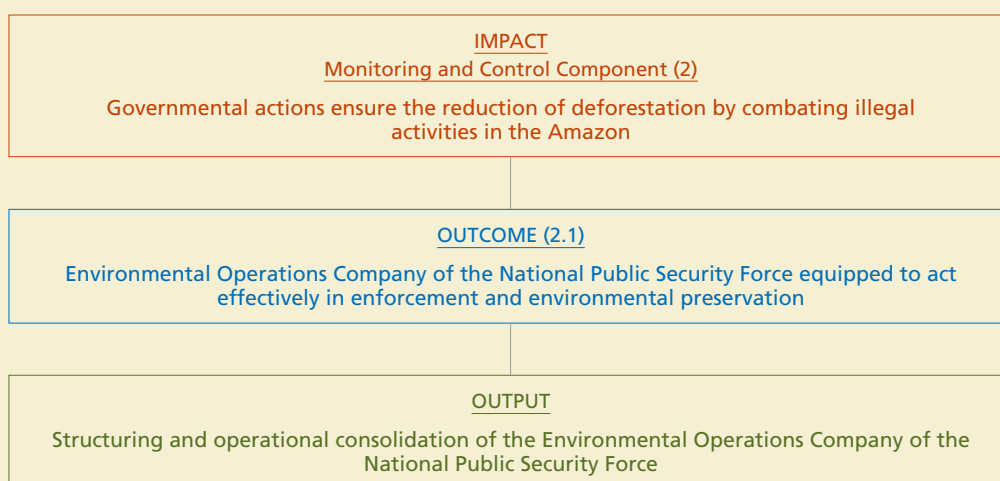
## The project

The project aims to support the physical and operational structure of the Environmental Operations Company of FNSP, so that this agency can act, preferentially in terms of environmental law enforcement in the Amazon biome. The National Force only acts when convened; in this way, the priority for the Environmental Operations Company is to help IBAMA with its efforts in the Amazon, while also providing support to other federal, state and municipal law enforcement agencies.

This project involves the acquisition of vehicles, vessels, and a wide array of equipment and supplies, which will be allocated to IBAMA in support bases in the Amazon biome. Additionally, some logistical support vehicles will be posted at the Command and Control bases in Brasília (Federal District), which is also the location for a central communication station to be implemented.

## Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” (2) component of the logical framework of the Amazon Fund.







**PROJECTS  
APPROVED UP  
TO 2014**



# SEMENTES DO PORTAL – FASE 2

## PORTAL SEEDS – PHASE 2

### IOV

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)  
<www.ouroverde.org.br>

#### BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers from the state of Mato Grosso

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 16,086,000.00  
(US\$ 7,213,452.91)

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Eight municipalities in the region know as Amazon Portal (Portal da Amazônia), in the far northern Mato Grosso: Apiacás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Colíder, Nova Canaã do Norte, Nova Guarita, Nova Santa Helena and Terra Nova do Norte

#### OBJECTIVE

To support the recovery of damaged areas and the strengthening of family farming in the Amazon Portal region, in the state of Mato Grosso, through the implementation and consolidation of agroforestry systems (AFS), with activities that include planting trees and improving agroforests, structuring channels for selling products and trees, and conducting research

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 16,086,000.00  
(US\$ 7,213,452.91)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.1.2013	12.5.2013	R\$ 6,354,841.00 (US\$ 2,275,018.13)	40%

## Activities conducted

The project supported the planting of 421 hectares of AFSs in 2015, with seeds, technical support, and training being available. Eight regional meetings of the seed network were held, and 42 activities involving the collectors were conducted; these also received support in regards to the management of collection and trade. Two new seed banks were built, and eight others were renovated; a farmers cooperative was structured; and the System for Seed Management and Trade was updated.

In relation to trade, the organization and improvement of municipal fairs have received support through activities regarding training, supervision and preparation of campaigns,

to strengthen the local food market. Besides that, guidance was provided for the organization of 10 projects aiming at the participation in the institutional market and negotiations with municipal administrations, and the planning of the Product Trade Management System was started.

At the Agroforestry Research Center (Centro de Pesquisa em Agrofloresta), new research grant recipients engaged in research focusing on seed germination and characterization of species. Additionally, the Center's 1<sup>st</sup> Bulletin was finished. Also, three modules of the youth training course were conducted, one meeting per month of the management groups of each municipality was held, as well as several regional gatherings.



# SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE PRODUTIVA NO XINGU

PRODUCTIVE SOCIOBIODIVERSITY IN XINGU

ISA

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)  
<www.socioambiental.org>

## BENEFICIARIES

The population in the Amazon biome

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 8,915,396.00  
(US\$ 3,802,036.76)

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

## OBJECTIVE

To support the structuring and strengthening of the sociobiodiversity value chains in the Xingu River Basin, including forest seeds and cuttings, rubber, nuts, souari nuts, and fruits, with indigenous populations, extractionists, and family farmers, targeting the increase of these populations' quality of life and sustainable, agroforestry, and extractive production

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,023,856.00  
(US\$ 3,421,832.91)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.3.2013	2.20.2014	R\$ 5,288,171.93 (US\$ 1,846,506.36)	66%

## Activities conducted

In the context of support to Xingu's seed network, a partnership was established with the Mato Grosso State University (UNEMAT) for the implementation of a laboratory for research of native seeds, in the Nova Xavantina (state of MT) campus. Besides its species research goal, this laboratory has an important role in the promotion of control, regulation and standardization of the seed production in the region.

The project supported the 2<sup>nd</sup> Extractivism Week workshop, aiming to plan the value chains of sociobiodiversity products. In this gathering, extractionists from the five associations of Terra do Meio (Midland), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government and corporate representatives

discussed trade agreements, thus reaffirming their interest in a more concrete commercial relationship in the chain of nuts, under the fair trade perspective. The engagement of the companies Amazon Brazil, Nuts and Wickbold was highlighted in the event.

In the Marãiwatsédé indigenous land (TI), a system was implemented for harvesting water for the plant nursery, with the construction of a non-flowing artesian well for supplying a 10,000-liter water tank through the use of solar energy-powered pumping. In turn, in the Wawi TI, 20 hectares of damaged pastures were recovered through a consortium for trade of souari nuts, pastures and fruits, used by Xingu-based Kisêdjê ethnicity. A unit for the processing of souari nut oil was also built, and 40 liters of oil have already been produced.

# PESCA SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE FISHING

WWF BRAZIL

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

WWF Brazil  
<[www.wwf.org.br](http://www.wwf.org.br)>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

## BENEFICIARIES

60 artisanal fishermen and around 300 riverside families that will be part of the community lake surveillance system

## OBJECTIVE

To promote the adoption of management measures coupled with entering into fishing agreements, to reduce damage to water ecosystems, as a means to create an economically sustainable alternative to deforestation in state of Acre

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,205,943.00  
(US\$ 1,368,540.51)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 3,205,943.00  
(US\$ 1,368,540.51)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.30.2013	4.17.2014	R\$ 1,882,877.21 (US\$ 691,915.08)	59%

## Activities conducted

The Sustainable Fishing project contributed – through liaison with Acre's Environment Institute (IMAC), National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), and the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) – to the official approval by IMAC of six agreements for *pirarucu* management in lakes of the Envira River. Besides that, the project supported the drafting of fishing guidelines in three lakes located in indigenous land (TI), with the participation of local leaders and residents. These guidelines were approved by FUNAI.

Also, by conducting its initiatives through discussions with local traditional groups (riverside residents,

indigenous people and fishing colonies), Sustainable Fishing has contributed to liaison and cooperation among these agents.

The project also made progress in the implementation of the Fishing Improvement Plan (*Plano de Melhoria da Pescaria*) targeting fishery certification as recommended by the standards of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and that includes the conduction of a field expedition for capturing and implanting chips in seven *pirarucu* fish in lakes of the Envira River and the start of a telemetry study for analyzing the species behavior, which is an essential step in the certification of sustainable *pirarucu* fishing.

# QUINTAIS AMAZÔNICOS

## AMAZON BACKYARDS

### RIOTERRA

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra)

<[www.rioterra.org.br](http://www.rioterra.org.br)>

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

#### BENEFICIARIES

Small family farmers

#### OBJECTIVE

To support family farmers and Agrarian Reform settlements in the state of Rondônia, who live in municipalities of Itapuã do Oeste, Cujubim and Machadinho D'Oeste, in: (i) enrolling their rural properties in the Rural Environmental Registration; and (ii) implementing and conducting research on agroforestry systems (AFS) aiming at the recovery of altered or damaged legal forest reserves and permanent forest preservation areas

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,117,000.00  
(US\$ 4,032,464.94)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 9,117,000.00  
(US\$ 4,032,464.94)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.30.2013	12.4.2013	R\$ 4,816,687.09 (US\$ 1,743,176.96)	53%

## Activities conducted

621 technical assistance services and rural extension (ATER) visits were made to 551 families. Among the total families, 246 had their rural properties included in the Rural Environmental Registration government platform.

New equipment was purchased for Itapuã do Oeste's municipal nursery's laboratory of selection and micropropagation of plant material, and about 435,000 plantlets of fruit and forest trees were produced; these were destined to the recovery

of areas in small farms. As a whole, 269 hectares in 112 properties were recovered and used for economic purposes.

The project has already trained 206 people in activities for the implementation of AFSs, at technical and/or management levels.

14 community organizations are being supported and strengthened. In regards to communication, 22 publications were produced, 16 of which being content for the Rioterra website and four mini-videos for social networks.

# MAMIRAUÁ

## MAMIRAUÁ

### IDSM

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Tefé municipality (AM); Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) – the municipalities of Uarini, Fonte Boa and Maraã (AM) –; Amanã RDS – the municipalities of Maraã, Barcelos and Coari (AM)

#### BENEFICIARIES

Local Mamirauá RDS and Amanã RDS communities, scientific community, protected area managers, and other communities that benefit from the knowledge that results from the project

#### OBJECTIVE

To support management and participatory management initiatives in Mamirauá RDS and Amanã RDS, through research, development and dissemination of knowledge in the following topics: sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest timber management, sustainable forest non-timber management, environmental education, environmental protection, and monitoring

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 8,504,678.54  
(US\$ 4,068,834.81)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,504,678.54  
(US\$ 4,068,834.81)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.18.2012	8.7.2013	R\$ 3,953,717.58 (US\$ 1,379,789.55)	46%

## Activities conducted

In relation to the component regarding training and guidance to agroecological animal breeding peer educators, three animal breeding ranches in the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (RDSA) were visited, so they could start being mapped. Agroforestry management practices were adopted in the experimental agroforestry system (AFS) areas (São Francisco Ranch, São José Sector, RDSA), and technical visits were made for orienting farmers in the production of vegetables in Boa Esperança Community, Amanã Lake Sector, RDSA.

In the forest timber management component, the participatory mapping of Maiana Sector (a region

in the Fonte Boa municipality) was conducted, as well as the forest management planning for 2016. In regards to the forest's non-timber management activity, the Amanã Reserve was visited for the search of *andiroba* and/or *copaíba* trees for inventory purposes.

Concerning the environmental education component, the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve was visited to have its plant nursery monitored and for the cultivation of new plantlets. The texts and illustrations of two brochures on educational nurseries were finished. One of them focused child readers, and the other instructed teachers in the use of this material as a teaching resource.



# PROGRAMA DE QUALIFICAÇÃO DA GESTÃO AMBIENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT QUALIFICATION PROGRAMME

IBAM

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities in the Amazon biome

## BENEFICIARIES

The target population of the project mainly comprises workers in municipal administration agencies focusing on local environmental management, and it may reach the 529 Municipalities in the Amazon biome, which are distributed throughout the nine states in the Legal Amazon (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins)

## OBJECTIVE

To support the strengthening of environmental management in the municipalities of the Amazon biome through the following:  
(i) offering training and technical support;  
(ii) disseminating knowledge and information through networks; and (iii) fostering innovation and promoting liaison with other government levels and the general society, within the framework of environmental public policies

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 18,853,482.32  
(US\$ 9,019,941.78)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 18,853,482.32  
(US\$ 9,019,941.78)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.18.2012	2.5.2013	R\$ 6,929,791.30 (US\$ 2,718,440.86)	37%

## Activities conducted

In 2015, the mobilization cycle and the release of Environmental Management Qualification Programme (PQGA) were finished in the nine states of the Amazon. 354 municipalities joined the programme, among which 348 had already accessed the Internet portal.

The distance education activities were started with 10 online courses, which totaled 24 groups and 663 participants from 153 municipalities certified. Six on-site gatherings with Brazil's Legislative Power representatives were held, with the participation of 300 city council members and 119 servants in municipal councils. In a complementary way, the new edition of the book *O Vereador e a Câmara*

*Municipal* (Legislative City Council Members and the City Council) was prepared, mainly aiming to deal with issues relevant to PQGA.

In the technical and legal support component, 944 official opinions were issued based on inquiries in the municipalities. Regarding the awards for best environmental practices, in November 2015, the first edition of the Environmental Management in the Amazon Biome award (*prêmio Gestão Ambiental no Bioma Amazônia*) was released, with applications until March 2016. In regards to the environmental management decentralization component, meetings were held with state and municipal administration representatives from five states in the Amazon area, with 539 participants.

# PEQUENOS PROJETOS ECOSSOCIAIS NA AMAZÔNIA

SMALL ECOSOCIAL PROJECTS IN THE AMAZON

ISPN

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

## BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers, traditional peoples and communities in the Amazon biome

## OBJECTIVE

To support the conduction of four public calls-for-submission for selecting and funding low-cost socioenvironmental projects focusing on family farmers, and traditional peoples and communities in Amazon biome areas in the states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Maranhão

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,755,179.21  
(US\$ 7,919,961.40)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,843,876.04  
(US\$ 6,456,480.17)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.3.2012	9.25.2012	R\$ 6,828,981.15 (US\$ 2,740,451.75)	53%

## Activities conducted

Four public calls-for-submission for selecting and funding low-cost socioenvironmental projects focusing on family farmers and traditional peoples and communities were conducted, in the total amount of R\$ 6 million. 87 sub-projects were selected, 58 of which having already been contracted, representing over 3,000 families supported in more than 60 municipalities in the states of Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Tocantins within the Amazon biome area.

These projects endorse several production chains, such as *açaí*, apiculture, meliponiculture,

handcraftsmanship, babassu, Brazil nuts, cassava culture and manioc flour, cuttings and seeds, hearts of palm, souari nuts, bacuri fruit, medicinal plants, fruit pulp and agroforestry systems (AFS), ecological management of pastures, and also support the food surveillance of community agro-industries.

ISPN also promoted the following activities:

(i) regional workshops for promoting awareness of the calls; (ii) managerial and technical training for the implementation of small eco-social projects; and (iii) technical exchange with visits to projects by the beneficiaries of the calls.

# FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL – FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

BANCO DO BRASIL FOUNDATION – AMAZON FUND

## FBB

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon biome

### BENEFICIARIES

Traditional Amazon communities; family farmers, rural workers included in agrarian reform projects, low-income populations or populations under risk of social exclusion in the Amazon biome region; and collective and/or solidarity economy ventures, nonprofit institutions governed by private law, direct and indirect municipal, state and federal administration entities, and research support foundations

### OBJECTIVE

To support projects that enable the development of production activities in line with the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 25,000,000.00  
(US\$ 12,584,314.91)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,000,000.00  
(US\$ 7,550,588.94)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.15.2012	6.18.2012	R\$ 14,515,520.43 (US\$ 5,998,754.69)	97%

## Activities conducted

Within the framework of the partnership with FBB, 29 projects were effectively supported with resources from the Amazon Fund, in the total amount of R\$ 14,824,388.02, distributed among seven states, which included 40 municipalities and 12,409 participants.

The sub-projects contracted basically focus on structuring production activities with family farmers, Agrarian Reform settlements, indigenous populations and extractionists, aiming at the processing and/or trade of agroextractionist products as well as the strengthening of initiatives in agroecology, extractivism and organic production networks.

The reapplication of Produção Agroecológica Integrada e Sustentável (Integrated and Sustainable Agroecological Production) social technology has directly benefited 315 families through the acquisition of a productive system and provision of

technical support. Four of the sub-projects supported the structuring of production chains of Brazil nuts, native cacao, *cumaru* nuts, fish and handicrafts, which are managed by indigenous communities, and reached 3,122 participants.

In 2015, the partnership was responsible for contracting 10 sub-projects from organizations that are representative of traditional communities and peoples that benefit from federal protected areas of sustainable use, aiming at the strengthening of the following sociobiodiversity production chains: *açaí* berries, Brazil nuts, *taperebá*, *bacaba*, *buriti*, *bacuri* and cacao, natural rubber (latex), oilseeds, vegetable fibers, forest timber management, and sustainable *pirarucu* and *tambaqui* (black *pacu*) fishing. These projects will benefit 4,773 people in 13 municipalities in the states of Amapá, Amazonas and Pará. Investments will also be made in structuring transportation logistics and fairs for the fish to be sold.

# ASSENTAMENTOS SUSTENTÁVEIS NA AMAZÔNIA

SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMAZON

IPAM

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)  
<[www.assentamentosustentavel.org.br](http://www.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

## BENEFICIARIES

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

## 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

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 25,482,194.37  
(US\$ 13,703,051.39)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 24,939,200.37  
(US\$ 13,411,056.32)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.29.2011	2.14.2012	R\$ 18,736,523.23 (US\$ 7,595,692.98)	75%

## Activities conducted

The project supported the process of surveying data and issuing Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) certificates for 1,300 rural properties. Three settlements comprising 2,710 plots had their perimeters georeferenced. The Environmental Recovery Plans for two of these settlements were completed.

Also, technical assistance services and rural extension (ATER) were provided to 639 families, which received funds for the implementing of 1,862 agroecological micro-businesses. Among the total number of families supported, 350 of them started receiving payments for environmental services (PSA).

Within the scope of forest community management activities, nine training workshops were conducted with the participation of 128 Agrarian Reform recipients, a community nursery and 20 individual nurseries were built, and, finally, a forest community management plan was organized for São Miguel community, from the Moju Agrarian Reform settlement project.

The project promoted events targeting integration and dissemination, with the participation of 456 farmers on field days and 141 farmers in exchange activities. Five seminars about the project were also promoted.



# FUNDO KAYAPÓ

KAIAPÓ FUND

## FUNBIO

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The Kayapó, Menkragnoti, Baú and Badjonkôre indigenous lands (TI), in the southern region of the state of Pará; and the Capoto-Jarina TI, in the northern region of the state of Mato Grosso

### BENEFICIARIES

Kayapó indigenous communities

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to Kayapó organizations aimed at sustainable production activities, strengthening institutions, preventing deforestation, conserving biodiversity and territorial protection by implementing a long-term financial and operational mechanism, known as the Kayapó Fund

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 23,300,000.00  
(US\$ 12,640,373.24)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 16,900,000.00  
(US\$ 9,168,339.38)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

72 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
6.21.2011	11.21.2011	R\$ 7,350,597.36 (US\$ 3,903,467.94)	43%

### FINANCIAL AMOUNT FROM CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI)

R\$ 7,196,000.00 (US\$ 4,000,000.00)

## Activities conducted

Kayapó Fund issued two calls-for-submission that resulted in the selection of five projects by its Technical Commission. The projects in the first call, which amounted to R\$ 433,947.30, aimed the strengthening and increasing of production activities, including purchasing of equipment and payment of staff. These projects were finished in early 2015.

The projects in the second call, with a total amount of R\$ 1,765,655.66, are in progress and scheduled to

be finished in June 2016. Besides the focus points of the previous call, they added territorial monitoring activities such as expeditions and flyby hours.

