

**I. GCF Member name:** Amazonas**II. General Information of GCF Member**

1. Area (km<sup>2</sup>): 1,570,745
2. Population:
  - Total: 3,393,369
  - Rural: 0.5 million
  - Ethnic Groups (name/number):  
Indigenous peoples (2000 census): 113,391
3. GDP: R\$ 42,023,000 (2007)
  - Agriculture, forestry, and forestry exploration: R\$ 600,000
  - Livestock and Fishing: R\$ 458,000
  - Main income products: industry (electronics and communications devices, motorcycles, etc.)
4. Per capita income: US\$ 6,533
5. HDI: 0.780 in 2005
6. Forests (Typologies and Status):
  - Total forest area: 1.5 million km<sup>2</sup>
  - Main Forest Typologies (type/area):
    - o Wetland forests/ 296,100 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Dryland forest / 1,077,083 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Less dense forest / 134,671 km<sup>2</sup>
  - Status of Forests (%; km<sup>2</sup>):
    - o Original forest area (pre-human disturbance): 97.8%; 1,467,502 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Fully protected forests:
      - State 2.5%; 37,938 km<sup>2</sup>
      - Federal 7.6%; 113,988 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Conserved forests (managed by traditional or indigenous peoples):
      - State 9.3%; 140,143 km<sup>2</sup>
      - Federal 35.7%; 535,503 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Sustainably managed forests (under forest concessions):
      - Federal 0.7%; 9,805 km<sup>2</sup>
    - o Forests without protection: 44.2%; 662,623 km<sup>2</sup>

**Components / Elements of REDD Action****III. Component 1: Environmental Service****1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring**

- 1.1 Deforestation is known? Yes
- 1.2 Deforested area (km<sup>2</sup>): 60,000 (PRODES, 2009)
- 1.3 Average deforestation rate (km<sup>2</sup>/year):
  - 1995-1999: 1023.2
  - 2000-2004: 984.2
  - 2005-2009: 636.4

#### 1.4 Characterization of deforestation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of deforestation)

There has recently been an increase in agricultural activities, livestock raising, and illegal land occupations with a strong pressure in the south of the state. The process of agricultural expansion that is one of the driving factors in the increase of deforestation in Amazonas and has three main characteristics. First, in the regions of Apuí, Manicoré, and Novo Aripuanã, there are large INCRA settlement projects characterized by the abandonment of small family agricultural production and its replacement by livestock husbandry. Secondly, at the frontier with Acre and Rodônia in the municipalities of Canutama, Lábrea and Boca do Acre, there has been a lot of migration from these states via BR 364 and BR 317, accompanied by the expansion of livestock grazing and extractive wood activities. Lastly, areas in municipalities such as Manicoré, Humaitá, Canutama, and Lábrea are under pressure from intensive grain production due to investment from outside businesses and increased technological access. Underlying and indirect causes include large scale agriculture in other parts of Amazonia, outside of Amazonas.

#### 1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy

INPE (National Institute for Space Research): PRODES (Deforestation Monitoring Project in the Legal Amazon, releases yearly deforestation data) and DETER (Project to Detect Deforested Areas in Real Time, alert system to support law enforcement combating deforestation)

- Uses LANDSAT satellite images are chosen for analysis based on 1) level of cloud cover and 2) proximity to date of reference (August 1)
- The images are geo-referenced using SPRING (Sistema de Processamento de Informacoes Geo-referenciadas – Georeferenced Information Processing System)
- MLME (modelo linear de mistura spectral) is used to convert the images into their components of soil, vegetation, and shade
- Regions are groups based on similarity and a minimum size, and analyzed by an algorithm
- Daily deforestation rate is calculated first and yearly rates are extrapolated to take into account yearly climate differences that impact deforestation

#### IMAZON: SAD

- Daily MODIS images are filtered for cloud cover and spectral resolution bands are fused to increase the detail of images
- NPV (non-photosynthetic components) are estimated and NDFI (normalized difference fraction index) is calculated: values range from -1 (soil) to 1 (forest)
- Deforestation is detected by comparing two consecutive monthly NDFIs: a change of -200 to -50 reflects probable deforestation
- Scale for SAD (250 m) is larger than CBERS (20 m) and LANDSAT (30 m), but in a comparison 80-90% of deforestation reported by SAD was confirmed

#### 1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

- State process its own data and have a mapping unit of its own for quicker turn around for day to day enforcements (INPE PRODES data (6.25 hectare resolution) is published annually and DETER (25 hectare resolution) is published monthly); this increased capacity will require new sources of funding, as the costs of such monitoring are often prohibitive
- Development of methodology that allows for partial analysis of a frame (when part of it is in cloud cover) and the merging together of fragments, in order to have a more complete and uniform (in terms of time) product

## 2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? Partially

2.2 Degradation level (km<sup>2</sup>; categories of degradation): No official data available but according to INPE's assessment Amazonas had 180 km<sup>2</sup> of degradation in 2007 and 65 km<sup>2</sup> in 2008.

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation)

- No information

## 2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy

### INPE: DEGRAD

- Low degradation: predominance of green pixels with some small purple pixels found in low density and frequency
- Medium degradation: dominance of green pixels with slightly larger purple pixels in a mid-level density and frequency
- High degradation: dominance of purple pixels, or smooth green ones, with spots of forest
- LANDSAT and CBERS images (minimum scale 6.25 hectares) are enhanced for contrast
- Images classified in fairly arbitrary way described above
- 86% of degradation/deforestation detected was confirmed, but false negatives (non-detection) is common at low and medium degradation

### IMAZON: SAD

- Only one level of degradation
- Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation)
- Direct: selective logging, small-scale wood harvesting and agriculture, population growth/relocation (Manaus)
- Indirect: displacement of activities and people from other parts of Amazonia, due to heavier land use (commercial agriculture, etc) there, roads
- NDFI is calculated and compared monthly, as described above in deforestation monitoring methodology
- A change between -20 and -49 reflect probable degradation

## 2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

- Increase imaging - detail in images (INPE started this in 2008 with CBERS' high resolution camera, which has a resolution of 2.7 meters across a 27 km band)
- Increase processing capacity

## 3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

### 3.1 Carbon stocks are known? Partially

### 3.2 Total Carbon stocks in forests: 24 billion tons of carbon

- Aboveground: 18:48 billion tons of carbon
- Underground: 5.2 billion tons of carbon;

### 3.3 Method used and accuracy:

Indirect method - continue forest inventory;

- direct method (halometric method) - cutting and weighing the parts of trees, with direct measurement of weight of the trees parts;
- development of halometric equations according to the vegetation types studied
- Index of uncertainty less than 10% - IPCC indicates below 20%.

### 3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

- Lack of frequent monitoring of continuous forest inventory, to better understand the carbon dynamics in relation to carbon sequestration;
- Lack of forest inventory in the southwestern Amazon to complete the mapping inventory of Amazonas.

## 4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

### 4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used:

Baseline is undefined at the time being. Nevertheless, Amazonas has used the Amazon Fund's baseline built on historical data to set its deforestation reduction target. On the other hand, for REDD projects in State Protected Areas, the following methodology has been used:

- SIMAMAZONIA 1, the "business-as-usual" model from a 2006 paper Soares-Filho et al. published in

Nature (based on historical rates from 1997-2002 with new road construction factored in through a raster/ sub-region combination model)

- Carbon stock estimates used from Nogueira (2008).

The internal discussion in the state (currently happening at the Forum Amazonense de Mudanças Climáticas/State Forum on Climate Change) is focused on how to best proceed within the framework of what's been done in terms of REDD projects and to evolve to a state-wide agreed baseline.

#### 4.2 CO2 Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program:

Undefined for REDD program however the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation (PPCD-AM) sets out a deforestation reduction target which would reduce emissions by roughly 158 million tons of CO2 by 2012.

#### 4.3 Estimated CO2 savings per period and per year

PPCD-AM, millions of tons CO2

Period One (2006-2010) total: 58.5

Period Two (2011-2015) total: 60.0

Period Three (2016-2020) total: 39.5

#### 4.4 Needs identified?

- Calculation of a state-wide baseline for emissions and state reduction targets that specifically discuss carbon from forest (REDD-specific) and non-forest sources
- Continuous improvements to baseline model as time passes

