

I. GCF Member name: State of Mato Grosso**II. General Information of GCF Member**

1. Area (km²): 903,357

2. Population:

- Total: 2,854,456 (2007) (IBGE)²

- Rural: 549,135

- Ethnic groups (name/number):

- o Indigenous Population:

The figures for the indigenous population in Mato Grosso are not exact and vary among different Brazilian Federal institutions³. According to FUNAI (National Indian Foundation)⁴, there are 25,123 indigenous inhabitants, divided among 42 ethnical groups. Furthermore, according to July 2010 figures from FUNASA (National Health Foundation)⁵, there are 34,438 persons living in indigenous villages in Mato Grosso.

- o Extractive population: not available

- o Families in Settlement Projects: not available

3. GDP: R\$ 42,687 billion (2007) (IBGE)⁶

- Forest sector: SEE NOTE BELOW

- Agricultural sector: SEE NOTE BELOW

Official figures for the forest sector GDP and the agricultural sector GDP are contradictory and vary greatly.

Figures from the SEPLAN/MT based on IBGE and municipal data states that the production of the main agricultural products in the State (soya, cotton, corn, sugar cane, manioc, rice, beans and banana) amounted to R\$ 13,073,250,000 in 2005.

However, figures from SEPLAN/MT partly based on IBGE data establishes that agriculture, forestry and forest exploitation amounted to R\$ 8,737,000,000 in 2005, a smaller figure than the abovementioned, although encompassing two different sectors.

Finally, IBGE figures⁷ for “forestry and vegetable extraction”⁸ point to a total production of such items of R\$ 189,245,000 in 2005 and R\$ 296,546,000 in 2008.

- Main income products: Agricultural products, specially soy, cotton, corn (maize), sugar cane, manioc (cassava), rice, beans and banana

4. Per capita income: R\$ 15,435 (2007) (IBGE)

5. Human Development Index: 0.796 (2005) (SEPLAN/MT, 2008)⁹

¹ Filled out by Elaine Corsini and Mauricio Phillip in August 15, 2010 and reviewed and complemented by Ernesto Roessing in September 5, 2010. Final revision done by Elaine Corsini in September 28, 2010.

² Reference not given by Mato Grosso Government Staff.

³ In Brazil, the Federal government is responsible for the legal protection of indigenous peoples; indigenous lands are deemed Federal lands in which indigenous populations have the right of use.

⁴ Data available at http://www.funai.gov.br/mapas/etnia/etn_mt.htm. No date for the data is specified.

⁵ Figures available at

http://sis.funasa.gov.br/transparencia_publica/siasiweb/Layout/quantitativo_de_pessoas_2010.asp

⁶ Reference not given by Mato Grosso Government Staff.

⁷ Figures available at <http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/pesquisas/pevs/default.asp>

⁸ More info on the term may be found at

http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/presidencia/noticias/noticia_imprensa.php?id_noticia=1270

⁹ SEPLAN/MT data is available at <http://www.indicador.seplan.mt.gov.br/mtemnumeros2008/>.

6. Forests (Typologies and Status):

- Total forest area: 522,650 km² (INPE)
- Main Forest Typologies (type/area)¹⁰:
 - o Rainforest: 529,900 km², 58.7% of the State
 - o Savannahs (Cerrado): 340,842 km², 37.7%
 - o Transition Forests: 125,299 km², 1.4%
- Status of Forests (%; km²):¹¹
 - o Original forest area (pre-human disturbance): 522,650 km², 57,6% (considering only Rainforest not Savannahs)
 - o Fully protected forests (strict use)¹²: 33,337 km² in the whole state (4.2%); 21,783 km² in Rainforest (2,4% of the state territory)
 - Federal: 16,550 km², 1.8%
 - State: 16,786 km², 1.9%.
 - o Conserved forests (managed by traditional or indigenous peoples): 131,855 km² (14,6% of whole territory); 94,116 km² of Rainforests (10,4% of the whole territory)
 - Federal:
 - Indigenous Territories: 129,000 km² in the State (14.3 %); 92,104 km² in rainforests (10,1%)
 - State: 1,332 km², 0,14%
 - Private Protected Areas: 1,522 km², 0,2%
 - o Sustainably managed forests (under forest concessions):
 - No State or Federal Concessions
 - Private areas licensed for timber management: 19,680 km² ¹³
 - o Forests without protection:
 - Private properties : 78% of state territory (RADAMBRASIL). By the Brazilian Forest code, 80% of the property within the Amazon biome are legally protected as forest reserves and no deforestation can take place. In the cerrado areas (savannahs), 65% of the property has to be kept as forest reserve.
 - According to the data from Micol, Irgand and Vasconcellos (in ALVES et al, 2006, p. 58), it can be inferred that 527,000 km² of forests (58% of territory) are not protected by law in the State, but this does not take into account forests within indigenous lands.

