

IMAZON
AMAZON INSTITUTE OF
PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ANNUAL
REPORT
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IMAZON
AMAZON INSTITUTE OF
PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



The year of 2008 marked the end of the mandate for Carlos Souza Jr. as Executive Director at Imazon, a position he started in December 2004. During his four years of leadership, Carlos oversaw a significant jump in quality in the Administration sector at Imazon, which enabled the Institute to obtain and manage new sources of funding and increase its annual budget. The quality of this work, developed in partnership with members of the Administration and with the support of the Vice Executive Directors Brenda Brito (2004-2007) and Ana Cláudia Rodrigues (2007-2008) and of the research coordinators, can be confirmed by the institutional audits with international standards held annually beginning in 2005 - all approved without reservations.

In this year, other changes also occurred in the Board of Directors and Audit Committee at Imazon. Luiz Carlos Estraviz Rodriguez (President of the Board of Directors), José Natalino da Silva (Board of Directors), Johan Zweed (Audit Committee) and Raimundo Moraes (Audit Committee) left their positions after having made valuable contributions to the Institute. The new member of the Board of Directors is Sérgio Abranches, a political scientist, and the consultant Robert Schneider was elec-

ted as the president of the board, replacing Luiz Carlos. On the Audit Committee, the new members are Ubiratan Cazetta, Federal Prosecutor and Carlos Vicente, Senate adviser.

The major highlights for Imazon in 2008 were in the area of support for public policies and training. The Institute signed innovative partnerships with the Federal and State Public Prosecution Services to provide them monthly information on deforestation in Protected Areas. In Pará, that collaboration resulted in initiatives to improve preventive actions in the agencies responsible for protecting those areas, and at the end of the year, Imazon was granted the Chico Mendes Award, as a recognition from the Ministry of the Environment for this work. In the training area, we created the Imazon Geotechnology Center (CGI) to capacitate different actors in remote sensing and geoprocessing methodologies developed by Imazon over the course of more than 15 years.

Furthermore, in the research area, two publications in 2008 were noteworthy in the number of downloads from the Institute's website. The book *Quem é dono da Amazônia?* (Who Owns the Amazon?) is the first work published by Imazon on the theme of land administration in the Amazon and its results demonstrate an estimate of the uncertainty over property rights in the region,

a factor that affects environmental and socioeconomic development. Another highlight is the book *Belém Sustentável 2007*, which presents the new results for the Sustainable Belém project, first published in 2003. This version updates the information presented in the previous book and includes new analyses that stimulate debate about the quality of life in Belém, the city where Imazon is based.

Beginning in 2009, we, Brenda Brito and Ana Cláudia Rodrigues, started to manage Imazon with the challenge of continue to improve management practices at the Institute and maintaining the values that have guided Imazon's actions since its foundation in 1990: sustainability, ethics and professional integrity, scientific approach and excellence in quality. This task will only be possible with the participation from the whole team of the Institute, which over the years has sought to achieve the vision that the Amazon will be a region with its biodiversity and ecological functions conserved, with economically sustainable and socially fair activities and with quality of life for its inhabitants.

Brenda Brito
Executive Director

Ana Cláudia Rodrigues
Vice Executive Director

About IMAZON



Imazon is a research institution whose mission is to promote the sustainable development of the Amazon through studies, support in formulation of public policies, broad dissemination of information and professional training. The Institute is a not-for-profit association and qualified by the Brazilian Ministry of Justice as a Civil Society Public Interest Organization (*Organização da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Público - OSCIP*)¹.

The Institute was founded in 1990 and it is based in Belém, Pará. In 18 years, Imazon has published 315 scientific and technical works. Of that total, 144 are scientific articles published in international scientific journals or as book chapters. In addition, 88 technical reports, 40 books, 12 booklets, 20 numbers in the *Série Amazônia* and 11 volumes of the *O Estado da Amazônia* (State of the Amazon) have been published.

► RESEARCH

Imazon research activities include socio-economic, political and institutional diagnosis of land use in the Amazon; developing methods for assessing monitoring of those uses; holding

demonstration projects; and preparing sustainable development scenarios and models for those economic activities. The Institute's work is based on the principles of interdisciplinarity, in a search for solutions with an empirical approach and use of the scientific method.

► DISSEMINATION

Imazon publishes the results of its studies at indexed international scientific journals (Science, Nature, Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Forest Ecology and Management, Conservation Biology, International Journal of Remote Sensing, etc.), manuals, videos, booklets, books, technical articles and summaries with recommendations for public policies. Great part of the studies is available for free on the Imazon electronic page (www.imazon.org.br).

In the media, results of the studies are disseminated through special reports for newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations and large audience electronic pages. Moreover, Imazon researchers participate as lecturers at various scientific and public policies events at a regional, national and international scale.

¹ OSCIP is a title regulated by Law number 9.790, of March 23, 1999, granted by the Ministry of Justice to private not-for-profit legal entities, with the intent of facilitating signing of partnerships and agreements with the Government. To receive this qualification, the organizations need to meet several prerequisites, especially those related to institutional transparency.



► PUBLIC POLICIES

Imazon studies have effectively contributed towards preparation of far-reaching public policies in the Amazon. The main contributions have been in strategic areas such as: territorial organization (zoning and land title regularization); support for creating and implementing protected areas; improvement of command and control systems with emphasis on monitoring with satellite images; instruments for production incentives (i.e. studies in credit allocation for sustainable use activities); support for drafting and enforcing policies for promoting companies' and community's forest management; improvement in the enforcement of the Environmental Crimes Law and recommendations for effective fulfillment of environmental licensing, among others.

On many occasions Imazon has been invited to be a part of technical committees and to assist decision-makers at the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary levels in preparing public policies. The Institute has also participated in public hearings and Legislative branch committees (state and federal)

to give opinions and prepare technical analyses on complex and emerging issues in the Amazon, such as reforming the Forest Code, land title regularization, Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE), sustainable development programs for the region and others.

► PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

One of Imazon's objectives is training researchers with analytical capacity and field experience directed towards understanding and solving environmental problems in the Amazon. This work involves preparing a research project, collecting and analyzing data and presenting the results in scientific articles and professional meetings. In 18 years, Imazon has contributed towards capacity-building for approximately 170 professionals in the areas of ecology, forestry engineering, environmental law, rural economics, geoprocessing, communications, regional planning, institutional analysis and public policies. Many of those professionals work in important positions in other environmental agencies, the private sector and in public institutions.

TO FULFILL ITS MISSION, IMAZON FOLLOWS THESE VALUES:

Sustainability. Solutions for problems with natural resource 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 cycles of nature, valuing sociocultural diversity, strengthening sustainable local economies and considering the environmental and social costs involved in productive processes. It is also essential to promote efforts for sharing benefits and sharing power in the decision making processes.

Ethics. Adopting a respectful position with other institutions and social actors; respect authors' property rights; respect codes of professional ethics and do not discriminate based on race, religious beliefs, social or ideological position in internal and external relations.

Use of the Scientific Method. Imazon conducts objective and unbiased analyses, based on scientific methods backed by specialized literature.

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

IMAZON'S VISION

The Amazon as an area where biodiversity, forest cover and environmental services will be conserved and sustainable development will be implemented to guarantee life conditions with dignity for all inhabitants of the region.

► BRIEF HISTORY OF IMAZON

Towards the end of the 1980s images of environmental destruction and social conflicts in the Amazon began to be highlighted in the domestic and international media. Accelerated deforestation, burning, predatory logging and proliferating placer gold mining were exerting major environmental and social pressure on the region.

At that time, American ecologist Christopher Uhl, then a visiting researcher at Embrapa, was doing research in eastern Pará and was concerned with the little understanding and scarce documentation of those transfor-

mations on the Amazon landscape. He understood that the lack of applied research on such transformations weakened the debate on the causes of such environmental degradation and complicated the search for effective alternatives for a sustainable Amazon. Uhl also found a major lack of university-trained professionals able to study such phenomena in a multidisciplinary manner and to report on them in a didactic and strategic manner for decision-makers. He identified in that crisis an opportunity to serve the Amazon, and, in partnership with Adalberto Veríssimo, David MacGrath and Paulo Barreto, decided to create Imazon, an applied and multidisciplinary institute with the objective of studying (with an emphasis on an empirical approach) and seeking solutions for critical problems in use and conservation of natural resources in the Amazon.

The idea of creating Imazon was born in 1988, but it was only founded on July 10, 1990. For more than two years Uhl, Veríssimo, MacGrath and later Barreto, exhaustively discussed the organizational mission, culture and work approach for the future institute. This process was done by revising other institutional experiences in Brazil and in the humid tropics, as well as talking and debating the proposal for creating Imazon

with dozens of intellectual, social and political leaders in the Amazon. Veríssimo and Barreto have continued day-to-day work at the Institute since then. Chris Uhl's participation was considerably reduced with his return to the USA in 1995, where he is a professor at Pennsylvania State University. MacGrath, for his part, is a professor at NAEA (UFPA) and associate researcher with Ipam. Chris Uhl and David MacGrath are members of the Imazon General Assembly.

Imazon's consolidation during its 18 years of existence would not have been possible without the contribution of more than one hundred employees who have worked during that period, as well as dozens of collaborators (visiting and associate researchers) and members of the Board of Directors, Statutory Audit Committee and Advisory Council. Furthermore, the role performed by its executive directors in this period has been crucial, and they continue carrying out direct activities at the Institute². Finally, Imazon has counted on a broad and productive partnership with dozens of public, private and non-governmental institutions in its multiple activities, besides its partnership with national and international funding agencies who have provided generous support for its activities.

² Executive Directors: Adalberto Veríssimo (1990-1993); André Guimarães (1994-1995); Paulo Amaral (1996-1998); Paulo Barreto (1999-2003) and Carlos Souza Jr (2004-2008). All Executive Directors continue to work as Researchers at Imazon, with the exception of André Guimarães, who is the Vice-President of the Director Council of Imazon.

► PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTIONS DURING THESE 18 YEARS

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. At the end of 2008, the managed area in the Amazon already exceeded 6 million hectares, of which about one-third had the green seal from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
2. Technical studies and initiatives in the area of public policies led by Imazon had a direct impact on creation of approximately 25 million hectares of Conservation Units in the Amazon, of which 12.7 million hectares were in the Calha Norte area in the State of Pará.
3. Imazon research on the ecology of mahogany, the most valuable tropical hardwood species, was essential for its inclusion on the list of endangered species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
4. Studies on forest policy and economics have decisively contributed towards preparation of the new Public Forest Management Law of Brazil (in effect since 2006), whose main objective is to promote the sustainable use of public forests.
5. A pioneering study published in 2000, done in partnership with the World Bank, served as a reference for preparing the policy for expanding the National Forests (Flonas) and State Forests (Flotas) in the Amazon.



6. In 2006, Imazon developed the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) as an instrument for independent monthly monitoring and broad dissemination of the deforestation situation in the Amazon. That monitoring has catalyzed a broad debate in society and has contributed towards increasing efforts by the government to combat deforestation.
7. Imazon has signed a unique partnership with the Federal (MPF) and State (MPE) Public Prosecution Services to provide information on illegal deforestation in Protected Areas (Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands) in the states of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá and Roraima.
8. Discussions brought up by Imazon regarding public credit have resulted in a resolution by the National Monetary Council (CMN) that demands environmental and land title lawfulness for granting new credits in the Amazon region for properties larger than 400 hectares.
9. Imazon studies on the landholding situation in the Amazon have become a reference and contributed towards land title regularization being chosen as the priority for the Federal Government's Sustainable Amazon Plan beginning in 2008.
10. Imazon research on Community Forest Management (MFC) has served as a basis for defining the national policy on Community and Family Forest Management.
11. Information on prices for non-timber forest products has contributed towards establishment of the Policy for Guaranteeing Minimum Prices (PGPM) for forest products.



