

REPORT

17th Annual Meeting of the Environment Program



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**Belém, Pará – Brazil
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 17th Annual Meeting of USAID/Brazil's Environment Program took place in Belém, Pará, during October 27-30, 2009. The reunion convened 106 people (37 women and 69 men), representing 57 institutions (including invited institutions and Program partners), 12 Brazilian states and one international (Washington, DC), 10 governmental authorities and 12 representatives of USAID (3 from the USA).

The central theme of the 2009 meeting was "Valuing the Forest during Times of Change." The event included six panels, with the participation of a moderator and 4-6 guest speakers in each panel, with questions and answers at the conclusion of the presentations. The panels involved the following topics: (1) REDD: Trends and Opportunities; (2) Relations between Communities, Companies and Natural Resources in the Brazilian Amazon; (3) People of the Forest, Conservation and Autonomy: challenges, trends and opportunities; (4) Women of the Forest: agenda, concerns and perspectives; (5) Responsible Sourcing and Purchasing; and (6) Conservation and Restoration of Degraded Areas. Other meeting sessions included: (a) USAID/Brazil strategy for 2009-2014; (b) General vision of the USAID/Brazil's Environment Program; and (c) Results of the courses on Fundraising and Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the opening session the Coordinator of the Environment Program, Eric Stoner, presented the strategy recently developed by USAID/Brazil, which includes three components: (1) Capacity of institutions and individuals on economic frontiers to manage landscapes strengthened; (2) Public lands under environmentally sound management expanded; and (3) Private lands under sustainable management expanded. Cross cutting themes include leveraging of resources through partnerships with public and private sectors, and questions involving gender and women in development.

Continuing with the efforts to strengthen the Environment Program, USAID/Brazil referred to two consultancies that have already begun: (1) an evaluation of the Program performance by verifying the monitoring systems, data collection and reporting procedures; and (2) an evaluation and monitoring of the programs involving indigenous issues.

In relation to the thematic panels, one experience was particularly noteworthy involving the "Green Municipality" of Paragominas, Pará state, presented by the Mayor Adnan Demachki during the 5th Panel on Responsible Sourcing and Purchasing. Paragominas – site of the field trip carried out by 25 participants on the third day of the meeting (October 30) – has been successful in reducing deforestation through strong public and private support for adopting responsible production practices and efforts to eliminate illegal logging. During the visit the participants had an opportunity to see initiatives integrating farming and ranching, a reforested area, a factory of wood flooring, and the town's Environmental Park. In 2010 USAID/Brazil will support the implementation of an effective system for registering rural properties in Paragominas, in partnership with TNC.

The relevance of an efficient system of monitoring and evaluation was emphasized. In this context, a Data Quality Evaluation was carried out, and a course on Monitoring and Evaluation was offered by USAID/Brazil to its partners. The results of the courses offered (M&E and Fundraising) were presented and discussed. The two courses were offered in Belém, Rio Branco, Porto Velho and Brasília, involving 171 participants representing 73 NGOs e 24 public institutions. During the discussions, course participants presented their observations about how they applied the knowledge acquired in their work, and some reported having used the course material to train others.

During the meeting, USAID distributed Official Certificates of Recognition and Appreciation to eight representatives of partner institutions and community leaders who have stood out in their valuable efforts in relation to the Program during 2009, and also for their contribution to sustainable development in the Amazon region: (1) Paulo Amaral, Researcher of IMAZON; (2) Manuel Amaral, Technical Coordinator of IEB/Pará; (3) Vasco Van Roosmalen, Director of ACT/Brazil; (4) Major Alessandro Mariano Rodrigues, of the Fire Brigade of Mato Grosso; (5) Enrico Bernardi, Project Manager of World Vision; (6) Vanderlei de Ferreira de Souza, representative of the CNS in Lábrea, Amazonas; (7) Luzia Santos da Silva, representative of the Rural Labor Union of Boca do Acre, Amazonas; and (8) Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon – COIAB – an institution that received this recognition through its Executive Manager Kleber Karipuna.

The 17th Annual Meeting of USAID/Brazil's Environment Program was evaluated positively by most of the participants, with the observation that 60% of the 39 people who responded to the evaluation form considered that there was insufficient time for questions, answers and debates. Many suggested diminishing the number of panels and/or the number of speakers in future meetings. The majority reported that the meeting was highly relevant to their professional development, contributing toward amplifying their knowledge. The event promoted the exchange of good management practices, lessons learned, and discussions about the topics covered in the six panels, which covered a wide range of current issues relevant to sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon.

Observation: The content of the presentations made during the various panels and other meeting sessions, as well as photos from the meeting, are available on the site www.usaid.gov/brazil.

1. OPENING SESSION

Eric Stoner (USAID): Eric commented on recent relevant facts in the environmental sector in Brazil, such as: (i) the government's commitment to reduce deforestation in the Amazon by 80% by 2020, compared to 1996-2005 base line; and (ii) a trend by large slaughterhouses to assume the commitment of acquiring legally sourced cattle. He also referred to new developments in the program, including:

- The hiring of a new team member by December of 2009;
- Prospects of agreeing on a debt for nature swap of US\$ 20 million, which would be used to create a new fund for restoring the Atlantic Forest (to be administered by FUNBIO), pending approval by the Brazilian government by November 30, 2009; and
- Potential for expanding the program to include other biomes, such as the Cerrado.

Elke Constanti (USAID): She provided an overview of the program, including a presentation of the new strategy, which will encompass three components:

- IR 1: Capacity building of institutions and individuals on landscape management in economic frontiers strengthened;
- IR 2: Public lands under sustainable management expanded;
- IR 3: Private lands under sustainable management expanded.

Beginning in 2010, USAID/Brazil will continue its efforts of improving management, coordination, data collection and results reporting processes, in an attempt to respond to the recommendations from the Performance Auditing at the beginning of FY 2009:

- There will be a follow up of the Performance Auditing;
- USAID will continue to improve the indicators system and the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the Environment Program;
- The partners should provide the geo-referenced locales where its projects are carried out for inclusion in the interactive map to be developed with support from the US Forest Service (maps of partner actions and thematic maps).

