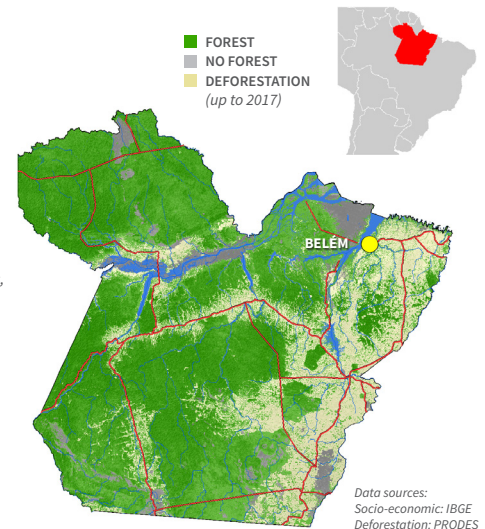




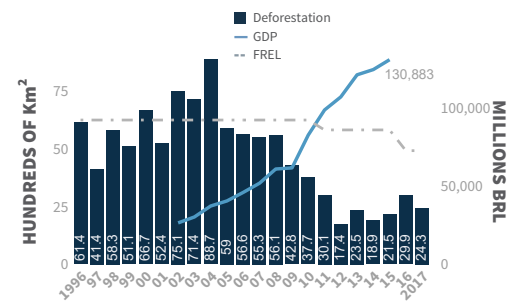
### LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- History of grassroots movements & innovative jurisdictional sustainable development policies
- Unregulated frontier expansion has introduced disordered land occupation, crime & high deforestation rates, but also strong social movements to combat these issues
- Pará's Green Municipalities Program (PMV, 2011-2017) was an early jurisdictional approach to LED-R, including incentives such as priority access to credit & technical assistance for municipalities that achieved removal from the federal deforestation blacklist
- The Cattle Agreement & Grain Protocol have been successful instruments for engaging private sector, civil society & state agencies in reducing deforestation. The Cattle Agreement's success led to its expansion to other Brazilian Amazon states
- In recent years there have been efforts to harmonize LED-R in the state under a jurisdictional umbrella strategy, with several initiatives announced

<b>DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Large-scale cattle ranching</li> <li> Small-scale cattle ranching</li> <li> Small-scale agriculture</li> <li> Land speculation</li> </ul>
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION</b>	113.47 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> (2010-2015) <i>Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass &amp; litter</i>
<b>AREA</b>	1,247,954 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>POPULATION</b>	8,492,218 (2018)
<b>HDI</b>	64.60 (2010)
<b>GDP</b>	USD 35.92 billion (2015, Base year 2010)
<b>GINI</b>	0.459 (2015)
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Public services</li> <li> Trade</li> <li> Extraction of non-renewable resources</li> </ul>
<b>RURAL/URBAN POPULATION</b>	32%/68%



Data sources: Socio-economic: IBGE; Deforestation: PRODES

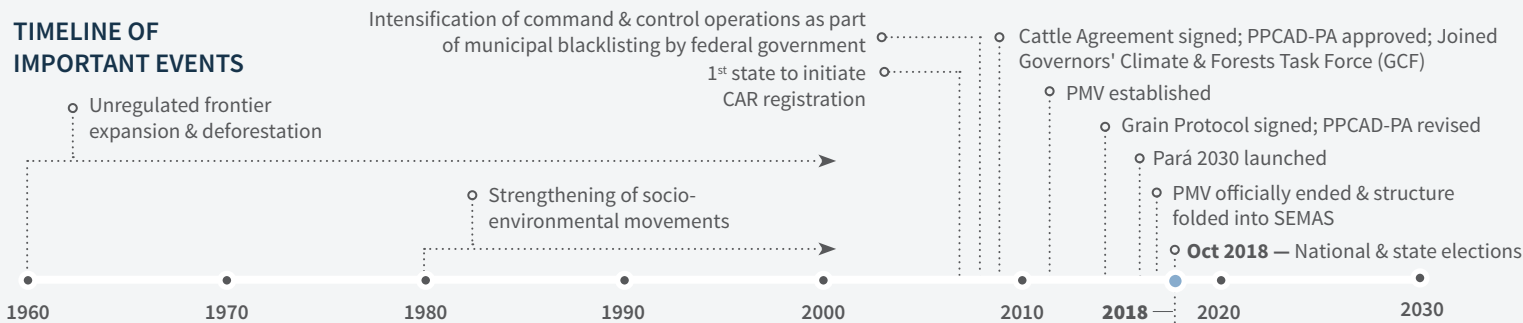


### SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Pará's **Cattle Agreement** is a sustainable sourcing framework that has been instrumental in reducing deforestation and promoting land tenure regularization. Spurred by charges and fines against their landholdings for deforestation, many of the country's main meatpackers and exporter companies began negotiating with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office & the Government of Pará, and together signed the agreement in July 2009. Within this framework, the private sector agreed to eliminate deforestation, register supplier properties under the national Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), and

stop supplying cattle from areas embargoed by the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS), and the Slavery Blacklist. The agreement also included strengthened protections for conservation units and indigenous territories. The agreement was later extended to other Amazonian states and to date meatpackers representing 70% of the slaughter capacity have signed on. Major challenges include monitoring indirect suppliers and increasing the number of signatory slaughterhouses.

