

# MISSION STATEMENT Earth Innovation Institute advances climate-friendly rural development through innovative approaches to sustainable farming, forestry and fisheries in tropical regions around the world.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



One of the things I love most about my job is meeting smart, courageous people who are blazing the trail to sustainable development through innovative ideas and actions.

The most successful "Earth Innovators" share a critical talent: they are very good at inspiring others to envision a better future. They understand that our strategies for ending tropical deforestation, solving climate change,

protecting wild areas, sustainably managing fisheries and other natural resources, and keeping our air and water clean must be embedded in a larger vision of hope.

I am very proud to share this report on Earth Innovation Institute's recent achievements. Hope is the recurring theme in our stories and the profiles of two remarkable Earth Innovators.

Our work wouldn't be possible without the generous support of our friends and donors.

Thank you for believing in Earth Innovation Institute!

My best wishes,

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Dan Nepstad

President and Executive Director

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# OUR APPROACH

The right person in the right place at the right time can catalyze transformational change across vast territories.

At Earth Innovation Institute, this powerfully simple fact permeates our institutional structure, culture, and strategies.

Our staff and partners are chosen because they are the right people. They are trusted by governmental officials, business leaders, farmers, and community leaders. They know how to use the best information available—often from our own scientific research, online platforms, and mapping—to help people envision a better future through sustainable development.

We choose tropical forest states and provinces that are right to work in because they are ripe for transformation. This means choosing places where it is not too late to avoid the depletion of forests, fisheries and soils. The "right" jurisdictions also have strong leaders poised to drive the transformation—in government, farm sectors, non-governmental organizations, or communities.

We believe that a region's transition to sustainable development is durable and self-reinforcing when it delivers tangible benefits to the people who live there. The pathway of sustainable development delivers votes to the political leaders who champion it when it becomes synonymous with economic opportunities, better education and health care, cleaner air and water, secure food supplies, and inspiring natural beauty.

Outside of our target regions, we work with major markets to reinforce and replicate our progress on the ground. We are supporting new partnerships for sustainable development between the major importers and exporters of soybeans, palm oil and other commodities that drive tropical deforestation by building incentives for climate change mitigation into commodity trade. We are working with partners in China and the European Union on the buying side and in Brazil and Indonesia on the selling side.

Our ambitious approach is feasible because of our commitment to collaboration, with nearly fifty partnerships (see "Partners and Collaborators").



# 40% The amount of land area in Colombia that is dedicated to farming and cattle

# COLOMBIA'S GREEN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

#### ADVANCING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Colombia is an agricultural giant. More than 40% of its land is dedicated to farming and cattle ranching. In 2014 alone, the country produced more than 64 million metric tons of agricultural products and 837,000 metric tons of beef – enough beef to feed over 33 million Americans each year.

Recognizing the importance of its agricultural sector for economic growth and rural development, Colombia created FINAGRO—the Fund for Agricultural Sector Finance—in 1990. The fund serves as a technical institution, designing policies and finance mechanisms to promote the growth of agriculture and animal husbandry. One of its main accomplishments has been expanding access to credit, especially for farmers who could not otherwise receive loans: small farmers, women heads-of-households, and people displaced from the country's decades-long internal conflict.

While FINAGRO has been successful in fostering growth in Colombia's farming sector, it has not always done so with an eye toward environmental sustainability. As a result, farmers continue to use conventional practices, focusing on single, low-yield crops that quickly deplete soil quality and require increasing amounts of fertilizers. In addition, farmers often clear large swaths of forest to make room for new fields or cattle pastures, contributing to incredibly high rates of deforestation. In the rich Amazon region of Caquetá, for example, deforestation increased 193% in 2012.

Seeing an opportunity for FINAGRO to transform Colombia's

agricultural sector toward sustainability, Earth Innovation Institute teamed up with fund leaders to help them design financial incentives for farmers to transition to more efficient and biodiverse farming systems. We hosted several workshops with FINAGRO, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other experts to make sure these incentives would be effective and socially responsible.

Local leaders, including the Director of Unions and Organizations, Lucy Amparo Niño, championed these changes and presented sustainability proposals to FINAGRO's management board. This year, the board approved a new set of financial instruments designed to encourage high-yield, forest-pasture landscapes, marking an important milestone for this project.

In 2018, we will launch a pilot project to test these incentives with 100 ranchers in high-deforestation regions like Caquetá. These ranchers will receive access to low-interest loans and economic incentives for promoting natural regeneration and forest conservation on their lands.