Other activities contributed to the Fund's start of operation and structuring, which include: training execution companies in the use of the system for planning and executing FUNBIO and preparing a diagnosis on quality of life and physical integrity of the Kayapó land. It was presented to the Donor Commission.

# CONHECER PARA CONSERVAR

KNOWING TO PRESERVE

## MUSA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Manaus, in the state of Amazonas

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### OBJECTIVE

To implement the MUSA and a training center on the Água Branca Settlement, in Manaus, aimed at disseminating knowledge that can help improve and conserve the Amazon's natural resources, as well as its cultural heritage, by means of an innovative model for visiting the forest

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,984,629.00  
(US\$ 4,935,493.31)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 9,984,629.00  
(US\$ 4,935,493.31)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.30.2010	9.1.2011	R\$ 8,454,421.00 (US\$ 4,116,583.49)	85%

## Activities conducted

The project had the construction of its structure finished, and it has a central laboratory, three observation stations, an aquarium for Amazonian fish, a lake with water lilies and a science, culture and art studio (OCCA), where Micro Macrode amplified insect observation is conducted.

Its tracks in the forest have been finished, as well as its 42-meter observation tower. The museum also holds two exhibits: one dedicated to fishing techniques and Baniwa and Tukano do Alto Tiquié cosmology, and another one dedicated to plants,

insects and animals (fish and toads). In 2015, MUSA received 23,000 visitors, which generated an income of R\$ 217,000.00.

Its training center was finished, and it has been the venue for agroecology and family farming workshops, courses and practices. Six courses have already been conducted, the last of them being dedicated to the agroecological raising of birds. The center has also contributed to increase three-fold, over the past few years, the productivity and income of farmers' families in the Água Branca Agrarian Reform settlement, where it is located.

# FUNDO DEMA

DEMA FUND

## FASE

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)  
<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

### BENEFICIARIES

Traditional communities in the Amazon: small producers, *quilombos* and indigenous people

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to low-cost socioenvironmental projects by issuing eight calls-for-submission over three years

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,646,983.00  
(US\$ 5,800,603.09)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 9,347,384.00  
(US\$ 5,620,458.16)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
3.15.2011	6.14.2011	R\$ 5,819,144.60 (US\$ 2,595,760.70)	62%

## Activities conducted

Seven calls-for-submission were issued, three of them in the scope of General DEMA Fund, three others in the scope of Fundo Quilombola do Pará (Pará Quilombola Fund), and one in the scope of *Fundo Indígena do Xingu* (Xingu Indigenous Fund), which resulted in selecting and supporting 121 socioenvironmental projects, in the maximum amount of R\$ 30,000 each. The second public call of Xingu Indigenous Fund was canceled due to the involvement of some villages in compensation projects regarding the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant.

The sub-projects supported target the strengthening of several sustainable production

chains, through investments in construction projects, facilities, equipment and inputs, besides the recovery of damaged areas through the implementation of agroforestry systems (AFS) and training on sustainable activities. A total of 711 families received direct support through the sub-projects supported.

Training events and meetings for evaluating and making decisions regarding projects were held, and 827 people took part in them. Eight workshops were conducted for monitoring and account-rendering purposes, with the community organizations that proposed the general and *quilombola* projects in the second call-for-submission, with instruction for recording activities and their results and for rendering accounts.

# FORTALECIMENTO DA GESTÃO TERRITORIAL E AMBIENTAL DE TERRAS INDÍGENAS NA AMAZÔNIA

STRENGTHENING THE TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS LAND IN THE AMAZON

## TNC BRAZIL

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Environmental Conservation Institute – The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil)  
<www.tnc.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Six indigenous lands (TI) partially located in three municipalities in the state of Amapá and five municipalities in the state of Pará

### BENEFICIARIES

Approximately 8,800 indigenous people and 60 technicians at public institutions

### OBJECTIVE

To foster sustainable territorial and environmental management in six TIs in the states of Amapá and Pará, helping reduce deforestation in these areas

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 16,492,406.00  
(US\$ 7,047,735.57)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 15,750,406.00  
(US\$ 6,730,655.10)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.16.2014	11.18.2014	R\$ 4,597,335.71 (US\$ 1,317,343.42)	29%

## Activities conducted

In 2015, the first year for execution of the project, the processes of participatory drafting of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) of the Apyterewa, Trinchira-Bacajá and Wajãpi TIs were finished, as well as the review of the ethnic zoning of Uaçá, Galibi and Jumina TIs in Oiapoque, totaling six TIs with territorial management defined through PGTA.

Besides that, two local priority projects for the sustainable management and use of natural

resources, provided in the PGTA, were developed, and surveillance expeditions were conducted by community territorial protection teams in five TIs. Activities for institutional and technical strengthening of indigenous representations were also conducted, such as technical and financial support for holding three meetings with indigenous leaders and the conduction of two steps of the Wajãpi socioenvironmental agent training course, which involved 31 indigenous people.



# FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL (FASE 2) – FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

BANCO DO BRASIL FOUNDATION (PHASE 2) – AMAZON FUND

**FBB**

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon biome

## BENEFICIARIES

Traditional communities in the Amazon (indigenous peoples, remaining villages of *quilombos*, rubber tappers and riverside populations living on fishing and subsistence farming etc.), family farmers, rural workers integrated into settlement projects and low-income populations or those at risk of social exclusion in the Amazon biome region

## OBJECTIVE

To provide support for projects that make it possible to develop production activities in accordance with fostering conservation and the sustainable use of the Amazon biome

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 20,000,000.00  
(US\$ 8,299,443.94)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,000,000.00  
(US\$ 4,979,666.36)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.7.2014	12.5.2014	-	0%



# CAPACITAR PARA CONSERVAR

TRAINING TO CONSERVE

## ECAM

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazon Conservation Team (ECAM)  
<www.equipe.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Protected areas in the state of Amapá

### BENEFICIARIES

Managers involved in implementing public policies for protected areas (Master's course) and inhabitants of these units and of its surroundings (course of formation of environmental agents)

### OBJECTIVE

To train environmental agents and managers to strengthen the protected areas in the state of Amapá

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,452,000.00  
(US\$ 608,294.93)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,452,000.00  
(US\$ 608,294.93)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.23.2014	12.2.2014	R\$ 330,000.00 (US\$ 109,623.62)	23%



# PROTEÇÃO ETNOAMBIENTAL DE POVOS INDÍGENAS ISOLADOS E DE RECENTE CONTATO NA AMAZÔNIA

ETHNO-ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF ISOLATED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THOSE RECENTLY CONTACTED IN THE AMAZON

CTI

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)  
<www.trabalhoindigenista.org.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The whole Amazon biome

## BENEFICIARIES

Isolated indigenous peoples and those recently contacted, besides indigenous peoples inhabiting the territories surrounding isolated indigenous peoples and those recently contacted

## OBJECTIVE

To provide support to protect isolated indigenous peoples and those recently contacted to ensure the physical boundaries and natural resources in the areas where these people are, to help reduce deforestation in the Amazon

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 19,043,330.00  
(US\$ 7,514,829.72)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 19,043,330.00  
(US\$ 7,514,829.72)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.28.2014	12.23.2014	R\$ 10,904,364.80 (US\$ 3,206,974.30)	57%

## Activities conducted

Throughout 2015, the following were conducted: workshops with indigenous organizations of four areas where the project operates – Vale do Javari (Amazonas), Cuminapanema (Pará), Awá-Guajá (Maranhão) and Madeira-Purus (Amazonas-Rondônia) – for agreement on Work Plans; three exchange sessions/meetings involving indigenous groups of Kanamari, Ashaninka and Guajajara ethnicities, for discussing the main problems they face upon managing their territories; seven local workshops – including several ethnicities and indigenous lands (TI) – which included talks about protection for isolated indigenous people and other topics; and three other territorial monitoring initiatives, including one that was conducted by the indigenous guardians of the Arariboia TI in fighting the big fire that happened in the TI.

A workshop on territorial occupation strategy from recently contacted Zo'é indigenous individuals was supported; it aimed at the return to their traditional occupation pattern. Two exchange sessions for promoting the rights of indigenous peoples isolated

from border regions in Amazon basin countries were also supported: an exchange session in the scope of the Technical Work Group for Georeferenced Monitoring of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Acre/Madre de Dios, and Uyakali Region, to discuss strategies of initiatives targeting protection and monitoring of isolated indigenous peoples in this region, and an exchange session in the scope of Bi-National Yanomami and Ye'kuana Forum, with the peoples living in this Brazil-Venezuela border region.

Training sessions were also conducted for workers of National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) and Frente de Proteção Etnoambiental Madeira-Purus (Madeira-Purus Ethno-Environmental Protection Front), on Arawá cultivars (as technical support for improving the records of isolated indigenous individuals in the region). In addition to that, four FUNAI expeditions were supported for monitoring/tracking isolated groups (a third of the total project goal), involving the verification of three records in FUNAI regarding the (unconfirmed) presence of isolated indigenous groups in a certain region, as well as 14 flyby hours.

# SENTINELAS DA FLORESTA

## FOREST SENTINELS

### COOPAVAM

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cooperative of the Farmers in the Vale do Amanhecer (COOPAVAM) <[www.coopavam.org.br](http://www.coopavam.org.br)>

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Eight municipalities in the northwestern region of the state of Mato Grosso (Aripuanã, Brasnorte, Castanheira, Colniza, Cotriguaçu, Juara, Juína and Juruena)

#### BENEFICIARIES

The project includes four indigenous ethnic groups (Apiaká, Caiaby, Munduruku and Cinta Larga), COOPAVAM itself, formed by extractionists from the Vale do Amanhecer settlement, and the Association of Women Cantinho da Amazônia, originating from COOPAVAM

#### OBJECTIVE

To strengthen the Brazil nut sector, ranging from collection to processing and trade, increasing the income of extraction communities living off forest products in the region

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 6,528,000.00  
(US\$ 2,709,838.11)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 5,288,817.00  
(US\$ 2,195,441.02)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
2.4.2014	4.17.2014	R\$ 4,064,200.37 (US\$ 1,520,625.00)	77%

## Activities conducted

Eighteen warehouses were built near the native nut tree orchards in the indigenous land (TI) inside the forest, with storage capacity of 950 tons of nuts. Courses were conducted on nut management and on good practices in its collection and processing, including the organic certification of each nut from the two TIs and the settlement within the scope of the project by ECOCERT Brazil. All native nut tree orchards the indigenous people knew were mapped, and the maps were made available to each community. The enlargement of two masonry processing plants with a total area of 300m<sup>2</sup> is close to being finished.

As an impact from all these initiatives, the indigenous groups identified nut tree orchards farther and farther away from the traditional ones and started exploiting them, thus promoting better surveillance of these areas and avoiding the invasion of lumberjacks, miners and hunters. The enlargement of the area enabled an increase in the production, which led to a total collection of 230 tons of nuts and a gross income of R\$ 700,000 for extractionists. The increased production scale improved the market of processed products and the number of consumers, mainly the public related to the institutional market, which covers eight municipalities in the project region.



# NÉCTAR DA AMAZÔNIA

## AMAZON NECTAR

### INSTITUTO PEABIRU

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Peabiru Institute  
<www.peabiru.org.br>

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Traditional communities in the municipalities of Curuçá, Almeirim and Monte Alegre, in the state of Pará, and in Macapá and Oiapoque, in the state of Amapá

#### BENEFICIARIES

30 rural communities – *quilombos*, indigenous peoples, riverside and extraction communities – comprising an estimated target audience of 310 producers

#### OBJECTIVE

To strengthen the production sector for honey produced by native bees in traditional communities in the municipalities of Curuçá, Almeirim and Monte Alegre, in the state of Pará, and in Macapá and Oiapoque, in the state of Amapá, to provide a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,030,000.00  
(US\$ 915,899.65)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 2,030,000.00  
(US\$ 915,899.65)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.13.2014	8.27.2014	R\$ 517,718.71 (US\$ 207,054.35)	26%

## Activities conducted

The project started with the work being resumed with the communities, through meetings and liaisons with local partners, 23 communities having been involved out of the 30 that were expected in the five municipalities where the project operates.

The initial status of the existing meliponine colonies was assessed, and 1,175 hives were inventoried in 48 meliponine colonies. The meliponine colonies were revitalized and extended with 2,800 empty hives. Local technical assistants were trained,

and the activities for management of bee colonies in the hives were resumed.

300 reproductions were conducted, thus increasing the number of hives with bee colonies to 1,475 (the multiplication of hives is conducted when the proper bee population level is reached in the hive to be divided). Simultaneously, agroforestry systems (AFS) in areas associated with beekeeping sites were implemented, with a total of two hectares of breeding sites reached. The training sessions started involved 80 keepers in 13 courses with topics regarding agroforests, environment and meliponiculture.

# NEGÓCIOS AGROFLORESTAIS

AGROFORESTRY BUSINESSES

FUNDAÇÃO JARI

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Jari Foundation  
<[www.fundacaojari.org.br](http://www.fundacaojari.org.br)>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Vitória do Jari and Laranjal do Jari, in the state of Amapá

## BENEFICIARIES

12 agroextraction communities, with an estimated target audience of 260 families

## OBJECTIVE

To provide support to combat illegal deforestation and poverty in the fields, by (i) implementing agroforestry systems (AFS) with emphasis on *açaí* culture in consortium with other species such as cassava, *cupuassu* and Brazil nuts; (ii) improving infrastructure and the qualification of manpower for furniture-making cooperatives; and (iii) educating technical assistants in agroextractionism

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,122,410.00  
(US\$ 1,400,058.29)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 2,838,549.00  
(US\$ 1,272,777.77)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.29.2014	10.23.2014	-	0%



# CALHA NORTE SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE CALHA NORTE

## IMAFLORA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute of Agriculture and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLORA)

<www.imaflora.org>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer, in the state of Pará

### BENEFICIARIES

34 *quilombos* in a settlement in the region

### OBJECTIVE

To strengthen extraction and family agriculture as boosters of development for the state of Pará Calha Norte by implementing food processing units, sapling nurseries for agroforestry systems and community carpentry, in *quilombos* and settlements

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,312,877.00  
(US\$ 1,452,506.57)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 3,312,877.00  
(US\$ 1,452,506.57)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.26.2014	10.29.2014	R\$ 352,261.50 (US\$ 132,999.13)	11%

## Activities conducted

In this first year of execution of the project, the activities conducted focused on enabling the conditions required for the construction of the scheduled businesses, especially in regards to obtaining permits from environmental agencies for the construction of two out of the five food processing units scheduled, the joiner's shop and the nursery.

Workshops and meetings were held in the communities covered by the project. They served for defining which communities will be home to

the ventures, besides other relevant aspects. Besides that, the first legal, environmental and labor-related issues were raised, as these had to be sorted out for the ventures to operate properly.

After the first definitions, a round of workshops was held for presenting and adjusting the executive engineering and architectural plans with the active participation of the project beneficiaries. Besides that, six community commissions were created (one for each venture) for following up the construction, to allow for the decisions to be collectively made between the communities and IMAFLORA.

# APL BABAÇU

APL BABASSU

## ASSEMA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Association of Settlement Areas in the state of Maranhão (ASSEMA)  
<www.assema.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Lago do Junco, Lago da Pedra and Bacabal in the state of Maranhão

### BENEFICIARIES

Populations from settlements, *quilombos*, traditional communities and family farmers

### OBJECTIVE

To support conservation and sustainable management of babassu palm tree plantations and recover damaged areas using agroforestry systems in three municipalities in the Amazon biome, in the state of Maranhão

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 5,286,300.00  
(US\$ 2,363,754.24)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 5,286,300.00  
(US\$ 2,363,754.24)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.2.2014	10.29.2014	-	0%





# CADEIAS DE VALOR DA AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR NO ESTADO DO MATO GROSSO

FAMILY FARMING VALUE CHAINS IN THE STATE OF MATO GROSSO

## CTA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Alternative Technology  
Center Association (CTA)  
<www.ctamt.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Regions in the Amazon Portal,  
from mid-northern and  
southeastern Mato Grosso

### BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers in the region, including  
indigenous communities, traditional  
communities, as well as state and federal  
agrarian reform settlements

### OBJECTIVE

To help strengthen family farming in  
municipalities within the Amazon biome in the  
southeast region of the state of Mato Grosso,  
by (i) implementing and consolidating  
agroforestry systems; (ii) assisting collective  
structures for processing production; and (iii)  
structuring commercialization channels for  
agroforestry systems' products

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,238,032.00  
(US\$ 1,447,876.94)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 3,238,032.00  
(US\$ 1,447,876.94)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.2.2014	11.25.2014	R\$ 1,033,513.33 (US\$ 265,541.30)	32%



# FORTALECENDO A ECONOMIA DE BASE FLORESTAL SUSTENTÁVEL

STRENGTHENING THE SUSTAINABLE FOREST-BASED ECONOMY

## COOPERACRE

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Extraction Commercialization  
Central Cooperative for the  
State of Acre (COOPERACRE)  
<www.cooperacre.com>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

14 municipalities in the  
administrative regions Alto  
Acre, Baixo Acre and Purus

### BENEFICIARIES

Small family farm owners

### OBJECTIVE

To help strengthen Brazil nut and fruit pulp sectors in the state of Acre by: (i) recovering damaged and/or altered areas located in small properties or family owned rural properties; (ii) optimizing storage logistics for Brazil nuts and fruit transport; (iii) improving Brazil nut processing; (iv) improving and diversifying products; (v) upgrading the product trade strategy; and (vi) training the affiliated network

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 5,265,403.00  
(US\$ 2,205,866.36)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 5,081,763.00  
(US\$ 2,128,932.97)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.23.2014	11.24.2014	R\$ 2,618,075.00 (US\$ 880,173.13)	52%

## Activities conducted

In order to optimize production and structure technical assistance services and rural extension (ATER), several pieces of equipment were purchased, such as a briquette maker, four greenhouses, laptops, GPS devices, cameras, projectors, vehicles (three pickup trucks and six motorcycles), besides polypropylene boxes for transporting and storing the fruits. Two 300 m<sup>2</sup> community warehouses were built, with storage capacity of 15 tons, in Associação Fé em Deus (Faith in God Association) and Associação de Produtores Agroextrativistas do Seringal Floresta e Adjacentes (Association of Agroextractionist Farmers of Forest Rubber Tree Woods and Surrounding Areas) – ASPAFA, both located in Eitaciolândia and Xapuri.

Regarding organic certification, an inspection was conducted in the seven associations that are already certified, aiming to issue a new certificate for 2016. Four new associations that joined the process for the first time were also inspected for certificate issuance purposes. The seven workshops for waste minimization were finished in these associations.

Three training courses on business and financial management and on agroforestry education for technicians were conducted, as well as six courses for association representatives. In that period, six agroforestry exchange sessions were also conducted with the participation of farmers from the Lower and Upper Acre and Purus river regions.

# CONCRETIZAR

MATERIALIZE

## RECA PROJECT

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Association of Small Agro-farmers in the RECA Project  
<www.projettoreca.com.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The Ponta do Abunã River – municipalities of Porto Velho in the state of Rondônia and Acrelândia in the state of Acre

### BENEFICIARIES

Directly including 385 agroextractionist family farmers associated with conglomerate entities and approximately 435 additional families that will benefit from investments in fruit processing plants

### OBJECTIVE

To strengthen the *cupuassu* and *açaí* berry production sector by implementing agroforestry systems, as well as increasing and modernizing the production capacity of pulp processing units in traditional communities in Ponta do Abunã, so as to build a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 6,798,822.00  
(US\$ 2,552,297.68)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 6,422,748.00  
(US\$ 2,411,118.40)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.14.2014	1.19.2015	R\$ 4,888,378.39 (US\$ 1,327,294.90)	76%

## Activities conducted

By October 2015, around 120 hectares of agroforestry systems (AFS) were implemented – approximately 40% of the total 300 hectares that were scheduled in the project – in 59 properties, involving 62 farm families. The project also provided technical assistance services and rural extension (ATER) services to 112 families (which includes the ones that already implemented AFSs and the ones that will implement them at the next step), which totals 227 field visits. 11 training events were

also held (on topics such as project management, participatory management, good production practices, storage of sociobiodiversity products, and marketing strategies), involving 361 people and totaling 63 hours.

