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

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.
**PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY**

**CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

**CHALLENGES**
- Unchecked land occupation & lack of regulatory enforcement creates barriers to land tenure regularization & access to finance
- Smaller holders 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

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**CITATION**

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

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[Image: Logos of various organizations]