Components / Elements of REDD Action

III. Component 1: Environmental Service

1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring

- 1.1 Deforestation is known? Yes
- 1.2 Deforested area (km²): 205,861 (PRODES/INPE, 2009)
- 1.3 Average deforestation rate (km²/year):
 - 1995-1999: 7,127

¹⁰ RADAMBRASIL

¹¹ Protected Areas do not consider APA – Environment Protection Areas as well as urban parks and areas less than 400 ha.

¹² Source: Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação CNUC em <http://www.mma.gov.br/sitio/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=119&idConteudo=9677&idMenu=9744>

¹³ Information given by SEMA as currently timber management licensed area in private properties.

⁶ Programa das nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento - PNUD/Fundação João Pinheiro, Ranking do IDH dos Estados Brasileiros, 2005

- 2000-2004: 8,837
- 2005-2009: 3,693

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

According to the PPCDQ/MT¹⁴ (2009, p. 14-15), deforestation in the state is the result of a complex process. Selective logging opens up forest areas which then are subjected to illegal occupation and migration, usually based on cattle-ranching. Also, intensive agriculture, specially the cultivation of soy also contributes to deforestation, either directly (conversion of forest areas to plantations) or indirectly (land used for cattle ranching become plantations, and cattle ranchers deforest new areas).

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy

The State uses two systems for monitoring deforestation: PRODES, from INPE (National Institute for Space Research) and its own statewide methodology.

PRODES is the official source for data on the deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon since 1978, and its data are publicly available. The system is based on Landsat imagery and produces images with a 1:250,000 scale, covering a minimum area of 5.76 ha of deforestation.

The State methodology is based on Landsat and Spot 5 satellite images. By using Spot 5 images, the State is able to rely on higher resolution images (10 meters), which allow the monitoring of deforestation in areas smaller than the minimum 5.76 ha area monitored by PRODES.

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

- Necessity to increase the number of staff for deforestation monitoring.
- Necessity to increase the frequency of deforestation monitoring within periods less than one year.

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? YES, partially, given that the monitoring started recently

2.2 Degradation level (km²)

8,951 (2007, DEGRAD/INPE); 12,987 (2008, DEGRAD/INPE)

The State is also implementing its degradation monitoring system, and soon the State data for 2008 and 2009 will be published.

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics

The main driver of degradation is selective logging, and degradation is inserted within the process of deforestation.

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy

Currently, the only degradation monitoring methodology being employed in the State is the DEGRAD, recently created by INPE, and based on satellite images from LANDSAT and CBERS. The minimum area for mapping is 6.25 hectares.

Mato Grosso state system for monitoring degradation is currently in the process of being created.

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

There is a need to better understand how the degradation process occurs in the State. Also, the lack of a historical series of data contributes for the lack of a better understanding of the process.

Further progress will have to be made at the monitoring level if degradation is to be included in a REDD system based on MRV.

¹⁴ Available at http://www.sema.mt.gov.br/arquivos/PPCDQMT_final.pdf

3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? No

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

The carbon stocks are not known for the whole State in a systematic way. However, there are two initiatives aimed at quantifying stocks in specific areas:

- Municipality of Cotriguaçu, in order to allow the implementation of the Cotriguaçu Pilot REDD Project (ICV is performing the quantification). First estimates – 140 ton C/ha;
- SESC Pantanal Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) in the municipality of Poconé (SESC) in 10 forest classes. In forest ecosystems data estimates vary from 49.4 to 194.8 ton C/ha.

3.3 Method used and accuracy:

In Cotriguaçu, a stratification of the forests was first made at scale 1:250.000. In each strata a minimum of four plots (1ha=100x100m) were implemented, collecting DBH data (diameter at breast height). In order to check with other data from other plots in the Amazon for forest stock quantification, it was applied the Rainfor standard protocol.

In SESC Pantanal, 10 forest classes were defined for systematic sampling of carbon estimates in the vegetation and soil using permanent plots considering one plot per 500ha, with more emphasis on forest ecosystem less than grass ecosystems. A total of 167 circular 12-meter diameter plots were implemented and every individual over 5 cm of diameter were measured in height and diameter (at 30cm high).

For each plot, 10 trees were sampled in each diametric range and dry biomass, density and carbon content were quantified. Based on the dry biomass content, allometric equations were determined for biomass estimates in relation to diameter at 30 cm high and height.

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

- The carbon stocks in the State need to be quantified in order to allow the development of a statewide REDD program. Therefore, comprehensive studies focused on the carbon stocks need to be performed in the State's different biomes, including savannah areas and wetlands (which might be considered forest under international definitions such as FAO's or the UNFCCC's).

4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used (historic, projected, and number): SEE TEXT BELOW

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program, calculation method: SEE TEXT BELOW

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period:

The State REDD program is under construction and, therefore, there is not yet a definition regarding the baseline to be adopted.

However, the PPCDQ/MT (Plan for deforestation control and prevention of the State of Mato Grosso) has established a voluntary target based on a historical deforestation baseline in the State:

- reduction of 64% of deforestation from 2006-2010, considering the average yearly deforestation happened from 1996-2005;
- reduction of 75% in deforestation from 2011-2015 against the 2001-2010 yearly deforestation average;
- reduction of 80% of deforestation from 2016-2020 considering the yearly average of 2006-2015;
- zero illegal deforestation until 2012.

This baseline will be calculated according to data from INPE (PRODES). The accomplishment of the targets will be assessed taking into account the average deforestation during the period in relation to the baseline.

For avoided deforestation, natural regeneration will also be taken into account (using data from INPE/PRODES), as well as the recovery of degraded areas (considering the data from SEMA/MT). In both cases, only the areas regenerated or recovered in a period longer than five years will be taken into account.

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition

The determination of carbon stocks in the different biomes in the State has to be improved. The State already has a good monitoring system based on surface area (hectares), but the actual conversion of hectares to tons of CO₂ will only be possible if the carbon stocks in the State are known. A workshop on the issue (Workshop on Carbon Accounting for REDD Projects) was held in Cuiabá from August 26-28, 2009, on which the following recommendations were made¹⁵:

- The forest cover in the Amazon biome in the State of Mato Grosso is not homogeneous and the existing information related to the estimation of biomass stocks currently do not represent the spatial distribution of different phytophysionomies. For this reason, biomass estimates are the major source of uncertainty for the historical emissions estimates from deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, biomass stocks estimates must be prioritized based on a sample stratification by type of forest concentrated in areas near to those where deforestation has happened recently. Measurements of the reduction of forest biomass after degradation by selective logging or fire in the shrub layer are also necessary for updating the biomass maps where such changes can be identified by satellite along the agricultural frontier.
- Second, the historical series for deforestation and degradation must be revised in order to reduce uncertainties associated with differences among the emissions from such interventions. Degradation and the dynamics of forest recovery (natural regeneration) are minor components of the emission flows when compared to deforestation and should only be considered from the moment when a historical series of consistent data is available. The next step in this direction is to replace the current data on gross deforestation by information based in a historical series of satellite images in which the forest transitions, degraded areas and deforestation are visible. The time series after deforestation is also important in identifying natural regeneration and subsequent changes in land use.
- The components of the emissions calculations (fire, decomposition etc) represent the third priority for historical emissions estimates. These factors have influence over the short term estimates (until 5-10 years), but they are not considered in cases in which the accounting period is long (over 10 years) or in which the calculations are made by compromised emissions. To reduce uncertainty regarding annual emissions during the next stage, efficiency measures for burnings and biomass after deforestation can be made in various types of land use (pasture, small-scale agriculture, mechanized agriculture etc). The assessment of open areas with different ages helps in estimating emissions in the subsequent years to the initial deforestation.

¹⁵ According to SEMA/MT, the following institutions were present at the Workshop: SEMA, TNC, ICV, IPAM, ONFI, CI, IDESP, IDESAM, CENA/USP, SPOT Image, NASA and Cambridge University. The text containing the recommendations was also included by SEMA/MT.

IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD

5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

Table 2 – Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation Source: SEMA/MT

Policy	Objective	Target public	Goal	Proponent	Relation with REDD action
Mato Grosso State Forest Policy	Assure the protection of flora in the state territory and allow sustainable forest exploitation, supporting practices that contribute to social and economic development, environmental improvement and ecological balance, guided by the following principles: conservation of natural resources, preservation of the biomes' structures and functions, biodiversity conservation and regional social and economic development.	Users of forest resources	Management of forest resources, reduction of illegal deforestation, support to sustainable forest exploitation	State Government (SEMA) Mato Grosso Federation of Industries Mato Grosso Agriculture and Cattle Raising Federation. Ministry of Environment (MMA) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Forest governance
State System of Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribute to biodiversity conservation - preserve and restore the diversity of natural ecosystems - stimulate regional integrated development, based on the use of natural resources - protect unique landscapes and water resources - promote scientific research and environmental monitoring - promote environmental education and ecotourism - protect the way of life of traditional populations and stimulates social, economical and cultural aspects - guarantee the involvement of citizens in the policy establishment - search for cooperation with society 	Mato Grosso population	Protected Areas management and biodiversity conservation	SEMA	The payment of carbon stocks services in protected areas may support the land tenure regulation and the implementation of these areas as well as promote the supply chain of non timber forest products
State of Mato Grosso Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Burning (PPCDQ/MT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elimination of illegal deforestation and strong reduction of CO2 emissions and GEE - generate employments associated with forest conservation and better use of deforested areas - strengthening of protected areas system - increase of productivity of agricultural and forest commodities - involvement with international cooperation mechanisms related to climate change 	Mato Grosso population	Decrease deforestation to minimum levels	SEMA	PPCDQMT can be considered as the state's REDD strategy as it has deforestation reduction goals and a set of structural actions to achieve the goal.

MT Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of land tenure regulation of private properties and their ingression in Rural Land Registry and in the Environmental Licensing of rural properties 	Rural land holders	Larger number of rural properties with environmental regulation	SEMA, NGOs, Public Attorney, University of Mato Grosso, National Lawyers Association (OAB), Agriculture Federation	Environmental regulation of rural private properties and their inclusion in the Land Registry System are essential to REDD mechanisms. MT Legal also incentivates degraded areas restoration that can be considered in REDD scope.
Mato Grosso Fórum on Climate Change (Chamber on Mitigation/REDD Groups and Chamber on Climate Change Policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotes networking and cooperation among public and private organizations aiming at climate change policies - proposes norms for the State Policy for Climate Change - proposes mechanisms for the incorporation of climate dimension in policy decision making - promotes researches and education actions related to climate change - creates incentives for clean development mechanisms - creates infra-structure for climate change monitoring 	Mato Grosso population	Mobilization and awareness raising of Mato Grosso society on Climate Change issues	SEMA, Education organizations, NGOs, Agriculture and industry Federations, Indigenous peoples, Legislative Assembly, Public Attorney, MT society	Development of the legal framework for REDD
Territorial Planning Policy (includes the Social, Economic and Ecological Zoning – ZSEE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – organization of public and private decision-making processes which make use of natural resources, assuring conservation; – preservation, control, recovery and sustainable use of natural resources; – protection and recovery representative areas of natural ecosystems, by assuring their continuity and diversity; – improvement of livelihoods; – decentralized planning of economic activities with municipalities; –enhancement of the productive capacity through technical and financial instruments and mechanisms; - promote the prevention, control and eradication of invasive exotic species. 	Mato Grosso population	Organize the land use through incentives for activities adequate to the potentials and weaknesses of the territory.	State Government (State Secretariat of Environment – SEMA/MT, and State Secretariat of Planning and General Coordination – SEPLAN/MT)	Forest conservation and reduction of illegal deforestation

6. REDD strategy concept

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now? NO

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

The Mato Grosso REDD+ strategy is currently being constructed within the Mato Grosso Forum on Climate Change, at a special Working Group on REDD+ created specifically for establishing the basis for the implementation and consolidation of a legal framework for REDD+ in the State. Thus, some consensus has been reached and this was translated into a draft legislation proposal. So far, the implementation of a statewide REDD+ system is foreseen, with the aim to promote the progressive, consistent and permanent reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as promotion of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of carbon stocks, aimed at reaching the targets defined by the PPCDQ/MT. The specific goals are:

I – Support to REDD+ programs and projects, by identifying the deforestation and forest degradation drivers and the factors that contribute for containing such drivers;

II – creation of financial and economic instruments and the establishment of rules and procedures that allow and regulate the development and performance of REDD+ programs and projects within the State of Mato Grosso, guaranteeing its consistency with the relevant state policies, its fulfillment of applicable technical and social-environmental requirements, as well as the permanence and effectiveness of emissions reductions related to them, taking into account the possibility of leakage;

III – Establishment of governance structures to manage and monitor in a participative and transparent manner the REDD+ programs and projects within the State's territory;

IV – Establishment of instruments and methods to measure and monitor carbon stocks present at the different formations in the State, be them preserved or degraded, as well as assess and value the environmental services associated with their conservation or enhancement;

V – Establishment of systems for monitoring, verification and reporting of carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and of unified registry and accounting of reductions of such emissions, thus assuring transparency, credibility, comparability, coherence and traceability.

The guidelines of the proposed system are:

I Treat in an effective and sustainable manner the structural causes of deforestation and forest degradation;

II – Promote conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems as well as the valuation of their services;

III – Promote the recovery of degraded areas;

IV – Promote the rational and sustainable use of areas already affected by human activities;

V – Promote regional social-economic development as well as improvement of livelihoods of local populations, including indigenous peoples and traditional populations;

VI – Assure the coherence of goals, rules, methodologies and REDD+ actions among the international, national, state, municipal and project-level initiatives;

VII – Assure monitoring and transparency of information on emission from deforestation and forest degradation and on the actions aimed at reducing them.

The principles of the proposed State REDD+ System are:

I – Compatibility of REDD+ actions with the conservation of natural environments and biodiversity, assuring that such actions are not used for land use change, but instead to support the protection and conservation of the different biomes;

II – Guarantee of fair and equitable sharing of benefits;

III – Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional and extractivist populations which inhabit areas influenced by REDD+ actions;

IV – Free, previous and informed consent from all participants in REDD+ actions;

V- Transparency of information.

The proposed program will be applicable to all of the State's biomes, that is, the Amazon, the Cerrado (Savannahs) and the Pantanal (Wetlands). Priority areas for REDD will be defined, taking into account the Social, Economical and Ecological Zoning (ZSEE), deforestation pressures, biodiversity and usage potential.

The program will also be inserted into the federal/international strategy for mitigating climate change and reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases.

The following principles and criteria are proposed for the program:

- The concept of REDD+ will be used (reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, conservation/enhancement of stocks and forest management);
- Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional populations which inhabit the project area and immediate surroundings;
- Safeguards to mitigate and/or prevent negative social-environmental impacts.
- Coherence and integration with public policies;
- Construction of an effective registry and accounting system;
- Definition of a methodology for establishing a baseline, a strategy for the mitigation of leakage and the assurance of permanence, compatible with methodologies defined at the national and international levels (internationally recognized).

7. Target population and rights recognition

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

The program is still under construction. However, there is the intention of involving all local actors in the REDD+ programs.

Program is process of elaboration, but it is intended to involve every local stakeholder in the REDD program.

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

As per the Mato Grosso proposal for a state system for REDD+, the following principles are envisaged:

- Assurance of a fair and equitable sharing of benefits;
- Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional and extractivist populations which inhabit areas influenced by REDD+ actions;
- Free, previous and informed consent from all participants in REDD+ actions;

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

- There needs to be a definition at the Federal level regarding the property of carbon in indigenous and quilombola¹⁶ lands.

8. Participation and Transparency mechanisms

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

The program is still currently being designed.

8.2 Briefly describes mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation addressed or planned by REDD Program in the development and implementation phases

the consultation and participation instrument is the Mato Grosso Forum for Climate Change. A wide process of consultation and participation of the REDD program target groups are planned through dialog with the different sectors.

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

Program currently being designed by the Forum for Climate Change, specifically by the REDD+ Working Group. The goal of this working group is to design the bases for the

¹⁶ Quilombola lands are lands traditionally inhabited by the descendants of black slaves and recognized as such by law.

implementation and consolidation of a legal framework for Mato Grosso. Currently SEMA is under a review process of the website, where every information will be made available for the public, inclusively regarding the REDD program elaboration process.

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

- Methodologies for carrying on the consultation process with the different sectors.
- Set up of the new SEMA website, currently under development, in order to publicize information and reports of the Forum and its working groups.

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

Program being designed.

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

Program being designed.

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

Program being designed.

9.4 Needs identified?

Performance of studies in order to better understand how a system for fair sharing of REDD benefits should be structured, bearing in mind that many different social groups would have to be contemplated. Such studies must provide guidance for the definition of strategies which take into account both the carbon stocks and carbon flow.

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

Table 3 – Institutional framework related to REDD Source: SEMA/MT

FIELD	SECTOR/INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITIES	RELATION WITH REDD PROGRAM
Forest management	Superintendence of Forest Management at SEMA/MT	Forest management licensing and control of forest products through systems called SLAPR (Rural Properties Licensing System) and SISFLORA (Trade and Transport of Forest Products System)	Since 2006, SEMA-MT is responsible for forest management licensing, having authorized approximately 2 million hectares for management, which also constitute potential areas for implementation of REDD.
Agricultural Sector	State Secretariat of Rural Development (EMPAER, INTERMAT and INDEA)	Agricultural Policy - SEDER Land tenure – INTERMAT; Sanitary control – INDEA, Agricultural advisory - EMPAER	Land tenure regularization of properties linked with REDD projects and support for good agricultural practices aimed at reducing pressure over native forests.
Fire control	Firefighters / Military Police	Prevention and control of fires in state public áreas and support in federal public áreas, capacity building and creation of formation of municipal and indigenous fire brigades.	Reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases
Fire management	Civil Defense / Military House and SEMA	Coordination of CIMAM – Civil Defense; Coordination of the State Committee for Fire Management, authorization of controlled burning, monitoring of hot spots and of air quality, quantification of burned areas - SEMA	Reduction of GHG emissions; Drafting of fire risk maps in order to guide the planning of forest fire control and prevention measures aimed at keeping the carbon stocks in REDD projects.
Protected Areas Management	Coordination of Protected Areas/SEMA	Creation and management of State Protected Areas	Potential areas for REDD, improvement of protected areas management and assurance of carbon stocks permanence and forest conservation
Management of indigenous lands	Superintendence of Indigenous Affairs / Civil House	Enhancement of the connection of state policies with indigenous communities and communication with FUNAI (National Indian Foundation)	Potential areas for REDD and assurance of forest conservation
Deforestation Monitoring	Coordination of Geotechnology/SEMA	Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and forest management	Offer inputs for the construction of a historical baseline, as well as of a methodology for quantifying and reducing leakage and for calculating biomass.
Law enforcement	Superintendence of Enforcement/SEMA ¹⁷ , Police Nature Protection Battalion, State Environment Police Department (DEMA) and Mobile Environmental Court (JUVAM)	Control of environmental violations	Tackle illegal deforestation

¹⁷ The original name is “Superintendência de Fiscalização”. “Fiscalização” is a Portuguese name hard to translate, meaning “enforcement”, “surveillance”, “supervision”.

Climate Change	Coordination of Climate Change/SEMA	Design and implementation of the State Policy for Climate Change and REDD	Establishment of strategies and coordination of the implementation of the State REDD Program
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10.2 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made?,

No, there was no such assessment, given that the program is still under construction. Such assessment is planned to take place after the definition of the program structure.

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

SEMA-MT has a staff of public servants totaling 917, 582 being distributed in the areas of forestry, water resources, forest management, environmental education, monitoring, enforcement, licensing of polluting activities, biodiversity and legal affairs; 107 in 11 regional offices, and 228 in the administrative offices. Recently public selection process was held where 100 graduate technicians are expected to become effective. SEMA has a Coordination of Climate Change, responsible for the development of the State Policy on Climate Change and is leading the elaboration process of the REDD system law in Mato Grosso. Thus, when the program is elaborated it is expected to be known the demands of structure and personnel for its effective implementation.

10.4 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

Also, after the definition of the structure of the REDD program, there will be a great need for capacity building within the State's current institutions, as well as a need of creating new structures, thus requiring an increase in State staff and probably external legal and technical advice during the early stages of implementation of the program.

11.Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

The State of Mato Grosso does not have public lands without specific destination, as is the case of other Amazonian States. Therefore, every land, which is not a public protected area or an indigenous land, is a private land.

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

- Private property: right to use the forest in accordance with environmental legislation;
- Indigenous lands: property of the Union; indigenous communities have the right to use the forest in accordance with environmental legislation;
- Extractive reserve¹⁸: State property; communities living within have the right to use the forest in accordance with specific legislation and other environmental legislation;

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

- Private property: the right or property is clear, bearing in mind that the property must fulfill its social-environmental function and the use of the forest resources must be duly authorized by SEMA/MT in accordance with environmental law;
- Indigenous lands: environmental licensing and monitoring is performed by IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources);
- Extractive reserve: the use of forest resources is conditioned to the management plan and the agreement of the extractives community, being the environmental licensing performed by SEMA/MT.

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

The System for Environmental Licensing of Rural Properties (SLAPR), created in 1999, brings together environmental licensing, enforcement and monitoring associated to a georeferenced database of each property. The SLAPR allowed the identification of land tenure problems, contributing to implementation of several integrated actions among

¹⁸ There is only one extractive reserve in the State, a State Protected Area called "Reserva Extrativista Guariba-Roosevelt".

state's agencies to sort out these issues. The Government created the Extraordinary Secretariat of Environmental and Land Tenure Policies, aimed at integrating actions of environmental licensing and land tenure clarification aimed at rural properties in the State of Mato Grosso.

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

Mato Grosso has currently around 30% of its rural properties with environmental licensing or in the process of being licensed. The total area subject to licensing totals 70 million ha. Among such properties, there are properties with clear land titles and cases in which there is no actual title, but pacific and uncontested occupation. These numbers do not include Indigenous Territories and Conservation Units, that have potential for REDD actions. The implementation of a REDD program may catalyze the land tenure regulation process within the State.

11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

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

11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place

Conflicts are solved by the Judicial system.