Photo: Imazon



► MONITORING THE AMAZON³

Using satellite images, Imazon detects, quantifies and monitors deforestation, logging, non-official roads and other forms of human pressure. The results of those surveys are stored in a data bank coupled to a Geographic Information System (GIS), which enables rapid generation of information to meet external demands in the area of regional planning and ZEE. The research activities in this program are:

Detection of Environmental Risks. Regional diagnostic of human pressure in the Amazon and of models for economic reaching of land use activities (timber harvesting, ranching and soy);

Mapping of Deforestation. Monitoring deforestation by using satellite images and publishing information in monthly bulletins;

Mapping of Timber Harvesting. Assessing the effectiveness and the quality of forest management plans using satellite images;

Mapping of Forest Typologies. Making detailed mapping of forest typologies and using that information for creating Protected Areas;

Mapping of Roads. Assessing human pressure and identifying priority areas for en-

forcement and land administration according to the location of non-official roads in the Legal Amazon.

Coordination: Carlos Souza Jr.

Team: Amintas Brandão Jr., André Monteiro, Cíntia Balieiro, Júlia Ribeiro, Kátia Pereira, Márcio Sales, Rodney Salomão, Sâmia Nunes, Sanae Hayashi and Victor Lins.

Support: Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, David & Lucille Packard Foundation, USAID, AVINA Foundation, Netherlands Embassy and United States Forest Service.

► FOREST POLICY AND ECONOMICS

The forest sector can perform a vital role in sustainable development for the Amazon by bringing together conservation and socioeconomic development.

However, the forest sector has historically developed in a predatory and migratory manner and is only in the early stages of adopting forest management practices. The sector is currently undergoing profound changes, including decentralization of forest management, forest concessions, advances in control and monitoring systems and an increase in adopting forest management. The objective of this program is to evaluate and inform

³ In 2008, the Landscape Monitoring program began to be called Monitoring the Amazon. However, the goals, team and funders continue the same.



public forest policies based on an analysis of the evolution and socioeconomic dynamics of the forest sector in the Amazon.

The program also aims at investigating and proposing economic instruments to support adoption of forest management and to compensate for environmental services provided by the forest, including the market for forest products. Initiatives of this program include:

Timber-production Centers. To inform public policies for forest activities, Imazon has carried out periodic diagnoses of the timber sector since 1990. Since 1998 the Institute has been conducting surveys on the sector throughout the Amazon region. Those surveys were made in 1998 and 2004 and a new one will be made in 2009 with support from the Brazilian Forest Service. The studies survey crucial data on volume of timber harvested and processed in the Amazon, jobs created, area affected by timber harvesting, log harvesting and processing technology, markets and tendencies for the sector.

Furniture-production Centers. With support from the Service for Supporting Micro and Small Enterprises (Sebrae), Imazon in 2008 began a broad field survey on the furniture industry in the Legal Amazon. The study generates information on consumption of raw materials, products manufactured, processing technology, income, jobs generated, markets and tendencies for the furniture sector in the region.

Flonas & Flotas. Imazon has supported creation and implementation of Flonas and Flotas in the Amazon. Since 2007, the Institute cooperates with the Secretariat for the Environment of the State of Pará (Sema), Conservation International (CI), Emílio Goeldi Museum of Pará (MPEG) and Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora) in preparing Management Plans and in forming the Advisory Councils for Conservation Units in the Calha Norte area of Pará (around 12.7 million hectares).

SAMFLOR. The System for Supporting Forest Management in the Amazon (SAMFLOR), developed by Imazon, has the objective of testing a new system for assessing forest management activities by small and medium timber companies. Samflor's main characteristic is the rapid assessment of logging standards, with an emphasis on legal, technical, environmental, social and forest control aspects. All of those aspects are based on the forest legislation (state and federal), criteria from the FSC and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

Coordination: Adalberto Veríssimo.

Team: Daniel Santos, Denys Pereira, Jakeline Pereira and Mariana Vedoveto.

Collaboration: André Monteiro (Imazon), Marco Lentini (IFT) and Roberto Palmieri (Imaflora).

Support: Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, European Commission, ITTO, Brazilian Forest Service and Sebrae.

Partnerships: Friends of the Earth (AdT in Portuguese) - Brazilian Amazon, Imaflora, PFCA, RBMA and Government of the State of Pará: Sema.

► FOREST AND COMMUNITIES

The traditional communities and rural family producers in the Amazon occupy around 1.2 million square kilometers of forests. Those communities can perform a vital role in conservation and sustainable use of forest resources as long as it is possible to insert them in an active role and engaging them in legalized forest production in the Amazon. The objective of this program is to document, analyze and support community forest management and small-scale initiatives in the Legal Amazon.

The program activities include: (1) data collection, market analysis and preparation of a database seeking to improve marketing of community forest use products in the Amazon; (2) investigation of factors that contribute towards adoption of forest management by small producers, identifying and disseminating models for technical and management follow-up; (3) monitoring human pressure on traditional communities areas and Indigenous Lands in the south of Amazonas state and capacitating those communities in handling GPS, map reading and community mapping, training local agencies for monitoring community and indigenous areas.

Coordination: Paulo Amaral.

Team: Andréia Pinto, Gerson Favacho, Gleice Gomes, Heron Martins, Irilene Vale, Marcelo Galdino, Simone Bauch and Valdir Pinto.

Collaboration: Benno Pokorny (Cifor), Edson Vidal (Esalq/USP), Erin Sills (North Carolina State University - USA), Manuel Amaral (IEB) and Max Steinbrenner (UFRA).

Partnerships: Cifor, CSF Brasil, Fase, IEB, Imaflora, Kanindé, Rádio Clube do Pará, Ufra and Freiburg University.

Support: ICCO, Inco, Sebrae, EU and USAID.

► FOREST TRANSPARENCY

The objective of this program is to contribute towards reducing illegal deforestation in the Amazon through independent monitoring of deforestation (mainly using SAD), to broadly disseminate the results to key actors and to use this information to guide actions for assigning legal responsibility to lawbreakers.

SAD is a system capable of generating deforestation and statistical maps on a monthly basis using MODIS sensor images. The system has contributed towards guiding enforcement actions, while at the same time allowing monthly follow-up of deforestation tendencies. In 2008, the program, which already operated for the states of Mato Grosso and Pará, expanded its coverage to the entire Legal Amazon.

All of this information has been disseminated in monthly bulletins with wide repercussions in the regional and national media. In addition, the maps generated are made available for interactive consultations at the Imazon portal for geographic information, ImazonGeo 2.0 (www.imazongeo.org.br).

To increase efficiency in assigning liability to environmental violators, the program carries out a series of activities related to environmental law, including: analysis of the performance of administrative and judicial proceedings against environmental crimes; promotion of transparency regarding the situation of environmental proceedings against environmental infractions in Protected Areas in the Amazon; dissemination of the results to law professionals (prosecutors, attorneys-general, police chiefs, judges, environmen-

tal analysts), members of the legislative branch and civil society; and analysis of the performance of policies for combating illegal deforestation considering factors of environmental policy (i.e. enforcement and levying fines) and the market (i.e. prices for agricultural products).

Coordination: Carlos Souza Jr. and Adalberto Veríssimo.

Team: Amintas Brandão Jr., Brenda Brito, Elis de Araújo, Heron Martins, Kátia Pereira, Paulo Barreto, Rodney Salomão and Sanae Hayashi.

Support: David & Lucille Packard Foundation, AVINA Foundation, Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation and Netherlands Embassy.

Partnerships: Sema (Mato Grosso), Sema (Pará), MPF (Pará), MPE (Pará), MPE (Roraima), MPE (Amapá), MPE (Mato Grosso) and ICV (Mato Grosso).

► SPECIAL PROJECT: BELÉM SUSTENTÁVEL (SUSTAINABLE BELÉM)

The Belém Sustentável project seeks effective and sustainable solutions for the metropolitan region of Belém, in the Amazon. This project is based on a broad alliance among the social segments, a long-term view, goals and indicators for monitoring and reporting advances and obstacles along the road to a sustainable city.

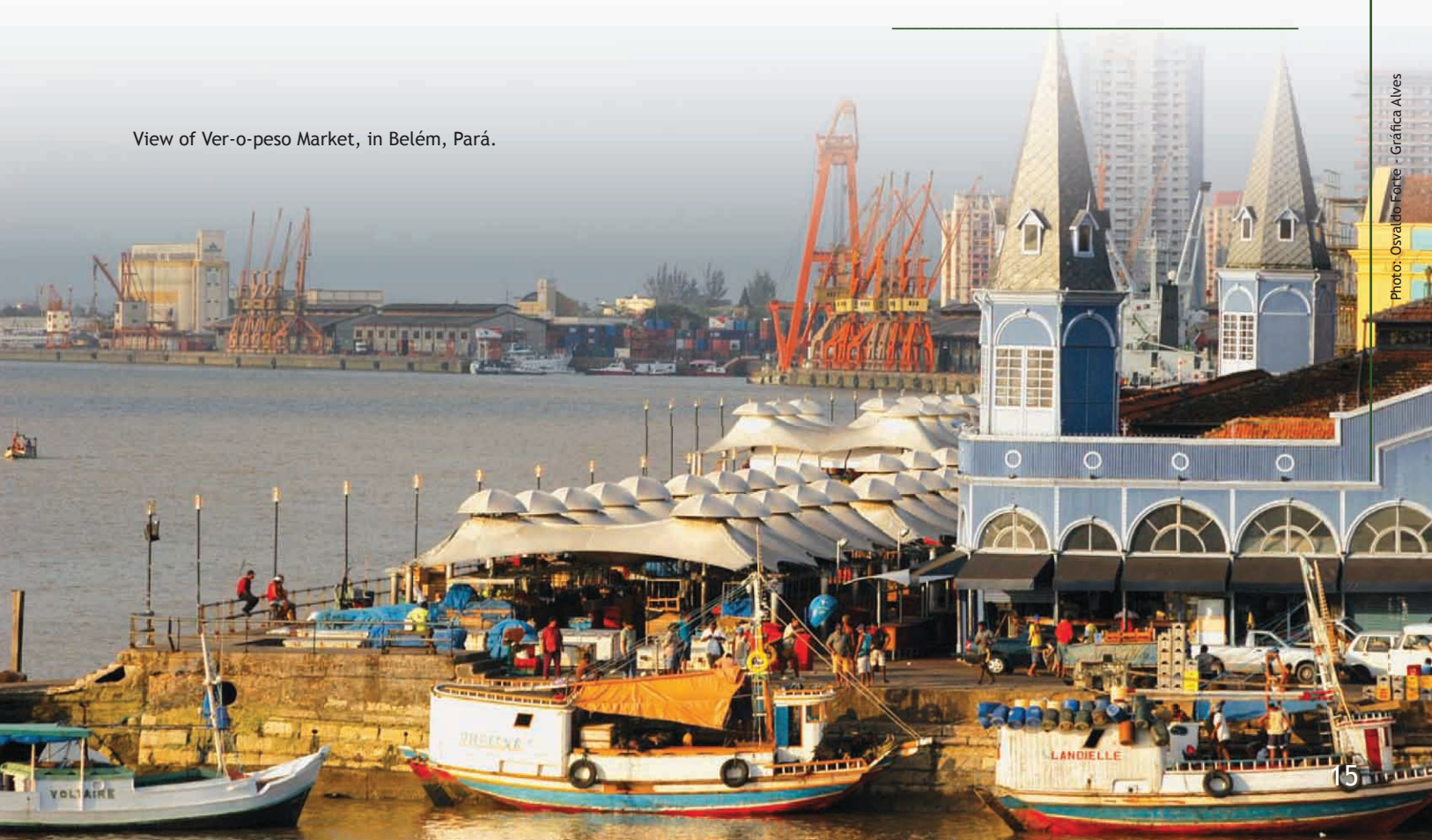
Every three years a broad socioenvironmental report about Greater Belém is made, dealing with the central themes of its daily existence, such as urban forests, parks, waste, water, sewerage, transportation, sound pollution, visual pollutions and historical heritage.

Coordination: Netuno Leão.

Team: Adalberto Verissimo and Carla Costa.

Support: AVINA Foundation, Companhia Vale, Sol Informática, Banco da Amazônia, Clínica Lobo and Cikel Brasil Verde S.A.

View of Ver-o-peso Market, in Belém, Pará.





► RESEARCH

Geometry of Roads in the Amazon

Roads facilitate access to natural resources, but it is not clear how such roads are structured. With the objective of clarifying the subject, in 2008 Imazon, a University of Florida, Kansas State University, Michigan State University and Hobart and William Smith Colleges published an article with a comparative analysis of the architecture and geometry of road networks in the cities of Uruará, in Pará, and in Sinop, in Mato Grosso, both located in the Brazilian Amazon.

Satellite images were used to show the differences between the road networks in the two cities. The results demonstrate that distance from the consumer market and the soil and climate types affect the type of agriculture present and, consequently, the capital available for building roads. It was noted that topography also affects construction of road networks. Thus, both physical and socioeconomic factors are important in setting up a highway network. The political context of the initial settlement, the objectives of government institutions, the original design of the network and the original size of the properties to be distributed are also factors with potent effects on structuring roads.

Deforestation Dynamics

Given the global interest in understanding the causes of tropical deforestation, it

is surprising to not that annual deforestation rates have not yet been the object of more in-depth research. Imazon, in partnership with Imperial College London and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, conducted tests to designate the impacts of agriculture, of creation of Conservation Units and of economic conditions on deforestation rates.

The results showed that the deforestation rates are highly related to the national economy, to the planted area and to the price of soy, as well as to the combined size of Amazonian Conservation Units; and that the number of heads and price of cattle in a given year interfere in the deforestation rate for the next year.

It was also noted that from 2001 to 2006 the price of soy had a strong correlation with deforestation rates, but previously there had not been an apparent relation. It was concluded that the data available for this type of analysis are insufficient for attributing the weight of each deforestation vector in the Amazon and, it is thus not possible to predict with certainty where the next deforestation will occur.

Environmental Crimes

Few studies have researched the effectiveness of government environmental agencies charging fines for environmental crimes as a means of halting illegal deforestation. Imazon published a paper with a focus on the state of Mato Grosso that analyzes the contributions of those agencies towards halting



illegal deforestation. The study compares the amount of the fines with the profit expected from cattle ranching and agriculture in the state, two of the main engines driving deforestation in the region. Additionally, using as samples proceedings initiated from July 2005 to July 2006, the study analyzes whether the fines issued were in fact paid.

It was found that in order to increase to probability of enforcing collection of the finds it will be necessary to improve the administrative system. The percentage of fines paid is low, and in most cases, a defense or other type of judicial analysis is pending. In many cases, the offenders present uncertainty as to property rights existing in the region, meaning that they justify themselves by saying the land is not theirs. This argument has led to the cancelling of several fines.

Monitoring Deforestation via Satellite in Acre

In partnership with the Institute for the Environment in Acre (IMAC) and the Spot Image company, Imazon has tested a new method for supplying deforestation maps in almost real time using images from the very high spatial resolution (8-2m) satellite Formosat-2. The study was done in the *Baixo Acre* region. Using the images and based on techniques for detecting changes, the research team created a seven-stage process for detecting and informing deforestation.

The maps with the results of deforestation were forwarded to IMAC in less than seven days after purchase of the images in order to plan interventions in the field to halt illegal deforestation underway.

Community Forest Management

Imazon researchers are co-authors of the publications “*Acompanhamento para Manejo Florestal Comunitário na Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Amazonas, Brasil*” (Follow-up for Community Forest Management in the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas, Brazil) and “*Acompanhamento para o Manejo Florestal Comunitário no Projeto Cachoeira, Acre, Brasil*” (Follow-up for Community Forest Management in the Cachoeira Project, Acre, Brazil). These booklets are the products of the project “Learning how to build technical assistance models for base organizations in the Brazilian Amazon and Central America” carried out by Imazon in partnership with Cifor. The principal objective was to study the different forms of technical assistance provided by organizations for supporting CFM.

The Brazilian Forest Service has requested authorization to reprint 3 thousand units of the Guide for Community Forest Management published 2007 by Imazon, so as to use it in capacity-building courses. The Guide, originally published in 2007, is already in its third reprint, with 5 thousand units printed.

► PUBLIC POLICIES

In 2008, Imazon was part of the following technical councils and chambers:

- Management Council for Public Forests (advisory board for the Brazilian Forest Service), representing environmentalist organizations. Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo.
- Technical Committee for the Amazon Fund. Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo.
- Advisory Board for Utinga State Park (in Belém, Pará). Representative: Netuno Leão.
- Sectorial Forestry Technical Chamber for the State of Pará (CTSF). Representatives: André Monteiro and Denys Pereira.
- Environmental Council for the Board of Directors of FSC - Brazil Initiative. Representative: Paulo Amaral.

Partnership with Public Prosecution Services for Monitoring Protected Areas

In a unique initiative, Imazon has signed an agreement with the MPE and MPF in Amazon states to speed up actions to combat illegal deforestation in Protected Areas in the region. The Institute uses SAD for almost real time detection of illegal deforestation in those areas. For its part, the Public Prosecution service uses the information to

pressure environmental agencies to verify deforestation onsite, as well as to follow up the proceedings for assigning liability for environmental crimes in Protected Areas. That initiative won Imazon the Chico Mendes Award 2008 in the NGO category.

In 2008 Imazon signed technical cooperation agreements with the Federal Public Prosecution Service in Pará and the State Public Prosecution Services of Pará, Roraima, Amapá and Mato Grosso, as well as partnerships with the State Environmental Secretariats of Pará and Mato Grosso.

The objective of the deforestation representation⁴ generated by Imazon and forwarded to the Public Prosecution Service is to increase agility in adopting measures to punish or restrain deforestation in Protected Areas. With the deforestation representations, the Public Prosecution Service speeds up the verification process onsite and calls on the appropriate agencies to inspect the deforested area and initiate the process for punishing offenders. Figure 1 summarizes the representation presented by Imazon in Pará: 145 overall, representing 182 square kilometers of illegal deforestation reported to the Public Prosecution Service.

⁴ Representation is every notification of irregularity brought to the attention of the Public Prosecution Service. Any citizen may represent to the MPF, and may do so in writing or personally at the attorney-general's office. The representation may also be brought by private entities, class entities, civil associations or Public Administration agencies. Upon receipt of the representation, the Public Prosecution Service starts an investigation.

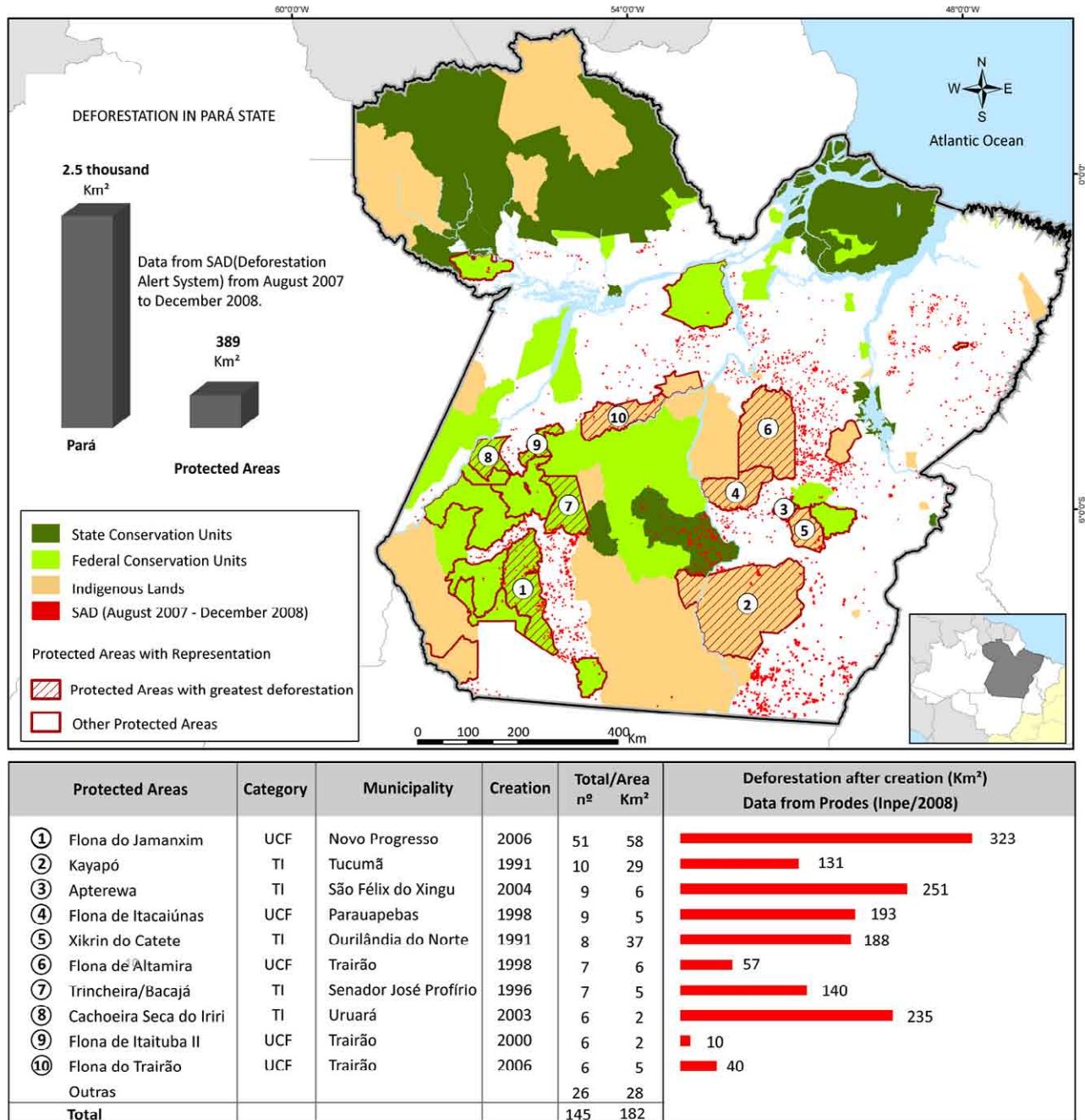


Figure 1 - Representations brought by Imazon regarding deforestation in Protected Areas to the Federal Public Prosecution Service in Pará.

Calha Norte

In partnership with Sema (Pará), CI, MPEG and Imaflora, Imazon has worked on implanting Management Plans for the Paru, Faro and Trombetas Flotas, Esec Grão Pará and Rebio Maicuru. Initially, preparing the plans required a knowledge of the socioeconomic and environmental situation in the region. To do that, Imazon refined and validated maps for vegetation (at a scale of 1:50.000) and economic accessibility for timber harvesting in the region (Figure 2)

and carried out socioeconomic surveys in partnership with Imaflora and Sema.

Those surveys concluded in 2008 required nine expeditions to the field. They provide information on topics such as location of the occupants and agricultural and extractive activities developed inside and around the forests. The field work includes interviews, participatory mapping and collection of geographic coordinates for points of interest, such as villages and roads.

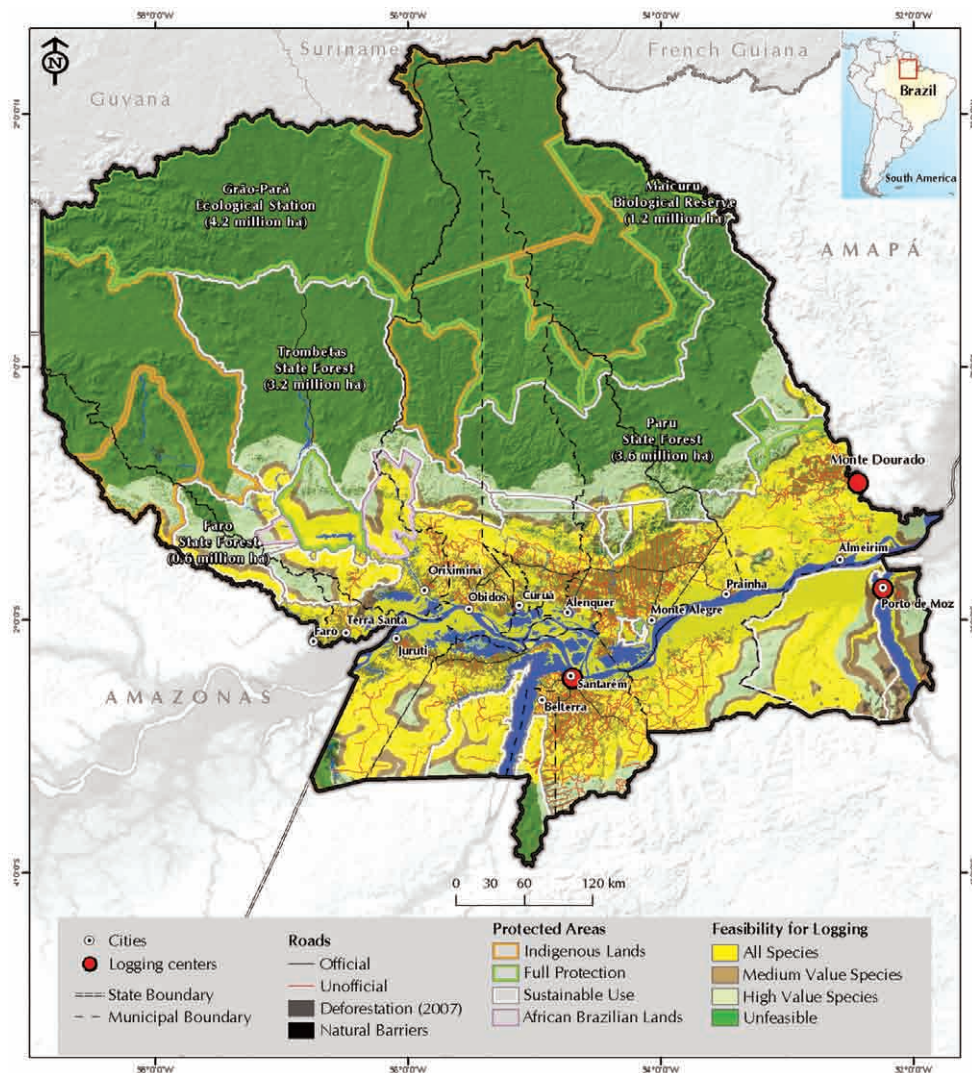


Figure 2 - Map of economic accessibility for timber harvesting in the Calha Norte of Pará.

Forests in Northwest Mato Grosso

In 2008, Imazon concluded a diagnosis of forest areas in northwest Mato Grosso that have potential for forest management. In that study there was also an assessment of timber harvesting by means of satellite images. The report reveals that there is potential for defining areas for forest management through creating Flotas and also in private properties.

Paragominas: Green Municipality

Imazon signed a agreement with Sema (Pará) and the Paragominas city government for preparation and support for carrying out a broad program for combating deforestation in the municipality. The program, called “Município Verde” (Green Municipality), also focuses on efforts for environmental registration of rural properties and development of economic alternatives based on forest management, reforestation and intensification of agroranching. In 2008 Imazon carried out a socioeconomic diagnosis of the municipality and at the same time carried out monitoring of the forest cover with satellite images. Additionally, it obtained georeferenced data on about one-third of the territory of Paragominas including private properties, Indigenous Lands and Rural Settlements. That information is crucial for inform efforts at municipal planning. In relation to deforestation, according to data from the Federal Government’s Prodes, there was a 43% reduction in deforestation in 2008 when compared to the same period the previous year.

Pact for Legal and Sustainable Timber

The pact for Legal and Sustainable Timber was signed by businesses, public agencies and civil society representatives to stimulate the production, use and sustainable consumption of timber products from the Amazon forest. Imazon contributed to the pact by independently monitoring with satellite images of forest production areas with management plans approved by environmental agencies and communication possible irregularities and inconsistencies detected to signatories of the pact. In this way, Imazon contributed towards forest transparency in those management plans.

Technical Cooperation with the Land Institute of Pará

Imazon (representing the Communities and Forests Consortium) signed a technical cooperation agreement with the Land Institute of Pará (Iterpa) and the Rural Workers’ Union in Porto de Moz, which has the objective of jointly carrying out planning, development and implantation of projects for land title regularization of family properties in Porto de Moz. In this cooperation, Imazon has the task of locating rural properties by means of satellite images, in order to make it possible to draw up the land title map for the region and, in partnership with the Union, disseminating actions in the community, favoring participation and capacity-building for participatory mapping. To aid in those activities, the Communities and Forests Consortium, led by Imazon, published the primer “*Trilhas da*

regularização fundiária para populações nas Florestas Amazônicas - como decidir qual a melhor solução para regularizar sua terra? (Paths for land title regularization in Amazon Forests - how to decide on the best solution for regularizing your land?)”.

Restriction of Rural Credit

Analyses by Imazon revealed that subsidized public credit has promoted deforestation in the Amazon. Those analyses widely reported in major media outlets ended up leading to a nationwide debate on the role of rural credit in deforestation in the region. Those discussions resulted in a National Monetary Council resolution demanding environmental and land title regularity as a prerequisite for receiving new credits in the region for properties above 400 hectares. The deforestation rate dropped sharply after this measure took beginning in July 2008. Figure

3 shows the monthly difference in deforestation between 2007 and 2008, in square kilometers, considering the municipalities that were the focus for enforcement onsite and the others (the credit restriction applied to all municipalities in the Amazon biome).

Application of the Environmental Crimes Law

Previous studies by Imazon, the new publication “*A Destinação dos Bens Apreendidos in Crimes Ambientais na Amazônia* (Destination of Apprehended Goods in Environmental Crimes in the Amazon)” and Brenda Brito’s thesis defended at Stanford University (USA) “Can environmental agencies stop illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon? An analysis in Mato Grosso State”, have shown the low level of effectiveness in applying the Environmental Crimes Law in the region. To promote those studies, there

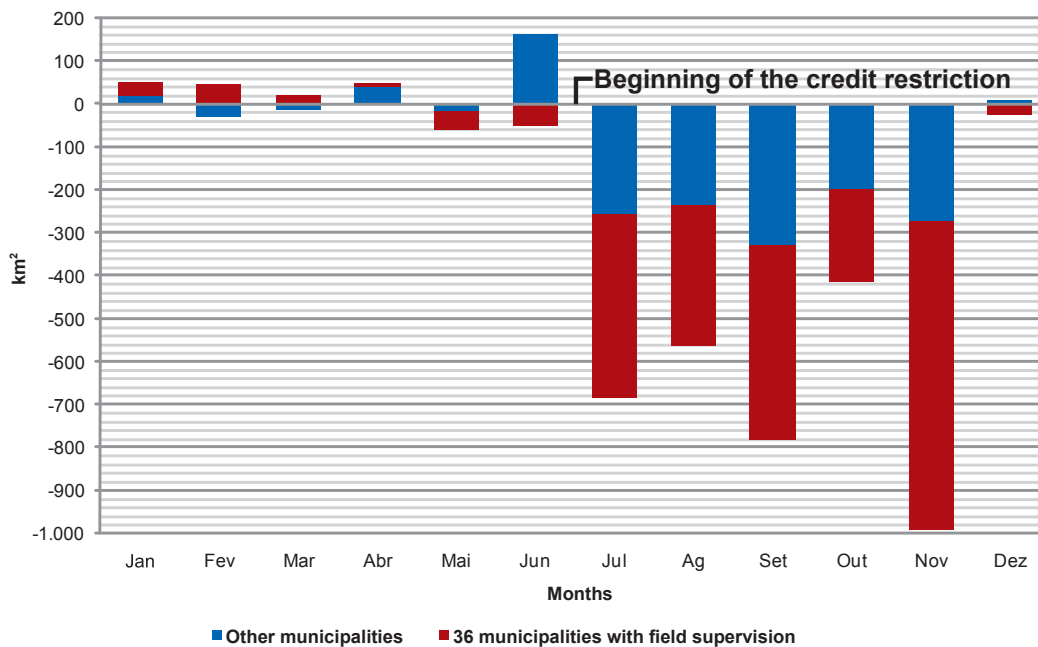


Figure 3 - Deforestation has fallen sharply after the credit restriction.

was dissemination at in events whose participants included attorneys-general, members of the legislative branch, police chiefs and experts from the Civil, Military and Federal Police Forces, as well as two presentations at public hearings in the Brazilian Congress lower House (Chamber of Deputies). The study on destination led the federal government to issue a decree reducing the number of levels of defense, and Ibama increased the apprehensions and destination of goods involved in environmental crimes.

Amazon studies have also aided the Chamber of Deputies Committee on the Environment in revising the Environmental Crimes Law to make it more effective. It was suggested that the Law should prioritize the sale of apprehended goods instead of donating them. Auctioning the goods provides three advantages: it allows collection of funds that serve as a safeguard against judicial insecurity in case the courts rule that the goods need to be returned; it enables goods collected and already free from the risk of an



Figure 4 - Jornal da Câmara newspaper highlights the need for discussing changes in legislation to facilitate destination of goods apprehended in environmental crimes.

overturned decision to be used in strengthening enforcement, repairing damages and protecting Conservation Units; and Ibama is freed from having to control the used of destined goods, unlike what happens when goods are donated.

Land title regularization

The Imazon book “*Quem é Dono da Amazônia?* (Who Owns the Amazon?)” showed that only approximately 4% of the area of rural properties in the region is regularized and verified. That number became a reference in many debates about the issue and contributed to land title regularization being chosen as a priority in preparing the Sustainable Amazon plan. The federal government began discussions with the state governments to simplify the rules and accelerate regularization in the region. The recommendations from Imazon were also incorporated in a charter of principles for land title regularization of public lands. That document stakes out the position of various NGOs regarding recent proposals by the federal government to accelerate the process by creating a new agency and making current rules more flexible. The charter of principles may be read at the end of this report.

Pará State Legislative Assembly

Imazon technically advised the Committee for Assessing Deforestation in Pará created by the State Legislative Assembly. The Institute coordinated discussions about the environmental situation and the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. There was also discussion regarding what could be done to confront the persistent tendency for deforestation and the necessary steps for cre-

ating new rural economics in the state based on respect for environmental legislation.

Revision of the Directing Plan for Belém

The Municipal government revised the Directing Plan for Belém beginning with public hearings that occurred in 2007. Imazon as part of the Revision Group and contributed to planning and zoning, especially in Protection Areas and Zones of Special Interest for Preservation.

DISSEMINATION

ImazonGeo 2.0

Imazon launched version 2.0 of its geoinformation portal bringing a series of innovations to improve interactivity for ImazonGeo. On entering the site, the user automatically has available the latest deforestation detected by SAD, as well as the detection period and area and location of each polygon. It is also possible to observe the deforestation ranking on the map by State, Municipality, Settlement, Indigenous Land and Conservation Unit. The pop-ups reports have this information ready to be saved on the computer in PDF format.

In the new layer of analysis incorporated - Environmental Infractions in Protected Areas- the user has access to data directly collected from Ibama on the location, description and situation of cases of environmental infractions in those areas. Additionally, ImazonGeo 2.0 enables different types of analyses based on that information, such as the ranking of states by value of environmental fines in Protected Areas and the ranking of Conservation Units according to the quantity

of administrative processes for environmental infractions. The new version is available at the address www.imazongeo.org.br.

Forest Transparency

In 2008, Imazon's monitoring of deforestation began to be done for the entire Legal Amazon and the system used for generating bulletins became to be the SAD 2.0. Due to a series of innovations and technical improvements, the new system estimates the abundance of vegetation, soils and non-photosynthetically active vegetation, meaning it monitors clear cutting and forest degradation in areas that have undergone intense logging and/or were affected by forest fires

brated to generate the same type of response obtained by the previous method.

The Forest Transparency Bulletin rapidly disseminates information on deforestation to decision-makers and civil society through the medial and using ImazonGeo 2.0. In 2008, seven bulletins were published with data from January to October. As a result of that strategy, Imazon has become a source of information on the issue in the Brazilian Amazon. Additionally, the bulletin has helped to keep the debate over deforestation alive and has helped to define policies that have the objective of restraining illegal deforestation in the region.

Prices for Non-Timber Forest Products

Imazon has begun disseminating weekly prices for non-timber forest products such as *açaí*, *andiroba*, Brazil nut, *copaíba* and peach palm, sold in the Pará cities of Belém, Porto de Moz, Gurupá and Breves and, Santana, in Amapá State. From August 2007 to July 2008 the prices were broadcast over the community radio in Gurupá and, in partnership with Rádio Clube do Pará⁵, the prices were broadcast to all of Pará. The objective of that advertising is to offer information to communities that live and depend on the forest, increase their bargaining power and allow them to achieve better prices for their products, increasing the value of the forest.



of various intensities. SAD 2.0 is compatible with the previous version, SAD 1.0, since the system for detection deforestation was cali-

Imazon in the media

In 2008, Imazon was one of the principal references in the national and international

⁵ The Clube do Campo program can be heard on Sundays, live at 7 AM, on the 690 kHz AM in Pará, and on the radio website (www.radioclubedopara.com.br). It is estimated that 85% of the people in Pará state who have their radios on at this time listen to the program.

press regarding the Amazon: there were 669 original insertions in all types of vehicles and 600 reproductions, totaling 1,269 news items, as seen in Table 1. The Institute was consulted regarding themes related to deforestation, ranching, land title regularization, and public policies in the region, among others. The publications received broad coverage in the media, notably the books “*Quem é Dono da Amazônia? Uma análise do recadastramento dos imóveis rurais*” and “*A Des-*

tinção dos bens apreendidos em crimes ambientais na Amazônia”, which were the basis for news reports in major newspapers such as Folha de São Paulo and O Estado de São Paulo. The Forest Transparency bulletins also received wide coverage in the major communications media in the country and the book “*Belém Sustentável 2007*” was widely covered in the press in Belém. In 2008 thirty-four thousand downloads of Imazon publications were made using the website. Table 2

Table 1. Insertions by vehicle.

Means of Communication	Quantity
Website	299
Printed	197
TV	79
Agency	38
Radio	35
Magazine	21
Total originals	669
Total reproductions	600
Grand Total	1,269

Table 2. Ranking of Downloads.

Publications	Downloads
<i>Guia para o Manejo Florestal Comunitário</i>	1,481
<i>Quem é Dono da Amazônia: Uma Análise para o Recadastramento de Imóveis Rurais</i>	1,383
<i>Belém Sustentável 2007</i>	1,019
<i>O Avanço da Fronteira na Amazônia: do Boom ao Colapso (O Estado da Amazônia: Indicadores nº 02)</i>	838
<i>Floresta para Sempre: Um Manual para a Produção de Madeira na Amazônia</i>	729
<i>Amazônia e os Objetivos do Milênio (O Estado da Amazônia: Indicadores nº 01)</i>	550
<i>A Destinação dos Bens Apreendidos em Crimes Ambientais na Amazônia</i>	450
<i>Pressão Humana na Floresta Amazônica Brasileira</i>	447
<i>Pecuária na Amazônia: Tendências e Implicações para Conservação</i>	425
<i>Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (Abril de 2008)</i>	425

shows the ten largest publications in terms of ranking.

Websites

The internet was the most widely used means for spreading news about the Institution. Sites focused on the environmental theme and on general interest utilized data and opinions from Institute research in their news items.

Printed Newspapers

Imazon was cited 197 times in this type of vehicle, including nationally circulating newspapers such as Folha de São Paulo (31 insertions) and O Estado de São Paulo (19 insertions).

Agencies

National and international news agencies such as Reuters, Associated Press and BBC, published 38 news items, which were significantly reproduced in news and general interest channels.

Radio

On the radio, Imazon researchers granted 35 interviews on the most important Brazilian radio networks.

International

The British vehicles The Economist, The Guardian and Telegraph, the French Le Monde, the American Miami Herald, the Spanish La opinión, as well as Russian, Norwegian,



Figure 5 - Highlights for Imazon in the newspapers O Liberal, O Estado de São Paulo, Folha de São Paulo and O Globo (top to bottom).

Ukrainian and other vehicles produced news items for which Imazon was the source of information.

Magazines

Imazon was cited 21 times in nationally circulating magazines.

TV

Imazon researchers were interviewed for Brazilian television news programs. There were 79 reports overall.

Events

In 2008 Imazon researchers co-organized and/or gave presentations at national and international symposia, forums and congresses to approximately 5,600 participants, including students, members of the National Congress, specialists responsible for assessing the impact of forest initiatives against climate change and others. There were 35 talks related mainly to forest management, deforestation and destination of goods apprehended in environmental crimes in the Amazon.

Talks and Seminars

In June 2008, researcher Brenda Brito presented to employees of the MPF, Federal Justice and Labor Public Prosecution Service an Imazon study on application of the Environmental Crimes Law in Federal Justice and with Ibama. The work pointed out the problems in carrying out procedures for those crimes, as well as suggesting possible measures for reducing those problems. The presentation was part of a cycle of debates held to capacitate employees of those institutions.

Three important reports on TV: *Jornal Nacional* showed the Institute's agreement with the Public Prosecution Service for detecting deforestation in Protected Areas and the first representation forwarded, which denounced deforestation in the Xicrin do Cateté Indigenous Land.

Jornal Nacional also exclusively disseminated deforestation data from May 2008 generated by Imazon's SAD. *Globo Rural* highlighted Imazon in a special program on the situation of the timber industry in Tailândia, in Pará.

In July, Imazon co-organized with Sebrae the "3rd State Seminar on the Local Productive Arrangement for Timber and Furniture in Roraima" and the "Seminar on the Timber Sector in the State of Amapá: Current Challenges and Future Perspectives for Development", in Amapá. The opening presentation at those events, presented by researcher Paulo Amaral, dealt

with the challenges and opportunities in developing the timber sector. The final reports for the events were prepared by Imazon researchers, who also helped in setting up working groups that will carry forward the work agendas that have been drawn up.

In September, Paulo Barreto spoke on "Land title regularization in the Brazilian Amazon" to specialists involved in the Government of Norway's International Initiative for Forests and Climate. This initiative seeks to create models for developing and carrying out programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions derived from deforestation and forest degradation.

In October, Adalberto Veríssimo presented the partnership between Imazon and the Federal Public Prosecution Service in Pará for monitoring Protected Areas in the state at the Seminar on Working Forests in the Trop-

ics, promoted by the University of Florida, in Gainesville (USA). This work is a reference for actions to assign liability for environmental crimes, principally in Protected Areas.

In December, Imazon co-organized and researcher Paulo Amaral was one of the speakers at the seminar on “Innovation and Biodiversity - the perspective of certification” held at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas, in São Paulo. The event brought together around 60 persons who work with forest products in the food and plant cosmetics fields, as well as representatives de communities and NGOs. The objective of the event was to establish a dialogue between the various audiences.

Principal symposia

Carlos Souza Júnior spoke in September at the sessions on Mapping and Monitoring Forest Carbon in the Americas at the GEOS (Global Earth Observation System of Systems) event, held in Panama, and also at the Forest Biomass and Carbon event in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil. The events are part of GEO (Group on Earth Observation) launched in 2002 by the G8, with the objective of improving collaboration between developed and developing countries in the area of Earth observation. The audiences at the Symposia were made up of decision-makers, researchers, NGOs and forest project managers acting in the areas of monitoring carbon stocks, environmental risk analyses (i.e. fires), biodiversity conservation and environmental services.

Also in September, Imazon contributed towards holding the 1st Brazilian Sympo-

sium on Sustainable Construction, promoted by the Brazilian Council on Sustainable Construction (CBCS). The Council’s action concentrates on creating and dissemination knowledge and good practices, mobilizing the productive chain for that transition. At the event Adalberto Veríssimo presented a seminar on use of managed and certified wood in civil construction. In December, Paulo Amaral spoke on the importance on managing non-timber forest products for extractivist populations in the Amazon at the VI Brazilian Symposium on Ethnobiology and Ethnoecology organized by NAEA, at Amazontech in São Luis, Maranhão, and at the Seminar on Public Forest Policies, at the Federal University of Paraná.

III Certified Brazil Fair



Promoted in partnership with Imaflora, Friends of the Earth and FSC, the fair held in São Paulo from April 16 to 18, gathered around 35 expositors and an estimated public of more than 5 thousand persons. Among the sectors represented at the Fair are processors of timber and non-timber forest products, architecture, decoration, design, civil construction and retail sales.

► PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

In 2008, Imazon invested in professional training for its employees through support for courses at university level, specialization, master's programs overseas, language training, information technology, environmental law, safety and first-aid workshops for field activities and workshops on Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM).

Fourteen trainees were trained in the areas of environmental law, remote sensing, markets for non-timber forest products and institutional communications. Additionally, trainees and employees participated in symposia, congresses and seminars with financial support from the Institute.

Imazon trained a group of 16 Parintintin Indians in good management practices, especially for non-timber forest products, such as *copaíba* and *andiroba*.

Imazon employees also taught classes for Ibama Conservation Unit managers in the Introductory Course in Management of Conservation Units in the Amazon, organized by IPÊ in the states of Acre, Amazonas and Pará.

As part of the Imazon partnership activities with the Public Prosecution Services, Imazon used short courses to capacitate members of those agencies in learning how satellite images can aid in determining liability for environmental crimes in the Amazon. Courses were taught in Roraima and Amapá, with approximately 50 participants, including members of the Public Prosecution Service (attorneys-general, prosecutors and technicians from environmental prosecution offices), Federal Police, Civil Police, Brazil-

ian Army and other partners of the Public Prosecution Service.

CGI

For more than 15 years Imazon has been developing activities in the area of remote sensing and disseminating those results and discoveries in non-systematized short courses, training internships in the institution's remote sensing laboratory and especially in publications in scientific periodicals. The even growing demand for highly specialized training motivated Imazon to create the Imazon Geotechnology Center (CGI) with the objective of transferring the research approach and the geotechnologies by the Institute to organizations and individuals in the environmental area, focused on solving problems.

In 2008, the CGI began the training of 20 technicians and decision-makers (directors and managers) at Sema (Pará). The 400-hour course is slated to end in June 2009 and was formatted to provide the technicians with all of the knowledge necessary for implementing



remote sensing and other geotechnologies as a tool for detecting illegal deforestation and zoning and monitoring activities.

The CGI has a classroom with 20 workstations, multimedia and videoconference resources and broadband internet. The classes and theoretical and practical and all of the support material is made available on the CGI electronic page. At the end of each course participants with at least 80% attendance receive a certificate.

Environmental Journalism

Imazon and the Eko - *Estratégias em Comunicação* agency in 2008 organized four presentations on the theme of Environmental Journalism: the challenges of covering the Amazon. The invited speakers were

Alexandre Mansur (science and environment editor of *Época Magazine*); Marcos Sá Correa (editor of the *O Eco*, environment specialized website); Cláudio Ângelo Monteiro (science and technology editor at *Folha de São Paulo*), Felipe Milanez (editor of *National Geographic Brazil*) and Fábio Castro (then Communications Secretary for the State of Pará).

The meetings began with a presentation by the invited guest, followed by a debate roundtable with journalists from Belém and Imazon researchers. The total audience for 2008 was over 800 persons including communications students, journalists and environmental researchers. The project will continue in 2009 with with the confirmed presence of Sérgio Abranches (Rádio CBN), André Trigueiro (Globonews) and Senator Marina Silva.



Figure 6 - Presentation “Environmental Journalism: the challenges for Coverage in the Amazon”, by Imazon and partners.



The Sustainable Amazon Forum was created in November 2007, after a long dialogue process led by Instituto Ethos and 40 organizations. The purpose of the Forum is to create a space for dialogue among companies, governments and civil society organizations in order to study and point out alternatives for sustainable development models for the Amazon. At the end of the program launch which occurred in Belém/PA, Imazon was chosen as executive

secretary for the Forum and in 2008, at the II plenary, it was reelected until 2010.

In 2008, the Sustainable Amazon Forum was launched in São Paulo and in Manaus. Additionally, in partnership with the Instituto Ethos and Movimento Nossa São Paulo, it held a seminar on Sustainable Connections: São Paulo- Amazon, with the objective of debating the interdependence between the metropolis and the Amazon, highlighting São Paulo's respon-





sibility towards the region. On the occasion, sectorial agreements were formalized for the sustainable production, use, distribution, sale and consumption in ranching, soy and timber.

The Forum also organized the II plenary in Manaus. On that occasion, signatories and guests participated in seminars on “Economic Instruments for a Sustainable Amazon” and “Science and Technology in times of Climate Change”. There was also a moment for the

Forum to solidify its structure, with the approval of a Code of Conduct and Governance, which established levels and Working Groups, to wit: Productive chains; observatory for public policies; Environmental Services / REDD; and Strengthening and Expansion of the Forum.

In 2007 the forum had 75 signatories and the number grew to 148 in 2008, an increase of 97%.

Executive Committee





In 2008, Imazon published 5 books, 1 booklet, 13 scientific articles and book chapters, 1 non-indexed technical article, 13 issues of the Forest Transparency Bulletin, 2 articles in symposia and congresses, 1 thesis, 1 technical report, totaling 37 publications.

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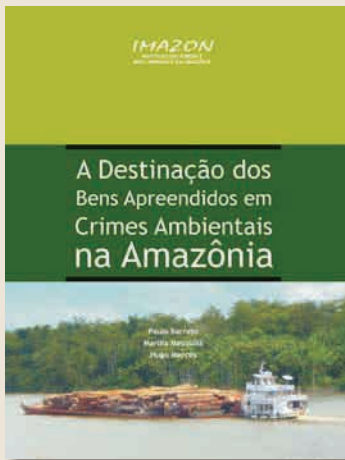
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- Carvalheiro K., Sabogal C. & Amaral P., 2008. *Análise da legislação para o manejo florestal por produtores de pequena escala na Amazônia Brasileira*. Belém: Imazon. 100 p.

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emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries: a sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring, measuring and reporting. 110 p.



A Destinação dos Bens Apreendidos em Crimes Ambientais na Amazônia

Barreto, P., Mesquita, M. & Mercês, H., 2008 Belém, Imazon: 54p.

Previous work by Imazon had already indicated measures for improving collection of fines, but a diagnosis was lacking on the destination of goods and products apprehended in association with environmental crimes, such as timber and equipment. This work sought to evaluate the lessons, barriers and gaps in destining apprehended goods (products and equipment). That information can help aid government efforts at inhibiting future environmental crimes in the region. The barriers identified for destining apprehended goods include the low administrative priority for such destination, the scarcity of eligible beneficiaries for donation and lack of knowledge of disagreements at the judicial level. Based on that, the study suggests some improvements, such as restructuring enforcement, prioritizing selling instead of donating goods, preparation of environmental agencies for court battles, standardization of ruling at the court level, increasing transparency in enforcement of laws and favoring compliance with laws.



Quem é Dono da Amazônia: Uma análise do recadastramento de imóveis rurais

Barreto, P.; Pinto, A.; Brito, B. & Hayashi, S., 2008. Belém, Imazon: 74p.

Uncertainty regarding land titles in the Brazilian Amazon has caused social conflicts and making it difficult to implement projects for conservation and economic development in the region. There are properties with false documents and informal possession whose location is unknown and about which there are doubts as to the right to regularization. In this study we analyze measures taken by the Federal Government to recover control of lands illegally occupied in the region, primarily focusing on three proceedings for document re-inspection, known as recadastramentos of rural properties, which started in 1999 (for properties larger than or equal to 10 thousand hectares), 2001 (for properties with areas between 5 and 9.9 thousand hectares) and 2004 (for landholdings in selected Amazon municipalities). The study shows advances such as cancellation or around 20 million hectares of irregular properties - of which a major part was transferred for creating Conservation Units after 2002. Despite the advances, there are enormous pending issues with unconcluded proceedings for reviewing 56 million hectares and more than 40 million hectares of holdings that are still irregular. The document also discusses the set of integrated actions that will be necessary for resolving these very large problems in the region.



A Pecuária e o Desmatamento na Amazônia na Era das Mudanças Climáticas

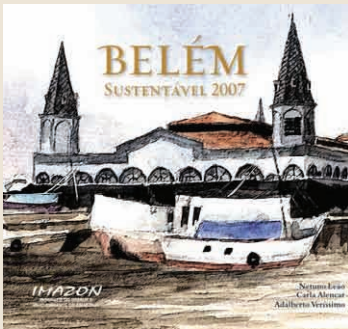
Barreto, P., Pereira, R. & Arima, E., 2008 Imazon. 44p.

In 2004, Brazil became the largest beef exporter in the world (USDA, 2006). However, a large part of that increase occurs in the Amazon due to deforestation of new areas, which has resulted in growing environmental concerns (Margulis, 2003; Arima et al., 2005). One of the main concerns with this problem is the emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHG resulting from burning to initially clear the land for planting pastures. The

GHG emitted by all countries has been causing warming of the planet and climatic disturbances such as increases in rain and droughts. What will be the future for ranching in the Amazon in a context of pressures to reduce GHG emissions? Will ranchers in the region continue to be the main ones responsible for emission of such gases in Brazil by increasing production through deforestation? Or will they become more efficient and increase production by raising productivity in already deforested areas in response to market pressures and public policies? The book answers those questions based on a literature review, surveys of previously unknown data in the field and secondary data.

Belém Sustentável 2007

Leão, N.; Alencar, C. & Veríssimo, A., 2008. Belém: Imazon. 142p.



Belém Sustentável 2007 is the broadest socioenvironmental report yet produced about the Great Belém area. The book deals with central themes in the life of Belém, such as urban forests, parks (areas for recreation and leisure), waste management, water, sewerage, sound pollution, visual pollution and historical heritage. To prepare the study, Imazon collected primary data and systematized secondary data and information. Dozens of public, private and civic institutions were consulted in the process of preparing this report. Altogether, 41 indicators were analyzed, which made it possible to have a quantitative assessment of the quality of life in the metropolitan region from 2001 to 2006.

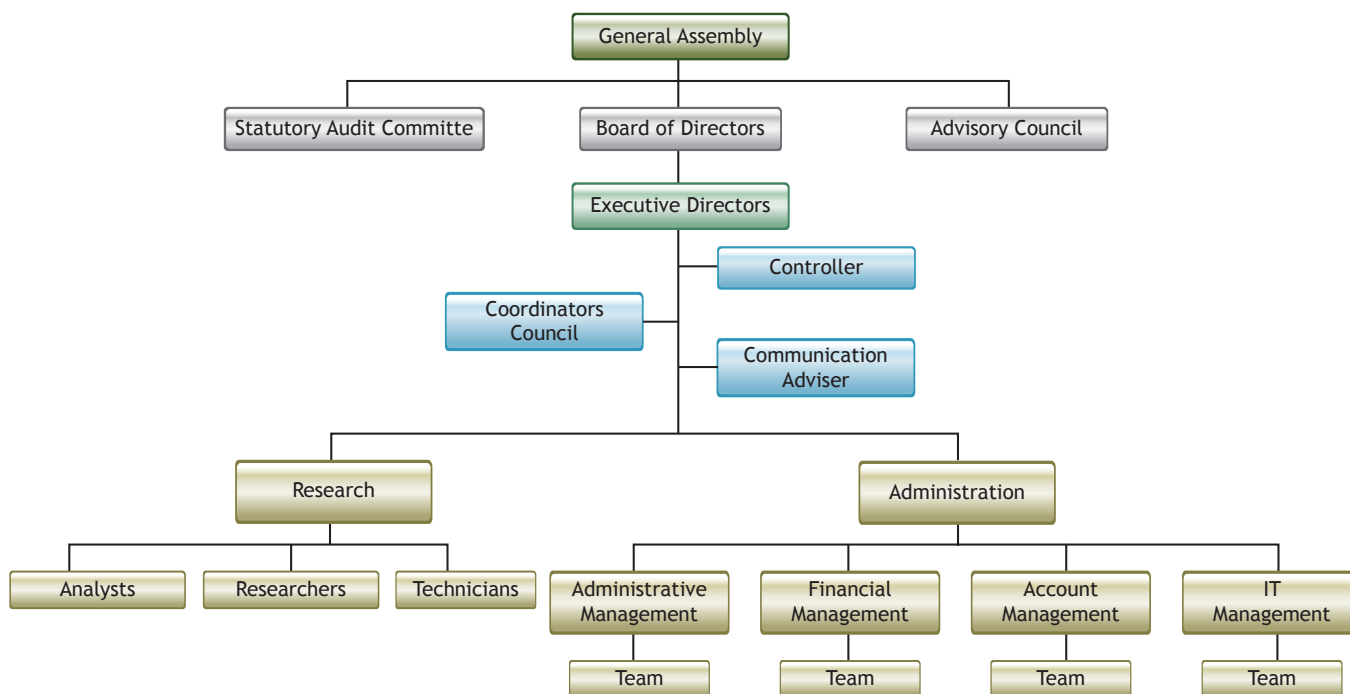
► CHICO MENDES AWARD

In the end of the year, Imazon was granted the Chico Mendes Award 2008, in the category of Non-Governmental Organization. The ceremony, held in Rio de Janeiro, had the presence of Environmental Minister Carlos Minc, state secretaries, artists, the son

and granddaughter of Chico Mendes and it closed with shows by singers Ney Matogrosso, Gilberto Gil and the Imperial Orchestra. The prize is a recognition by the Ministry of the Environment of the Institute's initiative in supplying rapid and secure data regarding deforestation in Protected Areas to the Federal Public Prosecution Service in Pará.



Imazon is structured according to the following flowchart:



► GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **Adalberto Veríssimo** - Senior Researcher (Imazon).
- **Christopher Uhl** - Professor (Pennsylvania State University-USA).
- **Cândido Paraguassu** - Attorney and professor (Unama).
- **David MacGrath** - Professor (NAEA/UFPA).
- **Paulo Amaral** - Senior Researcher (Imazon).
- **Paulo Barreto** - Senior Researcher (Imazon).

► BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- **Robert Schneider** - President of the Board of Directors of Imazon. Consultant.
- **André Guimarães** - Vice-president of the Board of Directors of Imazon. Executive Director (IBIO).
- **Garo Batmanian** - Senior Specialist for the Environment (World Bank).
- **Sérgio Abranches** - Sociologist and Journalist.
- **Maria José Gontijo** - Executive Director (IEB).



► EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

- **Carlos Souza Júnior** - Executive Director.
- **Ana Cláudia Rodrigues** - Vice Executive Director.

► ADVISORY BOARD

- **Adriana Ramos** - ISA.
- **Jorge Yared** - Embrapa.
- **Luis Gonzaga Costa** - Ufra.
- **Manoel Pereira** - Cikel Brasil Verde S/A.
- **Peter May** - UFRJ.
- **Rita Mesquita** - Inpa.
- **Robert Buschbacher** - University of Florida - USA.

► STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

- **Carlos Vicente** - Adviser to the Federal Senate.
- **Marcelo Carneiro** - UFMA.
- **Ubiratan Cazetta** - MPF - PA

► TEAM (IN DECEMBER 2008)

Researchers

- **Adalberto Veríssimo**. Senior Researcher. Agronomic Engineer (Ufra). M.Sc. Ecology (Pennsylvania State University - USA).
- **Amintas Brandão Júnior**. Assistant Researcher. Environmental Engineer (Uepa). Specialization in Statistics (UFPA).
- **André Monteiro**. Adjunct Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Ufra). Specialization in Remote Sensing (UFPA). Master of Forest Management with emphasis in Remote Sensing (UFPR).
- **Andréia Pinto**. Assistant Researcher. Biologist (UFPA), Master in Behavioral Theory and Research (UFPA). Doctor of Socioenvironmental Sciences (UFPA).
- **Brenda Brito**. Adjunct Researcher. Attorney (UFPA). Master in the Science of Law - JSM (Stanford University).
- **Carla Alencar**. Assistant Researcher. Environmental Engineer (Uepa).
- **Carlos Souza Júnior**. Executive Director. Senior Researcher. Geologist (UFPA). M.Sc. Soil Sciences with Emphasis in Remote Sensing (Pennsylvania State University - USA). PhD in Geography. (University of California - Santa Barbara - USA).
- **Daniel Santos**. Assistant Researcher. Environmental Engineer (Uepa).
- **Denys Pereira**. Assistant Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Ufam).
- **Elis de Araújo**. Assistant Researcher. Attorney (UFPA).
- **Gleice Gomes**. Assistant Researcher. Environmental Engineer (Uepa).
- **Heron Martins**. Assistant Researcher. Environmental Engineer (Uepa).
- **Júlia Ribeiro**. Assistant Researcher. Agronomist (Ufra).
- **Márcio Sales**. Assistant Researcher. Bachelor of Statistics (UFPA). Master's student in Geography (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA).

- **Netuno Leão.** Assistant Researcher. Chemist (UFC).
- **Paulo Amaral.** Senior Researcher. Agronomic Engineer (Ufra). M.Sc. Management and Conservation de Tropical Forest and Biodiversity (Cattie - Costa Rica).
- **Paulo Barreto.** Senior Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Ufra). M.Sc. Forest Sciences (Yale University - USA).
- **Sâmia Nunes.** Assistant Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Ufra). Master's Student in Forest Resources (Esalq/ USP).
- **Sanae Hayashi.** Assistant Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Ufra). Master of Tropical Botany (Ufra).
- **Simone Bauch.** Assistant Researcher. Forestry Engineer (Esalq/ USP). M.Sc. in Forest Sciences - Forest Economics and PhD Candidate in Forest Sciences (North Carolina State University - USA).
- **Marcelo Galdino.** Field Assistant. Forestry Technician (Escola Juscelino Kubitschek). Student in Forestry Engineering (Ufra).
- **Mariana Vedoveto.** Forestry Technician. Forestry Engineer (Esalq/ USP)
- **Rodney Salomão.** Manager of the Remote Sensing and Geoprocessing Laboratory. Forestry Engineer (Ufra). Specialization in Statistics (UFPA).
- **Valdir Pinto.** Field Assistant. Agricultural Technician.
- **Victor Lins.** Computing Engineer (UFPA).

Administration

- ### Technicians
- **Cintia Balieiro.** Technician in Geoprocessing. Agronomic Engineer (Ufra).
 - **Gerson Favacho.** Forestry Technician (Escola Juscelino Kubitschek).
 - **Iêda Fernandes.** Executive Secretary of the Sustainable Amazon Forum. Attorney (UFPA).
 - **Irilene Vale.** Forestry Technician (Escola Juscelino Kubitschek).
 - **Jakeline Pereira.** Forestry Technician. Forestry Engineer (Ufam).
 - **Kátia Pereira.** Technician in Geoprocessing. Chemical Engineer (UFPA). Master of Environmental Geochemistry (UFPA).
 - **Adriana Fradique.** Communication Adviser. Bachelor of Social Communications - Journalism (UFPA). Specialization in Marketing (FAP).
 - **Aline Ferreira.** Administrative Assistant. Bachelor of Administration in Information Systems Management (Faci).
 - **Ana Cláudia Rodrigues.** Accounting Manager. Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (UFPA).
 - **Daniel Souza.** Network Administrator. Data Processing Technologist (Unama).
 - **Elson Vidal.** Financial Manager. Bachelor of Administration and Environmental Management (Iesam).
 - **Emerson Botelho.** Doorkeeper.
 - **Giselle Fleury.** Bilingual Secretary. Bachelor of Tourism Management (Unama).
 - **Isabelle Corrêa.** Financial Assistant. Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Iesam).
 - **Izabel Barros.** General Services Provider.
 - **Júlia Beltrão.** Accounting Assistant. Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Iesam).

- **Manoel Coelho.** Administrative Assistant.
- **Maria de Nazaré Costa.** Cook.
- **Rosa Pinheiro.** General Services Provider.
- **Selma Ramos.** Cook.
- **Verônica Oki.** *Controller.* Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Iesam).
- **Wanessa Ferreira.** Administrative Manager. Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Iesam).

Trainees

- **Antônio da Fonseca.** Student in Environmental Engineering (Uepa).
- **Dalton Cardoso.** Student in Forestry engineering (Ufra).
- **Eric Moritsuka.** Law Student (Unama).
- **Fabiany Lucidos.** Student in Accounting Sciences (FAP).
- **Izabella Gomes.** Student in Forestry Engineering (Ufra).
- **João Siqueira.** Student in Environmental Engineering (Uepa).
- **Laize Silva.** Student in Environmental Engineering (Uepa).
- **Larissa Bezerra.** Student in Communications Social - major in Journalism (UFPA).
- **Marília Mesquita.** Student in Environmental Engineering (Uepa).
- **Patrícia da Silva.** Student in Environmental Engineering (Uepa).
- **Silvia Cruz.** Student at Escola Técnica Juscelino Kubitschek.
- **Thiane de Sousa.** Student in Accounting Sciences (Feapa).

Associate Researchers

- **Edson Vidal.** Doctor of Environmental Engineering Science (Eesc/USP) and professor at Esalq/USP.
- **Eugênio Arima.** PhD in Economic Geography and Quantitative Methods (Michigan State University - USA).
- **James Grogan.** PhD in Ecology (Yale University - USA).
- **Jeffrey Gerwing.** PhD in Ecology (Pennsylvania State University - USA).
- **Mark Cochrane.** PhD in Ecology and professor at University of South Dakota - USA.
- **Mark Schulze.** PhD in Biology (Pennsylvania State University - USA).

Visiting Researchers

- **Christopher Barber.** Doctoral Student (South Dakota State University - USA).
- **Erin O'Donnell Sills.** Economist (North Carolina State University - USA).
- **Michelle Himdem.** Geographer (University of California - Santa Barbara - USA).
- **Courtney Wilson.** Ecologist (Hobart & William Smith Colleges).

► OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMAZON IN 2008:

Anderson Costa, Franci Nava, Greice Ferreira, Lorenda Raiol, Marco Lentini, Mariana Lopes, Michelle Campos, besides trainees Alexandre da Silva, Hugo Mercês and Dinelma Matos. We would like to thank all of them for collaborating with our Institute and wish them success in the next stages of their careers.

ABSTRACT of THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT of 2008

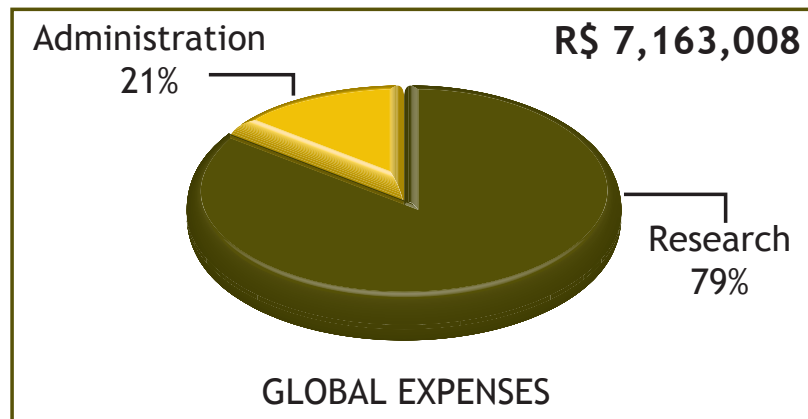


DONORS		
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	3,056,091.93 ⁶	35.82%
Commission of the European Communities	1,354,991.41	15.88%
David and Lucile Packard Foundation	913,311.95	10.70%
IEB- Inst. Internacional de Educação do Brasil [International Institute of Education of Brazil]	329,277.05	3.86%
United States Department of Agriculture	218,552.46	2.56%
TNC - The Nature Conservancy	198,534.13	2.33%
Avina Stiftung Foundation	194,720.22	2.28%
Blue Moon Foudation	192,300.00	2.25%
Environment Secretariat of Pará	164,115.00	1.92%
ITTO - International Tropical Timber Organization	140,256.48	1.64%
Vale	125,000.00	1.47%
South Dakota State University	106,385.58	1.25%
ADT - Amigos da Terra [Friends of the Earth]	104,238.11	1.22%
Ford Foundation	90,011.14	1.05%
ICCO	57,800.00	0.68%
CI - Conservation International	12,493.98	0.15%
Aimex	11,160.00	0.13%
Others	1,188,375.41	13.31%
Earnings of financial investment ⁷	74,608.46	0.87%
	8,532,223.31	100.00%
INVESTMENT OF RESOURCES		
Research	5,647,389.18	78.84%
Administration	1,515,618.58	21.16%
	7,163,007.76	100.00%
SURPLUS⁸ 2008	1,369,215.55	

⁶ Values in Reais.

⁷ These are earnings derived from financial applications in savings accounts and/or CDB of financing allowed by funders.

⁸ Corresponds to the result between the funds received and the expenses made during the funding period. However, this result is committed to the activities planned for the next funding period and it is not considered as a balance to be freely utilized (endowment, construction of headquarters, etc.).



AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - AMAZON

Balance Sheets at December, 31

Assets	2008	2007	Liabilities and equity	2008	2007
	(Note 2.2 (h))			(Note 2.2 (h))	
Current asset			Current liabilities		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	3,532,454	1,264,267	Suppliers	37,738	12,044
Advanced granted (Note 4)	111,977	355,938	Labor legislation liabilities (Note 7)	514,500	324,774
Prepaid expenses	11,926	15,273	Tax liabilities (Note 8)	63,513	24,957
Other receivables	12,583	37,537	Advanced received (Note 4)	158,515	
			Obligations related to project resources (Note 10)	3,317,648	1,837,919
			Other liabilities	9,000	
	3,668,940	1,673,015		4,100,914	2,199,694
Non-current assets			Equity		
Fixed assets (Note 5)	759,976	614,572	Equity	444,411	505,118
Intangible assets (Note 6)	380,898	356,518	Accumulated surplus (deficit)	264,489	-60,707
	1,140,874	971,090		708,900	444,411
Total assets	4,809,814	2,644,105	Total liabilities and equity	4,809,814	2,644,105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the statements.

The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available on the website www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON

Statements of Surplus (Deficit) Years Ended December, 31

	2008	2007 (Note 2.2 (h))
Operating revenues		
Administrative fees of projects and programs (Note 11)	1,195,871	1,082,813
Service rendered (Note 12)	1,027,278	630,149
Donations (Note 14)	205,000	22,122
Other operating revenues	12,574	22,344
	<u>2,440,723</u>	<u>1,757,428</u>
Expenses		
Services rendered (Note 12)	-1,075,394	-357,233
Operating expenses (Note 13)	-1,463,035	-1,328,194
	<u>-2,538,429</u>	<u>-1,685,427</u>
Financial results	362,195	-132,708
Surplus (deficit) for the year	264,489	-60,707

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the statements.

The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available on the website www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON

Statements of Changes in Equity

	Equity	Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	Total
At December 31, 2006	-164,785	23,084	-141,701
Incorporation of previous year's surplus	23,084	-23,084	
Donations of balances of projects concluded in 2007 (Note 9(b))	646,819		646,819
Deficit for the year		-60,707	-60,707
At December 31, 2007	505,118	-60,707	444,411
Absorption of previous year's deficit	-60,707	60,707	
Surplus for the year		264,489	264,489
At December 31, 2008	444,411	264,489	708,900

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available on the website www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON

Abstract of the Statements as to the Origin and Investments of Resources for account periods ended on December 31st, 2007

2007

Origin of resources	829,801
Year-end Surplus/ Deficit	-60,707
Depreciation	236,751
Balance of projects ended in 2007	646,819
Write-off of fixed assets	6,937
Investment of resources	354,872
Addition in fixed assets	354,872
Decrease of current liabilities	
Increase of long-term receivables	
Increase (decrease) of current assets	474,929
Statement of Current Asset Variation	
Current assets	464,991
At the end of the year	1,673,015
At the beginning of the year	1,208,024
Current liabilities	-9,938
At the end of the year	2,199,694
At the beginning of the year	2,209,632
Increase (decrease) of current assets	474,929

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the statements.

The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available on the website www.imazon.org.br

AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON

Statements of Cash Flows at December 31, 2008

Cash flows from operating activities	
Surplus for the year	264,489
Adjustments	
Depreciation and amortization	303,895
Changes in assets and liabilities	2,173,482
Net cash generated by operating activities	2,741,866
Cash flows from investing activities	
Acquisitions of fixed assets	-330,403
Acquisitions of intangible assets	-143,276
Net cash used in investing activities	-473,679
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,268,187
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,264,267
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,532,454

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the statements.

The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available on the website www.imazon.org.br

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Report of Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
SHS - Quadra 6 - Conjunto A - Bloco C
Edifício Business Center Tower -
Salas 801 a 811 - Brasília, DF - Brasil
70300-968 - Caixa Postal 08850
Telefone (61) 2196-1800
Fax (61) 2196-1820
www.pwc.com/br


To the Management, Members and Associates of
Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON

- 1 We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON ("the Institute") as of December 31, 2008, and the related statements of surplus (deficit), of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements.
- 2 Except for the matter mentioned in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with approved Brazilian auditing standards which require that we perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are fairly presented in all material respects. Accordingly, our work included, among other procedures: (a) planning our audit taking into consideration the significance of balances, the volume of transactions and the Institute's accounting and internal control systems, (b) examining, on a test basis, evidence and records supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and (c) assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by the Institute's management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.
- 3 As mentioned in Note 14 to the financial statements, in 2008 the Institute obtained, from third parties, revenues related to donations in the amount of R\$ 205,000. Since these donations are spontaneous, they are accounted for upon receipt. For this reason, our audit procedures applied to those revenues were restricted to the amounts contained solely in the accounting records.
- 4 In our opinion, except for the restriction mentioned in paragraph 3, the financial statements audited by us present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON at December 31, 2008 and the surplus (deficit) of operations, the changes in equity and the cash flows in operations for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON

- 5 We previously audited the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, comprising the balance sheet, the statements of surplus (deficit), of changes in equity and of changes in the financial position for the year then ended, on which we issued an unqualified opinion dated May 12, 2008, including emphasis of matter paragraphs on the following: (i) the acquisition of land for future construction of the Institute's head office, in the amount of R\$ 135,221, classified in long-term receivables, and awaiting Management's decision concerning the continuity of its participation in this enterprise; as described in Note 2.2 (h), in 2008, the Management retroactively reclassified this item to fixed assets, and (ii) the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 contained adjustments in relation to those previously presented. As mentioned in Note 2.2 to the financial statements, the accounting practices adopted in Brazil were modified effective January 1, 2008. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, presented together with the financial statements for 2008, were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil in effect until December 31, 2007, and, as allowed by Technical Pronouncement No. 13 of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) - Initial Adoption of Law No. 11638/07 and Provisional Measure No. 449/08 (enacted by Law no. 11,914, on May, 28, 2009), have not been restated to facilitate comparison between the years.

Brasilia, May 29, 2009


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


Geovani da Silveira Fagunde
Contador CRC 1MG051926/O-0 "S" PA

ACRONYMS

AdT	Amigos da Terra (Brazilian acronym for Friends of the Earth)
Catie	Centro Agronômico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CBCS	Conselho Brasileiro de Construção Sustentável (Brazilian Council on Sustainable Construction)
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (MDL in Portuguese)
CFM	Community Forest Management
CGI	Imazon Geotechnogy Center
CI	Conservation International
Cifor	Center for International Forest Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMN	Conselho Monetário Nacional (National Monetary Council)
CSF/Brasil	Conservação Estratégica (Strategic Conservation Brazil)
CTSF	Câmara Técnica Setorial de Floresta do Estado do Pará (Pará State Forest Technical Sector)
EESC/USP	Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos/ Universidade de São Paulo (São Carlos Engineering School/University of São Paulo)
Embrapa	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Federal Brazilian Corporation for Agriculture and Ranching Research)
Esalq	Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture)
Esec	Estação Ecológica (Ecological Station)
EU	União Europeia
Faci	Faculdade Ideal (Ideal College)
FAP	Faculdade do Pará (Pará College)
Fase	Federação dos Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance)
Feapa	Faculdade de Estudos Avançados do Pará (Advanced Studies College of Pará)
Flona	Floresta Nacional (National Forest)
Flota	Floresta Estadual (State Forest)
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ibama	Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)
IBIO	Instituto BioAtlântica
ICCO	Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation
ICV	Instituto Centro de Vida
IEB	Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (International Education Institute of Brazil)
lesam	Instituto de Studies Superiores da Amazônia (Institute for Higher Studies in the Amazon)
IFT	Instituto Floresta Tropical (Tropical Forest Institute)
IMAC	Instituto do Meio Ambiente do Acre (Acre State Institute for the Environment)
Imaflora	Instituto de Gestão e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola (Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification)
Imazon	Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente Amazônia (Institute for People and the Environment in the Amazon)
Inco	International Nickel Company

Incra	Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (National Institute for Colonization and Land Reform)
Inpa	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (National Amazon Research Institute)
Inpe	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Space Research Agency)
Ipam	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Institute for Amazon Environmental Research)
IPÊ	Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Institute for Ecological Research)
ISA	Instituto Socioambiental (Socioenvironmental Institute)
Iterpa	Instituto de Terras do Pará (Pará Land Institute)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
Kanindé	Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental (Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association)
LCA	Lei de Crimes Ambientais (Environmental Crimes Law)
MPE	Ministério Público Estadual (State Public Prosecution Service)
MPF	Ministério Público Federal no Pará (Federal Public Prosecution Service in Pará)
MPEG	Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Emilio Goeldi Museum in Pará)
NAEA	Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos (Center for Higher Amazon Studies)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSCIP	Organização da Sociedade Civil Interesse Público (Public Interest Civil Society Organization)
PFCA	Produtores Florestais Certificados da Amazônia (Certified Forest Producers in the Amazon)
PGPM	Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos (Minimum Price Guarantee Policy)
Prodes	Projeto de Estimativa de Desflorestamento da Amazônia (Amazon Deforestation Estimate Project)
RBMA	Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica (Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve)
Rebio	Reserva Biológica (Biological Reserve)
Resex	Reserva Extrativista (Extractive Reserve)
SAD	Sistema de Alerta de Desmatamento (Deforestation Alert System)
SAMFLOR	Sistema de Apoio para o Manejo Florestal na Amazônia (System for Supporting Forest Management in the Amazon)
Sebrae	Serviço de Apoio para Micro e Pequenas Empresas (Service for Supporting Micro and Small Enterprises)
Sema	Secretaria do Meio Ambiente (Environment Secretariat)
Uepa	Universidade do Estado do Pará (Pará State University)
Ufam	Universidade Federal do Amazonas (Federal University of Amazonas)
UFC	Universidade Federal do Ceará (Federal University of Ceará)
UFMA	Universidade Federal do Maranhão (Federal University of Maranhão)
UFPA	Universidade Federal do Pará (Federal University of Pará)
UFPR	Universidade Federal do Paraná (Federal University of Paraná)
Ufra	Universidade Federal Rural do Pará (Federal Rural University of Pará)
UFRJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
Unama	Universidade da Amazônia (University of the Amazon)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USP	Universidade de São Paulo (University of São Paulo)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZEE	Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico (Ecological-Economic Zoning)



LAND TITLE REGULARIZATION IN THE AMAZON: PRINCIPLES TO AVOID REPEATING THE CHAOS

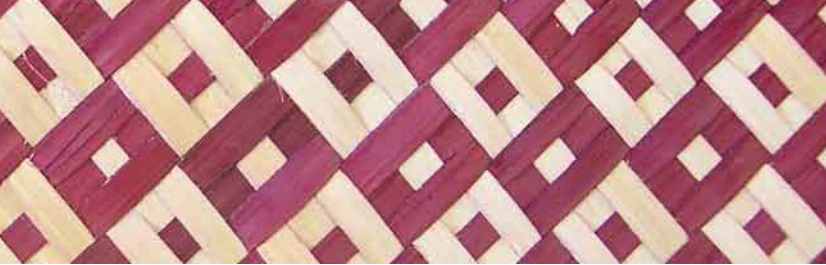
The Amazon is a land of paradoxes. It is at the same time the region with the lowest demographic density in the country and with the most severe and intense conflicts over land possession. The disputes arise from the lack of definition of property rights in occupied areas and the race to occupy lands rich in natural resources. Those conflicts and uncertainties cause insecurity, affront human rights, encourage unnecessary deforestation to demonstrate control over lands and discourage investments in a sustainable rural economy. The cause of those conflicts is also known to all: the land title chaos that has persisted for centuries. The solution for overcoming this situation, which is also a part of government programs, such as the Sustainable Amazon Plan and the Citizenship Territories program is to regularize the land title situation, regularizing abandoned public lands, cancelling forged land titles, recognizing legitimate occupations of public lands, registering existing properties, creating infrastructure to make productive chains viable and others.

Recently the Federal government has promised to “accelerate” land title regularization in the Amazon. In 2008, it published and passed into law the Provisional Measure 422, which allows regularization, without public bids, for holdings up to 15 fiscal

modules, which in some regions means up to 1,500 hectares. Minister Mangabeira Unger announced the intention of creating a new institution especially for dealing with land title regularization in the Amazon, which, with the simplification of laws existing today, could do the work, now in charge of INCRA, in much less time. The Ministry for Agrarian Development, for its part, also presented a proposal for accelerating regularization of public lands in the Amazon, simplifying phases and reducing the time and costs of the administrative proceedings. Donation of lands to squatters on small properties has also been discussed by the federal government.

Land title regularization is in fact essential for peaceful and sustainable development in the Amazon. However, given the history of chaos and illegality of occupations so far, accelerating regularization of already occupied lands, without stricter criteria, could stimulate new occupations of public lands, to the extent that it creates in private landholders the expectation that new exceptions may be created in the future (i.e. exceptions to the rule on bidding processes on land regularization).

We understand that although land title regularization is important, it is not an objective in itself. It should be a tool at the service of a strategy of land titling for the region, which must take its history, vocations, needs and limitations into considerations. We are, however, unable to envision what the strategy that has been informing the propos-



als presented by the Federal government is. All of them talk of simplifying laws to reduce timeframes and increasing the number of “regularized” hectares each year, but none speak of what is to be done with the lands already “regularized”. To avoid repeating the chaos along the new frontiers, regularization needs to follow the principles listed as follows:

1. Incorporating as part of Federal government’s assets and provide destination for abandoned public lands, with a defined deadline.
2. Recognizing and assure priority for the collective territorial rights of indigenous populations, quilombolas (runaway-slave descendants) and local communities practicing extractive activities in general, avoiding granting individual titles in areas where these populations live and where there is a demand for recognition of collective use;
3. Implementing the policy in complete harmony with the national policy for Protected Areas and in articulation with federal and state agencies responsible for identifying and creating Conservation Units, prioritizing that destination;
4. Being guided by a land planning process, as it is the case of the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE). Thus, private occupation of lands with interest for conservation or other public purposes will be avoided;
5. Eliminating subsidies, charging everyone for acquisition of public lands. Payment

for land would encourage investment to increase productivity of land use in already deforested areas. Land donations, on the other hand, will continue to stimulate deforestation to expand production on cheap lands;

6. Respecting the principles and objectives of the Public Forest Management Law (Federal Law 11.284/06), avoiding destination of lands for agroranching use when a vocation for forest activities has been identified;
7. Contributing towards reducing deforestation and increasing the capacity for controlling and monitoring forests situated on private properties, facilitating their environmental regularization;
8. Avoiding concentration of lands and stimulus for new occupations of public lands, by punishing land speculators and bad-faith occupations.

Signed by:

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