2. SESSION 1: REDD: Trends and Opportunities

Moderator: **Anthony Anderson (WWF-Brazil)**

Speakers:

1) Tasso Rezende Azevedo (Ministry of Environment) – Valuing the forest

There are various components to valuing forests:

- Tangible values, derived from a large variety of materials that provide food security (fruits, game, fish, etc.), construction, health, energy; many of these are being gradually substituted by farming, ranching, mining (energy from fossil fuels), synthetic products, etc.
- Intangible values, such as environmental services manifest in the hydrological cycles, pest control, absorption of carbon from the atmosphere, etc.

We can quantify the values of these services by various means:

- Relating to something that we know and has value;
- Packaging into a transactional form – such as carbon credits.

How to decide “who pays the bill”?:

- Apply the concept polluter pays (who threatens the intangible benefits of the forest is who pays – e.g.: charge for drainage of water supply, forest restocking);
- Identify who benefits directly (e.g.: charge for water supply);
- Establish a specific product that can be transacted (e.g.: “cap”, as in the case of limiting the quantity of carbon that can be emitted).

Who receives the benefit? The concept of property will define this, following established rules. However there are limits to this approach, as when the property owner is not responsible for furnishing the benefit (e.g.: indigenous lands that belong to the State but are effectively protected by their indigenous residents).

2) Paulo Moutinho (IPAM) – *Brazil: The birthplace of REDD*

Brazil is the best-positioned country to implement a REDD policy. Deforestation is a major contributor to global carbon emissions and Brazil is a key country in this respect. Most of Brazil’s emissions originate from deforestation and associated burning. At the same time, among all major countries with tropical forests, Brazil has the highest degree of governance in the forest sector. We have: (i) targets for reducing deforestation in the Amazon region; (ii) state plans for reducing deforestation (Acre, Pará, Amazonas and Mato Grosso); (iii) an efficient system for monitoring deforestation; (iv) a protected area system that covers 44% of the region; (v) organized civil society (active indigenous organizations, GTA, etc.). These measures, which all contribute to reducing deforestation, need to be recognized internationally.

REDD cannot be viewed merely as a collection of projects. It needs to be integrated into a forest policy, creating a system of valuation and commerce. At present the key question is: How to distribute the benefits from REDD in a just way to encourage lower emissions in the future?

3) Brenda Brito (IMAZON) – *Forest governance for REDD*

There are 5 principles for good governance: (i) transparency – from the implementation of rules and regulations; (ii) public participation; (iii) coordination– if the application of systems are being coordinated among different institutions; (iv) capacity – if the actors are capable of participating in the process; and (v) accountability – identify if there exists a process for reporting results to civil society.

In a project carried out jointly with ICV/MT and WRI involving Brazil e Indonesia, IMAZON is working in four thematic areas: (i) land tenure; (ii) forest management; (iii) land use zoning to plan how forest areas will be used; and (iv) economic incentives and distribution of benefits – as being applied in practice. We are generating a matrix that evaluates these principles to guide donor agencies and implementing institutions.

4) Anthony Anderson (WWF-Brazil) – *REDD policy design in Acre state*

Acre state is developing a legal and technical framework for a REDD policy. In contrast with other states, Acre is doing this prior to implementing site-specific REDD projects. Favorable political context:

- The state has carried out Economic-Ecological Zoning (ZEE);
- The state plan for combating deforestation has been developed; and
- A program already exists of positive incentives for voluntary adherents (small- and medium-sized producers), which provides cash payments and services to producers who reduce deforestation and fire. Today this program has almost 1,000 participants.

The REDD policy, in phase of design, aims to reduce deforestation by 80% in relation to the 1996-2005 baseline by 2020. The government plans to reach this target through a series of incentives for forest

conservation (for indigenous groups and traditional populations) and reduction of emissions (for settlers and private property owners).

The policy includes two types of remuneration:

- Incentives for environmental services – remuneration for structural actions so that actors improve their production systems and thereby diminish pressure on the forest; and
- Scale of carbon credits and payments for environmental services – which will come when the rules of the game are defined.

Debate

Paulo Moutinho – REDD is not a panacea, it only provides a window for changing the current logic behind natural resources that drives economic growth. We need to diversify financing sources through a market system that permits transactions between countries.

Tasso – REDD is a national accounting system. It is different from CDM, a failed mechanism that is unable to result in effective reductions of emissions. Our greatest challenge in the climate arena is to limit global emissions to 1.800 gig tons during this century. At present we emit 50 gig tons. To have a compensatory mechanism all countries need to have emission reduction targets. We convinced the government that 2° C is the maximum that we can increase global temperature, and that Brazil must reduce its emissions by around 40%.

Carbon is just one of many opportunities to package the values provided by environmental services. But the weight of this packaging cannot be placed in the shoulders of those who are protecting the forest. Whatever system we developed must be based on the immediate past and not commit to future behavior, where the level of uncertainty is far greater. It may be best not to place money in the hands of communities, but it's up to the communities to decide this.

3. SESSION 2: Relations between Communities, Companies and Natural Resources in the Brazilian Amazon

Moderator: **Manuel Amaral (IEB)**

Speakers:

1) Andréa Travassos (IPÊ): *Marketing related to funding sources*

IPÊ needed to raise unrestricted funding and began to think of strategies to do so. In 2003, our original mission of scientific research as a foundation for conservation actions became *developing and disseminating innovative models of biodiversity conservation that generate socioeconomic benefits through science, education and sustainable business*. Through this redefinition we created three nuclei: (i) institutional development; (ii) sustainable businesses; e (iii) communication.

- Our largest partnership is with Havaianas (in 5 years, more than 3,700,000 pairs of sandals sold and R\$1,800,000 in profit), which generated enormous visibility and resources for IPÊ and attracted other partnerships and other businesses, such as Faber Castell, Conga, Bimbo, Martins and Vivo;
- What the company gains: added brand value, segmentation of the markets, contact with conscientious consumers, and opportunities to generate new business;
- The processes are: planning and implementation together with the company, presentation of the proposal with emphasis on the gains for each partner, with constant evaluation of the plans and continuity;
- What we learned: persistence, transparency, constant contact with companies and their representatives, capacity building in institutional development, and trust;

- We prefer to choose those partners that share our values, rather than be chosen.