The project for extending and modernizing the fruit processing unit was started, as well as the project for rebuilding the facilities destroyed in the fire that took place in their headquarters: a unit for processing vegetable oils and a warehouse for storing nuts and seeds.

# ARAPAIMA: REDES PRODUTIVAS

## ARAPAIMA: PRODUCTION NETWORKS

### OPAN

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Native Amazon Operations (OPAN)  
<[www.amazonianativa.org.br](http://www.amazonianativa.org.br)>

#### BENEFICIARIES

Indigenous populations and extractionist communities

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 6,364,730.00  
(US\$ 2,511,633.32)

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Indigenous lands Biá River, Espírito Santo, Acapuri de Cima, Estação, Macarrão and Deni, in the Sustainable Development Reserves Uacari and Cujubim and in the Extractionist Reserve Médio Juruá, located at the mid-basins Juruá and Solimões in the state of Amazonas

#### OBJECTIVE

To provide support in the Juruá and Solimões mid-basins in the state of Amazonas: (i) fishing management and non-wood forest resources on indigenous land (TI) and protected areas (PA); and (ii) strengthening indigenous associations and extractionist farmer associations

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 6,364,730.00  
(US\$ 2,511,633.32)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.28.2014	1.26.2015	R\$ 1,610,474.00 (US\$ 521,526.55)	25%

## Activities conducted

The project activities started in 2015. In Middle Juruá – Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) and Middle Juruá Extractionist Reserve (RESEX) – fishing management initiatives were conducted, involving Deni people from Xeruá river and the residents in extractionist reserves. The activities included diagnosing the production potential and training on counting *pirarucu* fish, as well as fishing management techniques for developing this production chain.

In Middle Solimões River (Cujubim RDS and indigenous plots located riverside of Solimão, Copatana, Jutai and Biá rivers), diagnosing and training on *pirarucu* production chains and non-

timber forest products were conducted. Meetings were also held for defining territorial surveillance procedures. These activities also aim to strengthen the liaison among their communities and to foster collective work as a means to diminish the external pressure on their territories and achieve fair trade of their products.

Besides the training initiatives conducted and the liaison established in the first step of the project, offices of indigenous and extractionist associations were structured in Jutai and Carauari. Boats were also purchased to increase the potential for transporting the production from the sociobiodiversity chains, as well as canoes for territorial surveillance.



# BIODIVERSIDADE

## BIODIVERSITY

### UFPA AND FADESP

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Belém, in the state of Pará

#### BENEFICIARIES

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

#### OBJECTIVE

To expand UFPA's research infrastructure that aims at studying biodiversity, including: (i) building and structuring the Center for Advanced Studies on Biodiversity (CEABIO); and (ii) renovating the Pharmaceutical Planning Laboratory and the Cellular and Molecular Neuro-Chemical Laboratory, as well as buying and installing laboratory equipment for research in biotechnology

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 4,639,706.98  
(US\$ 2,459,556.28)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 4,639,706.98  
(US\$ 2,459,556.28)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
4.24.2012	10.2.2012	R\$ 4,639,706.98 (US\$ 2,096,439.93)	100%

## Activities conducted

CEABIO, in UFPA, is being built. Its foundations and roof slabs have already been built.

In the biotechnology component, UFPA's Cellular and Molecular Neuro-Chemical Laboratory and Pharmaceutical Planning Laboratory have already

been fully renovated. Most equipment has already been bought for these two laboratories and for the Liquid Chromatography Laboratory. Among the equipment purchased, the following can be highlighted: mass detector; hydrogen generator and solvent evaporation device.

# COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON BIOACTIVE COMPOSTS

UFPA AND FADESP

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

## BENEFICIARIES

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

## OBJECTIVES

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

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,413,357.00  
(US\$ 756,493.60)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,352,336.00  
(US\$ 723,832.36)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.3.2012	8.21.2012	R\$ 1,073,559.00 (US\$ 480,640.66)	79%

## Activities conducted

The project started its research activities with vegetable species *açaí*, *muruci* (*changunga*), and *ingá* had their microbial and antioxidant activities evaluated after their bioactive compounds were extracted. In regards to *açaí*, the team involved in the project from UFPA's Food Plant Laboratory is conducting research to obtain low-calorie, low-oil, and high-fiber *açaí* and also to use its waste as a natural adsorbent (a process through which a certain substance adheres to *açaí* fiber and is retained on its surface).

Furthermore, the optimization of the full processing of passion fruit seeds is in progress. The oil of this

fruit is rich in omega 3 fatty acids and piceatannol (a high-selling antioxidant for nutraceutical and cosmetic purposes). Studies are being conducted on cacao, to produce cocoa for the high-quality chocolate market and to produce natural biofertilizer with its fermented broth. The study for assessing the permeation of bioactive compounds in the dermis and epidermis for the production of creams and/or skin products has already been finished.

The adaptations for building a pilot plant in UFPA's Food Laboratory, in Guamadé Scientific and Technological Park, were already started, where bioactive compounds will go through extraction, purification, concentration and fractioning procedures.

# FLORESTAS DE MANGUE

## MANGROVE FORESTS

### UFPA AND FADESP

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Bragança, in the state of Pará

#### BENEFICIARIES

Traditional communities from Tamatateua and Taperaçu; as well as other communities affected by the Caeté-Taperaçu Maritime Extraction Reserve, that benefit indirectly from the project

#### OBJECTIVES

(i) to research and develop knowledge and techniques related to recovering damaged mangrove areas in the North Region of the country;  
(ii) to develop estimate models for estimating biomass, carbon sequestration, and assessment of carbon stocks in mangrove forests; and  
(iii) to expand infrastructure in the Mangrove Ecology Laboratory at UFPA, by constructing a building and purchasing lab equipment

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,982,143.00  
(US\$ 1,130,843.79)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,982,143.00  
(US\$ 1,130,843.79)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.24.2012	7.17.2012	R\$ 1,982,143.00 (US\$ 839,957.90)	100%

## Activities conducted

The re-planting of 60 cuttings or propagules that had been planted in 5.7 hectares of damaged areas surrounding traditional communities and PA-458 highway was finished. The studies on the association of mangrove plants in their initial development stages with natural plague infection on survival rates, mortality and growth of mangrove trees and for the zoning of timber exploitation areas were also finished.

The research activities on models for estimating and monitoring biomass, carbon sequestration and

assessment of carbon stocks and zoning of areas of uçá crab exploitation are on advanced states, and they still require efforts regarding analysis, production of maps and reporting.

Simultaneously, the construction of the structural part of the Mangrove Ecology Laboratory (LAMA) was already finished. Some items still need to be finished, such as hydraulic and electric plumbing, accessibility fixtures and painting. The project supported the purchase of several devices for conducting research and for being used in future laboratory activities, including microscopes, computers, scales, a greenhouse and a 4X4 vehicle.

# FORTALECIMENTO DA INCUBADORA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON PUBLIC POLICIES INCUBATOR

UFPA AND FADESP

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the states in the Amazon biome

## BENEFICIARIES

Federal University of Pará

## OBJECTIVE

To develop an interdisciplinary research project on the socioeconomic 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 Programme in Sustainable Development of the Amazon

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,704,084.90  
(US\$ 1,738,849.52)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 2,704,084.90  
(US\$ 1,738,849.52)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.2.2011	12.9.2011	R\$ 2,704,084.90 (US\$ 1,333,691.53)	100%

## Activities conducted

A study was conducted on socioeconomic, political and institutional and environmental dynamics in the nine states of the Legal Amazon. The historical background and the main factors associated with each dimension in the regional development of each state were revealed, and they pointed out the most socioenvironmentally vulnerable regions in each of them. Simultaneously, the Sustainability Index of Amazon Municipalities was prepared; it comprised 47 variables and was a fundamental piece in the choice of the most critical Amazon regions, the topic of an action research study.

Following that, an action research study was

conducted, with action strategies having been proposed to subsidize the planning of public policies and priority projects in the municipalities that were pointed out as the most socioenvironmentally vulnerable in the Amazon, as follows: Breves (Pará); Lábrea (Amazonas); Guajará-Mirim (Rondônia); Cruzeiro do Sul (Acre); Alta Floresta (Mato Grosso); Tocantinópolis (Tocantins); Grajaú (Maranhão); Oiapoque (Amapá); and Mucajaí (Roraima). Finally, four books were written, but not yet published. They will be part of Regional Amazon Formation compilation, which will present the results of the project.

# MONITORAMENTO AMBIENTAL POR SATÉLITES NO BIOMA AMAZÔNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BY SATELLITE IN THE AMAZON BIOME

## INPE AND FUNCATE

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

National Institute of Space Research (INPE)/Science, Applications and Space Technology Foundation (FUNCATE)  
<www.inpe.br>,  
<www.funcate.org.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The whole Amazon biome

### BENEFICIARIES

All people and institutions that use INPE information related to environmental monitoring by satellites

### OBJECTIVE

To support the development of studies on uses and land coverage in the Amazon biome, as well as expanding and improving environmental monitoring by satellites as performed by INPE

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 66,952,436.00  
(US\$ 27,783,399.45)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 66,952,436.00  
(US\$ 27,783,399.45)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.7.2014	10.29.2014	R\$ 38,886,416.00 (US\$ 13,422,402.78)	58%

## Activities conducted

The project is still starting its activities. The workers required for the execution of seven sub-projects scheduled were hired, and they have already started working. Furniture and equipment, such as computers, servers, work stations, chairs and desks were purchased, besides other items.

Among others, the following executed or started activities are highlighted: entering of high-resolution images in Terra Amazon database; starting the development of a methodology to map the use

and land coverage in savanna areas; development of new resources for Terra Amazon; starting the improvement of the Real-Time Deforestation Detection System (DETER) to reduce its minimum detection area; and starting the conduction of studies on the trends of patterns and processes in the characterization of deforestation dynamics in the Amazon.

Aerial survey and the Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) services were also started, in order to improve the methods for estimating biomass and emissions due to land use changes.



# PREVFOGO

PREVFOGO

IBAMA

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Mainly the Amazon biome, however by strengthening the logistics center at the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PREVFOGO) in Brasília

## BENEFICIARIES

The population in the Amazon biome

## OBJECTIVE

To physically and operationally provide support to structure the PREVFOGO programme, and the environmental education to raise awareness and train locals to monitor, prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the Amazon biome

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 14,717,270.00  
(US\$ 6,252,557.56)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 14,717,270.00  
(US\$ 6,252,557.56)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

12 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.30.2013	6.5.2014	R\$ 726,881.81 (US\$ 192,001.58)	5%

## Activities conducted

Stoves, gas cylinders, motor pumps, water reservoirs, hoses, and electric generators. The equipment is already being used in activities aiming at the protection of the Amazon forest.

A company specializing in the preparation of tool catalogs was contracted. Among other roles, it will help in the identification of proper equipment and tools for each type of biome.



# INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL – AMAZÔNIA

NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY – AMAZON

SFB

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal Government/Brazilian  
Forest Service (SFB)  
<www.sfb.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon biome

## BENEFICIARIES

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

## OBJECTIVE

To implement the Forest Inventory in the  
Amazon biome to produce information on  
forest resources, carbon stocks and how  
populations in the region use their territory

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 65,000,555.12  
(US\$ 40,549,316.98)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 65,000,555.12  
(US\$ 40,549,316.98)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.31.2012	1.24.2013	R\$ 8,783,442.88 (US\$ 3,163,376.59)	14%

## Activities conducted

The activities from the National Forest Inventory (IFN) were intensified in 2015. In regards to collecting biophysical and socio-environmental data in the Amazon, IFN's central role, SFB finished 2015 with three contracts in force for field work in the state of Rondônia, in eastern and northeastern Pará and in northeastern Mato Grosso. By December 2015, the companies had already conducted inventory in 766 areas (which is equivalent to an approximate total area of 30,640,000 hectares), conducted 1,939 socioenvironmental interviews with rural residents and collected 13,023 botanic samples and 3,636 soil samples.

Concerning institutional liaison, the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the National Institute

for Amazonian Research (INPA) was firming in 2015, in addition to the remaining agreements entered into with state governments, research institutions and universities in the Amazon biome region. Also, the procedures for application of Decentralized Execution Agreements were started. These instruments will help make IFN execution quicker through the transference of funds to partner federal institutions. One of the main negotiations conducted throughout 2015 was the one with Eastern Amazon EMBRAPA, for the conduction of analyses of soil samples from the whole biome, and for the botanical identification of samples from the states of Pará and Amapá. A meeting was also held with representatives from IFN's partner herbaria, to evaluate the needs and priorities of its operation.

# GESTÃO AMBIENTAL SUSTENTÁVEL DAS TERRAS INDÍGENAS DO ESTADO DO AMAZONAS

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS LAND IN  
THE STATE OF AMAZONAS

## SEIND-AM

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amazonas/State  
Secretariat for Indigenous People  
(SEIND)  
<www.amazonas.am.gov.br>

### BENEFICIARIES

The project covers part of the indigenous  
population in the state of Amazonas, benefiting  
approximately 34 ethnicities in 29 communities  
located in 15 municipalities

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 16,465,000.00  
(US\$ 6,921,266.13)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

28 indigenous lands (TI)  
distributed over 15 municipalities  
in the state of Amazonas

### OBJECTIVE

To help foster environmental management  
and develop sustainable production activities  
for indigenous people in the state of  
Amazonas, so as to generate work, income  
and social inclusion

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 16,465,000.00  
(US\$ 6,921,266.13)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.7.2014	2.20.2014	R\$ 2,950,478.67 (US\$ 1,334,394.04)	18%

## Activities conducted

In order to support the execution of the project, the secretariat team was trained on topics related to management and analysis of data and also received equipment, furniture for its headquarters, two vehicles, a van (for transporting people) and a pickup truck (for transporting equipment and products from the communities to local fairs).

The initial activities for direct support to the communities were the training courses, starting from the Associations, Cooperatives and Entrepreneurship course, which trained 370 indigenous individuals in 12 municipalities, and from *Copaíba* Oil Extraction

and Indigenous Handcraftsmanship courses, to 110 indigenous people from three communities.

Also, the territorial and environmental management plans (PGTAs) scheduled for the TIs of Tenharim and Marmelo, in Humaitá (Amazonas) and Camicuã, in Boca do Acre (Amazonas) were prepared. In order to approve the final documents from the communities, the State Secretariat for Indigenous People (SEIND-AM) organized a seminar in each TI. Currently, the two PGTAs are being printed for distribution. In order to support the territorial monitoring and the remaining activities from the PGTAs, a pickup truck was purchased for the Tenharim do Marmelo TI, and two aluminum boats were purchased for the Camicuã TI.

# PROJETO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIOECONÔMICO AMBIENTAL INTEGRADO

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## SEDAM-RO

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Rondônia/State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM-RO)  
<www.sedam.ro.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The entire state of Rondônia

### BENEFICIARIES

Rural producers as well as state and municipal environmental administrative structures

### OBJECTIVE

To support environmental management, including efforts focused on helping preserve state protected areas, consolidating Rural Environmental Registration and strengthening municipal environmental management, so as to contribute to combating deforestation and forest degradation in the state of Rondônia

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 35,576,602.00  
(US\$ 15,246,026.14)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 32,659,602.00  
(US\$ 13,995,972.57)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
1.21.2014	3.14.2014	R\$ 10,642,000.00 (US\$ 4,807,987.71)	33%

## Activities conducted

Equipment (vehicles and computer items) was purchased, aiming to conduct the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) in the state.

Several procurement processes required for implementing activities included in the project were started, some of which are already about to contract

their services, such as structuring the mechanism for reduction of emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the state, and diagnosing the areas with forests planted in the state.

A diagnosis of the situations of the 52 municipalities in the state, regarding the institutional structure for supporting environmental activities, was internally conducted.

# CAR BAHIA

## CAR IN THE STATE OF BAHIA

### INEMA/SEMA-BA

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources in the State of Bahia (INEMA) – Bahia state/State Secretariat for Environmental Development  
<www.inema.ba.gov.br>

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The project will directly benefit 161 municipalities in the state of Bahia, through registration efforts and indirectly benefit the entire state, through efforts in training and improving infrastructure to implement the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR)

#### BENEFICIARIES

Land owners or temporary-owners (bailments) of rural lands with up to four government inspection modules in 161 municipalities in the state of Bahia that develop agroforestry and cattle-raising activities, even, if need be, agrarian reform settlements, projects and the traditional communities that make collective use of the territory, in addition to the state government and other land owners or temporary-owners in the state of Bahia, through efforts in training and improving infrastructure to support CAR

#### OBJECTIVE

To help implement CAR in the state of Bahia

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 37,260,000.00  
(US\$ 16,027,185.13)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 31,671,000.00  
(US\$ 13,623,107.36)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
3.25.2014	6.2.2014	R\$ 6,877,800.00 (US\$ 1,982,240.94)	22%

## Activities conducted

Thirteen training sessions were held in the following municipalities: Salvador, Itabuna, Seabra, Feira de Santana, Barreiras, Santa Maria da Vitória, Eunápolis, Juazeiro and Senhor do Bonfim, totaling 440 technicians trained. The training comprised the use of geotechnologies for coordinating and enrolling rural properties in CAR and the step-by-step procedure for enrolling a rural property and validating and inspecting records.

Besides that, computer items were purchased for improving the data storage and processing capacity of INEMA, which was driven by the increased number of applications.

The Online Auction 41/2015 was held on November 10, 2015, aiming to contract a company for providing a CAR service of enrolling rural properties of up to four government inspection modules in the state of Bahia.



# CAR MATO GROSSO DO SUL

CAR IN THE STATE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL

## IMASUL

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Mato Grosso do Sul State  
Environmental Institute (IMASUL)  
<[www.unisite.ms.gov.br/unisite/sites/imasul](http://www.unisite.ms.gov.br/unisite/sites/imasul)>

### BENEFICIARIES

Family farmers who are owners of properties with up to four government inspection modules and settlements located in rural zones throughout 69 municipalities in the state

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 9,766,450.00  
(US\$ 4,363,918.68)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Some 69 municipalities in the state, involving the Hinterland (Cerrado), Marshland (Pantanal) and Atlantic Forest biomes

### OBJECTIVE

To foster the implementation of Rural Environmental Registration in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,789,800.00  
(US\$ 3,927,524.57)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.23.2014	11.2.2014	R\$ 1,416,050.00 (US\$ 362,875.73)	16%



# CAR RORAIMA

CAR IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA

## FEMARH

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Roraima State Foundation for the Environment and Water Resources (FEMARH)  
<www.rr.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the 15 municipalities in the state of Roraima

### BENEFICIARIES

Small land owners or family temporary owners of rural properties (up to four government inspection modules) which develop agroforestry and cattle-raising activities, including agrarian reform settlements in the state of Roraima, as well as the state of Roraima itself, though training and improving infrastructure, adjusting legal aspects and preparing the State Plan to Recover Permanent Preservation Areas and the Legal Reservation

### OBJECTIVE

To help implement the Rural Environmental Registration in the state of Roraima

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 11,390,000.00  
(US\$ 4,585,530.82)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 10,820,500.00  
(US\$ 4,356,254.26)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.4.2014	-	-	0%



# BOMBEIROS RORAIMA

RORAIMA FIREFIGHTERS

CBMRR

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Roraima/State of Roraima  
Military Firefighters (CBMRR)  
<www.bombeiros.rr.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Roraima

## BENEFICIARIES

The population in the state of Roraima

## OBJECTIVE

To improve the ability to prevent, monitor and combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Roraima

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 12,800,000.00  
(US\$ 5,813,953.48)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,800,000.00  
(US\$ 5,813,953.48)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

18 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
6.17.2014	-	-	0%



# PROGRAMA MUNICÍPIOS VERDES

GREEN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAMME

## STATE OF PARÁ

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará  
<www.municipiosverdes.com.br>

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 92,421,590.00  
(US\$ 39,794,010.76)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

100 municipalities 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

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 82,378,560.00  
(US\$ 35,469,778.25)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.10.2013	5.26.2014	R\$ 24,058,342.00 (US\$ 10,699,253.75)	29%

## Activities conducted

Regarding the implementation of CAR, a locally-based service was contracted to monitor and support the meeting of Green Municipalities Programme's (PMV) goals, especially concerning the entering into or the altering of local agreements for fighting deforestation and promoting sustainability. There will be eight local bases covering 44 municipalities.

Within the municipal management strengthening component, as part of the effort to structure

the municipalities for the activity of verifying and fighting deforestation, 34 4X4 vehicles were purchased (these were already delivered to 24 municipalities), as well as 34 laptops and 68 GPS navigation devices, which were made available to 15 of these 24 municipalities. Furthermore, the Environmental Management System (SIGAM) that was developed by the Amazon Institute for People and the Environment (IMAIZON) was implemented in the municipalities of Paragominas and Brasil Novo. The project aims to implement this system in 100 municipalities.

# CAR ACRE

## CAR IN THE STATE OF ACRE

### STATE OF ACRE

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre  
<www.ac.gov.br>

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

22 municipalities in the state of Acre

#### BENEFICIARIES

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

#### OBJECTIVE

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

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 16,838,000.00  
(US\$ 7,707,589.49)

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 16,838,000.00  
(US\$ 7,707,589.49)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.29.2013	11.13.2013	R\$ 5,580,583.30 (US\$ 2,517,859.27)	33%

## Activities conducted

32,506 applications of rural properties with up to four government inspection modules were submitted within the project. The support for small farmers to submit their application is provided through nine fixed stations, four mobile support teams and the individual support service called Busca Ativa (Active Search).

Besides that, computer equipment, furniture and office supplies were purchased to provide basic infrastructure for the CAR office. Training courses were also provided to 100 professionals, so these could work at the support network for CAR enrollment, and three additional modules were implemented in the State of Acre's Rural Environmental Registration (SICAR-AC) Information System, as follows: Application Module attached to the local reception tool, Safety and Auditing Module and Environmental Analysis Module.



# PARÁ COMBATENDO OS INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS E QUEIMADAS NÃO AUTORIZADAS

PARÁ COMBATING FOREST FIRES AND UNAUTHORIZED BURN-OFFS

**CBMPA**

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará/State of Pará Military Firefighters (CBMPA)  
<www.bombeiros.pa.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

## BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Pará

## OBJECTIVE

To provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Pará, by physically and operationally structuring the firefighting stations located in 10 municipalities in the state

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 23,374,140.00  
(US\$ 11,244,595.18)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 16,830,280.00  
(US\$ 8,096,541.10)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.27.2012	6.26.2013	R\$ 16,830,280.00 (US\$ 7,263,823.91)	100%

## Activities conducted

Most of the equipment for structuring 11 Quick Response Centers (NORR) was delivered and is operating. The construction of the Itaiúba Firefighters Brigade was finished, and the Regional Center for Environmental Monitoring and Prevention and Disasters (CRMPAD) was implemented in Belém.

In regards to training, 65 men took part in courses on fighting forest fires and environmental surveys, and 13 officers were appointed Specialists in Environmental Management and Safety. Finally, mobilization, training and sensitization activities were conducted for 228 people in 19 municipalities, for forming Municipal Civil Defense Coordinations (COMDEC) and Community Civil Defense Centers (NUDEC).

# ACRE: INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS ZERO

ACRE: ZERO FOREST FIRES

CBMAC

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre/State of Acre Military Firefighters (CBMAC)  
<www.bombeiros.ac.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Acre

## BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Acre

## OBJECTIVE

To provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Acre, by offering training courses and purchasing vehicles and support equipment for the Forest Fire Education, Protection and Combat Platoons within the State of Acre Military Firefighters

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 13,337,700.00  
(US\$ 6,922,202.62)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 13,280,700.00  
(US\$ 6,892,619.88)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.8.2012	7.5.2012	R\$ 13,280,700.00 (US\$ 6,224,823.27)	100%

## Activities conducted

The following equipment was purchased:

11 autoforest trucks, 20 pickup trucks, 21 mobile tanks, 21 flexible tanks and 20 motorcycles, besides personal protective equipment (PPE), forest firefighting kits, logistics kits (tents, protection goggles, combat boots, nets etc.), technical support kits (compasses, GPS devices, digital cameras) and other items to support the structuring of Forest Fire

Education, Protection and Combat Platoons of State of Acre Military Firefighters (CBMAC).

Five CBMAC managers were trained through graduate courses in environmental monitoring.

Also within the project scope, fire brigade members were sent to the municipalities that still have no CBMAC units, in order to train 1,815 rural farmers. In this context, equipment such as hoes, flappers and knapsack sprayers, to support fighting of small forest fires.

# BOMBEIROS FLORESTAIS DO MATO GROSSO

FOREST FIREFIGHTERS IN MATO GROSSO

CBMMT

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Firefighters in the state of Mato Grosso (CBMMT)  
<www.bombeiros.mt.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Mato Grosso

## BENEFICIARIES

Population in the region where the Sinop Aerial and Land Operations Base works

## 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, by training and purchasing aircraft, vehicles and support equipment for the Aerial and Land Operations Base that is part of the state's Military Firefighters, located in the city of Sinop

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 16,742,500.00  
(US\$ 9,907,390.97)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,625,000.00  
(US\$ 7,470,856.26)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.13.2011	1.17.2012	R\$ 11,724,001.00 (US\$ 4,938,134.35)	93%

## Activities conducted

Several devices for preventing and fighting fires were purchased. Items worth being highlighted are two aircrafts, as well as the consequent training of pilots, seven 5,000-liter autoforest tank trucks, and six 4x4 pickup trucks. Fifty managers of firefighting platoons and partner agencies were enrolled in a course on preventing, controlling and fighting forest fires.

In 2015, the Multi-agency Integrated Center for Operational Coordination (CIMAN) was put into operation by the Environmental Emergency Platoon, which kept a situation room functioning to monitor and fight forest fires in the state. Fifteen municipalities in the territorial scope of the project were visited, and two mixed municipal brigades were structured (Sinop and Cláudia).

# RONDÔNIA MAIS VERDE

GREENER RONDÔNIA

## CBMRO

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Firefighters in the state of Rondônia (CBMRO)  
<www.cbm.ro.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Rondônia

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Rondônia, by providing training and purchasing materials and equipment to prepare: (i) the Military Firefighters Aerial and Land Operations Base to be built by the State in the capital Porto Velho; and (ii) four operational stations, located in other municipalities throughout the state

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,910,500.00  
(US\$ 7,860,530.61)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,040,500.00  
(US\$ 7,430,709.94)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

12 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.11.2012	12.21.2012	R\$ 10,630,751.90 (US\$ 4,507,328.62)	71%

## Activities conducted

Several devices for preventing and fighting fires were purchased. Among these, the following are highlighted: six light vehicles and five heavy trucks capable of holding 4,000 liters of water and transporting six people.

Furthermore, several kits to support the operations of CBMRO were purchased, such as: (i) operational kits (swatters, trimmers, rakes, drip torches, shovels, motor pumps, knapsack sprayers, 15 and

30-meter hoses, sickles, machetes, adjustable nozzles, and hoes); (ii) personal protection kits (uniforms, gloves, balaclava helmets, leggings, goggles, caps, masks, boots, belts, T-shirts, and canteens); (iii) communication kits (digital repeater, mobile digital transceiver and mobile digital transceiver); logistical support kits (two-person tent, 10-person tent, sleeping bags, camping hammocks, backpacks and generators); and technical support kits (compasses, digital cameras and laptops).

# PROTEÇÃO FLORESTAL TOCANTINS

## FOREST PROTECTION IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS

### CBMTO

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Tocantins Military Firefighters (CBMTO)  
<www.bombeiros.to.gov.br>

#### BENEFICIARIES

The population that owns land in the region where the Araguaína (Tocantins) Environmental Protection Platoon operates

#### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 6,697,880.00  
(US\$ 3,691,715.81)

#### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The areas covered by the efforts that will be developed by the CBMTO 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

#### 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

#### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 5,000,000.00  
(US\$ 2,755,883.81)

#### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

#### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
3.27.2012	8.9.2012	R\$ 4,622,910.00 (US\$ 2,116,725.65)	92%

## Activities conducted

Between 2012 and 2014, several pieces of equipment were purchased for operationally structuring the Araguaína Environmental Protection Brigade and the situation room of the State Fire Committee of the Civil Defense headquarters in Palmas.

In 2015 the project focused on training 507 new brigade members, allowing the employment of a task force that is qualified to prevent and fight forest fires. The Forum for Reduction of Disaster Risks and for Preventing and Fighting Forest Fires was held in September, and it gathered representatives from 101 municipalities in the state.



# SDS AMAZONAS

SDS AMAZONAS

## STATE OF AMAZONAS

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amazonas  
<www.sds.am.gov.br>

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 20,000,000.00  
(US\$ 11,180,679.78)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support for environmental management in areas under intense pressure from deforestation in the state of Amazonas, through the following: (i) by designing legal frameworks for registration – Rural Environmental Registration; (ii) by encouraging environmental and land-title regularization; (iii) by improving mechanisms for licensing and environmental monitoring; and (iv) by recovering deforested areas with reforestation aimed at the economy and ecology

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 20,000,000.00  
(US\$ 11,180,679.78)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.17.2010	12.17.2010	R\$ 17,516,747.42 (US\$ 8,667,432.48)	88%

## Activities conducted

A technical inspection was conducted on the agroforestry systems (AFS) that had been implemented in Apuí, Novo Aripuanã, Lábrea, Extrema and Boca do Acre. Among other initiatives, 600 AFS were implemented, 95,589 cuttings were produced, 144 tree stumps were removed, and 277 harrowing procedures were conducted in properties owned by the project beneficiaries.

Regarding agrarian regulation, there were meetings for institutional alignment to allow for execution of agrarian regulation activities in 800 rural properties in the municipalities of Boca do Acre and Novo Aripuanã. Besides that, a rotational system of volunteer labor was used to conduct agrarian and environmental regulation in 11 municipalities, yielding a total of 6,250 properties assisted, 281 definitive titles delivered and 3,791 Rural Environmental Registration permits issued.

# VALORIZAÇÃO DO ATIVO AMBIENTAL FLORESTAL

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

## STATE OF ACRE

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre  
<www.ac.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Acre

### BENEFICIARIES

Settlement populations and family farmers

### 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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 66,700,000.00  
(US\$ 36,930,402.52)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 60,000,000.00  
(US\$ 33,220,751.89)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
10.26.2010	11.19.2010	R\$ 45,389,820.82 (US\$ 22,483,210.14)	76%

## Activities conducted

Four regional units of Acre's Environmental Institute were structured, and equipment was purchased for 21 municipal environmental secretariats. Furthermore, studies were designed to subsidize the municipal Prevention and Control Plans of Deforestation (PPCD). Eight municipalities have already prepared their PPCDs, which are under validation stage.

Signaling of the territorial boundaries of 24,500 hectares of indigenous lands (TI) was also supported, and this accounts for 65% of the area of state TIs.

Besides that, seven surveillance and inspection workshops were conducted in 17 of these TIs.

The project also provided technical assistance to 2,080 rural producers. Out of this total, 1,750 small rural properties benefited from the implementation of agroforestry systems (AFS), including the receipt of 211,000 fruit tree cuttings. A community management plan was drafted, comprising 32,000 hectares and benefiting 210 families, permanent preservation areas totaling 146 hectares were fenced, and native and forest tree cuttings were planted in 20 hectares, to recover these areas.

# SECRETARIA DE MEIO AMBIENTE E SUSTENTABILIDADE DO PARÁ

SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY  
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

## STATE OF PARÁ

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará  
<www.sema.pa.gov.br>

### BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Pará, especially rural producers

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,923,230.00  
(US\$ 8,901,626.78)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen environmental management in the state of Pará by improving the processes to issue the Rural Environmental Registration, decentralizing the activities carried out by the Secretariat of the Environment in the state of Pará and improving the legal processes for environmental licensing

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,923,230.00  
(US\$ 8,901,626.78)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.9.2010	10.6.2010	R\$ 14,539,201.43 (US\$ 6,716,605.37)	91%

## Activities conducted

The Secretariat of the Environment in the State of Pará was strengthened with the purchasing of vehicles, furniture, computer equipment, high-resolution images, software products and other equipment.

Several training courses were conducted to improve the technical staff in this secretariat. As a result from this initiative, 131,839 plots applied to the Rural Environmental Registration. Four regional

units of the Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS) were structured, and a monitoring room was built, capable of supervising licensed businesses through geoprocessing and remote sensing.

The project also contributed to the decentralization of environmental management by providing vehicles, watercrafts, computer equipment and training to 69 municipalities that are certified to perform environmental management.

# MATO GROSSO SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE MATO GROSSO

## SEMA-MT

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Mato Grosso/ Mato Grosso State Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMA-MT)  
<www.sema.mt.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Mato Grosso, focusing on state protected areas (PA) and in 40 municipalities in the Amazon biome

### BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Mato Grosso

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to: (i) consolidate PAs in the Amazon biome; (ii) strengthen inspections and state environmental licensing; and (iii) deconcentrate and decentralize state environmental management

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 35,015,970.00  
(US\$ 14,932,820.16)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 35,015,970.00  
(US\$ 14,932,820.16)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
12.17.2013	7.3.2014	R\$ 3,154,059.56 (US\$ 1,036,598.92)	9%

## Activities conducted

Computer equipment was purchased, which improved the capacity of dealing with the increased demand for information technology infrastructure required by the new "Integrated Environmental Management System" that will be implemented by the state and will allow the digitization of all environmental management processes. Among the equipment purchased, the highlights are high-performance computers that are capable of processing large data packages and geoprocessing

images and also software licenses which are destined to ensure the stability of the database infrastructure. The company that will be responsible for developing the system was also contracted.

In 2015, 207 small farmers, Agrarian Reform settlement residents and members of traditional communities around five protected areas were trained to adopt sustainable agricultural practices. The Mato Grosso State Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMA-MT) had support from its partner, the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR), in this initiative.

# GESTÃO FLORESTAL E DINAMIZAÇÃO DE CADEIAS PRODUTIVAS DA SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE DO AMAPÁ

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BOOSTING PRODUCTION SECTOR  
FOR SOCIOBIODIVERSITY IN AMAPÁ

## STATE OF AMAPÁ

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amapá  
<www.ap.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Amapá

### BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Amapá

### OBJECTIVE

To provide support to: (i) expand knowledge, increase technical assistance and infrastructure related to the *açaí*, timber and Brazil nut production sectors 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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 43,304,200.00  
(US\$ 19,654,245.90)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 40,304,200.00  
(US\$ 18,292,651.93)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
9.24.2013	1.27.2014	-	0%





# SEPROR AGROECOLÓGICA

SEPROR AGROECOLOGY

## STATE OF AMAZONAS/SEPROR

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

41 municipalities in the state of Amazonas

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### OBJECTIVES

(i) To provide support to revitalize the natural rubber sector;  
(ii) to add value to the Brazil nut sector;  
(iii) and to provide incentives to run sustainable production activities in indigenous lands (TI)

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 14,900,000.00  
(US\$ 6,208,850.71)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 14,900,000.00  
(US\$ 6,208,850.71)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.28.2013	12.12.2013	R\$ 5,900,448.20 (US\$ 2,675,697.52)	40%

## Activities conducted

Two indigenous family farming fairs were implemented in the municipalities of Autazes and São Gabriel da Cachoeira. The fairs allowed small indigenous family farmers to sell their exceeding production, which is based on agroecological systems and practices that respect biodiversity and enable each of their regions to have autonomy and food sovereignty.

25 technical assistance indigenous staff linked to the Institute for Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Forestry of the State of the Amazon (IDAM)

were also trained, in order to provide technical assistance services and rural extension (ATER) services to indigenous farmers in Amazonas.

Finally, the forest inventory of the municipality of Manicoré (AM) was conducted by technicians from IDAM, from SEPROR and the Brazilian Company for Agriculture and Cattle-Raising Research (EMBRAPA), following the guidelines of Kamukaia project – EMBRAPA, a research network coordinated by EMBRAPA Acre that focuses on research and sustainable management of non-timber forest inventory products from nut tree orchards and rubber tree forests.

# CAR: TOCANTINS LEGAL

CAR: LEGAL TOCANTINS

## STATE OF TOCANTINS

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Tocantins  
<semarh.to.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Tocantins

### BENEFICIARIES

Population in the state of Tocantins

### OBJECTIVES

To provide support to: (i) implement the Rural Environmental Registration in 96 municipalities throughout the state; (ii) improve the monitoring and control system for deforestation; (iii) implement a programme 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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 43,564,400.00  
(US\$ 21,425,465.99)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 40,504,400.00  
(US\$ 19,920,523.28)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.21.2013	6.28.2013	R\$ 19,639,370.00 (US\$ 8,785,617.77)	48%

## Activities conducted

From the stance of logistics and strengthening of institutional capacity, there was an initial investment through the purchasing of six pickup trucks that support initiatives focused on campaigns to foster application to Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), as well as to monitor and investigate crimes against the environment. Concerning technological support, six licenses of the ERDAS software were purchased to update and customize the Information System for Management of CAR (SIGCAR), as well as a corporate license of the geoprocessing software – ESRI platform to support SIGCAR.

Besides that, high-resolution satellite images were purchased for preparing a cartographic database. Batch 1 has already been delivered and analyzed. This batch has been serving as a base for CAR initiatives that have been developed on a trial basis in some municipalities. The CAR service is under its procurement stage in the 96 municipalities, and it should be started as soon as image batches 1 to 7 are made available and subsequently validated. This sequence is fundamental for the CAR database (mainly information on permanent preservation areas (APP), legal reserves, and native forests) to be able to reflect a consistent analysis to make it easier to identify assets and liabilities in the following step of the Environmental Regularization Programme (PRA).

# MARANHÃO SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE MARANHÃO

## SEMA-MA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

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

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### OBJECTIVES

To provide support to environmental management in the state of Maranhão by:  
(i) implementing the Rural Environmental Registration and designing plans to recover degraded and altered areas; and  
(ii) improving the infrastructure and training of the staff at SEMA-MA

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 20,849,000.00  
(US\$ 10,253,774.65)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 20,036,000.00  
(US\$ 9,853,932.03)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.21.2013	6.26.2013	R\$ 5,752,850.00 (US\$ 2,772,038.34)	29%



# SEMEANDO NOVOS RUMOS EM COTRIGUAÇU

PLANTING NEW DIRECTIONS IN COTRIGUAÇU

MUNICIPALITY OF COTRIGUAÇU

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Cotriguaçu  
<www.cotriguacu.mt.gov.br>

## TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Cotriguaçu (MT),  
in the state of Mato Grosso

## BENEFICIARIES

Population in the municipality of  
Cotriguaçu (MT)

## OBJECTIVES

To help strengthen environmental management  
in the municipality of Cotriguaçu by:  
(i) constructing and physically structuring  
the Environment Municipal Secretariat;  
(ii) recovering degraded permanent  
preservation areas in rural properties of up  
to four government inspection modules and  
those in the surrounding areas of bodies of  
water in public areas; and  
(iii) implementing demonstrative units to  
recover and manage pastures

## TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,038,426.00  
(US\$ 916,640.88)

## AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 1,981,511.00  
(US\$ 891,047.30)

## ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

42 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

## ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
7.22.2014	12.2.2014	R\$ 441,515.00 (US\$ 126,418.03)	22%

## Activities conducted

By the end of 2015, only purchases for structuring  
the Environment Municipal Secretariat were made,  
as follows: two motorcycles and a pickup truck.



# OLHOS D'ÁGUA DA AMAZÔNIA – FASE 2

AMAZON OLHOS D'ÁGUA – PHASE 2

## MUNICIPALITY OF ALTA FLORESTA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Alta Floresta,  
in the state of Mato Grosso

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### OBJECTIVES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 7,594,720.00  
(US\$ 3,531,442.39)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 7,182,970.00  
(US\$ 3,339,984.19)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
6.11.2013	9.5.2013	R\$ 6,394,770.88 (US\$ 2,588,287.83)	89%

## Activities conducted

The following activities were conducted: accurate georeferencing of 530 rural properties; updating of 298 Rural Environmental Registration records of Phase 1; starting of the recovery of 1,912 hectares of damaged permanent preservation areas; monitoring of 20 units that demonstrate good practices in pasture management, of which 17 focus on dairy production and 3 on beef production (serving as a reference for the dissemination of technologies for other rural properties in the municipality); extension of pasture management

areas in 90 hectares; donation of 159 native stingless bee hives; implementation of 77 fish farming tanks; training of 1,327 rural producers; and technical assistance to 270 farmers.

The Water Guardian Programme pilot project was released as an innovation. It is a type of Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) that rewards through financial compensation those who protect and preserve the springs of the rural water basin that is responsible for providing water for human consumption in the Alta Floresta municipality. This programme reached 64 families in 305 hectares.



# NASCENTES DO BURITI

BURITI SPRINGS

## MUNICIPALITY OF CARLINDA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Carlinda  
<www.carlinda.mt.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Carlinda,  
in the state of Mato Grosso

### BENEFICIARIES

Local population, especially rural producers

### OBJECTIVES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,888,581.50  
(US\$ 1,214,443.77)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,870,581.50  
(US\$ 1,202,868.94)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
8.2.2011	9.6.2011	R\$ 1,657,967.40 (US\$ 861,470.04)	89%

## Activities conducted

Out of the 1,722 hectares of damaged permanent preservation areas (APPD) to be recovered, 1,098 are being recovered through the conduction of natural regeneration, direct sowing and planting of cuttings produced in the municipal nursery. 444 inspections were conducted in rural properties under recovery.

Seven units aiming at demonstrating APPD recovery were implemented, where farmers were taken on field visits and attended workshops for restoration of damaged areas in permanent preservation areas. Besides that, 2,000 information booklets were handed in, containing data on the environmental legislation related to the new forest code.

# RECUPERA MARCELÂNDIA

RECOVERING MARCELÂNDIA

## MUNICIPALITY OF MARCELÂNDIA

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Marcelândia  
<www.marcelandia.mt.gov.br>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Marcelândia,  
in the state of Mato Grosso

### BENEFICIARIES

Local population, especially rural producers

### OBJECTIVE

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 554,215.22  
(US\$ 398,392.98)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 554,215.22  
(US\$ 388,236.72)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.23.2010	5.24.2011	R\$ 554,215.21 (US\$ 211,975.38)	100%

## Activities conducted

The purchasing of materials and equipment for physically and operationally structuring Marcelândia's Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism were finished, and the project for expanding the municipal nursery are 80% completed.

Through satellite images, the 50 springs to be recovered were located, and their respective on-site environmental diagnoses were conducted. Currently, 39 springs are being recovered, where 34,484 cuttings from native and fruit tree species were planted. Most of them came from the municipal nursery.

# JACUNDÁ, MUNICÍPIO DE ECONOMIA VERDE

JACUNDÁ, GREEN MUNICIPALITY ECONOMY

## MUNICIPALITY OF JACUNDÁ

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Jacundá  
<[www.prefeituradejacunda.pa.gov.br](http://www.prefeituradejacunda.pa.gov.br)>

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Jacundá,  
in the state of Pará

### BENEFICIARIES

Local population, especially rural producers

### OBJECTIVES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 820,860.00  
(US\$ 441,417.51)

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 792,200.00  
(US\$ 426,005.59)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

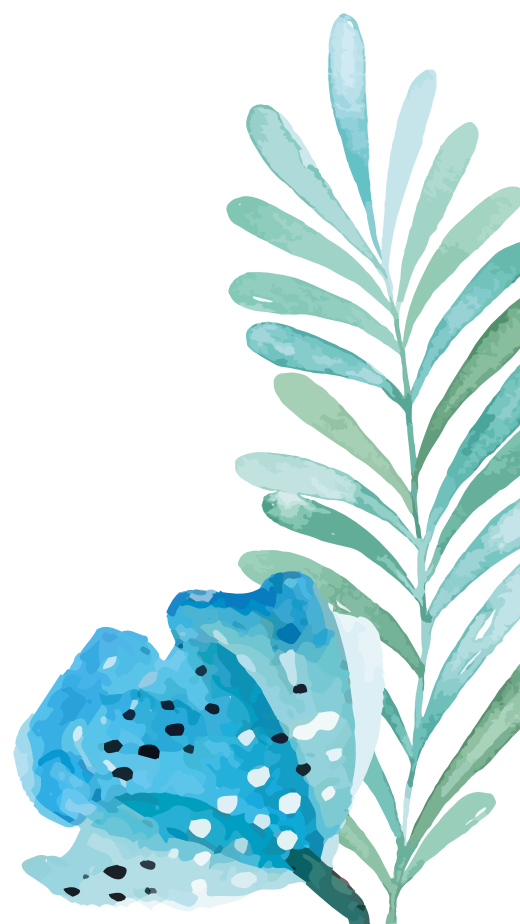
36 months (from  
the date the contract  
was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
11.29.2011	8.31.2012	R\$ 199,352.05 (US\$ 90,400.89)	25%

## Activities conducted

The building where the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism operates was expanded.



# MONITORAMENTO DA COBERTURA FLORESTAL NA AMAZÔNIA REGIONAL

MONITORING FOREST COVERAGE IN THE AMAZON REGION

## ACTO

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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

### BENEFICIARIES

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

### TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 27,670,630.00  
(US\$ 13,836,006.80)

### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon region

### OBJECTIVES

To help develop the capacity to monitor deforestation, changes in the use of land and forests in the ACTO's member countries

### AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 23,693,641.00  
(US\$ 11,847,412.87)

### ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

### ► PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

DATE APPROVED	DATE AWARDED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED IN RELATION TO AMAZON FUND SUPPORT
5.3.2013	10.3.2013	R\$ 18,493,383.74 (US\$ 5,844,381.80)	78%

## Activities conducted

A national seminar was conducted in Venezuela in 2015, to validate its National Plan for Forest Coverage Monitoring. The validations of the plans that were created throughout 2014 were finished through that. The 5<sup>th</sup> Management Committee of the Project was also held in Lima, Peru, also in 2015. The project initiatives conducted during 2014 and 2015 were approved in this committee, as well as the activities to be performed within the 2015-2016 operation plan. In this context, the first seminars on illegal deforestation and forest fires were scheduled to be held in Brazil and Peru.

Field verification was conducted on the data that were produced by the observation rooms in the countries. The implementation of Research Rooms is also being coordinated with the countries, and the third 2013-2014 Regional Map of Amazon Deforestation is being prepared. The countries have already submitted their national data, which are being summarized in a regional version by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE)/Amazon Regional Center (CRA) (Belém).

Besides that, the implementation of a regional video conferencing system is in progress, aiming to facilitate the communication between the people involved in the project implementation.

# ANNEXES





# ANNEX 1

## DECREE N°. 6,527, AUGUST 1, 2008

Presidency of the Republic  
PRESIDENT'S CHIEF OF STAFF OFFICE

DEPUTY CHIEF OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

DECREE N°. 6,527, AUGUST 1, 2008.

This Decree provides for the establishment of the Amazon Fund by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, employing the powers attributed by Article 84, Item VI, Subitem "a", and in view of the provisions in the preamble of Article 225, and in Paragraph 4, both from the Constitution, DECLARES:

**Article 1** – The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) is authorized to allocate the amounts of donations received in cash, acquired through a specific account called the Amazon Fund, to conduct non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation and to foster conservation and sustainable use in the Amazon Biome, covering the following areas: **(As worded in Decree N°. 6,565, 2008)**

- I. management of public forests and protected areas;
- II. environmental control, monitoring and inspection;
- III. sustainable forest management;
- IV. economic activities developed from the sustainable use of the forest;
- V. Ecological and Economic Zoning, land-use planning and land-title regularization;
- VI. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- VII. recovery of deforested areas.

Paragraph 1 – Up to twenty percent of the resources in the Amazon Fund may be used in the development of systems to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries.

Paragraph 2 – The efforts addressed in the preamble shall comply with the guidelines of the Sustainable Amazon Plan (PAS) and the Prevention and Control Plan of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), except as provided for in Paragraph 1.

Paragraph 3 – The BNDES shall separate an amount equivalent to three percent of the amount of donations referred to in the preamble to cover its operating costs and expenses related to the Amazon Fund, including expenses related to the operation of the Technical Committee of the Amazon Fund (CTFA), the Guidance Steering Committee of the Amazon Fund (COFA), and the costs for contracting auditing services. (As worded in Decree N°. 6,565, 2008).

Paragraph 4 – The Amazon Fund's resources are, in addition to the donations referred to in the preamble, the product of financial investments of amounts not yet disbursed.

Paragraph 5 – The BNDES shall represent the Amazon Fund, judicially and extrajudicially.

**Article 2** – The BNDES shall receive donations and issue certificates acknowledging contributions made by donators to the Amazon Fund.

Paragraph 1 – The certificates issued shall contain the following information:

- I. name of the donator;
- II. amount donated;
- III. date of contribution;
- IV. equivalent value in tons of carbon; and
- V. year emission was reduced.

Paragraph 2 – The certificates shall be nominal, non-transferable, and shall not generate rights or claims of any nature.

Paragraph 3 – The issued certificates can be found on the World Wide Web – the Internet.

Paragraph 4 – To issue the certificate addressed in the preamble, the Ministry of the Environment shall, annually, set the limits for fundraising.

Paragraph 5 – The Ministry of the Environment shall regulate the methodology for calculating the limit on fundraising addressed in Paragraph 4, taking into account the following criteria:

- I. effective reduction in Carbon Emissions Arising from Deforestation (ED), attested by the CTFA; and
- II. equivalent contribution value, per reduced ton of ED, expressed in Brazilian reais per ton of carbon.

**Article 3** – The Amazon Fund shall have a Technical Committee (CTFA) to certify the ED calculated by the Ministry of the Environment, and, to do so, it shall evaluate:

- I. the methodology to calculate the area of deforestation; and
- II. the amount of carbon per hectare used in calculating emissions.

Sole Paragraph. The CTFA shall meet once a year and shall consist of six experts of unblemished reputation and renowned scientific-technical knowledge, appointed by the Ministry of the Environment, after consultation with the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change, for a term of three years, renewable once for the same period.

**Article 4** – The Amazon Fund shall have a Guidance Committee (COFA) comprising the following segments, represented as:

- I. Federal Government – a representative from each of the following agencies and entitie:
  - a. Ministry of the Environment;
  - b. Ministry of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade;
  - c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - d. Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle-Raising, and Supply;
  - e. Ministry of Agrarian Development;
  - f. Ministry of Science and Technology;
  - g. Office of the President's Chief of Staff;
  - h. Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency; and
  - i. The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES).
- II. state governments – a representative from each of the governments of the Legal Amazon States that have a state plan for preventing and combating deforestation; and

- III. civil society – one representative from each of the following organizations:
  - a. Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Environment and Development (FBOMS);
  - b. Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB);
  - c. National Confederation of Industry (CNI);
  - d. National Forum of Forest-Based Activities (FNABF);
  - e. National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG); and
  - f. Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC).

Paragraph 1 – COFA members shall be nominated by heads of agencies and entities referred to in items I to III of the preamble and appointed by the president of the BNDES, for a term of two years, renewable once for the same period.

Paragraph 2 – The COFA, which shall ordinarily meet once every six months and extraordinarily at any time when called by its President, shall ensure the commitment of the Amazon Fund's initiatives to PAS and PPCDAM, establishing:

- I. guidelines and criteria for allocating resources; and
- II. COFA internal regulations.

Paragraph 3 – The COFA shall be chaired by a representative of the federal government agencies referred to in item I of the preamble, with a term of two years, of which the first term shall be exercised by a representative of the Ministry of the Environment.

Paragraph 4 – The COFA deliberations should be adopted by consensus among the segments defined in items I to III of the preamble.

Paragraph 5 – The COFA Executive Secretary shall be managed by the BNDES.

**Article 5** – Participation in the CTFA and the COFA shall be considered a service of relevant public interest and shall not entail any remuneration of any nature.

**Article 6** – The BNDES shall present to the COFA, for approval, biannual information on the allocation of resources and the Amazon Fund's annual report.

**Article 7** – The BNDES shall annually contract external auditing services to verify the correct allocation of the resources referred to in the preamble of Article 1.

**Article 8** – This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

*Brasília, August 1, 2008; 187<sup>th</sup> of the Independency and 120<sup>th</sup> of the Republic.*

LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA

MIGUEL JORGE

CARLOS MINC

# ANNEX 2

## COFA members and deputies in 2015

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

#### MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Francisco Gaetani  
Carlos Augusto Klink

#### MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE

Beatriz Martins Carneiro  
Demétrio Florentino de Toledo Filho

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

José Raphael Lopes Mendes de Azeredo  
Everton Frask Lucero

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CATTLE-RAISING AND FOOD SUPPLY

Caio Tibério Dornelles da Rocha  
Arno Jerke Junior

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

João Luiz Guadagnin  
Carlos Eduardo Portela Sturm

#### MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Oswaldo Luiz de Moraes  
Andréa Ferreira Portela Nunes

#### CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

Awaiting appointment

### THE BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BNDES)

José Henrique Paim Fernandes  
Gabriel Rangel Visconti

### STATES IN THE AMAZON

#### ACRE

Carlos Edegard de Deus  
Magaly da Fonseca e Silva Tavares de Medeiros

#### AMAPÁ

Marcelo Ivan Pantoja Creão  
Robério Aleixo Anselmo Nobre

#### AMAZONAS

Antonio Ademir Stroski  
Luís Henrique Piva

#### MARANHÃO

Marcelo de Araújo Costa Coelho  
Ricardo Garcia Cappelli

#### MATO GROSSO

Ana Luiza Ávila Peterlini de Souza  
Rita de Cássia Volpato de Castilho

#### PARÁ

Luiz Fernandes Rocha  
Justiniano Queiroz Netto

#### RONDÔNIA

Vilson de Salles Machado  
Mauro Pereira dos Santos

#### RORAIMA

Rogério Martins Campos  
Alessandro Felipe Vieira Sarmento

#### TOCANTINS

Luzimeire Ribeiro de Moura Carreira  
Rubens Pereira Brito

### CIVIL SOCIETY

#### NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF INDUSTRY (CNI)

Mario Augusto de Campos Cardoso  
Deryck Martins



### **COORDINATION OF THE INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATION OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON (COIAB)**

Kleber Luis Santos dos Santos  
João Paulo Lima Barreto

### **NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CONTAG)**

Antoninho Rovaris  
Alessandra da Costa Lunas

### **BRAZILIAN FORUM OF NGOS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (FBOMS)**

João Bosco Campos dos Santos  
Adriana de Carvalho Barbosa Ramos Barretto

### **NATIONAL FORUM FOR FOREST-BASED ACTIVITIES (FNBF)**

Valdinei Bento dos Santos  
Geraldo Bento

### **BRAZILIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE (SBPC)**

Niro Higuchi  
Marcio de Castro Silva Filho

## **Throughout 2015, the following members were involved**

### **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

#### **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CATTLE-RAISING AND FOOD SUPPLY**

Erikson Camargo Chandoha  
Deputy up to 8.13.2015

#### **SECRETARIAT OF STRATEGIC AFFAIRS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC – EXTINGUISHED**

Sérgio Margulis  
Responsible up to 5.26.2015  
Natalie Unterstell  
Deputy up to 6.22.2015  
Alberto Lourenço  
Responsible from 5.27.2015 up to 10.1.2015  
Letícia Becalli Klug  
Deputy from 6.23.2015 up to 10.1.2015

### **THE BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BNDES)**

Guilherme Narciso de Lacerda  
Responsible up to 3.15.2015

### **STATES IN THE AMAZON**

#### **AMAPÁ**

Oberdan Mascarenhas de Andrade  
Responsible up to 4.1.2015  
Cláudia Funi  
Deputy up to 4.1.2015

#### **AMAZONAS**

Kamila Botelho do Amaral  
Responsible up to 5.26.2015

#### **MARANHÃO**

Genilde Campagnaro  
Responsible up to 6.11.2015  
João Bernardo de Azevedo Bringel  
Deputy up to 6.11.2015

#### **MATO GROSSO**

José Esteves de Lacerda Filho  
Responsible up to 5.26.2015  
Eulinda de Campos Lopes  
Deputy up to 5.26.2015

#### **RONDÔNIA**

Francisco de Sales Oliveira dos Santos  
Deputy up to 9.9.2015

#### **RORAIMA**

Luís Emi de Sousa Leitão  
Responsible up to 6.11.2015  
Wagner Severo Nogueira  
Deputy up to 6.11.2015

#### **TOCANTINS**

Alexandre Tadeu de Moraes Rodrigues  
Responsible up to 6.11.2015





# ANNEX 3

## The BNDES/Amazon Fund Team

### THE BNDES' ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION (AMA)

#### Deputy Managing Director

Gabriel Rangel Visconti

#### Head of the Legal Department

Daniela Baccas

#### Manager of the Legal Department

Mariana Guimarães Lima

### THE AMAZON FUND'S MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (DEFAM)

#### Head of the Department

Juliana de Mello Queiroz Santiago

#### Throughout 2015, this was the team from the Environmental Division that was dedicated to the Amazon Fund

Adriana Nazaré da Silva Mendes, Aline de Melo Brandão, Ana Paula de Almeida Silva, Ana Paula Donato de Aquino, André Ferro dos Santos, Angela Albernaz Skaf, Bernardo Von Haehling Braune, Camila Sumie Neves Mathias, Claudia Nessi Zonenschain, Cléber Zambarda, Daniel Nunes de Alencar Sato, Daniel Rossi Soeiro, Dílson Ojeda Pires, Eduardo Bizzo de Pinho Borges, Eduardo Klingelhofer de Sá, Fábio Maciel Plotkowski, Felipe de Oliveira Campos, Fernanda Milne Jones Nader Garavini, Fernando Souza da Silva, Gabriel Rebello Esteves Areal, Gil Vidal Borba, Guilherme Arruda Accioly, Jorge Reis de Vasconcellos Sandes, Juliana de Castilho Alvim, Júlio Salarini Guiomar, Ludmila Costa da Silva, Marcelo Ribeiro de Sá Martins, Marcio Teruo Onodera, Mariana Bloomfield Coutinho, Pedro Ivo Bifano Guedes, Renata Del Vecchio Gessulo, Renata Buarque Goulart Coutinho, Rodrigo Souza Pinto de Brito, Solon Eduardo Galhardo Sá and Thássio Gonçalves Ferreira.

#### Intern

Caroline Sardenberg Soares



# ANNEX 4

## Independent auditors' report and the financial statements

Fundo Amazônia

(Administered by Banco Nacional de  
Desenvolvimento  
Econômico e Social - BNDES)

**Financial statements  
December 31, 2015**

KPDS 149579

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## Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

To  
 The Administrator  
 Fundo Amazônia  
 Brasília - DF

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fundo Amazônia ("Fund"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2015, as well as the summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to the financial statements.

### The Administrator's responsibility for the financial statements

The Fund's Administrator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to nonprofit entities in accordance with the provisions of Resolution CFC 1409/12 and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Responsibility of the independent auditors

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Fund's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, uma sociedade simples brasileira e firma-membro da rede KPMG de firmas-membro independentes e afiliadas à KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG").

KPMG Auditores Independentes, a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG").



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fundo Amazônia as of December 31, 2015 and the performance of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to nonprofit entities in accordance with CFC Resolution 1409/12.

Rio de Janeiro, April 25, 2016

KPMG Auditores Independentes  
CRC SP-014428/O-6 F-RJ

*(Original report in Portuguese signed by)*  
Bruno Vergasta de Oliveira  
Accountant CRC RJ-093416O-0 T-SP



**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
 (Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento  
 Econômico e Social - BNDES)

BALANCE SHEETS  
 December 31, 2015  
 (In thousands of reais)

	Note	2015	2014
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,365,746	1,768,599
Prepaid expenses	5	68,395	54,413
Total assets		<u>2,434,141</u>	<u>1,823,012</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Available project funds	6	2,365,746	1,768,599
Support funds	7	68,395	54,413
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus/deficit		-	-
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>2,434,141</u>	<u>1,823,012</u>

*See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
**Econômico e Social - BNDES)**

STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
*(In thousands of reais)*

	Note	2015	2014
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from donations for investments	6	127,509	167,955
Income from donations for support	3.3	1,163	1,050
Financial income	4	234,986	154,786
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Expenses with donations for investments	6	(127,509)	(167,955)
Expenses with remuneration of available project funds	6	(234,986)	(154,786)
Administrative expenses	8	(1,163)	(1,050)
<b>SURPLUS /DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

*See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
 (Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento  
 Econômico e Social - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 December 31, 2015 and 2014  
*(In thousands of reais)*

	Accumulated surplus
Balance at January 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2014	3
Return to BNDES	(3)
Fiscal year 2014	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	-
Fiscal year 2015	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	-

*See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
 (Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento  
 Econômico e Social - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

	<i>Note</i>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Funds Received</b>			
Funds received – Donation	6	504,815	328,557
Funds received - Retained - 3%	6	(15,145)	(9,857)
Funds invested in projects	6	(127,509)	(167,955)
Financial income	4	234,986	154,786
		<u>597,147</u>	<u>305,531</u>
<b>Payments Made</b>			
Return to BNDES		-	(3)
		-	(3)
<b>INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
		<u>597,147</u>	<u>305,528</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,768,599	1,463,071
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	<u>2,365,746</u>	<u>1,768,599</u>

*See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
**Econômico e Social - BNDES)**

Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

## **1. CONTEXT OF ACTIVITIES**

The purpose of Fundo Amazônia, created by BNDES Resolution 1,640, of September 3, 2008, starting its activities on October 9, 2009, is to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in actions for prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation and for encouraging conservation and sustainable use of the forests in the Amazon biome, in the terms of Decree 6,527 of August 1, 2008.

Fundo Amazônia supports projects in the following areas:

- Management of public forests and protected areas;
- Environmental control, monitoring and surveillance;
- Sustainable forest management;
- Economic activities arising from the sustainable use of forests;
- Ecological and economic zoning, land use and land tenure;
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and
- Recovery of deforested areas.

The management of Fundo Amazônia is the responsibility of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, where amongst others it is responsible for fundraising, contracting and monitoring projects and supported actions, as well as acting as a legal representative.

Fundo Amazônia has a Steering Committee - COFA which is responsible for determining its guidelines and monitoring the results. The members of this committee are not paid for their duties, since their tasks are considered services of public interest.

Fundo Amazônia has no legal personality, and its transactions are written up in specific accounts of the accounting records of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES.

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The financial statements were prepared and are being presented in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil for nonprofit entities, according to Interpretation ITG 2002 (R1), approved by Resolution 1.409 of April 21, 2012, issued by the Federal Accounting Council.



**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
**Econômico e Social - BNDES)**

Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

**a. Measurement**

The financial statements were prepared based on the historical cost, except for financial investments recorded as “cash and cash equivalents” measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On April 25, 2016, the Amazônia Fund Manager authorized the conclusion of these financial statements.

**b. Functional currency**

The Administrator concluded that the Fund’s functional currency is the Brazilian Real.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies described in detail below have been applied consistently to all the years presented in these financial statements.

**3.1 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and investments in two investment funds with high liquidity and administered by BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. - BB DTVM. Both funds had a conservative portfolio of investments with an insignificant risk of change in market value. The income from the investments made with the BB DTVM are pegged to the variation of the quota of the invested fund as described in Note 4.

**3.2 Available project funds**

It refers to the balance of donations received, including income derived from the investment of these funds.

In conformity with Decree 6,527 of August 1, 2008, 97% of the funds received are allocated to projects. The amounts are recorded as liabilities, less the expenses incurred of each project, since they do not result in an increase or decrease in the Entity’s equity, considering that the Fund is only the collecting and forwarding agent for execution of the projects.

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento  
Econômico e Social - BNDES)

Notes to the financial statements  
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
(In thousands of reais)

### 3.3 Donations for support

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 1 of Decree 6527/2008, BNDES should separate the amount equivalent to 3% of the value of the donations to cover its operating costs and expenses related to Fundo Amazônia. The portion of the donations for support, up till November 2012, was 100% accounted for as revenue in the period when actually received. However, after that date, support revenues related to 3% of the donations came to be counted as "Support funds", being recognized as revenue resource utilization by BNDES. The transfer register of 3% accomplished to BNDES is presented as "Prepaid expenses" and appropriated as "Administrative Expenses" accordance with the need to usage the BNDES.

### 3.4 Statement of Cash Flows

The Fund elected the direct method for the presentation of this statement. The funds received from projects were treated as operating activities, considering that the Fund only acts as a collecting agent and forwarder of these funds.

## 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Their breakdown is as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Financial investment with the administrator (*)	2,365,746	1,768,599
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>2,365,746</u></b>	<b><u>1,768,599</u></b>

(\*) The Administrator maintains the Fund's resources invested in the investment fund BB Gaia Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa (BB Gaia FIRF), which has a portfolio strategy based on investments in bonds of the Brazilian government and with BB Gaia II Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa (BB Gaia II FIC FIRF), which concentrates at least 95% of its investments in shares of BB Gaia FIRF. Both funds are established in a daily liquidity basis.

In conformity with Decree 6527 of August 1, 2008, the percentage of 97% of the donations received is earmarked for investment in projects. The Fund separates these funds in specific investment account. Resources, while not directed to projects, are invested by BNDES in the abovementioned exclusive funds managed by BB DTVM and remunerated based on the fair value of each fund quota.

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
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Notes to the financial statements  
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
(In thousands of reais)

Additionally, the wholly owned fund BB Gaia II FIC FIRF was formed in response to Board Decision 832/2012, which established the accounting segregation of the funds raised from Brazilian public sources, which cannot be allocated to projects carried out by the Federal Government.

The changes in cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	2015			
	Total	Funds for projects (Gaia Fund)	Funds for projects (Gaia II Fund of Fund)	Funds for support
<b>Balance at January 01, 2015</b>	<b>1,768,599</b>	<b>1,761,004</b>	<b>7,595</b>	
Income	234,986	233,770	1,216	-
Resources held by BNDES (3%)	(15,145)	-	-	(15,145)
Funds transferred	-	(20)	20	-
Funds released	(127,509)	(127,509)	-	-
Donations received	504,815	486,925	2,745	15,145
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	501,985	486,925	-	15,060
KFW	-	-	-	-
Petrobras	2,830	-	2,745	85
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	<b>2,365,746</b>	<b>2,354,170</b>	<b>11,576</b>	<b>-</b>

	2014			
	Total	Funds for projects (Gaia Fund)	Funds for projects (Gaia II Fund of Fund)	Funds for support
<b>Balance at January 01, 2014</b>	<b>1,463,071</b>	<b>1,457,534</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>3</b>
Return to BNDES	(3)	-	-	(3)
Income	154,786	154,148	638	-
Resources held by BNDES (3%)	(9,857)	-	-	(9,857)
Funds released	(167,955)	(167,955)	-	-
Donations received	328,557	317,277	1,423	9,857
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	288,991	280,321	-	8,670
KFW	38,099	36,956	-	1,143
Petrobras	1,467	-	1,423	44
<b>Balance at December 31, 2014</b>	<b>1,768,599</b>	<b>1,761,004</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>-</b>

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
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Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

**5. PREPAID EXPENSES**

The balance of prepaid expenses consists of the equivalent of 3% of the amount of donations, held by BNDES to cover the operating costs of Fundo Amazônia, net of the amounts recognized as “Administrative expenses”.

**6. AVAILABLE PROJECT FUNDS**

The balance of project funds was received from the following donors, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KFW and Petrobras and are earmarked for specific projects, and linked to the objective of Fundo Amazônia.

The changes in the available project funds are as follows:

	<u>2015</u>
<b>Balance at January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015</b>	1,768,599
Income	234,986
Funds released	(127,509)
Donations received (*)	489,670
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	<u><b>2,365,746</b></u>
	<u>2014</u>
<b>Balance at January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014</b>	1,463,068
Income	154,786
Funds released	(167,955)
Donations received (*)	318,700
<b>Balance at December 31, 2014</b>	<u><b>1,768,599</b></u>

(\*) Net amount of the portion of 3% intended to cover costs.

The amount of R\$ 127,509 (R\$ 167,955 in 2014) is recorded in the statement of income as “Income from donations for investments” and “Expenses with donations for investments”, canceling each other due to the fact that Fundo Amazônia is a nonprofit entity.

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
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Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

Since the commencement of operations until December 31, 2015, Fundo Amazônia has received funds from the following donors:

Donor	Up to 2015		
	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	73,347	2,371,573	2,444,920
KFW	1,821	58,876	60,697
Petrobras	397	12,846	13,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,565</b>	<b>2,443,295</b>	<b>2,518,860</b>

Donor	Up to 2014		
	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	58,287	1,884,648	1,942,935
KFW	1,821	58,876	60,697
Petrobras	312	10,101	10,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,420</b>	<b>1,953,625</b>	<b>2,014,045</b>



**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
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Econômico e Social - BNDES)

Notes to the financial statements  
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
(In thousands of reais)

The amounts released for projects are presented in the table below:

Abbreviated name of the Project	Signed contracts	Released 2014	Total up to 2014	Released 2015	Total Up to 2015	Cancellations 2015 (**)	Balance to be released
ACRE, ESTADO	60,000	8,833	45,390	-	45,390	-	14,610
ACRE, ESTADO - CAR	16,838	5,581	5,581	-	5,581	-	11,257
ALTA FLORESTA/MT	2,782	-	2,782	-	2,782	-	-
ALTA FLORESTA/MT II	7,183	4,545	5,148	1,274	6,422	-	761
AMAPÁ, ESTADO	40,304	-	-	-	-	-	40,304
AMAZONAS, ESTADO	20,000	-	17,516	-	17,516	-	2,484
ASSEMA	5,286	-	-	-	-	-	5,286
ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS ASHANINKA	6,598	-	-	1,505	1,505	-	5,093
BOMBEIROS AC	13,281	7,373	13,208	73	13,281	-	-
BOMBEIROS MT III	12,625	3,455	11,724	-	11,724	-	901
BOMBEIROS PA	16,830	-	16,830	-	16,830	-	-
BOMBEIROS RO I	15,041	6,307	10,631	-	10,631	-	4,410
BOMBEIROS TO II	5,000	1,695	4,623	-	4,623	-	377
CARLINDA/MT	1,871	151	1,658	-	1,658	-	213
CENSIPAM	63,924	-	-	-	-	-	63,924
CENTRO TRABALHO INDIGENISTA	19,043	-	-	10,904	10,904	-	8,139
COMISSÃO PRÓ ÍNDIO	3,106	-	-	-	-	-	3,106
COOPAVAM	5,289	2,187	2,187	1,877	4,064	-	1,225
COOPERACRE	5,082	-	-	2,618	2,618	-	2,464
COTRIGUAÇU/MT	1,982	-	-	442	442	-	1,540
CTA	3,238	-	-	1,034	1,034	-	2,204
ECAM	1,452	-	-	330	330	-	1,122
FAS BOLSA FLORESTA/2009-2013	19,169	4,932	19,166	-	19,166	3	-
FASE/FUNDO DEMA	9,347	2,093	4,844	976	5,820	-	3,527
FUNBIO/ARPA II	20,000	2,450	19,949	-	19,949	51	-
FUNBIO/KAYAPO	16,900	-	7,351	-	7,351	-	9,549
FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL	15,000	2,834	9,521	4,995	14,516	-	484
FORÇA NACIONAL	30,631	-	-	-	-	-	30,631
FUNDAÇÃO JARI	2,839	-	-	-	-	-	2,839
IBAM	18,853	2,408	3,584	3,346	6,930	-	11,923
IBAMA	14,717	4	4	723	727	-	13,990
IFT	7,449	777	7,449	-	7,449	-	-
IMAFLORA	3,313	352	352	-	352	-	2,961
IMASUL	8,790	-	-	1,416	1,416	-	7,374
IMAZON	9,736	1,422	9,736	-	9,736	-	-
IMAZON 2	12,105	-	-	-	-	-	12,105
INPE / FUNCATE	66,952	-	-	38,886	38,886	-	28,066
INSTITUTO MAMIRAUÁ	8,505	921	2,160	1,794	3,954	-	4,551
INSTITUTO PEABIRU	2,030	518	518	-	518	-	1,512
INSTITUTO SOCIOAMBIENTAL	8,024	1,825	1,825	3,463	5,288	-	2,736
IOV SEMENTES DO PORTAL	5,397	(26)*	5,397	-	5,397	-	-
IOV SEMENTES DO PORTAL II	16,086	3,003	3,003	3,352	6,355	-	9,731
IPAM	24,939	4,023	12,478	6,259	18,737	-	6,202
INEMA/SEMA, BAHIA	31,671	1,023	1,023	5,855	6,878	-	24,793
ISPN	12,844	1,854	4,781	2,048	6,829	-	6,015
JACUNDA/PA	792	199	199	-	199	-	593
MARANHÃO, ESTADO	20,036	7,206	7,206	(1,454)*	5,752	-	14,284
MARCELANDIA/MT - REC. APP	669	65	247	307	554	115	-
MATO GROSSO, ESTADO	35,016	1,812	1,812	1,342	3,154	-	31,862
MUSA	8,454	2,735	8,454	-	8,454	-	-
OPAN	6,365	-	-	1,610	1,610	-	4,755

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento  
Econômico e Social - BNDES)

Notes to the financial statements  
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
(In thousands of reais)

Abbreviated name of the Project	Signed contracts	Released 2014	Total up to 2014	Released 2015	Total Up to 2015	Cancellations 2015 (**)	Balance to be released
OTCA - MONIT. AMAZONIA REGIONAL	23,694	-	4,700	13,793	18,493	-	5,201
PARÁ, ESTADO	82,379	24,058	24,058	-	24,058	-	58,321
PORTO DOS GAUCHOS/MT	121	-	121	-	121	-	-
RECA	6,423	-	-	4,888	4,888	-	1,535
RIOTERRA	9,117	3,453	3,453	1,364	4,817	-	4,300
SECRET. MEIO AMBIENTE, PARA	15,923	856	12,638	1,902	14,540	-	1,383
SECRET. MEIO AMBIENTE, TOCANTINS	40,504	19,639	19,639	-	19,639	-	20,865
SECRET. DES. AMBIENTAL, RONDÔNIA	32,660	10,642	10,642	-	10,642	-	22,018
SECRET. POVOS IND., AMAZONAS	16,465	2,950	2,950	-	2,950	-	13,515
SECRET. PROD. RURAL, AMAZONAS	14,900	5,900	5,900	-	5,900	-	9,000
SERVIÇO FLORESTAL BRASILEIRO	65,000	4,967	4,967	3,816	8,783	-	56,217
SOS AMAZONIA CPI	9,993	-	-	1,642	1,642	-	8,351
TNC BRASIL	16,000	4,387	16,000	-	16,000	-	-
TNC BRASIL (PNGATI)	15,750	1,280	1,280	3,317	4,597	-	11,153
UBEE	4,054	-	-	-	-	-	4,054
UEA CARTOGRAFIA SOCIAL	4,615	827	4,615	-	4,615	-	-
UFPA BIODIVERSIDADE	4,640	3,875	4,640	-	4,640	-	-
UFPA COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS	1,352	1,074	1,074	-	1,074	-	278
UFPA FLORESTAS DE MANGUE	1,982	456	1,536	446	1,982	-	-
UFPA ILHAS DE BELEM	1,138	258	879	259	1,138	-	-
UFPA/NAEA FORUM AMAZONIA	2,704	-	2,704	-	2,704	-	-
WWF-Brasil	3,206	776	776	1,107	1,883	-	1,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,148,004</b>	<b>167,955</b>	<b>390,909</b>	<b>127,509</b>	<b>518,418</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>629,417</b>

(\*) Return of the principal amount which has not been allocated, amounting of R\$1,454 in 2015 (R\$26 in 2014), and transferred to cash and cash equivalents, as described in Note 4.

(\*\*) Cancellation, including the cancellation of transactions, which were not released.

## 7. SUPPORT FUNDS

The balance of costing funds refers to the portion of the donation (3%) retained by BNDES not yet recognized as "Donation revenue". The recognition of the donation revenue occurs according to the use of resources by BNDES.

## 8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In the year ended December 31, 2015, the amount of R\$1,163 (2014 - R\$1,050) was recognized as administrative expense (the most significant administrative expenses were related to trips cost, audit services and advertising services).

**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
**Econômico e Social - BNDES)**

Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

## 9. TAXES

All tax obligations that perchance exist on account of transactions in the scope of Fundo Amazônia are the responsibility of BNDES, as the Fund does not have its own legal personality, and its transactions are written up in specific bookkeeping accounts of BNDES.

### PIS and COFINS

According to Article 1 of Law 11,828, of November 20, 2008, amended by Law 12.810, of May 15, 2013, donations in cash received by public financial institutions controlled by the Government and intended for actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, including compensation programs for environmental services, and promoting conservation and sustainable use of Brazilian biomes are exempted from PIS-PASEP and from the Contribution for the Financing of Social Security (COFINS).

### Income tax and social contribution

There is no income to be presented for taxation of income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution on net income (CSLL). The income from a donation is recognized at the same time as the recognition of operating expenses with projects intended within the scope of Fundo Amazônia (as approved by inquiry 59 SRRF07/Disit of 06/08/2009, performed by BNDES to the Federal Revenue Department). The same occurred in relation to the financial income derived from investments in investment funds.

## 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Fundo Amazônia has a relationship with Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, which is authorized to distribute the value of the donations received in cash, for realizing non-reimbursable investments in actions for preventing, monitoring, and combating deforestation and promoting conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome. This relationship refers to the amounts corresponding to "cash and cash equivalents" (Note 4).