### **IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD**

## 5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

### National Programs

Policy	Objective	Target public	Expected Results	Proponent	Relation with REDD action
<b>Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Amazonia (PPCDAM)</b>	Three primary points: improve land management (land rights, reserves), environmental control (monitoring and enforcement), and support of productive activities (sustainable food and small-scale industry)	All citizens of Amazonia, with a focus on rural areas and traditional populations	Reduction of illegal deforestation (ideally to zero).	Federal government	National leadership in deforestation reduction
<b>National Law on Climate Change</b>	Combat climate change	Industry, all of nation	Emissions reductions of 36.1-38.9% by 2020, subject to verification by outside parties	Federal government	Establishes value of REDD in the national framework and sets the standard for strong verification
<b>Operation Green Arc</b>	Encourage recovery of degraded/ deforested land and land titling through the expansion of credit and geo-referencing of land.	Rural landowners	More reforested land and an easier transition (land registry process) for REDD.	Federal government	Part of REDDiness
<b>Ecological-Economic Zoning</b>	Set guidelines for locating productive activities in most appropriate regions, incentivized by credit and investment opportunities	Rural populations	Efficient land use and reduction of deforestation	Federal government in close consultation with 12 municipalities through public hearings.	Land use plan

### State Programs

Policy	Objective	Target public	Expected Results	Proponent	Relation with REDD action
<b>Green Tax-Free Zone Program</b>	Value forest products and environmental services by supporting sustainable investments through tax incentives/credit access, expanding protected areas and increasing regulation, enforcement, and governmental capacity in environment	Rural, indigenous and traditional populations	Reduced deforestation.	State government	Builds “forests are worth more standing than cut” mentality in conservation
<b>State Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Amazonas</b>	Reduce deforestation through steps modeled after the national plan and	Rural residents	38% reduction in deforestation rates by 2010, 80% by 2020	state government	Calls for the development and implementation of a REDD program
<b>Law of Climatic Changes, Environmental Conservation, and Sustainable Development</b>	Equip the state to combat climate change through forest programs, efficiency, etc.	Industry, citizens, all	Increased state capacity and programs for managing forests and other climate-change-avoiding measures	State government	Calls for a carbon inventory and the creation of CDMs and legal structures which would be base of REDD program
<b>Rural Environmental Register (CAR)</b>	Monitor land use, enforce land rights, and identify locations of deforestation	Rural populations	A geo-referenced satellite system for rural areas, containing information on the owner, use of land, etc.	State government	Important precedent to any REDD project

## **6. REDD strategy concept**

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now? Not a state-wide program, but it has pioneered with Forest Stipends' program

6.2 GCF Member has been planning a REDD Program ? Yes

6.3 REDD strategies conceived or in process of conception to reverse deforestation and degradation

Along with the strategy to control and combat deforestation, Amazonas has been developing early actions (like small-scale projects in state controlled conservation areas, in partnership with Bolsa Floresta work – see item 13) and laying the framework for larger scale actions. The strategy in 2010-2011 is the promotion of capacity building and sector-based consultations to preparation for these larger scale actions. Amazonas is currently working to assess its current needs in the establishment and implementation of a large scale program, one that fosters actions on private lands and potentially within indigenous areas (there are 178 indigenous lands comprising 431,960 km<sup>2</sup>). Amazonas is now working through its State Forum on Climate Change to develop the legal framework for rewarding ecosystem services and avoided deforestation outside of the conservation units where rights and land tenure are frequently not established. This could go a long way in providing additional emissions reductions.

6.4 Needs to develop a REDD Program

One of the concrete actions of this preparatory phase is the work to establish a carbon registry, where projects of all sizes and origins can be accounted for and have standard methodology, accountability protocol, etc. There is a preference for a public registry system although this has not yet been determined.

## **7. Target population and rights recognition**

7.1 Social groups reached by the REDD Program and number of people directly benefited

Thus far, traditional populations in forest reserve areas: JUMA 339 families (FAS Juma report, 2008), Bolsa Floresta 7143 families in 15 protected areas (October, 2010, source: e-siga.am.gov.br)

Potential to reach traditional populations outside of reserves and indigenous populations (66 in total) also (indigenous lands are site of federal jurisdiction and so REDD plans here would have to be undertaken in coordination with both the local indigenous and federal governments)

Potential also for work with small landholders in land reform settlements and large-scale farmers.

7.2 Procedures taken by proponent and evidence that REDD Program acknowledges the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities

The intention of the program is to include representatives of indigenous peoples and traditional populations in all stages of program development, depending on their interest.

REDD program has not worked with indigenous communities in the past; federally, indigenous communities are given a lot of autonomy, including the unalienable right to perform traditional activities (including timber extraction) on their land, something that is unable to be taken away through contract or further negotiation.

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

- Work collaboratively with state Secretary for Indigenous Peoples in Amazonas, FUNAI (National Indian Foundation), and the coordination of indigenous organizations in the Amazon in order to integrate indigenous land into the statewide REDD program and establish a legal and procedural framework for doing so.
- Work collaboratively with the Council of Traditional Populations of Amazonas to develop program outside of conservation units.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation methodology for Bolsa Floresta according to the REDD standards.

## **8. Transparency and participation mechanisms**

8.1 What actions have been taken to guarantee free, prior and informed consent?

Currently unavailable as the project is still in development, although Brazil recognizes the referenced International Labor Organization Convention #169.

#### 8.2 Briefly describes mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation

State Forum for Climate Change, Biodiversity, Environmental Services and Energy brings together 49 organizations of diverse interests (17 state-level, 9 federal, 3 municipal, 3 labor unions, 7 environmental NGOs, 3 social movements, 3 multi-stakeholder forums, for example); 21 of these organizations (including FUNAI and COIAB, Coordination of Indigenous Organization in Brazil) are on its Land Use, Forests, and Ecosystem Services working group assigned to the task of developing the REDD program. This open and researcher-supported group is not only responsible for producing recommendations but designs the process in partnership with the Forum's governmental Secretary. In 2010, this working group has held seven meetings aiming to design the REDD program process. All potential state and non-state, private and public, actors are encouraged to participate in working group. Further stake-holder consultation meetings will be held starting in August 2010 to further the development of the program's legal framework.

#### 8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

The progress of the working group and content of each meeting is reported through e-mail and internet publication.

#### 8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

- Mapping of REDD initiatives implemented by various institutions in Amazonas
- Work with the local media to increase visibility
- Plan for working in the municipalities and doing consultations outside of Manaus
- Explicitly reference and allow for indigenous peoples and their rights in any REDD document

### **9. Benefit sharing mechanisms**

#### 9.1 Describe the broad picture of how REDD program addresses social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities, including poverty reduction, equitable benefit sharing

- Bolsa Floresta invests in economic area development in any non-deforesting activity, social development through improved education and health, and supports group rights through community organizing activities.

#### 9.2 Description of the PES or benefit sharing mechanisms currently in place or planned (concrete elements)

Bolsa Floresta is a benefit-sharing program for all State Conservation Units, or roughly 10 million hectares of forest. It rewards inhabitants for sustainable development and forest preservation through 1) direct monthly payments, 2) investment non-deforesting, income-creating projects, 3) investment in social (education, health, etc) programs and, 4) support for grass-root organizations.

#### 9.3 Describe evidences for participation of stakeholders in the development of the mechanisms

Public consultations influenced Bolsa Floresta planning, such as the decision to give access to direct payments to the female head of house.

#### 9.4 Needs identified?

- Legal framework for expanding these programs outside of conservation units and potentially into indigenous territories
- Develop guidelines through a consultation process for benefit-sharing activities outside of State Conservation Units.

### 10. Institutional framework and arrangement for REDD program and Government's capacity to implement REDD

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program
IDAM – Institute of Agricultural and Sustainable Forest Development	Technical assistance and rural training activities in municipalities in forest management and agriculture	Encourages sustainable, efficient land use
ADS – Sustainable Development Agency	Helps with commercialization of products from sustainable income generating activities	Runs Green Tax Free Zone
SEAFE – Secretary of Forests and Extractivism	Creates policies that promote the sustainable use of forest resources	Sustainable forest use
SEPRO – State Secretary of Rural Production	Technical assistance and product commercialization	Sustainable forest use
IPAAM – Amazonian Institute of Environmental Protection	Daily analysis and interpretation of satellite for presence of fires/ deforestation; enforcement activities on the ground, against illegal logging	Monitoring capacity
INPE – National Institute of Spatial Research	Performs satellite monitoring	Monitoring of deforestation
CEUC- State Center of Conservation Units	manages creation, implementation and development of state conservation units	RED program/projects in past have been focused on these areas
FUNAI – The National Foundation of the Indian	federal group that advocates for and represents the rights of indigenous peoples in judicial matters	REDD program will need to work with FUNAI in expanding into indigenous lands.
CECLIMA – State Climate Change Center	Ecosystem services valuation, deforestation reduction, environmental education	Coordination of the State Forum on Climate Change and other leading planning bodies for the REDD program

## 10.2 Legal Framework that enables structural policies and REDD Program

The legal framework for REDD and especially actions outside of government conservation units is currently in development by the State Forum on Climate Change.

According to analysis by CECLIMA, 2010, there are 121 pieces of state-level legislation that may dialogue with REDD. Five out of this wide site have been selected as the most influential ones as are described below.

Name / Number / Date	Objectives	Status *
Law nº 3527, 07/28/2010	Dispose about forest concessions in sustainable use protected areas, aiming the multiple use of forest resources and environmental services	Being implemented
UGMUC – Law nº 3244, 04/04/2008	Create the Unit Manager of the State Climate Change Center and the State Center for Protected Areas	Fully functional
Delegated Law nº 66, 05/06/2007	Dispose about the State Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development	Fully functional
State Law of Climatic Changes, nº 3135, 06/05/2007	Institute the State policy about Climatic Changes, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development	Fully functional
CEMAAM - Law nº 2985, 10/18/2005	Institute the State Council of Environment of the Amazonas State – CEMAAM	Fully functional

\* Status : created, being implemented or fully functional

10.3 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made?, No

10.4 Functioning and institutional framework (existing and to be created) related to the governance of REDD program:

Name	Responsibilities	Status*
SDS – Secretary of the Environment and Sustainable Development	CECLIMA – coordinating REDD program; CEUC – running projects in state conservation units; IPAAM – MRV; ADS – sustainable income generating activities in projects	Fully functional
ITEAM	Formalization of land rights	Fully functional
IDAM	Technical support of agriculture and sustainable forest management.	Fully functional
FAS	Coordination of REDD program in relation to Bolsa Floresta	Fully functional
INPA	Verification of carbon stocks	Fully functional
INPE	Monitoring	Fully functional

\* Status : created, being implemented or fully functional

10.5 Describe in more detail the Law Enforcement capacity of the State/Province and the needs foreseen in order to have a performance considered good for a REDD Program.

According to the State of Amazonas Environmental and Sustainability Review (AAS), by the UN's Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), assessing Amazonas State performance on environmental issues, a set of new institutions and mechanisms have been created by the government in order to formulate and implement environmental policies.

With regards to law enforcement, the above mentioned AAS has concluded that Amazonas stands out in terms of capacity built to deal with integration of environmental policies with other sectors, as well as implementation of policies. AAS has indicated 35 points of recommendation in 2007, and has evaluated

advances with regards to all these indicators in 2010. Amazonas government has made progress in 33 items, in only 3 years.

#### **10.6 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?**

- Explicit definition of and division of responsibilities between organizations, in order to ensure coordination of actions. Need for a specific coordination unit under analysis.
- Once running, evaluation of the need of a separate organization to run the state carbon registry.
- More money and resources for monitoring and on-the-ground enforcement activities; coordination and integration of this task among governmental and non-governmental departments at all levels of organization and jurisdiction

#### **11. Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD**

##### 11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

Topic not addressed by Government.

##### 11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

- ITEAM (Institute of Land in Amazonas) has responsibility for regularizing land titles and working on the politics of land rights through agrarian reform
- INCRA (National Institute of Colonization and Land Reform) has responsibility within indigenous areas and other federal lands

##### 11.3 Actions planned or developed by governments to solve issues related to land tenure uncertainties within REDD priority areas

Topic not addressed by Government.

##### 11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

- Evidence suggests that lack of established land tenure in settlements (areas claimed for land reform) might contribute to deforestation (in Amazonas, settlements account for 5% of forest and 15% of deforestation).
- Solving forest tenure would potentially give people more incentive to work land in a more sustainable, long-lasting method and cut down on deforestation
- The REDD system cannot go into effect in any area where land rights aren't regulated.

##### 11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

Topic not addressed by Government.

##### 11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

- ITEAM instituted Forum da Terra (Land Forum) in contentious municipalities to start community discussions.

##### 11.7 Definition of legal aspects related to property and rights to forest carbon in REDD project areas

Within state conservation areas, land belongs to the state. A Concession of Real Right of Use is given to communities and is renewed on a regular basis. In current projects, this concession acts effectively as a transfer of some carbon rights as well as communities are rewarded by avoiding deforestation.

Outside of conservation areas, the rights over carbon is under discussion by the State Forum on Climate Change.

##### 11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place

Topic not addressed by Government.

##### 11.9 Needs identified?

Topic not addressed by Government.