2) Julio Gonchorosky (ICMBio): *Ecotourism in protected areas*

ICMBio was created to administer protected areas established by the federal government. As Andréa Travassos said, there are good business opportunities that can serve as tools for protecting the environment. The national parks, for example, were cited in this respect. We have 64 parks in Brazil, but 34 are closed to visitation. We should promote a change in society's values in relation to parks. We are focusing on improving the structure for visitations in 25 parks, for example the Serra da Capivara in Piauí state.

In 2008 ICMBIO raised R\$ 10 million in entry fees, of which half came from just one park (Iguaçu). The costs of establishing and maintaining a structure for charging the entry fees and providing transport within these areas are almost as high the total raised through visitation.

- The national parks are the most developed for visitation and in fact were developed for this purpose;
- Our culture still does not value the idea of visiting the national parks. This is also due to limits in the environmental agencies and a lack of encouragement for visits;
- The first step toward improving this scenario is to create structures in these areas that favor a change in culture, as well as establishing incentive programs;
- Who is capable of taking visitors to parks are two sets of actors: the communities that live at the edge or inside the protected areas and the personnel who work within the protected areas.

3) Raimundo Ermínio Neto (COOPALJ): *Companies, fair trade and strengthening of communities in the Mid-Mearim River of Maranhão State*

- ASSEMA was created in 1989, to attend the needs of settlement organizations, with a view toward building capacity and fair trade;
- The foundation for the cooperatives that we support – COOPALJ (Lago do Junco) and COOPAESP (Esperantinópolis) – is the *babaçu* palm. 90% of the local families have income derived from harvesting and processing *babaçu*, which increases income by 50% on average;
- The mesocarp is composed of a nutritious starchy material. We have a processing unit for extracting the mesocarp from the *babaçu* seed. The extraction process is semi-manual, but the quality of the final product is excellent. We produce 180 tons/year, and we have a partnership CONAB to supply the mesocarp in school lunches;
- Our oil has been certified by IBD since 1996. We developed a marketing strategy together, but they charge a 1% fee on all certified sales. We had some trouble adjusting to this arrangement imposed by the certifier;
- We spent 3 years negotiating with Natura about access rights to genetic material. They discovered an active chemical agent in the oil used for cosmetics. Natura assumed that they would provide an initial investment in the cooperative, but we understood that we had a right to have access to this genetic knowledge. With the support of the Public Ministry we were able to sign a contract that provides just recognition of community rights.
- Challenges: consolidate fair markets, build capacity to process the sub-products and strengthen the cooperatives so that their relationship with companies is made on an equal footing.

4) Fábio Abdalla (Alcoa): *Sustainable Juruti: a proposed model for local development*

- The municipality of Juruti is in western Pará state, with about 35 thousand inhabitants and the 10th lowest IHD in the country;
- The Juruti mine has reserves of 700 billion tons of bauxite, and the predicted production will be 2.6 billion tons per year;

- WE must invest in capacity building so that the areas where we work do not depend exclusively on mining and can build other economic activities;
- The idea of Sustainable Juruti requires a permanent dialogue with local actors and the availability of quality information on the dynamics of local development. After creating a council and defining sustainable development indicators, we are now defining an executive instrument that permits the establishment of a fund to make complementary investments.
- The Juruti Fund supports small projects. We just launched the first call for proposal and received about 120 applications, of which 60 presented projects and 18 were approved for either type (up to R10,000) or type 2 support (up to R\$50,000). These small projects will be supported during the Fund's pilot phase.

5) Raimundo Moraes (Public Ministry): *Public control and capacity building: Social control x state control*

- Na environmental accident that occurred in Barcarena, Pará state provides an opportunity to examine environmental risks, and market rationality and irrationality;
- The company that caused the accident, Ymeris, produces 1,600,000 tons/year of kaolin. In 2007, Ymeris accidentally discharged 300,000 m³ of kaolin waste into the bay of the Pará River;
- The company was closed, and various public agencies provided assistance to the families and the impacted communities;
- Months later the company signed a TAC – Term of Commitment to Changing Behavior, which seeks to include all the obligations, economic and moral, to repair the damage caused by the accident;
- The main point is that the company should have improved its industrial processing at the outset, to reduce the discharge of kaolin. The discharged kaolin is worth almost three times that which is offered on the market.

6) Eliane Moreira (Public Ministry): *Vision of community-company partnerships*

- I don't believe in just and equitable partnerships between communities and companies, based on the experiences that we have had in Brazil;
- The situation of ALCOA just reflects an attempt to fix a mistake that was made previously. The environmental assessment carried out for the project, for example, ignored the community Juruti Velho;
- It is common to observe a failure to recognize socio-cultural diversity, an asymmetry of power, the imposition of plans by the company and denial of plans by the community. Communities wind up experiencing the negative impacts and having to be content with the crumbs offered by the companies;
- Reflections: (i) the model adopted by companies in relation to communities is sustainable? (ii) is it possible to develop communities without the intervention of companies in production chains? (iii) can NGOs act as a link within the chain, strengthening production systems?

Debate

This panel is very interesting. In terms of scale it ranges from a large-scale company (ALCOA) to a cooperative. There is a variety of productive processes, in which each productive chain has its specificities. What is the model, what is really sustainable?

Raimundo Ermínio – When we began negotiating with Natura we were going to receive 0.15%, but then during the negotiation Natura proposed R\$30,000. By the end of the process we had achieved almost R\$1.5 million, which will provide a sustainable basis for the community. In relation to the comment about being on an equal footing with companies, there are still a lot of steps to climb, especially regarding negotiations.

In response to the question about access of the *babaçu* nut breakers to the products purchased by Natura, we don't consume the industrialized products used for cosmetics, which are far beyond the budget of local families. But we do consume a product that is processed within the community by a group of women: soap made from *babaçu* oil.

Fábio Abdala – We are in the process of a transition phase. Solutions are derived through an open, multi-stakeholder dialogue in which interests and conflicts are expressed. Sectors interested in sustainability should work together. Companies are investing in training their own personnel in the area of sustainability.

In Juruti Velho we are discussing with ARCOJUVE, which is a strong local organization, about principles and methods associated with compensations. Royalties are required by law, but given the uncertain tenure situation it's not clear who should receive them. So together we identify the best way to use the resources in the same area, instead of depositing them into a government account that will not necessarily benefit the community. In this process in Juruti the State Public Ministry (MPE) is no longer qualified to be a mediator, because it has demonized one of the parties. We recognize the work of the MPE, but it is not an objective mediator in this process.