Additionally, BNDES holds the amount equivalent to 3% of the amount of the donations to cover its operating costs and expenses related to Fundo Amazônia, refer to further explanations in Note 5 (prepaid expenses).

## 11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The shareholders' equity of Fundo Amazônia is composed of the surplus/deficit for the years ended.


**FUNDO AMAZÔNIA**  
**(Administered by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento**  
**Econômico e Social - BNDES)**

Notes to the financial statements  
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014  
 (In thousands of reais)

**12. RISK MANAGEMENT**

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Fund presents no material credit, liquidity, market and operational risks, as it has very limited operations. The Fund has a concentration of credit risk with its Administrator (investment funds) as presented in Note 4. The carrying amount represents the amount of the credit risk of the Fund.

  
 JOSE HENRIQUE PAIM FERNANDES  
 Director

  
 SELMO ARONOVICH  
 Superintendent of the Financial Department

  
 CARLOS FREDERICO RANGEL DE CARVALHO SILVA  
 Head of the Accounting Department  
 Accountant  
 CRC-RJ 087956/O-8

# ANNEX 5

## Compliance audit report

BANCO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO  
ECONÔMICO E SOCIAL - BNDES

Independent auditors' limited assurance  
report



## **BANCO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO E SOCIAL - BNDES**

### **Contents**

#### **Independent auditors' limited assurance report**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Procedures applied**
- 3. Scope and limitations**
- 4. Projects supported**
- 5. Environmental aspects of the analyzed projects related to Amazon Fund**
- 6. Conclusions**



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Management of  
**Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES**  
Rio de Janeiro - RJ

### 1. Introduction

We were engaged for the purpose of applying limited assurance procedures intended to check the compliance of projects supported by Amazon Fund in 2015 with standards and guidelines applicable to them.

Our responsibility is to issue a limited assurance report on the compliance of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

### 2. Procedures applied

The limited assurance procedures were followed according to the Standard NBC TO 3000 - Assurance Engagement Different from Audit and Review, issued by the Federal Association of Accountants (CFC) and approved by CFC Resolution 1.160/2009, and to the ISAE 3000 - International Standard on Assurance Engagements, issued by International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), both for assurance engagements different from audit or review of historic financial information.

The limited assurance procedures comprise:

- a) Planning of the work, considering the relevance, coherence, and volume of quantitative and qualitative information;
- b) Understanding the methodology of analysis of the projects by means of interviews with the managers responsible for the information;
- c) Examining analysis reports, BNDES' management decisions and contracts, checking their compliance with Decree No. 6.527, of August 1, 2008, which addresses the creation of the Amazon Fund by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), particularly the compliance with the provisions of Article 1, and with the standards and guidelines issued by the Amazon Fund Guidance Committee (COFA);
- d) Evaluation of the purpose compliance (products and services), expected results and objectives of the projects analyzed by the technical teams of BNDES, approved by its management, engaged or to be engaged, to verify their compliance, when applicable, with the strategic guidelines included in the Sustainable Amazon Plan (PAS) and with the tactical and operational guidelines of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of the Legal Amazon Deforestation (PPCDAM);



- e) Crosschecking the quantitative and qualitative information of the analysis reports and their conclusions against management decisions and the contracts entered into between BNDES and the executors of the projects.

### 3. Scope and limitations

The purpose of our work was the application of limited assurance procedures on the compliance by BNDES with the provisions of Decree No. 6.527/2008 in regard to supportable actions, with the guidelines and criteria issued by COFA and, when applicable, with the strategic guidelines included in PAS, and with the tactical and operational guidelines of PPCDAM, not including an evaluation of the compliance by the beneficiaries of the projects with the obligations agreed with BNDES.

The procedures followed and pertinent analyses made were restricted to the documents made available by BNDES, and their authenticity was not subject to validation.

The procedures applied do not represent an exam of financial statements according to Brazilian and international audit standards.

Our report does not provide limited assurance on targets met, results and expectations, and on information involving subjective evaluation.

Additionally, procedures to identify frauds and the expert exam of documents were not performed.

### 4. Projects supported

During the performance of the limited assurance work, we analyzed the approvals and contracts of non-reimbursable financial support to projects during 2015, comprising the following executors and their current status:

#### a) Projects approved in 2014 and contracted in 2015:

Operation # 4663721 (*)	Operação Amazônia Ilativa (Opan)
Operation # 4663726 (*)	Associação dos Pequenos Agrossilvicultores do Projeto Reca



**b) Projects approved and contracted in 2015:**

Operation # 4663830 (*)	Associação SOS Amazônia
Operation # 5240921 (*)	Associação SOS Ashaninka do Rio Amonia Apiwtxa
Operation # 5297419 (*)	Ministério da Justiça
Operation # 5570755 (*)	Centro Gestor Operacional do Sist Proteção Da Amazônia
Operation # 4663722 (*)	União Brasileira de Educação e Ensino (Ubee)
Operation # 4663801 (*)	Comissão Pró Índio do Acre
Operation # 5439336 (*)	Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia
Operation # 4663726 (*)	Associação dos Pequenos Agrossilvicultores do Projeto Reca (amendment - complement)

**c) Projects approved in 2015 and to be contracted/contracted in 2016:**

Operation # 5667927 (*)	Iepe Instituto De Pesquisa e Formação Indígena
Operation # 5667931 (*)	Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental
Operation # 5667957 (*)	Operação Amazônia Ilativa (Opan)
Operation # 5452280 (*)	Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa Científica e Tecnológica
Operation # 2235487 (*)	Museu Da Amazônia (amendment - complement)

(\*) BIIDES internal numbering.

**5. Environmental aspects of the analyzed projects related to the Amazon Fund**

By the end of present work, we were provided with elements that contributed to a better understanding of the matter, both in regard to its current stage and future prospects, in order to assist the decision-making process. There is a great opportunity to promote environmental, social, and economic development and forest conservation in the areas covered by the Fund, with an actual prospect of containment of deforestation in Legal Amazon, and to enable alternatives for protection and sustainable use of the forest, based on the mechanisms and processes included in PPCDAM, PAS, and legal provisions of Decree No. 6.527/2008 and Law No. 12.187/2009.

The analysis of the proposed projects and of the procedures and criteria used in the release of funds from the Amazon Fund has made apparent the axes that guide the scope of these projects and the release of the funds: Land use; control and monitoring; promotion of sustainable production activities; technological and scientific development.

**6. Conclusions**

- a) We crosschecked the clauses of the contracts for financial support to the projects listed in item 4, sub-item "a" (projects approved in 2014 and engaged in 2015) against the wording of the BNDES' management decisions approving the financial support.





We found that the purpose established in BNDES' management decisions, that approved the financial support to the projects was maintained in the contracts. We also found that the contracts did not include any amendments that could affect the compliance of the projects with Decree No. 6.527/2008, and with the criteria and guidelines of COFA and, when applicable, of PAS, and PPCDAM.

The analysis reports and management decisions referring to these projects were the object of our assurance analysis, for the year 2014. The audit report issued on April 28, 2015 concluded on the compliance of the projects with Decree No. 6.527/2008, and with the criteria and guidelines of COFA and, when applicable, of PAS, and PPCDAM.

- b) We have crosschecked the information included in the analysis reports of the projects listed in item 4, sub-items "b" and "c" (projects approved and contracted in 2015 and projects approved in 2015 to be contracted/contracted in 2016) against the requirements of Decree nº 6.527/2008, the criteria and guidelines established by COFA and, when applicable, with the strategic orientations of PAS and with the tactic-operational guidelines of PPCDAM.

We did not find any non-conformances.

- c) We crosschecked the wording of BNDES' management decisions which approved the financial support to the projects listed in item 4, sub-items "b" and "c" (projects approved and contracted in 2015, and projects approved in 2015 and to be contracted/contracted in 2016) against the information included in the analysis reports.

We found that the purpose of the projects, object of the analysis reports issued by BNDES' technical teams, was maintained upon the approval of BNDES' management. We also found that the management decisions did not include any amendments that could affect the compliance of the projects with Decree No. 6.527/2008, and with the criteria and guidelines of COFA and, when applicable, of PAS, and PPCDAM.

- d) We crosschecked the clauses of the contracts for financial support to the projects listed in item 4, sub-item "b" (projects approved and contracted in 2015) against the wording of BNDES' management decisions.





We found that the purpose established in BNDES' management decisions, that approved the financial support to the projects was maintained in the contracts. We also found that the contracts did not include any amendments that could affect the compliance of the projects with Decree No. 6.527/2008, and with the criteria and guidelines of COFA and, when applicable, of PAS, and PPCDAM.

Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 2016.



BDO RCS Auditores Independentes SS  
CRC 2 SP 013846/O-1-S-RJ

Julian Clemente  
Accountant CRC 1 SP 197232/O-6-S-RJ

Cristiano Mendes de Oliveira  
Accountant CRC 1 RJ 078157/O-2

# ANNEX 6

## Guidelines and criteria to apply resources and focus efforts for 2015-2016 period

The guidelines and criteria for investing resources from the Amazon Fund encompass the standards established by COFA concerning the guidelines, minimum requirements for projects, as well as modalities, restrictions, equality criteria and limits when applying resources.

### GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA TO APPLY AMAZON FUND'S RESOURCES CONSOLIDATION: 6.25.2015

Amazon biome projects		Projects in other biomes in Brazil		Projects in other tropical countries	
A	Guidance Criteria	G 1 – G 4	Guidance Criteria	H 1 – H 3	Guidance Criteria
B	Minimum Requirements for Projects	G 5 – G 14	Minimum Requirements for Projects	H 4 – H 12	Minimum Requirements for Projects
C	Resource Application Modalities	G 15 – G 16	Resource Application Modalities	H 13 – H 14	Resource Application Modalities
D	Resource Use Restrictions	G 17 – G 19	Resource Use Restrictions	H 15 – H 17	Resource Use Restrictions
E	Equality Criteria in Resource Application	G 20	Equality Criteria in Resource Application	H 18	Equality Criteria in Resource Application
F	Resource Application Limitations				

Focus to support the Amazon Fund in 2015 and 2016	
I 1 – I 2	General Guidance
I 3 – I 5	Amazon Biome – Monitoring and Control
I 6 – I 8	Amazon Biome – Fostering Sustainable Production Activities
I 9 – I 11	Amazon Biome – Land-title regularization and land-use planning
I 12 – I 15	Amazon Biome – Scientific and technological development
I 16 – I 18	Operational Modalities
I 19 – I 20	Amazon Fund support in other biomes in Brazil
I 21	Amazon Fund support in other tropical countries



## GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA TO APPLY THE AMAZON FUND'S RESOURCES IN THE AMAZON BIOME

Application	Application limit of the total resources available in the year	Tables
Amazon Biome Projects	no limits	A - F

### A. Guidance Criteria

Code	Criteria
A1	Geography
A2	Topic
A3	Diversity of Agents involved and Shared Governance
A4	Target Audience
A5	Importance
A6	BNDES' Application Lines

### B. Minimum Requirements for Projects

Code	Conditions
B1	Result Indicators
B2	Applicants/ Executors
B3	Social Participation
B4	Consistency with the Amazon Fund topics
B5	Consistency with the federal plan and the state plans to prevent and combat deforestation
B6	Consistency with PAS
B7	Contribution to REDD
B8	Additional Resources
B9	Counter-application
B10	Territorial Base
B11	Advertising and Transparency
B12	Project Sustainability
B13	Decentralization of Resources
B14	Benefits of collective use
B15	Not replacing other sources of financing

### C. Resource Application Modalities

Code	Modalities
C1	Direct Application – Investment
C2	Direct Application – Financing
C3	Payment for environmental services
C4	Long-Term Continued Services
C5	Indirect Application

### D. Resource Use Restrictions

Code	Restrictions
D1	Daily payment
D2	Payment to Individuals
D3	Taxes

### E. Equality Criteria in Resource Application

Code	Criteria
E1	Equality in resource application per state
E2	Equality per type of proponent

### F. Resource Application Restrictions

Code	Restrictions
F1	Projects with economic purposes
F2	Projects with economic purposes to support socially-disadvantaged groups
F3	Projects with economic purposes of collective use Local Production Arrangements (APL)
F4	Projects with economic purposes of scientific and technological research developed in cooperation with Technology Institutions (IT) and entities with economic purposes



## GUIDANCE CRITERIA

**A1 - Geography**

- Projects carried out in the priority municipalities to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation (these municipalities are defined in accordance with Article 2 of Law N°. 6,321/2007);
- Projects carried out in municipalities within the scope of PAC's large-scale works; and
- Projects carried out in municipalities/regions with more substantial forest coverage.

**A2 - Topic****Efforts to enhance the standing forest (conservation and sustainable use)**

- Promote and increase the scale of production of timber and non-timber forest products from sustainable forest management, including management plans, research, innovation, and scientific and technology dissemination, market development, training and qualification;
- Implement payment systems for environmental services associated with the maintenance of and/or increase in forest coverage and/or forest and agroforestry systems;
- Develop and implement recovery models for APPs and Legal Reserve, with emphasis on economic use; -The economic use of APPs will only be supported in accordance with the legislation in effect.
- Consolidate protected areas, especially the Conservation Units for Sustainable Use and Indigenous Land;

**Efforts to promote land-title regularization and land-use planning**

- Define a destination for Public Forests that have not been assigned a destination, with priority on community forests;
- Reprimand for illegal appropriation of land, land-title regularization and land-use planning, preferably in areas with a higher concentration of wealth and/or conflicts; land-title regularization includes regularization processes and society's follow up on said processes;

**Efforts to structure and integrate the control systems, environmental monitoring and surveillance in the Amazon**

- Support to structure state agencies responsible for environmental management;
- Support to implement municipal systems to monitor and supervise the environment;
- Structure and integrate control systems for forest management, environmental licensing of rural properties and tracking, as well as custody chains for agricultural and forestry products;
- Expand and intensify systems that monitor deforestation and forest degradation.

**A3 - Diversity of Agents Involved and Shared Governance**

Projects involving contact between diverse agents from the public and private sector, third sector or local communities with a shared governance structure.

**A4 - Target Audience**

Projects involving direct benefits for traditional communities, settlements and family farmers.

**A5 - Relevance**

Projects with the highest potential for multiplication;

Projects with the highest potential impact (e.g. R\$ / sustainably managed or protected hectare of forest).

**A6 - BNDES Application Lines**

Prioritize projects including the lines (a) sustainable production activities and (d) scientific and technological development. BNDES should endeavor efforts to apply resources in priority areas, including instruments to increase demand.

## MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS

**B1 - Result Indicators**

Project must include measurable indicators for results that are directly related to the Amazon Fund's goals.

**B2 - Applicants / Executors**

Projects must include agreement of all partners and co-executors.

**B3 - Social Participation**

Projects involving traditional communities and indigenous people must necessarily present documents certifying the previous consent of these communities or their representative institutions. The communities involved should be explained in the project. Projects related to the responsibility of public agencies, or the establishment of public policies do not need the consent of beneficiaries.

**B4 - Consistency with the Amazon Fund topics**

Projects must be compatible with at least one topic, as stated in Law N°. 6,527/2008.

**B5 - Consistency with the Federal Plan and State Plans to Prevent and Combat Deforestation**

Projects must present clear evidence that they are in coherence with efforts established in the PPCDAM and in State Plans to Prevent and Combat Deforestation. In the absence of the State Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation, the criteria are not applied.

**B6 - Consistency with PAS**

Projects must present clear evidence that they are in coherence with PAS guidelines.

**B7- Contribution to REDD**

Projects must directly or indirectly contribute towards REDD.

**B8 - Additional Resources**

Projects must represent additionality to public budgets allocated to the Amazon Fund's application areas. The following aspects will be considered when applying this criterion:

- Average budget executed in the 2 years prior to public budget invested in the proposed effort;
- Degree of resource control in the public budget to implement the effort;
- Forecasts from current government multi-annual plans (PPA).

**B9 - Counter-application**

Projects must present counter-application and/or non-financial contributions, showing additionalities to resources taken from the Amazon Fund and produce a multiplying effect for fund investments. Counter-applications can be in the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by providing infrastructure, personnel and other indirect forms.

**B10 - Territorial Base**

Projects must clarify their territorial base (state and, where applicable, municipality).

**B11 - Advertising and Transparency**

Projects must present an advertising mechanism for its implementation through the Internet. BNDES will provide a standardized tool for integrating and disseminating updated information regarding the implementation of all projects.

**B12 - Project Sustainability**

Submit support strategies for the project's results after its implementation.

**B13 - Decentralization of Resources**

In the Fund's efforts, there must be an effort to balance support in all its topic areas, in accordance with the priorities that are established.

**B14 - Benefits of Collective Use**

The results of projects with economic purposes must be of collective or for public use and related to:

- Production infrastructure for collective use;
- Studies and surveys and results are to be made available to the community;
- Training and qualification open to the community;
- Technological development with results; open to the community, whenever feasible;
- Replicable innovations and practical application;
- Other collective benefits identified in the assessment process.

**B15 - Not replacing other sources of financing**

The Amazon Fund resources cannot replace other available sources of financing.

**RESOURCE APPLICATION MODALITIES****C1 - Direct Application – Investment**

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes investments in buildings, equipment, training and qualification to establish initiatives. Projects may use more than one modality.

**C2 - Direct Application – Financing**

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes travel expenses/field missions, individual or company consulting, field materials, communication, among others. Projects may use more than one modality.



**C3 - Payment for environmental services**

Payments made to providers of environmental services. Projects may use more than one modality.

**C4 - Long-Term Continued Services**

Services that should be carried out in the long term to obtain long-term results, such as monitoring deforestation or forest degradation, forest inventory, among others. Continued service projects may be up to 10 years and must have a continuous tracking mechanism for implementing and publicly disclosing the results. Projects may use more than one modality.

**C5 - Indirect Application**

Indirect applications by aggregating small projects, including funds and other organizations that implement projects.

**RESOURCE USE RESTRICTIONS****D1 - Out-of-pocket expense payments**

No out-of-pocket expense payments will be made to public agents, such as civil servants, public employees or any person in a public post. This restriction does not apply in the case of financing for research activities.

**D2 - Payment to Individuals**

No payment of wages or any kind of remuneration will be made to full-time civil servants at any of the three levels of government (this restriction does not apply to scholarships or research specifically related to the project).

**D3 - Taxes**

Resources cannot be applied to pay taxes that are not inherent or an integral part of financing or investments made by the project (restriction does not apply to taxes related to project activities, such as ICMS (valued-added tax on sales and services) included in the price of products; INSS (National Institute of Social Security) on the payment for the services of individuals etc.).

**EQUALITY CRITERIA IN RESOURCE APPLICATION****E1 - Equality in resource application per state**

Avoid concentration of project resources in one state only.

**E2 - Equality per type of applicant**

Avoid concentration of resources among applicants: government agencies, research institutions and civil society organizations. Within the context of the Amazon Fund, civil society includes non-governmental organizations, unions/guilds (representations for categories), firms and other institutions governed by private law.

**RESOURCE APPLICATION LIMITATIONS****F1 - Projects with economic purposes**

The Amazon Fund maximum participation:

90% for projects that involve small and micro businesses, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenues less than or equal to R\$ 10.5 million;

70% for projects that involve medium-sized businesses, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenue above R\$ 10.5 million and less than or equal to R\$ 60 million;

50% for projects that involve large companies, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenue above R\$ 60 million.

Note: in the event of early activities on the calendar year, above limits will be proportional to the number of months in which the company has been operating, not considering fractions of months. In the case of companies under implementation, the annual sales projection will be considered, taking into account the total installed capacity. When the company is controlled by another company, or belongs to a business group, the size classification will consider the consolidated gross operating revenue.

**F2 - Projects with economic purposes to support socially disadvantaged groups**

Maximum share of the Amazon Fund, in duly justified cases: 100%. Economic results brought about by projects to support socially-disadvantaged groups should be distributed to the members, regardless of who the applicant is.

**F3 - Projects with economic purposes for Local Production Arrangements (APL) for collective use**

Maximum share of the Amazon Fund: 90%.

**F4 - Projects with economic purposes for scientific and technological research developed in cooperation with Technology Institutions (IT) and companies with economic purposes**

Maximum share of the Amazon Fund:

90% for projects involving small and micro businesses, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenues less than or equal to R\$ 10.5 million;

80% for projects involving medium-sized businesses, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenue greater than R\$ 10.5 million and less than or equal to R\$ 60 million;

70% for projects involving large companies, producer cooperatives or associations with annual gross operating revenue above R\$ 60 million - see note in item F1

- Beneficiaries of the financial resources from the Amazon Fund will be Technological Institutions (IT) and/or Support Institutions (IA).
- Technological Institution (IT): companies governed by internal public law or an entity directly or indirectly controlled by it or a nonprofit company governed by, private law, whose institutional mission, among others, is to carry out basic or applied research activities of a scientific or technological character, as well as technological development.
- Supporting Institutions (IA): nonprofit institutions created to support research, teaching, and extension and institutional, scientific and technological development of interest to higher education institutions and scientific and technological research institutions and those institutions created under the terms of law N°. 8,958, of December 20, 1994, which have the same purpose;
- Companies and/or other entities with economic purposes with strategic interest in research will not be direct beneficiaries of resources. They intermediate financing operations and will provide financial contribution to supplement the Amazon Fund's resources.
- Support is offered to investments made to benefit the Technological Institutions (IT), with a special purpose to meet project goals;
- Participation in the intellectual property and economic results from project creations will adhere to provisions in the Innovation Law (Law N°. 10,973, of December 2, 2004). Thus, the parties, in an agreement, will establish the ownership of intellectual property and profit sharing. Provided they are established in the agreement, these will be proportionately secured at a rate equivalent to the aggregate value of existing knowledge at the beginning of the partnership and of human, financial and material resources allocated by the Contracting Parties in the project.
- During analysis, BNDES will check related aspects of intellectual property rights resulting from the research, development and innovation project so as to avoid, when appropriate, practices that restrict use and assignment of these rights. In addition to the matters referred to, BNDES, in the analysis stage, will also verify the criteria for divvying up the project's financial results.

## **G. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA TO APPLY THE AMAZON FUND'S RESOURCES IN PROJECTS TO DEVELOP SYSTEMS TO MONITOR AND CONTROL DEFORESTATION IN OTHER BRAZILIAN BIOMES**

Application	Application limit of the total resources	Tables
Projects in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries	20%	G and H

### **GUIDANCE CRITERIA**

**G1 - Diversity of Agents Involved and Shared Governance**

Projects involving contact between diverse agents, public, private and third sector or local communities with a shared governance structure.

**G2 - Relevance**

Projects that develop and implement long-term monitoring methodology for REDD.

**G3 - Priority**

Within the scope of support for other Brazilian biomes, priority will be given to permanent monitoring system projects per biome, which contribute to nationwide system for monitoring and controlling deforestation, burn-offs and forest fires, in accordance with the prevention and control plans.

**G4 - Scope**

Rural environmental Registration projects (CAR) are considered part of the environmental control systems.

## MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS

### G5 - Result Indicators

Projects must include measurable result indicators that are directly related to implementing systems so as to monitor deforestation or forest degradation.

### G6 - Applicants / Executors

Projects must include agreement between all partners and co-executors.

### G7 - Social Participation

Projects must have a monitoring phase, necessarily featuring governmental entities and civil society. Projects involving the development of monitoring systems should have a monitoring phase that necessarily includes the participation of governmental entities and civil society. Communities involved should be explained in the project. Projects related to the tasks to be carried out by public agencies, or to the formation of public policies do not necessarily require the beneficiaries' consent.

### G8 - Contribution to REDD

Projects must contribute directly or indirectly towards REDD.

### G9 - Additionality of Resources

Projects must represent public budgets additionalities to public budgets earmarked for Amazon Fund application. While applying this criterion, the following aspects may be considered: average budget used in the 2 previous years in the public budget invested in the proposed effort; degree of control on the public budget to implement the effort; and the forecasts from the current government multiannual plans (PPA).

### G10 - Counter-application

Projects must present counter-applications and/or non-financial contributions, demonstrating the additionalities to resources taken from the Amazon Fund and producing a multiplying effect for the Fund's investments. Contributions can be in the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by providing infrastructure, personnel and other indirect forms.

### G11 - Territorial Base

Projects must necessarily address the monitoring of forests of at least one entire biome.

### G12 - Advertising and Transparency

Monitoring systems supported by the Amazon Fund will be based on platforms that enable broad dissemination, transparency and access to data produced, via the internet. BNDES will provide a standardized tool for integrating and disseminating updated information regarding the implementation of all projects.

### G13 - Project Sustainability

Demonstration of the capacity to economically sustain the project after it is implemented.

### G14 - Decentralization of Resources

In the Fund's efforts, there must be an effort to balance support in all its topic areas, in accordance with the priorities that are established.

## RESOURCE APPLICATION MODALITY

### G15 - Direct Application – Investment

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes investments in buildings, equipment, training and qualification to establish initiatives. Projects may use more than one modality.

### G16 - Direct Application – Financing

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes travel expenses/field missions, individual or company consulting, field materials, communication, among others. Projects may use more than one modality.

## RESOURCE USE RESTRICTIONS

### G17 - Out-of-pocket expense payments

No out-of-pocket expense payments will be made to public agents, such as civil servants, public employees or any person in a public post. This restriction does not apply in the case of financing for research activities.

### G18 - Payment to individuals

No payment of wages or any kind of remuneration will be made to full-time civil servants at any of the three levels of government (this restriction does not apply to scholarships or research specifically related to the project).

**G19 - Taxes**

Resources cannot be applied to pay taxes that are not inherent or an integral part of financing or investments made by the project (restriction does not apply to taxes related to project activities, such as ICMS (valued-added tax on sales and services) included in the price of products; INSS (National Institute of Social Security) on the payment for the services of individuals etc.).

**EQUALITY CRITERIA IN RESOURCE APPLICATION****G20 - Equality in resource application per state**

Avoid concentration of project resources in one state only.

**H. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA TO APPLY THE AMAZON FUND'S RESOURCES IN PROJECTS TO DEVELOP SYSTEMS TO MONITOR DEFORESTATION IN OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES**

Application	Application limit of the total resources	Tables
Projects in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries	20%	G and H

**GUIDANCE CRITERIA****H1 - Diversity of Agents Involved and Shared Governance**

Projects involving contact between diverse agents, public, private and third sector or local communities with a shared governance structure.

**H2 - Relevance**

Countries with large-scale forest coverage.

**H3 - Scope**

In other tropical countries, the Amazon Fund support will be limited to projects that contribute to creating or improving systems to monitor forest coverage.

Forest coverage monitoring systems is understood as applying techniques that involve processing (e.g., Georeferencing, enhancements and rating) images of the Earth's surface (aerial or satellite) to map out vegetation by using information produced (e.g., preparation of maps, spatial and statistics analysis) to improve forest management.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS****H4 - Result Indicators**

Projects must include measurable result indicators that are directly related to implementing systems so as to monitor deforestation or forest degradation.

**H5 - Applicants / Executors**

Projects must be presented by the central government of the beneficiary country, multilateral institutions or by Brazilian governmental institutions, and, in the two latter cases, must have the formal consent of the central government of the country that will benefit from the efforts in the project.

**H6 - Social Participation**

Projects must have a monitoring phase, necessarily featuring governmental entities and civil society. Projects related to the tasks to be carried out by public agencies, or the formation of public policies do not necessarily require the beneficiaries' consent.

**H7 - Contribution to REDD**

Projects must contribute directly or indirectly towards REDD.

**H8 - Counter-application**

Projects must present counter-applications and/or non-financial contributions, demonstrating the additionalities to resources taken from the Amazon Fund and producing a multiplying effect for the Fund's investments. The following aspects may be considered: average budget executed in the 2 previous years in the public budget invested in the proposed effort; degree of control of the public budget to implement the effort; and the forecast for current government multiannual plans. The contributions can be in the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by the provision of infrastructure, personnel and other indirect forms.

**H9 - Advertising and Transparency**

Monitoring systems supported by the Amazon Fund will be based on platforms that enable broad dissemination, transparency and access to data produced, via the internet.

**H10 - Project Sustainability**

Demonstration of the capacity to economically sustain the project after it is implemented. The BNDES will provide a standardized tool for integrating and disseminating updated information to implement all projects.

**H11 - Decentralization of Resources**

In the Fund's efforts, there must be an effort to balance support in all its topic areas, in accordance with the priorities that are established.

**H12 - Previous phase**

As a stage to consider international projects, BNDES, prior to project eligibility, will request a formal assessment from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) on the priority and the impacts of the project with regard to Brazil's foreign relations.

**RESOURCE APPLICATIONS MODALITIES****H13 - Direct Application – Investment**

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes investments in buildings, equipment, training and qualification to establish initiatives. Projects may use more than one modality.

**H14- Direct Application – Financing**

Applications made directly by project executors, even through third-party contracts.

This includes travel expenses/field missions, individual or company consulting, field materials, communication, among others. Projects may use more than one modality.

**RESOURCE USE RESTRICTIONS****H15 - Out-of-pocket expense Payment**

No out-of-pocket expense payments will be made to public agents, such as civil servants, public employees or any person in a public post. This restriction does not apply in the case of financing for research activities.

**H16 - Payment to Individuals**

No payment of wages or any kind of remuneration will be made to full-time civil servants at any of the three levels of government (this restriction does not apply to scholarships or research specifically related to the project).

**H17 - Taxes**

Resources cannot be applied to pay taxes that are not inherent or an integral part of financing or investments made by the project.

**EQUALITY CRITERIA IN RESOURCE APPLICATION****H18 - Equality in resource application per state**

Avoid project concentration in the same country.

**I – AMAZON FUND'S FOCUS FOR SUPPORT IN 2015 AND 2016****GENERAL GUIDELINES****I 1 - Focuses for 2015 and 2016**

The following items define the Amazon Fund's focus for 2015 and 2016 and establish guidelines and additional criteria.

**I 2 - Requirements when supporting states**

Support for new projects presented by state governments will require implementing the CAR in the territory, using either their own resources, those from the Amazon Fund, or from other sources.

Contracts between the Amazon Fund and the states within the Legal Amazon must include a contractual obligation for state to revise their plans to prevent and combat deforestation (PPCD) if they are outdated, and another obligation to produce and publicize an annual monitoring report on their PPCDs.



## AMAZON BIOME - MONITORING AND CONTROL

### I 3 - Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and environmental regularization of rural properties

Fostering environmental regularization through: (i) support for small properties or temporarily-owned rural family properties (up to 4 government-established modules) to enroll on the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); (ii) support to integrate state-run CAR systems into the Rural Environmental Register System (SICAR) and to adapt not only complementary modules for Analysis and Monitoring, but also management for state-run Environmental Regularization Programmes (PRAs) and Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs); (iii) support to develop and implement the PRAs; (iv) support for activities to validate enrollment on the CAR; (v) support to develop projects to recover degraded and altered areas (PRADA) on small properties or temporarily-owned rural family properties; (vi) support for activities to validate PRADAs; and (vii) support to structure and operationalize monitoring for environmental compliance of rural properties.

Support to implement the CAR and environmental regularization for rural properties will be carried out primarily through operations with the states, which may establish partnerships / contracts to carry out the necessary actions, while respecting applicable legislation. However, other CAR projects in areas that were not included in state-run projects may receive support from other partners.

### I 4 - Forest fires

Support for efforts to prevent and combat forest degradation caused by fires in native vegetation, which were presented by government environmental agencies operating in the Legal Amazon and by NGOs in partnership with government agencies, primarily on settlements, in conservation units and on indigenous land.

### I 5 - Monitoring

Support to monitor deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires in the Amazon Biome.

## AMAZON BIOME - FOSTERING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

### I 6 - Economic activities that make sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity

Structuring, strengthening and consolidating sociobiodiversity production sectors and sustainable family farming, including adding value to the extraction economy, timber and non-timber forestry, aquaculture and fishing arrangements, agro-ecological and agro-forestry systems, as well as community-based tourism, including technical assistance for sustainable production activities.

### I 7 - Green Settlements Programme

Implementing the "Green Settlements Programme" (Programme for Prevention, Combat and Alternatives to Illegal Deforestation in Amazon Settlements).

### I 8 - Recovering degraded and altered areas

Support to recover degraded and altered areas on small properties or temporarily-owned rural family properties (up to 4 government-established modules), prioritizing the implementation of PRADAs.

## AMAZON BIOME - LAND-TITLE AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

### I 9 - Land-title regularization

Support to implement land-title regularization for public land, prioritizing critical areas with intense deforestation; priority is also given to digitalizing land titles as well as building or consolidating state land-title mapping, as well as computerizing property registration and records at state land agencies. No support will be made available to pay for expropriation.

### I 10 - Indigenous land

Support to prepare and implement territorial and environmental management plans for indigenous land, in compliance with the National Policy on Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI).

### I 11 - Protected areas

Support to create and consolidate protected areas.

## AMAZON BIOME - FOCUS ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

### I 12 - New products from sociobiodiversity sectors

Support for scientific and technological research focused on biodiversity product sectors, including developing new products using the Amazon's biodiversity-pharmaceuticals, plant health care, medicine, cosmetics and other products of interest to the chemical and food industries.

### I 13 - Sustainable production activities

Support for scientific and technological research aimed at timber and non-timber forest management, recovering degraded areas, integrating farming and cattle-raising-forestry (ILPF), as well as sustainable fishing and aquaculture, water resources and soil conservation.

### I 14 - Systems to monitor and control deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires

Support to develop, implement and improve systems to monitor land use and coverage, as well as to control deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires aimed at quantifying deforestation, so as to help public policies prevent and combat deforestation.

**I 15 - Research infrastructure**

Support from the Amazon Fund for scientific and technological development will include support for the necessary research infrastructure.

**AMAZON BIOME - OPERATIONAL MODALITIES****I 16 - Guidance**

The focus defined in items I 3 to I 15 will receive support exclusively by directly presenting structuring projects or projects selected through calls-for-submission run directly by the Amazon Fund (the BNDES) or through partner institutions.

**I 17 - Structuring Projects**

A structuring project cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- a. It contributes to implementing a public policy.
- b. It is responsive to the problem-situation.
- c. It has sufficient scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its efforts in the territory).

Structuring projects can be proposed by (a) federal government agencies; (b) state or government agencies or (c) private nonprofit organizations.

For scientific and technological development projects, structuring projects can be proposed by scientific and technological institutions, and/or their supporting foundations and/or civil society organizations, whose purpose is duly defined in its articles of incorporation or bylaws, or, proposed by the federal or state government agencies.

The criterion "have sufficient scale in the territory" will be deemed met when, for example, the project's efforts cover an entire set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surrounding areas of PAC works etc. Defining territorial scale must be done in accordance with the project's characteristics and its respective public policies.

**I 18 - Call-to-submission**

In addition to the calls-for-submissions run directly by the Amazon Fund (the BNDES), support for partner institutions will be admissible to promote calls-for-submissions for projects. Partner institutions must prove experience, knowledge and operational capacity to offer quality and scale in calls-for-submission. Partner institutions are understood as third-sector entities and those from federal and state governments.

The Amazon Fund, at any time, will receive requests presented by partner institutions for financial collaboration, which seek support to run calls-for-submissions for projects, with a focus on priority efforts in 2015 and 2016, as established in items I 3 to I 15.

The calls-for-submission run directly by the Amazon Fund or those receiving indirect support through partner institutions, will be advertised on the Amazon Fund's website or that of partner institutions, as may be the case.

**AMAZON FUND SUPPORT IN OTHER BRAZILIAN BIOMES****I 19 - Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and environmental regularization of rural properties**

Fostering environmental regularization through: (i) support for small properties or temporarily-owned rural family properties (up to 4 government-established modules) to enroll on the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); support to integrate state CAR systems into the Rural Environmental Registration System (SICAR) and to adaptat complementary modules for Analysis and Monitoring; and (iii) support for activities to validate enrollments on the CAR.

Beneficiaries of projects supporting the CAR in other biomes will necessarily make financial contributions. Projects whose scope covers states where savanna (cerrado), xeric shrubland (caatinga) and wetland biomes represent cumulatively more than 40% of its territory, must receive financial contributions of at least 10% of the total amount of the project. In other cases outside the Amazon biome, financial contributions must represent at least 20% of the total amount of the project.

Support to implement the CAR will be carried out primarily through operations with the states, which may establish partnerships / contracts to carry out the necessary actions, and respecting applicable legislation.

**I 20 - Systems to monitor deforestation in other Brazilian biomes**

Support for projects that help create or improve monitoring systems for forest coverage in other Brazilian biomes, in accordance with current guidelines and criteria (see items G1 to H20).

**AMAZON FUND SUPPORT IN OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES****I 21 - Systems to monitor deforestation in other tropical countries**

Support for projects that help create or improve monitoring systems for forest coverage in other tropical countries, in accordance with current guidelines and criteria (see items H1 to H18).

Note: Failure to revise the focus by 12.31.2016 will mean that said focus will remain in effect until the subsequent meeting held by the Amazon Fund's Guidance Committee.

# ANNEX 7

## Cancellations and supplementations

CANCELED PROJECTS			
Name of the project	Project management	Value of the support (R\$)	Year of cancellation
S.O.S. Cumaru do Norte (S.O.S. Cumaru do Norte)	Municipality of Cumaru do Norte, state of Pará	755,299.70	2012
Porto de Moz Sustentável (Sustainable Porto de Moz)	Municipality of Porto de Moz, state of Pará	337,206.46	2014
Anapu Rumo ao Selo Verde (Anapu – Towards the Green Seal)	Municipality of Anapu, state of Pará	431,940.00	2014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,524,446.16</b>	

PROJECTS WHOSE VALUES WERE REDUCED				
Name of the project	Project management	Value of the support (R\$)	Original value of the support (R\$)	Value of the reduction (R\$)
Bolsa Floresta (Forest Assistance Programme)	Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS)	19,166,347.89	19,169,087.00	2,739.11
Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia (ARPA) – Fase 2 (Protected Areas in the Amazon – Phase 2)	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	19,949,058.91	20,000,000.00	50,941.09
Sementes do Portal (Portal Seeds)	Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	5,397,778.87	5,423,450.00	25,671.13
Preservar Porto dos Gaúchos (Preserving Porto dos Gaúchos)	Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, state of Mato Grosso	120,655.00	133,890.00	13,235.00
Recupera Marcelândia (Recovering Marcelândia)	Municipality of Marcelândia, state of Mato Grosso	554,215.22	669,126.00	114,910.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>45,188,055.89</b>	<b>45,395,553.00</b>	<b>207,497.11</b>

PROJECTS WITH SUPPLEMENTATION					
Name of the project	Project management	Value of the support (R\$)	Original value of the support (R\$)	Value of the supplementation (R\$)	Year of approval of the supplementation
Conhecer para Conservar (Knowing to Preserve)	The Amazon Museum (MUSA)	9,984,629.00	8,454,421.00	1,530,208.00	2015
Concretizar (Materialize)	Association of Small Agro-farmers in the RECA Project	6,422,748.00	4,751,520.00	1,671,228.00	2015
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,407,377.00</b>	<b>13,205,941.00</b>	<b>3,201,436.00</b>	



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