

2009 Activities Report

IMAZON

Amazon Institute of People
and the Environment

Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - Imazon
Rua Domingos Marreiros, 2020 • District: Umarizal • CEP [Zip] 66060-160
Belém - Pará - Brazil • Tel.: (91) 3182-4000 • Fax: (91) 3182-4027
www.imazon.org.br • imazon@imazon.org.br



Table of Contents

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	04
PRESENTATION	06
PROGRAMS	12
Forest policy and Economics	12
Forest and Community	13
Climate Change	14
Law and Sustainability	15
Special Project: Sustainable Belém	17
RESULTS 2009	20
Research	20
Public Policies	26
Dissemination	32
Professional Qualification	46
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	48
STAFF	56
2009 FINANCIAL STATEMENT	64
OPINION OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	68
ABBREVIATIONS	70
ANNEXES	72

Letter from the executive Director

On its 19th birthday, Imazon took important steps in the implementation of its strategic planning and in increasing transparency of its institutional activities. Furthermore, the Institute produced 40 technical-scientific publications, including one article published in Science magazine.

Two new research programs were created in the beginning of 2009: Law and Sustainability and the Climate Change program. Both are the result of a process of over one year of institutional debates on the priorities of the Institute, which also kept three strategic programs: Monitoring of the Amazon, Forest Policy and Economics and Forests and Communities.

The Law and Sustainability program was created due to the increasing importance of researches and activities developed by Imazon in the last six years to improve the application of environmental and land legislations in the Amazon. During this period, Imazon's publications showed high impunity of environmental crimes in the forest sector of the Amazon and uncertainty of property rights in more than half of the region. Advancing in the solution of these problems is essential to consolidate policies of prevention and control of deforestation and implement actions for economic sustainability in the Amazon.

The Climate Change program resulted from the identification of the challenges existing in the Amazon to

reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestations and forest degradation and to advance in carbon sequestration in the region. This program was elaborated on the basis of Imazon's accumulated experience since it is already considered a center of reference in studies for deforestation reduction in the Amazon. However, it innovates by including in its objectives the development and application of methodologies for monitoring carbon emissions from loss of forest areas, spreading this knowledge to other tropical forest countries and supporting to the increased transparency and efficiency in the governance of initiatives for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD).

This program was launched on a year of great importance in the climate change debate, with the event of the 15th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP-15. In 2009, Imazon participated and promoted several events of great importance in this theme, resulting in the participa-



tion of five researchers from the Institute at the COP-15 in December 2009. In this occasion, the researchers presented works of the Institute in several seminars, including the first parallel event organized by Imazon at a COP of the Climate Convention. Imazon also launched an innovating and promising partnership with Google to create the Earth Engine, a platform developed to help monitoring forests of the world and that will incorporate the deforestation alert system (SAD) developed and used by Imazon since 2007.

In the area of scientific production, one of the highlights was the article Boom-and-Bust Development Patterns Across the Amazon Deforestation Frontier, written by researchers from the University of Cambridge - East Anglia, from the Imperial College of London and from Imazon. It was based on studies that Imazon has been developing since 2000 on the economic model of the boom-bust present in a great part of the Amazon region.

In the boom-bust standard, socioeconomic indicators improve fast

in municipalities that are starting the deforestation process, but these same rates decline as deforestation increases.

Another publication, however, of institutional character, was the first ecological footprint report of Imazon in 2006 and 2007. This study showed that the institute emitted 255 tons of CO₂ during this period. This diagnosis created the basis for an institutional debate to mitigate and compensate these emissions. The ecological footprints of the Institute will continue to be monitored annually.

Lastly, we expanded the composition of the General Assembly with the admission of Carlos Souza Júnior, Senior Researcher and Executive Director of Imazon from 2004-2008. The inclusion of Carlos in the highest hierarchical level in the structure of Imazon is recognition of his contribution in his over 15 years of dedication to Imazon.

In 2010 Imazon will complete 20 years of existence, a very special day for all those who participated and participate in the daily activities and in overcoming the challenges of this institution. There were several developments and achievements during this period towards the sustainable development in the Amazon, but there is still a lot to be done. Therefore, we will continue to work with our partners and with the generous support of our sponsors to serve the Brazilian society in the conservation of the Amazon.



Brenda Brito
Executive Director



Ana Cláudia Rodrigues
Vice - Executive Director



Presentation



Imazon is a research institute with the mission of promoting sustainable development in the Amazon through studies, support in the formulation of public policies, wide dissemination of information and professional qualification. The institute is a non-profit association and qualified by the Ministry of Justice of Brazil as a Public Interest Non-Governmental Organization (Oscip)¹.

The institute was founded in 1990 and its head office is located in Belém, Pará. Imazon published about 400 scientific and technical works in 19

years. From this total, 163 correspond to scientific articles published in international scientific magazines or as book chapters. Also, 43 books, 17 booklets and over 175 technical reports and strategic public policies documents were published.

• Research

The research activities of Imazon include socioeconomic, political, legal and institutional diagnosis of the uses of land use in the Amazon; development of methods to assess and monitor these uses; execution of demonstrative

¹ Oscip is a title regulated by Act. no. 9.790, dated March 23, 1999, granted by the Ministry of Justice to private nonprofit legal entities to facilitate the execution of partnerships and agreements with the Government. To receive this qualification it is necessary to fulfill several requisites, especially requisites related to institutional transparency.



projects; and elaboration of scenarios and models of sustainable development for economic activities. The work of the institution is based on the principles of interdisciplinarity, search for solutions with empirical approach and use of scientific method.

• Dissemination

Imazon publishes the results of its studies in indexed national and international scientific magazines (Science, Nature, Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Forest Ecology and Management, Conservation Biology, International Journal of Remote Sensing, Ciência Hoje etc.), manuals, videos, booklets, books, technical articles and abstracts with recommendations

for public policies. Part of the studies is available for free on the institution's website (www.imazon.org.br).

In the media, the results of the studies are disseminated in news reports, magazines, newscasts, radio stations, high audience websites, technical and educational videos, besides social networks like Twitter. In addition to that, Imazon researches participate as lecturers in several scientific and public policy events on a regional, national and international level.

• Public Policies

Imazon studies have contributed effectively to the elaboration of far-reaching public policies in the Amazon. The major contributions have been in strategic areas like land planning (zoning and landholding regularization), support in the creation and implementation of Conservation Units, improvement of command and control systems with emphasis on monitoring with satellite images, incentive instruments (for example, studies for credit allocation in activities of sustainable use), support in the elaboration and execution of business and community forest management promotion policies, improvement in the application of the Environmental Crime Law, recommendations for effective fulfillment of the environmental licensing, support in the formulation of the Brazilian climate

change policy, among others.

In many occasions Imazon has been invited to join technical commissions and assist decision makers in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial spheres in the elaboration of public policies. The institute also participates in public hearings and commissions of the Legislative body (state and federal) to give and issue opinions on complex and emerging themes in the Amazon, such as the reform of the Forest Code, landholding regularization, Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ), sustainable development programs for the region, infrastructure works, among others.

TO FULFILL ITS MISSION, IMAZON ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING VALUES:

Sustainability. The solutions to problems related to use of natural resources should be based on the principle of sustainability, which is the ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity and productivity over time. This means respecting all forms of life and the cycles of nature, valuing socio-cultural diversity, strengthening local sustainable economies and considering the environmental and social costs involved in production processes. It is also important to promote efforts for the distribution of benefits and share power in decision-making.

Ethics. Adopt a respectful rela-

tionship with other institutions and social partners; respect the copyrights; respect the codes of professional ethics; not discriminate race, belief, gender; social, religious or ideological position in internal or external relationships.

Use of Scientific Method. Imazon conducts objective and fair analyses based on proven scientific methods in specialized literature.

Excellence in Quality. Imazon products are subjected to a rigorous internal quality control and revision process by outside parties. This reinforces the credibility and respect of the Institution.

IMAZON'S VISION

The Amazon as an area where the biodiversity, forest cover and associated environmental services are preserved and the sustainable development is implemented in a way that guarantees decent living conditions for all inhabitants of the region.

• Professional Qualification

One of Imazon's objectives is to train researchers on analytical skill, field experience and focus in the understanding and solution of environmental problems of the Amazon. This work involves the elaboration of a research, data collection and analysis project and presentation of results in scientific articles and professional meetings. In 19 years Imazon contributed in the training of approximately 190 professionals in the areas of ecology, forest

engineering, environmental law, rural economics, geoprocessing, communication, regional planning, institutional analysis and public policies. Many of these professionals work in distinguished positions in other environmental organizations, in the private sector and in public institutions.

• Brief History of Imazon

In the end of the 1980s, images of environmental destruction and social conflicts in the Amazon made the headlines in the national and world media. The accelerated deforestation, the fires, the predatory exploration of wood and the proliferation of gold miners exerted great environmental and social pressure on the region.

By that time, the north-american ecologist Christopher Uhl, then visiting researcher of Embrapa, conducted researches on degraded areas in the east of Pará and was concerned with the low understanding and the scarcity of scientific documentation of these transformations in the Amazon landscape. He understood that the lack of applied researchers on these transformations weakened the debate on the causes of environmental degradation and made the search for effective alternatives for a sustainable Amazon difficult. Uhl also confirmed that there was high scarcity of university-educated professionals able to study these phenomena in a multidisciplinary manner and didactically and strategically report them to decision makers. In this crisis, he identified an opportunity to serve the Ama-

zon and, in partnership with Adalberto Veríssimo, David MacGrath and Paulo Barreto, decided to create Imazon, an applied and multidisciplinary research institute with the purpose of studying (with emphasis on empirical approach) and searching for solutions to crucial problems of natural resource use and conservation in the Amazon.

The idea of creating Imazon occurred in 1988 but the Institute was founded only on July 10, 1990. During two more years Uhl, Veríssimo, MacGrath and afterwards Barreto, exhaustively discussed the mission, culture of the organization and the work approach of the future Institute. This was done by reviewing other institutional experiences in Brazil and in the wet tropics, as well as by discussing and debating the proposal of creating Imazon with hundreds of socioenvironmental and political leaders, researchers and intellectuals operating in the Amazon. Veríssimo and Barreto continue in the daily activities of the Institute till present. The participation of Chris Uhl was highly reduced with his return to the United States in 1995 where he is a professor at the Pennsylvania State University. MacGrath is a professor of Naea (UFPA) and associate researcher of Ipam. Chris Uhl and David MacGrath are both full members of the General Assembly of Imazon.

The consolidation of Imazon during its 19 years of existence would not have been possible without the contribution of over two hundred employees that worked at the institute during all

this time, as well as the hundreds of collaborators (visiting researchers and associates) and the members of the Board of Directors, Audit Board and Advisory Board of the Institute. Furthermore, the role played by its executive directors² was essential during this period, and these continue working directly with the Institution. Lastly, Imazon

has had a large and productive partnership with hundreds of public institutions, social organizations, environmental institutions, private companies and research centers in their multiple activities, besides partnership with national and international sponsor that have generously supported the execution of its activities.

• Some contributions during these 19 years

1. Imazon studies in the areas of forest management and ecology serve as basis to establish a forest management system for companies and traditional communities. In the end of 2009, the managed area in the Amazon exceeded 6 million hectares, of which more than one-third had the green seal of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
2. Technical studies and initiatives in the field of public policy led by Imazon had a direct impact in the creation of approximately 25 million hectares of Conservation Units in the Amazon, of which 12.8 million hectares was in the Calha Norte region of Pará.
3. Imazon researches on the ecology of mahogany, a very valuable tropical wood species, was essential in its inclusion in the list of endangered species of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
4. Studies on forest policy and economics contributed decisively to the elaboration of the new Brazilian Public Forest Management Act (effective since 2006), with the major objective of promoting the sustainable use of public forests.
5. Pioneer study published in 2000, conducted in partnership with the World Bank, served as reference for the elaboration of the National Forest (Flona) and State Forest (Flota) expansion policy in the Amazon.
6. In 2006, Imazon developed the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) as an independent instrument for monthly monitoring and wide disclosure of the deforestation situation in the Amazon. This monito-

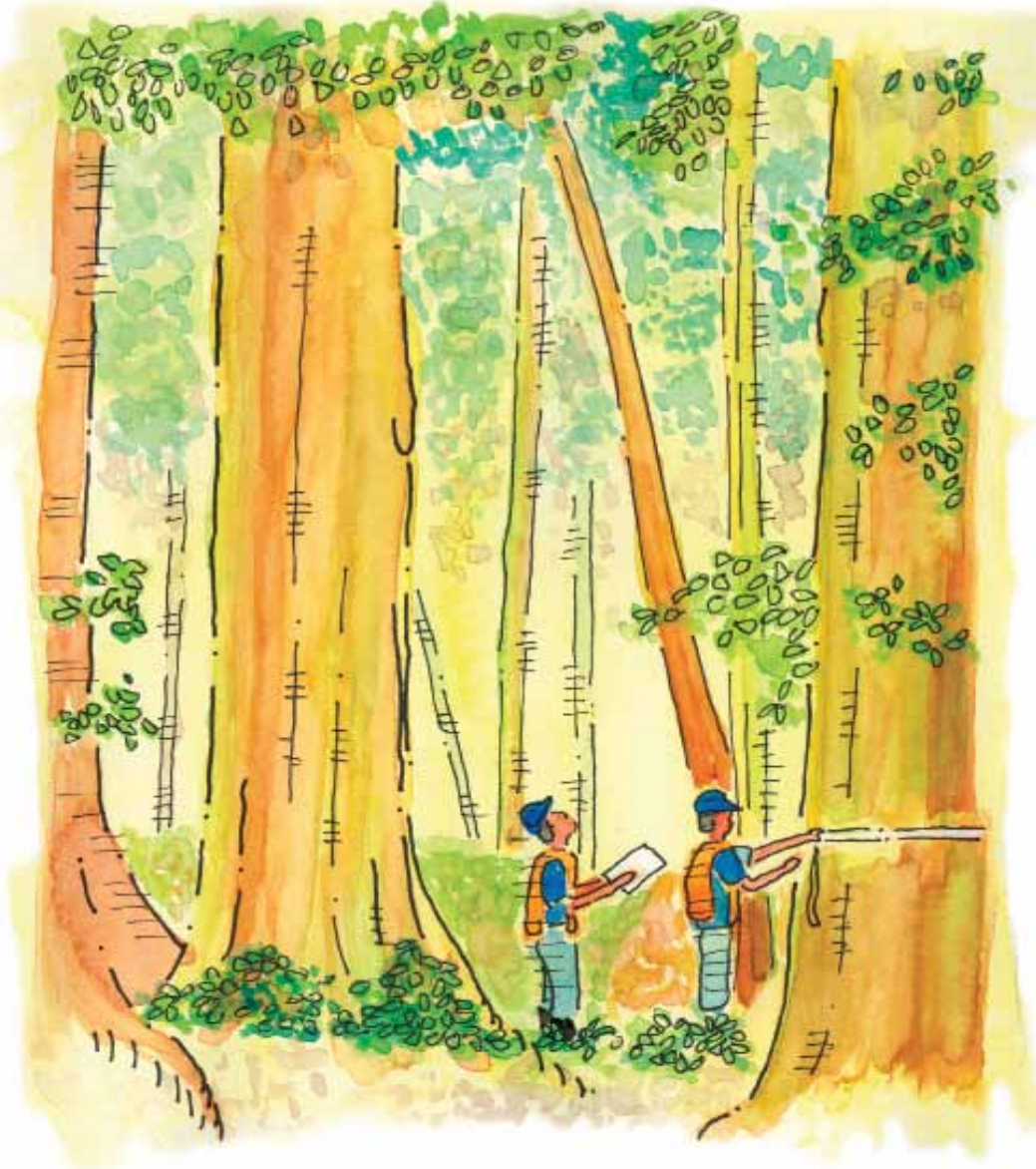
² Executive Directors: Adalberto Veríssimo (1990-1993), André Guimarães (1994-1995), Paulo Amaral (1996-1998), Paulo Barreto (1999-2003), Carlos Souza Júnior (2004-2008) and Brenda Brito (2009). All the Executive Directors exercise the role of researcher at the Institute except for André Guimarães who occupies the position of Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Imazon.



ring has catalyzed a huge debate in the society and contributed to the increased efforts against deforestation by the government.

7. Imazon established inedited partnership with the Federal Public Ministries (MPF) and State Public Ministries (MPE) to monitor the occurrence of illegal deforestation in the Protected Areas (Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands) in the states of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá and Roraima.
8. Discussions raised by Imazon on public credit contributed to the resolution of the National Monetary Council (CMN) that demands environmental and landholding regularization to grant new credits in the Amazon region for properties of over 400 hectares.
9. Imazon studies on Amazon land use became reference and contributed in making landholding regularization a priority in the preparation of the Sustainable Amazon Plan of the Federal Government as of 2008.
10. Imazon researches on Community Forest Management (MFC) has served as basis for the establishment of the National Community and Family Forest Management Policy.
11. Imazon studies on challenges and weaknesses in the implementation of environmental crime laws contributed to the improvement of rules on donation of goods seized during environmental inspections.
12. Imazon is pioneer in the development of techniques to detect and assess the effectiveness and quality of forest management plans using satellite images in the Amazon.
13. Imazon contributed to the elaboration and implementation of the pioneer initiative of deforestation reduction and promotion of sustainable agenda on a municipal scale ("green municipalities").

Programs



• Forest Policy and Economics

The forest sector can play a crucial role in the sustainable development of the Amazon by combining conservation and socioeconomic development. However, the development of the forest sector has been marked by the predatory extraction of wood, although there have been advancements in the adoption of forest management and in reduction of illegality in the sector. Also, the forest sector is currently undergoing serious changes, including decentralization of forest management, forest concession and advancements in the control and monitoring systems.

The objective of this program is to assess and subsidize forest public policies through analysis of the evolution, dynamics and socioeconomic trends of the forest sector in the Amazon. The program also aims to investigate and propose economic instruments to support the adoption of forest management and compensation for environmental services provided by the forest, including the forest product market. The main activities of this program are: Wood Industry Centers. To subsidize the public policies of the forest activity, Amazon performs periodic diagnoses of the wood industry sector since 1990 and in 1998 and 2004 it performed surveys in the entire Amazon region. In



2009, with the support of the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), a new survey of the wood industry centers was conducted, covering about 190 municipalities in the Amazon. These studies have been the main reference of strategic and statistical information on the forest sector in the Amazon in the last two decades. The data includes volume of wood extracted and processed in the Amazon; jobs generated; area affected by logging; exploration and processing technology; and markets and trends of the sector. The results of these surveys were published in 2010.

Furniture Centers. With the support of the Sebrae (Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service), Imazon began a wide field survey on the furniture industry in the Legal Amazon in 2008 (except in Mato Grosso). The study generated information on the consumption of raw materials, processed products, processing technology, income, jobs generated, markets and trends of the furniture sector in the region.

Flonas & Flotas. Imazon has supported the creation and implementation of Flonas (National Forests) and flotas (State Forests) in the Amazon. Since 2007, the Institute cooperates with the Pará State Environment Office (Sema), International Conservation (CI), Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola (Imaflora) in the elaboration of the Management Plans and in the formation of Advisory Boards of the Conservation Units in Ca-

lhar Norte of Pará, whose area is about 12.8 million hectares.

Samflor. Samflor - Amazon Forest Management Support System developed by Imazon has the objective of testing a new forest management activity system in small and medium wood undertakings in Pará. The major characteristic of Samflor is the fast assessment of the forest exploration standards, with emphasis on the legal, technical, environmental, social and forest control aspects. All these aspects are based on the forest conception and legislation (state and federal), principles and criteria of the FSC and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

Coordination: Adalberto Veríssimo & Denys Pereira. Staff: Carlos Alexandre Cunha, Daniel Santos, Jakeline Pereira, Jayne Guimarães, Marcílio Chiacchio and Mariana Vedoveto.

Collaboration: André Monteiro (Imazon), Marco Lentini (IFT) and Roberto Palmieri (Imaflora). Support: Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, Fundo Vale, European Commission, ITTO, Vale, Brazilian Forest Service, United States Forest Service and Sebrae.

Partnerships: AdT - Amazônia Brasileira, CI, Imaflora, GTZ, MPEG, PFCA, RBMA and Pará State Government: Sema and Ideflor.

• Monitoring of the Amazon

The Amazon Monitoring program has the objective of detecting, quantifying and monitoring deforestation, forest degradation, logging, unofficial roads and other forms of human pressure in the region through satellite images. Furthermore, the monitoring results are combined with several digital maps to

The Amazon Monitoring program is connected to all the other Imazon programs, such as creating the digital cartographic base of Paragominas or making economic accessibility maps of Calha Norte.

qualify environmental problems and for regional planning through the geographical information systems (GIS). The major activities of the research developed in this program are:

Mapping of roads. Imazon monitors the unofficial roads of the Legal Amazon to assess the human pressure, identify priority areas for inspection and land planning, and model the economic reach and environmental risk of the economic activities in the Amazon.

Mapping of deforested areas. Imazon developed image-processing techniques that allow the monthly disclosure of the Legal Amazon Forest Transparency Bulletin with the deforestation data of the previous month. These monitoring and forest control methods are transferred to the environmental offices, Public Ministry, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the society in general.

Mapping of wood exploration. Imazon is pioneer in the development of techniques to detect and assess the effectiveness and quality of forest management plans using satellite images. It is possible to also map out forests degraded by forests fires. In 2009, the institute started disclosing the Forest Management Transparency Bulletin for the state of Pará.

Spatial Modeling. It is the generation of models to allocate the use and conservation of natural resources and economic reach analyses of land use activities (wood, livestock and soy exploration). It also develops deforestation and carbon emission risk models. With

this information, it is possible to technically support the creation of Protected Areas and model future scenarios for the region, considering, for instance, the construction of hydroelectric power plants and pavement of roads.

Coordination: Carlos Souza Jr. Staff: Amintas Brandão Jr., André Monteiro, Cíntia Balieiro, Heron Martins, João Siqueira, Júlia Ribeiro, Kátia Pereira, Márcio Sales, Rodney Salomão, Sâmia Nunes, Sanae Hayashi and Victor Lins. Support: Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, David & Lucile Packard Foundation, Usaid, AVINA Foundation, Fundo Vale, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and North American Forest Services.

• Forest and community

Traditional communities and rural family producers occupy about 1.2 million square meters of the Amazon territory. These populations are important both in the creation and in the implementation of public policies for the regional sustainable development. However, despite some advancements in the public policy sphere, the development of these communities have not been enough in terms of socioeconomic improvement and guarantee of their territories.

These communities can play a fundamental role in the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources as long as they are included in a sustainable forest-based economy. Therefore, the objective of this program is to document, analyze and support initiatives of Community Forest Management and strengthen community markets on small



scale in the Legal Amazon, and promote training of traditional and indigenous people. The main activities of this program are:

Support to community and small-scale forest management. The objective is to understand the factors that contribute to the adoption of forest management by small producers in the Amazon. It also involves study of technical, legal and market obstacles faced by this segment. Furthermore, emphasis is laid on the identification and dissemination of technical and managerial follow-up models, contributing to make small producers and communities have greater autonomy and control of the management projects.

Markets of forest products of community origin. This activity involves the collection of data, analyses of markets and elaboration of a databank to improve the trade of community forest exploration products in the Amazon. Every week the prices of several non-wood forest products like acai, andiroba and copaiba are collected in five cities and disclosed in Imazon's website on the Internet and on the radio station Rádio Clube of Pará. The objective of this initiative is to offer strategic information to communities that live and depend on these products, increasing their negotiating power and valorizing the forest even more.

Collaborative monitoring in the south of the Amazon. This project monitors human pressure (deforestation, unofficial roads, etc) on the areas of traditional communities and Indigenous

Lands in the south of the Amazon State. The project also gives these communities training on GPS handling, map reading and participative mapping, promoting the local capacity to monitor community and indigenous areas.

Lessons about the land situation. Imazon participates in land regularization planning, development and implementation projects of family farms in Pará. Through satellite images Imazon locates rural properties and enables the creation of land maps

Coordenação: Paulo Amaral.

Equipe: Andréia Pinto, Carlos Souza Jr., Gerson Favacho, Karina Monteiro, Marcelo Galdino, Rodney Salomão e Simone Bauch.

Colaboração: Edson Vidal (Esalq/USP), Erin Sills (Universidade Estadual da Carolina do Norte - EUA) e Manuel Amaral (IEB).

Parcerias: Cifor, CSF Brasil, Fase, IEB, Imaflora, Kanindé, Rádio Clube do Pará, ACT

Apoio: Sebrae, UE e Usaid e Fundo Vale.

• Climate Change

The Climate Change represent one of the biggest challenges of the twenty-first century. This phenomenon results from global warming caused by the increased emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) and from the Industrial Revolution, especially from the burning of fossil fuels. The emissions of GHG resulting from deforestations and forest degradation contribute to about 17% of the global emissions, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Therefore, the Brazilian Amazon has high relevance in climate debate, as it is the largest continuous tropical forest with high quantity

of biomass, high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Also, the region plays an important role in the weather regulation of the South-American continent. Therefore, with 17% of its area already deforested, there are opportunities to recompose the forest cover, which will contribute to the sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere.

The objective of the program is to contribute to the reduction of emissions and to carbon sequestration in the Brazilian Amazon. In specific terms, the programs aims to: (1) contribute to the implementation, increased transparency and efficiency in the governance of initiatives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in the Brazilian Amazon; (contribute in monitoring of carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon region and with training and technological transfer to countries with tropical forests and (3) promote the development of payment mechanisms for environmental services, connected to the mitigation of global warming. The research activities are:

Forest Governance Assessment. The goal of this activity is to develop an assessment and monitoring methodology of forest governances to identify the main advancements and problems in the Brazilian Amazon in order to contribute to the implementation of REDD initiatives.

Monitoring of carbon emissions. This activity estimates and monitors the emissions of carbon. A carbon emission

model has already been developed and successfully applied in Mato Grosso State. In 2010, the Forest Transparency Bulletin began reporting the emissions of carbon from deforestations and forest degradations detected by SAD.

Technical studies for REDD projects. The program will contribute with the elaboration of technical and scientific studies to establish prerequisites like baseline, additionality estimate, leakage risk analyses for REDD proposals and projects in the Amazon.

Forest recomposition. This activity aims to identify and promote opportunities to develop pilot projects of forest recomposition, assess their economic feasibility together with the connection to payment mechanisms for environmental services.

Green municipalities. Imazon supports the consolidation of a socioenvironmental management model and the Rural Environmental Registration in eleven municipalities in the Amazon (the pilot project is performed in Paragominas) through monitoring, socioeconomic and forest diagnostic and training of agents with the objective of reducing deforestation, forest degradation and carbon emissions.

Qualification. Imazon intends to help in providing for demands of local qualification development to improve governance and monitoring of REDD and carbon sequestration projects. Therefore, the institute will conduct courses related to these themes at the Imazon Geotechnology Center (CGI).

Support to public policies and

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, according to the concept adopted by the UN Climate Convention, refers to the policy "to encourage the developing countries in taking measures for forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and reduction of deforestation and degradation, and which combined results in positive incentives through the reductions of carbon emissions from deforestation, as long as these reductions are measurable, verifiable, quantifiable and demonstrable" (G1 2009).



dissemination. Imazon supports and assesses the creation and implementation of public policies and private initiatives in the scope of Climate Change, as well as expands the dissemination of these actions.

Coordination: Brenda Brito. Staff: Adalberto Veríssimo, Amintas Brandão Jr., Andréia Pinto, Carlos Souza Jr., Cíntia Balieiro, Júlia Ribeiro, Márcio Sales, Moira Adams, Paulo Amaral, Priscilla Santos and Sâmia Nunes. Collaboration: Laurent Micol (ICV), Alice Thuault (ICV), Crystal Davis (WRI), Smita Nakhooda (WRI), Florence Daviet (WRI), Edson Vidal (Esalq/USP). Partnerships: ICV, WRI, TNC and CI. Support: TNC, Norad (Norway) and CI.

• Law and Sustainability

Imazon studies have been revealing two serious problems in the sustainable development of the Amazon: the impunity of environmental crimes and confusion on who has the right to use the regional land. Also, impunity promotes environmental and ecological degradation and discourages investors from respecting the laws (and that generally pay higher costs to produce in sustainable manner).

Uncertainty about the property rights of 53% of the Legal Amazon has been promoting conflicts, making investment difficult and encouraged excessive deforestation. The impunity of environmental crimes and land uncertainty result from several faults varying from the creation of laws and norms to their application. The reduced number

of judges and attorneys in the environmental bodies in the Amazon also contribute to delays in environmental crime cases.

To create an environment conducive to sustainable development in the Amazon, it will be necessary to make environmental and land laws coherent and apply them effectively. The Law and Sustainability program aims to facilitate sustainable development in the region, with focus on the following objectives: increase the efficacy of the fight against environmental crime and expand land regularization. The priority activities in this program are:

Performance assessment of environmental crime proceedings. The flow of environmental crime proceedings in environmental bodies, Public Ministry and court is assessed to identify major complexities, as well as to find good practices that can be replicated to increase the efficacy of the law in the region.

Dissemination of proceedings against environmental infractions in protected areas. Dissemination of this information occurs in publications that describe the situation of the proceedings, as well as in the portal www.imazongeo.org.br, which contains information on the occurrence of environmental infractions in protected areas of the Amazon.

Analysis of policies against illegal deforestation. The performance of public policies (inspection, application of punishments, credit, etc.) against deforestation is analyzed, also considering the influence of other relevant factors

such as price of agricultural products.

Monitoring and assessment of the implementation norms on land planning. Based on recent changes in federal and state legislation for land regularization, Imazon assesses the implementation of these norms and the efficacy of government programs in establishing property rights in the Amazon.

Dissemination. The results of the studies of this program are widely disseminated to the legislative, executive and judicial powers, to the Public Ministry and to the civil society through publications that include books, abstracts for public policies (O Estado da Amazônia Series and technical notes), in addition to disclosure of studies through the press and Internet.

Coordinator Paulo Barreto. Staff: Brenda Brito, Elis Araújo and Marília Mesquita. Support: Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, Blue Moon Fund, British Government and Fundação Ford Escritório do Brasil

• **Special project: Sustainable Belém**

The increasing urbanization of the Amazon (over 70% of the inhabitants of the Amazon region are in cities) motivated Imazon to create a project on the urban environment with focus on Belém Metropolitan Area. The major objectives of the Sustainable Belém

project have been to assess the socio-environmental situation in Belém Metropolitan Area, to widely disclose the results and to support the formulation of public policies and environmental education actions.

In 2009, the project participated in the World Social Forum that took place in Belém. At the Urban Reform Tent, researchers made a presentation on “Sustainable Cities” that addressed the socioenvironmental situation of several cities and initiatives that sought solutions, such as the Social Network for Fair and Sustainable Cities.

Diagnoses. The first diagnosis was released in 2003 (Sustainable Belém) and divided into seven major themes: Transports, green areas and recreation, waste, sewage, water, visual pollution and noise pollution. A set of principles was established to promote quality of life for each of these themes based on the democratic access to resources and in terms of the cycles of nature.

A second diagnosis was published in 2008, addressing the seven previous themes and themes and including an analysis of urban forests and historical heritage. The publication is considered the most comprehensive socioenvironmental report ever made about Belém Metropolitan Area. For its elaboration, Imazon collected primary,

The Belém Metropolitan Region (RMB) or Belém Metropolitan Area is made up of the cities of Belém, Ananindeua, Marituba, Benevides and Santa Bárbara.



systematized and secondary information. Hundreds of public, private and civil institutions were consulted in the elaboration process of this report.

Itinerant exhibition. In 2009, an itinerant exhibition passed through all the municipalities of Belém Metropolitan Area with the objective of taking information generated in the Sustainable Belém Report 2007 to a larger public. The exhibition summarized the information from the book in the form of panels, workshops, videos and other artistic languages to raise the awareness of citizens.



Results 2009



It is a land use model recurring in the Amazon, in which the economy follows the “boom-bust” standard, that is, a fast and transitory increase in the income and employment (boom) occurs in the first years of the economic activity, followed by a social, economic and environmental bust.

• Research

– ARTICLES IN SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINES

THE BOOM-AND-BUST DYNAMICS IN THE AMAZON

PResearchers of Imazon, of the University of Cambridge - East Anglia and Imperial College of London, England, published an article in Science magazine on the boom-and-bust dynamics in the Amazon and how human development varies across the deforestation frontier in the region. The article reveals that life, education and income expectations improved rapidly in municipalities that are initiating the deforestation process, when compared to the national average. However, these im-

provements are transitory, with all the rates declining in the post-frontier to levels similar to the pre-frontier levels. This bust reflects the exhaustion of the natural resources that supported the initial boom correlated to population increase.

ImazonGeo: Tool for Monitoring and the Conservation of the Amazon

Imazon published in the Earth Science Informatics magazine an article that presented the technology, architecture, content and tools of ImazonGeo, geoinformation site developed by Imazon.

ImazonGeo was created based on three principles. First, it is a system based on architecture for spatial data in-





frastructure and interface created with free softwares and public data. It has a databank that stores results of pre-defined spatial analyses. Customized reports and search engines were also developed to facilitate the fast access to information by final user. Lastly, the system was made for the application of monitoring, conservation and consolidation of the law, which means that the major objective of the site is to contribute to the protection of the Amazon, increasing transparency of information, subsidizing policies and government actions that reduce deforestation and degradation in the region.

Based on these principles, ImazonGeo integrates and organizes data and information in the form of

maps and attributes from several sources and has the municipal, state and federal governments, NGOs, journalists, researchers and students as its target-public.

The article also describes the strategies used for increasing the visit to the site: the creation of a geowiki interface that allows users to insert information and provide feedback about the system. The second strategy is to offer small tutorials on the use of the tools and access to information, in addition to short duration trainings and workshops for specific publics. Lastly, Imazon intends to expand ImazonGeo content and develop new applications like the models of carbon gas emission associated to deforestation available in

The wiki interface allows several users to update a same information from different places, thereby making the content more complete and reliable. ImazonGeo 2.0 already has two wikis tools: an intranet interface to monitor the consolidation of the actions against illegal deforestation, which is of restricted access, and another, open to the public, which allows the user to support actions against illegal deforestation in Protected Areas of the Amazon. *idas na Amazônia.*

Characterizing and quantifying carbon stocks due to forest degradation is one of the greatest challenges to advancing in climate change negotiation on carbon payments through the REDD.

2010 (www.imazongeo.org.br).

Allocation of Seized Goods

Imazon published the article "Allocation of Goods Seized due to Environmental Crimes in the Amazon" in the magazine *Direito Ambiental*, the most important publication of the segment in Brazil.

The article describes the obstacles identified in the allocation of seized goods, including the low administrative priority for this allocation, the scarcity of beneficiaries eligible for the donation and the lack of knowledge or dissension in the judicial sphere. Based on this, the study suggests improvements like the restructuring of inspection, the prioritization of sale over donation of goods, the preparation of environmental bodies for legal disputes, the standardization of the interpretation of rules in the judicial sphere, the increased transparency in the accountability and encouragement of the fulfillment of the laws.