Eliane Moreira – Companies frequently co-opt leaders to favor decisions in their favor. In Juruti the problems would have been considered during the analysis of the Environmental Impact Studies (EIA/RIMA). In 2005, the MPE began discussing with ALCOA, including the issue that the EIA/RIMA prepared by the company did not consider social impacts. The MPE wanted to reach an agreement to modify the EIA. We wound up becoming authors of an ACP against the company. The main criticism is that the community is generally in the middle of the negotiations but is rarely consulted in advance to participate in the process.

Raimundo Moraes – There are many judicial conflicts involving companies. What we are doing in Barcarena is an effort to create a broader process, with the participation of different actors. Companies cannot direct society, they must be controlled.

Fábio Abdala – In 2005 ALCOA presented an EIA that had been widely discussed in public meetings. We made several efforts to mitigate the environmental and social problems caused by the company. It is the State that should make public policies, but today companies wind up having to assume the role of the State. The environmental authority is SEMA. The Juruti mine met all the conditions imposed by SEMA. Several things stated by the MPE today are astounding. The community is represented by civil organizations that are present, such as the Rural Labor Unions and womens' group.

Presentation by Pedro Henrique on TV Navegar (not planned in the meeting agenda)

There is a great diversity of cultural groups in the Amazon. The Internet is a promising tool for engaging these groups. TV Navegar is a site that proposes to serve as a vehicle of information for riverine populations. We train indigenous video producers. The idea is that indigenous and traditional peoples can produce their own contents and use an open channel such as TV Navegar to present their videos. www.tvnavegar.com.br

4. Results of Courses on Fundraising and Monitoring and Evaluation: Neusa Zimmermann (Consultant)

- We presented two courses on Monitoring and Evaluation and Fundraising in four cities (with supporting institutions): Belém (IPAM), Porto Velho (Training Center), Rio Branco (SOS Amazônia) and Brasília (UPIS).

- Participants: 171 people, of which 73 from ONGs, 22 from public agencies, 2 congressional aides, 65 people from partner institutions and 9 from other institutions.
- Fundraising (79 participants): The objective was to train participants in how to access funding sources to support new or expanded initiatives in the Amazon region. In Brasília students established a list serve to exchange information and learning. Agop Kayayan reviewed the processes of preparing projects, establishing partnerships, relations between fundraising and other project components, how to seek donors, defining budgets, financial reporting, accounting and audits.
- Monitoring and Evaluation (92 participants): The content included a general review of project management, the importance of monitoring as part of the project cycle, the chain of impacts, monitoring concepts and tools, systematization of experiences, exchanges and joint construction of practical monitoring tools.
- Evaluation: In the Monitoring and Evaluation course, of the 84% who responded 94% stated that the course content was good. In relation to self evaluation, 87% expressed enthusiasm with the prospect of exchange knowledge.

5. SESSION 3: People of the Forest, Conservation and Autonomy: challenges, trends and opportunities

Moderator: **Fernando Bittencourt (TNC)**

Speakers:

1) Kleber Karipuna (COIAB): *Indigenous peoples of the Amazon: The present and future of humanity*

The discussions on climate change, the new gold rush in the Amazon, the REDD negotiations, carbon credits, etc. are always associated with what economic benefits they will provide to a given group. Several companies and banks are beginning to approach indigenous peoples, who do not have sufficient technical knowledge about these issues. Indigenous peoples need to learn how to appropriate these issues.

For Copenhagen, COIAB and the indigenous movement prepared a letter at an event on climate change that we organized in Manaus. The letter emphasizes the respect of indigenous peoples' rights and requests that the benefits be directed to the indigenous peoples who historically have played a critical role in preserving the forest. The greatest benefits should go to those who have preserved the forest and not deforested. We hope that this new agreement will be respected, unlike the Kyoto protocol. At least five indigenous leaders from the Brazilian Amazon will participate in the event in Copenhagen.

2) Miguel Aparício Suárez (OPAN): *Valuing indigenous forests in the basins of the Purus-Juruá-Jutai Rivers*

Valuing the forest in the Village Project involves three river basins in southern Amazonas state, an area extremely preserved that is occupied by the Katukina do Bia, DENI, Suruaha and Himerima people. The past of these peoples involved intensive interchanges (and occasional conflicts) with neighboring peoples. The most noteworthy experience was the arrival of rubber tappers in the area. The more recent impacts of national society have been traumatic in some areas. The Purus and Juruá river valleys used to be characterized by river transport, but today that is losing relevance due to new roads. Another challenge is the outflow from remote villages and increasing links with towns and cities, which are turning into inadequate villages of these peoples.

We have no chance in advancing in the discussions on REDD without a strategic effort to introduce this dialogue with indigenous peoples living in their villages. We have made some progress, but we will have to invest much more to conduct these technical discussions adequately. I am encouraged with the prospect of REDD+ to not only reduce deforestation. It is important to increase socio-biodiversity.

3) Rubens Gomes (GTA Network): *GTA's vision on climate change*

My presentation will focus on rights, risks and aspirations of forest populations in projects involving REDD and PES, based on a workshop on these issues organized recently by GTA. The guidelines emerging from this workshop show that in relation to the forms of compensation for environmental services, the mechanism should be clear, transparent, participatory and adoptable to local realities. Any cash transfers can be harmful. We should not be transforming communities into dependent societies. Instead we seek structural policies that address education, health, infrastructure, technical assistance and financing.

4) Gilberto Azanha (CTI): *Standing forests in the hands of 'isolated' and 'contacted' indigenous peoples: the concept of 'ethno-environmental protection fronts'*

- So-called isolated indigenous groups have in fact experienced some contact. In the past FUNAI's policy of contact was driven by external reasons such as highway construction, in which the important thing was to get rid of indigenous presence in the area.
- The ethno-environmental protection fronts provide means by which isolated indigenous groups can maintain control over their areas. It begins with the planning of long-term actions: prohibiting economic activity in the area, guaranteeing the rights and autonomy of the indigenous groups, with enforcement and policing authority.
- The CGII is responsible for the ethno-environmental protection fronts, and the way it operates is totally different from any other structure within FUNAI. The teams involved in protection fronts have resources and personnel dedicated to deal with isolated groups. Their planning of actions generally is effective.
- The role of FUNAI is to assume responsibility for a territory, but it does not have the financial or human resources to do this. FUNAI needs to change its policies and re-structure, defining more homogeneous policies for dealing with indigenous peoples.

5) Almir Surui (ACT): *Management of the 7th of September indigenous land, belonging to the Paiter Surui people*

Paiter is our real name and it means "true people." Prior to contact our population was over 5,000 people. Afterwards, it dropped to as low 290. Our territory is called 7th of September, 247,196 hectares in area, of which only 7% have been deforested.

Today I coordinate the Metareilá Association of the Surui indigenous people. Founded in 1989, this association works to defend and preserve the cultural and territorial heritage of our people. In 2007 we contacted Forest Trends in São Francisco to initiate a carbon project involving the Surui. We organized meetings with the communities and a consultant from Forest Trends visited us. The President of FUNAI supports the project. We commissioned a legal analysis that shows our rights over the carbon.

The following organizations have supported us in these and other efforts: COIAB, Kanindé, IDESAM, IEB, Google, Association of Forest People Kaban-ey Surui, USAID, ACT and Forest Trends.

6) Elias Bigio (FUNAI): *Policy of protecting isolated and recently contacted indigenous groups in Brazil*

When the SPI was established in 1910, the policy was to attract indigenous peoples in order to protect. FUNAI was established in 1967. In 1987, the fronts involved both contact and no contact, and FUNAI created a service responsible for locating isolated indigenous groups (CGII). The way that CGII operates is totally different from any other structure in FUNAI. CGII has 120 personnel working in ethno-environmental fronts covering 14 million hectares.

The isolated groups have not established contact with national society. In the Jamari river valley, we were able to demarcate indigenous lands for isolated groups without making contact with them. The Jamari valley contains 4,000 known Indians, and probably an equal number of isolated Indians. The actions to stop illegal logging and fishing have been very effective. In this region logging has stopped, and the Indians are beginning to restore degraded areas.

6. **SESSION 4: Women of the Forest: agenda, concerns and perspectives**

Moderator: **Elsa Mendoza (MABE Consortium)**

Speakers:

1) Vanderleide Sousa (CNS-Lábrea): *Women with and without rights and climate change*

The environment that we help to conserve provides us with our remedies. We want to participate in the development of public policies.

2) Miquelina Tukano (UMIAB): *Indigenous women, environment and cosmological vision*

- My world is the Rio Negro, in a region known as the dog's head. Today we value the forest. In the past the older people took care of children from when they were babies until when they became adults. Our entire diet was made under the guidance of the sorcerer and we were healthy. Today we don't take care of our health and are suffering as a result. We need to restore our traditional medicine.
- When I became involved in the social movement there was little participation by women. We struggled to gain recognition as equal partners. This year there was a meeting of COIAB and we established UMIAB with the support of COIAB and GTZ. Today we have four elected female coordinators.

3) Maria Adelina de Sousa Chagas (MIQCB): *Impact of large-scale projects on the lives of women who harvest babaçu*

She presented the context of public policies *babaçu*, which provides an important complement to women's income.

- The government of Maranhão state supports large-scale foreign companies that exploit *babaçu*.
- The municipal laws depend on representations. We were able to implement various municipal laws involving *babaçu*. This process began in the municipality of Lago do Junco.
- A machine was invented to break *babaçu* fruits, and it has won prizes, but the machine saws the fruit and we lose the best part of *babaçu*. We are going to design a machine that is more adequate to our reality.

4) Fátima Cristina da Silva (CNS): *Women of the forest and sustainability*

- When the CNS was born most of the participants were men. Over the years women's participation increased. In 1995 a secretariat was established to deal with the issues of women involved in gathering and processing Brazil nut, *babaçu* and shellfish, among other products.
- One of our major concerns is to find time to participate in the Working Groups (GTs). There are so many GTs established to develop public policies that our leaders are overwhelmed. We should have 50%

representation in the GTs but this never happens. Most women need training so that they can become fully involved in struggling for their rights. There are many cases of violence against women within the extractive reserves. We are carrying out a project that is addressing this problem.

- We are also working on health issues. In the Purus River basin we are dealing with a hepatitis outbreak, and we are also encouraging discussions about sexually transmitted diseases and are distributing condoms in the communities.

Debate

Elias – In relation to the question about the impacts on indigenous communities in the region of the Transamazon highway, FUNAI is reviewing the environmental impact analysis (EIA/RIMA). We need to speed up the demarcation of indigenous lands in the region. Religious missions do not work with isolated indigenous groups, nor are hydroelectric dams being constructed on indigenous lands.

Kleber – With the impending Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen and with the support of our partners we are bringing discussions about climate change to the indigenous movements. We are already organizing courses to understand the thematic and political dimensions of this issue. But we need capacity building that is more technical. In relation to the Sustainable Amazonas Foundation (FAS), even though COIAB is part of the council its activities are not effectively implemented, and hence it is impossible to evaluate.

Almir – We have tried to seek support in the universities to obtain full-time study fellowships. In Porto Velho we were able to obtain fellowships at two universities. They provide the fellowship and we guarantee the maintenance of the student in the city. FUNAI provides little support that is difficult to obtain, and to date it has only supported four Indians throughout Brazil. We also sought NGOs that supported our students, with the proviso that the students assume the commitment to return to their communities and apply what they learned.

7. SESSION 5: Responsible Sourcing and Purchasing

Moderator: **Estevão Braga (WWF Brasil)**

Speakers:

1) Adriana Imparato (Friends of the Amazon Network at FGV): Responsible consumption of wood in Brazil

- The Friends of the Amazon network emerged from a program run by Greenpeace. Its administrative unit is based at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), with a consultative council comprised of representatives from ANAMMA, Greenpeace, group of certified producers of the Amazon, GTA, ICLEI, WWF, with support of USAID.

- We have two programs: City Friend of the Amazon (comprised of 42 cities to date), and State Friend of Amazon.

- A pilot project in São Paulo began in 2006. In 2007 it focused on monitoring and control of transport and commerce of native woods, and training of the environmental policy; in 2008, the CAD Wood initiative was launched, in which the state could only buy wood according to a registry of legal sources. There was capacity building so that the deposits organize lumber, and that the municipal governments began to monitor the deposits.

- We participate in the program Legal Wood. The sectors of wood commerce began to consider themselves an important part of the process. There is an ongoing evolution of wood consumption beginning with wood of unknown or illegal origin; becoming wood with authorized (legal) origin; transforming into wood controlled by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and finalizing as FSC certified wood.

- Additional actions are underway stimulating membership in the Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) – the largest network involving commerce of forest products in the world, with members including forest producers, industry (processors) and commerce.

2) Adnan Demachki (Mayor of Paragominas): *Green municipality producing in a responsible way*

The municipality of Paragominas covers 2 million hectares, of which 45% are deforested and 55% with forest cover. Paragominas has the mission of strengthening a pact of zero deforestation, becoming a carbon neutral city:

- We signed a pact to end deforestation and to mitigate the environmental liabilities;
- We stimulated reforestation with 50 million trees planted;
- We established 10-year goals (2007 to 2017);
- We implemented a program of environmental education in the municipal schools;
- We established an environmental park in the municipality and a deposit for agrochemical products;
- IMAZON is our partner and carries monthly data on satellite monitoring in real time of deforestation. In response, our technicians go to the sites to validate a violation, and if it is found to occur they inform IBAMA. We reduced deforestation by 86% during August 2008 – August 2009;
- The Rural Labor Union is developing a project of best agricultural and ranching practices. Companies are stimulated to seek certification. We are looking into options for fiscal incentives for companies that collaborate with the greening of our municipality.

3) David Cleary (TNC): *Agricultural commodities and environment in Brazil: Past and future*

- There is a common notion that deforestation is caused by globalization, but the real force is the Brazilian markets. Three quarters of the meat produced in Brazil is consumed domestically, and it's the same story for other commodities such as ethanol.
- The critical issue involving companies is an effective system of monitoring. This system can monitor who, when, how and why. The system not only impacts individuals who adopt sound land-use practices but his neighbors, permitting a quantum leap in governance. Without effective monitoring this would not be possible.
- The commitments assumed by slaughterhouses as well as cattle producers are the most important recent development affecting the future of the region.

4) Charton Jahn Locks (Land Alliance): *Registry of social-environmental commitment*

- The Land Alliance is an NGO comprised of rural producers in Brazil. We bring together producers and scientists to optimize agricultural production practices.
- IPAM carries out the monitoring of rural properties (ranches). We developed a voluntary registry of social-environmental commitment (CCS), designed for producers interested in improving the environmental management of their ranches and who will receive support in terms of technical assistance and monitoring.
- There are various phases within the CCS, and the property owners decide, at their own pace, which phase they are able to participate. In relation to fires the results have been excellent: about 64% of the participating families have fulfilled their commitments. We have approximately 200 ranches in the registry and, according to our monitoring, not a single hectare has been deforested on these ranches after assuming their commitments.

5) Ocimar Vilella (Marfrig): *Social and environmental responsibility in cattle ranching*

- The big driver of deforestation is cattle ranching. Maps of Brazil show a strong correlation between the location of slaughterhouses and deforestation. Public recognition of this fact has generated increasing global pressure, and beginning on July 22, 2009, it is illegal to deforest for cattle ranching, regardless of whether it is legal or illegal. How to do this is the question.

- Verticalization is key, and this can be done by integrating agriculture and ranching. Genetic improvement is critical for improving productivity.
- The goal is environmental sustainability of the productive unit, within a system of environmental and social management, with certification. What this signifies for Brazil is privileged access to markets and minimized reputational risks.
- Brazil is the country that produces with the most sustainability in the world. Argentina doesn't have legal reserves or other countries, with the exception of Paraguay.

Debate

Mayor – In response to the deforestation detected in an INCRA settlement established on an inappropriate site, our indignation was because we had signed a voluntary pact with the state and federal governments, and INCRA did not respect that pact. The municipality must be notified about decisions made at the federal level that impact it.

David – In response to the question about the role of family agriculture, it is important but not as a stimulus to deforestation. Brazil needs to decide what kind of an economy it wants: following a US model or following a French model.

8. SESSION 6: Conservation and Restoration of Degraded Areas

Moderator: **Sílvio Brienza (EMBRAPA)**

Speakers:

1) John Landers (Association of Direct Planting in the Cerrado): *Experiences integrating agriculture and ranching*

- REDD is a positive step, but it does not attack the expansion of ranching. Intensifying land use is an indirect way to reduce deforestation.
- We can recover degraded pastures mixing grasses with legumes. The manual costs are less than R\$200 per hectare. This association works with small-scale producers.
- We need to converge on the same target. The ranching sector is ready to change, but not with a whip. We need positive incentives for this transition to work.

2) Cássio Alves Pereira (Secretary of Agriculture, Pará state): *Citizen and countryside*

- Target audience: 250 thousand producer families, with 50 thousand already benefited by the program.
- Objectives: 1) Environmental conservation at a large scale, avoiding fragmentation; 2) food security, overcoming various distribution problems and specializing on the needs of each region needs. Examples from the Xingu region: cacau, diary production.
- The program is beginning to show results involving family agriculture: this year Pará state became the second largest producer of cacau, we have increased exports of fruit juices such as *açaí*, and increased milk production.
- We intended to get involved in remunerating environmental services, but it is not viable to measure carbon on 250 thousand properties.
- In response to the question on the viabilities of distributing natural phosphates so that farmers intensify land uses, we have not done this because we have no phosphorous here and the transport costs are high. We reduce the ICMS tax on calcium, but it doesn't make sense in the case of phosphorous.

3) Jorge Yared (IDEFLOR): *One Billion Tree Program*

The One Billion Tree Program, to be carried out over 5 years beginning in 2008, has 10 elements: 1) Economic-Ecological Zoning (ZEE), 2) Environmental rural registry, 3) Environmental regularization of rural properties, 4) Ecological ICMS tax, 5) Public system of financing, 6) Economic incentives for restoring environmental services, 7) Environmental regularization of forest industries, 8) Legality for industries that reforest with native species, 9) State climate change plan, and 10) research and forest extension network.

As part of the reforestation activities during 2008-2009, 238 million trees were licensed. For family agriculture 6 million trees were authorized for planting under the Program Citizen and Countryside. In 2009-10 we are encouraging the planting of seedlings and the concession of public areas.

4) Eduardo Ditt (IPÊ): *Experience in Pontal do Paranapanema*

- Project region: Pontal do Paranapanema, São Paulo state. Here the government is transforming large ranches into agrarian reform settlements. A lack of planning will lead to fragmentation of the remaining forests. On each property we designed forest linkages to assure the preservation of habitat corridors.
- We began stimulating settlers to establish community nurseries for seedling production. We used strategies for establishing both permanent and temporary agroforestry systems, the latter comprised of a mixture of annual crops and trees over a 3-year cycle.
- We began to think about carbon storage projects based on reforestation. In response to the opportunities created by the voluntary carbon market, we established the company ARVORAR that monitors, calculates and sells carbon credits.

Debate

Eduardo – The costs of restoring degraded areas vary from R\$4,000 to R\$20,000/ha, with most of the variation due to the costs of maintaining the plantations over a 2-3 year period. These costs can be reduced through partnerships with property owners.

Jorge – To stimulate production of native trees and not just exotics, we carried out training activities on indigenous lands in the Upper Guamá River basin. We created local demand for reforestation which should stimulate production of seedlings of native species. Reforestation is not only an activity for companies but also communities.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND EVALUATION

The theme of the meeting was relevant and pertinent, in view of the ongoing discussions at national and international levels about REDD, environmental services, and the value of forests.

Although the USAID meeting was competing with various other events relevant to the Amazon region, it attracted a large audience. The other events that took place on the same dates in Belém were the III Meeting of the Sustainable Amazon Forum – focusing on climate change issues that will guide the new economy of the region – and the First Field Dialogue on REDD Readiness, organized by an institution called The Forests Dialogue.

The evaluation form was filled out by 39 of the 106 participants. Analysis of the results showed that the venue was considered good by the majority, as well as the available space and organization of the event. 90% considered the event highly relevant to their professional development, and 99% said that it contributed to building their knowledge, in particular in relation to indigenous issues and REDD. The professional level of the speakers was considered excellent by all, and also the quality, variety and degree of exploration of the themes addressed by the different panels.

Many suggested diminishing the number of panels and/or the number of speakers in future meetings, permitting more time for questions and debates.

Regarding next steps, the following observations were made by the participants:

- The results of this event should be used to contribute to ongoing debates in grassroots organizations to raise consciousness among their members, as well as to contribute to discussions about sectoral policies.
- The meeting provided a useful exchange of experiences and an opportunity to see networks in action.
- It provided an important opportunity of Amazon people to exchange ideas.
- Various messages were transmitted to governmental agencies, funding agencies, NGOs and social movements.
- The agenda did not define a specific time for thinking about next steps.

In terms of grading the quality of the meeting, 15% gave a grade 1 (excellent), 77% gave a 2 (very good), and 8% gave a 4 (poor). The majority (90%) were divided among people who have participated in the annual meetings of USAID/Brazil's Environment Program fewer than 10 times, and people who were attending for the first time.

10. Field Visit to Paragominas, Pará

The field trip to Paragominas took place on the final day of the meeting (October 30), and was motivated principally by the excellent presentation of the Mayor, Adnan Demachki, on the program "Green Municipality", during the panel on Responsible Sourcing and Purchasing. The experience of Paragominas has been successful in reducing deforestation through strong public and private support for adopting responsible production practices and efforts to eliminate illegal logging. During the visit the 25 participants had an opportunity to see initiatives integrating farming and ranching, a reforested area, a factory of wood flooring, and the town's Environmental Park.

In 2010 USAID/Brazil will support the implementation of an effective system for registering rural properties in Paragominas, in partnership with TNC.

AGENDA
THEME
VALUING THE FOREST IN TIMES OF CHANGE

10/27 – Tuesday

Afternoon

1pm – 6pm – Participants arrival and distribution of meeting materials

Evening

7pm – 11pm – Opening of the Meeting (with the presence of local authorities to be confirmed) and Welcome cocktail at SPAZZIO VERDI

10/28 – Wednesday

Morning

8am – 8:20am - Opening Remarks: **Eric Stoner** (USAID/Brazil)

8:20m – 8:40am – Presentations by local authorities (to be confirmed)

8:40am – 9am – Dynamics of the Meeting with Facilitator: **Elza Suely Anderson**

9am – 9:20am – Brazil Environment Program Overview: **Eric Stoner** (USAID/Brazil)

9:20am – 9:40am – Brazil Environment Program Results and Perspectives
Elke Costanti (USAID/Brazil)

9:40am – 10:30am – **Keynote Speaker**
“Valuing the Forest in Times of Change”
Tasso de Azevedo Rezende (MMA)

10:30am – 12:30pm – **Panel 1: REDD – Tendencies and opportunities**

Moderator:

- **Anthony Anderson** (WWF Brazil)

Expositors:

- **Tasso Rezende Azevedo** (MMA)

- **Paulo Moutinho** (IPAM): *Brazil: Cradle of REDD.*

- **Brenda Brito** (IMAZON): *Forest governance for REDD.*

- **Anthony Anderson** (WWF Brazil): *REDD policies in the state of Acre.*

12:30pm – 2pm – Lunch

Afternoon

2pm – 4:30pm – **Panel 2: Relationship between Communities, Enterprises and Natural Resources in the Amazon**

Moderator:

- **Manuel Amaral** (IEB)

Expositors:

- **Andréa Travassos** (IPÊ): *Marketing related to causes.*

- **Julio Gonchorosky** (ICMBio): *Ecotourism in protected areas.*

- **Raimundo Ermino Neto** (COOPALJ): *Enterprises, fair trade and community strengthening in the Medim Mearim, state of Maranhão.*

- **Fábio Abdalla** (Alcoa): *Sustainable Juriti: proposal for a local development model.*

- **Raimundo Moraes** (Attorney General Office): *Public engagement and capacity building: social control x state control.*

- **Eliane Moreira** (Attorney General Office): *Point and counterpoint on community enterprise partnerships.*

4:30pm – 5pm – Coffee Break

5pm – 6pm – **Presentation about Evaluation and Results of the Courses promoted by USAID/Brazil on Fundraising and M&E**
Neusa Zimmermann – USAID Consultant

10/29 – Thursday

Morning

8am – 10:30am – **Panel 3: Forest Peoples, Conservation and Autonomy: challenges, tendencies and opportunities**

Moderator:

- **Fernando Bittencourt** (TNC)

Expositors:

- **Kleber Karipuna** (COIAB): *Indigenous people in the Amazon: Present and Future of humanity.*

- **Miguel Aparício Suárez** (OPAN): *Valuing indigenous forests in the Purus-Juruá-Jutaí basins.*

- **Rubens Gomes** (GTA Network): *GTA's vision on climate change.*

- **Gilberto Azanha** (CTI): *Standing forests by the hands of Isolated and Contacted groups: the concept of ethno-environmental protection fronts.*

- **Almir Surui** (Metareilá Association): *Management of the indigenous land Sete de Setembro, of the Paiter Suruí indigenous people.*

- **Elias Bigio** (FUNAI): *Protection policies for isolated and recently contacted indigenous groups in Brazil.*

10:30am – 12:30pm – **Panel 4: Women of the Forest: agenda, concerns and horizons**

Moderator:

- **Elsa Mendoza** (Consortium MABE)

Expositors:

- **Vanderleide Sousa** (CNS - Lábrea): *Women with or without rights and climate change.*

- **Miquelina Tukano** (UMIAB): *Lives of indigenous women in the environment and cosmologic vision.*

- **Maria Adelina de Sousa Chagas** (MIQCB) *Impact of large scale projects on the lives of women who break babaçu coconuts.*

- **Fátima da Silva** (CNS): *Women of the forest and sustainability.*

12:30pm – 2pm – Lunch

Afternoon

2pm – 4pm – **Panel 5: Responsible Sourcing and Responsible Purchasing**

Moderator:

- **Estevão Braga** (WWF Brazil)

Expositors:

- **Adriana Imparato** (FGV): *Responsible consumption of timber in Brazil.*

- **Adnan Demacki** (Mayor of Paragominas): *GREEN MUNICIPALITY – Producing in a responsible way.*

- **David Cleary** (TNC): *Agricultural commodities and environment in Brazil: Past and Future.*

- **Charton Locks** (Earth Alliance): *Registry of Social-Environmental Responsibility.*

- **Ocimar Vilella** (Marfrig): *Social-environmental responsibility in cattle ranching.*

4pm – 6pm – **Panel 6: Conservation and Recuperation of Degraded Lands**

Moderator:

- **Sílvio Brienza** (EMBRAPA)

Expositors:

- **John Landers** (Association of Zero Tillage in the Cerrado): *Experiences of integrating agriculture and cattle ranching.*

- **Cássio Alves Pereira** (Secretary of Agriculture - PA): *Campo Cidadão.*

- **Jorge Yared** (IDEFLOR): *One Billion Trees Program.*

- **Eduardo Ditt** (IPÊ): *Experience in the 'Pontal do Paranapanema'.*

6pm – 6:30pm – Evaluation of the Meeting

10/31 – Friday

FIELD VISIT

05am: **Departure** Belém / Paragominas
Local: Lobby Belém Soft Hotel

06am / 06:30am: **Stop for Breakfast**

09am: **Arrival** in Paragominas (estimated)

09am – noon: **Visit to Vitória Farm**
Experience of integrating agriculture and pasture

12:30pm – 01:30pm: **Lunch**

01:30pm – 03pm: **Visit to Reforestation Area**

03pm – 04pm: **Visit to Industry Wood
Flooring Plant**

04:30pm – 06pm: **Visit to the Environmental
Park of Paragominas**

Project Green Municipality and
Indigenous Presentation



06pm – 07pm: **Dinner**

07pm: **Departure** Paragominas /
Belém

11pm: **Arrival** in Belém (estimated)

* Water, juice, cookies and fruit will be available in the bus, besides a DVD player, in case someone wants to present videos of their projects.

Suggestions:

In the evening of October 31st there will be the opening of the Indigenous Olympics 2009. The city will be crowded.

Hotel: Avenida Tel: (+ 55 91) 3729-1028

Bela Vista Tel: (+ 55 91) 3729-3929
(anticipated reservations are required)

Commercial bus: *Viação Boa Esperança*: Tel: (+ 55 91) 3228 3107
(bus ticket: R\$ 30,00 – 05 hour trip)

ANNEX 2

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACT	The Amazon Conservation Team
ACP	Commercial Association of Pará
ALCOA	Aluminum Industry
ANAMMA	Association of Environmental Municipal Agencies
ASSEMA	Association of Settlement Areas in Maranhão state
CCS	Registry of Social-environmental Commitment
CNS	Nacional Council of Extractive Populations
COIAB	Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon
CONAB	National Company of Supply
COOPALJ	Agroextrativist Cooperative of Lago do Junco
COOPAESP	Agroextrativist Cooperative of Esperantinópolis
CTI	Indigenous Working Center
DST	Sexually Transmittable Disease
EIA/RIMA	Environmental Impact Study/ Environmental Impact Report
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research
FAS	Sustainable Amazon Foundation
FGV	Getúlio Vargas Foundation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FUNBIO	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund
FUNAI	National Foundation for the Indian
GFTN	Global Forest and Trade Network
GTA	Amazonian Working Group
GT	Working Group
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources
IBD	Brazilian Institute of Biodiversity
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
ICMS	Taxation of Goods and Services Circulation
ICV	Institute Center of Life
IDEFLOR	Institute for Forest Development in the State of Pará
IDESAM	Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development
IDH	Human Development Index
IEB	International Institute of Education in Brazil
IMAZON	Institute for Man and the Environment in the Amazon
INCRA	National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform
IPAM	Amazon Institute for Environmental Research
IPÊ	Institute for Ecological Research
MABE	Environmental Management of Basins and Roads
Marfrig	Meat Processing Industry
MIQCB	Interstate Movement of Women Who Break Babaçu Coconuts
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MP	Public Ministry
MPE	State Public Ministry

NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPAN	Operation Native Amazon
PARNA	National Park
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RESEX	Extractive Reserve
SEMA	Secretary of Environment
TAC	Term of Commitment to Changing Behavior
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UMIAB	Union of Indigenous Women in the Brazilian Amazon
UPIS	Integrated Superior Education School of Brasília, DF
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZEE	Economic-Ecological Zoning
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund