

In yellow highlight, information that has to be filled out by GCF Member

I. GCF Member name: State of Pará

II. General Information of GCF Member

1. Area (km²): 1,247,689
2. Population:
 - Total: 7,431,020²
 - Rural: 2,526,547 (approx. 34%)
 - Social groups (name/number): Whites- 23,0% Black- 3,5% Pardos (mix Black and White)- 73,0%
 - o Indigenous population (approximately 32 indigenous groups)- 49,778; 0,67%
 - o Extractives: 116,979; 1,57%
3. GDP: R\$ 49.5 billion³
 - Agriculture: 8,6%
 - Forest (primary production): 0,41%
 - Industry: 31%
 - Services: 60,5% (includes Government)
 - Main income products: Agriculture, livestock raising, forestry (logging) e mining (iron, aluminum, manganese, calcite, gold)
4. Per capita income: R\$7,007²
5. HDI: 0.755
6. Forests (Typologies and Status):
 - Total forest area: 873,382.66 km²
 - Forest Typologies (type/area)⁴:
 - o Grass fields (2.5% of state territory)
 - o Cerrado (4.9% of state territory)
 - o Terra Firme Forest (82.9% of state territory)
 - Status of Forests:
 - o Original forest area (pre-human disturbance): 1,210,258 Km², 97%
 - o Fully protected forests (strict use): 166,813 km², 13.4%³
 - Federal: 112,726 km² (9%)³
 - State: 54,087 km² (4.3%)³
 - o Conserved forests (managed by traditional or indigenous peoples): 353,782 km², 28.4%
 - Federal:
 - Extractive Reserve: 38,199 km²; 3,1%
 - Indigenous Territories: 315,067 km²; 25,3%
 - State: 516 km²; 0,04%
 - o Sustainably managed forests: 711,351 km², 57%
 - Federal: 554,200 km², 44.4 %³
 - State: 157,151 km²; 12,6%
 - o Forest area restored or afforested/reforested (%; km²): 2,000 km²; 0,16%
 - o Forests without protection = 163.383 km²; 13,1%

¹ Filled out by Luis Meneses in August 10, 2010 and has NOT been reviewed by Government.

² Source: IDESP, estimates for 2009

³ Source: IDESP/IBGE, 2007

⁴ OBS: There are other forest classes, but the data on spatial percentage is not so easily available.

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): 125.229, 10 % (PRODES, 2009)

1.3 Average deforestation rate (km²/year):

- 1995-1999: 5.812
- 2000-2004: 7.087
- 2005-2009: 5.394

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

Deforestation drivers are cattle ranching, professional agriculture, logging and minor drivers such as mining, cities, dams, etc. The main causes (Butler, 2006) are cattle ranching farms representing 60% of deforested areas, followed by small households dedicated to agriculture and increasing cattle breeding, accounting for 30% of deforested area. Four percent of deforested area is associated with logging and 3% only is directly associated with professional and high productivity agriculture.

Pará and Mato Grosso are the 2 highest deforestation states in the Brazilian Amazon, accounting for 68% of the total deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon (Mato Grosso, 35%; Pará, 33%). Important to highlight that both states have drastically reduced deforestation in the late years. In the case of Pará, when compared to the highest deforestation rate (2005, 8.870km²), the deforestation has constantly decreased the following years reaching a reduction of more than 27% in 2009 (4.281 km²). The reason for the reduction is attributed to increase in the enforcement and control measures.

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy

There are three methodologies in place to estimate deforestation in Pará State: PRODES and DETER from INPE (National Space Agency) and SAD from IMAZON:

INPE: PRODES and DETER

- 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)
- 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

Currently, SEMA has resources to invest in the GEOTEC department. This department is being structured to perform better regarding illegal activities monitoring and licensing, but it may develop an important role in a REDD Program. SEMA intends to set the best

geoprocessing laboratory in the North Region, setting a geodesic grid and acquiring SPOT satellite imagery for the whole Pará State as well as radar images for areas constantly covered by clouds (above parallel 4th) expecting to have a cartographic base in scale 1:25000.