- BOOK CHAPTERS Use of remote sensing to quantify carbon in the Amazon

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) published a book that combines several studies on the measurement and assessment of forest degradation. Imazon researchers contributed in the chapter on how to measure the carbon emitted by deforestation and forest degradation through remote sensing techniques. The results contribute to the international negotiations on REDD at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change because the study can offer accurate estimates of change in carbon stock due to forest degradation. Another contribution was the reliable information to define the baseline, as well as improve the monitoring, disclosure and verification of the REDD mechanisms. In the book *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD): An Options Assessment Report Prepared for the*

In the book *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD): An Options Assessment Report Prepared for the Government of Norway*, the researcher Carlos Souza Jr. Contributed in the chapter on options to monitor, report and check emissions for the REDD mechanisms. The chapter cites Imazon's work in the development of systems with the capacity of using remote sensing data, especially Landsat sensors, to detect the forest without disturbance and different it from various classes of degradation and deforestation.

LBA – Changing rates and standards of deforestation and selective exploration in the Amazon

In 2009 the book that synthesized the research results of the project LBA – Large-Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in the Amazon was published and Imazon contributed in two chapters.

The first chapter with Imazon's participation is entitled The Changing Rates and Patterns of Deforestation and Land Use in Brazilian Amazon and addresses one of the major themes of the LBA project. The chapter was written in partnership with researchers of INPE, Embrapa Monitoramento de Satélite, Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) and the University of Santa Bárbara, in California.

The second article entitled Selective Logging and its relation to deforestation was written in partnership with IFT – Tropical Forest Institute, Carnegie Institution of Stanford, Woods Hole Researcher Center, of the United States and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, of Puerto Rico. This article summarizes the impacts of selective logging in the Amazon based on the field data and remote sensing studies.

- ARTICLES IN CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIUMS

Hemispherical photography to assess forest management quality

Imazon is pioneer in quality assessment of executed management plans through satellite images (see the item Forest Management Transparency Bulletin of Pará, on page 35). The article "Hemispherical photography to validate forest management quality monitoring" presented at the XIV Brazilian Remote Sensing Symposium assess the potential of these photographs in validating the monitoring already executed by the institute in dense forests and transition forest in the Legal Amazon.

Logging in the Amazon can be made in two ways: managed and predatory. Both forms of exploration cause damages to the forest, which can be moderate to severe. These problems are generally related to canopy opening and therefore, quantifying these clearings helps in understanding the effects of exploration in the microclimate and in the quality of the forest regeneration.

The damages to the canopy have been quantified and qualified through field measurements and data obtained from remote sensors. These measurements are important in determining the degree of degradation and the quality of the selective logging in the Amazon region. Also, when the photographic data is compared to studies conducted by Imazon, the field photographs vali-

date the remotely conducted studies. The potential of this tool can also be observed in its use in field inspections by environmental bodies and therefore, evaluate the quality of forest management in a simple way, relating it to the impacts left in the exploration sites.

REDD and the Legal Community

The article “suggestions for involvement of the legal community in the discussion on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)” was presented at the XIV Brazilian Congress on Environmental Law with the objectives of highlighting the major points of debate on the inclusion of REDD mechanism in international agreements on climate change; present the position of the Brazilian government on the theme; and suggest ways of increasing the involvement of legal institutions in the REDD discussion in Brazil.

The Climate Change affect the dynamics of the ecosystems and the day-to-day of several countries. Among the expected consequences are temperature rise, melting of glaciers, more intense hurricanes, tornados and storms, besides longer dry seasons. There are also regions of the planet that will be flooded with the sea level rise.

In the attempt to mitigate and adapt to this phenomenon, several countries signed agreements and protocols, such as the Kyoto Protocol, with the objective of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, which is the ma-

ior cause of the problem. As of 2005, the discussion on solutions to mitigate and adapt to the Climate Change involved the creation of a REDD mechanism.

Considering the importance of Brazil in the debate on REDD, the article defends that the Brazilian legal community should be involved in the discussions on the creation of this mechanism nationally in order for institutions to become familiar with the theme and to speed up the elaboration of eventual regulations.

This anticipated involvement will also contribute to the dissemination of the theme among law professionals, who will inevitably be faced with situations involving the need to approve REDD projects with indigenous populations, traditional communities, in protected areas and in other situations that directly involve governmental organizations. This more active involvement in these discussions can commence with the creation a multi-institutional commission at OAB [Brazilian Bar Association], in addition to discussions at the Coordination and Revision Chambers of the Federal Public Ministry, and the creation of a forum with the participation of the State Public Ministries. An organization of seminars by the Judges Association and the Federal Attorney's Office is also suggested.

Integrated planning of the Conservation Units of Calha Norte

The article “integrated planning of the State Conservation Units of Ca-

lha Norte: Pará uniting efforts to consolidate 12.8 million hectares of protected areas” was published at the IV Brazilian Congress on Conservation Units held at Curitiba, in Paraná.

The article describes how the consortium of institutions operating in Calha Norte (Imazon, Imaflora, CI, MPEG and the Government of Pará) have worked in the elaboration of Management Plans and in the consolidation of the Conservation Units of Calha Norte in Pará. The article also describes the formation and training process of the councils with the execution of interviews with all the organizations, informal groups and leaderships related to the Cus.

- TECHNICAL REPORTS

In 2009, Imazon published four technical reports on Structuring Project of the Non-Timber Forest Management in the Amazon of the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (Sebrae). The objective of this project is to promote forest management in the region through the development, validation and diffusion of good silvicultural and agro-industrial practices of six species: acai, andiroba, babassu, Brazil nut, copaiba and cat’s claw creeper.

The report Productive Chains of Non-Timber Forest Species: acai, andiroba, babassu, Brazil nut, copaiba and cat’s claw creeper is the first of the series and is for data systematization and for the description and analysis of productive chains of the six species of the project. The publication includes the si-

uation of the Amazon in relation to the remaining forests, production of non-timber forest products (PFNM), evolution of the creation of areas for management and identification of agents that directly or indirectly act in the value chains. The report also includes a section for each product, describing: the natural occurrence, major producing states and municipalities, productive potential, major agents and production chain stages (harvest, milling, processing and trading).

The second report is called Good Forest Management Practices of non-timber species; acai, andiroba, babassu, Brazil nut, copaiba and cat’s claw creeper and presents in the form of a guide a set of good practices indicated for managing these species.

The third report, Analysis of Sample Units of the Structuring Project of Non-Timber Forest Management in the Legal Amazon, reveals the local potentialities and limitations for forest management of non-timber products in the Legal Amazon.

The last report is a Methodological Guide for Preliminary Diagnosis of Local Conditions for Non-Timber Forest Management. The objective is to document and provide the collection procedures of data used in the entire local diagnosis process, in this way it enables the replication and/or adaptation to other sample units.

Thousands of families are involved in the harvesting and processing of PFNM, using them in subsistence regime. The increased production scale and commercial use of these products require techniques to provide the conservation of the forests and their attributes and also special cares with the handling of the products, aiming at producer and consumer safety. The term Good Management Practices is attributed to this set of measures.

• Public Policies

- In 2009, Imazon joined the following Technical Councils and Chambers:
- Public Forest Management Council (consultative body of the Brazilian Forest Service), representing the environmental organizations. Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo.
- Amazon Fund's Technical Committee. Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo
- Advisory Board of the 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 Chamber of the Board of Director of FSC – Brazil Initiative. Representative: Paulo Amaral.
- Climate Change Forum of Pará, as representative of the Climate Observatory. Representative: Brenda Brito.
- Intergovernmental Executive Group of Terra Legal [Legal Land] Program, as a substitute of the Sustainable Amazon Forum. Representative: Brenda Brito.

Technical Cooperation Agreements

In 2009, a Technical Cooperation agreement was signed with the Government of Pará, Federation of Industries of the State of Pará and the Professional Association of Forest Engineers of the State of Pará – APEF. The objective of

this agreement was to conduct a study-diagnosis, technological exchange and presentation of proposals or actions to optimize the efficiency, transparency and speed of environmental licensing of economic activities in the State of Pará, especially in forest management and reforestation projects. An agreement was also signed with the Secretariat of Environment of Mato Grosso to technically support the Secretariat in monitoring logging activities in the Amazon forest areas in the State.

Imazon's Participation in Networks

Imazon participates in two network initiatives: ARA and RAISG. The Amazon Regional Articulation (ARA) is a recent initiative that brings together about 40 NGOs operating in the Amazon countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Meanwhile, there are still no participation of NGOs from Guiana, Suriname and French Guiana. From Brazil, Imazon, ISA, Idesam and ICV participate in the initiative. ARA's strategy is to support the formation of a regional network of institutions of the civil society with the capacity to intervene in the occupation dynamics of the Amazon, contributing in maintaining the environmental integrity (reducing deforestation and forest degradation), promoting improved conditions of living and respecting the cultural diversity of the region. ARA has received support from the Avina and Skoll Foundations. Currently, the Executive Director of ARA is under the

responsibility of the NGO Faro with head-office in Ecuador.

The Amazonian Georeferenced Socio Environmental Information Network (RAISG) is a space for georeferenced socioenvironmental information exchange and articulation, for the service of proceedings that positively connect collective rights to valorization and sustainability of the socioenvironmental diversity in the Amazon region. The major objective of the network since its foundation in 1996 is to stimulate and enable the cooperation between institutions that already work with georeferenced socioenvironmental information systems in the Amazon, using a methodology based on the coordination of joint efforts through an accumulative, decentralized and public process for the exchange, production and disclosure of information.

Forest Management Support Program of Pará - PAMFLOR

O Governo do Estado do Pará assinouThe Pará State Government signed the Decree no. 1976 to institute PAMFLOR (Forest Management Support Program of Pará). This Program is the fruit of a joint action between the different forest sector operators of the state (Aimex, Fiepa, Uniflor, Imazon, APEF, IFT, Sema and Ideflor) to create a public support system for good forest management projects in Pará.

The adhesion of private companies and community and family based projects to PAMFLOR is voluntary. Those that adhere to the program have

incentives like differentiated analysis inside Sema. The participants are, however, subjected to remote monitoring (through the technology developed by Imazon) and to verification on independent fields. Also, the companies that adhere to PAMFLOR will receive training in forest management techniques.

The objectives of PAMFLOR are: implement a remote monitoring system using satellite images to assess the forest management plans; adopt an independent verification system of the forest practices on the field, executed by NGOs of accredited technical capacity, accredited liberal professionals and service providing companies accredited to the program; execute technical assistance, qualification and training actions in sustainable forest management; promote the development of community and family forest management; improve the technological standard of the forest industry; maintain a communication system and public transparency of the environmental licensing process; and conduct social and economic studies that provide strategic information on the forest sector.

MP 458

The landholding regularization in the Amazon is a fundamental requisite to enable the advancement and success of environmental and socioeconomic policies in the region. It is therefore important to eliminate the lack of clarity

and the lack of implementation of rules on this subject, as the current state of uncertainty regarding property rights promotes informal occupations and encourages predatory practices like deforestation.

To try and regularize the situation of occupations in the federal lands in the Amazon, the federal government created the Temporary Measure (MP) no. 458 dated February 10, 2009. Imazon assessed that this MP can encourage new occupations and therefore proposed amendments. The recommendations indicated the exclusion of the possibility of donating continuous areas of up to one Fiscal Module (Article 10 of MP 458/2009); demand of cash payment of properties and exclusion of the possibility of payment of properties in up to 20 years with three years grace; annulment of the possibility of recognition of new possessions and granting of credit (present in article 29 and 30 of Act no. 6.383/1976) to eliminate the encouragement of new occupations in the region; stipulation of deadline for factual verification of the environmental status of the property through an inspection or satellite image analysis by the environmental organization; and inclusion in the text of the act to be generated with the conversion of the MP that the landholding regularization should obey the state ecological-economic Zoning when it exists.

MP 458 became Act no. 11.952 in

June 2009. To assess its application and effects, Imazon began a follow-up project of the Legal Land program created to implement the new law. The project has the support the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom and the Ford-Escritório do Brasil Foundation.

Official Letter to the Federal Justice Council

In November, Imazon sent an official letter to the members of the Federal Justice Council with suggestions to increase the presence of the federal justice in the Amazon. The document focused on the distribution and destination of 230 federal courts created by act 12.011/2009. Among the suggestions the destination of 98 of the new federal courts created for the Amazon was highlighted as the states of the region are among those with the highest demand for federal courts according to the estimate of the Federal Justice Court Shortage Index (ICVJF) conducted by the Federal Justice Council (CJF). Another suggestion was to destine part of the federal courts created in the Amazon to the environmental area.

This way, the regions with high number of fines but with only one or few courts can be contemplated with a new environmental court, such as in Porto Velho, Guajará Mirim, Rio Bran-

In the beginning of 2010, the Federal Justice Council voted on the geographical distribution of created courts and destined 42 for the Amazon region. The state of Pará remained with 10 new courts, including one specialized in environment in Belém. Six other municipalities of the State Estado (Marabá, Redenção, Itaituba, Paragominas, Santarém and Tucuruí) also received courts. Besides Belém, three other capitals received environmental courts: Manaus (AM), Porto Velho (RO) and São Luís (MA).



co, Sinop, Marabá, Palmas and Santarém. The regions with high number of fines and with no courts can receive at least one court, even if not specialized, such as Paragominas and São Félix do Xingu, in Pará, and Alta Floresta, in Mato Grosso.

Partnership with the Public Ministry for monitoring of protected areas

Imazon has an agreement with State and Federal Public Ministries of the states of the Legal Amazon to speed up actions against illegal deforestation in protected areas using the SAD, detecting the illegal deforestation in these areas in almost real time. In turn, the State and Federal Public Ministries use this information to make environmental organizations execute field checks of the deforestation and also follow-up the process of accountability for the environmental crimes in the protected areas. Imazon itself generates the Complaints and sends them to the State and Federal Public Ministries to speed up the adoption of provisions to prevent the deforestation in the protected areas. In 2009, 75 deforestation complaints were sent to the Public Ministry. From this total, 44 were directed to the State Public Ministry and 31 to the Federal Public Ministry. Since the beginning of the partnership in November 2007,

Imazon sent 220 complaints of cases of illegal deforestation in the Protected Areas in Pará.

Federal Public Ministry – PA cites Imazon data on Public Civil Actions

The Federal Public Ministry – PA used Imazon's data related to the collection of fines of environmental crimes in the Amazon in Public Civil Action immediately demanding for a maximum of three Federal Attorneys at the Specialized Federal Attorney's Office at the Chico Mendes Institute in Pará or the placement of 10 Federal Attorneys as an ideal maximum for the Specialized Federal Attorney's Office at Ibama/PA, as well as nominating two new Federal Attorneys for the vacant posts at the Specialized Federal Attorney's Office at Ibama/PA. The citation is shown below: "the lowest collection in relation to the amount applied (...) drastically reduces the potential damage to the transgressor caused by the inspection. In the work executed by Imazon in 2004, it was observed that 20% of the transgressors answered for 80% of the total amount of the fines, that is, responsible for major part of the environmental impact caused in the Region".

Another Public Civil Action that used Imazon's data was related to the operation of cold-storage rooms in the Amazon that were co-responsible for

In 2008, Imazon signed agreements of technical cooperation with the Federal Public Ministry of Pará and the State Public Ministries of Pará, Roraima, Amapá and Mato Grosso, in addition to partnerships with the State Secretariats of Environment of Pará and Mato Grosso.

A complaint is every notice of irregularity communicated to the Public Ministry. Any citizen can make a complaint to the Federal Public Ministry by writing or made personally at the attorney's office. The complaint can also be made by legal entities, private entities, entities of class, civil associations or public administration organizations. The Public Ministry then conducts an investigation of the complaint.

Cover of the Methodological Guide The MPF – PA created a permanent discussion forum on the forest and logging sector. Imazon was invited to be a part of this group.



Cover of the Methodological Guide

damages caused to the environment by already charged agricultural and livestock companies. The data used are on the advancement of deforestation in the Amazon region, with the correlation between the drop in deforestation and the drop in prices of livestock products (cattle and soy) and the deforestation data contained in the Forest Management Transparency Bulletin of the State of Pará, in which the following excerpt is highlighted: “In Pará, the deforestation detected by the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) reached 65 square kilometers in the first three months of 2008 (January to March). This value was more than double the deforested area during the same period in 2007 when it totaled 28 square kilometers.”

Recommendations of the Federal Public Ministry – PA to Sema

The MPF – PA recommended Sema to adopt 42 measures to avoid the weaknesses of the inspection system from continuing to allow the operation of groups that “falsify” the documentation of illegal products, making their trade apparently legal. According to MPF, Sema-PA needs to improve its databank and disclose the granted authorizations on the Internet. Some of the 42 measures are based on Imazon researchers and suggestions, which showed in studies the high number of approved Management Plans in previously deforested, explored areas with recent presence of fires or even without logging potential.

The recommendations included: requesting information from Ibama on the previous existence of deforestation, exploration or any other irregularity in the intended area before approving any sustainable forest Management Plan (PMFS) and promoting the integration between SIMLAM and external systems, especially DETER and PRODES of Inpe and SAD of Imazon to provide them with information on deforested areas and the DETEX, of INPE, with information on areas with previous selective exploration.

CUs in Calha Norte

In 2009 Imazon and other partners (see article on page 25) published a Methodological Guide for the Elaboration of Management Plans of State Conservation Units of Pará that establishes three chapters for the documents, namely: General Aspects of the CU, Diagnostics of the CU and Planning of the CU (see outline on page 31).

The Executive Summaries for the Management Plan of each CU will be elaborated with the objective of informing the technical public. These summaries will contain the characterization and diagnostics of the CU and its coverage area; zoning of the CU and the Thematic Management Programs of the CU. Primers will also be provided to the general public in an accessible language, with maps of the CU of the state of Pará; the general characteristics of the CU, the related legislations, the environmental and socio-economical characterization, besides the zoning and diagram of the

Management programs. The publishing of the Management Plans of the Faro, Paru and Trombeta Flotas is forecasted to occur until June 2010.

Imazon also contributed with Imazon in the formation of the Advisory Boards of the Faro, Trombetas and Paru Flotas, developed a methodology for the elaboration of maps of logging and community reach and concluded the zoning of the three Flotas of the region.

Paragominas: Green City **PHASE 2**

Still in 2008, Imazon signed an agreement with Sema (Pará) and the Paragominas City Hall for the elaboration and support of the execution of a program against deforestation in the city. The project called "Paragominas Município Verde" [Paragominas Green City] also contemplated efforts in environmental registration of rural properties and the development of economic alternatives based on forest management, reforestation and intensification of the good agricultural and livestock practices.

In 2009, Imazon monitored the deforestation and provided monthly data to the Paragominas City Hall. Also, a new technical cooperation agreement was signed, which included the NGO TNC with the responsibility of providing tools and personnel for the georeferenced registration of the properties.

The Socioeconomic and Forest Diagnosis of the City of Paragominas was concluded and disclosed by Imazon. The diagnostics reveal that the existing

georeferenced land information basis of the city covers 42% of the area of Paragominas, which is equivalent to 810,290 hectares. Therefore, there is a georeferenced information gap for 1.12 million hectares (58% of the total area). Another highlighted information is that Paragominas currently has 748 thousand hectares (38.7% of the city) of areas where the forest was completely removed (shallow cut) and 130 thousand hectares (6.8%) of highly degraded forest areas, totaling 878 thousand hectares of deforestation and degradation, equivalent to 45% of its area.

The goal at the end of this project is for Paragominas to be considered both in the state and in the national scene as an example of a more sustainable city. The model to be implemented in this project should serve to guide the local and regional development processes of the Amazon.

Policy of minimum prices for non-timber forest products

The Guaranteed Minimum Price Policy is established by the government for regional crops and has the objective of guaranteeing a minimum income to the farmer or producer in the case of excess supply of the product. Imazon, through the weekly disclosure on the institutional page on the Internet and on the radio program Clube do Campo of Rádio Clube of Pará, has helped in the establishment of this policy for non-timber forest products.

Know more about the radio program on page 35.

Between January and June, deforestation spots were not detected in Paragominas. In July, six spots were detected (2 inside the city and 4 on the border with Ulianópolis). All the spots were field validated in an inspection operation by the Municipal Secretariat of Environment. In the second semester, nine more spots were detected in the city. According to Inpe (National Institute for Space Research), the deforestation dropped 43% between March 2008 and March 2009..

In March 2010, the city of Paragominas was taken off the Deforestation List created in 2007 by the Ministry of Environment.

Statement against environmental policy disarticulation

On June 4, the day before the World Environment Day, 22 NGOs, including Imazon, signed a statement addressed to the society against the disarticulation of the Brazilian environmental policy. In synthesis, the statement addresses the extreme concern of the signatory organizations with the course of the Brazilian socioenvironmental policy and states that we are experiencing a moment where attempt is being made to disarticulate the legal and administrative framework of environmental protection arduously built by the society in the last decades. The major objective of the statement is to call on all Brazilian citizens to reflect on the options being made by the authorities. Read the full statement at the end of this report (Annex 1).



Climate Observatory

In 2009, Imazon became part of the Executive Support Board of the Climate Observatory alongside TNC, CI and SPVS (Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education). The new coordination is O Boticário Foundation for Nature Protection. The Getúlio Vargas Foundation continues to be the facilitator of the Observatory and also the manager of resources collected for the group's initiative.

In 2008, The most active NGOs in the group elaborated a document to

contribute with the approval of a law on national environmental policy at the national congress. This document was submitted to deputies during an event in November 2008 and in 2009 the Deputy Rocha Loures presented a new project for this law based on the document of the Climate Observatory – a first victory of the group. Also, in June 24, 2009 the Climate Observatory organized a Round Table Towards COP-15, with the presence of representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Science and Technology. During the occasion, the Observatory members submitted to the government and published the Manifesto for a consistent position of the Brazilian government in the face of climate change (Annex 2).

Macro Zoning of the Amazona

Three publications of Imazon were used as reference by the Ministry of environment to discuss the macro-zoning of the Amazon.

“The advancement of the endogenous roads in the Amazon”, “Livestock Breeding and Deforesting in the Amazon in a Time of Climate Change” and “The Impunity of environmental crimes in protected areas in the Amazon”.

• Dissemination

Raisg Map

The 2009 Amazon map is the first product of the Amazonian Georeferenced Socio Environmental Informa-



<http://raisg.socioambiental.org>

tion Network (RAISG), which involves research institutions, governmental institutions and the civil society of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and French Guiana, including Imazon. The publication had the primary objective of contributing to overcome fragmented visions and promote initiatives and integrated national and international processes, which collaborate in the consolidation of protected areas and indigenous territories, as an expressive part of the solution for the conservation and sustainable use of this ecosystem.

ImazonGeo 2.0

ImazonGeo is now in version 2.0 with new functions. The major function is a new layer of incorporated analyses: Environmental Violations in

Protected Areas. In this layer, the user has access to data collected directly from Ibama on location, characterization and status of environmental violation cases in these areas. Furthermore, ImazonGeo enables different types of analyses from this information, such as rankings of States per value of environmental fines in protected areas or federal Conservation Units per quantity of administrative proceedings, besides the several other options according to the user's interest.

ImazonGeo 2.0 can also present the technical cooperation Complaints made to the State and Federal Public Ministries of the Legal Amazon (see page 26). These criminal complaints



are elaborated by Imazon after detecting deforestations in the Protected Areas through SAD. After, these are passed on to attorneys that execute the procedures relevant to the cases. The information on the steps taken by the Public Ministries become public when an environmental lawsuit is filed. To know more about a Complaint made by Imazon, simply click on the R icon on ImazonGeo. Visit: www.imazongeo.org.br.

The Clube do Campo program can be heard live on Sundays at 7 o'clock in the morning on the frequency 690 khz AM in Pará; through the radio's website (www.radioclubedopara.com.br); and on the television channel 402 on Sky subscription. It is estimated that 85% of the people of the state of Pará have their radios on listening to the program.

Prices of non-timber products, acai market on rádio clube

Imazon participated in 50 programs of the Clube do Campo [Country Club] of Rádio Clube AM, to disclose the weekly prices of non-timber forest products like acai and andiroba and co-paiba oils. Also, Imazon co-organized the execution of two debates on the program Clube do Campo: "Acai production and market of in Belém" conducted in April and "Phytosanitary precautions in the harvest and processing of acai", conducted in November.

Imazon and Google Partnership

During the Copenhagen Conference, Google presented a platform prototype for monitoring forests that included the Deforestation Alarm System (SAD) of Imazon and CLASlite, of the Carnegie Institution for Science (University of Stanford). This system has speed as its main advantage because the cloud computing power of Google reduces the processing time to a few seconds. The objective of the platform is to speed up the detection of illegal logging and enable the action of institutions responsible for applying the law, thereby avoiding more deforestation. Another advantage is the easy use and low costs: the online platform offers easy access to data, algorithms and power from any web browser and reduces the complexity for tropical countries to monitor their forests, in addition to safety, privacy and transparency to share data and results, enabling the collaboration and presentation of data to the public.

Forest Transparency

In 2009, Imazon optimized its deforestation monitoring activities in

the entire Legal Amazon. The system used to generate the bulletins evolved to SAD 3.0 Beta, which has a graphic interface that makes the work simpler.

Eleven (11) bulletins were published with data from January to November 2009. The bulletins had wide repercussion in the media, placing Imazon as one of the main sources of information on deforestation in the Legal Amazon. The bulletins caught the attention of governors and the society to deforestation numbers and to the creation of public policies.

Forest Management Transparency

The first edition of the Forest Management Transparency Bulletin had the objective of disclosing the logging situation in the State of Pará between 2007 and 2008.

The assessment consisted in the estimate of the explored area and in the verification of the timber harvesting authorizations (AUTEF), of credits issued by SEMA - PA and the quality of the forest management execution in the areas

authorized for exploration. The management monitoring system was executed together with Simlam (SEMA), Sisflora and the analysis of satellite images generated by the Logging Monitoring System - SIMEX, developed by Imazon to monitor forest management and unauthorized logging. The system uses Landsat 5 images (30 meters of space resolution) to detect selective logging. The system started operating in 2009 for Pará and will be expanded to Mato Grosso in 2010. The disclosure of the Forest Management Bulletin was based on the special report on the newspaper Folha de São Paulo for the society at large and strategic actors. An English version of the bulletin was also published.

Southern Amazon Bulletin

The first edition of the Southern Amazon Forest Cover Monitoring Bulletin was published and it consisted of the cities of Apuí, Boca do Acre, Canutama, Humaitá, Lábrea, Manicoré and Nova Aripuanã. With this bulletin, it was possible to know the regional situation as it summarized the information on where the deforestation was found, the fire spots and opening of unofficial

Imazon in the Media

An article is considered a reproduction when a smaller vehicle, such as a blog, fully copies a news from a larger vehicle (an agency) and cites the source.

Every year Imazon is consolidated as a source of information about the Amazon in the press. In 2009, there were 633 original insertions and 1,145 registered reproductions, a total of 1,778 articles on all types of vehicles as shown in Table 1.

Several topics were highlighted in the media in 2009, among which are: deforestation, livestock breeding, landholding regularization, environmental crimes, among others. The institute's publications had a wide repercussion in the media, with highlights on the books "Como prevenir e punir infrações ambientais em áreas protegidas na Amazônia?" [How to prevent and punish environmental violations in protected areas in the Amazon?], "A Impunidade de Crime Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas Federais na Amazônia" [Impunity of Environmental Crime in Federal Protected Areas in the Amazon] and the publication of the series O Estado da Amazônia "Os Riscos e os Princípios para a Regularização fundiária na Amazônia"

[The Amazon State - The Risks and the Principles for Landholding regularization in the Amazon].

There were 20,658 downloads of publications made from Imazon's page on the Internet. Table 2 shows the ten first publications of this ranking.

Website. It was the medium with the highest number of original insertions, in a total of 267 insertions. It had a wide disclosure on important sites like G1 (Globo Amazônia), Portal Terra, UOL and environment specialized sites like Amazônia.org and O Eco.

Newspaper. There were 145 original insertions in important newspapers like Folha de São Paulo (22 insertions) and O Estado de São Paulo (15 insertions) and in regional newspapers like O Liberal, Diário do Pará and Diário de Cuiabá.

Agency. Imazon was consulted by important news agencies, with highlights on BBC Brasil, Agência Brasil and Reuters, totaling 84 original insertions that were widely reproduced in several vehicles.

Television. The Imazon researchers granted 72 interviews to distinguished programs like Bom Dia Brasil, of TV Globo and Jornal da Record. These news broadcasters have audiences of over 20 million spectators.

Radio. The participation in 44 radio programs was catalogued, with highlights to the special report on deforestation made by the German radio station Deutsche Welle.

Table 1. Insertions per vehicle.

Tipo de Veículo	Nº de inserções
Website	267
Print	145
Agency	84
TV	72
Radio	44
Magazine	21
Total original	633
Total Reproductions	1.145
General Total	1.778

Table 2. Ranking of downloads.

Publication	Quantity
A Pecuária e o Desmatamento na Amazônia na Era das Mudanças Climáticas [Livestock breeding and deforesting in the Amazon in a time of climate change]	1.292
Floresta para Sempre: Um Manual para a Produção de Madeira na Amazônia [Forest Forever: A Handbook for Timber Production in the Amazon]	938
Sustainable Belém 2007	788
A Impunidade de Crimes Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas Federais na Amazônia [The Impunity of Environmental Crimes in Federal Protected Areas in the Amazon]	680
Quem é Dono da Amazônia: Uma Análise do Recadastramento de Imóveis Rurais [Who Owns The Amazon: An Analysis of the Re-Titling of Rural Properties]	671
Como Prevenir e Punir Infrações Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas na Amazônia? [How to Prevent and Punish Environmental Violations in Protected Areas in the Amazon?]	537
Os Riscos e os Princípios para Regularização Fundiária na Amazônia [The Risks and the Principles for Landholding Regularization in the Amazon]	413
Frutíferas e Plantas Úteis na Vida Amazônica [Fruit Trees and Useful Plants in Amazonian Lives]	410
Guia para o Manejo Florestal Comunitário [A Guide For Community Forest Management]	388
Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal [Forest Transparency of the Legal Amazon] (July 2009)	376
Total Publications	14.165
Total de Publicações	20.658



roads in the region, all in a simple manner through graphs, tables and maps destined for the local communities. In the first bulletin, the analysis began in August 2006 and went up to July 2009.

The bulletins are disclosed every six months and are an initiative of the Institutional Strengthening in Southern Amazon Consortium, which has IEB, Imazon, Kanindé, CSF and ACT – Brasil as partners.

Eventos

► FAIRS

World Social Forum

Imazon participated in the World Social Forum (WSF) held in Belém in January 2009. The Sustainable Belém project executed the pre-launch of the Itinerant Exhibition at the Urban Reform Tent, space chosen to integrate with social movements, institutions engaged in fights for urban reforms and public interests. The exhibition received 2,100 visitors. The lecture “Sustainable Cities” also occurred and it addressed the socioenvironmental situation of different cities, besides the ongoing initiatives, such as the Social Network for Fair and Sustainable Cities, Healthy Cities, Green City, among others.

The Sustainable Amazon Forum co-organized the seminar on Sustainable Connections: São Paulo – Amazon in partnership with the Nossa São Paulo Movement. In addition to these activities, Imazon divided its stand with IEB and Imaflora at the Institutional Fair that took place in parallel with the WSF activities.

43rd Agropec

The 43rd Agricultural and Cattle Raising Fair of Paragominas occurred in

August 2009. Imazon and the partners of the Paragominas Green City project (including City Hall and the Union of Rural Producers) organized a stand on the project to disclose it, present preliminary results and instruct rural producers interested in the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR). The estimated public was about 20 thousand persons per day.

Wood Fair

In October, Imazon participated as an exhibitor at the VIII Machines, Furniture and Wood Sector Products Fair known as the 2009 Wood Fair in Belém. The Fair was held at the Amazon Convention and Fair Center – Hangar and destined for experts, businessmen, academics and representatives of the timber production chain. It had a movement of about 20 million businesses and received 15,000 visitors. The Imazon stand was courtesy of the Fair organizer, Aimex.

► PUBLIC HEARINGS

Em abril, o pesquisador Paulo Barreto
In April, the researcher Paulo Barreto participated in the Public Hearing of the Federal Senate on landholding regularization in the Amazon. He lectured on Environmental and Agricultural and Agrarian Reform Commissions of the Senate and showed that the Temporary Measure 458 can be negative for maintaining various subsidies and encouraging illegal occupation of the region (see item MP 458 on page 27). In the lecture, Barreto also suggested the elimination of these subsidies, demanding the down payment and market price of the lands and recommen-

ded that the money collected should be destined for a landholding and environmental fund of the agrarian reform settlements and the protected areas.

Also in April, the researcher Adalberto Veríssimo was one of the speakers of the public hearing summoned by the 11 Federal Senate Commissions to discuss the proposal of change of the Forest Code made by the National Agricultural Confederation. The presentation made by Veríssimo was based on three arguments: first, to not allow change in the legislation that encourage new deforestation in the Amazon; second, to cease the deforestation and advance in the reforestation process of the environmental change of the rural properties (both Legal Reserve and Permanent Preservation Area); and lastly, to use the EEZ instrument to handle the adaptation of the environmental change in the Amazon and not through the change of the Forest Code.

In May, an Amazon Vigil was organized by the Amazon Forever Movement and by the Climate Change, Environmental and Human Rights Committees of the Federal Senate. As part of the vigil programming in defense of the conservation of the Amazon, experts addressed the strategic importance of the Amazonian ecosystem and talked about initiatives to develop it in a sustainable manner. Paulo Barreto was present and defended the execution of landholding regularization that charges for land use in the Amazon and the allocation of resources to finance conservation activities of the forest. He

also defended the more productive use of the already deforested areas being made easier.

► LECTURES

Carlos Souza Jr. was invited to lecture on the event: Forest Area Change Assessment on monitoring forest degradation with remote sensing organized by the National Space Research Institute in February 2009. He also participated in several meetings with scientists of the remote sensing area to present the construction proposal of a tropical forest collaborative monitoring system.

Paulo Amaral gave a lecture at the opening of two important seminars on forests. In April, he lectured at the Seminar “Support to Community Management and Adding Value to Extractivist Products” promoted by Ideflor in conjunction with Ipam. In the presentation, the research addressed the challenges of the forest products to access markets and based them on information on PFNM products and the radio program made by Imazon. In July, he performed the opening conference the I Roraima Forest Policy Forum. The topics addressed in the lecture were: the challenges of the state for environmental adaptation, and the main incentive policies of the federal government in the forest sector.

In October 2009, Brenda Brito lectured to ambassadors of the European Union countries in Brazil in a visit to Pará, organized by the Sta-

te Government. The objective of the committee was to expand the understanding on the reality of the State. During the occasion, the research presented the Imazon's overview on the challenges that the Amazonian region faces, especially those connected to the boom-bust model. Brenda also presented some Imazon projects that seek to use and maximize opportunities to revert the boom-bust standard, including: increased forest transparency with SAD, Green City project in Paragominas, and the partnership for the elaboration of Management Plans in Calha Norte. The researcher also participated in the 14th Brazilian Congress of Environmental Law. At the Green Planet General Assembly, there was an election for a new board of directors. Carlos Teodoro Irigaray was elected as the new president (2009 – 2011) and Brenda was elected for the Amazon Board alongside Patrícia Amorim, Ubiratan Cazetta and José Heder Benatti.