At EII, we believe that environmental sustainability must go hand-in-hand with economic growth. Bringing sustainability incentives into mainstream finance programs is an important piece of turning this vision into a reality on the ground. We anticipate that the FINAGRO pilot will not only inspire the fund to fully integrate sustainability measures across its investment portfolio, but encourage similar programs across the tropics.



# CHANGING THE COURSE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

"Many [family farmers] struggle to maintain a livable income—we needed a plan that worked for them."

Lying in the Central-West region of Brazil, Confresa is a county about 800 miles from the nation's capital city of Brasília. One has to traverse large areas of pasture, plantations, indigenous territories, and dirt roads to get there.

"For me, Confresa and its ecological treasures are one of the most interesting cases of land use change in the Brazilian Amazon," says EII researcher, Oswaldo Carvalho. "We are creating a new model of rural development here – one that promotes both economic growth and forest preservation."

Confresa has the highest number of rural smallholder settlements of any county in Brazil. Also known as "family farmers", smallholders are agricultural producers using small plots of land. There are more than 5,000 families in settlements in Confresa, and many face pressure to expand their farms into nearby forests. At the same time, industrial agriculture is expanding quickly.

"This is the new Amazon frontier," Oswaldo explains. Smallholder farming, cattle raising, and industrial agriculture are huge drivers of deforestation. Confresa has lost 24% of its forests in the past fifteen years. While deforestation rates have started to decline, this progress remains tenuous.

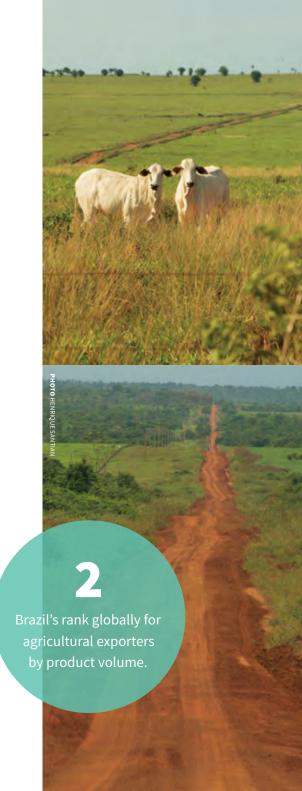
Seeing an opportunity to chart a more sustainable future, Oswaldo spent the past two years working with smallholder farmers, farming associations, and the government to define a different direction for the county. He organized them into a powerful working group to explore ways to increase agricultural output and income, and create an action plan for sustainable growth.

"These farmers know deforestation is a problem," says Oswaldo. "But many of them struggle to maintain a livable income, and we have to remember that—we needed a plan that worked for them."

Today, local farmers and the government are implementing this plan, using crop intensification techniques to increase production and expanding trade for their products. With improvements in farming output and income, smallholders are no longer driven to clear native vegetation.

"It's the people who ultimately control the direction of development and the future of the forests,"

Oswaldo explains. "It doesn't work to tell them not to overexploit natural resources. But when we give them tools and get them talking about sustainability, we mobilize local action. This is a win-win for all."



# THE BALIKPAPAN CHALLENGE

# TACKLING TROPICAL DEFORESTATION AND EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Few of the dominant strategies for conserving tropical forests or empowering their populations feature regional governments. This is surprising given what regional governments can potentially do to advance these causes. This is a problem because many governors of tropical forest states and provinces are taking bold actions to addresses these issues and are wondering if the world recognizes and values their efforts.

The Balikpapan Challenge is a new plan to plug this gap. Over the next two years, it will support regional governments to do their part in slowing tropical deforestation and supporting indigenous peoples.

The plan is unique in that it is led by the governments of tropical forest regions—the members of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF) who launched the idea in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, in September of 2017. The GCF is the world's largest network of tropical forest states and provinces devoted to sustainable development and forest conservation.

Running up to 2020, the plan is designed to foster the partnerships that GCF regional governments need in order to tackle tropical deforestation and the challenges faced by indigenous peoples at scale. More than one third of the world's tropical forests are found within the territories of GCF members and numerous institutions are already participating in the Balikpapan Challenge.

Earth Innovation Institute and our sister organization in Indonesia—INOBU—have been proud to support the GCF in developing, launching and implementing the Balikpapan Challenge.

If it works, it will significantly reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere, slowing climate change, while improving the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities.



# A POWERFUL VOICE FROM DEEP IN THE AMAZON

PARTNER PROFILE: FRANCISCA OLIVEIRA DE LIMA

"Indigenous peoples don't want the government to come and do things for us. We want to work together."

If there is one message Francisca Oliveira de Lima wants you to hear, it's this: indigenous peoples have a voice, and they deserve to have a role in decision-making that affects their lands and livelihoods.

