



A C T I V I T Y
R E P O R T

2 0 1 6

• Letter from the Executive Board

The Amazon is going through one of the most complex and critical moments of its history. The increase in deforestation in 2016 showed that it will be necessary to advance much more to control deforestation in the short term and eliminate it in the long term. Unfortunately, there have been numerous setback with various Brazilian public policies, including disenfranchisement of Conservation Units. Out in the field the financial crisis has drastically reduced the budget for enforcement actions to fight deforestation and illegal timber harvesting. Besides the environmental problems, conflicts and deaths in the countryside also increased in 2016.

The Amazon economic connection with Brazil is expanding at an accelerated pace – with numerous investments in infrastructure, mining and expanding agribusiness. The challenge continues to be how to assure that those investments can in fact generate

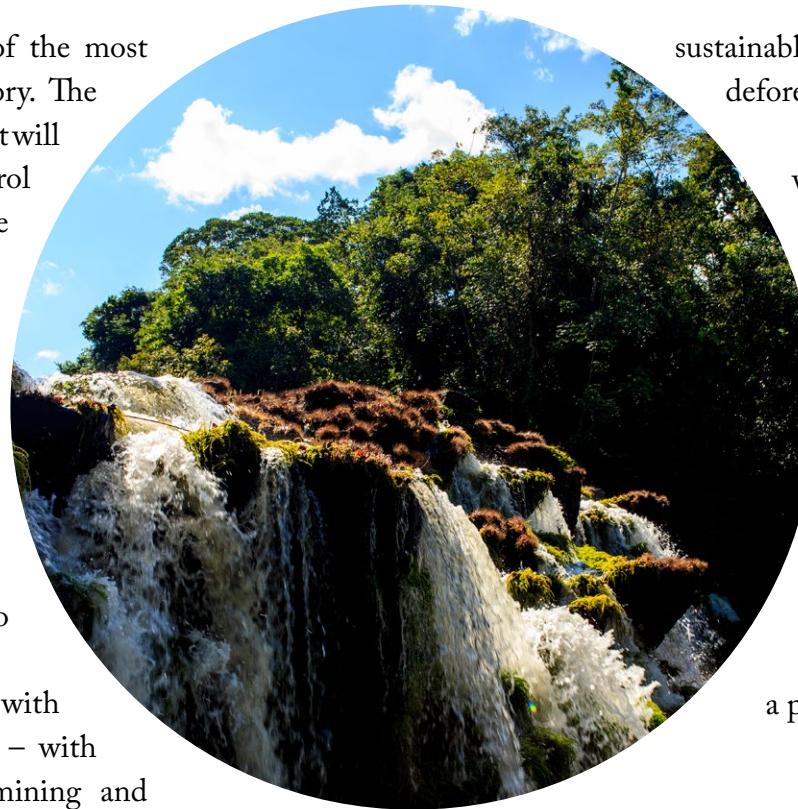


Photo: © Rafael Aratijo

sustainable development instead of deepening inequality, deforestation and social conflicts.

Imazon believes that production and widespread dissemination of quality information on the dynamics of land use and natural resource conservation are essential in the search for a sustainable Amazon. Our institutional mission is one of always seeking to anticipate tendencies, think in the long term, build partnerships with all sectors, focus on complex and challenging questions and seek viable solutions in the socioeconomic and institutional context of the region.

Let us move forward together in building a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable Amazon!

Andreia Pinto, *Executive Director*
Verônica Oki, *Administrative Director*

• Who we are

Imazon is a not-for-profit research institute, founded in 1990 and located in Belém, Pará. Since 2006, Imazon has had the status of a Civil Organization in the Public Interested (Oscip), granted by the Brazilian Ministry of Justice.

In 26 years of activity in the Amazon, Imazon has produced around 700 technical works, of which almost one third were published as articles in international scientific journals. Additionally, as of December 2016, the Institute had published 72 books.

►Mission

Promote sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon through studies, support for formulation of public policies, wide dissemination of information and professional training.

►Vision

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

►Values

- **Sustainability.** Solutions for problems with natural resource use should be based on the 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 cultural diversity, strengthening sustainable local economies, considering environmental and social costs involved in the productive processes and promoting efforts for distributing benefits (sha-

ring power in decision-making and portioning out goods and services produced in a sustainable manner).

- **Ethics.** Adopt a respectful relationship with other institutions and social actors; respect copyrights; respect professional codes of ethics; do not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, social position or ideological position in internal and external relations.

- **Use of the scientific method.** Imazon performs objective and unbiased analyses, based on validated scientific methods in specialized literature.

- **Excellence in quality.** Imazon products undergo a rigorous process of internal quality control and review by external peers. That reinforces the Institute's credibility and its esteem.

► Principal Contributions

1. Studies by Imazon in the area of forest management and ecology served as the basis for establishing a forest management system directed towards companies and traditional communities. By the end of 2016, the managed area in the Amazon already exceeded 7 million hectares, of which more than half had the green seal from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
2. A study published in 2000 about the “boom-bust” dynamics of the timber industry, in partnership with the World Bank, served as a reference for drawing up public policies for fighting deforestation and for creating Conservation Units (UCs) in the Amazon.
3. Research by Imazon on the ecology of mahogany, the most valuable tropical hardwood species, was vital for including it on the list of endangered species in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) in 2003.
4. Technical studies and public policy initiatives led by Imazon had a direct impact on the generation of 25 million hectares of Conservation Units (UCs) in the Amazon, of which 12.8 million hectares were in the Calha Norte (north bank of the Amazon river) region of Pará.
5. Studies on forest policy and economics decisively collaborated towards the drafting of the new Public Forest Management Law in Brazil in 2006, whose main objective is promoting the sustainable use of those forests.
6. In 2006, Imazon developed the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) as an instrument for monthly monitoring and widespread dissemination of the deforestation situation in the Amazon.
7. In 2007, Imazon signed an unprecedented partnership with the Federal Public Prosecution Service (MPF) and State Public Prosecution Service (MPE) to monitor the occurrence of illegal deforestation in Protected Areas (UCs and Indigenous Areas) in the States of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá and Roraima. As a result, Imazon received the Chico Prize in 2010.
8. Studies carried out by Imazon on public credit contributed to the resolution of the National Monetary Council (CMN) in 2008, which requires environmental and land title regularity for concessions of new credit in the Amazon region for properties larger than 400 hectares.
9. Studies by the Institute about land title ownership in the Amazon have become a reference and contributed towards land title regularization being chosen as a federal government priority beginning in 2008.
10. Research by Imazon on community forest management served as a basis for defining the national policy on Community and forest management in the Amazon.
11. Studies by Imazon on the environmental crimes law contributed towards refinement of strategies for fighting deforestation. Among them, are changes to accelerate the donation of apprehended goods and dissemination of the list of embargoed properties.

12. In 2008, the Institute developed the System for Monitoring Timber Harvesting (Simex), a pioneering system for detecting and assessing the effectiveness and quality of forest management plans for timber harvesting using satellite images in the Amazon.
13. Imazon was one of the partner institutions in the Green Municipality Project (PMV) in Paragominas. That initiative resulted in a drastic reduction of deforestation and significant increase in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Additionally, the Institute collaborated so that other Pará municipalities could get off of the critical deforestation list of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA).
14. Imazon was one of the key institutions in the initiative for the “Open Letter of the Brazilian Companies” in favor of a climate agreement at the Conference on the Climate in Copenhagen in 2009 (COP-15). That initiative was recognized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) as one of the most important initiatives in the preparatory phase for COP-15.
15. The leaders of the Imazon forest transparency initiative (Carlos Souza Jr. and Beto Veríssimo) received the global social entrepreneurship award from the Skoll Foundation (USA) in 2010.
16. In 2010, Imazon signed a partnership with Google to develop its deforestation monitoring system on the Earth Engine platform. SAD-Earth Engine (SAD-EE) will be used to monitor deforestation in other tropical countries.
17. In 2011, the Institute supported the conception and implantation of PMV in the State of Pará. That project brings together 105 municipalities of a total of 144 existing in Pará (1 million square kilometers) and benefits a population of more than 5 million persons.
18. Imazon provided technical support to the proposal for Zero Net Deforestation by 2020 announced by the Pará Government at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012.
19. Imazon was one of the institutions that lead in preparing the first deforestation map for all of the Amazon countries (Pan-Amazonia) for years 2000, 2005 and 2010. That happened as part of the partnership with the Amazon Network for Georeferenced Socioenvironmental Information (Raisg).
20. The Institute pioneered monitoring of deforestation in land reform settlements in the Amazon. That work contributed towards creation of the Green Settlements Program at the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra) in 2012.
21. Imazon aided the MPF in drawing of the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) for ranching in Pará. That TAC played a vital role in the significant increase in CAR, which went from only 400 registrations in 2009, to more than 170 thousand in 2016.
22. Imazon was one of the leading institutions involved in preparing the system for

- Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil (SEEG^[1]) – the first initiative of this type in the Southern hemisphere. The Institute was responsible for updating the estimates of the land use change sector for all biomes in Brazil.
23. The Institute was a crucial partner with the World Resources Institute (WRI) in construction of the Global Forest Watch (GFW), an online monitoring and alert platform that enables, for the first time, access to satellite images and deforestation maps in order to guarantee access to information on forests around the world in real time.
 24. In 2014, Imazon published a report on social progress in the Brazilian Amazon, the first report in the world based on the Social Progress Index (SPI) at a subnational scale.
 25. Imazon had a fundamental role in conception and implementation of the Illegal Deforestation List in Pará (LDI) – the first subnational initiative in the tropics for embargoing illegal deforestation.
 26. Imazon play a key role in preparing and implementing the Sustainable Territory Program in Oriximiná, Terra Santa and Faro (Calha Norte of Pará), municipalities that together form a territory larger than 120 thousand square kilometers (www.territoriosustentaveis.org.br).
 27. Imazon played a crucial role in conceiving of and developing the MapBiomas network, whose objective is to carry out annual mapping of land cover and land use in Brazil.
 28. Imazon was responsible for preparing the Integrated System for Environmental Management (Sigam), an electronic system developed to provide support for environmental management and licensing at a municipal level and to aid in decentralizing environmental management.

^[1] www.seeg.eco.br



• Programs

► Forest Policy and Economics

The objective of this program is to carry out strategic studies on the use and conservation of forest resources (timber and non-timber) in the Amazon. The program also prioritizes support for preparing public policies with a focus on sustainable use of natural resources and fighting deforestation. Additionally, it supports the creation and consolidation of Protected Areas (APs) in the Brazilian Amazon.

► Monitoring the Amazon

Using satellite images, this program detects, quantifies and monitors deforestation, forest degradation, timber harvesting, non-official roads and other forms of human pressure in the Brazilian Amazon. The results of the monitoring are combined with various digital maps, through Geographic Information Systems (GIS), for classifying environmental

problems and for regional planning. The program also informs the proposal of public policies and provides capacity-building in geotechnologies.

► Sustainable Municipalities

Works to strengthen environmental management and to support low carbon economies in Amazon municipalities. To that end, the program performs municipal socioenvironmental diagnostics, prepares detailed geographic reference databases, promotes training in geotechnologies applied to municipal environmental management, supports articulation of local agreements for appropriate environmental activities and analyzes management flows, proposing improvements and technological solutions for gains in efficiency and transparency.

► Law and Sustainability

To create a favorable environment for sustainable development in the Amazon it is necessary to make environmental and land title laws consistent and make sure they are applied effectively. This program seeks to facilitate sustainable development

in the region with a focus on increasing effectiveness in fighting environmental crime and on expanding land title regularization.

► Climate Changes

This program seeks to reduce emissions from the main sources of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the Amazon and support actions for preparing and adapting local populations and ecosystems for the impacts of climate changes. In that regard, its focus is on preparing studies and supporting state and federal public policies directed towards reducing emissions coming from deforestation. The objectives of the program are to: i) increase the effectiveness of command and control mechanisms and develop feasible instruments for encouraging maintenance of standing forest; ii) encourage an increase in agriculture and livestock productivity without expanding the area and adoption of practices to reduce the direct emissions of GHGs from cattle-raising; e iii) encourage an increase in the reforested and restored areas in the Amazon in order to expand carbon sequestration and efforts at adaptation.

• Advances and Achievements

► Opportunities for Forest Restoration in the State of Pará

Imazon, in partnership with WRI Brasil and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), has worked for four years in implementing a Project that has the objective of contributing towards an increase of forest restoration in the Amazon.

Actions for restoring the forest landscape have been multiplying around the world. In Brazil, the goal assumed by the federal government under the Paris Climate Agreement was to reach 12 million hectares. In Pará alone, Imazon has estimated that rural landowners need to restore or offset 2.3 million hectares in Legal Reserve (RL) and approximately 900 thousand hectares in Areas for Permanent Preservation (APP). If all of that area were to be recovered, the State would contribute 25% of the national goal for restoration.



The project called Inspire, Support and Mobilize the Forest and Landscape, implemented by Imazon in partnership with WRI Brasil and IUCN, has the objective of contributing towards increasing forest restoration in the Amazon. In the context of that Project, Conserve Brasil and Imazon for the first time in the Amazon applied the “**Diagnostic of the Key Factors for Success in Restoration**” – one of the main components of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (Roam), created by WRI and IUCN for guiding decision-makers, specialists and implementers of actions for restoring the forest landscape. In Pará several gaps in achieving success with restoration were identified, among them: i) lack of value chains for the products and services of restored areas; ii) lack of effective transmission of knowledge on restoration among specialists or rural extension agencies; and iii) greater incentives and financial resources for restoration directed towards economic incentives contrary to restoration.

A study by Terra Nativa and Imazon assessed the cost of forest restoration in Pará and the economic benefits generated by it. For Sâmia Nunes, a researcher at Imazon, “the cost of restoration in Pará may be reduced, or even surpassed, by the economic benefits that restoration can provide.” The cost of implanting restoration in Pará was estimated at R\$ 2.5 to 3.5 billion. However, that cost may be reduced by more than two thirds if we consider the economic returns from the sale of carbon credits or sale of products obtained from Agroforestry System (AFSs). With LR, the results are even more encouraging. The sale of carbon credits and SAFs can reduce 100% of the of restoration in Pará, which is estimated at R\$ 5.2 billion. Additionally, timber harvesting under a management regime can generate a return that is five times larger than its cost.

Those results are already being used to define actions in important initiatives such as the Alliance for Restoring the Amazon and **Brazil Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition**, and also as part of the strategy for achieving **Zero Net Deforestation in the State of Pará**.

►How to protect the Conservation Units in Brazil?

Without adequate protection, the UCs in the Amazon have been suffering from illegal logging, deforestation and illegal occupation. From 2008 to 2015, about 467 thousand hectares were deforested in UCs in the region. The study *Quais os Planos para Proteger as Unidades de Conservação Vulneráveis da Amazônia?* (*What are the Plans for Protecting Vulnerable Conservation Units in the Amazon*), published by Imazon in 2016, estimates that illegal loggers removed a volume of timber equivalent to R\$ 590 million, considering the value of the standing timber in the forest. The environmental damages have also been enormous: 233 million trees felled and burned.

The study demonstrates that state and federal governments do not have consistent plans for stopping destruction of the forests. The researchers reached that conclusion by evaluating the responses by environmental

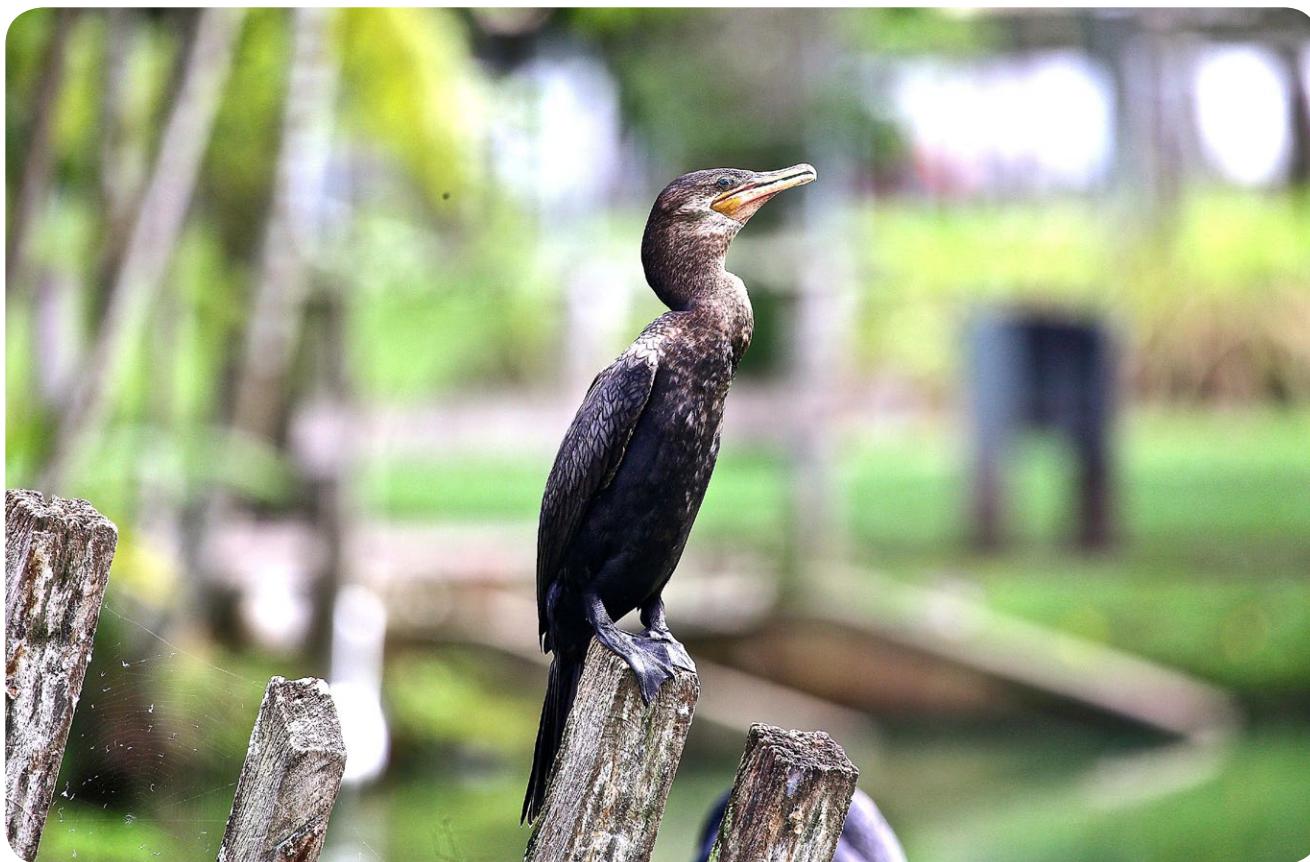


Photo: © Rafael Araújo

agencies to questions sent to them by the Federal Audit Court (TCU) and the State Audit Courts of the nine States in the Amazon Region regarding actions for implementing the UCs. According to the analysis, only 4% of the actions proposed by the federal and state governments for solving the problems were consistently planned, meaning that they had basic goals, deadlines and activities. In the federal case, only 12.5% of the actions proposed by ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation) were complete.

Furthermore, the environmental agencies did not present their priorities and criteria for action and did not propose urgent measures for the UCs already identified as having critical levels of deforestation, as is the case with the Jamanxim National Forest .

Researchers at Imazon, who led the analysis, recommended that the governments establish clear goals linked to the essential objectives of the UCs in order to

organize the efforts necessary for attracting partners. The goals would need to seek to halt damages to the environment and natural assets, as well as promote regional development. Holding managers liable for damages to public assets, halting deforestation in the UCs and promoting their sustainable use are some of the goals highlighted in the study.

Imazon researcher Jakeline Pereira highlights the recognition of mosaics as a promising strategy for dealing with the low level of governance and scarcity of human and financial resources in managing the UCs. Under her leadership, Imazon has worked on recommencing implementation of that management instrument at the federal level, starting with holding of the National Workshop on Mosaics and on setting up a working group to support the regulatory procedures for recognizing the Amazon mosaics. After this meeting, the Institute and other partner organizations filed for recognition of the Calha Norte Mosaic in the State of Pará.

► Will meat-packing plants help halt deforestation in the Amazon?

Researchers went out into the field to help map the location of 157 meat-packing plants who purchase 93% of the cattle slaughtered in the Amazon and affirm: More pressure is necessary in order for the agreements of those companies to be effective against deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.

The meat-packing companies that buy cattle from the Amazon are being pressured by environmental campaigns and lawsuits to combat deforestation practiced by ranchers. The pressure to halt deforestation, legal or not, is growing, since this is the most polluting activity in Brazil with regard to GHG emissions, which contribute to global warming.

Some meat-packing companies have assumed the commitment, through Conduct Adjustment Terms (TAC), of buying only from ranches without deforestation after 2009. Seven years after the first agreement, a team of Imazon researchers went to the countryside



Photo: © Rafael Araújo

to find out whether or not the meat-packers could in fact contribute toward halting deforestation in the region. Based on new data and on reviewing studies, it was possible to conclude that the agreements have advanced, but that much needs to be done for the sector to be able to effectively contribute to ending deforestation in the Amazon.

The report presents 110 companies as responsible for 93% of bovine cattle slaughter in the Brazilian Amazon. Half of the active meat-packing plants, responsible for 70% of the slaughter capacity, have signed agreements against deforestation. However, it was found that even the companies that signed TACS are exposed to the risks associated with deforestation. The first problem is that ranchers have evaded the boycotts using fraudulent mechanisms to sell cattle with irregular origins as if they were legal. The second major problem is that the majority of meat-packing plants do not control the indirect supplier ranches – in other words, those where the cattle were born and spent some time before arriving at the fattening ranches that sell the fattened cattle to the meat-packing plants. The third challenge is that 30% of the slaughter capacity is controlled by meat-packing plants that have not signed the

TAC. These are 66 active meat-packing plants, belonging to 64 companies. In general, those meat-packing plants buy from the same zones as the meat-packing plants with TAC. Thus, some of the ranchers boycotted by companies with TAC are able to self to meat-packing plants without TAC – which means a leakage in the effect of the agreements and unfair competition with the companies that are trying to assume costs so as to exclude ranchers who deforest.

Paulo Barreto, one of the study authors, comments that the history of the sector shows that significant changes in behavior by ranchers and meat-packing companies only occurred when the companies were boycotted or were at a heightened risk of legal penalties or loss in reputation (which could lead to future losses of markets of financing). “If the sector remains ambiguous, thousands of ranchers in the Amazon will continue to cut and burn forests for cattle-raising,” he states.

The study, which will be published in 2017, intends to help authorities and the market (supermarkets, leather industry and others) engage with meat-packing companies in fighting deforestation, since it offers a list of companies with and without TAC and maps of deforestation risks in the potential purchasing zones of each meat-packing plant.

► Scenarios of estimates for GHG emissions by 2030

The Seeg data are calculated annually for all of Brazil using the methods of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC) and data from the National Emissions Inventories provided since 2012 by the Climate Observatory. Imazon has the role of coordinating estimates from the land change and use sector, mainly associated with deforestation. All of the information generated by **SEEG** is accessible on the internet and covers the period from 1970 to 2015.

In 2016, the Climate Works Foundation invited Imazon and the Climate Observatory to adapt the Seeg methodology to the Carbon

Transparency Initiative platform (CTI). The objective of that platform is to generate global emissions scenarios up to 2030 for Brazil, the United States, Mexico and Europe. Amintas Brandão, associate researcher at Imazon, states that “those scenarios will help the foundations and other institutions that support conservation to understand the impact of regional public policies on global emissions.” Imazon’s role was to coordinate the process for the land change and use sector in Brazil, as well as to train the CTI team in order to reproduce the methodology in other countries.

The scenarios for Brazil were presented in Edinburgh in May 2017 and launched on the **SEEG-CTI** platform. In 2017 and 2018, the CTI Team will adopt the Imazon/Seeg methodology and calculate emissions from the land change and use sector for the United States (USA) and Mexico.

access →

access ↓

► Imazon invests in new format for deforestation bulletins

SAD, the bulletin published monthly by Imazon, has reformulated the dissemination of its data. Since August 2016, the alerts for deforestation and forest degradation have been presented in infographic format in order to disseminate their content in a more objective and clear fashion. The intention is to facilitate the understanding of civil society regarding the pressures on the Amazon forest. The deforestation bulletins, that have been released since 2008, are available for access and downloading at the site www.imazon.org.br.

Researcher Antônio Victor, one of the coordinators for SAD, declares that the use of infographics to disseminate deforestation data was important, for example, in order to understand the growing incidence of forest degradation alerts in 2016, when there were

major outbreaks of forest fires in the Amazon, mainly in the State of Pará.

In August 2016 the first infographic was produced of the series *Ameaça e Pressão de Desmatamento em Áreas Protegidas (Deforestation Threats and Pressure in Protected Areas)*, whose focus was on the APs that have the largest occurrence of deforestation alerts detected by SAD in their surrounding areas (threat) or inside the AP (pressure) for the period of August 2015 to July 2016. The use of that information is extremely relevant, since it serves to depict the

situation of the APs in the Amazon and to direct enforcement efforts towards containing deforestation actions in those regions that are essential for preserving biodiversity in the biome.

► Support for improving land title regularization actions at Iterpa

Diagnostics, workshops and a management system created by Imazon provide technological and specialized report for meeting land title demands at the Pará Institute for Lands (Iterpa)

Lack of definition in land titling in the Amazon is often cited in analyses on the limitations to implanting policies for sustainable production and conservation in the region. That problem still persists into the 21st century, at a time when a number of technologies for mapping, monitoring and data analysis are already available and accessible.

According to estimates by Imazon, 38% of the State of Pará has land title uncertainties or lack of information regarding rights to land. An Imazon study from 2015 revealed that at the current rate, Iterpa may take up to 79 years to respond to all possible land title demands in territories under state jurisdiction. Among



the factors contributing to that problem are: i) low level of adoption of technological tools, meaning that more time and human resources are thus necessary for analyzing claims; ii) lack of objective criteria for evaluating some requirements for land title regularization such as the social function of the property; and iii) disorganization in the land title database of this institute.

In light of that context, in April 2015, Imazon signed Technical Cooperation Agreement 01/2015 with Iterpa to support improvement of the agency's land title regularization process. In 2016, Imazon developed diagnostics on the procedures applied by Iterpa for different types of requests and drew up recommendations for refining them. During the year 11 meetings and two workshops were organized with Iterpa employees to present and validate suggestions for new procedures.

Additionally, we prepared a technical Project for an information management system at Iterpa, for the moment called the System for Land Title Registration and Regularization in Pará (Sicarf), which seeks to automate

and reorganize steps in the procedures. In preparation for the technical project and with the objective of sharing initiatives linked to land title information systems, in July 2016, Imazon promoted a workshop in partnership with the German Organization for Technical Cooperation (GIZ), the Legal Land Program and Iterpa. At that meeting there were representatives of those institutions, the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (Semas), the Information Technology and Communications Company of Pará (Prodepa) e the Sig-Fundiário Project.

The initial version of the first module of the system was delivered to Iterpa in December 2016 and the final version is expected during the first semester of 2017. The other four modules of the system will be prepared by Iterpa based on the project created by Imazon, who will continue providing support for implementing the system next year. Sicarf will aid Iterpa in organizing process flow and will automate several stages of analyses and requests for land title regularization, speeding up the institute's responses to requests.

► Advances in environmental management in municipalities of Pará, Amazonas and Rondônia

Through the Integrated Environmental Management (Sigam) and training in geotechnologies, Imazon has been generating inputs for strengthening municipal environmental agencies.

Shared environmental management at a municipal scale has been a frequently debated issue in the Amazon States. Decentralization of environmental management has great potential for increasing the efficiency of management of activities that have a local impact, and bringing

deforestation in the region under control. However, the Municipal Environmental Agency (Omma) needs to have a qualified team, infrastructure and legal framework that are adequate for the environmental challenges of its municipality.

Sigam is an electronic system developed by Imazon to provide support for environmental management and licensing in the municipalities and to aid in decentralizing environmental management. In 2016, the system went into operation in three Pará municipalities (Brasil

Novo, Santarém and Ulianópolis) and had its first license issued in December of the same year. Currently, Semans and the Green Municipality Program (PMV) are implementing the system in 20 municipalities in Pará with prospects for upscaling it to the entire State by 2018. Additionally, the States of Amazonas and Rondônia had already signaled their interest in adopting the system for their environmental management decentralization procedures.

access →



According to the coordinator of the PMV Implementation Center Felipe Zagalo, Sigam is an innovative tool that is able to encompass all of the stages of rural environmental management, providing greater agility and transparency for the licensing, monitoring and enforcement procedures. It also allows municipal managers, technicians and producers to accompany in real time the procedures underway at the secretariats, thus genuinely promoting shared environmental management.

Imazon also advanced in the cooperation with the States of Amazonas and Rondônia in terms of the project for Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon, which is being carried out by the Institute from 2016 to 2018, with funding from the Amazon Fund/ National Bank for Economic and Social Development

(BNDES). Terms of cooperation were signed for a total of 19 municipalities, of which 13 are in Pará, 2 in Amazonas and 4 in Rondônia. Those municipalities are priorities for actions to fight and control deforestation because they are on the critical list of the municipalities that are having the most deforestation in the Amazon (decree no. 6.321/2007). As part of the cooperation training on introduction to geotechnology was provided, with participation of 52 technicians from 13 municipal secretariats.

In 2017, Imazon will expand its actions to the State of Mato Grosso and will seek new partnerships with local institutions to hold training and support implantation of Sigam in the municipalities that are beneficiaries of the project and eligible to receive it.

► Mapbiomas reaches the second year with operational advances

As a consolidated processing method, MapBiomas will map land cover and use even more completely.

Imazon played a key role in the conception and development of the **MapBiomas** network, a multi-institutional initiative involving universities, NGOs and technology companies that came together to seek an understanding about the transformations in Brazilian territory based on annual land cover and use in Brazil.

The first version of the MapBiomas project was launched in November 2015. Imazon initially shared its algorithms for pre-processing Landsat images and for classifying land use and cover. Those image processing techniques, which were originally implanted in the **ImgTools** software, were adapted to other biomes and generated consistent results for mapping the entire Brazilian territory. Additionally, the Institute contributed with



capacity-building of the MapBiomass network and in transferring programming codes to be implemented in the **Google Earth Engine** platform, which made it possible to achieve greater data processing capacity from any point of access. Dr. Carlos Souza Jr., senior researcher at Imazon, contribute with technical-scientific coordination of this project.

MapBiomass has already produced two collections of maps of land use and cover in Brazil, with the last collection for the period of 2000 to 2016 being launched in April 2017. The project is at the replication phase for Pan-Amazonia, coordinated by Imazon through the Raisg network, in the Chaco biome region, and is in the testing phase in Argentina. The objective of the platform is to become an important instrument for environmental monitoring, land use planning and a source for research.

At present, MapBiomass is already being used in several specific applications such as calculating GHG emissions, preparing an annual deforestation map, monitoring the desertification process and modelling scenarios for the evolution of agriculture and ranching and its impacts on biodiversity.

To understand more about the MapBiomass project, watch the **video**.



► Sustainable Territories in the Amazon

In an innovative manner, the Sustainable Territories Program brings together private enterprise, the public sector and civil society in order to promote sustainable development in Amazon municipalities.

The Sustainable Territories Program begins with the assumption that it is possible to guarantee social progress and economic development alongside conservation of natural resources and respect for the cultural characteristics of each community in Amazon region. Currently, the program is working in Oriximiná, Terra Santa and Faro in the region known as Calha Norte in the State of Pará. That region holds the largest extensions of tropical Protected Areas in the world, and a populational diversity that includes riverside inhabitants, *quilombolas* (descendants of escaped slaves) and indigenous peoples.



In that territory, mining has been going on for almost four decades. However, despite the income derived from financial compensation for extraction of mineral resources (mining royalties) and from other association taxes (state Tax on Circulation of Goods and Services - ICMS, municipal Tax on Services of Any Nature - ISS), the municipalities still face major challenges in advancing in economic development and in improving with social progress. As a response to that paradox, Imazon, the Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam) and the Public Agenda United to prepare and support implementation of a participatory strategy for sustainable development for this territory. That initiative is based on the Collective Impact Approach (<http://www.fsg.org>). Among the results obtained with that initiative, we highlight:

- revision of the Master Plans and Tax Codes: those documents will enable better planning by the municipalities and an improvement in municipal tax collection;
- installation of internet in the eight quilombola territories in Oriximiná: those isolated communities, formerly

without any means of communication, can now communicate with the world via internet;

- capacity-building for 440 leaders in preparing projects: two proposals have already been approved by local associations;
- life plans and Quilombola Fund: quilombolas draw up their long-term planning, including possibilities for obtaining funds for their territories;
- public use plans for Faro and Oriximiná: public use is proving to be an important source of income for inhabitants in the UCs of Faro and Oriximiná. In 2016 alone, Oriximiná received around 700 persons for Community tourist fishing.
- business plan for Brazil nut: quilombolas will begin processing Brazil nuts to supply local markets and for school lunches;
- management of copaiba: 30 community environmental agents been trained and are carrying out management of copaiba trees in their territory. That information will inform the commercialization of copaiba oil to large companies.

To learn more, access the site for the program: www.programaterritoriosustentaveis.org.br

• Dissemination and Recognition

▶The satellites of the forest

The site *Mídia e Amazônia* produced a special video that presents the operation and the main differences among the three systems that monitor the Brazilian Amazon: SAD (Deforestation Alerts System) – operated by Imazon –, System for Detecting Deforestation in Real Time (Deter) and Program for Calculating Deforestation in the Amazon (Prodes), operated by the National Institute for Space Research (Inpe). Imazon has, since 2008, been releasing data on monitoring every month in the SAD Bulletins, which are strategically disseminated to society, the press and public agencies.

▶World Bank

Researcher Paulo Barreto participated, in March 2016, in the panel *Challenges and opportunities in shifting towards sustainable*

production systems for beef and oil palm promoted by the World Bank.

▶Among the most downloaded

The article *Did Ranchers and Slaughterhouses Respond to Zero-Deforestation Agreements in the Brazilian Amazon?* published in partnership with

Imazon, was one of the most downloaded items in 2015 from the scientific publication Conservation Letters. The article obtained more than 2,500 visualizations and is available in Open Access for downloading.

▶Public hearing

In April 2016, researcher Sâmia Nunes participated in a **public hearing** called by minister Luiz Fux to discuss the Forest Code at the Supreme Federal Court (STF). Sâmia emphasized Imazon's position against the environmental setbacks brought by the Forest Code.

▶Sustainable Dialogues

The chat meeting on Literature & Sustainability, held for four consecutive years at the Pan-Amazonian Book Fair in Belém,

gained a new format in 2016. With the name Sustainable Dialogues, the event brought together environmentalists, journalists, economists and doctors for cycles of dialogue that had the presence of approximately 300 persons on May 28 and 29. Guests included Roberto Smeraldi, Adriana Ramos and Georgia Nicolau. The Sustainable Dialogues event, mediated by journalist Úrsula Vidal, was an effort by Imazon in partnership with the Center for Amazon Entrepreneurship.

► Stand at the Book Fair

Besides the programming for the Sustainable Dialogues Event, Imazon activities were also highlighted at the XX Pan-Amazonian Book Fair with a large display stand alongside several other civil society organizations. The space for *Society in Defense of the Amazon* had the objective of presenting the work of several institutions that carry out environmental conservation and sustainable use projects. Visitors could also learn up

close about actions by Imazon and partners such as the Institute for Environmental Research of the Amazon (Ipam), International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB), Institute for Indigenous Research and Training (Iepé), Tropical Forest Foundation (IFT), Imaflora, Conservation International, Center for Amazon Entrepreneurship and Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam).



► National Workshop for Mosaics of Protected Areas

Imazon, the Network for Mosaics of Protected Areas, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Brasil) and the Iepé set up the Coordination for the National Workshop for Mosaics of Protected Areas, held on May 10, 11 and 12 at the ICMBio Auditorium, Brasília (DF). There were 130 participants present, representing 20 officially recognized mosaics in Brazil and other advanced initiatives such as Mosaico Veadeiros/GO, Mosaico Terra do Meio/PA, Mosaico Calha Norte/PA, Porta de Torres/RS and Cantareira/SP. The event promoted an Exchange among Brazilian mosaics and discussions on governance, integrated and participatory management, sociocultural valorization, sustainability, articulation and cooperation with mechanisms for shared management. Months after the event, as a result of articulation by the group, the Mosaico Jalapão was officially recognized by MMA.

►Americas Quartely

Researchers Beto Veríssimo and Paulo Barreto were invited by the *Americas Quarterly* publication to write a letter with suggestions for measures to be adopted by the future president of the USA to help Brazil fight deforestation in the Amazon.

►Impact in Brazil

The research done by Imazon has constantly been having a Nationwide impact in the major communications media.

In July, the early afternoon *Jornal Hoje* news program highlighted data from the SAD

Bulletin that detected a 97% increase in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon in June 2016 in comparison with June 2015.

The morning news program *Bom Dia Brasil* also highlighted data generated by Imazon to announce that deforestation in June 2016 almost doubled in relation to the same period for the previous year. Altamira (PA) and Apuí (AM) were at the top of the list of the municipalities with the most deforestation for the month.

Illegal logging and land grabbing, some of the main problems facing critical deforestation regions, were the issues explored in a special report of the Sunday morning *Globo Rural* program on Lábrea, the municipality destroying the most forest in the entire State of Estado do Amazonas.

And the study *Quais os planos para proteger as Unidades de Conservação vulneráveis da Amazônia?* (*What are the plans for protecting vulnerable Conservation Units in the Amazon?*) gained national attention in a news piece in the early morning Globo program *Jornal Hora 1*. Elis Araújo, one of the authors of the publication, gave an interview for a report that was aired in April 2016.

► Five measures for halting deforestation

Researcher Paulo Barreto was invited by *Época* magazine to suggest five measures that show it is possible to halt deforestation in the Amazon.

↑ access

► Ministry of the Environment

On October 5 and 6, the MMA gathered NGOs, researchers and governmental agencies to discuss strategies for fighting deforestation in the Amazon, which began to increase again after several years of decline. Researcher Antônio Victor, one of the SAD coordinators, presented the Imazon monitoring strategy during the Prodes technical scientific seminar, also promoted by the MMA in Brasília.

► Protected Areas in the Guyana Shield

In November there was the *2nd Seminar on Protected Areas in the Guyana Shield at Alter do Chão - Santarém (PA)*. The meeting gathered more than 200 participants – representing traditional communities, municipal, state and federal management agencies, non-governmental organizations

and government representatives – to debate strategies for implementation and integrated management of the APs in the Guyana Shield (Pará and Amapá).

► Visit KPK – Indonesia

In November, Imazon received the visit of a delegation from Indonesia made up of members of the KPK – Corruption Eradication Commission of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests. The representatives participated in a meeting with Beto Veríssimo (researcher and one of the founders of Imazon) to understand how Brazil and Pará have been able to considerably reduce their deforestation rates and how fighting corruption in the forest sector has been carried out.

• Principal Supporters

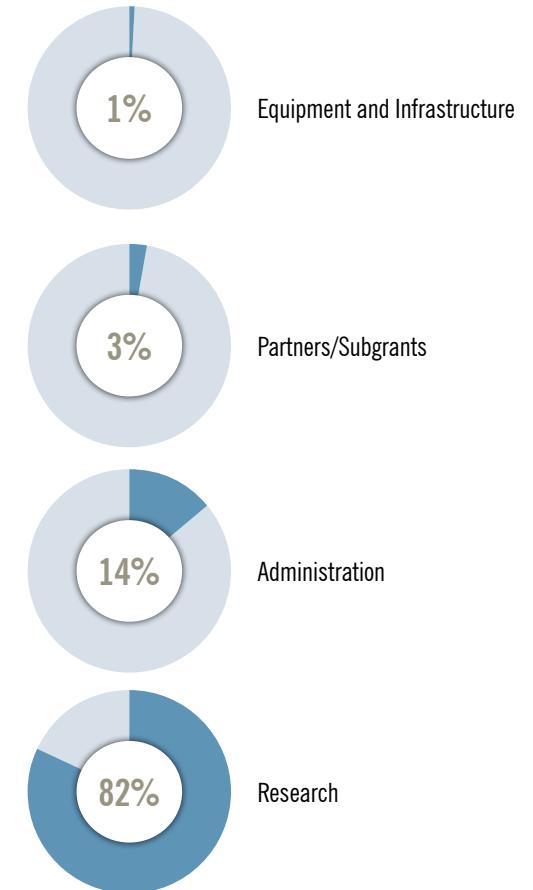
- BNDES
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
- José Roberto Marinho
- Norad (North American Aerospace Defense Command)
- Mercy Corps / Usaid (United States Agency for International Development)
- WRI
- WRI Brasil
- Mineração Rio do Norte
- Norad EDF
- Fundación Avina



• Financial Statement 2016

ENTRY OF FUNDS		
BNDES - National Bank for Economic and Social Development	4.872.662,88	32,89%
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	2.495.041,87	16,84%
José Roberto Marinho	2.012.641,90	13,58%
Norad	1.732.500,00	11,69%
Mercy Corps/Usaid	1.367.062,07	9,23%
WRI	631.801,85	4,26%
WRI Brasil	360.000,00	2,43%
Mineração Rio do Norte	296.760,04	2,00%
Norad EDF	246.650,45	1,66%
Fundación Avina	235.850,75	1,59%
Secretariat for the Environment Paragominas - SEMMA	148.921,00	1,01%
Fundação Propaz	140.000,00	0,94%
Instituto Clima e Sociedade - ICS	109.917,00	0,74%
Municipal Government Paragominas	80.000,00	0,54%
Martins Agropecuária	54.056,00	0,36%
Fundação Britdoc	28.787,23	0,19%
Identity not revealed at the request of the donor	3.095,99	0,02%
TOTAL	14.815.749,03	100,00%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Research	11.184.446,24	82,08%
Administration	1.887.964,58	13,85%
Equipment and Infrastructure	85.437,06	0,63%
Partners/Subgrants	468.758,60	3,44%
TOTAL	13.626.606,48	100,00%

APPLICATION OF FUNDS 2016



AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statement of Balance Sheets for the Years ending on December 31 of 2015 and 2016 - In thousands of Brazilian reais

Asset	Note	2016	2015	Liabilities and net equity	Note	2016	2015
Current Assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	62	200	Suppliers		52	89
Funds linked to projects	5	7,079	6,078	Social and labor obligations	9	367	828
Advances	6	433	188	Labor obligations		62	81
Credits from contracts and terms of cooperation		2	90	Advances received	10	146	101
				Obligations with project funds	11	6,350	4,687
Total current assets		7,576	6,556	Total current liabilities		6,977	5,786
Long-term assets				Long-term liabilities			
Fixed assets	7	700	786	Obligations with project funds	7	388	456
				Loans with administrators	13	-	130
Intangible assets	8	36	110	Total long-term liabilities		388	586
Total long-term assets		736	896				
				Net equity	14		
				Net worth		947	1,080
				Total net equity		947	1,080
Total assets		8,312	7,452	Total liabilities and net equity		8,312	7,452

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The full financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statement of Balance Sheets for Surplus and Deficit for the years ending on December 31 of 2015 and 2016 – In thousands of Brazilian reais

	Note	2016	2015
Net revenues			
Revenue without restrictions	15	1,833	2,716
Revenue with restrictions	15	11,533	12,569
Total net revenues		13,366	15,285
Costs			
Costs without restriction	16	(1,373)	(1,795)
Costs with restrictions	11	(11,533)	(12,569)
Total costs		(12,906)	(14,364)
Gross surplus		460	921
Administrative expenses	18	(607)	(745)
(Deficit) surplus before net financial result		(147)	176
Financial revenues	19	25	31
Financial expenses	19	(11)	(97)
Net financial result		14	(66)
(Deficit) surplus for the period		(133)	110

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The full financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statement of Balance Sheets for the Comprehensive Income of the Years ending on December 31 of 2015 and 2016 – In thousands of Brazilian reais

	2016	2015
(Deficit) surplus for the period	(133)	110
Other comprehensive results	-	-
Result total comprehensive income	(133)	110

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The full financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statement of Balance Sheets for Changes to Net Assets for the Years ending on December 31 of 2015 and 2016 – In thousands of Brazilian reais

	Net worth	Surplus (deficit) for the period	Total
Balances on January 1, 2015	970	-	970
Surplus for the period	-	110	110
Incorporation of surplus for the period	110	(110)	-
Balances on December 31, 2015	1,080	-	1,080
Deficit for the period	-	(133)	(133)
Incorporation of deficit for the period	(133)	133	-
Balances on December 31, 2016	947	-	947

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The full financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON

Statement of Balance Sheets for Cash Flow for the Years ending on December 31 of 2015 and 2016 - In thousands of Brazilian reais

	2016	2015
Cash flows for operational activities		
(Deficit) surplus for the period	(133)	110
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	135	138
Residual cost of the fixed asset disposed of	-	116
	2	364
Variations in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in funds linked to projects	(1,001)	(3,641)
(Increase) Reduction in advances paid	(245)	140
Reduction (Increase) in credits from contracts and terms of cooperation	88	(89)
(Increase) in anticipated expenses	-	24
(Reduction) in suppliers	(37)	(29)
(Reduction) Increase in social and labor obligations	(461)	117
(Reduction) Increase in tax obligations	(19)	53
Increase in advances received	45	-
Increase in obligations with project funds	1,663	2,633
Net cash generated by (utilized in) operational activities	35	(428)
Cash flow from investment activities		
Acquisition of fixed asset	(43)	(35)
Acquisition of intangible asset	-	(15)
Net cash utilized in investment activities	(43)	(50)
Cash flow from funding activities		
Loans with administrators	(130)	130
Net cash (utilized in) generated by funding activities	(130)	130
Reduction in cash and cash equivalents	(138)	(348)
Cash and cash equivalents on January 1	200	548
Cash and cash equivalents on December 31	62	200

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

 The full financial statements with their respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

• Report of the Independent Auditors



KPMG Auditores Independentes
 Tv. Dom Romualdo de Seixas, 1.476, salas 1.505 e 1.506
 Ed. Evolution - Bairro Umarizal
 66055-200 - Belém/PA - Brasil
 Caixa Postal 81 - CEP 66017-970 - Belém/PA - Brasil
 Telefone +55 (91) 3321-0150, Fax +55 (91) 3321-0151
 www.kpmg.com.br

Relatório dos auditores independentes sobre as demonstrações financeiras

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

Opinião

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 2016 e as respectivas demonstrações do resultado, do resultado abrangente, das mutações do patrimônio líquido e dos fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, bem como as correspondentes notas explicativas, compreendendo as políticas contábeis significativas e outras informações elucidativas.

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações financeiras acima 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 2016, 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.

Base para opinião

Nossa auditoria foi conduzida de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria. Nossas responsabilidades, em conformidade com tais normas, estão descritas na seção a seguir intitulada "Responsabilidades do auditor pela auditoria das demonstrações financeiras". Somos independentes em relação ao Instituto, de acordo com os princípios éticos relevantes previstos no Código de Ética Profissional do Contador e nas normas profissionais emitidas pelo Conselho Federal de Contabilidade, e cumprimos com as demais responsabilidades éticas de acordo com essas normas. Acreditamos que a evidência de auditoria obtida é suficiente e apropriada para fundamentar nossa opinião.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, uma sociedade simples brasileira e firma-membro do rede KPMG de firmas-membro independentes e afiliadas à KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), uma entidade suíça.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



Responsabilidades da Administração pelas demonstrações financeiras
 A Administração é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação das 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 erro.

Na elaboração das demonstrações financeiras, a Administração é responsável pela avaliação da capacidade do Instituto continuar operando, divulgando, quando aplicável, os assuntos relacionados com a sua continuidade operacional e o uso dessa base contábil na elaboração das demonstrações financeiras, a não ser que a Administração pretenda liquidar o Instituto ou cessar suas operações, ou não tenha nenhuma alternativa realista para evitar o encerramento das operações.

Responsabilidades do auditor pela auditoria das demonstrações financeiras
 Nossos objetivos são obter segurança razoável de que as demonstrações financeiras, tomadas em conjunto, estão livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, e emitir relatório de auditoria contendo nossa opinião. Segurança razoável é um alto nível de segurança, mas não uma garantia de que a auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria sempre detectam as eventuais distorções relevantes existentes. As distorções podem ser decorrentes de fraude ou erro e são consideradas relevantes quando, individualmente ou em conjunto, possam influenciar, dentro de uma perspectiva razoável, as decisões econômicas dos usuários tomadas com base nas referidas demonstrações financeiras.

Como parte da auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria, exercemos julgamento profissional e mantemos ceticismo profissional ao longo da auditoria. Além disso:

- Identificamos e avaliamos os riscos de distorção relevante nas demonstrações financeiras, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, planejamos e executamos procedimentos de auditoria em resposta a tais riscos, bem como obtemos evidência de auditoria apropriada e suficiente para fundamentar nossa opinião. O risco de não detecção de distorção relevante resultante de fraude é maior do que o proveniente de erro, já que a fraude pode envolver o ato de burlar os controles internos, conluio, falsificação, omissão ou representações falsas intencionais.
- Obtemos entendimento dos controles internos relevantes para a auditoria para planejarmos procedimentos de auditoria apropriados às circunstâncias, mas, não, com o objetivo de expressarmos opinião sobre a eficácia dos controles internos do Instituto.
- Avaliamos a adequação das políticas contábeis utilizadas e a razoabilidade das estimativas contábeis e respectivas divulgações feitas pela Administração.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, uma sociedade simples brasileira e firma-membro do rede KPMG de firmas-membro independentes e afiliadas à KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), uma entidade suíça.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



- Concluímos sobre a adequação do uso, pela Administração, da base contábil de continuidade operacional e, com base nas evidências de auditoria obtidas, se existe incerteza relevante em relação a eventos ou condições que possam levantar dúvida significativa em relação à capacidade de continuidade operacional do Instituto. Se concluímos que existe incerteza relevante, devemos chamar atenção em nosso relatório de auditoria para as respectivas divulgações nas demonstrações financeiras ou incluir modificação em nossa opinião, se as divulgações forem inadequadas. Nossas conclusões estão fundamentadas nas evidências de auditoria obtidas até a data de nosso relatório. Todavia, eventos ou condições futuras podem levar a Instituto a não mais se manter em continuidade operacional.
- Avaliamos a apresentação geral, a estrutura e o conteúdo das demonstrações financeiras, inclusive as divulgações e se as demonstrações financeiras representam as correspondentes transações e os eventos de maneira compatível com o objetivo de apresentação adequada.

Comunicamo-nos com a Administração a respeito, entre outros aspectos, do alcance planejado, da época da auditoria e das constatações significativas de auditoria, inclusive as eventuais deficiências significativas nos controles internos que identificamos durante nossos trabalhos.

Belém, 2 de junho de 2017

KPMG Auditores Independentes
 CRC ZSP014428/O-6

Luciano Medeiros
 Contador CRC SP-138148/O-3 T-AM

KPMG Auditores Independentes, uma sociedade simples brasileira e firma-membro do rede KPMG de firmas-membro independentes e afiliadas à KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), uma entidade suíça.

KPMG Auditores Independentes, a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

• Appendices

► Boards, Panels and Technical Working Groups

Imazon is part of the following boards and committees:

- **Technical Panel of the Board of Directors of FSC – Brazil Initiative**
Representatives:
Paulo Amaral and Dalton Cardoso
- **Forestry Sector Technical Panel of the State of Pará (CTSF)**
Representatives:
Paulo Amaral
- **Executive Committee of the Business Movement for Biodiversity**
Representatives:
Adalberto Veríssimo
- **Technical Committee of the LDI_[a2]**
Representatives:
Heron Martins e Amintas Brandão Jr.
- **Managing Board of the Green Municipality Program**
Representatives:
Andréia Pinto and Heron Martins
- **Advisory Board of the Grão-Pará Ecological Station-PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale
- **Advisory Board of the Biological Reserve of Rio Trombetas – PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira
- **Advisory Board of the Biological Reserve of Maicuru-PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale
- **Advisory Board of the Biological Reserve of Rio Trombetas - PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira
- **Advisory Board of the State Forest of Faro - PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale
- **Advisory Board of the State Forest of Trombetas - PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale
- **Advisory Board of the State Forest of Jari AP/PA**
Representatives:
Jakeline Pereira and Renan Moura

- **Advisory Board of the State Park of Utin-ga-PA**
Representatives:
Renan Moura and Elis Araújo
- **Joint Coordination of the Climate Observatory**
Representatives:
Brenda Brito
- **Pará Forum on Climate Changes, as titular representative of the Climate Observatory**
Representatives:
Brenda Brito
- **Working Group to Prepare the Plan for Enforcement in Protected Areas at Semas-PA**
Representatives:
Heron Martins
- **Intergovernmental Executive Group for Land Title Regularization of the Brazilian Amazon-GEI**
Representatives:
Paulo Barreto and Brenda Brito
- **Forest Code Observatory**
Representatives:
Andréia Pinto
- **Working Group for the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) – PMV-PA**
Representatives:
Heron Martins
- **Working Group for Supporting Actions to Combat and Prevent Illegal Deforestation and Support Sustainable Development in Federal and State Settlements in Pará – PMV-PA**
Representatives:
Amintas Brandão Jr.
- **Working Group for Studying the Implications of the New Forest Code for the State of Pará – PMV-PA**
Representatives:
Heron Martins
- **Working Group on Capacity-Building for Environmental Municipal Management – PMV-PA**
Representatives:
Kátia Pereira
- **Working Group on Forest Restoration – Semas-PA**
Representatives:
Andréia Pinto and Sâmia Nunes
- **Working Group on Forest Control – MMA**
Representatives:
Dalton Cardoso and Adalberto Verissimo

► Access to publications

Most accessed publications in 2016*	Access
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (janeiro de 2015) SAD	2,272
Áreas Protegidas na Amazônia Brasileira: avanços e desafios	2,193
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (junho de 2016) SAD	1,355
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (janeiro de 2016) SAD	911
Quais os planos para proteger as Unidades de Conservação vulneráveis da Amazônia?	755
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (maio de 2016) SAD	700
Boas práticas para manejo florestal e agroindustrial – produtos florestais não madeireiros	656
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (dezembro de 2015) SAD	513
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (setembro de 2016) SAD	513
Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (agosto de 2016) SAD	505
Other hits	168,030
Total hits on site	178,495

► List of publications

Books and booklets

- **Quais os planos para proteger as Unidades de Conservação vulneráveis da Amazônia?**
Araujo, E., Barreto, P., Baima, S. & Gomes, M. 2016. Quais os planos para proteger as Unidades de Conservação vulneráveis da Amazônia?. (p. 36) Belém: Imazon.
- **Emissões de GEE do setor de mudança de uso da terra (1990-2014)**
Brandão Jr., A. & Barreto, P. 2016. Emissões de GEE do setor de mudança de uso da terra (p. 54). Belém: Imazon.

Articles

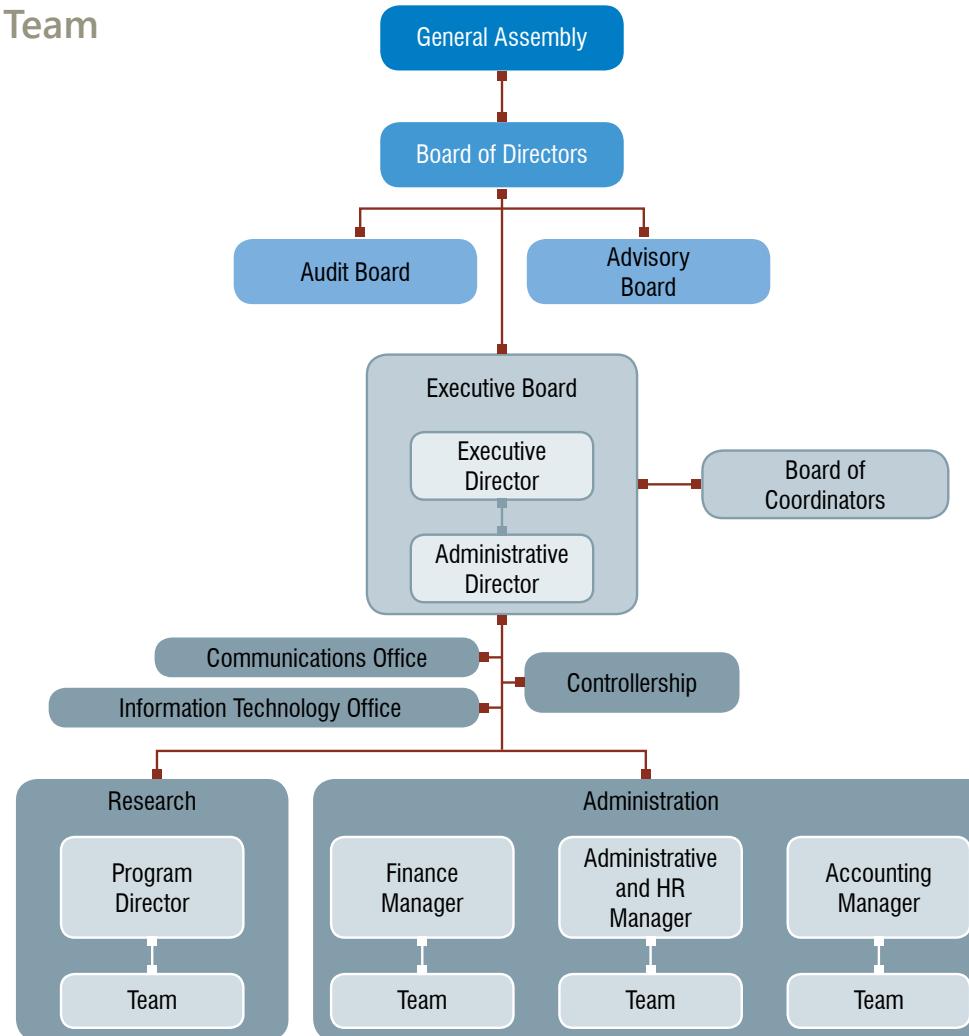
- **SimiVal, a multi-criteria map comparison tool for land-change model projections.**
Brandão, A. et al. 2016. Science Direct.

Deforestation Bulletins (SAD)

- **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (janeiro de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (janeiro de 2016) SAD (p. 10). Belém: Imazon.
- **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (fevereiro e março de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (fevereiro e março de 2016) SAD (p. 9). Belém: Imazon.
- **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (abril de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (abril de 2016) SAD (p. 10). Belém: Imazon.

- **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (maio de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (maio de 2016) SAD (p. 10). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (junho de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (junho de 2016) SAD (p. 9). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (julho de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (julho de 2016) SAD (p. 9). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (agosto de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (agosto de 2016) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (setembro de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (setembro de 2016) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (outubro de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (outubro de 2016) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (novembro de 2016) SAD**
Fonseca, A., Justino, M., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2016. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (novembro de 2016) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
- Technical notes and documents**
- **Aumento da Degradação Florestal na Amazônia (julho 2015 a junho 2016) – Infográfico**
Fonseca, A., Ribeiro, J., Cardoso, D. & Souza Jr., C. 2016. Aumento da Degradação Florestal na Amazônia (julho de 2015 a junho de 2016) (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
 - **Ameaça e Pressão de Desmatamento em Áreas Protegidas: SAD agosto de 2015 a julho de 2016 – Infográfico**
Fonseca, A., Salomão, R., Ribeiro, J. & Souza Jr., C. 2016. Ameaça e Pressão de Desmatamento em Áreas Protegidas: SAD. (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.

► Organizational chart and Team



► General Assembly

Adalberto Veríssimo

Associate Researcher at Imazon

Christopher Uhl

Professor at Pennsylvania State University-USA

Cândido Paraguassu

Lawyer and Professor at the University of the Amazon (Unama)

Carlos Souza Jr.

Associate Researcher at Imazon

David MacGrath

Woods Hole Research Center-EUA

Paulo Amaral

Associate Researcher at Imazon

Paulo Barreto

Associate Researcher at Imazon

► Board of Directors

André Guimarães

*President of the Board of Directors of Imazon
Executive Director of Ipam*

Maria José Gontijo

*Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Imazon
Executive Director of the International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB)*

Alexandre Mansur

Journalist and editor of Época Magazine

Pedro Moura Costa

Executive President of BVRio

Ricardo Abramovay

*Senior Professor at the Department of Economics of FEA
(College of Economics, Administration and Accounting at the University of São Paulo - USP)*

Sérgio Abranches

*Political Scientist at the Ecopolítica Site and
Commentator for Radio CBN*

Tasso Azevedo

*Forest Engineer, consultant and social entrepreneur
in sustainability, forests and climate*

► Audit Board

Carlos Antonio Rocha Vicente

Forest Engineer

Edson Vidal

*Professor of the “Luiz de Queiroz” Superior School of
Agriculture (Esalq) at USP*

Ubiratan Cazetta

Federal Attorney in Pará

► Advisory Board

Adriana Ramos

Instituto Socioambiental (ISA)

Jorge Yared

Institute for Forestry Development of the State of Pará (Ideflor)

Luis Gonzaga Costa

Federal Rural University of the Amazon (Ufra)

Manoel Pereira

Cikel Brasil Verde S/A

Peter May

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)

Rita Mesquita

National Institute for Amazon Research (Inpa)

Robert Walker

Michigan State University-USA

► Executive Board

Andréia Pinto

Executive Director

Veronica Oki

Administrative Director

► Team

Researchers

Associate Researchers

Adalberto Veríssimo

Brenda Brito

Carlos Souza Jr.

Paulo Amaral

Paulo Barreto

Adjunct Researcher

Amintas Brandão Jr.

Andréia Pinto

Assistant Researchers II

Antônio Fonseca

Dalton Cardoso

Elis Araújo

Heron Martins

Jakeline Pereira

Assistant Researchers I

Dario Cardoso Jr.

Marcelo Justino

Silvio Renan Mota Moura

Analysts

Analysts III

Kátia Pereira

Rita de Oliveira Braga

Rodney Salomão Reis

Sâmia Nunes

Analysts II

Izabella Gomes

Júlia Ribeiro

Analysts I

Eli Vale
Sara Baima Silva

Technicians

Carlos Alexandre Cunha

Administration

Controllership

Veronica Oki

Managers

Fabiany Lucidos (Financeiro)
Verônica Oki (Contabilidade)
Wanessa Ferreira (Administrativo e RH)

Communications Office

Stefânia Costa

Assistants

Flávia Valle (Financeiro)
Helton Rodrigues (Tecnologia da Informação)
Larissa Leite (Financeiro)
Rita Oliveira (Contabilidade)

Support Services

Izabel Cristina Barros (Recepcionista)
Rosa Pinheiro da Silva (Serviços Gerais)

Trainees

Ana Caroline Sousa
Eliaquim dos Santos
Maria Waldenys Silva
Marcelo Sobral e Souza
Mayara Gomes da Silva
Maylla Neves
Rodrigo Silva de Oliveira
Sarah Nascimento



Photo: © Rafael Araújo

• Acronyms

APP	Área de Preservação Permanente	ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
AP	Área Protegida	ICMS	Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços
BNDES	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social	Ideflor	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal do Estado do Pará
CAR	Cadastro Ambiental Rural	IEB	Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil
CI	Conservação Internacional	Iepé	Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena
Cites	Convenção sobre o Comércio Internacional de Espécies Ameaçadas de Fauna e Flora	IFT	Instituto Floresta Tropical
CMN	Conselho Monetário Nacional	Incra	Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária
CTI	Carbon Transparency Initiative	Inpa	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia
CTSf	Câmara Técnica Setorial de Floresta do Estado do Pará	Inpe	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa
COP-15	Conferência do Clima em Copenhague em 2009	Ipam	Instituto de Pesquisas Ambientais da Amazônia
Deter	Sistema de Detecção de Desmatamentos em Tempo Real	IPCC	Painel Intergovernamental sobre Mudanças Climáticas
Ecam	Equipe de Conservação da Amazônia	IPS	Índice de Progresso Social
Esalq	Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” da USP	ISA	Instituto Socioambiental
FEA	Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo (USP)	ISS	Imposto sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza
FSC	Conselho de Manejo Florestal	Iterpa	Instituto de Terras do Pará
GEE	Gases de Efeito Estufa	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
GEI	Grupo Executivo Intergovernamental para a Regularização Fundiária da Amazônia Legal	KPK	Comissão para a Erradicação da Corrupção do Ministério de Meio Ambiente e Florestas
GFW	Global Forest Watch	LDI	Lista de Desmatamento Ilegal do Pará
GIZ	Agência de Cooperação Técnica Alemã	MMA	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
		MPE	Ministério Público Estadual
		MPF	Ministério Público Federal

Norad	Comando de Defesa Aeroespacial da América do Norte
Omma	Órgão Municipal de Meio Ambiente
ONU	Organização das Nações Unidas
Oscip	Organização da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Público
PMV	Programa Municípios Verdes
Prodepa	Empresa de Tecnologia da Informação e Comunicação do Pará
Prodes	Programa de Cálculo de Desflorestamento da Amazônia
Raisg	Rede Amazônica de Informação Socioambiental Georeferenciada
RL	Reserva Legal
Roam	Metodologia de Avaliação de Oportunidades de Restauração
SAD	Sistema de Alertas de Desmatamento
SAF	Sistema Agroflorestal
Seeg	Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa
Semas	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade
Semma	Secretaria Municipal do Verde e Meio Ambiente de Paragominas

Sicarf	Sistema de Cadastro e Regularização Fundiária do Pará
SIG	Sistemas de Informações Geográficas
Sigam	Sistema Integrado de Gestão Ambiental
Simex	Sistema de Monitoramento da Exploração Madeireira
STF	Supremo Tribunal Federal
TCU	Tribunal de Contas da União
TAC	Termos de Ajustamento de Conduta
Ufra	Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia
UFRJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Unama	Universidade da Amazônia
Usaid	Agência dos Estados Unidos para o Desenvolvimento Internacional
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature



Photo: © Rafael Araujo