Adalberto Veríssimo was one of the table speakers on the Amazon organized by the Brazilian Science Academy in held São Paulo. The seminar organized by the Academy is an initiative to discuss and propose a science and technology-based sustainable development program for the Amazon. Veríssimo also participated in the seminar “one year after the crisis: what changed in the Brazilian economic agenda” organized by CINDDES (Center of Studies on Integration and Development) at a roundtable on

environment, climate agenda and the Amazon.

In March 2009 Paulo Barreto lectured to a delegation from Denmark on a visit to Brazil, made up of members of the parliament and employees of the Danish government. Barreto explained the facts that contribute to deforestation, the success of policies against deforestation applied in 2008 and on the importance of complementary policies that promote forest conservation, such as the payment for environmental services in the context of climate change negotiations. The researcher also participated in the public inquiry debating on “The future of the Brazilian forests” organized by the Office of the Attorney General. The event had the objective of showing to the deputies the concerns on the law projects that weaken the environmental protection, especially the Forest Code. The public included deputies, the minister of the High Court of Justice, attorneys and representatives of NGOs.

► Preparations for COP 15

In April, Brenda Brito, researcher and coordinator of the “Climate Change” program, participated of the Climate Change Talks: Seventh session of the AWG-KP and fifth session of AWG-LCA, held at Bonn (Germany), one of the preparatory meetings of the Climate Change Convention for the COP-15 that occurred at Copenhagen (Denmark) in December. The invitation came from WRI that held a side event in which Brenda participa-

ted as a lecturer and presented the scope of the Forest Governance project developed by WRI, Imazon and ICV.

In October, Brenda participated in the Roundtable discussion on climate change, forests and governance in Bangkok, Thailand. The event organized by WRI was to raise the discussion on the importance of actions to improve the forest governance in countries with potential for REDD mechanisms. The event also served to present the preliminary results of the Forest Governance Initiative project developed in conjunction with WRI, ICV and Indonesian NGOs.

► COP-15

Imazon participated in several events at the 15th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-15) at Copenhagen, Denmark, which occurred from December 7 to December 18, 2009. This participation marked the admission of Imazon as an official observatory organization at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Imazon delegation consisted of five researchers: Brenda Brito, Carlos Souza Jr., Paulo Amaral, Paulo Barreto and Priscilla Santos.

On December 10 Imazon organized its first official side event at a



----- Brenda Brito coordinated Imazon's side event at Cop 15 in Copenhagen (Denmark)

COP of the Climate Convention. The seminar “Making it happen: monitoring forest emissions and governance to achieve REDD” had the presence of 140 persons, among which were scientists, journalists and representatives of delegations from different countries. The purpose of the event was to discuss relevant themes for the discussions on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation: (1) the existence of reliable methodologies sufficient enough to establish baselines and monitor forest carbon emissions, theme addressed in the first panel of the event, and (2) the possibility of assessing and monitoring the forest governance situation to guide and aid in the implementation of REDD.

Also on the 10th, the researcher Paulo Barreto lectured on livestock raising and deforestation in the Amazon at the events “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation Cattle Ranching in the Brazilian Amazon”, with the participation of NPE, FFDP and National Wildlife Federation representatives and on December 12 in the “Agriculture and Rural Development Day ” at the University of Copenhagen. The Researcher also participated in a side event titled “Livestock sector evolution: trade-offs with food, feed and biofuels and solutions to deforestation” at Bella Center. In his presentations, Barreto focused on the deforestation reduction initiatives and the obstacles involved in the growth of the livestock sector, as well as



Paulo Barreto lectures on cattle ranching in the Amazon (Cop-15)

the challenges to more sustainable ranching in the Brazilian Amazon.

Carlos Souza Jr. Participated in the event “New Technologies for Forest Monitoring” organized by Google, in which the Earth Engine, a platform developed to help in monitoring world forests, was presented. At the event, Carlos explained how the Imazon’s Deforestation Alert System is integrated in this platform. Despite the platform being launched in its test phase, Google and partner organizations continue collaborating to provide it in the most extensive manner.

On December 11, the researcher Brenda Brito presented Imazon’s project “Creating Bases for Socioenvironmental Management of Critical Cities of Deforestation in Pará” approved by the Amazon Fund at the space of the Brazilian delegation at COP-15. Brenda highlighted Imazon’s major contributions during its 19 years of existence and presented the major activities of the project, which will have a 3-year duration. The objective of this project is to reduce carbon emissions due to deforestation and degradation in 11 cities in Pará,



Carlos Souza Jr presents the SAD integrated to the Google platform.



covering an area of 66 thousand km².

Sustainable Amazon Forum

With two years of activity and associates from different social segments, the Sustainable Amazon Forum plays an important political role in the articulation of the Brazilian society to promote discussions on sustainable development, infrastructure and climate change. In 2009 the Forum debated these and other topics with different publics in Brasília, São Paulo and Rio Branco. To end the year, it held the III Annual Meeting of its members in Belém on October 28 and 29. Among the activities of 2009 were launches made in Brasília and Rio Branco, wide dissemination of the Letter of Principles for REDD and seminars in São Paulo and Belém.

The Forum was launched at the federal capital in March 2009 with the theme “Infrastructure and Sustainability in the Amazon”, with the participation of over 170 persons, including representatives of the Presidency, Special Secretary for Strategic Affairs, Inpe, in addition to deputies and senators. In August, the Forum arrived in Rio Branco (AC) to debate on REDD with the forest people. 250 People participated in the event, representing all the cities of Acre. At the occasion, the governor of Acre announced the guidelines of an environmental service incentive program. With this, Acre became pioneer in the definition of a state program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), including the management and conservation

services.

► REDD LETTER

REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) was a theme that received special attention from the Forum in 2009. To influence the Brazilian position during the COP 15 in December at Denmark, the Forum led the elaboration of the Letter of Principles for REDD together with 120 representatives of different social segments in São Paulo on three occasions.

The REDD Letter was widely disclosed and registered at the Ministry of Environment (MMA), of Science and Technology (MCT) and of Foreign Affairs (MRE). At MRE, representatives of the Executive Board and GT3 of the Forum took the letter to the Head of the Division for Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development and also to the Ambassador and Sub-Secretary General for Strategic Affairs. Still in 2009, the Executive Board of the Forum received an official letter from the Ministry of Environment thanking it for the contribution and effort of the Forum in the matter and indicating that the observations made were incorporated in the Brazilian position at COP-15.

► SEMINARS

Sustainable Connections in the World Social Forum (WSF)

In the WSF programming, there was the seminar “São Paulo - Amazon Sustainable Connections”, an initiative of the Nossa São Paulo Movement and the Sustainable Amazon Forum, had great prominence. Approximately 200

The booklet “Forum and the Climate Change” summarizes the efforts made by the forum to influence the Brazilian climate agenda. The complete publication can be downloaded at www.forumamazoniasustentavel.org.br

persons were present and watched the presentation of Leonardo Sakamoto (Repórter Brasil) and Marques Casara (Papel Social) on the study “Who benefits from the destruction of the Amazon”, with damage indicators from irregularities in the production chain of soy, timber and livestock.

Green Arch and Legal Land / Forest Concessions

In June, the Sustainable Amazon Forum organized two seminars in Belém in conjunction with the Federation of Industries of Pará (Fiepa). The first, organized to present the Green Arch operation and Legal Land program, had the support of Uniflor and Aimex and the presence of representatives of the Secretariat of Environment of Pará, the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA). The second seminar discussed the Forest Concessions and had the support of Aimex, PFCA, APEF, Uniflor and the Brazilian Forest Service.

Brazil and the Climate Change

Considered one of the most important events of the Brazilian climate agenda in 2009, this seminar marked an inedited movement of 22 big Brazilian companies that, through the open letter to Brazil on climate change, presented suggestions to the federal government and assumed commitments of the reduction and monitoring of their own emissions. To perform the event, the Forum had the partnership of Vale, Ethos Institute, Valor Econômico and Globo News.



Representatives of big companies and of the government debate on climate change

Comissão Executiva



• Professional qualification



In 2009, Imazon invested in the professional training of its employees based on its training support policy. The supports of 2009 included: two employees supported to take masters degree course abroad (USA) and one employee received support for a masters degree in Brazil (SP); support to university, specialization and masters degree courses in Brazil and abroad in languages and computer.

Twenty eight internship students were trained in the areas of environmental law, remote sensing, non-timber forest product markets and institutional communication. Furthermore, internship students and employees took part of symposiums, congresses and seminars with the Institution's financial support.

As part of the activities of the Institutional Strengthening in Southern Amazon Consortium that had IEB, Imazon, Kanindé, CSF and ACT - Brasil as partners, Imazon technicians gave courses on Introduction to Geoprocessing from February 9 to 13, to 24 representatives of entities of the civil society from seven cities of the Southern Amazon. The objective of the course was to train the local leaderships in the use of the SIG tool to manage the natural resources and manage conflicts. Free softwares were used (Quantum Gis, GPS TrackMaker and Google Earth) to enable the posterior access and use of these tools by the local entities.

- TRAININGS AT THE AMAZON GEOTECHNOLOGY CENTER

The growing demand for highly specialized trainings motivated Imazon to create the Imazon Geotechnology Center (CGI) in 2007, with the objective of transferring research approach and the geotechnologies developed by the Institute during 18 years.

In 2009, the activities related to the technical cooperation agreement signed between Imazon and SEMA/PA initiated in December 2007 were concluded. Initially, this agreement forecasted the training of 20 technicians but this number increased to 46 technicians of the Secretariat. Nine modules were given that included geoprocessing, remote sensing, programming and geographical databank courses, totaling 288 hours of training. With the training, SEMA/PA initiated the strengthening process of the geotechnological coordinating sectors that helped in monitoring and controlling the economic activities, allowing greater speed and transparency in the environmental management of the state of Pará.

Nine technicians from SEMA/MT also received training through the Forest Management Plan Monitoring course. The objective of the course was to present geoprocessing and remote sensing technologies used in aiding the annual follow-up inspections of the forest management and in locating illegally explored areas, making efficient the control and monitoring system of

activities licensed by the State.

Sixteen technicians from the city halls of Belém, Paragominas and São Félix do Xingu were also trained. The objective of the training was to qualify these technicians in the use of remote sensing and geoprocessing tools used in the georeferenced registration of rural properties in these cities.

Lastly, CGI offered the course on Tropical Forest Monitoring with Satellite Images to technicians of the member countries of the Amazonian Georeferenced Socio Environmental Information Network – RAISG. This was the first initiative for the elaboration of an integrated methodology, which resulted in the production of the Pan-Amazon deforestation map.



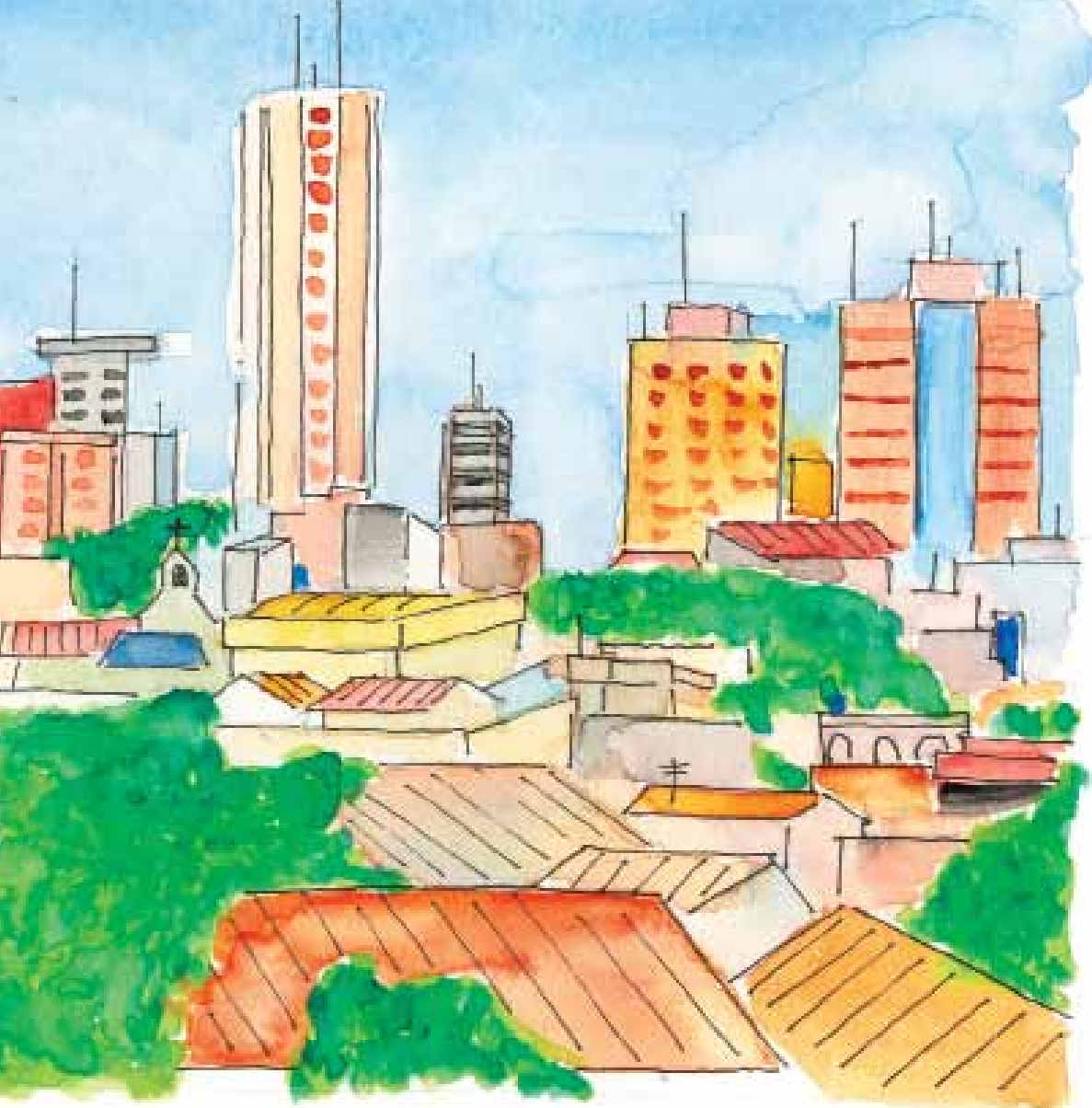
List of publications



In 2009, Imazon had made 40 publications, including eight articles in science magazines and book chapters, 25 technical reports, three books and five editions of the O Estado da Amazônia series.

• Articles

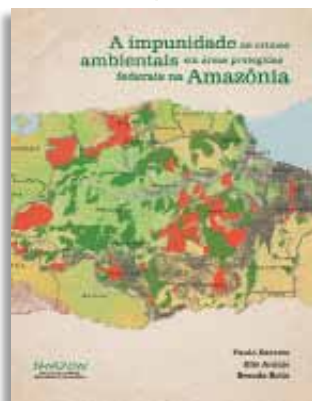
- Barreto, P., Mesquita, M. & Mercês, H. 2009. A Destinação dos Bens Apreendidos em Crimes Ambientais na Amazônia [Allocation of Goods Seized due to Environmental Crimes in Amazonia]. Revista de Direito Ambiental nº 55. São Paulo: RT.
- Brenda Brito. 2009. Análise de multas emitidas pelo Ibama e SEMA contra desmatamento ilegal em Mato Grosso [Analysis of fines issued by Ibama and SEMA against illegal deforestation in Mato Grosso]. Revista de Direito Ambiental. São Paulo: Ed. Revista dos Tribunais, v 54, 127-152.
- Rodrigues, A., Ewers, M., Parry, L. Souza Jr, C., Balmford, A. & Veríssimo, A. 2009. Boom-and-Bust Development Patterns Across the Amazon Deforestation Frontier. Science. 324 1435-1437.
- Souza Jr., C., Pereira, K., Lins, V., Hayashi, S. & Souza, D. 2009. Web-



-Oriented GIS System for Monitoring, Conservation and Law Enforcement of the Brazilian Amazon. Earth Science Informatics.

• Book Chapter

- - Alves, D., Morton, D., Batis-tella, M., Roberts, D. & Souza Jr., C. 2009. The changing rates and patterns of deforestation and land use in Brazilian Amazonia. In: American Geophysical Union. Amazonia and Global Change.
- Asner, G., Keller, M. Lentini, M. Merry, F. & Souza, Jr. C. 2009. Selective Logging and Its Relation to Deforestation. In: 1-20
- Souza Jr. C., Cochrane, M., Sales, M., Monteiro, A. & Mollicone, D. 2009. Integrating Forest Transects and Remote Sensing data to Quantify Carbon Loss due to Forest Degradation: a case study of the Brazilian Amazon. In: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Case Studies on Measuring and Assessing Forest Degradation. FAO.
- Veríssimo, A. 2009. O Desafio do Manejo Florestal na Amazônia [The Challenge of Forest Management in



the Amazon]. In: Marco Antônio Fujihara, Roberto Cavalcanti, André Guimaraes, Rubens Garlipp. (Org.). O Valor das Florestas [The Value of the Forests]. São Paulo: Terra das Artes Editora, v. 1, p. 290-295

• Books

- Barreto. P., Araújo. E. & Brito, B. 2009. *A Impunidade de Crimes Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas Federais na Amazônia* [The Impunity of Environmental Crimes in Federal Protected Areas in the Amazon]. Belém: Imazon. 58 p.

Approximately 42% of the Amazon are Protected Areas (Indigenous Lands and federal and state Conservation Units) with the purpose of ensuring rights and means of life of the indigenous and traditional people, in addition to guaranteeing the conservation of the biodiversity and the sustainable use of the natural resources. However, the resources for the protection of these areas are scarce and it is necessary to ensure its efficient use. In this study, the efficiency of the legal accountability of the crimes was assessed in the federal Protection Areas in order to learn lessons that can be used to increase the protection of

these areas.

The results of the proceedings assessed in Pará revealed that the penal accountability for environmental crimes against Protected Areas has been inefficient in punishing the violators; only 14% of the proceedings resulted in some type of accountability. Considering the average duration of the proceeding stages, it is estimated that a proceeding would last for an average of 5.5 years since the investigation until the sentence. Because of the delays, many proceedings tend to dictate how approximately 15% of the assessed proceedings occurred. Furthermore, even if majority of the analyzed cases reached a conclusion, the Justice would rarely demand the reparation or compensation of the environmental damages in the proposals of penalties restrictive of rights.

The problems found in cases reflect the inefficiencies and scarcity of general judicial resources, which result in the accumulation of about 80% in all municipal courts. Several initiatives to increase the efficacy of the investigation of environmental crimes of the legal proceeding



and the allocation of the resources collected for conservation. The last section of the book contains measures that should be put into practice: prioritize the prevention; work in cooperation to speed up the legal accountability; optimize the update of the Public Ministry; standardize the legal system in terms of competency of the Federal Justice to judge environmental crimes in private properties in federal Protected Areas.

- Barreto, P. & Mesquita, M. 2009. **Como Prevenir e Punir Infrações Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas na Amazônia?** [How to Prevent and Punish Environmental Violations in Protected Areas in the Amazon?] Belém: Imazon. 52 p..

In this decade, federal and state governments almost doubled the Protected Areas of the Amazon to guarantee right of use of natural resources to the local populations and to promote environmental conservation. However, between 2000 and 2008, 2.25 million hectares suffered deforestation in the Protected Areas and illegal logging have occurred in majority of them. These threats may increase with the government investment of R\$ 70 billion in infrastructure in the region. To prevent

these investments from resulting in the increase of environmental damages and social conflicts in the Protected Areas, it will be necessary to prevent and punish environmental violations in these areas. This study assesses the performance of the punishment of environmental violations in Protected Areas in the Amazon in order to learn lessons to ensure the long-term protection of these areas. What is the cause of impunity of the environmental violations in protected areas? What has been done and what remains to be done to effectively punish environmental violators? How to prevent these violations? These are some of the questions that guide the study.

- Palmieri, R. & Veríssimo, A. 2009. **Conselhos de Unidades de Conservação – Guia sobre sua criação e seu funcionamento** [Conservation Unit Councils – Guide on its creation and functioning. Belém: Imaflores/Imazon. 96 p.

The advisory and consultative councils of the Cus are a requirement of Act no. 9.985, sanctioned in 2000, which instituted the SNUC [National System of Conservation Units]. This law was regulated in 2002 with decree 4.340/02, which defined in Chapter V the composition and competency of the council and the management body, among





other details on the creation and functioning of the councils.

Despite the legal requirement, in 2008 majority (67%) of the federal and state Cus had no council. One of the reasons for the non-fulfillment of the law is the scarcity of financial resources and technical personnel in majority of the UCs. Also, cases where the local community or interested institutions demand the formation of the council are rare. The objective of this guide is to help those responsible (public agents) create and strengthen the CU councils. It follows the same concept of the “Guia de Consultas Públicas para Unidades de Conservação” [Guide to Public Consultation for Conservation Units] published by Imaflora, Imazon and Ibama in 2005.

• The State of the Amazon

- Barreto, P. & Silva, D. 2009. Os desafios para uma pecuária mais sustentável na Amazônia [The challenges to more sustainable ranching in the Brazilian Amazon]. O Estado da Amazônia. nº 14. Belém: Imazon. 4p.
- Barreto, P, Mesquita, M., Araújo, E. & Brito, B. 2009. A Impunidade de Infratores Ambientais em Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia [Impunity of Environmental Violations in Protected Areas of the Amazon]. O Estado da Amazônia. nº 13. Belém: Imazon. 6p.
- Brito, B. 2009. Multas Pós-Operação Curupira no Mato Grosso [Fines in Mato Grosso after Curupira Operation]. O Estado da Amazônia. nº 12. Belém: Imazon. 4p.

- Hayashi, S., Souza Jr, C. & Pereira, K. 2009. Monitoramento do Desmatamento em Áreas Protegidas no Pará [Deforestation Monitoring in Protected Areas in Pará]. O Estado da Amazônia. nº 11. Belém: Imazon. 8p.
- Brito, B. & Barreto P. 2009. Os riscos e os princípios para a regularização fundiária [The Risks and the Principles for Landholding regularization]. O Estado da Amazônia. nº 10. Belém: Imazon. 4p.

• Forest Transparency

- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 01/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal [Forest Transparency of the Legal Amazon] (November and December 2008). Boletim Transparência Florestal [Forest Transparency Bulletin]. nº 12. Belém: Imazon. 10p.
- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 03/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (January 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 13. Belém: Imazon. 10p.
- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 04/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (February 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 14. Belém: Imazon. 10p.
- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 05/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (March and April 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 15. Belém: Imazon. 16p.
- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. &

Hayashi, S. 06/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (May 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 16. Belém: Imazon. 10p.

- Souza Jr, C., Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 07/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (June 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 17. Belém: Imazon. 14p.
- Souza Jr., C. Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 08/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (July 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 18. Belém: Imazon. 14p.
- Souza Jr., C. Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 10/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (August 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 19. Belém: Imazon. 14p.
- Souza Jr., C. Veríssimo, A. & Hayashi, S. 11/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (September 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 20. Belém: Imazon. 14p.
- Hayashi, S., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 11/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (October 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 21. Belém: Imazon. 14p.
- Hayashi, S., Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 12/2009. Transparência Florestal da Amazônia Legal (November 2009). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 22. Belém: Imazon. 14p.

• Forest Management Transparency

- Monteiro, A., Veríssimo, A. & Cardoso, D., 2009. Transparência Manejo

Florestal do Estado do Pará [Transparency in Forest Management State of Pará] (2007 - 2008). Boletim Transparência Florestal. nº 01. Belém: Imazon. 14 p.

- Monteiro, A., Veríssimo, A. & Cardoso, D., 2009. Transparency in Forest Management State of Pará #1. Belém: Imazon. 14 p.

• Technical Reports

- Barbosa, E., Amaral, P. & Pinto, A. 2009. Good Forest Management Practices of non-timber species: acai, andiroba, babassu, Brazil nut, copaiba and cat's claw creeper. Technical Report. Sebrae/ AC. Belém/PA: Imazon. 54p.
- Barbosa, E., Amaral, P. & Pinto, A. 2009. Productive Chain of Non-Timber Forest Species: acai, andiroba, babassu, Brazil nut, copaiba and cat's claw creeper. Technical Report. Sebrae/ AC. Belém/PA: Imazon. 85p.
- Pinto, A. & Amaral, P. 2009 Methodological guide for preliminary diagnosis of local conditions for non-timber forest management. Sebrae/ AC. Belém/PA: Imazon. 24p.
- Pinto, A. & Amaral, P. 2009 Analysis of sample units of the Structuring Project of Non-Timber Forest Management in the Legal Amazon. Technical Report. Sebrae/ AC - Contract nº 103/2008. Belém/PA: Imazon. 124p.
- Pinto, A., Amaral, P., Souza Jr. C., Veríssimo, A., Salomão, R. Gomes, G. & Balieiro, C. 2009. The Socioe-





conomic and Forest Diagnosis of the City of Paragominas. Technical Report. Belém/PA: Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - Imazon 65 p.

• Articles, Abstracts and Posters in Congresses

- Bauch, S., Sills, E. & Pattanayak, S.

2009. Microenterprises after the funding ends: who is the last to close the door? Asheville, USA: XVI Camp Resources.

- Brito, B. 2009. Suggestions for involvement of the Legal Community in the Discussion on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). São Paulo, Brazil: 14th Brazilian Congress of Environmental Law.
- Celentano, D., Sills, E. & Veríssimo, A. 2009. Deforestation and Human

Development: Evidence of Boom-Bust Development in the Brazilian Amazon. Heredia, Costa Rica Proceedings of the IV Congress of the Latin American and Caribbean Association of Environmental and Natural Resource Economists (ALEAR).

- Celentano, D., Sills, E. & Veríssimo, A. 2009. Deforestation and Poverty: Evidence of boom-bust development in the Brazilian Amazon. Cape Town, South Africa: Proceedings of the DIVERSITAS Open Science Conference.
- Monteiro A. & Souza Jr., C. 2009. Hemispherical photography to validate the of forest management quality monitoring in the Legal Amazon. Natal, Bra-

zil: Brazilian Remote Sensing Symposium.

- Silva, L., Orsi, R., Silva, P. & Bauch, S. 2009. City-Forest link: what determines consumer knowledge about the Amazon? Cuiabá, Brazil: VIII Meeting of the Brazilian Society of Ecological Economics.
- Vedoveto, M. & Bauch, S. 2009. Acai: the meetup of the consumer with the conservation of the Amazon. Cuiabá, Brazil: VIII Meeting of the Brazilian Society of Ecological Economics.
- **Ecological Footprint**
- Santos, D. 2009. Imazon's ecological footprint. Carbon Emission Estimates for 2006 and 2007. Belém: Imazon. 26 p.

Since 2006, Imazon calculates the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from its activities using the Ecological Footprint (EF) index. In 2006, the institute emitted an equivalent of 129 tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere, while in 2007 it emitted 126 tons of CO₂. The items that most contribute to the emissions were air travels (41% in 2006 and 46% in 2007), beef consumption at the institution's restaurant (21% and 22%), electric power (13% for both years) and fuel for the institution's car (9% and 4%). Paper consumption and solid organic wastes were the least relevant in terms of CO₂ emissions. It will be ne-

cessary to reforest 142 hectares in order to neutralize the CO₂ emitted in the two years.

From the results of this study, Imazon will establish, in a discussion with its employees, a CO₂ reduction and mitigation policy issued by the institute that will make viable the taking of actions by the institute and the employees individually. This policy will guide the collaborators on how to proceed correctly in the monitoring of the emissions; it will indicate the best forms of mitigation and indicate alternatives to reduce the emissions of CO₂. Although the neutralization of the institute's emissions has had a small influence in the reduction of global warming, if it is added to other initiatives, its fight against it will have a high significance.

Even while adopting reduction practices, Imazon will continue to emit CO₂. Compensation measures have to be adopted in order to become "carbon neutral". The reforestation, for instance, is one of the most efficient ways of neutralizing the emissions because a young tree absorbs more CO₂ than an adult tree. For this, the institute can invest in an area, establish partnerships or pay a company or institution to perform the reforestation. This work is currently executed only in the Atlantic forest in Brazil. This compensation market is incipient but with growth expectations.

In 2010 Imazon's ecological footprint will be updated and the institution's internal carbon emission mitigation policy will be disclosed.



RECOGNITIONS IN 2009

• Marina Silva Medal

The award is a homage of the City Hall of Belém through the Municipal Secretariat of Environment (Semma), as a way of recognizing those that contributed in some way to the environmental improvement of the city. In the first edition in 2009, 12 personalities connected to environmental and environmental conservation cause and two institutions, among which was Imazon, received the medal. Instituted by the Municipal Act no. 7.943. The name of the Environmental Merit Medal Marina Silva pays homage to one of the most distinguished personalities in the defense of the Amazon.

• Usaid Award

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded Imazon (the representative for the award was the researcher Paulo Amaral) with the merit of generating knowledge on forest management, fighting deforestation, promoting sustainable use of forests and the efforts made in monitoring the Amazonian forest cover. The dissemination of scientific information in an accessible manner to communities and the general public and the focus on the preservation of the Brazilian Amazonian forest were also mentioned

Staff



General Assembly

- Adalberto Veríssimo - Senior Researcher (Imazon).
- Christopher Uhl - Professor (Pennsylvania State University-USA).
- Cândido Paraguassu - Attorney and Professor (Unama).
- Carlos Souza Junior - Senior Researcher (Imazon)
- 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 of BioAtlântica Institute.
- Garo Batmanian - Senior Environmental Specialist (World Bank).
- Sérgio Abranches - Sociologist and Journalist of CBN and Ecopolítica.
- Maria José Gontijo - Executive Director of Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil.

Advisory Board

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

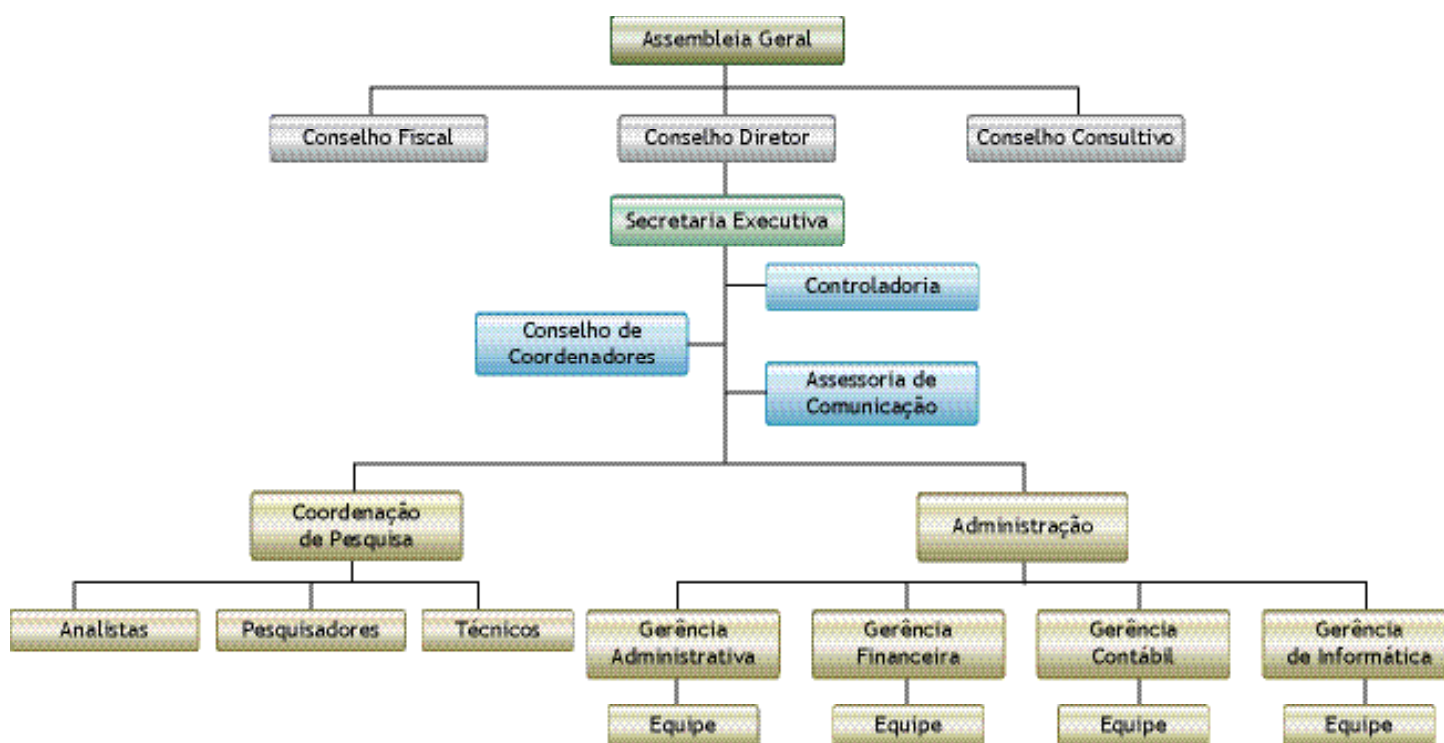
Audit Board

- Carlos Vicente – Forest Engineer
- Marcelo Carneiro - UFMA.
- Ubiratan Cazetta - MPF - PA.

Executive Director

- Brenda Brito – Executive Director.
- Ana Cláudia Rodrigues - Vice-Executive Director.

Imazon's structure is according to the organizational chart below:



• Staff (in December 2009)

RESEARCHERS



Adalberto Veríssimo.
Senior Researcher.
Agronomy Engineer (UFRA).
M.Sc. Ecology (Pennsylvania State University-USA).

Daniel Santos.
Assistant Researcher I.
Environmental Engineer (Uepa).



Amintas Brandão Júnior.
Assistant Researcher II.
Environmental Engineer (Uepa).
Specialization in Statistics (UFPA).
Masters in Geographical Information Systems (Clark University - USA)

Denys Pereira.
PAssistant Researcher II.
Forest Engineer (UFAM).



André Monteiro.
Adjunct Researcher.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
Specialization in Remote Sensing (UFPA).
Masters in Forest Management with emphasis on Remote Sensing (UFPR).

Elis de Araújo.
Assistant Researcher I.
Attorney (UFPA).



Andréia Pinto.
Assistant Researcher II.
Biologist (UFPA), Masters in Behavioral Theory and Research (UFPA).
Doctorate in Socioenvironmental Science (UFPA).

Heron Martins.
Pesquisador Assistente I.
Engenheiro Ambiental (Uepa).



Brenda Brito.
Executive Director.
Adjunct Researcher.
Attorney (UFPA).
Masters in Science of Law - JSM (Stanford University).

Júlia Ribeiro.
Assistant Researcher I.
Agronomy Engineer (UFRA).



Carlos Souza Júnior.
Senior Researcher. Geologist (UFPA).
M.Sc. Soil Science with Emphasis on Remote Sensing (Pennsylvania State University-USA).
Ph.D. in Geography (University of California - Santa Barbara - USA).

Márcio Sales.
Assistant Researcher II.
Bachelor in Statistics (UFPA).
Ongoing Masters



RESEARCHERS



Marília Mesquita.
Assistant Researcher.
Environmental Engineer (Uepa)



Moira Adams.
Assistant Researcher II.
Forest Engineer (UFV).
Masters in Environmental
Biology (UFPA).



Paulo Amaral.
Senior Researcher.
Agronomy Engineer (UFRA).
M.Sc. in Tropical forest and Biodiversity
Conservation Management (Catie -
Costa Rica).



Paulo Barreto.
Senior Researcher.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
M.Sc. in Forest Science (Yale University
- USA).



Priscilla Santos.
Assistant Researcher.
Attorney (PUC-RS)



Sâmia Nunes.
Assistant Researcher I.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
Ongoing Masters in Forest resources
(Esalq/ USP).

Sanae Hayashi.

Assistant Researcher II.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
Masters in Tropical Botany (UFRA)



Simone Bauch.

Assistant Researcher I. Forest Engineer
(Esalq/ USP).
M.Sc. in Forest Science - Forest Economics
and ongoing doctorate degree in Forest
Science (North Carolina state University -
USA).



TECHNICIANS

Carlos Alexandre Cunha.

Forest Technician
(Escola Juscelino Kubitschek).



Gerson Favacho.

Forest Technician
(Escola Juscelino Kubitschek).



João Siqueira.

Geodesy and Cartography Technician
(CEFET - PA)



Marcelo Galdino.

Field Assistant.
Forest Technician (Escola Juscelino
Kubitschek).
Forest Engineering Student (UFRA).



ANALYSTS



Cintia Balieiro.
Geoprocessing Analyst.
Agronomy Engineer (UFRA).



Jakeline Pereira.
Forest Analyst.
Forest Engineer (Ufam).



Jayne Guimarães.
Economics Analyst.
Bachelor's degree in Economics (UFMS).



Karina Monteiro.
Forest Analyst.
Agronomy Engineer (UFRA).



Kátia Pereira.
Geoprocessing Analyst.
Chemical Engineer (UFPA).
Masters in Environmental Geochemistry (UFPA).



Marcílio Chiacchio.
Economics Analyst.
Bachelor's degree in Economics (UESB).



Mariana Vedoveto.
Forest Analyst.
Forest Engineer (Esalq/ USP).



Rodney Salomão.
Laboratory Manager.
Geoprocessing Analyst.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
Specialization in Statistics (UFPA).



Victor Lins.
Laboratory Manager.
Geoprocessing Analyst.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).
Specialization in Statistics (UFPA).

MANAGEMENT



Adriana Fradique.
Communication Advisor.
Bachelor's degree in Social
Communication – Journalism (UFPA).
Specialization in Marketing (FAP).



Ana Cláudia Rodrigues.
Vice-Executive Director
Accounting Manager.
Bachelor's degree in Accounting Science (UFPA).



Daniel Souza.
IT Manager.
Data Processing Technologist (Unama).

MANAGEMENT



Elson Vidal.
Financial Manager.
Bachelor's degree in Administration and
Environmental Management (Iesam).

Júlia Beltrão.
Accounting Assistant.
Bachelor's degree in Accounting
Science (Iesam).



Fabiany Lucidos.
Financial Assistant.
Accounting Science Student (FAP).

Maria de Nazaré Costa.
Cook.



Giselle Fleury.
Bilingual Secretary.
Bachelor's degree in Tourism
Management (Unama).

Rosa Pinheiro.
General Service Provider.



Iêda Fernandes.
Executive Director of Sustainable
Amazon Forum.
Attorney (UFPA).

Selma Ramos.
Cook.



Isabelle Corrêa.
Financial Assistant II.
Bachelor's degree in Accounting Science
(Iesam).

Verônica Oki.
Controller.
Bachelor's degree in Accounting Science
(Iesam).



Izabel Barros.
General Service Provider.

Wanessa Ferreira.
Administrative Manager.
Bachelor's degree in Accounting Science
(Iesam).
Activities Report 2009



INTERSHIPS



Antônio da Fonseca.
Environmental Engineering Student
(Uepa).

Jamilye Salles.
Law Student (UFPA).



Arthur Lisboa.
Accounting Science Student (UFPA).

Jime Rodrigues.
Environmental Engineering Student
(Uepa).



Dalton Cardoso.
Forest Engineering Student (UFRA).

Juliana Mendes.
Social Communication/Public Relations
Student (Unama).



Daniel Silva.
Economics Student (Unama).

Karlla Marruás.
Social Communication/Public Relations
Student (Unama).



Denis da Cruz.
Forest Engineering Student (UFRA).

Laize Silva.
Environmental Engineering Student
(Uepa).



Izabella Gomes.
Forest Engineer (UFRA).

Letícia Lima.
Law Student (Unama).



INTERSHIPS



Luis Augusto Oliveira.
Environmental Engineering Student
(Uepa).



Roberto Batista.
Forest Engineering Student (UFRA).



Thiago dos Santos.
Forest Engineering Student (UFRA).

ASSOCIATE RESEARCHERS

Edson Vidal.

Doctorate degree in Environmental Engineering Science
(Eesc/USP) and Professor of Esalq/USP.

Eugênio Arima.

Ph.D. in Economic Geography and Quantitative Methods
(Michigan State University - USA).

Mark Cochrane.

Ph.D. in Ecology and professor of University of South
Dakota - USA.

VISITING RESEARCHERS

Christopher Barber.

Ongoing Doctorate degree (University
of South Dakota - USA).

Erin Sills.

Economist (North Carolina State
University - USA).

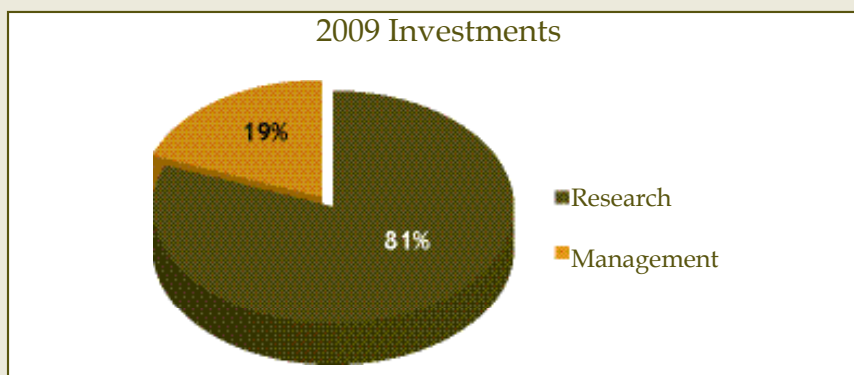
• Contributed to Imazon in 2009:

Aline Ferreira, Anna Elisa Pedreira, Carla Alencar, Carolina Melo, Emerson Botelho, Eric Moritsuka, Gleice Gomes, Irlene Vale, Júlia Faro, Juliana Grangani, Larissa Bezerra, Manoel

Coelho, Maria Eliza Cota, Netuno Leão, Patrícia da Silva, Priscila de Souza, Rafael da Silva, Rogério Orsi, Silvia Cruz, Thiane de Sousa, Valdir Pinto. We thank everyone for the collaboration made to our Institute and wish you success in your new career stages.

Financial Statement 2009

INFLOW		
Vale Association for Sustainable Development	2.537.215,52	25,17%
Brazilian Forest Service	1.124.500,00	11,15%
Gordon And Betty Moore Foundation	1.019.863,73	10,12%
David And Lucile Packard Foundation	1.012.459,50	10,04%
Micro and Small Business Support Service of Acre	548.847,54	5,44%
Ieb - International Institute of Education of Brazil	458.291,82	4,55%
Ford Foundation	353.529,82	3,51%
British Embassy	338.601,80	3,36%
TNC - The Nature Conservancy	252.729,36	2,51%
Micro and Small Business Support Service of Rondônia	250.712,80	2,49%
Institute of Environment of Acre	239.884,00	2,38%
WRI - World Resources Institute	215.256,61	2,14%
Avina Stiftung Foundation	210.810,38	2,09%
United States Depart. of Agriculture Forest Service	195.344,25	1,94%
South Dakota State University	182.520,55	1,81%
Blue Moon Foundation	171.086,04	1,70%
Micro and Small Business Support Service of Amazonas	140.580,00	1,39%
United States Forest Service - Usfs	95.595,56	0,95%
ADT - Friends of the Earth	70.301,04	0,70%
Others	560.035,59	5,55%
Financial investment income	103.887,72	1,03%
	10.082.053,63	100,00%
AINVESTMENTS		
Research	7.920.041,18	80,58%
Management	1.908.584,79	19,42%
	9.828.625,97	100,00%
2009 SURPLUS	253.427,66	



Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - AMAZON					
Balance Sheet statement for Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009					
Assets	2009	2008	Liability and equity	2009	2008
Current	Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	3,005,151	3,532,454	Suppliers	42,387	37,738
Advances Granted (Note 4)	255,038	111,977	Labor and social obligation (Note 7)	486,767	514,500
Prepaid expenses	9,048	11,926	Tax liabilities (Note 8)	54,136	63,513
Other credits	115,283	12,583	Advances received (Note 4)	76,126	158,515
			Project fund obligations (Note 10)	3,453,264	3,317,648
			Other obligations		9,000
	3,384,520	3,668,940		4,112,680	4,100,914
Non-current			Equity (Note 9)		
Fixed (Note 5)	879,112	759,976	Equity	708,900	444,411
Intangible (Note 6)	596,914	380,898	Accumulated surplus (deficit)	38,967	264,489
	1,476,026	1,140,874		747,866	708,900
Total assets	4,860,546	4,809,814	Total liabilities and equity	4,860,546	4,809,814
	1.476.026	1.140.874		747.866	708.900
Total do ativo	4.860.546	4.809.814	Total do passivo e patrimônio social	4.860.546	4.809.814
The explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements.					
The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br					

Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - AMAZON		
Statements of Surplus and Deficit in the Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009		
	2009	2008
Operating incomes		
Administrative fee of projects and programs (Note 11)	1,385,753	1,195,871
Income with service provision (Note 12)	2,227,418	1,027,278
Donations	0	205,000
Other operating incomes	1,342	12,574
	3,614,514	2,440,723
Operating expenses		
Service provision (Note 12)	-1,715,650	-1,075,394
Operating expenses (Note 13)	-1,691,484	-1,463,035
	-3,407,134	-2,538,429
Financial surplus	-168,413	362,195
Surplus / Deficit for the year	38,967	264,489
Superávit / Déficit do exercício	38.967	264.489
The explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br		

INSTAmazon Institute of People and the Environment - AMAZON			
Statements of Net Equity Change in the Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009			
DESCRIPTION	Equity	Accumulated surplus (deficit)	Total
On December 31, 2007	505,118	-60,707	444,411
Deficit absorbed	-60,707	60,707	
Surplus in the year		264,489	264,489
On December 31, 2008	444,411	264,489	708,900
Surplus absorbed	264,489	-264,489	0
Surplus in the year		38,967	38,967
On December 31, 2009	708,900	38,967	747,867
The explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br			

Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - IMAZON		
Statements of Cash Flow in the Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009		
	2009	2008
Cash flow from operating activities		
Surplus in the year	38,967	264,489
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization	356,021	303,895
Variations in assets and liabilities	-231,117	2,173,482
Net cash from operating activities	163,870	2,741,866
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed asset	-323,557	-330,403
Acquisition of intangible asset	-367,615	-143,276
Net cash used in investment activities	-691,172	-473,679
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-527,302	2,268,187
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,532,454	1,264,267
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,005,152	3,532,454
The explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective explanatory notes are available at www.imazon.org.br		

Opinion of Independent Auditors



KPMG Assurance Services Ltda
 Av. Djalma Batista, 1.881 - salas 801/802 BL B
 69050-010 - Manaus, AM - Brasil
 Caixa Postal 4192
 69053-971 - Manaus, AM - Brasil

Telephone 55 (92) 2123-2350
 Fax 55 (92) 2123-2367
 Internet www.kpmg.com.br

Opinion of independent auditors

To
 The Administrators of
 Instituto do Homen e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON
 Belém - PA

1. We have examined the balance sheet of Instituto do Homen e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON ("Institute") as of December 31, 2009 and the related statements of surplus, of change in net equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, all prepared under the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements.
2. Our examinations were conducted in accordance with auditing standards applicable in Brazil, which included: a) work planning, taking into consideration the Company's relevant balances, volume of transactions and accounting and internal control system; b) verification, on a test-basis, of evidences and records supporting amounts and accounting information disclosed; and c) evaluation of the most significant accounting practices used, and estimates made, by the Management of the Institution, as well as the overall financial statement presentation.
3. In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all relevant aspects, the equity and financial position of Instituto do Homen e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON as of December 31, 2009, the surplus of its operations, change in its net equity and its cash flows in the operations for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices applicable in Brazil.

KPMG Assurance Services Ltda., uma sociedade simples brasileira, de responsabilidade limitada, é firma-membro da rede KPMG de firmas-membro independentes e afiliadas à KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), uma entidade suíça.

KPMG Assurance Services Ltda., a Brazilian limited liability company and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



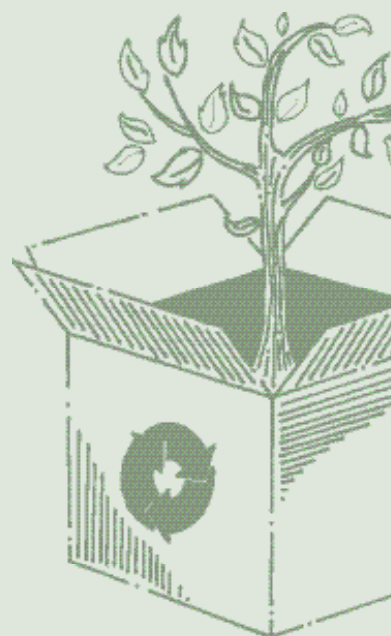
4. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, whose values are presented for comparison purposes, were examined by other independent auditors that issued opinion on them in May 29, 2009, except for the fact that the Institute obtained from third parties in 2008 income from donations in the amount of R\$ 205 thousand and, based on these donations being spontaneous, were accounted when received. Therefore, the verifications of these incomes by the auditors were

4. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, whose values are presented for comparison purposes, were examined by other independent auditors that issued opinion on them in May 29, 2009, except for the fact that the Institute obtained from third parties in 2008 income from donations in the amount of R\$ 205 thousand and, based on these donations being spontaneous, were accounted when received. Therefore, the verifications of these incomes by the auditors were exclusively restricted to the values contained in the accounting records. During the year 2009, the Institute satisfactorily solved this issue without significant effects on the surplus of the year ended December 31, 2009.

Belém, April 12, 2010


KPMG Assurance Services Ltda.
CRC 2SP023228/O-4-S-PA

Luciano Medeiros
Contador CRC 1SP138148/O-3 T-AM S-PA



Abbreviations

ACT Brasil	Amazon Conservation Team
ADT	Friends of the Earth – Brazilian Amazon
APEF	Association of Forest Engineer of Pará
ARA	Amazon Regional Articulation
AUTEF	Forest Exploration Authorization
CAR	Rural Environmental Registration
CATIE	Centro Agronômico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CGI	Imazon Geotechnology Center
CI	International Conservation
Cifor	Center for International Forestry Research
CINDES	Center of Studies on Integration and Development
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CJV	Federal Justice Council
CMN	National Monetary Council
CSF/ Brasil	Strategic Conservation
CTSF	Sectorial Forestry Technical Chamber for the State of Pará
EESC/USP	Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos/ University of São Paulo
Esalq	Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz
FAP	Faculty of Pará
FASE	Federation of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance
Flona	National Forest
Flota	State Forest
FSC	Forest Management Council
WSF	World Social Forum
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
Ibama	Brazilian Institute for Environment and Natural Renewable Resources
IBio	BioAtlântica Institute
ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
ICV	Centro de Vida Institute
ICVJF	Federal Justice Court Shortage Index
Ideflor Pará	State Forest Development Institute
Idesam	amazon Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas
IEB	International Institute of Education of Brazil
Iesam	Institute of Higher Education of Amazonia
IFT	Institute of Tropical Forestry
Imaflora	Institute of Forestry and Agricultural Management and Certification
Imazon	Amazon Institute of People and the Environment
Inpe	National Space Research Institute



Ipam	Amazon Environmental Research Institute
IPE	Institute for Ecological Research
ISA	Socio-Environmental Institute
Kanindé	Association for Ethnoenvironmental Defense
LBA	Large Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment
MFC	Community Forest Management
MP	Temporary Measure
MPE	State public Ministry
MPEG Emílio Goeldi	Museum
MPF	Federal Public Ministry
Naea	Nucleus of High Studies of the Amazon
OAB	Brazilian Bar Association
OIMT	International Tropical Timber Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSCIP	Public Interest Non-Governmental Organization
PFCA	Amazon Certified Forest Producers Association
PFMN	Non-Timber Forest Producers
PGPM	Guaranteed Minimum Price Policy
Prodes	Amazon Deforestation Estimation Project
RAISG	Amazonian Georeferenced Socio Environmental Information Network
RBMA	Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
SAD	Deforestation Alert System
SAMFLOR	Amazon Forest Management Support System
Sebrae	Micro and Small Business Support Service
Sema	Secretary of Environment
SIG	Geographical Information System
SPVS	Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
CU	Conservation Unit
EU	European Union
Uepa	Pará State University
UFAM	Federal University of Amazonas
UFMA	Federal University of Maranhão
UFPA	Federal University of Pará
UFPR	Federal University of Paraná
UFRA	Rural Federal University of Pará
UFRJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Unama	University of Amazona
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USP	University of São Paulo
WRI	World Resources Institute
EEZ	Ecological-Economic Zoning

Annex 1

Public statement against Brazilian environmental policy disarticulation

During the environmental week, the civil society organizations below have gone public to manifest their deep concern with the courses of the Brazilian socioenvironmental policy and unfortunately state that it was not an occasion to celebrate. But it was a moment to reject the attempt to disarticulate the legal and administrative framework of environmental protection arduously built by the society in the last decades. Recent measures, already approved or ongoing approval process, of the executive and legislative power clearly show that the logic of economic growth at any cost has been undermining the political commitment of creating a fair, environmentally suitable and economically stable social development model.

1. In November 2008 the Federal Government granted for the first time to the pressure of the non-sustainability lobby to modify the decree that demanded the fulfillment of the forest legislation (Decree 6514/08) in less than five months after its edition.

2. A little over one month later, revoked a legislation of the 1990s that protected Brazilian caverns to replace it with a decree put a major part of our speleological patrimony at risk. The justification was that the protection of the caverns, which are public assets, have been hindering the development of economical activities like mining and hydroelectric power.

3. With the arrival of the world economic crises, at the same time when a great part of the already deca-

dent budget of the Ministry of Environment was being limited (today less than the 1% of the federal budget), the government reduced taxes for the production of automobiles. This was made without any demand in improvement of the fuel consumption standards or equivalent support to the development of public transport, going against to history and contradicting the announcement made months before our Country adopted a national plan for reducing greenhouse gases.

4. In February this year one of the most severe measures came to light: MP 458 that, with the purpose of regulating the possessions of small farmers occupying the federal public lands in the Amazon, created the possibility of legalizing the situation of a high number of landgrabbers, thereby encouraging the assault of public patrimony, the landholding concentration and the advancing illegal deforestation. Yesterday (06/03) MP 458 was approved by the Federal Senate.

5. While this measure was discussed (and worsened) at the House of Representatives, another MP (452) brought, from contraband, a rule that ends the environmental licensing for expansion or revitalization of roads, destroying one of the main instruments of the Brazilian environmental policy and created to enable BR-319 to be opened in the heart of the Amazon forest for political-electoral reasons. This MP was dropped due to deadline expiration but the intention behind it is the same that guides the growing politicization of environmental licensing of large works by Ibama, whose board

of directors has been repeatedly rejecting the technical opinions that recommend the non-granting of licenses for certain undertakings.

6. In view of the disarticulation of the environmental legislation, the ruralist bench of the national congress, with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, proposed the tacit revocation of the Forest Code, pressing for the reduction of the legal reserve in the Amazon and for the amnesty of all illegal occupations in the permanent preservation areas. This movement has already generated its first product: the approval of the Environmental Code of Santa Catarina, which reduces the protection to forests that preserve the rivers and banks, precisely those that, had they been conserved, could have avoided significant part of the catastrophe that occurred at the Itajaí Valley at the end of last year.

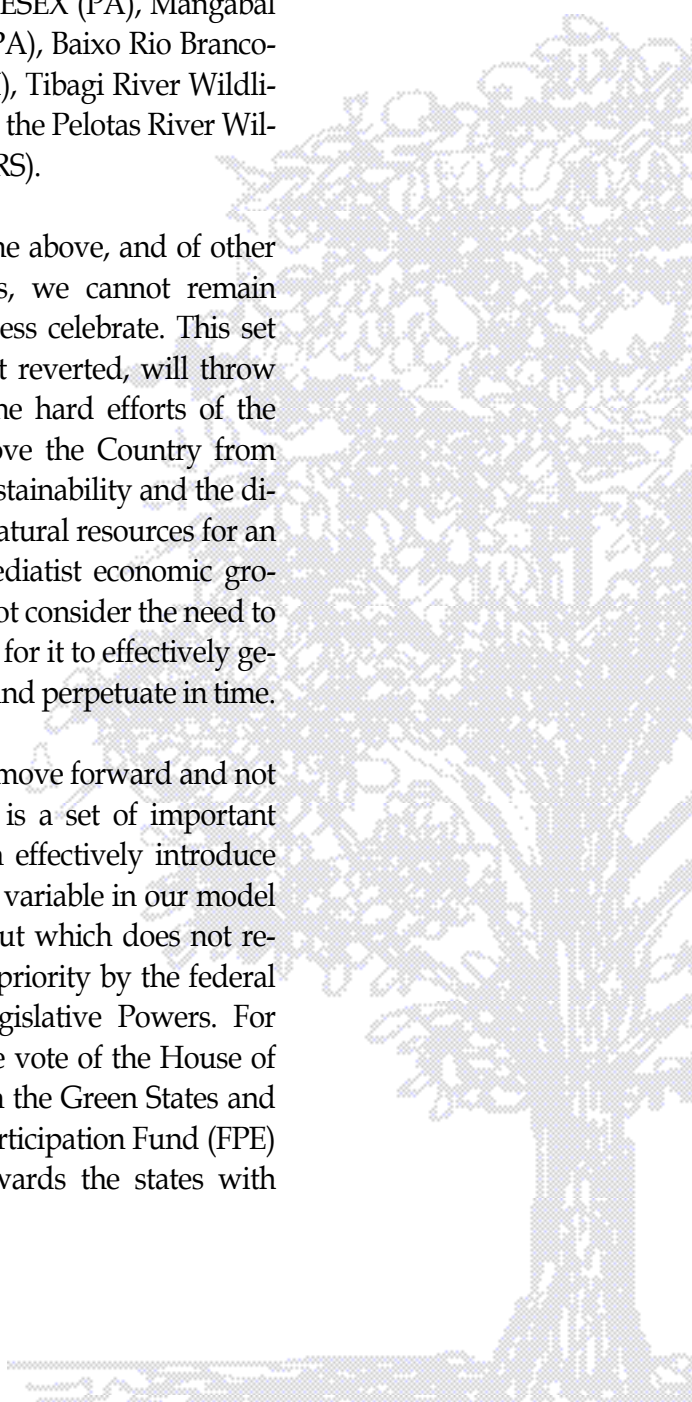
7. The last measure approved in this context was Decree 6.848 that, by stipulating a cover for environmental compensation of big undertakings, would contradict the decision of the Supreme Federal Court, which links the payment to the degree of the environmental impacts, and destroys one of the major points of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, signed by the Country in 1992, and which determines that the cause of the degradation should be fully responsible for the social costs derived by it (the polluter-payer principle). Now, independent of the damage caused to society, the undertaker will not have to pay more than 0.5% of the value of the work, which discourages

the adoption of cleaner but more expensive technologies.

8. As if it were not enough, conservation units have not been created for a year now and several creation proposals, despite being ready and their ecological and social importance being justified, are paralyzed at the Presidency's Cabinet for supposedly interfering in the future infrastructure works like the case of Renascer RESEX (PA), Mangabal Mountain Resex (PA), Baixo Rio Branco-Jauaperi (RR/AM), Tibagi River Wildlife Refuge (PR) and the Pelotas River Wildlife Refuge (SC/RS).

In view of the above, and of other ongoing proposals, we cannot remain silent, and much less celebrate. This set of measures, if not reverted, will throw down the drain the hard efforts of the last years to remove the Country from the path of non-sustainability and the dilapidation of the natural resources for an illusory and immediatist economic growth, which does not consider the need to maintain the bases for it to effectively generate well-being and perpetuate in time.

We want to move forward and not backwards. There is a set of important initiatives that can effectively introduce the environmental variable in our model of development, but which does not receive the political priority by the federal Executive and Legislative Powers. For years we await the vote of the House of Representatives on the Green States and Federal District Participation Fund (FPE) that financially awards the states with



conservation units or indigenous lands. In this same queue are hundreds of other projects, such as the one that institutes the possibility of fiscal incentive to environmental projects, which creates the legal mark for alternative power sources, which creates a payment system for environmental services, among so many that can make a difference, but which remain obscured between one Parliamentary Inquiry Committee (CPI) and another. And while BNDES still has traditional projects of high environmental impact in its preferential portfolio, the small sustainable projects do not have the same ease and the public banks cannot implement a single facilitated credit line for environmental recovery in rural properties.

On this day, June 5, environmental day, we call on all Brazilian citizens to reflect on the options being taken by our authorities right this minute, and to vehe-

mently manifest against the retrocession in the environmental policy and in favor of the fair and responsible development.

Brazil, June 4, 2009.

SIGNED:

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH / BRAZILIAN
AMAZON
ASSOCIAÇÃO MOVIMENTO ECOLÓGICO
CARIJÓS - AMECA [CARIJÓS ECOLOGI-
CAL MOVEMENT ASSOCIATION]
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE ENVIRONMENT AND LIFE- APRE-
MAVI
INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION OF
BRAZIL
FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR
SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
- FASE
BRAZILIAN FORUM OF NGOs AND
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR THE ENVIRON-
MENT AND DEVELOPMENT - FBOMS
FORUM OF ENVIRONMENTALIST NGOS
OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT AND SUR-
ROUNDING AREAS
GREENPEACE

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP OF BAHIA - GAMBA
PAU CAMPECHE GROUP
AMAZON WORKING GROUP - GTA
AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES - INESC
AMAZON ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE - IPAM
SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE - ISA
TERRA AZUL INSTITUTE
MATER NATURA
OLHO NA JUSTIÇA MOVEMENT - MOJUS
ATLANTIC FOREST NGO NETWORK
BRAZILIAN SOCIETY OF SPELEOLOGY
VIA CAMPESINA BRAZIL
WWF BRAZIL

The signatory entities of the present document comes public to repeat the need for more consistent public policies to deal with climate change in Brazil. The magnitude of the future global climate change can already be assessed by the increasing extreme events that affected Brazil, such as the draught in 2005 and the flood of 2008 in the Amazon, hurricane Catarina and the floods in the North and Northeast, and indicate the urgency in seeking solutions to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the problem.

We therefore ask the government to adopt immediate actions in order for the country to be able to face these climate change and their impacts in the economic, social and environmental fields. Among the emergency actions are:

- Support to the approval of the law that creates the National Climate Change Policy being processed at the National Congress. It is fundamental to establish an agreement between the leaders of the congress concerning a single text that defines a detailed regulatory mark to guide the society and the economy towards low carbon development, which establishes obligatory goals of greenhouse gas emission reduction for different sectors and economic activities in the country, guiding the strategies and national mitigation actions and adaptation to climate change. The establishment of goals provide the opportunity for innovating technologi-

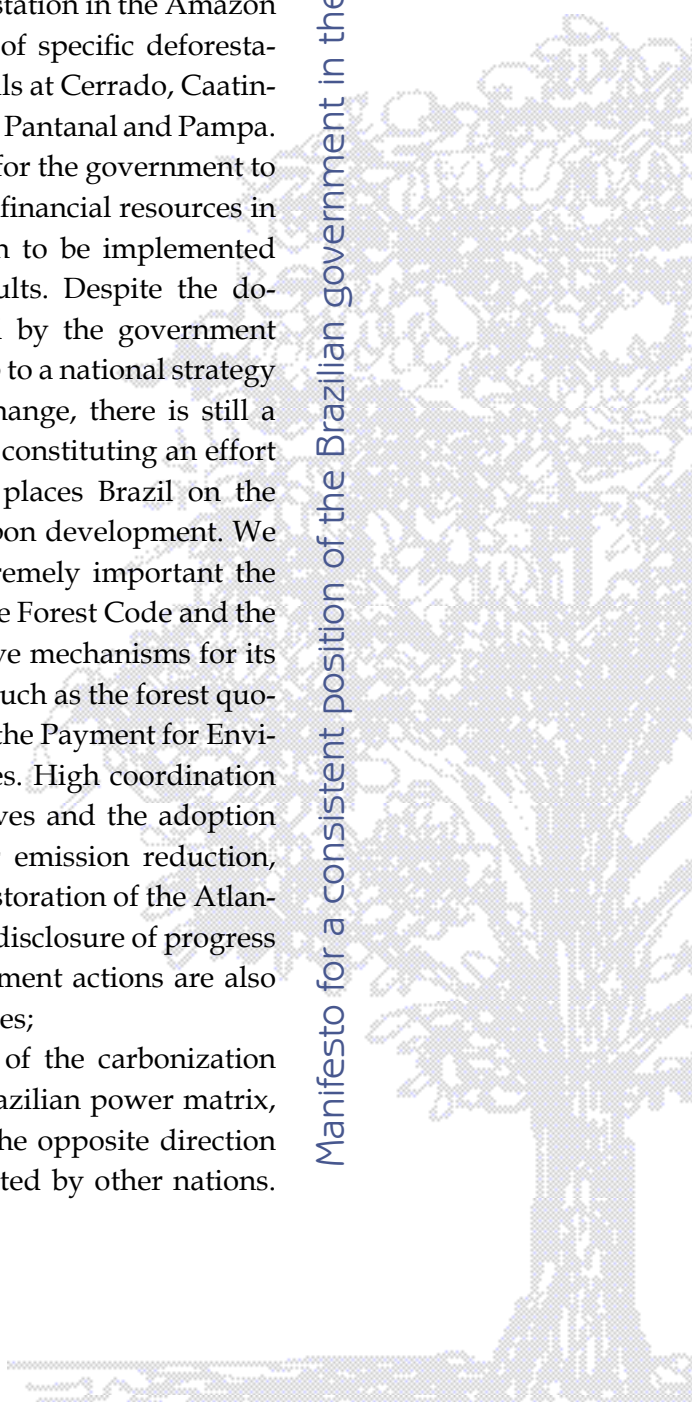
cal solutions, guaranteeing the medium and long-term competitiveness of the Brazilian economy;

- Adoption of solid measures in the National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC), including allocation of financial resources, definition of responsibilities and deadlines for fulfillment of established goals. We highlight in this context the urgent need to fulfill the goals against deforestation in the Amazon and the addition of specific deforestation reduction goals at Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic forest, Pantanal and Pampa. It is fundamental for the government to allocate sufficient financial resources in order for the plan to be implemented and generate results. Despite the document approved by the government being the first step to a national strategy against climate change, there is still a long way to go in constituting an effort of the State that places Brazil on the path to a low carbon development. We also consider extremely important the maintenance of the Forest Code and the search for incentive mechanisms for its implementation, such as the forest quota regulation and the Payment for Environmental Services. High coordination with state initiatives and the adoption of state plans for emission reduction, stimulus to the restoration of the Atlantic Forest and the disclosure of progress reports of government actions are also important measures;

- Reversion of the carbonization strategy of the Brazilian power matrix, which moves in the opposite direction to the effort adopted by other nations.

Manifesto for a consistent position of the Brazilian government in the face of climate change

Annex 2



The clear tendency of carbonization of the Brazilian power matrix and the investments in non-sustainable technologies is revealed in the increasing installation of gas, oil, coal and nuclear thermoelectric power plants forecasted in plans for the sector. It is fundamental for the government to invert this process and greatly encourage the power efficiency, optimized use of generated power and the large-scale adoption of sustainable sources of renewable power and low emission in a country with great production potential, such as aeolian, solar thermal and biomass energy. It is fundamental for any possibility of expansion of they hydroelectricity to be supported in an adequate planning, with assumptions that should be the sustainability of the ecosystems, reduction of socioenvironmental impacts and the efficiency of the model of demand in order to guide the sustainable power supply expansion. The planners should not only see the Amazon as just another frontier. The exploratory model of the renewable resources applied for centuries cannot continue and be perpetuated where the social and environmental impacts are only an externality of the

undertakings;

- Strong position of the Brazilian representatives in international negotiations to establish ambitious and rigid goals of greenhouse gas emission reduction by developed countries in the conclusions on the new climate regime in Copenhagen. We expect the negotiators to lead the efforts to establish: 1) a new international mark that guarantees that the global heating remains well below 2°C in relation to the pre-industrial average and 2) a descending trajectory of the global emissions should begin before the end of the next decade. It is necessary for the international climate regime to guarantee the reduction of at least 40% of the emissions in the group of developed countries until 2020 in relation to the levels of 1990, in addition to forecasting a substantial reduction in the emission growth curve of the developing countries, as indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Similarly, we expect the strong involvement of Brazilian negotiators to legally establish the financial mechanisms to make the reduction of emissions and adaptation programs viable in the developing countries, whi-

ch are more vulnerable to climate change;

- Brazil's support and performance in the creation of a REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) mechanism at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its post-2012 agreement, able to promote and compensate the tropical countries through reduction of deforestation and associated emissions and through forest conservation in their territories;

- Support and creation of incentives for forest restoration as a strategy to mitigate the effects of climate change by carbon sequestration, particularly in the Areas of Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserves in biomes with high rate of deforestation, such as the Atlantic Forest, Cerrado and Caatinga.

We believe that Brazil will only consolidate itself in a political and economic leadership position in the global context if it adopts consistent measures to conciliate the country with the new economic and socioenvironmental reality caused by the climate change.

SIGNED THIS MANIFESTO:

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH – BRAZILIAN AMAZON

APREMAVI – ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UPPER ITAJAÍ VALLEY

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION OF BRAZIL

ECOAR – ECOAR INSTITUTE FOR CITIZENSHIP

FBDS – BRAZILIAN FOUNDATION FOR

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

O BOTICÁRIO FOUNDATION FOR NATURE PROTECTION

SOS ATLANTIC FOREST FOUNDATION
GREENPEACE BRAZIL

IBIO – BIO ATLÂNTICO INSTITUTE

IEB – INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION OF BRAZIL

IMAZON – AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

IPAM – AMAZON ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IPE – INSTITUTE FOR ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

ISA – SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE

MATER NATURA – ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES INSTITUTE

SPVS – SOCIETY FOR WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

TNC – THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

WWF BRAZIL





Copyright of Imazon - 2010

Organization:
Communication Advisory
(Adriana Fradique and Juliana Mendes)

Revision:
Bruno Oliveira

Cover, Graphical and Electronic Editing:
Luciano Silva
www.rl2design.com.br

Illustrations and Aquarelles
Roger Almeida
www.rl2design.com.br