

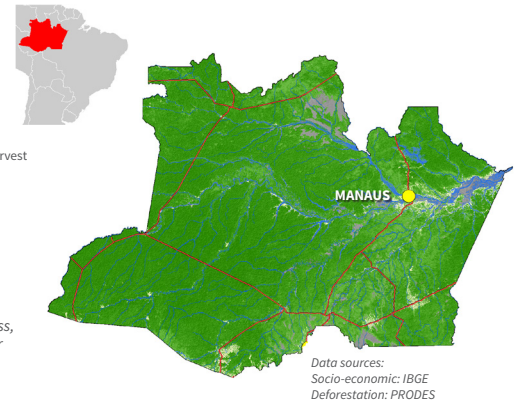
AMAZONAS BRAZIL



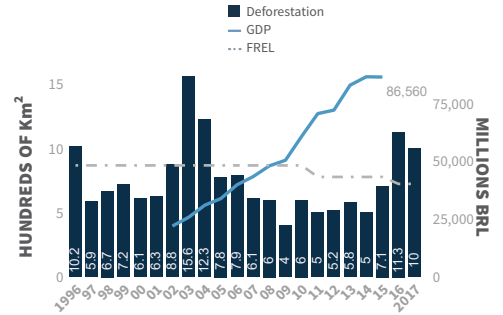
LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Largest Brazilian state by area, with 97% of forest area intact
- 28% of state land in indigenous territories & 12% in protected areas – including the 1st sustainable development reserve (RDS) nationwide (Mamirauá)
- Introduction of Green Free Trade Zone Program (ZFV) in 2003 represented a new paradigm of government prioritizing forest protection
- 2003-2008: Deforestation fell 61%, state economy grew 9% annually, & protected areas increased 135%

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale illegal timber harvest Large-scale cattle ranching Small-scale cattle ranching Small-scale agriculture Large-scale agriculture
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	32.63 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2015) <i>Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, & litter</i>
AREA	1,559,149 km ²
POPULATION	4,147,665 (2018)
HDI	67.40 (2010)
GDP	USD 23.75 billion (2015, Base year 2010)
GINI	0.476 (2015)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing & other industry Public services Trade
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	16%/84%



Data sources:
Socio-economic: IBGE
Deforestation: PRODES

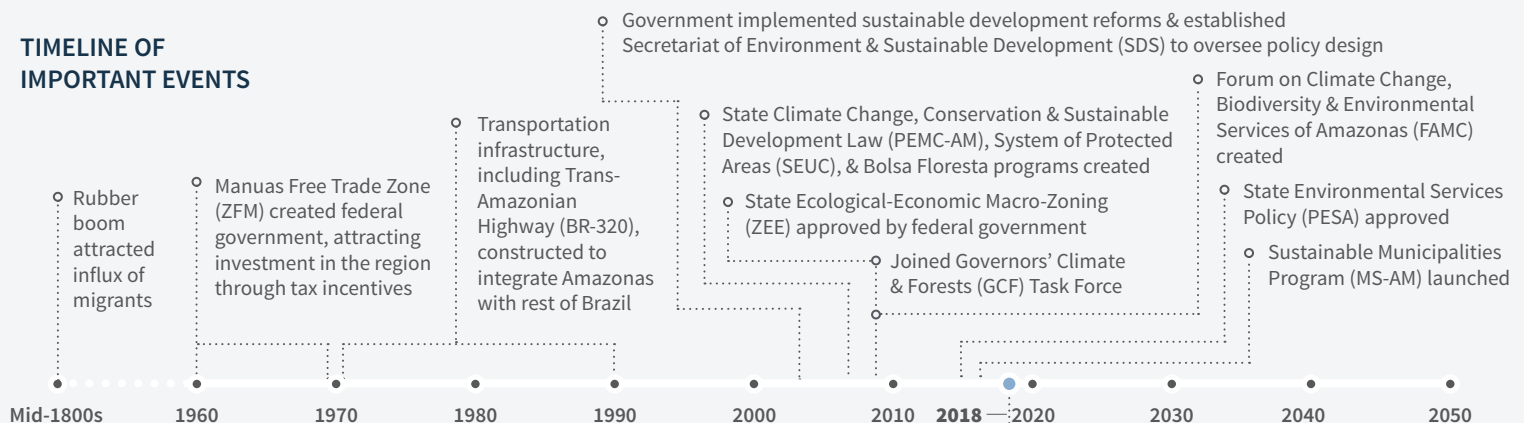


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Bolsa Floresta (PBF – “forest stipend”), created in 2007 as a policy instrument under the PEMC-AM, is a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program benefiting rural households in 16 of Amazonas’ 32 RDS (covering ~11 million ha). In 2008, the state government collaborated with Bradesco Bank to create the private, non-profit Sustainable Amazonas Foundation (FAS) to develop and implement programs including PBF. PBF emphasizes public engagement, and held participatory workshops with public officials, researchers, and social organizations, and community workshops, during the design process. Participants benefit through four subprograms, in exchange for their zero-deforestation commitments: 1) Income Generation: Investment-generating sustainable production activities; 2) Community Infrastructure: Investments to improve quality of life

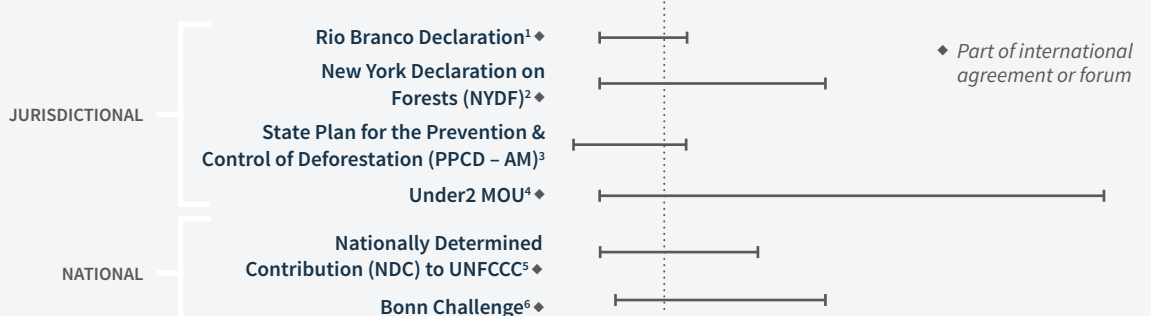
(e.g., education, health, transportation services); 3) Empowerment: Support for grassroots associations to improve local ownership of overall program (e.g., trainings, office infrastructure, transportation, logistics); and 4) Family Forest Stipend: R\$50 direct cash reward to mothers, among participant families. Participation is voluntary for families; however, benefits delivered at the community level reach all residents. PBF was the first REDD+ initiative in Brazil to be audited against Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards. As of 2017, benefits reached ~40,000 people from 9,000+ households. Ongoing challenges include monitoring and enforcement in remote locations across a vast geography, attracting new diverse finance, and alignment with other state and national policies.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 End deforestation. 3 Limit deforestation to 350 km²/year. 4 Limit emissions 80-95% below 1990 levels. 5 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG emissions 37% below 2005 levels (state contribution not defined). 6 Contribute to national goal: Restore 12 million ha deforested land



◆ Part of international agreement or forum

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
STATE PUBLIC ¹ NATIONAL OTHER ² NATIONAL NON-PROFIT ³ BILATERAL OTHER ⁴	STATE PUBLIC ¹ NATIONAL NON-PROFIT ^{3,5,6,7} INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁸	Sustainable Municipalities Program (MS-AM) ✘ 📋 🏆 <i>Stimulate local economies through recovery of degraded areas & conservation</i>	Counties, small & large producers, local communities (LC) & other land use actors
NATIONAL PUBLIC ⁹	NATIONAL PUBLIC ⁹	Green Free Trade Zone (ZFV) 📋 🏆 <i>Cross-sectoral policy to incentivize regional forest products & environmental services</i>	Industries based on regional products, cooperatives, local associations
STATE PUBLIC ^{10, 11}	STATE PUBLIC ¹¹	Agency for Sustainable Development of Amazonas (ADS) 📋 🏆 <i>Public company supporting sustainable businesses</i>	Small producers & suppliers, local timber manufacturers, LC
STATE PUBLIC ¹	STATE PUBLIC ¹ OTHER ¹²	State Environmental Services Policy (PESA) 📋 🏆 <i>Legal framework for advancing sustainable development</i>	State govt, private sector, civil society, general population

1 State Secretary of Environment (SEMA). 2 Amazon Fund (through Imazon). 3 WWF Brazil (Distrito Florestal Project). 4 KfW German Development Bank (Sustainable Landscapes Project). 5 International Institute for Education in Brazil (IEB). 6 Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (Funbio). 7 Imazon. 8 Conservation International. 9 National Public Superintendence of the Tax Free Zone of Manaus (SUFRAMA) & National Ministry of Economy. 10 Secretary of Rural Production. 11 Agency for Sustainable Development of Amazonas (ADS). 12 Other national or subnational private & public institutions to be accredited by State Council of the Environment (CEMAAM)

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	Initial stages of jurisdictional LED-R Strategy development, funded by UNDP
Spatial plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZEE needs to be updated (last updated 2012) The state's Purus River Region Zoning Plan was not federally approved, due to proposed relaxation of forest protection in high-deforestation counties
Performance targets	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPCD-AM is outdated & inadequately implemented; new version under analysis by the State Chief of Staff (<i>Casa Civil</i>) -- expected publication in July 2019 Targets made through formal commitments (e.g. Rio Branco & NYDF) are not explicitly incorporated into state laws
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National PRODES & DETER deforestation data publicly available; there is no mechanism at state level to evaluate state action plans (insufficient technical staff, infrastructure & financial resources) PESA designates SEMA responsible for developing a state MRV system; lack of financial resources & high political turnover have delayed the process
Policies & incentives	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing policies (e.g. SPCC-AM, PESA) provide governance & management structures & guidelines for LED-R; implementation has lagged with changing state government priorities PESA outlines creation of a jurisdictional REDD+ plan; however, development delayed by frequent administrative turnover
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Climate Change Forum (FAMC) includes extractivists, IP, private sector, civil society & state agencies; meets quarterly to discuss implementation of PES Insufficient logistical & financial support to promote inclusion of IP in state policy discussions
Sustainable agriculture	○	Promechanization Program offers credit & technical assistance to small-scale producers (e.g. manioc, fruit, cattle) in degraded areas
Indigenous peoples & local communities	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PESA acknowledges traditional knowledge & supports recognition of IP territories & livelihoods; regulations are needed to define & guarantee socio-environmental safeguards in future jurisdictional PES & REDD+ programs Free, prior & informed consent is required by law in the licensing process for activities that affect IP & traditional communities; however, consultation is not a determining factor for authorizing activities
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PESA aims to attract public & private finance through State Fund for Climate Change, Environmental Conservation & Environmental Services MS-AM proposes changes to the Green Tax on Circulation of Goods & Services (ICMS Verde) to provide financial resources for counties with positive environmental performance (e.g., deforestation & emission reductions)

CITATION | A.C. Crisostomo, A.E. Duchelle, M. Cromberg. 2018. "Amazonas, Brazil" in C. Stickler *et al.* (Eds.), in *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
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TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- 2003-2008 advances in public policy framework to support LED-R undermined by succeeding administrations (unsupportive political agenda & frequent political turnover)
- Insufficient funding to define fundamental elements of State Fund (e.g., economic instruments & mechanisms for private properties, technical aspects of MRV)
- Inadequate technical assistance available to support low-emission production

OPPORTUNITIES

- Supportive legislative framework (incl. PEMC, PESA) for LED-R Strategy development & could facilitate attracting new financing (e.g., Amazon Fund & GCF Task Force Fund)
- PBF provides lessons for supporting LC's transition to LED-R by expanding PES opportunities for forest stewards
- PESA accredits state government for potential participation in national & international carbon markets, & encourages Forest Code compliance