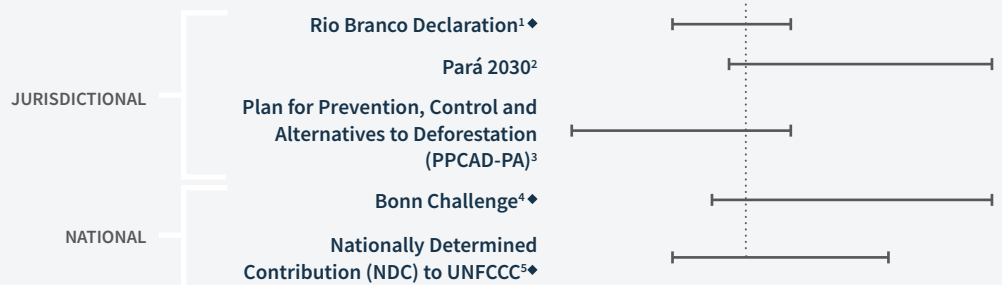
### TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



### PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 5.3% GDP growth per year & 3 million jobs generated. 3 Reduce deforestation 80% compared to baseline. 4 Contribute to national goal: Restore 12 million ha deforested land. 5 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG emissions 37% below 2005 levels (state contribution not defined).



# KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES    📋 ENABLING MEASURES    🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
NONE	NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>1</sup> NATIONAL PRIVATE <sup>2</sup>	Cattle Agreement <i>Sustainable sourcing</i> ✘	Ranchers
NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>3</sup> STATE PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	STATE PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	Green Municipalities Program (PMV) <i>Tenure clarification &amp; incentives for reduced deforestation</i> 📋 🏆	Municipal governments, landholders
NONE	NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>3</sup> , STATE PUBLIC <sup>4</sup> , MUNICIPAL PUBLIC <sup>5</sup> , NATIONAL PRIVATE <sup>7</sup>	Grain Protocol <i>Sustainable sourcing</i> ✘	Traders
STATE PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	STATE PUBLIC <sup>8</sup>	Pará 2030 <i>Rural livelihoods, economic development</i> 📋 🏆	Private sector, municipalities, local communities

1 Public Prosecutor Office (MPF). 2 Slaughterhouses & meat packers. 3 Amazon Fund. 4 Government of the State of Pará. 5 PMV. 6 Dom Eliseu & Paragominas Municipal Governments. 7 Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries (ABIOVE) & traders. 8 State Secretariat of Economic Development, Mining & Energy (SEDEME)

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY    🟢 INTERMEDIATE    🟣 ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMV, an early jurisdictional framework for LED-R, provides an example for current approaches to build &amp; improve on</li> <li>Ongoing discussions to develop a jurisdictional LED-R umbrella program</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial plan</b>	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial zoning (ZEE) updated in 2012 (although it excludes Marajó floodplains)</li> <li>Landmark multi-stakeholder BR-163 planning process results incorporated into ZEE</li> </ul>
<b>Performance targets</b>	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPCAD-PA &amp; Rio Branco Declaration set goals for reducing deforestation</li> <li>Pará 2030 sets targets &amp; incentives for economic growth &amp; sustainable agricultural development</li> <li>No jurisdictional goals on restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Integrated Center for Environmental Monitoring (CIMAM) system monitors deforestation via <i>De Olho na Floresta</i> &amp; GHG emissions via PREGEDD, but requires further refinement</li> <li>CIMAM's algorithm detects deforestation at a finer scale than national PRODES system</li> </ul>
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProAmbiente, an early Payments for Environmental Services-like program, grew from a grassroots to a federal initiative, but ended prematurely</li> <li>Pará 2030 contains specific economic plans for 14 priority sectors (e.g., livestock)</li> <li>National programs for low-carbon farming (ABC) &amp; family farmers (PRONAF) provide credit for sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous PMV forum &amp; case-specific multi-stakeholder processes (Belo Monte dam, BR-163 highway) provide a precedent for multi-stakeholder governance</li> <li>Climate Change Forum recently reactivated to steer jurisdictional LED-R program</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable agriculture</b>	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero-deforestation agreements with cattle &amp; grain sectors exist but do not include all actors &amp; are not fully implemented</li> <li>Indirect cattle breeding suppliers pose traceability challenges</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local communities</b>	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land titling &amp; CAR face issues of overlapping claims &amp; fraud</li> <li>Inconsistent consultation with indigenous peoples &amp; traditional communities (TC)</li> <li>Sustainable Development Projects (PDS) to support TC originated in Pará in response to conflicts</li> </ul>
<b>LED-R finance</b>	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amazon Fund (BNDES/Norway) funds 35 projects for sustainable production, land use planning, etc.</li> <li>Efforts to attract private &amp; international funding from Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) &amp; others; limited results so far</li> </ul>

**CITATION** | F. Brandão, C. Chan, T. Moreira, F. Fonseca, D. McGrath. 2018. "Pará, Brazil" in C. Stickler *et al.* (Eds.), *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](http://www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability)  
2019/02/27

TECHNICAL TEAM



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## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### CHALLENGES

- Unchecked land occupation & lack of regulatory enforcement creates barriers to land tenure regularization & access to finance
- Smallholders have particular difficulty accessing finance due to high transaction costs & informality
- Policies continue to value traditional economic development (e.g. mining, dams, etc.) with few possible spillovers for local communities
- LED-R policies aim for cross-sectoral cooperation but struggle coordinating different sectors

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Bonn Challenge provides a framework with support from international community to restore large areas of degraded pastures (~3M ha in Pará)
- Private sector finance initiatives (e.g. mining royalties, dam compensation funds) provide a new source of funding
- Growing interest from international banks & buyers who can offer incentives (e.g. cheaper credit, market premiums) for actors demonstrating that sustainability mechanisms are in place
- Sectoral pilot innovations for best agricultural practices, cattle intensification & restoration provide a base for a jurisdictional LED-R strategy