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

- Structure GEOTEC to cope with the needs of a future REDD Program.

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? Yes

2.2 Degradation level (km²) – No official data available but according to INPE's assessment Pará had 3,899 km² of degradation in 2007 and 8,264 km² in 2008.

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics

Logging and forest fires

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy

DEGRAD method from INPE:

-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

-Levels of degradation assessed:

- o Low degradation: predominance of green pixels with some small purple pixels found in low density and frequency
- o Medium degradation: dominance of green pixels with slightly larger purple pixels in a mid-level density and frequency
- o High degradation: dominance of purple pixels, or smooth green ones, with spots of forest

SAD method from IMAZON:

-NDFI is calculated and compared monthly, as described above in deforestation monitoring methodology

-A change between -20 and -49 reflect probable degradation

-Levels of degradation: only one level of degradation

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

- o Direct: selective logging, small-scale wood harvesting and agriculture, population growth/relocation (Manaus)
- o Indirect: displacement of activities and people from other parts of Amazonia, due to heavier land use (commercial agriculture, etc) there, roads

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

Once the REDD Program is defined, it is necessary to develop the degradation monitoring protocol and structure GEOTEC to develop it.

3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? No

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

- Aboveground:

- Underground:

3.3 Method used and accuracy:

There is no official study or estimates for carbon stocks. There are estimates in literature and in few REDD projects in the State like Calha Norte carried by IMAZON and Transamazonica carried by IPAM. The only data made available is from IMAZON in Calha Norte not published, using RADAM database and geostatistics, considered a extrapolation method with more accuracy, the produced a biomass map and an uncertainty map for the

State Forest in the Calha Norte area. The data is an average of 163 ton of carbon per hectare for 3 State Forest (focus of REDD project, see item 13) in Calha Norte region (ranging from 161 to 193 ton C / ha).

TNC and SEMA developed the Carbon Accounting Program in order to develop studies to have definite figures for carbon in the state and are currently searching for funds. This project will estimate carbon stock in Sao Felix do Xingu Project (proposed by TNC, please see item 14) and also help the Government to develop a state-wide carbon accounting system.

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

Not identified so far.

4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

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

The Transamazon REDD project (see item 13) has a historical baseline (1998-2008). The Sao Felix do Xingu project may use a historical baseline as it is in the agriculture frontier. Calha Norte project is developing scenarios and may develop a mixed approach for the baseline, as it is a low deforestation area, proponents may use average between business as usual and high pressure scenario. The PPCAD considers as an initial baseline the historical average of deforestation rates for the period 1996-2005.

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program, calculation method (reduction target, calculation, carbon stocks/ha used, ...): **TBD**

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period: **TBD**

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition? **TBD**

IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD

5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

List and characterization of policies that enable deforestation reduction and promote the value of forests, describing:

Policy	Objective	Target public	Expected Results	Proponent	Relation with REDD action
Ecologic and Economic MacroZoning	Approved in 2005 by Act # 6745, the EEZ is a core instrument in the land use planning policy and provides guidance for strategic actions of the PPCAD. The objectives are ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, development of economic activities on sustainable bases, reducing land conflicts and deforestation. The Act # 7398 (april 2010) rules over the Ecologic and Economic Zoning of East and North Zones.	Rural, forest and urban population	Definition of 4 major zones: consolidation zones (28% of the territory); expansion zone (4%); restoration zone (3%); conservation zone (65%).	State Government demanded by Federal Government	EEZ is important in the areas of consolidation (deforestation arc) in order to offer alternatives to the municipalities and not advance over the forest.
PPCAD – Pará State Plan for Deforestation Prevention, Control and Alternatives	Plan involves 23 organizations in the execution and the governance level is the Forum for Climate Change with the participation of more than 40 organizations. The principle is that only the consolidation of sustainable economic alternatives can perpetuate drop of deforestation rates, maintenance of forests blocks and leverage new program paradigm. The plan is structured in 3 Action groups: Territory, Land and Environmental Use Planning; Fostering Sustainable Activities and; Monitoring and Control.	All rural and forest population	2006 – 2010: reduction by 42% of deforestation rate in relation to baseline (1996-2005) 2011-2015: reduction by 66% of deforestation rate in relation to baseline 2016-2020: reduction by 80% of deforestation rate in relation to baseline	State Government demanded by Federal Government	PPCAD is considered the “reddiness” phase of the future State REDD Program.
Pará Legal	Co-financed by IADB, the program focuses on: 1. Income and living conditions improvement of poor rural communities and 2. Strengthening and	Poor rural communities and State’s Land and		State Government	The Program will enable fundamental conditions regarding land tenure regulation and sustainable development with poor

	enhancement of State's land and environmental management. And it is structured in 3 projects: State Project for Land Planning; Local Development Project and Municipal Development Project.	Environmental Agencies			rural communities and strengthening municipalities for sustainable development.
Terra Legal – Legal Land	Land tenure regulation in municipalities under embargo focusing on remote sensing technology improvement	Municipalities under embargo		Federal Government	When REDD areas are defined this program will be important to clear land tenure within REDD areas
Campo Ciudadano Program	The program aims at increasing the competitiveness of small households family farming and promoting proper environmental measures in these areas.	120,000 Small households in settlement projects	Restoration of legal forest reserves and compensation for avoided deforestation, incentives for agroforestry within the 120,000 households	State Government	Important instrument to consolidate the rural properties, restructuring of production and decrease the advance over the forest.
CAR – Rural Environmental Registration	Considered one of the strategic actions of the PPCAD, CAR is a registry system that intends to identify each rural property and contribute to a sector planning. CAR is mandatory and every license issued by SEMA requires the registry, sorting out problems associated with land tenure and environmental regulation.	every rural property from private properties to small households in settlement projects.	200,000 rural properties registered. So far, 30,000 properties are already in CAR	State Government	The CAR is the first step for land tenure regulation of rural properties and addresses environmental liability measures that are fundamental for the implementation of a REDD program.
1 Billion Trees	Forest restoration program intended to be an alternative for socioeconomic development	Rural properties in the arc of deforestation	Reforest 1 million hectares of degraded areas by 2013. Since 2009, 195,000 ha in 30 municipalities planted.	State Government	The program may promote reforestation in the old and new frontier zones being one of the REDD program's strategies.

6. REDD strategy concept

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now? No

6.2 GCF Member has been planning a REDD Program? No

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

The REDD strategy for SEMA is associated with the PPCAD (Plan for Deforestation Prevention, Control and Alternatives). PPCAD is considered as the State Policy for the environment and focuses on land tenure regulation, properties' registry system and the Climate Change Forum (more information in item 5). PPCAD assumes a goal of reducing 80% of deforestation rate by 2020, what may consist the goal in a future REDD program. Currently SEMA is not developing a REDD program but they are developing essential policies that will enable a REDD strategy at state level. SEMA intends to identify among PPCAD actions which ones would be eligible for REDD. SEMA is strongly focusing on partnerships with NGOs (IMAZON, CI and TNC) who are currently preparing pilot REDD projects (Calha Norte within 3 State Forests and Sao Felix do Xingu intended to address REDD in Protected Areas, Indigenous Territories, private properties and agrary reform settlement projects).

SEMA considers these projects as pilot REDD projects that will contribute with the design of a state-wide REDD Program using lessons learned. Sao Felix do Xingu is a project whose focus is on multiple categories of land occupation while Calha Norte focuses on State Forests. SEMA considers of high importance the coordination with the municipalities, especially those municipalities under embargo (are the 50 municipalities with high deforestation in Brazil under embargo since 2008). PPCAD for the municipality level is a priority for these municipalities and are of the main pillars of the State strategy. Therefore SEMA intends to come up with no restricted program encompassing any kind of project and regional or thematic strategies.

When IMAZON was asked about the focus of a REDD Program for Pará, they consider 3 different zones in the state: 1. Old Deforestation Frontier Zones, which are appropriate for consolidation and productivity increase; 2. New Deforestation Frontier Zones, which are the most feasible areas for a state REDD Program and 3. Conservation Zones, represented by Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories that are highly demanding in terms of consolidation and could fit in a state REDD Program.

7. Target population and rights recognition

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

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

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

8. Participation and Transparency mechanisms

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

8.2 Briefly describes mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation addressed or planned by REDD Program in the development and implementation phases, include target groups assessed or planned to be, methods used (particularities to deal with capacity, timing and understanding of indigenous peoples and local communities)

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

- Available information
- Medias used
- Public access

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

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

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

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

9.4 Needs identified?

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

10.1 Describe characteristics (in the table below) for existing Agencies related to:

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program*
IDEFLOR	Institute linked to SEMA is responsible for management and concessions of State Forest	Potential beneficiary of REDD resources related to State Forests. Role of promoting incentives for sustainable forest production alternatives
IDESP	Institute assisting Government in economic, environment and social planning and strategic projects development	Role of knowledge management in PPCAD, responsible for elaborating the PES Program defined in Climate Change Law. Information management and centralization
ITERPA	Institute responsible for land tenure regulation	Tenure regulation within REDD areas.
SAGRI	Secretary responsible for agriculture and cattle breeding regulation	Intensification and productivity increase of agriculture and cattle ranching as a way to decrease pressure over forests
ADEPARA	Agency linked to SAGRI responsible for promotion of cattle breeding mainly sanitary measures	Agency has one of the best registries of cattle breeding properties from small to large size and are partners in the CAR (Rural Environmental Registry)
SEPAQ	Secretary responsible for regulation and promotion of fishing and aquiculture	Intensification and productivity increase of fishing stocks as a way to decrease pressure over forests
DIAP - SEMA	Environment Secretary's (SEMA) Department responsible for Protected Areas Management and relation with Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiary of REDD resources to consolidate Protected Areas and to develop and organize how REDD benefits are channeled to forest populations
GEOTEC - SEMA	SEMA's Department responsible for licensing monitoring	Role for REDD Program monitoring as well as deforestation and degradation estimation
Control and Surveillance - SEMA	SEMA's Department responsible for surveillance and enforcement against illegal deforestation and logging and control of forest fires	Crucial role in the success of the REDD Program
Environment Quality and Licensing	SEMA's Department responsible for environmental licensing, including rural properties activities	CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) is the first step for rural properties licensing. CAR is carried by several SEMA departments. This department is responsible for Rural Environmental Licensing (LAR) which is the fundamental bases for any REDD action.

* - Information related to what is the role of the agency in a REDD Program was giving in hypothetical idea given by SEMA as no REDD program is in place nor has been defined any of these relations.

10.2 Legal Framework that enables structural policies and REDD Program

Name / Number / Date	Objectives	Status *
Climate Change Law Minute	The current minute of the law is a broader framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. REDD is mentioned in one of the specific objectives among other themes such as energy, transport, solid waste,... The law is structured in principles, definitions, objectives and instruments. Instruments related to REDD are the Program of Payments for Environmental Services (development in charge of IDESP) and a (not yet defined) Climate Change and PES Public Fund. REDD related discussions currently are associated with the definition of the scope of REDD, PES mechanisms and nature and administration of the fund.	In process of discussion by the Forum, possibly end of discussion in august and not clear if it will pass this year.
Legal Forest Reserve in private properties / Decree 2099 / January 2010	This decree rules over maintenance and restoration of natural forest regeneration as well as compensation and reforestation of Legal Reserve areas in private forests	fully functional
CAR – Rural Environmental Registry / Decree 1148 / July 2008	This decree defines as mandatory the registry of every rural property in the State Environmental Registry (CAR) as a first step for any licensing at property level.	fully functional
PPCAD / Decree 1697 / June 2009	It creates the PPCAD and defines goals, targets, actions and responsibilities within State structure	in process of implementation
SEUC – State Protected Areas System	Created by Law # 5887 in 2005, the system is responsible for management of the protected areas within Pará State	fully functional
PROTRANSMAD	System for tracking the log trucks fleet. No trucks over 5 ton will be allowed to transport logs without the tracking system.	In process of consultation

