



# Annual Report 2012

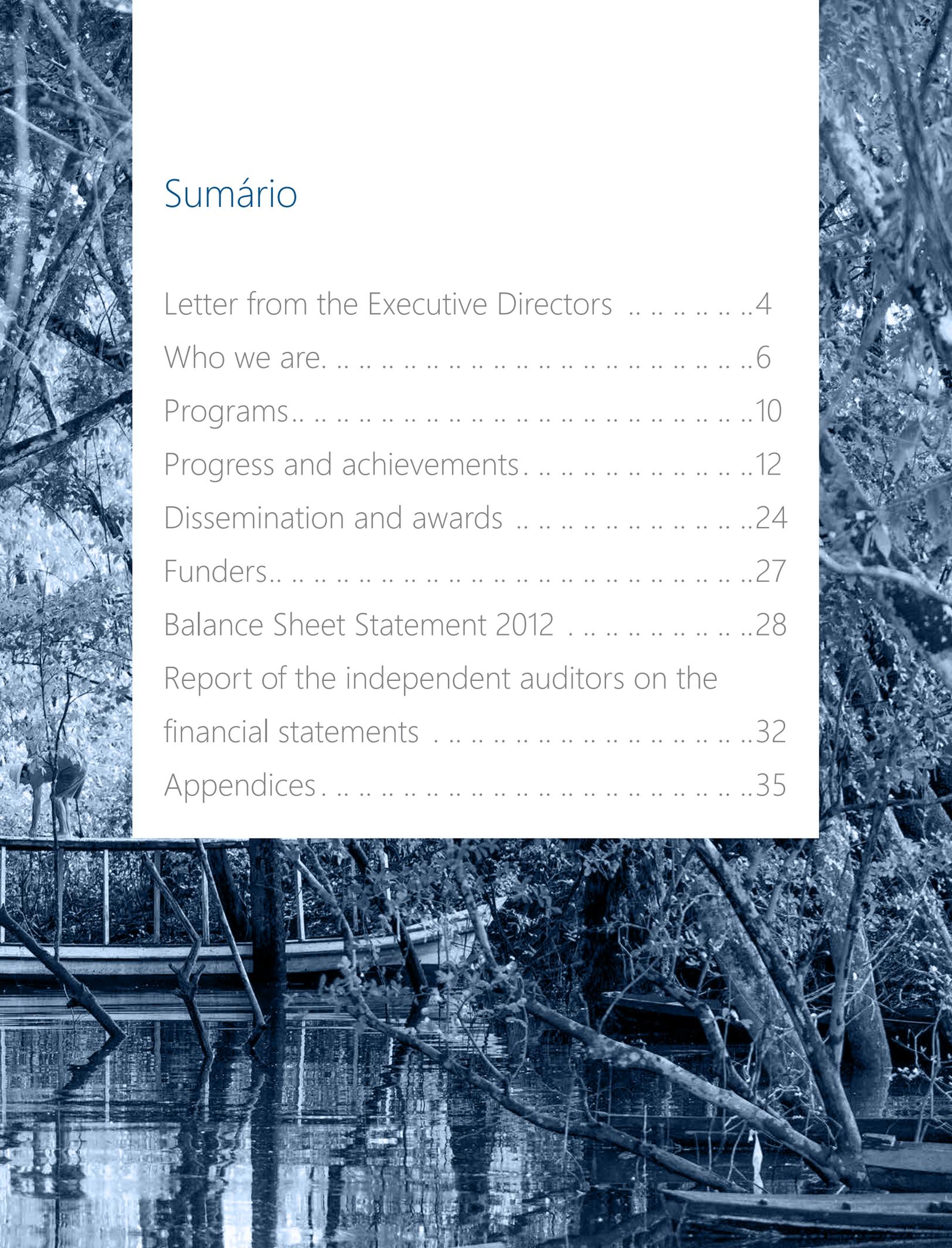


# Annual Report 2012

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Image of Cachorro River, captured by photographer Rafael Araújo during the expedition along the forest Trumpets with Imazon researchers.



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## Letter from the Executive Directors

**T**he year 2012 brought good news about the reduction in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon to the lowest level recorded in almost 25 years of monitoring the region with satellite images. However, it also brought signs of a possible rebound next year, which reminds us that sustaining this reduction is a major challenge and that overcoming it will demand a collective effort.

In this “Activities Report 2012,” we share six stories that illustrate how information, technology and partnerships have been allies in controlling deforestation and

in the search for sustainable economic alternatives.

The first two stories show the partnerships enhancing and providing scale to information and to application of geotechnology. The partnership between Imazon and Google has provided greater celerity to the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) and made its monitoring technology available worldwide. As a member of the Amazon Network for Socioenvironmental Information (RAISG), Imazon has disseminated its experience in monitoring forest cover throughout the Pan-Amazon region.

The next three stories present Imazon operating on a more refined scale, with a focus on municipalities, settlements and protected areas. Beginning in 2008, when the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) began to focus on municipalities as key units for monitoring and control of deforestation, demand has increased for information, geotechnology and partnerships at a municipal scale. That approach has favored detection of areas that require priority actions for controlling deforestation, encouragement of sustainable production and/or strengthening management capacity, such as settlements and protected areas.

Finally, we deal with the question “How to produce more without deforesting?” We analyze this challenge in terms of the “Green Ranching” project, led by the Rural Producers’ Union of Paragominas, Pará (SPRP) to which Imazon adds analyses of economic performance by sustainable production in cattle ranching. Enjoy your reading!

Andréia Pinto  
*Executive Director*

Verônica Oki  
*Administrative Director*



## Quem somos

Imazon is a Civil Society Organization in the Public Interest (Oscip) whose mission is to promote sustainable development in the Amazon through studies, support for formulating public policies, broad dissemination of information and professional preparation. The Institute was founded in 1990, and is headquartered in Belém, Pará. Over its 22 years, Imazon has published more than 600 technical works, of which 213 have appeared as articles in international scientific periodicals or as chapters of books. Additionally, the Institute has published more than 300 articles and technical reports, 54 books and 20 booklets.

### Mission

Promote sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon through studies, support for formulating public policies, broad dissemination of information and professional preparation.

### Vision

The Amazon as an area where biodiversity, forest cover and their associated environmental services will be conserved and where sustainable development will be implanted so as to guarantee living conditions with dignity for all of the region's inhabitants.

### Values

*Sustainability.* Solutions to problems in the use of natural resources must be based on principles of sustainability, which is the capacity of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity and productivity over time. That means respecting all forms of life and the cycles of nature, valuing sociocultural diversity, strengthening sustainable local economies and considering the environmental and social costs involved in productive processes, and promoting efforts for sharing benefits (sharing power in decision-making and sharing goods and services created in a sustainable manner).

*Ethics.* Adopt a respectful relationship with other institutions and social actors; respect intellectual rights; respect professional codes of ethics; do not discriminate based on race, creed, gender, social, religious or ideological position in internal and external relations.

*Use of the Scientific Method.* Imazon carries out objective and unbiased analyses based on scientific methods confirmed in the specialized literature.

*Excellence in Quality.* Imazon products undergo a rigorous process of internal quality control and review by external peers. This reinforces the Institute's credibility and respect.

## Principal contributions

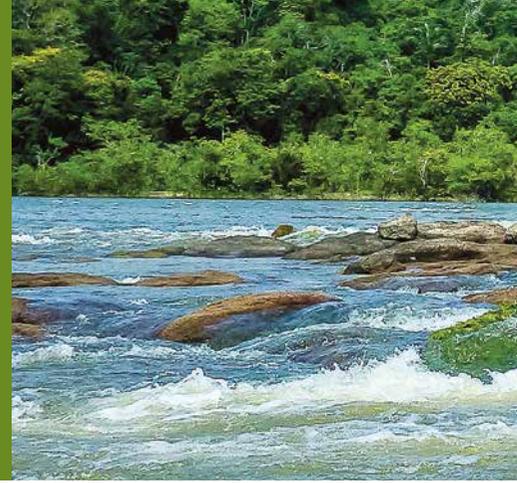
1. Amazon studies in the area of forest management and ecology served as a basis for establishing a forest management system directed towards companies and traditional communities. By the end of 2012, the managed area in the Amazon had already surpassed 6 million hectares, of which more than half had the seal of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
2. A study published in 2000 on the dynamics of Boom-Bust, in partnership with the World Bank, served as a reference for drawing up public policies to combat deforestation and for creating Conservation Units.
3. Amazon research on the ecology of mahogany, the most valuable species of tropical timber, was essential to its inclusion on the list of threatened species in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2003.
4. Technical studies and initiatives in the area of public policies led by Imazon had a direct impact on creation of approximately 25 million hectares de Conservation Units in the Amazon, of which 12.8 million hectares were in the Calha Norte region of Pará.