Francisca, a member of the Shwãdawa indigenous people, grew up deep in the Amazon rainforest of Acre, Brazil. Her tribe had only 76 members left in the 1970s and was facing challenges of extreme poverty and invasion of their territory by land-seeking settlers. It was through these struggles that Francisca gained her strength. "I knew that one day I needed to leave my community to learn more," she explains. "I wanted to improve the lives of my people and of other indigenous peoples in Brazil."

Francisca began in her home state of Acre, where the progressive government was designing new policies that recognized the importance of indigenous communities as forest stewards with ancestral claims on large territories. She became a leader in the government's new Indigenous Working Group and now serves as Treasurer and policy adviser of the Association of Indigenous Agroforestry Agents, which promotes traditional forest management practices as a way of conserving the tropical ecosystems.



Francisca has been tireless in her efforts to get indigenous peoples' rights and issues included in state policy formulation. She travels across the state, commuting between her village, other indigenous territories, and the capital of Acre, Rio

Branco. Her achievements and powerful speeches have also taken her outside Brazil, sharing her stories of struggle and success with other indigenous groups and governments, building partnerships to further indigenous issues globally.

"Indigenous peoples don't want the government to come and do things for us," she explains. "We want to work together, participate, and be consulted. With this, we can create a strategy to build a better world."

EII supports the efforts of Francisca and other allies working to include indigenous peoples—their knowledge, voices and aspirations—in forest management, climate change solutions, and rural development policies.



### STAFF SPOTLIGHT



Monica Julissa De Los Rios de Leal

Brazil Program Lead & REDD Specialist

"Environmental conservation is not just the responsibility of governments, or of big industry. It is the responsibility of every single citizen in the world."

When Monica first stepped foot in the Amazon forest at 18 years old, she did not know

what to expect. Having grown up on the coast in Lima, Peru, she was a child of the ocean. Little did she know then that the Amazon was to become her new home.

Monica went to study at the Federal University of Acre in the southwestern Amazon of Brazil, and fell in love with the forest. After graduate work studying the Acre River watershed, Monica took a position with the state government to build a groundbreaking new program: the state's Incentive System for Environmental Services—SISA.

SISA has become perhaps the world's best example of a socially inclusive approach to state-wide forest conservation and is heralded among conservationists as a model for other states.

It builds into public policy the principles of Acre's historic social movement of rubber tappers¹ led by Chico Mendes to protect the rainforest from clear-cutting for cattle pasture. Mendes' leadership cost him his life—lost to an assassin's bullet in 1988.

It was in keeping with the spirit of social inclusion championed

by Mendes that Monica decided to implement the SISA program by taking it to the people. With an exhausting schedule of meetings with indigenous peoples, rubber tappers, and farmers, SISA leapt off the paper and into the minds and hearts of Acre's citizens. Due in large part to the support from the people, the SISA policy has succeeded in reducing deforestation and providing income to communities who are protecting forests.

"Our environmental and climate crises exist in part because we don't communicate with one another," Monica explains. "Environmental conservation is not just the responsibility of governments, or of big industry. It is the responsibility of every single citizen in the world."

Monica joined Earth Innovation Institute in 2015, becoming the Brazil Program Lead in 2017. At EII, she advises Amazon states in designing new sustainable development strategies. As a consensus builder, Monica is able to facilitate agreement on a shared vision for reducing deforestation, improving livelihoods, and ensuring social safeguards.

"The work that EII does to encourage dialogue is key to promoting a different type of development that mitigates climate change and respects indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods," says Monica. "I believe in this process of collaboration, and EII also believes in it. I feel I am at home."

### **OUR TEAM**

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Deputy Director; Senior Scientist

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#### Patricia Luna Del Pozo

Research Assistant

#### $1\ \ {\it Rubber\,tappers\,live\,in\,Amazon\,forests\,and\,harvest\,latex\,from\,native\,rubber\,trees}.$

<sup>205</sup> The number of signatories to the "Under2 MOU"— a lobal coalition of sub-national governments committed to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions towards netzero by 2050.