#### **12. REDD MRV systems –**

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory? **No**

Not completely, it's in progress and currently divided by sectors. The energy and transportation sectors have been assessed, the forest sector is just being started.

12.2 If yes, is the inventory performed or validated by an independent party?

INPA is responsible for the land use and land use change inventory

12.3 Strategies thought by the State/Province for monitoring, reporting and verification

One of needs, but state is currently in process of making a register.

12.4 Protocols being used to validate and certify state-wide REDD programs

- MRV for carbon emissions and stocks: not available yet
- Registry needed, in progress
- MRV of social and environmental safeguards: VCS and CCB for projects, so far
- State is assessing available protocols.

12.5 Needs identified in order to MRV systems in REDD Program?

- State needs to develop its own strategy and capacity for verification and certification, in concert with scientists and academia.
- Establishment of responsibilities within governmental infrastructure, and capacity (people, money) for completing MRV process
- More on the ground capacity for enforcement

### 13. REDD Projects within State/Province

This section is dedicated to assess the REDD projects in process of development or implementation within the State/Province that are proposed by private sector, NGO and/or communities:

**Project Name: JUMA**

- Location: Novo Aripuana, Southern Amazonas
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: 2008
- Status of project (planning or in progress): In progress
- Land area (km<sup>2</sup>) of REDD area: 5896
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.) State Sustainable Development Reserve as of 2006
- Number of people living in REDD area: 339 families estimated
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: FAS (Amazonas Sustainable Foundation, a semi-state entity) and SDS (the Secretary of the Environment), with technical support from IDESAM (Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas)
- Source(s) of funding: initial (4 years) funding from the Marriot, other funding sources will be found in next year
- Proposed life of the program (years): 50
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO<sub>2</sub>): 189.7 million
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): projection (Soares-Filho)
- MRV protocol: normal monitoring as part of conservation unit Amazonia, with additional on the ground efforts and certification based on Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.): part of Bolsa Floresta program

**Project Name: RDS Mosaico do Apui**

- Location: municipalities of Apui and Novo Aripuana, Southern Amazonas
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: tentatively 2011
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km<sup>2</sup>) of REDD area: 24,672

- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): a mosaic of state and federal conservation units
- Number of people living in REDD area: 7,500 families
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: tentatively involved are FAS (Foundation for Sustainable Amazonas), SDS (Secretary of the Environment and Sustainable Development), IDESAM (Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas), IIEB (International Institute of Brazilian Education), and WWFBrasil (World Wildlife Fund Brasil)
- All others unknown.

**Project Name: RDS Madeira**

- Location: municipalities of Manicore, Borba and Novo Aripuana, Southern Amazonas
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: tentatively 2011
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km<sup>2</sup>) of REDD area: 2,831
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): state conservation unit
- Number of people living in REDD area: 480 familias
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: tentatively involved are FAS (Foundation for Sustainable Amazonas), SDS (Secretary of the Environment and Sustainable Development), IDESAM (Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas) IIEB (International Institute of Brazilian Education), and WWFBrasil (World Wildlife Fund Brasil)
- All others are unknown at the current planning stage

**14. Relationship with National Government**

What mechanisms and/or forums does the State/Province currently employ to negotiate the integration and/or harmonization of the state REDD strategies with a national one?

- Active participation at COFA (steering committee of Amazon Fund) in which REDD projects are housed, etc.
- Federal initiatives – National REDD Regime, three working groups were created
- National Congress
- CONAMA national council for the environment

**V. Component 3 : REDD Financing**

**15. Current strategies to finance REDD Program Elaboration –**

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program- not available

15.2 Financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

- State resources, Moore Foundation (to develop a legal framework), Amazon Fund (implementation of CAR)

15.3 – Needs identified?

- Funding for consultation process and technical cooperation

**16. Strategies to finance REDD implementation**

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

- Not known
- REDD Juma, done in a state protected area, is running on \$4M for the first 4 years

16.2 Economic viability studies: **No**

16.3 Description of strategies designed and in place to finance REDD costs: **none yet**

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing?

- All of above (cost analysis, economic viability studies and financing strategies)

**People interviewed:**

CECLIMA – Rodrigo Frei, Quesia Reis, Natalie Unterstell, Juliana Peixoto

FAS – Thais Megid

IPAAM – Alexandra Bianchini

IDESAM – Mariano Cenamo

CEUC – Domingos Macedo

ITEAM – Kikue (awaiting reply)