5. Studies in forest policy and economics contributed decisively towards preparation of the new Brazilian Public Forest Management Law in 2006, whose main objective is to promote the sustainable use of public forests.
6. In 2006, Imazon developed the SAD as an instrument for monthly monitoring and wide dissemination of the deforestation situation in the Amazon. That monitoring has catalyzed a broad debate in society and contributed towards increasing efforts by the government to combat deforestation.
7. Imazon signed a pioneering partnership with the Federal (MPF) and State (MPE) Public Prosecution Services to monitor the occurrence of illegal deforestation in Protected Areas (Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands) in the States of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá and Roraima.
8. Studies by Imazon on public credit contributed to the resolution of the National Monetary Council (CMN) in 2008, that requires environmental and land title regularity before new credit concessions for properties larger than 400 hectares.
9. Imazon studies on the land title situation in the Amazon have become a reference and contributed towards land title regularization being chosen as the priority in preparation of the Sustainable Amazon Plan by the Federal Government beginning in 2008.
10. Imazon research in community forest management has served as a basis for defining the National Policy on Community and Family Forest Management.
11. Imazon studies on challenges in implementation of the environmental crimes law contributed towards improving strategies for fighting deforestation, including changes to accelerate donation of apprehended goods and dissemination of the list of embargoed properties.
12. Imazon is a pioneer in developing techniques for detecting and assessing the quality of forest management plans for timber harvest using satellite images in the Amazon.
13. The monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation done throughout 2.2 million square kilometers of Protected Areas directly benefits more than 800 thousand persons who live in those reserves, including indigenous populations and traditional communities. As a result of this effort, Imazon received the Chico Mendes Prize in 2010.

14. In 2007, Imazon was one of the founding organizations of ARA (Amazon Regional Articulation), which brings together more than 50 entities from the Pan-Amazon to focus on themes in conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon basin.
15. In 2008 it established the Center for Geotechnology at Imazon (CGI) to meet the demand for capacity-building in geotechnologies for a broad public that includes public employees and leaders, local and community leaders, national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and entities from other Amazon countries.
16. Imazon was one of the partner institutions in the Green Municipalities project in Paragominas, which resulted in a more than 95% reduction of deforestation in the municipality and in the listing of more than 90% of rural properties in CAR (Rural Environmental Registry).
17. The leaders of the Imazon forest transparency initiative (Carlos Souza Jr. and Adalberto Veríssimo) received the global prize for social entrepreneurship from the Skoll Foundation (USA) in 2010.
18. In 2010, Imazon signed a partnership with Google to develop its deforestation monitoring system on the Earth Engine platform. SAD-Earth Engine (SAD-EE), the name given to the new system, will be used to monitor deforestation in other countries that have tropical land areas.
19. In 2011 Imazon supported the conception and implementation of the Green Municipalities Program in the State of Pará, which brings together 100 municipalities whose area covers 1 million square kilometers, benefitting a population of more than 5 million inhabitants.
20. Imazon has technically contributed to the proposal for “Zero Net Deforestation” by 2020 announced by the Pará State Government at the Rio+20 conference.
21. Imazon was one of the leaders in drawing up the first deforestation map for all of the Amazon countries (Pan-Amazon) for 2000, 2005 and 2010. This happened through a partnership with RAISG.
22. Imazon aided the Public Prosecution Service in drawing up a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) to increase the supply of cattle coming from legally operating ranches in the State. As a result of the TAC, the number of ranches listed in CAR in Pará rose from around 400 (in June 2009) to around 70 thousand (at the end of 2012).

# Programs



## Forest Policy and Economics

The objective of this program is to evaluate and inform public to promote use and conservation of forest resources in the Amazon. Additionally, the program supports the creation and implementation of Conservation Units in the Legal Amazon, with an emphasis on the State of Pará.

## Monitoring the Amazon

The general objective of the program, using satellite images, is to detect, quantify and monitor deforestation, forest degradation, timber harvesting, non-official roads and other forms of human pressure in the

Legal Amazon. Additionally, the results of monitoring are combined with various digital maps in order to qualify the environmental problems and for regional planning, by means of geographic information systems (GIS). The program also develops proposals for public policies, and capacity-building in geotechnologies.

## Forest and Community

The objective of this program is to contribute towards reducing deforestation by valuing the standing forest. To achieve this, the program documents, analyzes and supports initiatives for forest management, sale of forest products and reforestation on a small scale in the Legal Amazon. Addition-



ally, the program promotes capacity-building in geotechnology for municipal environmental management and for environmental regularization of rural properties.

## Law and Sustainability

In order to create a favorable environment for sustainable development in the Amazon it will be necessary to see to it that environmental and land title laws are consistent and are effectively applied. The Law and Sustainability program seeks to facilitate sustainable development in the region by focusing on the following objectives: increase effectiveness in fighting environmental crime, and expand land title regularization.

## Climate Change

The objective of the program is to contribute towards reducing emissions and sequestering carbon in the Brazilian Amazon, especially related to actions that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserving and increasing stocks of forest carbon, besides sustainable management of forests (REDD+). The program seeks to contribute to increasing efficiency in governance for REDD+ initiatives; contribute to monitoring carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the region, as well as stimulate development of mechanisms for payment for environmental services.

# Progress and achievements



## Monitoring and fighting deforestation

Imazon's Deforestation Alert System (SAD) is implemented on the Google Earth Engine platform and optimizes the forest monitoring process.

Over the last seven years, Brazil has considerably reduced deforestation rates. Monitoring of forests with satellite images is a key element for success in controlling deforestation. In 2006 Imazon developed SAD, a system that uses MODIS satellite images to detect and measure monthly deforestation alerts in the Amazon Biome. That information is made available to authorities and decision-makers who are involved in combating illegal deforestation in the region.

SAD performs analyses of satellite data to estimate the proportion of soil,

photosynthetic and non-photosynthetic vegetation (NPV) for each pixel of satellite images that cover the Amazon. Deforestation is detected when the proportion of vegetation drops drastically and the abundance of soil and NPV rise in the image pixels. These signals are evaluated by interpreters before generating the deforestation alerts. The system tracks and reports deforestation and forest degradation monthly, based on those changes detected in the image pixels.

But it was necessary to advance even more. In 2010 Google launched Earth Engine, a new platform that makes available in the Google cloud an unprecedented quantity of satellite images, current and historical, all with online access. Imazon began a partnership with Google and, in June 2012, at the "From the Ground to



the Cloud” event during the Rio+20 conference, the next step in the evolution of SAD was announced: SAD-Earth Engine (SAD-EE), which became the Imazon operating tool for generating deforestation alerts in the Amazon.

Since July of that year, the Imazon deforestation reports began to be generated by SAD-EE, with information and digital maps in the Google cloud. “Before we had to download data from NASA, store them in our local server, and process the data, which took a lot of time. Now the new Google system does this initial work and we can access and process the images via internet. It is a major operational gain.” says Imazon Senior Researcher Carlos Souza Jr.

“Combining high quality science with Imazon’s SAD methodology, with this

massive storage and with high performance computers, it will be possible to detect deforestation activities more rapidly and support local enforcement,” adds Rebecca Moore, Engineering Manager for Google Earth Engine.

The new technology has reduced the time for downloading and analyzing MODIS satellite images by an average of 50%, which enables data to be generated more urgently for action by authorities to protect forests every month. Because SAD-EE operates online, the technology is now available for use outside of Brazil by other countries that need to monitor tropical forests on a large scale. A partnership between Google, Imazon and World Resources Institute (WRI), through its Global Forest Watch 2.0 program, intends to make this a reality in the future.

## Pan-Amazon integration monitors forests

Network of institutions promotes unification of georeferenced socioenvironmental data for the nine countries making up the Pan-Amazon.

Conceived of and coordinated by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA), the Amazon Network for Socioenvironmental Information (RAISG) was created in 1996 with the objective of preparing and maintaining a database of georeferenced

socioenvironmental data on the Pan-Amazon, accessible by the Amazon Network for Socioenvironmental Information in all of the nine countries with territory in the Amazon forest.

Made up of several NGOs and research institutions, RAISG is represented in Brazil by ISA, Center of Life Institute (ICV) and Imazon. Imazon has contributed two products to RAISG. The first was the “Pan-AmazonAnthropogenic Pressure Atlas” that supplied data on illegal roads,

which are one of the six categories of pressures explored by the study.

The second contribution by Imazon was capacity-building and technology transfer for mapping deforestation in the Pan-Amazon for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010. “A total of 12 technicians were trained in using the same methodology for monitoring forests that Imazon uses,” explains Kátia Pereira, Coordinator of CGI.

“The methodology applied in this work has improved with each new challenge en-

countered. All of the RAISG analysts involved in monitoring the Pan-Amazon have contributed in some way to adapting our methodology to the conditions in their countries,” says Imazon researcher João Victor Siqueira, who worked alongside Kátia in the initiative.

Among the next steps for RAISG is the launch of a map of historical statistics on deforestation in the Pan-Amazon. Currently, each country is already producing its map and in the future the data will be unified in a common product for the Amazon Biome.

## Green Municipalities: an innovative initiative

Pará municipalities in partnership with Imazon, local institutions and government agencies take the first steps towards environmental adjustment.

Altamira, Dom Eliseu, Novo Progresso, Novo Repartimento, Rondon do Pará, Santana do Araguaia, Ulianópolis, São Félix do Xingu and Paragominas. Those were some of the 36 Pará municipalities included on the critical list of those most deforesting the Amazon, initially released in 2008 by the MMA.

Paragominas, in southeast Pará, was a pioneer in adopting the necessary measures for getting off of the list, and in 2010 achieved a more than 90% reduction in annual deforestation. Additionally, the municipality made significant advances in CAR achieving almost 90% of the registry-applicable area. Those actions enabled a change in the rural economy, with an increase in productivity for agriculture and ranching, reforestation and forest management for native species. Paragominas was the first municipality to get off of the list.

Imazon played an important role in getting Paragominas off of the MMA critical deforestation list, participating in conceiving and executing the “Paragominas Green Municipality” Project. The municipi-

pality has become the example for building a new model of sustainable economics to be followed in the Amazon.

In 2011 the Government of Pará, with a view to drastically reducing deforestation and changing the basis of the State’s rural economy – extensive and predatory to a large degree – launched the Green Municipality Program (PMV), inspired by the success of the Paragominas experience. From March 2011 to June 2013, the program expanded to the point of reaching 97 of the 144 Pará municipalities.

As a member of the PMV Steering Committee, Imazon participated in structuring the program and is intensively involved in implementing several of its actions. Since 2011, the Institute has been disseminating the results of monitoring for forest degradation and deforestation on a municipal scale, generating specific alerts on a monthly basis through SAD for each of the municipalities in the State where deforestation is occurring.

Since 2011 Imazon has contributed towards drawing up local pacts for fighting deforestation and for environmental regularization in Pará municipalities. The pacts are a MPF requirement, which recognizes the importance of broad adherence by local leaders and society in order to effectively reduce deforestation and provide municipal

environmental regularization. By the end of 2012, 34 municipalities had already signed the pact, of which almost one third had done so with help from Imazon.

### **Strategic capacity-building in Geotechnology**

With the goal of expanding local capacity for monitoring and fighting deforestation, CGI began to provide courses for technicians and municipal environmental managers in partnership with PMV. The program helps in selection and CGI has offered courses in Introduction to Geotechnologies; Geotechnology Applied to Environmental Management with an emphasis on CAR; and Verification of Deforestation in the Field. By December 2012, more than 110 technicians and inspectors of the Envi-

ronmental Secretariats from 45 municipalities in Pará had been capacitated.

The program gained note at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20. On June 19 2012, at the Maria Clara Machado Theater in Rio de Janeiro, the “Green Municipality Program: a network of partners for sustainability” event was held.

The event presented PMV, with an emphasis on the importance of the partnerships that provide support for the program. On that occasion, Pará governor Simão Jatene reiterated his commitment to fighting deforestation, launching the goal of zero net deforestation by 2020. The lessons learned and the actions underway in the various projects aligned with that goal were also presented by the PMV secretary, by leaders of the productive sector and by Imazon.



Action to strengthen the local pact for fighting and controlling deforestation in Tailândia, State of Pará.

## Deforestation in settlements is monitored and combatted

Studies that show the volume of deforestation inside rural settlements support the drawing of policies to fight devastation.

A study by Imazon published in 2006 revealed the strong relationship existing between rural settlements and deforestation. Publication of “The State of the Amazon – Deforestation in Land Reform Settlements in the Amazon” brought to light a problem that several people in the field had perceived but that few studies had revealed quantitatively: 15% of deforestation in the Amazon was concentrated in settlements up to the year 2004. To generate those results, Imazon crossed the boundaries of settlements set up by the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) with the deforestation database from Monitoring the Brazilian Amazon Forest by Satellite Project (PRODES) of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

Early in 2012, MPF asked Imazon, INPE and the Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) for a new series of analyses on the dynamics of deforestation in settlements in the Amazon. Using the same database, the three institutions worked for two months and reached a new result: as

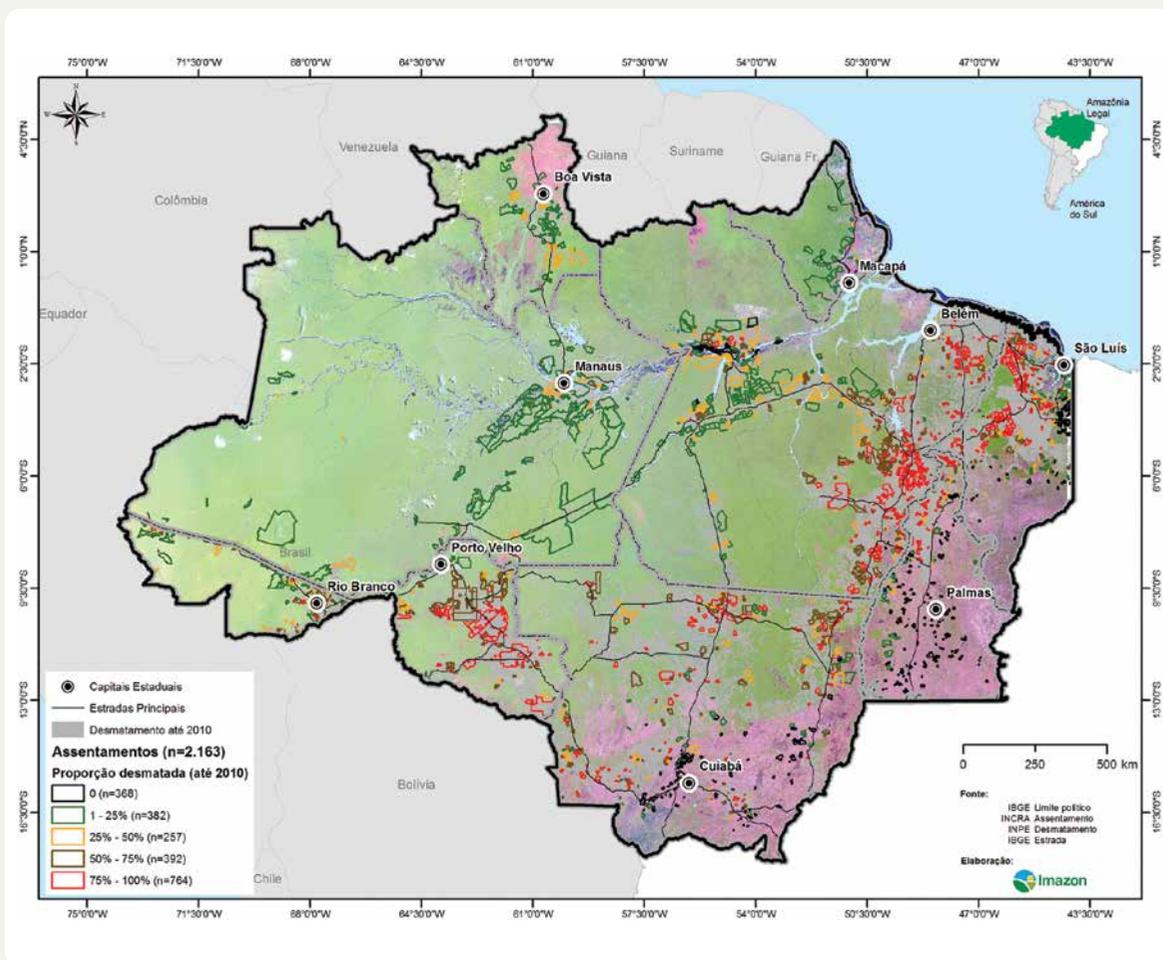
of 2010, the accumulated deforestation in settlements corresponded to 18% of the deforested area in the Amazon. Furthermore, on average, 30% of the annual increase in recent deforestation from 2009 to 2011 had occurred in INCRA settlements, according to INPE.

MPF used the data to bring civil public suits against INCRA units in Brazilian Amazon States. In November 2012, INCRA signed a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) with MPF, committing itself to drawing up a program with goals and deadlines for fighting deforestation.

That was when INCRA’s Green Settlements Program was born, which will use CAR as an instrument for regularizing settlements. Additionally, the program has the goal of adopting sustainable practices such as community forest management for settlements with forest area remaining; carrying out environmental recovery in settlements with forest deficits and monitoring deforestation trends.

“The objectives now are reducing, assigning liability to and finding alternatives to deforestation in the settlements. That is why we need partnerships between MPF, civil society and INCRA,” says Amintas Brandão, Adjunct Researcher at Imazon and co-author of the studies on deforestation in settlements in the Amazon.

## Deforestation in rural settlements in the Amazon to the year 2010.



## Critical Protected Areas

Researchers exchange experiences and information from three different databases to disseminate and draw attention to ranking of the most threatened Protected Areas in the Amazon.

The theme of Protected Areas (Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands) is not new for Imazon. The Institute has helped to create more than 25 million hectares of Conservation Units (UCs) and has worked on implementation of almost 13 million hectares of UCs in the Calha Norte of Pará since 2007. Additionally, Imazon has produced information on deforestation in Protected Areas since 2006 through monthly SAD reports. “Protected Areas in the Brazilian Amazon: Challenges & Opportunities” was the first study to deal with the Protected Area situation on an Amazon-wide scale, including data such as distribution of the areas, occupation and assessment of management.

Despite the great advance in creating Protected Areas, Imazon researchers identified that there were risks to the integrity of those areas including deforestation, degradation, illegal logging and threats of dis-

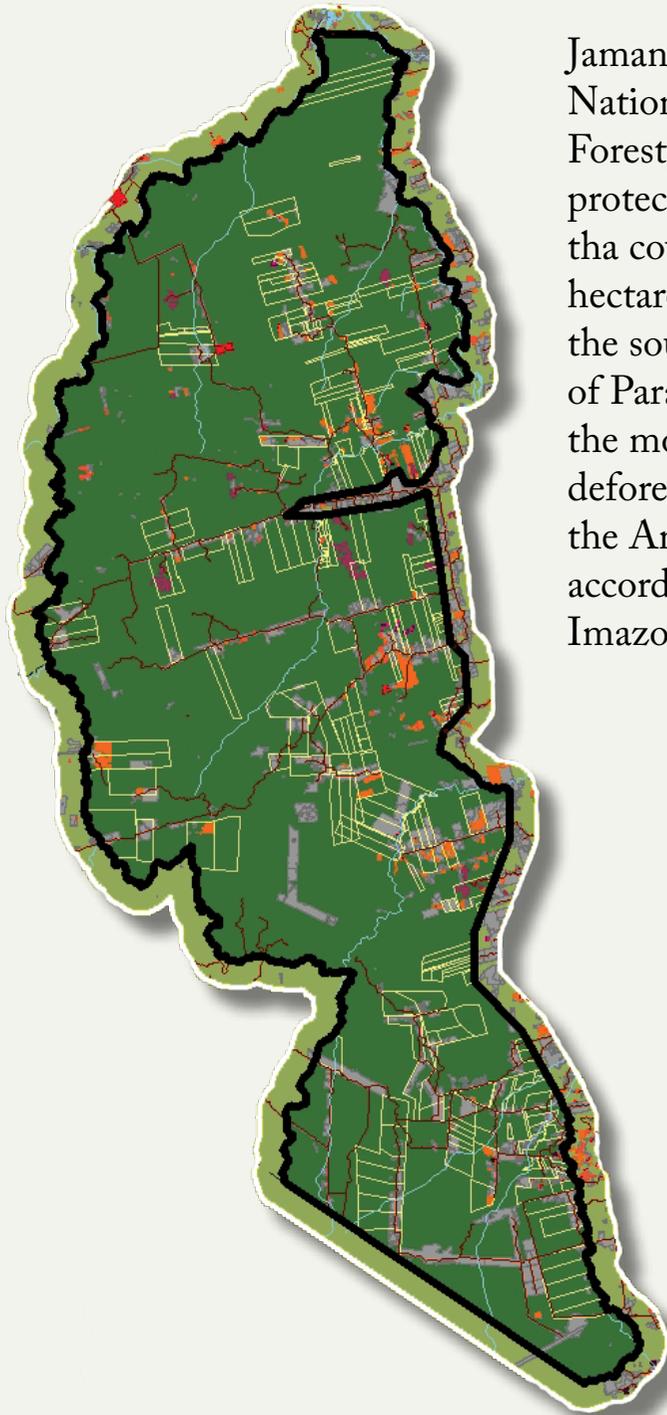
franchisement (reduction or extinction). To respond to that, Imazon has begun publishing reports on critical Protected Areas in the Legal Amazon.

“First we surveyed data for deforestation and then data on topics such as logging, roads, hydroelectric projects, Rural Environmental Registry, and Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management Data (RAPPAM),” explains Elis Araújo, who has been evaluating disfranchisement initiatives since 2009.

Launched in September 2012, the study “Critical Protected Areas in the Brazilian Amazon” presents rankings of the 10 most threatened Protected Areas in terms of deforestation as well as a list of initiatives for disfranchisement. The study was widely disseminated in major media vehicles and social media. For Mariana Vedoveto, the work makes very clear where the most threatened areas are. “The data already existed and the difficulties in managing and consolidating those territories are already known. What we did was to gather and clearly present which areas needed urgent action by decision-makers and enforcement agencies.”

At the end of 2012 the State Environmental Secretariat of Pará (SEMA) formed

a Working Group focused on drawing up a plan for control over Conservation Units in Pará. To define which would be the priority areas, the group consulted the Imazon study to begin discussion of planning. “They used a similar methodology, but focused only on Pará. To do that they sent the data on deforestation and roads to the monitoring sector in the enforcement area. The idea is to have the plan drawn up and operating in 2013,” according to Heron Martins, coauthor of the study and Imazon representative for the group.



Jamanxin National Forest, protected area that covers 1.3 hectares in the southwest of Pará State: the most deforested in the Amazon according to Imazon study.

## Produce more without deforestation

Intensified model of cattle production can guarantee conservation, generate more profit, and promote restoration of degraded areas.

Since 2005, the increase in deforestation rates in the Amazon brought about strong pressure on the part of the government to combat and decrease deforestation. Municipalities that destroyed the greatest amounts of forest were placed under embargo in 2007, resulting in restrictions on authorization of new forest clearing and in increased environmental enforcement. In addition, in 2009, actions taken by MPF pressured meatpacking companies to demand regularization of land tenure and environmental compliance on cattle ranches.

Studies by Imazon in 2009 identified steps necessary for cattle ranches to comply with the goal of regularization, and for municipalities to escape the embargo and regain access to production credit and benefits. Profits would need to increase to absorb the costs of regularization, and thus, it would be necessary to boost production efficiency on the same land area without additional deforestation.

During this period, a group of cattle ranchers that already had some experience with good production practices in Parago-

minas contacted Imazon requesting technical support for environmental compliance. Thus was born the Green Cattle Ranching project, underway since 2011 by the Rural Producers Union of Paragominas (SPRP) in partnership with the University of São Paulo (USP), São Paulo State University (UNESP), and Imazon. The project aims to install sustainable beef cattle production models by increasing productivity without the need to clear new forest areas. Imazon is evaluating the economic performance of these cattle ranches.

Activities developed on these model ranches include restoration of degraded areas not suitable for production (hill slopes and waterway margins) and intensification of production in the rest of the cleared areas. Results achieved up to now show an increase in beef production of from 80 to 300 kg/ha/year, besides a jump in returns of R\$100/ha/year to approximately R\$1,500/ha/year with no additional clearing.

Based on these results and modeling, Imazon projected how much would be necessary to intensify cattle ranching in the Amazon to meet the demand for beef up to the year 2022 without needing to clear any new areas. The results show that with an increase in productivity on 24% of degraded pastures, this demand could be met, generating approximately R\$ 4 billion in additional

income. “This increase would generate the resources for land tenure regularization and environmental compliance on rural properties, whose principal cost is restoration of areas cleared illegally and land purchase, given that the majority of these properties do not have legal land title, but mere possession claims”, explains senior researcher Paulo Barreto of Imazon, co-author of the study, “How can one develop the rural economy without deforesting the Amazon?”.

However, for cattle production to grow only on areas already cleared, government agencies need to correct faults in policies that discourage investment in these areas and others that stimulate deforestation. “Charging and collecting rural property tax, for example, would inhibit occupation of land for speculative purposes, stimulating productive use and increasing tax revenues” affirms researcher Daniel Silva. In addition, according to the researcher, “Inefficiency of the state in land tenure regularization inhibits productive investments in the land, mar-

ginalizing the use of land merely for speculative purposes and for money laundering.”

Currently, other properties are achieving environmental compliance based on the experience of the properties in Paragominas. Cattle ranchers from other regions have visited the properties in Paragominas to learn how to improve the productivity of cattle raising. In parallel, Imazon continues to analyze the Paragominas model, comparing it with data from other regions. Based on these studies, Imazon supports the government of Pará State in preparation of incentives for municipalities to intensify cattle production as part of PMV. In addition, Imazon in partnership with GMP and SAGRI (Pará State Agriculture Secretariat) is developing a model of rural technical extension designed for implementation and monitoring of technologies that focus on intensification and restoration of degraded areas. A guide will also be prepared for producers and technicians interested in accessing credit for these activities.



# Dissemination and awards



## Hanging in The Balance: The future of a Forest

In March 2012 at the Skoll World Forum (Oxford, United Kingdom) the Skoll Foundation launched the documentary “Hanging in The Balance: The Future of a Forest” directed by Michael Schwarz, as part of the Uncommon Heroes series. The film is based on the reduction of around 80% of deforestation in the Amazon from 2004 to 2012 and the role played by Imazon and other organizations. The 13 minute documentary highlights action by the Institute in monitoring deforestation as well as the successful partnership made in Paragominas, a Pará municipality that was able to get off of MMA

deforestation list and became an example in the Amazon. Additionally, the film notes that the example of Paragominas inspired the Government of Pará to create PMV.



## Google highlights Imazon in video

The fruit of a partnership between Google and Imazon, the video “Monitoring Forests from the Ground to the Cloud” was launched on June 14, 2012, presenting the Google Earth Engine platform used for

monitoring deforestation. Operational today in Brazil through the partnership with Imazon, the platform may be used in the future by other tropical countries that need technology to preserve their forests.



## Literature & Sustainability

Miriam Leitão, Ricardo Abramovay, Sérgio Abranches and Sérgio Besserman were the guests of Imazon for a major conversation on issues related to sustainability, with an audience of around 600 persons on September 22, 2012 in Belém. Held as part of the XVI Pan-Amazon Book Fair, the event brought together political leaders, journalists, students and environmentalist for a talk on sustainable economics and climate change.



## Greenvana GreenBest 2012 Prize

Imazon is TOP3 in the Greenvana GreenBest 2012 Prize, in the NGO category. GreenBest rewards the best companies, initiatives, professionals and personalities in sustainability who have contributed to

the development and growth of the sector in Brazil. The selection was made by the Greenbest Academy, composed of major professionals and consultants in the environmental area.

## Imazon Presence in the Media 2012

In 2012, Imazon was cited in 1656 news items in national and international media, as a reference for environmental issues in the press. In 2011, the Institute had been cited in 2699 items, especially in items related to issues of great interest to the general public, such as the Forest Code and SAD Alert Mato Grosso, which pointed

out the enormous surge in deforestation in that State.

For 2012 dissemination was focused on mass circulation print media and TV networks with a significant audience, which generated fewer reproductions but produced results in dissemination of better quality. The monthly Deforestation Report (SAD)

was highlighted in major vehicles such as TV Globo, O Estado de São Paulo newspaper, Rádio CBN, Reuters agency and on the G1, Terra and Época Magazine sites. The partnership with Google for development of SAD-EE was highlighted in the special edition of the Cities and Solutions program on the Globo News channel during the Rio+20 event.



The studies “Reduction of Protected Areas for energy production” and “Critical Protected Areas in the Brazilian Amazon” were also widely disseminated through articles in the Isto É and Época magazines, as well as the Folha de São Paulo and O Globo newspapers. Monitoring of forest management was also the theme of articles in the Valor Econômico and O Estado de São Paulo newspapers, while the work developed by Imazon with the Green Municipality Program in Paragominas was the subject of reporting on TV Globo (Globo Rural, Globo Ecologia, Jornal da Globo and Jornal Nacional).



Vehicles	Total originals	Total reproductions	Total overall
Website	206	882	1088
Print Newspaper	28	160	188
Agency	40	245	285
Magazine	17	6	23
Radio	21	13	34
TV	20	18	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1656</b>

# Funders

Associação Vale para Desenvolvimento Sustentável

Avina Foundation

Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais

Clark University

Climate Works Monitoramento

Embaixada Britânica

Fundo Amazônia/ BNDES

Ford Foundation

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

ICV - Center of Life Institute

IEB - International Education Institute of Brazil

Mineração Paragominas S/A

Sema - State Environmental Secretariat of Pará

Skoll Foundation

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service

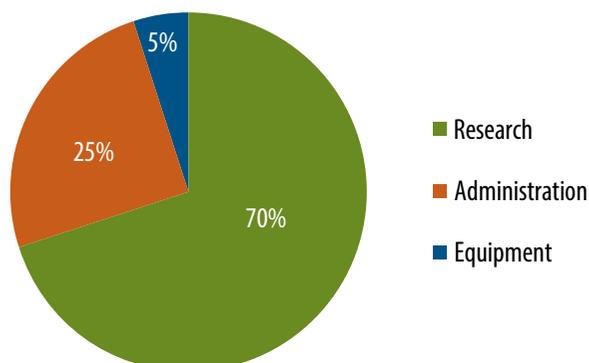
WRI - World Resources Institute



# Balance Sheet Statement 2012

ENTRY OF FUNDS		
BNDES - Brazilian Development Bank	3,064.94	18.86%
Associação Vale para Desenvolvimento Sustentável	2,983.95	18.37%
Climate Works Monitoring	2,912.01	17.92%
Skoll Foundation	2,201.55	13.55%
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	1,670.03	10.28%
Porticus Latin America	735.09	4.52%
Ford Foundation	517.00	3.18%
SEMA - State Environmental Secretariat of Pará	376.75	2.32%
United States Depart. of Agriculture Forest Service	337.04	2.07%
British Embassy	331.20	2.04%
Mineração Paragominas S/A	320.83	1.97%
IEB - International Education Institute of Brazil	271.78	1.67%
WRI - World Resources Institute	110.41	0.68%
Avina Stiftung Foundation	107.90	0.66%
33 Asset Management	79.52	0.49%
ICV - Center of Life Institute	74.92	0.46%
Others (4)	152.31	0.94%
	<b>16,247.23</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS		
Research	9,964.42	70.36%
Administration	3,538.01	24.98%
Equipment	660.34	4.66%
	<b>14,162.76</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>RESULT 2012</b>	<b>2,084.47</b>	

## Applications of Funds 2012



INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON					
Balance Sheet Statement for the Years ending on December 31, 2011 and 2012 - In thousands of reais					
Asset	2012	2011	Liabilities and equity	2012	2011
	Resubmitted			Resubmitted	
Current			Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	339	114	Suppliers	118	66
Funds linked to projects (Note 5)	7,932	5,973	Social and labor obligations (Note 9)	1,058	704
Advances paid (Note 6)	367	301	Tax obligations	40	23
Credits from contracts and terms of cooperation	228	0	Advances received (Note 10)	98	46
Anticipated expenses	36	24	Obligations with project funds (Note 11)	7,092	5,153
	<b>8,902</b>	<b>6,412</b>		<b>8,407</b>	<b>5,992</b>
Not current			Net worth (Note 9)		
Fixed (Note 5)	374	417	Net worth	995	1,198
Intangible (Note 6)	99	158	Surplus (deficit) accumulated	-26	-203
	473	575		968	995
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>Total assets and net worth</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>6,987</b>
The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.					
The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at the address <a href="http://www.imazon.org.br">www.imazon.org.br</a>					

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON		
Financial Statements of Surplus and Deficit for the Years ending on December 31, 2011 and 2012 - In thousands of reals		
	2012	2011
		Resubmitted
<b>Revenue (note 15)</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>3,110</b>
<b>Costs</b>		
Cost with performance of services	(414)	(461)
Salaries and social contributions (note 16)	(1,627)	(1,398)
	<b>(2,041)</b>	<b>(1,859)</b>
<b>Gross Surplus</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1,251</b>
Expenses with Services	(783)	(256)
Administrative expenses (note 17)	(1,290)	(1,180)
<b>Result before net financial expenses</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(185)</b>
Financial revenues (note 18)	7	32
Financial expenses (note 18)	(83)	(51)
<b>Net financial expenses</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(204)</b>
The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at the address <a href="http://www.imazon.org.br">www.imazon.org.br</a>		

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON			
Financial Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the Years ending on December 31, 2011 and 2012 - In thousands of reals			
DESCRIPTION	Equity	Surplus/ (deficit) accumulate	Total
<b>On December 31, 2010 (Resubmitted)</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,198</b>
Absorption of surplus	450	-450	0
Deficit for the period		-203	-203
<b>On December 31, 2011 (Resubmitted)</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>-203</b>	<b>995</b>
Absorption of surplus	-203	203	0
Deficit for the period		-26	-26
<b>On December 31, 2012</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>968</b>
The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at the address <a href="http://www.imazon.org.br">www.imazon.org.br</a>			

**INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON****Financial Statements of Cash Flow for the Years ending on December 31, 2011 and 2012 - In thousands of reais**

	2012	2011
<b>Cash flow for operational activities</b>		
<b>Deficit for the period</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-203</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	139	168
Residual cost of divested fixed assets	7	26
Variations in assets and liabilities	149	-404
<b>Net cash coming from operational activities</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>-413</b>
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		
Acquisitions of fixed asset items	-15	-3
Acquisition of intangible asset items	-29	
<b>Net cash applied in investment activities</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-416</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>114</b>

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.  
The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at the address [www.imazon.org.br](http://www.imazon.org.br)

# Report of the independent auditors on the financial statements



## **Relatório dos auditores independentes sobre as demonstrações financeiras**

Aos Administradores e Acionistas  
Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON

Examinamos as demonstrações financeiras do Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON ("Instituto") que compreendem o balanço patrimonial em 31 de dezembro de 2012 e as respectivas demonstrações do resultado, das mutações do patrimônio social e dos fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, assim como o resumo das principais políticas contábeis e as demais notas explicativas.

### **Responsabilidade da administração sobre as demonstrações financeiras**

A administração do Instituto é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação dessas demonstrações financeiras de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil e pelos controles internos que ela determinou como necessários para permitir a elaboração de demonstrações financeiras livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou por erro.

### **Responsabilidade dos auditores independentes**

Nossa responsabilidade é a de expressar uma opinião sobre essas demonstrações financeiras com base em nossa auditoria, conduzida de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria. Essas normas requerem o cumprimento de exigências éticas pelo auditor e que a auditoria seja planejada e executada com o objetivo de obter segurança razoável de que as demonstrações financeiras estão livres de distorção relevante.

Uma auditoria envolve a execução de procedimentos selecionados para obtenção de evidência a respeito dos valores e das divulgações apresentados nas demonstrações financeiras. Os procedimentos selecionados dependem do julgamento do auditor, incluindo a avaliação dos riscos de distorção relevante nas demonstrações financeiras, independentemente se causada por fraude ou por erro.

Nessa avaliação de riscos, o auditor considera os controles internos relevantes para a elaboração e adequada apresentação das demonstrações financeiras da Entidade para planejar os procedimentos de auditoria que são apropriados nas circunstâncias, mas não para expressar uma opinião sobre a eficácia desses controles internos da Entidade. Uma auditoria inclui também a avaliação da adequação das políticas contábeis utilizadas e a razoabilidade das estimativas contábeis feitas pela administração, bem como a avaliação da apresentação das demonstrações financeiras tomadas em conjunto.



Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON

Acreditamos que a evidência de auditoria obtida é suficiente e apropriada para fundamentar nossa opinião.

#### Opinião

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações financeiras anteriormente referidas apresentam adequadamente, em todos os aspectos relevantes, a posição patrimonial e financeira do Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON em 31 de dezembro de 2012, o desempenho de suas operações e os seus fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil.

#### Outros assuntos

##### Auditoria dos valores correspondentes ao exercício anterior

O exame das demonstrações financeiras do exercício findo em 31 de dezembro de 2011, preparadas originalmente antes dos ajustes descritos na Nota 3 (m), foi conduzido sob a responsabilidade de outros auditores independentes, que emitiram relatório de auditoria, com data de 11 de maio de 2012, sem ressalva.

Como parte de nosso exame das demonstrações financeiras de 2012, examinamos também os ajustes descritos na Nota 3 (m) que foram efetuados para alterar as demonstrações financeiras de 2011, apresentadas para fins de comparação. Em nossa opinião, tais ajustes são apropriados e foram corretamente efetuados. Não fomos contratados para auditar, revisar ou aplicar quaisquer outros procedimentos sobre as demonstrações financeiras do Instituto referentes ao exercício de 2011 e, portanto, não expressamos opinião ou qualquer forma de asseguarção sobre as demonstrações financeiras de 2011 tomadas em conjunto.

Brasília, 12 de novembro de 2013

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Auditores Independentes  
CRC 2SP000160/O-5 "S" PA

Fabiano Ricardo Tessitore  
Contador CRC 1SP216451/O-1 "S" PA





## Appendices

## List of Technical Councils and Chambers

In 2011, Imazon was a member of the following Technical Councils and Chambers:

- ▶ Technical Committee of the Amazon Fund  
Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo
- ▶ Technical Sector Chamber for Forests in the State of Pará (CTSF).  
Representative: André Monteiro
- ▶ Environmental Chamber of the Board of Directors of FSC – Brazil Initiative.  
Representative: Paulo Amaral.
- ▶ Pará Forum for Climate Change, as titular representative of the Climate Observatory.  
Representative: Brenda Brito.
- ▶ Intergovernmental Executive Group for the Legal Land Program, as substitute for the Sustainable Amazon Forum.  
Representative: Brenda Brito.
- ▶ Executive Committee of the Business Movement for Biodiversity:  
Representatives: Adalberto Veríssimo and Mariana Vedoveto.
- ▶ Collegial Coordination of the Climate Observatory.  
Representative: Brenda Brito
- ▶ Working Group for Defining the State Policy for Environmental Services at Sema.  
Representative: Brenda Brito
- ▶ Management Council of the Green Municipality Program.  
Representatives: Andréia Pinto and Paulo Amaral.
- ▶ Working Group for drawing up the plan for control of Protected Areas at Sema.  
Representative: Heron Martins

## Downloads of publications 2012

<b>Publications</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Municípios Verdes: Caminhos Para a Sustentabilidade	651
Marco Regulatório sobre Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais in Brazil	461
Floresta para sempre: um manual para a produção de madeira na Amazônia	298
Risco de Desmatamento Associado à Hidrelétrica de Belo Monte	261
Brasil atingirá sua meta de redução do desmatamento?	237
Pressão humana na floresta amazônica brasileira	234
Fatos Florestais da Amazônia 2010	220
Áreas Protegidas na Amazônia Brasileira: avanços e desafios	219
A atividade madeireira na Amazônia Brasileira: produção, receita e mercados	206
A Amazônia e os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio	204
Other publications	11,881
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,872</b>

## List of Publications

### Books and booklets



#### **O Brasil atingirá sua meta de redução do desmatamento?**

Barreto, P., & Araújo, E. 2012. O Brasil atingirá sua meta de redução do desmatamento? (1a edição) 52 p. Belém: Imazon.



#### **The Amazon and the Millennium Development Goals**

ARA (Articulación Regional Amazónia). 2012. The Amazon and the Millennium Development Goals. (D. Celentano & M. Vedoveto, Eds.) 102 p. Quito: ARA Regional.



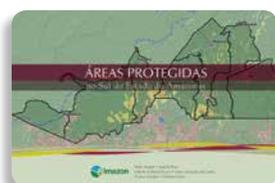
#### **Marco Regulatório sobre Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais no Brasil**

Santos, P., Brito, B., Maschietto, F., Osório, G., & Monzoni, M. 2012. Marco Regulatório sobre Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais no Brasil. 76p. Belém: Imazon. FGV. GVces.



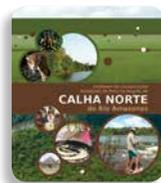
#### **Áreas Protegidas Críticas na Amazônia Legal**

Martins, H., Vedoveto, M., Araújo, E., Barreto, P., Baima, S., Souza Jr., C., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Áreas Protegidas Críticas na Amazônia Legal. 94 p. Belém: Imazon.



#### **Atlas de Áreas Protegidas no Sul do Amazonas**

Amaral, P., Pinto, A., Paixão, I., Cunha, A., Salomão, R., & Galetti, G. 2012. Áreas Protegidas no Sul do Estado do Amazonas. 95p. Belém: Imazon.



#### **Unidades de Conservação Estaduais do Pará na Região da Calha Norte do Rio Amazonas (2ª edição)**

Santos, D., & Barreto, G. 2012. Unidades de Conservação Estaduais do Pará na Região da Calha Norte do Rio Amazonas 2a Edição (2a edição). 26 p. Belém: Imazon.

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- ▶ Davidson, E. A., Araújo, A. C. de, Artaxo, P., Balch, J. K., Brown, I. F., Bustamante, M. M. C., Coe, M. T., et al. 2012. The Amazon basin in transition. **Nature**, 481, 321-328.
- ▶ Celentano, D., Sills, E., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Welfare Outcomes and the advance of deforestation frontier in the Brazilian. **World Development**, 40(4), 850-864. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.09.002.
- ▶ Barber, C., Cochrane, M., Souza Jr, C., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Dynamic performance assessment of protected areas. **Biological Conservation**, 149, 6-14.
- ▶ Barlow, J., Parry, L., Gardner, T. A., Ferreira, J., Aragão, L., Carmenta, R., Berenguer, E., et al. 2012. The critical importance of considering fire in REDD+ programs. **Conservation Biology**, 8.
- ▶ Rosa, I. M. D., Souza Jr., C., & Ewers, R. M. 2012. Changes in Size of Deforested Patches in the Brazilian Amazon. **Conservation Biology**, 6.
- ▶ Pratihast, A. K., Herold, M., Avitabile, V., Bruin, S. de, Bartholomeus, H., Souza Jr., C., & Ribbe, L. 2012. Mobile Devices for Community-Based REDD+ Monitoring: A Case Study for Central Vietnam. **Sensors**, (13), 21-38.

## BOOK CHAPTERS

- ▶ Veríssimo, A. 2012. Amazônia Brasileira: o desafio de conciliar desenvolvimento e conservação. In A. Trigueiro (Ed.), *Mundo Sustentável 2: Novos rumos para um planeta em crise*. Rio de Janeiro: Globo S.A.
- ▶ Monteiro, A., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Remote Monitoring for Forest Management in the Brazilian Amazon. In J. J. Diez (Ed.), *Sustainable Forest Management - Current Research* (pp. 67-86). InTech.
- ▶ Aide, T. M., Montoro, J. A., Jr., S. M. B., Valle, H. F. del, Devisscher, T., Jabbour, J., Kant, S., et al. 2012. Land. *The Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5)* (pp. 65-96). United Nations Environment Programme.
- ▶ Nunes, S., Milanes, M., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Pressão Humana na Floresta Nacional do Jamari e a Implantação de Concessões Florestais. In A. Paese, A. Uezu, M. L. Lorini, & A. Cunha (Eds.), *Conservação da Biodiversidade com SIG* (pp. 191-209). São Paulo: Oficina de Textos.
- ▶ Amaral, P., & Pinto, A. 2012. Manejo florestal como base para produção e conservação florestal na Amazônia. *Gestão de unidades de conservação: compartilhando uma experiência de capacitação* (pp. 265-280). Brasília: WWF-Brasil, IPÊ.
- ▶ Vedoveto, M., Veríssimo, A., Santos, D., & Pereira, J. 2012. Unidades de conservação da Calha Norte: desafios e oportunidades para conservação e uso sustentável. *Áreas Protegidas/Fundo Vale* (pp. 84-90). Rio de Janeiro: Fundo Vale.

## Forest Transparency / Deforestation Reports

- ▶ **Boletim Transparência Florestal Amazônia Legal**
- Hayashi, S., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal Amazônia Legal **Janeiro** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Haiashy, S., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal Amazônia Legal **Fevereiro** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
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- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal Amazônia Legal **Abril** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Mai**o de 2012 (p. 13). Belém.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Junho** de 2012) (p. 13). Belém.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Julho** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Agosto** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Setembro** de 2012) (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Outubro** de 2012 (p. 13). Belém: Imazon.
- Martins, H., Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C., Sales, M., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal **Novembro** de 2012 (p. 12). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Boletim Transparência Florestal APA Triunfo do Xingu (Agosto de 2011 a Janeiro de 2012)**  
Pinto, A., Amaral, P., Salomão, R., Hayashi, S., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal APA Truinfo

do Xingu (Agosto de 2011 a Janeiro de 2012) (p. 6). Belém: Imazon.

▶ **Boletim Transparência Florestal Sul do Amazonas (Agosto de 2011 a Janeiro de 2012)**

Pinto, A., Salomão, R., Amaral, P., Souza Jr., C., & Hayashi, S. 2012. Boletim Transparência Florestal do Sul do Amazonas (Agosto de 2011 a Janeiro de 2012) (p. 12). Belém: Imazon.

## Forest Management Transparency

- ▶ Monteiro, A., Conrado, D., Cardoso, D., Veríssimo, A., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Boletim Transparência Manejo Florestal do Mato Grosso 2010-2011. 15 p Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ Monteiro, A., Cardoso, D., Conrado, D., Veríssimo, A., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Boletim Transparência Manejo Florestal Estado do Pará 2010-2011. 16 p. Belém: Imazon.

## Deforestation risk

- ▶ Sales, M., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Boletim Risco de Desmatamento: Avaliação de Resultados (Agosto de 2011 a Julho de 2012) (p. 7). Belém: Imazon.

▶ **Boletim Risco de Desmatamento (Agosto de 2012 a Julho de 2013)**

Sales, M., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Boletim Risco desmatamento (Agosto de 2012 a julho de 2013) (p. 8). Belém: Imazon.

## The State of the Amazon

- ▶ Araújo, E., Lima, A. C., & Barreto, P. 2012. Combate a crimes ambientais em Áreas Protegidas no Pará. O Estado da Amazônia 22 (p. 6). Belém: Imazon.

## Congresses and annals

- ▶ Araújo, E., & Barreto, P. 2012. Initiatives against illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: lessons and uncertainties. Planet Under Pressure 2012. Londres: IGPB/Diversitas/IHDP/WCRP/ESSP.
- ▶ **Sustainable land use for the 21st century**  
Nkonya, E., Karsenty, A., Msangi, S., Souza Jr., C., Shah, M., Joachim von Braun, Galford, G., et al. 2012. Sustainable land use for the 21st century. Sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21) (pp. 1-94). EUA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

## Calha Norte

- ▶ **Boletim da Calha Norte Agosto a Dezembro de 2011**  
Consórcio Calha Norte. 2012. Boletim da Calha Norte de Agosto a Dezembro de 2011 (p. 6). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Boletim da Calha Norte Janeiro a Abril de 2012**  
Consórcio Calha Norte. 2012. Boletim da Calha Norte Janeiro a Abril de 2012 (p. 6). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Boletim da Calha Norte Maio a Setembro de 2012**  
Consórcio Calha Norte. 2012. Boletim da Calha Norte Maio a Setembro de 2012 (p. 4). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Mapa Unidades de Conservação e Terras Indígenas na Região da Calha Norte do Rio Amazonas no Estado do Pará**  
Santos, D., & Barreto, G. 2012. Unidades de Conservação Estaduais do Pará na Região da Calha Norte do Rio Amazonas (2nd ed., p. 26). Belém: Imazon.

## Other publications

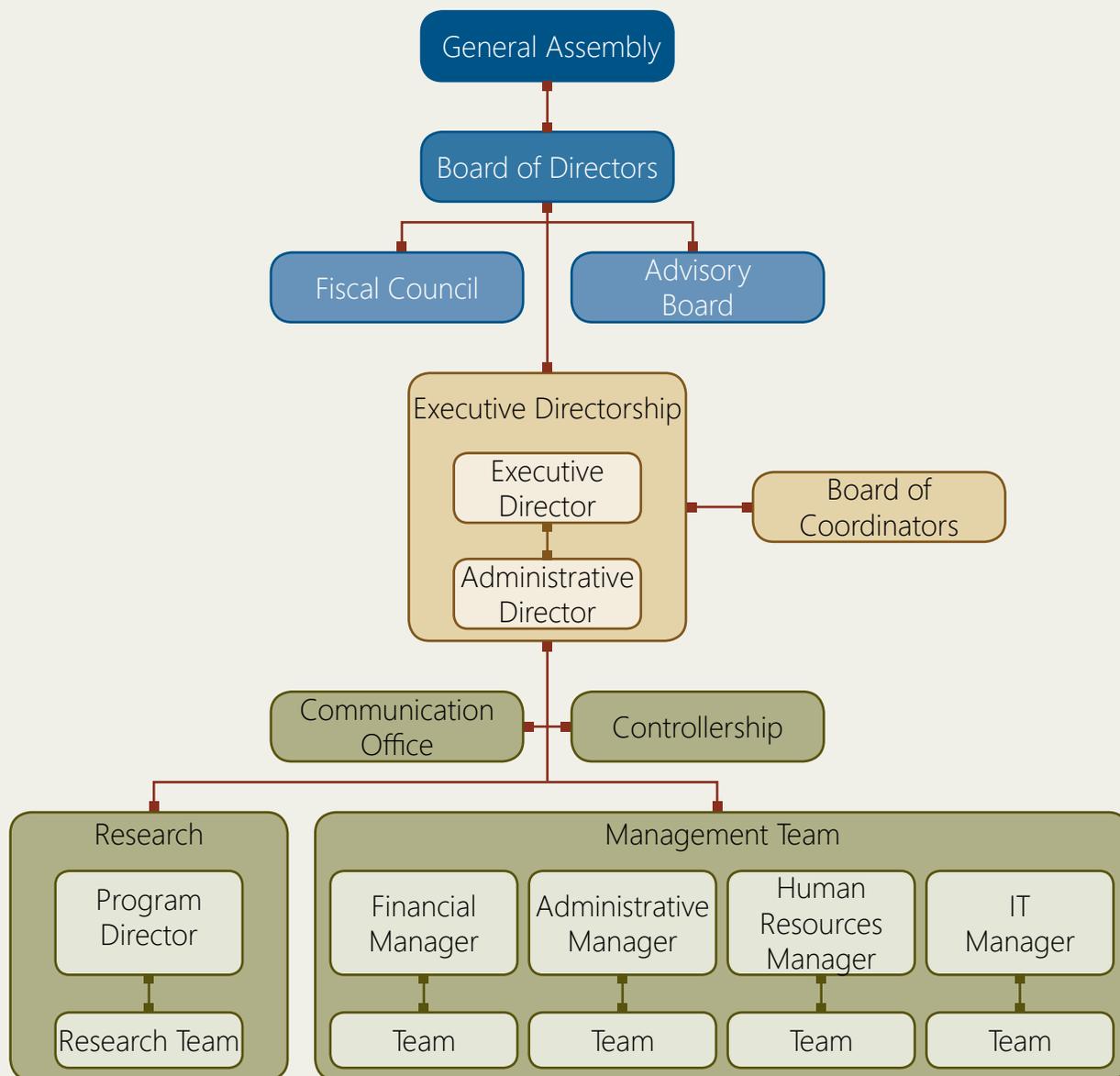
- ▶ **Redução de Áreas Protegidas para a Produção de Energia**  
Araújo, E., Martins, H., Barreto, P., Vedoveto, M., Souza Jr., C., & Veríssimo, A. 2012. Redução de Áreas Protegidas para a Produção de Energia (p. 14). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Análise do Desmatamento em Assentamentos**  
Brandão Jr., A., Barreto, P., & Souza Jr., C. 2012. Análise do Desmatamento em Assentamentos (p. 11). Belém: Imazon.
- ▶ **Índice de Preços de Produtos da Floresta - Segundo Semestre de 2011**  
Pinto, A., Amaral, P., Guimarães, J., Souza, S., & Sampaio, L. 2012. Índice de Preços de Produtos da Floresta (Segundo Semestre) (p. 12). Belém: Imazon.

## Contributions

- ▶ **Amazonía bajo presión**  
RAISG - Red Amazónica de Información Socioambiental Georreferenciada. (2013). Amazonía bajo presión. (B. Ricardo, Ed.) (p. 65). São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental.

# Organization chart and staff

(On December 31 2012)



## General Assembly

**Adalberto Veríssimo**

*Senior Researcher (Imazon).*

**Christopher Uhl**

*Professor (Pennsylvania State University-USA).*

**Cândido Paraguassu**

*Lawyer and Professor (Unama).*

**Carlos Souza Jr.**

*Senior Researcher (Imazon).*

**David MacGrath**

*Professor Woods Hole Research Center-EUA.*

**Paulo Amaral**

*Senior Researcher (Imazon).*

**Paulo Barreto**

*Senior Researcher (Imazon).*

## Board of Directors

**Robert Schneider (President)**

*Consultant (Economist).*

**André Guimarães**

*Conservation International – Brazil (CI).*

**Alexandre Mansur**

*Época Magazine.*

**Garo Batmanian**

*World Bank.*

**Marcelo Carneiro**

*Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA).*

**Maria José Gontijo**

*International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB).*

**Pedro Moura Costa**

*BVRio.*

**Sérgio Abranches**

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We would like to thank the efforts of Ana Cláudia Rodrigues, Daniel Aleixo, Denis Conrado, Harley Monteiro, Jayne Chiacchio, Jamilye Salles, Leonardo Souza, Marcelo Galdino, Priscilla Santos, Sâmia Nunes, Sanae Hayashi and Susany Ferreira, who collaborated with Imazon activities in 2012.

## Acronyms

<b>ARA</b>	Amazon Regional Articulation
<b>BNDES</b>	Brazilian Development Bank
<b>CAR</b>	Rural Environmental Registry
<b>CGI</b>	Center for Geotechnology at Imazon
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CMN</b>	National Monetary Council
<b>CTSF</b>	Chamber for Forests in the State of Pará
<b>FSC</b>	Forest Stewardship Council
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>IBAMA</b>	Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
<b>ICV</b>	Center of Life Institute
<b>IEB</b>	International Education Institute of Brazil
<b>IDEFLOR</b>	Institute for Forest Development of the State of Pará
<b>IMAZON</b>	Institute for the People and Enviroment in the Amazon
<b>INCRA</b>	National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform
<b>INPA</b>	National Institute for Amazon Research
<b>INPE</b>	National Institute for Space Research
<b>ISA</b>	Socioenvironmental Institute
<b>MMA</b>	Ministry of the Environment
<b>MODIS</b>	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
<b>MPE</b>	State Public Prosecution Service
<b>MPF</b>	Federal Public Prosecution Service
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPV</b>	Non-Photosynthetic Vegetation
<b>Oscip</b>	Civil Society Organization in the Public Interest
<b>PMV</b>	Green Municipality Program
<b>Prodes</b>	Monitoring the Brazilian Amazon Forest by Satellite Project
<b>RAISG</b>	Amazon Network for Socioenvironmental Information
<b>RAPPAM</b>	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management Data
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserving and increasing stocks of forest carbon, besides sustainable management of forests
<b>SAD</b>	Deforestation Alert System
<b>SAD-EE</b>	SAD-Earth Engine
<b>SAGRI</b>	Pará State Agriculture Secretariat
<b>SEMA</b>	State Environmental Secretariat of Pará
<b>SPRP</b>	Rural Producers' Union of Paragominas
<b>TAC</b>	Conduct Adjustment Agreement
<b>UNESP</b>	Sao Paulo State University
<b>UC</b>	Conservation Unit
<b>UFMA</b>	Federal University of Maranhão
<b>UFRA</b>	Federal Rural University of Pará
<b>UFRJ</b>	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
<b>UNAMA</b>	University of the Amazon
<b>USP</b>	University of São Paulo
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute





A blue-tinted photograph of a dense forest with a river and a boat. The image shows a narrow river or stream flowing through a thick forest. The trees are tall and thin, with their branches and leaves creating a complex pattern of light and shadow. The water is calm, reflecting the surrounding greenery. In the lower right corner, the front of a wooden boat is visible, partially obscured by the water's surface. The overall mood is serene and natural.

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