11.9 Needs identified?

An assessment of the land tenure situation in the State needs to be performed, given that there is still an uncertainty regarding land tenure in some areas of the State, due to conflicting land claims, illegal occupation and flaws in the land registry system.

12. REDD MRV systems

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

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

There is a government program named "298 – Program for Climate Protection", where a fund for the performance of an emissions inventory was allocated; however, due to the fact that the proposed legislation on climate change is still being discussed, the inventory has not been performed.

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

Still under discussion

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

Still under discussion

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

- The State already has a deforestation and degradation monitoring system, but still requires the implementation of forest regeneration.
- Forest biomass mapping more precise than the currently available is mandatory, requiring Forest inventories.
- There is a need for capacity building and institutional strengthening for the implementation of robust monitoring systems in order to assure that the Mato Grosso REDD Program complies with social and environmental requirements from donors as well as of voluntary and mandatory markets.

13. REDD Projects within State/Province

Project Name: Pilot Project REDD+ Cotriguaçu

- Location: Cotriguaçu municipality, Northeast region

- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: elaboration began in 2008, no estimate for starting implementation
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 9,400
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): 55% private properties and 50% of them already registered in SEMA database; 18% Indigenous Territories; 14% protected areas; 13% small households settlement projects;
- Number of people living in REDD area: 14,965 (estimate for 2009)
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: SEMA/MT, TNC, ICV e ONFI (French cooperation agency for forests)
- Source(s) of funding: Government, TNC, ONFI and ICV with resources from CLUA and Climate Works
- Proposed life of the program (years): 30 years
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): 217 million tCO₂ between 2006 and 2020, being 26 million corresponding to the pilot Project (12%).
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): historical (Amazon Fund methodology based on 100 ton C/ha
- MRV protocol: TBD
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

Project Name: Xingu Project

- Location: Municipalities surrounding Xingu Indigenous Park
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: TBD
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: TBD
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): TBD
- Number of people living in REDD area: TBD
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: ISA NGO
- No information for other parameters

Project Name: Surui Carbon Project

- Location: Indigenous Territory 7 de Setembro, Rondônia (MT) and Cacoal (RO), Espigão d'Oeste (RO) municipalities
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: VERIFI
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 2,800
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): Indigenous Territory
- Number of people living in REDD area: 1,350
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: Associação Metareilá (indigenous organization), IDESAM NGO, Kaninde NGO, ACT-Brasil NGO, Forest Trends and FUNBIO
- Source(s) of funding: Own resources of the organizations and Forest Trends
- Proposed life of the program (years):
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): TBD
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): projected
- MRV protocol: CCB and VCS Standards

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?

Mato Grosso participated actively at the REDD Taskforce implemented within the Amazon Governors' Forum, which discussed the Brazilian strategy to be pursued in international discussions on REDD. It is also engaged in the discussions at the Federal Congress on a proposed legislation on REDD as well as in the discussions within the Ministry of Environment regarding the establishment of a REDD regime.

V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

15. Current strategies to finance REDD Program Elaboration

The State REDD program has been in the process of design basically by making use of public funds, with a few directed contributions from ICV and TNC.

TNC, for instance, has approved a project before the Amazon Fund to perform the Rural Environmental Registry which will support the environmental regularization of rural properties in Mato Grosso and Pará.

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

Not yet identified

16. Strategies to finance REDD implementation

In the proposal for a legislation on Climate Change, the creation of a Fund is envisaged; such fund would be managed by a management board coordinated by SEMA/MT, and would support project and REDD initiatives. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the proposal for a State REDD System foresees the issuance of emission reduction certificates originated from deforestation and forest degradation to be used in potential offset markets.

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

Not yet defined

16.2 Economic viability studies:

Not yet performed

16.3 Description of strategies designed and in place to finance REDD costs

Not available

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing?

An estimate of the costs to implement REDD has to be made, either during the current process of discussion or after it, in order to allow the State to adequately plan its budget and seek external funding sources for its implementation.