### PARTNERS & COLLABORATORS

#### **GOVERNMENTS\***

Government of Brazil'

State of Acre \*

State of Mato Grosso \*

Confresa county

São Jose do Xingu county Canarana county

State of Pará\*

State of Tocantins\*

Government of California

Government of Colombia\*

Government of Caquetá Department\*

Government of Guaviare Department\*

Government of Indonesia\*

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Seruyan District

Government of West Papua Province'

Government of Peru\*

Government of Ucavali

Government of San Martín Department\*

#### **SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS** & FINANCIAL **INSTITUTIONS**

Associação Brasileira das Industrias de Óleos Vegetais (ABIOVE)

Associação Brasileira das Industrias e Exportadores de Carne (ABIEC)

Associação dos Criadores de Suínos de Mato Grosso (ACRISMAT)

Associação dos Produtores de Soja (APROSOJA) - Mato **Grosso & Tocantins** 

Bonsucro

Chinese Soy Industries Association (CSIA)

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

Grupo de Trabalho da Pecuária Sustentável (GTPS)

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS)

European Union vegetable Department\* oil and protein meal industry association (FEDIOL)

> European Union Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC)

Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Estado de Mato Grosso (FAMATO)

Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO)

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Sindicato Rural de Confresa Sindicato Rural de São Jose do Xingu

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Grupo Amaggi Hopefull Group, China

Kaete Investimentos

Marfrig Unilever

**CIVIL SOCIETY** & RESEARCH **ORGANIZATIONS** 

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Carnegie Institute of Science Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Instituto Ação Verde

Sindicato Rural de Canarana

la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA) Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible

Centro de Pesquisa da

Climate, Community &

Consejo Interregional

Amazónico (CIAM)

Coordinadora de las

Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA)

Colônia de Pescadores Z-20

Organizaciones Indígenas de

Amazônia (CEPAM)

Eco Decisión

El Consejo Empresarial Colombiano para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CECODES)

**Environmental Service** Development Company (CDSA)

Federação dos Povos Indígenas de Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT)

Forest Trends

Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa do Corredor de Exportação Norte (FAPCEN) Fundação Mato Grosso

Fundación Prisma

Fundación Natura Colombia Global Green Growth Institute

Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force (GCF)

Green Belt Movement

Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU)

Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia

Instituto del Bien Común (IBC)

Mecanismos de Desarrollo Alternos (MDA)

Metareila

Movimento dos Pescadores do Baixo Amazonas (MOPEBAM)

Proforest

ProNatura Sur

SETARA Institute Sociedade para a Pesquisa e

Proteção do Meio Ambiente (SAPOPEMA)

Solidaridad

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) The Nature Conservancy

(TNC) Universidade do Oeste do Pará (UFOPA)

Instituto Socioambiental



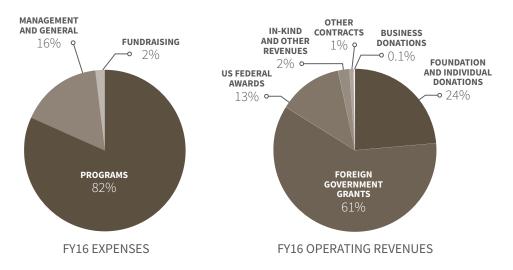


<sup>\*</sup> EII collaborates with two or more agencies, institutes and/or programs within each national and state/provincial/department government.

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

#### 2016/2017 OPERATIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES

| REVENUES                                     | 2016 TOTAL  | <b>BUDGETED 2017</b> |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Grants and contributions                     | \$3,711,945 | \$4,948,437          |
| Contracts                                    | \$589,219   | \$529,219            |
| In-kind and other revenues                   | \$101,703   | \$102,000            |
| TOTAL REVENUES                               | \$4,402,867 | \$5,579,656          |
| EXPENSES                                     |             |                      |
| Program expenses                             |             |                      |
| Sustainable commodities and science programs | \$2,120,454 | \$2,405,873          |
| Smallholders and policy programs             | \$1,719,130 | \$2,376,593          |
| Total program expenses                       | \$3,839,584 | \$4,782,466          |
| Supporting services expenses                 |             |                      |
| Management and general                       | \$767,007   | \$669,384            |
| Fundraising                                  | \$79,642    | \$41,783             |
| Total supporting services expenses           | \$846,649   | \$711,167            |
| TOTAL EXPENSES                               | \$4,686,233 | \$5,493,632          |
| Operating revenues over operating expenses   | \$(283,366) | \$86,024             |
| ENDING UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS               | \$281,619   | \$366,176            |
| ENDING TOTAL NET ASSETS                      | \$5,692,286 | \$4,916,195          |
|  |             |                      |





## **FUNDERS**

#### FOUNDATIONS, GOVERNMENTS, AND PARTNERS

Blue Oaks Foundation Carnegie Institute for Science The David & Lucile Packard Foundation Denofa Environmental Defense Fund Forest Trends Association Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation Governors' Climate and Forests Fund The Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment The International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety International Institute for Environment and Development

KfW Development Bank The Nature Conservancy

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Solidaridad Latin America

IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative

The Tinker Foundation

United States Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service

United States Agency for International

Development

University of Colorado

Verified Carbon Standard Association

Vicki and Roger Sant

World Wildlife Fund

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