* 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*
Pará State Climate Change Forum	Created in June 2009 by Decree 1900, the forum is composed by more than 40 organizations, the Forum was created to promote and support cooperation and dialog among social sectors related to climate change and its social-environmental consequences. The Forum is organized in 2 Chambers: one temporary responsible for elaboration of the Climate Change Law minute and the other permanent chamber responsible for PPCAD governance.	Fully functional
State Fund for Climate Change and Payments for	The Fund will have the role to determine the application of the public and private resources on the subjects of the Climate Change Law.	proposition in climate change law minute

Environmental Services		
State Commission for Climate Change	The commission is composed by state agencies and has a executive role in the implementation of the action plan for the climate change actions in the state	proposition in climate change law minute

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.

SEMA says that IBAMA (Law enforcement Federal Agency) has more funds and has been equipped for law enforcement and control. IBAMA staff has been trained and now IBAMA agents have police power, allowed to carry guns and arrest criminals.

SEMA has created the Protected Areas Department responsible for management and control of Protected Areas, state agents are also being trained for the use of guns and helicopter services are being hired. SEMA says that it is important to become effective the payment of fees related to environmental crimes and also an evaluation for transforming the illegal wood auctions into more profitable for the State as it is more expensive to put away and auction than the income received in the auctions.

10.6 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

The agencies such as IDESP, ITERPA, IDEFLOR are short staffed as well as underfunded. Therefore to increase there role in a REDD Program will require additional support in terms of funding, staff and capacity building.

SEMA, TNC and IMAZON agree that is necessary to have a team full time dedicated to follow up all the REDD initiatives and to the development of a REDD Program. This team could be a ad-hoc team created by a secretary's or governor's decree composed by several secretaries (SEMA, DIAP, SAGRI) or, it could a new organization created by governor's decree and dedicated to regulate and implement the Climate Change Law as well as develop the REDD Program.

The strengthening of municipalities to collaborate with SEMA is fundamental. Municipalities lack structure and budget to halt deforestation.

11.Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

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

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

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

11.9 Needs identified?

12.REDD MRV systems

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory? No, but it is determined in the minute of the climate change law that the GHG inventory has to be made and reviewed every 2 years.

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

12.3 Strategies thought by the State/Province for monitoring, reporting and verification
MRV strategy has not been thought so far as the REDD Program is not designed yet. The PPCAD defines the creation of a carbon registry system. The development of the registry system is responsibility of IDESP and SEMA.

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

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

Information regarding the development of State Carbon Registry Systems and coordination with a National Registry System.

13. REDD Projects within State/Province

1. Project Name: Calha Norte

- Location: North of Para State, Calha Norte Region, in 3 State Forests: Parú, Faro and Trombetas
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: TBD
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning (initial studies: carbon estimates and scenarios' modeling for baseline definition)
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 7,4 million ha
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): State Protected Areas designated for logging concessions
- Number of people living in REDD area: not known yet
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: AMAZON NGO (elaboration of studies carbon and modeling); Conservation International (supporting the elaboration of initial studies); SEMA (coordination and supervision)
- Source(s) of funding: Conservation International
- Proposed life of the program (years): TBD
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): TBD
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): scenarios' modeling are working with 4 scenarios: BAU (business as usual = low deforestation); conservation (consolidation of protected areas); high pressure (reproduction of development pattern of south Para region) and average of BAU and high pressure (more likely to happen in the region).
- MRV protocol: TBD
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

2. Project Name: Sao Felix do Xingu

- Location: Sao Felix do Xingu municipalities and surroundings
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: TBD
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 20 million hectares
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): State/national conservations areas; Indigenous territories; Private Lands and Settlement Projects.
- Number of people living in REDD area: TBD
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: TNC (proponent and technical guidance); Municipal Government; SEMA
- Source(s) of funding: TNC, public and private funding
- Proposed life of the program (years): TBD
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): TBD
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): TBD
- MRV protocol: TBD
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

3. Project Name: REDD Temb 

- Location: Alto Rio Guama Indigenous Territory, Par  State
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: TBD
- Status of project (planning or in progress): initial agreements between C-Trade and Indigenous Association

- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 69,000 ha
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): Indigenous Territory
- Number of people living in REDD area: 700 families
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: C-Trade (company responsible to invest in the project elaboration) and Tembe People association
- Source(s) of funding: private source from C-Trade
- Proposed life of the program (years): 15 years
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂):
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): TBD
- MRV protocol: TBD
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

4. Project Name: Avoided Deforestation in Small Households In Transamazon road

- Location: Pacajá, Anapu and Senador José Porfírio municipalities, Para State
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: 2009
- Status of project (planning or in progress): initial phase of implementation
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 31,745
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): Settlement Projects
- Number of people living in REDD area: 350 families
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: IPAM NGO; Fundação, Viver, Produzir e Preservar (FVPP – local association); FUNBIO Private Public Fund
- Source(s) of funding: Amazon Fund and Foundation resources
- Proposed life of the program (years):
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): 1,7 million tons of CO₂ in 5 years
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): historical 1998-2008
- MRV protocol: TBD
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

5. Project Name: REDD Ecomapuá

- Location: Breves municipality, Marajo Island, Pará State
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: ???
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 94,171 ha
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): private area
- Number of people living in REDD area: 450 families
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: Private Company Ecomapuá is proponent; Winrock International (economic viability study); Georgia University (carbon accounting) and Amazonia Sustentavel Institute (social assessment).
- Source(s) of funding: private sources
- Proposed life of the program (years): 20 years
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): 6 million
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): in process of definition
- MRV protocol: VCS
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.): project intends to reforest 8 thousand ha and avoid deforestation in 86 thousand. The company is the main beneficiary of the REDD resources but intends to involve local communities in project implementation as well as in the benefits.

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?

SEMA understands that National Government can undermine any REDD action at subnational level if states are not pro active.

To influence National Governments, SEMA considers important the following mechanisms:

1. Revival of the Governors' Forum (due to the end of current mandates, important Governor's that put forward the forum left the office and no other meeting of the forum has happened).
2. Strengthening of the Legal Amazon Environment Secretaries' Forum to politically discuss GCF and as a way to push for the continuity of the Governor's Forum.
3. Congress discussion on the REDD Law and National REDD System with Environment Ministry: follow up and influence national discussions on REDD legal framework. This discussion has pushed Environment Ministry to discuss a National REDD system. SEMA considers important to evaluate the possibility of a national cap-and-trade system as well as other possible domestic sources of funding.

In order to influence UNFCCC and National positions on REDD, SEMA considers important to strengthen GCF as a political and strategic forum regarding subnational REDD issues and suggests the fusion with other initiatives such as R20 as a way to influence directly and effectively UNFCCC decisions.

V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

15. Current strategies to finance REDD Program Elaboration

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

There is no definition of budget for the reddiness phase. There are projects sent to Amazon Fund in appreciation and already approved. SEMA has developed a R\$ 20 mi project concerning, under appreciation by BNDES, on reddiness actions included in PPCAD such as management of protected areas, environmental control and monitoring, sustainable forest management, environmental use planning, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and, restoration of deforested areas.

Imazon has approved one project in the Amazon Fund to be developed in the eastern region of the state, involving 10 municipalities around Paragominas municipality. Some of these municipalities are included in the embargo. The R\$ 9,7 million project focuses awareness raising, capacity building for monitoring, map base for the property environmental registry (CAR) and support to land tenure regulation.

TNC has approved a R\$ 16 million project in Amazon Fund focusing on property carbon registries (CAR) and properties's environmental regulation in 12 municipalities under embargo since 2008 (7 in Mato Grosso and 5 in Pará).

TNC is financing the SFX project with own resources and is currently searching for sources of funding in public and private sources.

16. Strategies to finance REDD implementation

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program: TBD

16.2 Economic viability studies: No

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

Following National Government's orientation, Pará's REDD Program will not rely only on carbon markets but on multiple financing sources. TNC considers carbon markets as potential sources for REDD actions as long as national government supports markets.

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing?