

**Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law of Amazonas, Brazil**

Funding Window A: Jurisdictional Strategies and Investment Plans

*A joint proposal elaborated by Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (project proponent and general coordinator), State Secretary of Environment of Amazonas (project supervisor), Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia, Fundação Vitória Amazônica, and Conservação Internacional-Brasil (project partners)*

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# General Information

**Applicant:** Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (Sustainable Amazonas Foundation)

**Jurisdiction:** Amazonas, Brazil

**Project title:** Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law of Amazonas

**Proposed start date:** August 2018

**Proposed duration (must not exceed 18 months):** 18 months

**Total request in USD (must not exceed $400,000):** USD 372,425

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# 1. Rationale and Approach

## 1.1. Summary

Amazonas is the largest State of the Brazilian Amazon. Its territory has one of the largest forest extensions in the world and has the largest conserved forest area in Brazil. In order to conserve this world’s asset, Amazonas government has promoted two breakthrough: launching its Environmental Services Law (LSA)[[1]](#footnote-1), in December 2015, and its environmental assets transaction platform in November 2016. Both initiatives were led by the State Secretary of Environment of Amazonas (SEMA-AM) and its partners.

The implementation of LSA has been a huge challenge for SEMA-AM and its partners. Thus, this proposal will support the regulation of the environmental services law of the State of Amazonas by developing institutional, programmatic frameworks for its implementation, and a sophisticated and integrated strategy of funding.

For that, the proposal’s budget is USD 399,492 for, within 18 months, (a) having the LSA major issues regulated and under implementation; (b) getting approved the REDD+ State System; (c) contributing to the Brazilian NDC by fostering carbon emission reductions; (d) establishing a successful fundraising strategy for Amazonas; and (e) improving livelihood of traditional populations, indigenous peoples and farmers in the Amazon.

SEMA-AM has supervised the whole process and invited FAS to lead the proposal as proponent and general coordinator. This proposal was elaborated by several institutions: Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS), Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia (IDESAM), Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA), Conservação Internacional do Brasil (CI-BR) (project partners), and Instituto de Pesquisas da Amazônia (IPAM) (project collaborator). All institutions were invited due to their collaboration throughout the LSA designing and approval processes and their technical capacity.

## 1.2. Self-Assessment

The State of Amazonas is the largest State of Brazil with an area of 157 million hectares. About 56% of its territory is under environmental protection – it is the largest and most conserved area in Brazil, and one of the largest in the world, with approximately 96% of its forest conserved.

Amazonas has been leading climate change policy worldwide. It is one of the founders of the GCF in 2005; stated its Climate Change policy in 2007; created the largest payment for environmental services scheme in Brazil, Bolsa Floresta Programme (BFP), in 2007; got certified the first REDD+ project in the Amazon, the Juma REDD+ project, in 2008; launched a specific law on environmental services (LSA) in 2015; and created the first state-level REDD+ registry in Brazil together with FAS and BV-Rio in 2016.

All these innovations, both technical and institutional, have been enabling Amazonas to be one of the most conserve States in the world – keeping its deforestation rate lower than 2% per year.

Differently from other Amazon States, large-scale agriculture and cattle ranching is not a key deforestation drive in Amazonas. Due to its huge territory and the lack of roads – as well as the logistics costs –, deforestation drivers are more related to smallholder slash-and-burn dynamics, illegal logging, and illegal and unsustainable real state expansion nearby Manaus. Nevertheless, the Amazon deforestation frontier (southern Pará, northern Rondônia and Mato Grosso) is expanding to southern Amazonas and it has already made huge impact: two southern municipalities of Amazonas are now in the “red deforestation list[[2]](#footnote-2).”

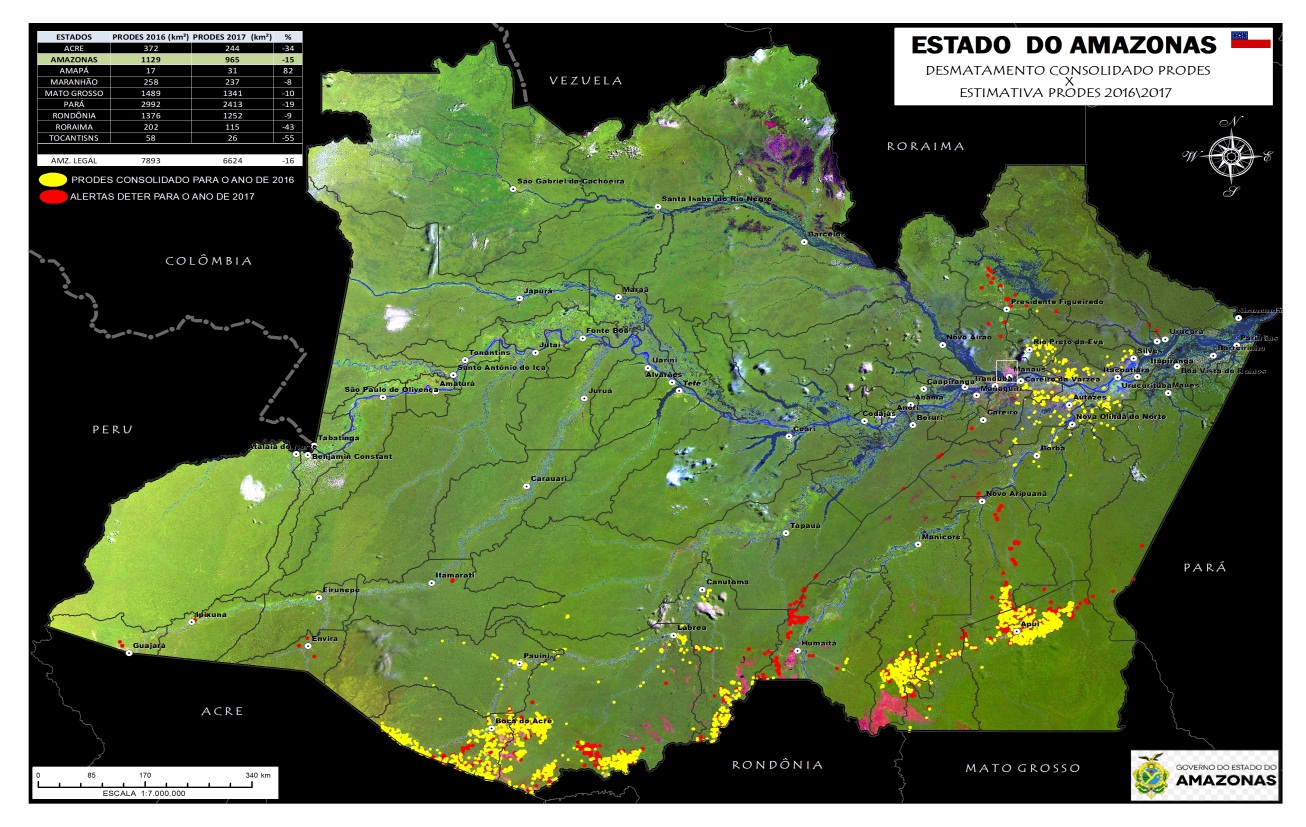


Figure 1. Map of deforestation accumulated until the year 2016 and estimate for the year 2017. Source: INPE 2017

Therefore, the proper implementation of such policies, mainly LSA, is a priority for SEMA-AM – as well as this proposal in order to enable partner engagement and fundraising to support environmental management and forest governance in the State.

Thus, this proposal aims to (a) support the regulation of the Environmental Services Law of the State of Amazonas, (b) develop institutional and programmatic frameworks for its implementation, and (c) design a sharp funding strategy to seek additional sources of financial resources for LSA implementation.

SEMA-AM and its partners have already designed a jurisdictional REDD+ strategy, which will be updated and improved as a key goal within the LSA implementation. This will improve management of environmental services and forest governance in the State; reduce carbon emissions and support the Brazilian NDC; raise resources for the conservation of forests and improving the quality of life of traditional populations, indigenous peoples and rural producers in the Amazon.

The implementation of LSA, then, shall interact with on-going policies, projects and activities, both national and State-level:

* The State Policy on Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development (PEMC), established through State Law No. 3,135 of 2007, and elaborated based on the guidelines established by State Decree No. 25,581 / 2007, introduces the bases for the development of actions of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (RED). In this context, the PEMC includes RED with one of its objectives, creates a payment programme for environmental services and gives guidance on its operation, defines activities to raise funds, both nationally and internationally, including the need to measure benefits generated authorizes the use of state resources for actions to reduce emissions in rural areas and authorizes the State to participate in carbon markets through the sale of the credits of which it is a beneficiary or holder.
* The Amazon for being the first Brazilian State to have a Climate Change Policy (State Law No. 3,135 of 2007), whose promulgation was also accompanied by other legal instruments, such as State Complementary Law n. 53/2007 that deals with the State System of Conservation Units. Already providing for the structuring of projects to reduce emissions from deforestation and the sale of carbon assets, a programme of payments for environmental services was provided for by these Laws (Bolsa Floresta Programme), in addition to approving the Environmental Services Law (State Law No. 4,266 of 2015), the State of Amazonas has a privileged position in relation to most of the other Brazilian states for the implementation of mechanisms that allow participation in possible markets for emission reductions, and to protect and conserve the natural environments of the State of Amazonas, as described in Article 4 of the objectives of the Environmental Services Policy of the State of Amazonas.
* However, it is important to emphasize that, despite the legislation of Amazonas and the experience in conducting projects to reduce forest emissions, the current environmental legal framework of Amazonas presents gaps for the adequate establishment of carbon asset market elements. It is noted in this link that many of these shortcomings are partially fulfilled by the Environmental Services Law (Law No. 4,266 of 2015). However, in order to fill these gaps, the Government of the State of Amazonas is engaged in the construction of legal instruments that consolidate a legislative package capable of providing environmental, social, economic and legal security and integrity, according to Art. the creation and expansion of programmes, sub programmes and projects aimed at encouraging the maintenance and provision of environmental services and for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +), protection of natural resources, Traditional Peoples and Communities and Indigenous Peoples.
* Bolsa Floresta Programme is a State public policy on payments for environmental services targeted at women’s families[[3]](#footnote-3) within traditional populations dwelling in State-level protected areas. Created in 2007, BFP has been implemented by Sustainable Amazonas Foundation, under the supervision of SEMA-AM, since 2008. This programme is an innovative strategy for curbing deforestation and reducing GHG emissions, and for improving peoples’ livelihood in 16 State protected areas, 10.9 million hectares – benefiting more than 40 thousand people[[4]](#footnote-4) within 583 riverine communities. Having a private foundation, FAS, to implement a public policy is an innovation. This has enhanced efficiency and enabled fundraising and funds. Since 2008, FAS and SEMA-AM have been able to engage with Bradesco Bank, Marriott International, Coca-Cola, the Amazon Fund/BNDES, Samsung, among others. Such partners have been co-funding this conservation strategy.
* The Juma REDD+ project, led by FAS in partnership with Marriott International[[5]](#footnote-5), Bradesco Bank, the Amazon Fund, with technical assistance by Idesam, and supervised by SEMA-AM, was the first REDD certified project in the Amazon. Implemented in the Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) of Juma, in the municipality of Novo Aripuanã (225 km south of Manaus), the project supports the conservation of 589,612 hectares and improves the livelihood of more than 2,000 residents within 38 communities – prioritising women as of Bolsa Floresta. From 2006 to 2016, the Juma REDD+ project has reduced 10.1 million tCO2e in comparison with the certified baseline – avoiding the deforestation of *circa* 19 thousand hectares.
* In 2009, the State of Amazonas prepared the State Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Amazonas (PPCD-AM), with the objective of "strengthening environmental governance in the state of Amazonas, controlling illegal deforestation and encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources with an emphasis on critical areas of deforestation. "The Plan was organized around four strategic axes: I) Territorial Planning; 2) Environmental Control; 3) Promotion of Sustainable Productive Activities and 4) Institutional Strengthening / Transversal Actions, each associated to a set of macro-actions, subdivided into activities. Regarding the temporal organization, it was established that its first phase of execution would be three years, these occurred between the years 2009 to 2011, and the second phase of 2012-2015.
* In 2012, the second phase of the PPCD-AM was conducted by the State Center for Climate Change (CECLIMA). The methodology was based on an internal analysis of the main actions carried out in Phase I, which culminated in more than 64 actions, organized in 03 Strategic Axes: Axis 1: Territorial Planning: Axis 2: Monitoring and Control; and Axis 3: Promotion of Sustainable Productive Activities. Amazon deforestation prevention and control plan (PPCD-AM) - Amazonas completed phase two of its PPCD, covering the period 2012-2015. The strategies describe the PPCD's focus on spatial planning, monitoring and enforcement, and regularization of properties through the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). From the previous notes, some signs are taking place that are contributing to the process of elaboration of the third phase of PPCD-AM. Namely: Plan Management Model; Adopt a multi-scale territorial approach; Giving centrality to technological innovation; Expand protected areas; Expand dialogue with society; Strengthen cooperation in the triple border and Focus on the contribution of GIZ.
* The State Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan (PPCD-AM) has involved a wide range of state secretariats in an integrated effort to develop ways to reduce deforestation while creating new economic alternatives. Combined, these policies have helped reduce deforestation from activities such as land grabbing, illegal logging, soybean agriculture and ranching from an average of 10 years (1996-2005) from 868 km² to 474 km² in 2010.
* Apuí Cattle Breeding and Carbon Project that aims to reduce deforestation in the southern region of Amazonas by increasing livestock productivity and decreasing GHG emissions. Among main activities, to provide credit and technical assistance to smallholders, adopt of silvopastoral practices management, and social empowerment. From 2011 to 2016, the achievements have been great: increasing revenues generated for small and medium-sized rural properties in the region, when compared to a business as usual scenario.
* Sustainable Amazon Landscapes Project is coordinated by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and intends the expansion and implementation of protected areas within a sustainable conservation unit system, reduces threats to biodiversity, recovers degraded areas, increases carbon storage and stock, develops good forest management practices, and strengthens policies and plans for environmental conservation in the Brazilian Amazon. In Amazonas the focus is to set up an integrated landscape management, to create an enabling environment for policies on sustainable production, and capacity building. As a key partner, Conservation International-Brazil has been supporting SEMA-AM and other stakeholders to achieve these goals.
* Sustainable Municipality Programme was created by the Amazonas Government in 2016 and aims at combining sustainable economic growth with the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation (forest fires) through enhancement of local-level decision-making processes and building capacity on local decision-makers. As major activities are direct investments in strengthening local public organisations (e.g., Municipal Secretary of Environment and Rural Production), promoting strategy meetings amongst municipalities to exchange lessons learnt, and training local-level decision-makers. At this first stage, municipalities of southern Amazonas are the targets. In Amazonas, about 70% of deforestation is concentrated in the southern region of the State.
* The Environmental Rural Register (CAR) in Amazonas was instituted by Law number 3,635 / 2011, with the Environmental Regularization Programme for rural properties and for compliance with Forest Law 12.651 / 2012 and local specificities that are under review. The main strategy for registration in the CAR and adherence to the Environmental Regularization Programme (PRA) has been carried out integrated environmental and land regularization efforts. The accomplishment of the task force has contributed to the progressive increase of the insertion of registrations in the National System of Rural Environmental Cadastre (Sicar). That is, with the joint efforts, 3,444 entries were entered into the system, which corresponds to 34.5%, from the state's accession to the Sicar in 2014.
* In 2016, there was greater transparency in the data provided by the Brazilian Forest Service - SFB / MMA, which facilitated the monitoring of the CAR's progress in Amazonas. In this sense, it was made available: The Report Module, available at <http://www.florestal.gov.br/modulo-de-relatorios>, where it is provided the quantity of registrations and respective area registered by municipality where with the possibility of exporting the spreadsheets in Excel format and the data of the Public Consultation of CAR, available at <http://www.car.gov.br/publico/imoveis/index>, where it is possible to verify the rural properties registered and their respective areas, environmental regularity and restrictions that occur in the system due to automatic filters and analyzes of CAR and also, the downloads database, with which can be exported shapefiles files of registers by municipalities inserted in SICAR.
* The new forest code was established with the publication of Federal Law 12.651, dated May 25, 2012. In 2014, additional general rules were established for the Environmental Regularization Programmes of the States through Decree 8,235, dated May 5, 2014, general procedures for enrolment in the Rural Environmental Registry by means of MMA Normative Instruction No. 02, dated May 6, 2014. In this sense, it was established the need to carry out the revision of State Law 3,635, dated July 6, 2011, through the contracting of legal advice, whose purpose was to promote the Programme for the Environmental Regulation of Rural Property in the State of Amazonas. The changes were promoted with the publication of State Law No. 4,406, dated January 9, 2017.
* Brazil has four important regulatory frameworks for climate and forests: the Forestry Law[[6]](#footnote-6), the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC)[[7]](#footnote-7), the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of the Legal Amazon Deforestation (PPCDAM[[8]](#footnote-8)), and the National Strategy REDD+ (ENREDD+)[[9]](#footnote-9). This proposal is in line with (a) article 41 of the Brazilian Forestry Law, which establishes the payment or incentive to environmental services; (b) with Article 4 of the PNMC to stimulate the Brazilian emissions market, and (c) with the objective of ENREDD+ to contribute with the mobilization of resources to mitigate emissions by 2020.

Such strategies and policies are more sophisticated and effective than just the command-control – which was crucial to reduce 76% of the deforestation rate from 2007 to 2017. But it is not enough: according to official data the rate of deforestation in the Legal Amazon has been having ups and downs, and despite the slow decrease from 2016-2017, we are still deforesting 6.6 thousand sq km. The State of Amazonas, unfortunately, had increased 56% within 2015-2016 and, due to hard working, decreased 16% in 2016-17[[10]](#footnote-10).

The big challenge for Amazonas, thus, is adding to command-control a legal, institutional and technical framework to provide tools and incentives to reverse this deforestation trend.

This will contribute specifically with the UN Convention on Climate Change, and with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These three major international agreements will be properly addressed by this proposal through its intervention logic within its theory of change. Regulating and establishing a State REDD+ Plan, as well as its safeguards and benefit-sharing scheme, fostering proper engagement of local communities and key stakeholders through FPIC[[11]](#footnote-11) and elaborating communication products to disseminate concepts and strategies, are deeply related

* with the achievements of the Paris Agreement (through the Brazilian targets within its NDC),
* with SDG 5, 11, 13 and 15[[12]](#footnote-12),
* and with Strategy Goals A (1, 2, 3 & 4), B (5), C (13), D (14 & 15) and E (18, 19 & 20) of Aichi Targets[[13]](#footnote-13).

This proposal belongs to an ongoing process initiated in 2012, within the State Forum on Climate Change (FAMC, in Portuguese), with the discussions of LSA and its frameworks and regulations. Since then, SEMA-AM involved more than 69 institutions in public consultations, events, technical meetings and workshops to design and support the law implementation. Then, as aforementioned, in 2015, the law was approved and created the (a) Environmental Services Policy, (b) Environmental Services Management System, (c) Climate Change State Fund, and (d) Environmental Conservation and Environmental Services of the State of Amazonas. This set of mechanisms established the legal framework to manage properly the environmental services by (i) raising funds and search for partners for the implementation of environmental management and (ii) fostering existing forest governance policies. The following step, already started by SEMA-AM, is the regulation – the goal of this proposal.

In regards of the institutional arrangement, SEMA-AM established a consortium for this project. FAS was chosen to coordinate it for its fruitful partnership since 2008: implementing BFP, managing Juma REDD+ project, the ability (technical and administrative) for managing strategic projects, and for being recognised as a key partner for mobilising resources for Amazonas. It is important to mention that FAS leads a consortium of four NGO that will support the implementation of the project’s goals, in coordination with SEMA-AM. It is not mandatory but each partner issued a letter of support on the proposal – which is attached. In addition, each partner will have a specific role and will support both technically and with its networking to leverage outcomes.

In addition, FAS, at the time of the first window of opportunity in 2016, took advantage of the Bolsa Floresta Leadership Meeting[[14]](#footnote-14) to present the proposal’s strategy for 60 riverine local leaders[[15]](#footnote-15) representing over 40 thousand people from the 16 protected areas. At that time, all leaders signed a supported letter to the project (see attached as “*Bolsa Floresta leaders support letter\_2007*”).

In regards of the Social and Environmental Standards (SES), the project will be inspired by UNDP’s standard[[16]](#footnote-16). Among all criteria it is worth to mention: avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment, minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible, and ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

Therefore, in order to fulfil global principles on safeguards, the project will also address gender equality, social empowerment and environmental conservation. Moreover, all discussion will follow FPIC approach, including women, youngsters and indigenous and traditional peoples.

SEMA-AM indicated FAS as lead proponent due to its experience on social and environmental safeguards – mainly on FPIC and inclusive participatory engagement and social capital within Protected Areas in Amazonas.

FAS will convene partners and resources to elaborate and update State Law’s safeguards related to environmental services. The governance and the decision-making process will encompass SEMA-AM’s Committee on Environmental Monitoring, Amazonas Climate Change Forum, the State Council on Environment and the State Council on Traditional Peoples. All these fora will insure the qualified participation of relevant stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous groups insuring gender balance.

Finally yet importantly, SEMA-AM has a robust monitoring system in place: using data from the Brazilian National Space Agency (INPE); having set State’s deforestation baseline and emission reduction targets; and building an accountability platform (i.e., the REDD+ registry system), together with FAS and BV-Rio.

All these belong to a solid framework of legal arrangements, effective partnerships, sharp regulations, and clear and feasible goals and targets moving Amazonas towards the low-carbon economy.

## 1.3. Strategic Opportunities

The regulation and implementation of LSA will allow more resources to combat deforestation and provide inputs for territorial development; enable a low-carbon economy to grow and proper incentives; consolidate jurisdictional REDD+ system in Amazonas; and foster sustainable development in Amazonas – as shown below (Figure 2).

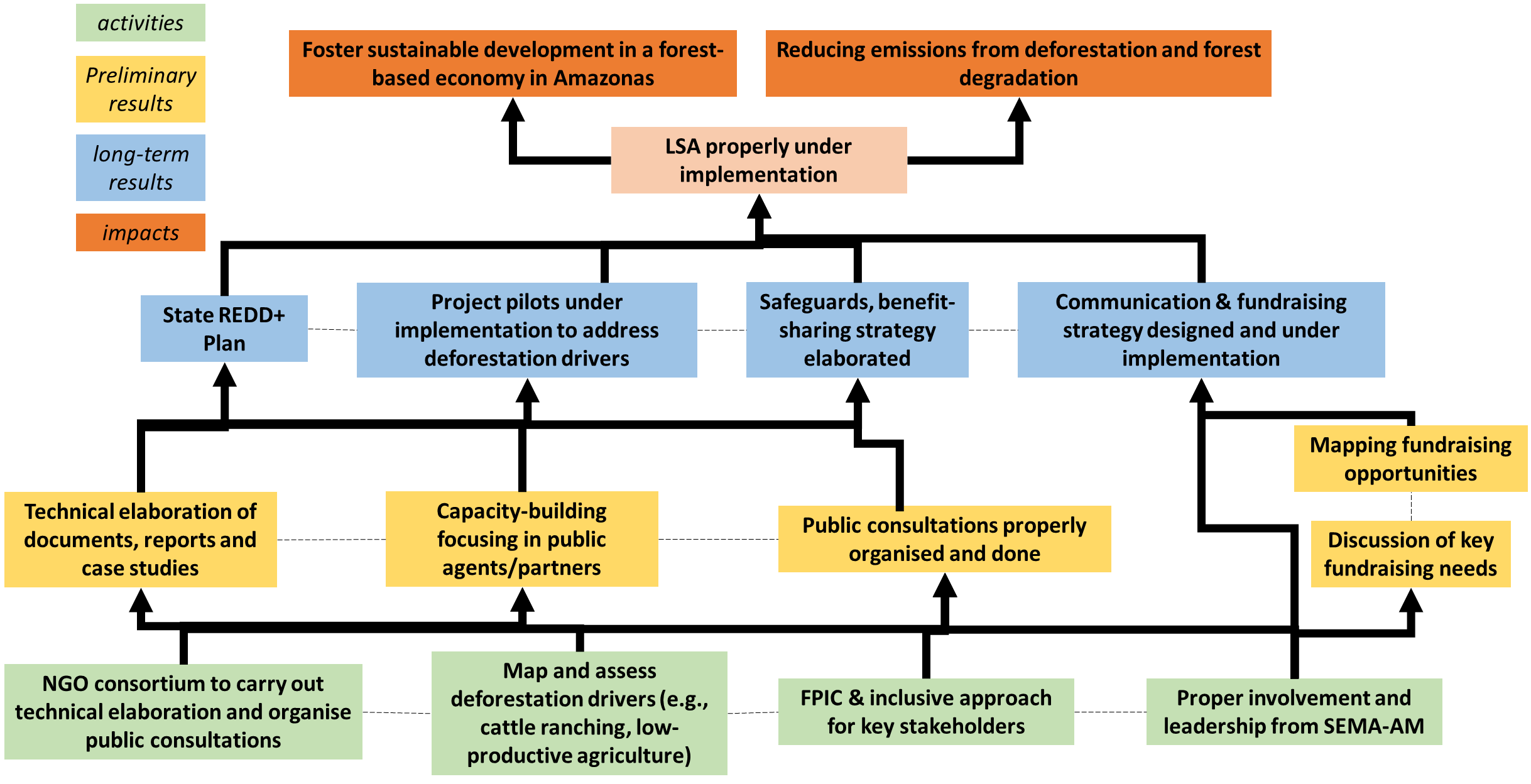


Figure 2. Project’s theory of change.

Institutional barriers and risks, such as political instability, will be addressed by strictly agreements amongst partners and true engagement from the high-level decision-makers such as the State Secretary, Marcelo Dutra, and the Governor himself – this gathers and promote transversal interaction within the State Government.

Political risks, such as misalignment between Amazonian States and the Brazilian Government in financing, will be overcome through new strategies, to-be developed, with the new presidency and related ministries. In addition, considering the support from GCF and UNDP to all Brazilian Amazonian States, the advocacy (and the ‘green lobby’) will be enhanced – again, during an important moment of political shift in the federal level. It is important to highlight that the 80%-deforestation reduction target, within the NDC, depends on the Amazonian State to be aligned and strong to implement projects and activities. Therefore, the pilots within the LSA regulations will address the key deforestation drivers.

Another result that it is important to highlight is training public decision-makers and agents on environmental services and management. As the project will publish high-level reports, and they have to be discussed in public consultations, project’s partners shall work in complementary materials to support the better understanding of the subject. In addition to public consultation, meetings held in FAMC and CEMAAM will also have a training context background.

Furthermore, SEMA-AM is agglutinating all State’s effort within the climate strategy: promoting cross-sectorial policies and incentives, for instance, for low-carbon rural production with the State Secretary of Rural Production; including relevant educational content for public schools with the State Secretary of Education; providing capacity building within public decision-makers through public consultations, specific meetings and technical publication; and assessing public budgets for carbon-intensive projects with the State Secretary of Treasury. In addition to State’s organisations, SEMA-AM is also engaged with the Ministry of Environment to support the implementation of the ENREDD+ and PPCDAM in Amazonas.

These will be done through three specific approaches: engage with other public agencies (State- and Federal levels) in high-level platforms chaired by SEMA-AM; using the mandate made by the State Governor for the climate agenda; and seeking for synergies in specific policies focusing capacity building, rural production and green bonds (incentives and subsidies).

This scenario is a new (and good opportunity) to strengthen the Rio Branco Declaration within the national level. Amazonas, being a leader in the climate change agenda, reinforces its commitments in curbing the deforestation, enhancing and protected forest carbon stocks and developing strategies in sustainable low-carbon forest-based production.

In addition to reducing emissions, this proposal will also strengthen the management and training systems for public managers, providing maintenance of State’s natural capital, promoting the improvement of the quality of life of the populations living in the forest, and allowing sustainable territorial development. Also, the pilots to be supported will play an important role within providing feedbacks for the regulation of LSA in testing activities and approaches – furthermore, these pilots, as proof of concept, will also support the engagement of funding partners.

Finally, some of the outputs of this project are mapping, elaboration and submission of the proposal to possible funders and donors for a complementary budget to leverage current resources. This can be achieved by accessing both national and international sources such as NORAD, California's emissions market, ICAO, KfW, Atlhelia, Amazon Fund, GCF Fund, Green Climate Fund, and direct access to private partners and other mechanisms. Amongst project's partners, FAS, Idesam and CI-BR are acknowledged by their networks and ability to catalyse partnerships and resources. Therefore, these organisations, and others involved, have been moving forward on mapping and narrowing opportunities for the State of Amazonas. Moreover, CI-Brazil is accredited to GEF since 2013 and to the Green Climate Fund since 2015. FAS is the largest private beneficiary of the Amazon Fund and has been able to channel private resources to REDD+ -- such as with Marriott International.

## 1.4. Objectives and Expected Results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Impact[[17]](#footnote-17)** | **Expected outputs** | **Output indicators** | **Data source** | **Baseline** | | **Targets** | **Data collection, methods & risks** | **Key assumptions** |
| **Value** | **Yr** |
| **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest deforestation** | **1. Approval of legal instruments for the State REDD+ Plan and the benefit sharing mechanism under the LSA** | a. Legal instruments (State decree) approved  b. Approval of the State REDD+ Plan (including benefit-sharing mechanism) | SEMA-AM | None regulation approved; N/A | 2017 | A legal instrument (“State REDD+ Plan”) with its benefit sharing mechanism within 18 months | - 2018 elections  - Lose political momentum for approval due to lack of proper involvement of the House of Representatives | Legal instruments and State REDD+ Plan (including benefit-sharing mechanism) fosters investments for forest conservation and REDD+ in Amazonas |
| **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest deforestation** | **2. Public consultations (including local communities, indigenous groups insuring gender balance) and safeguards workshops** | Establishment of overall parameters and criteria for safeguards within Amazonas REDD+ System | SEMA-AM | None regulation approved; N/A | 2018 | Five reports from the public consultations encompassing their outcomes and major demands, within 18 months | - Challenges for reaching isolated communities  - Lack of involvement of policy-makers | To establish the basic social parameters for implementing REDD+ within the State |
| Participation of women in public consultations | SEMA-AM | NA | 2018 | 30% of women in public consultations | - Lack of women involvement due to cultural/social issues  - Insufficient efforts to proper engage women leaders | FAS has emphasising women participation in its activities – the average participation is 34% within community meetings |
| **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest deforestation** | **3. Technical design for REDD+ (baseline, MRV procedures, nesting with national accounting and registry)** | State REDD+ System approved | SEMA-AM | FAS and Idesam designed a draft version in 2013 that would assessed and updated | 2013 | A technical report including baseline, MRV and nesting approach to support the State REDD+ Plan, within 18 months | - Misalignment with the federal government on allocation and financing | To establish basic technical parameters for implementing REDD+ within the State |
| **Foster sustainable development in a forest-based economy in Amazonas** | **4. Technical and financial approaches to pilot sustainable productive systems (or investment plans) at Apuí and RDS Juma** | To develop and present ongoing local arrangements (as business plans, loans systems for local producers etc) to foster sustainable production in Apuí and at Juma reserve within the LSA regulation under elaboration | SEMA-AM | Apuí: Apuí Agroforestry Coffee operating with approximately 20 local producers  Juma: BFP started with the REDD+ project and has benefited 2,000 people. The deforestation rate decreased to 12 hectares (2016). In 2008, before the project, was 74 hectares | Apuí: 2012  Juma: 2008 | Apuí: Development of an Investment Plan to escalate the production of the Apuí Agroforestry Coffee to 100 rural producers. Structuring a Sales Plan for Apuí Coffee in strategic regions  Juma: keep the benefit for 2,000 people in the reserve, within 18 months | - Market influences (potential incentive to practices related to livestock)  - Lack of involvement of policy-makers and decrease of surveillance | To create local arrangements and financial mechanisms to allow sustainable rural production systems within Amazonas State |
| **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest deforestation** | **5. Fundraising for REDD+ and forest conservation in Amazonas** | Promote road-shows, events and participate in high-level meetings after identified, mapped and assessed partners and opportunities | FAS | 2 | 2017 | Engage with four partners to leverage further resources for forest conservation in Amazonas within 18 months | -2018 elections  -Economic crisis | To communicate, present and engage key stakeholders for investing in the Amazonas REDD+ System, focusing in international funds and private partners |
| **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest deforestation** | **6. Independent evaluation** | Convene external and independent evaluation together w project partners | FAS | 0 | N/A | Evaluation of the project's goals, targets and processes within the ToC | Integrate partners' role and elaboration processes within evaluation rationale | Project's partners will be engaged and support evaluation activities considering its independence needed |

## 1.5. Description of Activities

| Goal | Strategy | Activities | Deliverables | Timeline | Expected results > connected with the project’s |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Implement key regulations on REDD+ within LSA | Hire law expert consultancy and technical team to elaborate the decree of the Amazonas REDD+ Programme | 1. Draft the decree 2. Present and discuss the draft version in public consultations, FAMC, specific meetings and workshops 3. Engage with the State House of Representatives to approve the decree | 1. Decree draft versions 2. Approved decree | 18 months; during this project | 1. Approval of legal instruments for the State REDD+ Plan and the benefit sharing mechanism under the LSA |
| Engage and involve key stakeholders on the safeguards designing | Organise workshops in strategic locations to discuss about the State REDD+ Safeguards  Ensure the participation of traditional and indigenous communities and gender balance  Strengthen qualified fora for discussion such as FAMC | 1. Design the strategy and the methodology of public consultations and workshops 2. Draft a preliminary version for discussion based on others’ experiences and references 3. Organise workshops 4. Revisit versions and update them with new inputs from public consultations 5. Consolidate a version to be presented in official fora 6. Include reviewed within the decree to be approved | 1. Number of workshops, meetings, public consultations done 2. Report on the workshops, meetings and public consultations done 3. List of parameters and criteria defined 4. Amazonas safeguard protocol document | 18 months; during this project | 2. Public consultations (including local communities, indigenous groups insuring gender balance) and safeguards workshops within the State |
| Integrate State-level allocation strategy within the National accountability for REDD+ | Elaborate the State REDD+ Plan aligned with national accounting and MRV systems | 1. Define technical assumptions and parameters (e.g., reference level, criteria & balance of allocation) 2. Design MRV system integrated with ones already in place (PPCDAM, INPE, CONAREDD+ etc) 3. Update and improve the REDD+ registry system | 1. State REDD+ Plan | 18 months; during this project | 3. Technical design for REDD+ (baseline, MRV procedures, aligned with national accounting and registry) |
| Design productive arrangements interacting with LSA | Assess potential ongoing projects and new opportunities[[18]](#footnote-18)  Design strategy to implement (and test) LSA | 1. Assess two ongoing projects encompassing different variables (geography, social and economic aspects etc.) 2. Design and define a business plan for each area considering LSA and its related regulations | 1. Report on tested arrangements with lessons learnt for scaling up in new project opportunities 2. Business plans to support fundraising within LSA scheme | 18 months; during this project | 4. Technical and financial approaches to pilot sustainable productive systems at Apuí and RDS Juma within LSA |
| Fundraise additional resources for REDD+ and forest conservation | Map and approach potential funders and donors  Organise events, workshops and liaison meetings for fundraising | 1. Identify major stakeholders (supporters, funders, donors) for REDD+ and forest conservation, considering prior efforts from project’s partners 2. Design strategy to approach each one – seeking for opportunities and connections 3. Organise specific events for donors and funders 4. Attend to events, seminars and conferences to engage with potential supporters | 1. Report on the fundraising strategy 2. Minute of events, seminars, conferences and meetings 3. Approach five (5) potential supporters (donors, funders, investors etc.) | 18 months; during this project | 5. Fundraising for REDD+ and forest conservation in Amazonas |
|  | Assess project’s processes and goals with project’s partners | 1. Evaluate and assess project’s goals and processes | 1. Report on project’s evaluation | 3 months | 6. Independent evaluation |

## 1.6. Implementation plan and Timeframe

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Implementation schedule** | | | | | |
| **Expected results** | **Planned Activities** | **Responsible (Govt or partners)** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q5** | **Q6** |
| 1. Approval of legal instruments for the State REDD+ Plan and the benefit sharing mechanism under the LSA | i.       Draft the decree | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Present and discuss the draft version in public consultations, FAMC, specific meetings and workshops | Govt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Engage with the State House of Representatives to approve the decree | Govt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Public consultations (including local communities, indigenous groups, insuring gender balance) and safeguards workshops | i.       Design the strategy and the methodology of public consultations and workshops as to ensure the participation of traditional and indigenous communities and gender balance | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Draft a preliminary version for discussion based on others’ experiences and references | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Organise workshops | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iv.       Revisit versions and update them with new inputs from public consultations | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| v.       Consolidate a version to be presented in official fora | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vi.       Include reviewed within the decree to be approved | Govt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Technical design for REDD+ (baseline, MRV procedures, nesting with national accounting and registry) | i.       Define technical assumptions and parameters (e.g., reference level, criteria & balance of allocation) | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design MRV system integrated with ones already in place (PPCDAM, INPE etc) | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Update and improve the REDD+ registry system | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Technical and financial approaches to pilot sustainable productive systems at Apuí and RDS Juma | i.       Assess two ongoing projects encompassing different variables (geography, social and economic aspects etc.) within the LSA regulation under elaboration | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design and define a business plan (or investment plan) for each area considering LSA and its related regulations as a proof of concept | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Fundraising for REDD+ and forest conservation in Amazonas | i.       Identify major stakeholders (supporters, funders, donors) for REDD+ and forest conservation, considering prior efforts from project’s partners | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design strategy to approach each one – seeking for opportunities and connections | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Organise specific events for donors and funders | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iv.       Attend to events, seminars and conferences to engage with potential supporters | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Independent evaluation | i. evaluate and assess project’s goals and processes | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Gender inclusion assessment | i. develop a plan of action to include gender balance strategy within the project’s activities | Partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1.7.Cross-Cutting Themes

Amazonas has a different set and dynamics of deforestation drivers from the rest of the Brazilian Amazon. With very low absolute deforestation rate, due to its logistics framework, Amazonas has been successful to keep the forests up: 96% of its forests are still protected and conserved.

Partially this is due to a set of strategies, investments, and policies at several levels: municipal, State, national and regional.

It is also worth to mention that Amazonas leads the climate agenda globally by its policy and arrangement innovations on policies (e.g., the climate change policy in 2007, the PES scheme in 2007, FAS partnership in 2008 and LSA in 2015).

In regards of integration with broader policy and incentive framework, Amazonas has set a series of regulations to support forest conservation and green economy. And such policies are deeply related and integrated within the forest-based economy strategy aimed at this proposal.

In the State level, SEMA-AM has been gathering and agglutinating key Secretaries (e.g., Rural Production and Treasury) to promote integrated sustainable development within a forest-based economy. In addition to that, a municipal-level engagement will be crucial to decentralised environmental management through direct investments and capacity building. Such empowerment of local-level public organisations is important to set a positive agenda up in local level through sustainable networks amongst municipalities and State Secretaries.

One key policy to mention is the Brazilian NDC and how Amazonas is contributing for achieving this target. It is well known the different perspectives from the Amazon State and the Federal Government when REDD+ financing is under discussion. Unfortunately, this has been disturbing the true and fruitful engagement of private sector within the forest-based sustainable economy. Nevertheless, this misalignment will be overcome. Such support from GCF and UNDP to all Brazilian Amazonian States will enhance the advocacy (and the ‘green lobby’). This will be carried out during an important moment of political shift. In addition, the 80%-deforestation reduction target, within the NDC, depends severely on the Amazonian State to be aligned and strong to implement projects and activities.

In a global level, Amazonas is highly engagement in forest conservation, to name a few: one of the founders of GCF and member of the New York Declaration on Forests. Moreover, Amazonas has been playing an important role within the Aichi Targets and the UN Global Goals.

All these achievements come from great partnerships. Within this proposal, SEMA-AM carried out an inclusive approach to put together major NGO working in the State. This proposal was built through several meetings and collaborative working of more than ten people from seven institutions. This consortium is represented by support letters issued by partners NGO attached to this proposal. Each partner will have a specific (and integrated) role within the proposal always aiming at leveraging resources and opportunities and seeking for effectiveness. Two examples are: CI-Brazil is accredited to the GEF since 2013 and to the Green Climate Fund since 2015, and FAS is the largest private beneficiary of the Amazon Fund and has been able to channel private resources to REDD+.

Such commitment and engagement strategy will be applied throughout the project. One crucial issue is to engage properly with national and local stakeholders. Each group has its different timing, language and needs that shall be assessed and then addressed. Project’s partners already mapped key stakeholders to be engaged and to works towards enabling more funds for REDD+ in Amazonas. Thus, the private sector is a key element for its notorious responsibility (and public pressure) on issues on deforestation and biodiversity. Moreover, future national regulations have been moving private sector towards sustainable investment and forest-based economy incentives.

In order to make these achievements, there must be a proper engagement and commitment between the project’s partners and local communities. Therefore, it is important to apply FPIC approach to communicate and disseminate better project’s demands, needs and deliverables. This has been done since the proposal planning. As aforementioned, FAS presented this proposal’s concept, in 2016, to 60 riverine local leaders representing over 40 thousand people from the 16 protected areas. At that time, all leaders signed a supported letter to the project. Therefore, the proposal designs a very inclusive, participatory, bottom-up rationale to include all vulnerable groups – mainly youngsters and women – within the decision-making processes.

Gender inclusion, not just providing voice but also proper listening and voting within decision processes, is necessary for this proposal. It is important to mention that this will be carried out by applied the UN-REDD Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+[[19]](#footnote-19) -- mainly its five steps of investing time and resources on gender equality, balance and participative role.

Finally, such goals and targets will be achieved – and scaled-up – when key messages and support documents and data are disseminated and communicated in an effective and efficient way. Therefore the proposal plans to have a website to publish and disseminate its publications (both technical and for general audience). Here it is important to be clear that it is necessary to engage several groups, highly diverse and sparse in Amazonas. Thus several types of products need to be considered (e.g., banners, conference’s posters, lectures, keynote address, videos etc.) to achieve a broader audience (e.g., local leaders, decision-makers, business leaders, public agents, scholars and specialists etc.). And also this applies to the GCF staff and secretariat: periodic meetings shall be organised to share results, key challenges, opportunities of leveraging, and for supporting the connection with other jurisdictional for joint action.

**Gender, youth and traditional communities inclusion**

The premise of the project is to ensure the wide, democratic, and qualified participation of different groups in the consultation and decision-making processes. Such inclusion is needed within safeguard and socio-environmental discussions and definitions – and also it is mandatory to SEMA-AM, FAS and all project’s partners. The integration and qualified participation of these groups will be insured through two approaches: (i) active engagement in consultations and discussions and (ii) female candidates will be prioritised within project’s human resources selection process.

# 2. Risks, Monitoring and Evaluation

## 2.1. Risk Management

**Institutional Risk**

Instability that may arise from National and State elections (October 2018), which might possibly result in changing the current Governor and State Secretaries’ representatives. However, the institutional risk is considered low, as the State has signed solid commitments on climate, including the Rio Branco Declaration, and the approved the State Policy on Environmental Services. Amazonas's technical staff (permanent employees[[20]](#footnote-20)) is also fully integrated in this project – this will ease any political transition and also guarantee institutional memory. In addition, all Amazonas’ climate plan and strategy are considered State policies, not government agendas, which makes the project less vulnerable to potential interventions.

This is fully integrated with multi-sectorial approach within the State government: engaging other public agencies of both levels, State and Federal. These will be done through three specific approaches: engage with other public agencies (State- and Federal levels) in high-level platforms chaired by SEMA-AM; using the mandate made by the State Governor for the climate agenda; and seeking for synergies in specific policies focusing capacity building, rural production and green bonds (incentives and subsidies).

In a case of a new State Government in 2019, the institutional risk is also low and trackable. Firstly, as aforementioned, major State’s climate agendas are institutionalised in laws and regulations – reinforcing the need of their implementation. Moreover, they are fully interacted within National regulations such as the Brazilian REDD+ Strategy.

Finally, the State of Amazonas is currently under the process of hiring 30 technicians to support the management of State protected areas – with two-year contracts. This selection process will be concluded in early September. Those people will support the implementation of the conservation agenda and its policies – including the LSA.

**Gender Risk**

Women continue to have low representation in senior positions in Federal and State Governments. Unfortunately, in Amazonas this is no different. There is, therefore, a risk that the project will disproportionately and insufficiently include and consider women’s perspectives in decisions.

This risk, however, is considered low. The project aims to adopt measures and performance indicators directly related to a gender equitable approach. Measures are focused on organising consultation processes insuring qualified participation of women – by direct invitations and facilitations on logistics. In addition, the project will hire a gender specialist to elaborate a gender inclusion strategy within the project’s activities and how to include such activities within strategic fora such as the Amazonian Forum on Climate Change and the State Environmental Council[[21]](#footnote-21).

Finally, as aforementioned, human resources selection will prioritise female candidates.

## 2.2. Monitoring

FAS will coordinate technical, administrative and financial aspects as well as monitoring activities for the project. FAS will have agreements and contracts with partner institutions and consultants, where individual work plans will be presented. The financial and activities’ reports of partner institutions will follow the monitoring calendar of the GCF Fund.

Expected results in this project are straightforward and measurable. In order to monitor and follow project’s outputs, FAS will facilitate an innovative dynamics: periodic meetings with all involved partners to follow targets and timeline closely. Activity leaders shall list their actions developed, their status, comments and achievable results – both technical and financial (accountability). In every meeting, leading institutions will describe how the project is going on comparing planned with executed activities, its relation with the result framework from the GCF Fund, challenges found and the financial execution of related activities. This meeting shall issue a minute (execute report) to be organised by FAS and sent to the GCF Fund. Every six-month period, SEMA-AM and FAS will consolidate previous reports and they will assess the project as a whole.

In addition, FAS will facilitate an independent evaluation process to assess project's procedures, targets and goals within the Theory of Change to be carried out within the last year (2-month consultancy). All project’s partners will be involved and will participate on report analysis and elaboration.

## 2.3. Sustainability of Results

This project provides the basis for the implementation of the Environmental Services policy in the State of Amazonas. Whereas it regulates programmes, updates the registration system, it also creates the State Fund for Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Environmental Services. This fund, together with the project’s deliverables, will make it possible and feasible to fundraise with both national and international partners. Such resources will be venue to State’s environmental policies and strategies.

Building capacity is another key element of this project aiming at its legacy. In order to do it, SEMA-AM, as the leader of the climate strategy implementation in Amazonas, has been agglutinating and cross-cutting key public organisations (e.g., State Secretary of Rural Production and Treasury, and the Ministry of Environment). Raising awareness on key local, State-level, regional and national stakeholders to foster a forest-based sustainable economy with the participation of farmers, traditional populations and indigenous peoples.

In addition to providing institutional capacity for the government to implement the policy, the project will also ease financial incentives access to environmental friendly programmes through the engagement with related public organisations. This will enhance a positive agenda within a solid arrangement among partners (both private and public).

Another strategy for the project’s legacy is the decentralization of environmental management. As aforementioned, the Sustainable Municipalities Programme has been enhancing local-level decision making processes (municipal levels) through direct investments in local fora and building capacity on local public decision-makers. This is important as it also established an effectiveness network amongst municipalities to implement sustainable development in local level. Moreover, such engagement and empowerment will last more than this project as it focuses on capacity building key decision-makers – and also it is based on specific regulations and law.

Finally, and yet important, this project will also open up opportunities for private sector to develop sustainable forest business by enhancing and improving existing arrangements and accountability tools (e.g., online platform, specific regulations, high-level aligned amongst stakeholders). This will be led by FAS and IDESAM considering their expertise and existing networking.

# Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Activities** | **Budget Description** | **Budget 2018 (Sept 18)** | **Budget 2019** | **Budget 2020 (March 20)** | **Subtotal GCF Fund** |  | **Additional funding:  source & description (NGO)** | **Additional funding:  source & description (Amazonas gvt)** | **Additional funding: amount** |  | **TOTAL** |
| 1. Approval of legal instruments for the State REDD+ Plan and the benefit sharing mechanism under the LSA | i.       Draft the decree | \*consultancy on legal & institutional arrangements (State and National levels); \*direct involvement of SEMA, FAS & Idesam | $ 32.267 | $ 11.245 | $ 5.378 | $ 48.890 |  | $ - | $ - | $ - |  | $ 48.890 |
| ii.       Present and discuss the draft version in public consultations, FAMC, specific meetings and workshops | \* consultant as executive secretary of FAMC to prepare meetings and related documents | $ 14.513 | $ 14.513 | $ 3.225 | $ 32.250 |  | $ 12.000 | $ 7.500 | $ 19.500 |  | $ 51.750 |
| iii.       Engage with the State House of Representatives to approve the decree | \* advocacy and networking | $ - | $ 1.920 | $ 480 | $ 2.400 |  | $ 3.500 | $ 9.000 | $ 12.500 |  | $ 14.900 |
| Monitoring | SEMA, FAS, Idesam, CI-BR, FVA & IPAM will support and supervise all activities | $ 4.658 | $ 4.658 | $ 1.035 | $ 10.350 |  | $ - |  | $ - |  | $ 10.350 |
| ***Subtotal Output 1*** |  |  | ***$ 51.437*** | ***$ 32.335*** | ***$ 10.118*** | ***$ 93.890*** |  | ***$ 15.500*** | ***$ 16.500*** | ***$ 32.000*** |  | ***$125.890*** |
| 2. Public consultations (including to local communities) and safeguards workshops | i.       Design the strategy and the methodology of public consultations and workshops | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation; direct involvement of SEMA & FAS | $ 17.800 | $ - | $ - | $ 17.800 |  | $ - | $ 2.500 | $ 2.500 |  | $ 20.300 |
| ii.       Draft a preliminary version for discussion based on others’ experiences and references | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation; direct involvement of SEMA & FAS | $ 13.750 | $ - | $ - | $ 13.750 |  | $ - | $ 10.000 | $ 10.000 |  | $ 23.750 |
| iii.       Organise workshops | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation | $ 24.000 | $ 6.000 | $ - | $ 30.000 |  | $ 5.000 | $ 10.000 | $ 15.000 |  | $ 45.000 |
| iv.       Revisit versions and update them with new inputs from public consultations | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation; direct involvement of SEMA & FAS | $ 5.500 | $ 5.500 | $ - | $ 11.000 |  | $ 5.000 | $ 10.000 | $ 15.000 |  | $ 26.000 |
| v.       Consolidate a version to be presented in official fora | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation | $ - | $ 2.750 | $ 2.750 | $ 5.500 |  | $ - | $ 3.500 | $ 3.500 |  | $ 9.000 |
| vi.       Include reviewed within the decree to be approved | \*consultancy on engagement and public consultation | $ - | $ - | $ 2.750 | $ 2.750 |  | $ - | $ 5.000 | $ 5.000 |  | $ 7.750 |
| Monitoring | SEMA, FAS, Idesam, CI-BR, FVA & IPAM will support and supervise all activities | $ 4.658 | $ 4.658 | $ 1.035 | $ 10.350 |  | $ - | $ 1.500 | $ 1.500 |  | $ 11.850 |
| ***Subtotal Output 2*** |  |  | ***$ 65.708*** | ***$ 18.908*** | ***$ 6.535*** | ***$ 91.150*** |  | ***$ 10.000*** | ***$ 42.500*** | ***$ 52.500*** |  | ***$143.650*** |
| 3. Technical design for REDD+ (baseline, MRV procedures, nesting with national accounting and registry) | i.       Define technical assumptions and parameters (e.g., reference level, criteria & balance of allocation) | \* direct involvement of Idesam, FAS & consultancy | $ 9.750 | $ - | $ - | $ 9.750 |  | $ - | $ 3.500 | $ 3.500 |  | $ 13.250 |
| ii.       Design MRV system integrated with ones already in place (PPCDAM, INPE etc) | \* direct involvement of Idesam, FAS & consultancy | $ 26.189 | $ 4.622 | $ - | $ 30.810 |  | $ - | $ 5.000 | $ 5.000 |  | $ 35.810 |
| iii.       Update and improve the REDD+ registry system | \* direct involvement of Idesam, FAS & consultancy | $ 6.617 | $ 6.617 | $ 6.617 | $ 19.850 |  | $ - | $ 12.500 | $ 12.500 |  | $ 32.350 |
| Monitoring | SEMA, FAS, Idesam, CI-BR, FVA & IPAM will support and supervise all activities | $ 3.450 | $ 3.450 | $ 3.450 | $ 10.350 |  | $ - | $ 2.000 | $ 2.000 |  | $ 12.350 |
| ***Subtotal Output 3*** |  |  | ***$ 46.005*** | ***$ 14.688*** | ***$ 10.067*** | ***$ 70.760*** |  | ***$ -*** | ***$ 23.000*** | ***$ 23.000*** |  | ***$ 93.760*** |
| 4. Technical and financial approaches to pilot sustainable productive systems at Apuí and RDS Juma | i.       Assess two projects encompassing different variables (geography, social and economic aspects etc.) | \*direct involvement of FAS & Idesam | $ 30.250 | $ - | $ - | $ 30.250 |  | $ - | $ 2.500 | $ 2.500 |  | $ 32.750 |
| ii.       Design and define a business plan for each area considering LSA and its related regulations | \* direct involvement of SEMA & FAS | $ 27.150 | $ - | $ - | $ 27.150 |  | $ - | $ 10.000 | $ 10.000 |  | $ 37.150 |
| Monitoring | SEMA, FAS, Idesam, CI-BR, FVA & IPAM will support and supervise all activities | $ 2.070 | $ 2.070 | $ - | $ 4.140 |  | $ - | $ 5.000 | $ 5.000 |  | $ 9.140 |
| ***Subtotal Output 4*** |  |  | ***$ 59.470*** | ***$ 2.070*** | ***$ -*** | ***$ 61.540*** |  | ***$ -*** | ***$ 17.500*** | ***$ 17.500*** |  | ***$ 79.040*** |
| 5. Fundraising for REDD+ and forest conservation in Amazonas | i.       Identify major stakeholders (supporters, funders, donors) for REDD+ and forest conservation | \*direct involvement of all partners led by FAS | $ - | $ 4.441 | $ 900 | $ 5.371 |  | $ 5.000 | $ 5.000 | $ 10.000 |  | $ 15.371 |
| ii.       Design strategy to approach each one – seeking for opportunities and connections | \*direct involvement of all partners led by FAS | $ - | $ 8.120 | $ 2.280 | $ 10.400 |  | $ 2.500 | $ 5.000 | $ 7.500 |  | $ 18.900 |
| ***Subtotal Output 5*** |  |  | ***$*** | ***$***  ***11.820*** | ***$ 3.210*** | ***$ 15.000*** |  | ***$ 14.000*** | ***$ 20.000*** | ***$ 34.000*** |  | ***$ 86.560*** |
| 6. Independent evaluation | i. evaluate project's outputs | N/A | $ - | $ - | $ 3.950 | $ 3.950 |  | $ 2.500 | $ 3.200 | $ 5.700 |  | $ 9.650 |
| 7. Gender specialist | i. develop a plan of action to include gender balance strategy within the project’s activities | N/A | $ 10.000 | $ - | $ - | $ - |  | $ - | $ - | $ - |  | $ - |
| **Direct administration costs** | Administrative management, taxes & fees | | $ 16.283 | $ 5.709 | $ 2.372 | $ 24.364 |  | ***$ -*** | ***$ -*** | ***$ -*** |  | ***$ 24.364*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Grand Total** |  |  | $ 248.903 | $ 87.270 | $ 36.251 | $ 372.425 |  | $ 35.500 | $ 112.700 | $ 148.200 |  | $ 520.625 |

# Activity per partner

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **PARTNERS** | | | | | |
| **Output** | **Activities** | **FAS** | **FAS > SEMA** | **IDESAM** | **CI-BR** | **FVA** | **FAS > Specialised consultancy** |
| 1. Approval of legal instruments for the State REDD+ Plan and the benefit sharing mechanism under the LSA | i.       Draft the decree |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Present and discuss the draft version in public consultations, FAMC, specific meetings and workshops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Engage with the State House of Representatives to approve the decree |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Public consultations (including to local communities) and safeguards workshops | i.       Design the strategy and the methodology of public consultations and workshops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Draft a preliminary version for discussion based on others’ experiences and references |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Organise workshops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iv.       Revisit versions and update them with new inputs from public consultations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| v.       Consolidate a version to be presented in official fora |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vi.       Include reviewed within the decree to be approved |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Technical design for REDD+ (baseline, MRV procedures, nesting with national accounting and registry) | i.       Define technical assumptions and parameters (e.g., reference level, criteria & balance of allocation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design MRV system integrated with ones already in place (PPCDAM, INPE etc) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Update and improve the REDD+ registry system |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Technical and financial approaches to pilot sustainable productive systems at Apuí and RDS Juma | i.       Assess two projects encompassing different variables (geography, social and economic aspects etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design and define a business plan for each area considering LSA and its related regulations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Fundraising for REDD+ and forest conservation in Amazonas | i.       Identify major stakeholders (supporters, funders, donors) for REDD+ and forest conservation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ii.       Design strategy to approach each one – seeking for opportunities and connections |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iii.       Organise specific events for donors and funders |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iv.       Attend to events, seminars and conferences to engage with potential supporters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. <http://meioambiente.am.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Lei-Estadual-4.266-PESA.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://meioambiente.am.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/lista_municipios_prioritarios_AML_2017.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. An average of 90% of directed beneficiary is women. Men are directed beneficiaries in exceptions such as widowhood. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Monthly data updated in <http://fas-amazonas.org/transparencia>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. One of the first REDD+ certificate transaction made in the Amazon within a public-private arrangement. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/L12651compilado.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/l12187.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.mma.gov.br/informma/item/616-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-e-controle-do-desmatamento-na-amaz%C3%B4nia>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/estrategia-nacional-para-redd>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. INPE, 2017. Annual rates of deforestation. Available in

    <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Free, Prior and Informed Consent is an approach of engagement widely applied in REDD+ programmes and projects that secures the proper participation of locals and key stakeholders within the decision-making process. See more at <https://www.uncclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/un-redd05.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. See more at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. See more at <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. More at <http://fas-amazonas.org/2016/11/avancos-e-desafios-do-programa-bolsa-floresta-sao-tema-de-seminario-em-manaus/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. It is important to highlight that FAS fosters the women qualified participation within these Meetings. An average of 30% of the participants is women (considering twenty meetings since 2010). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. More at <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-standards/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. It is worth to mention that all outputs interacts and supports both impacts. Therefore, here it is highlight the most related impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Project’s partners will seek for new opportunities, aligned with LSA, and within the State strategy on forest conservation and local sustainable development. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. It is also important to mention “The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+” [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The core team of SEMA-AM is engaged with this project and it has been working for more than five years. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. This will be done following internal regulation and will enhanced by the State Secretary, who heads the Council, with the support with the gender specialist. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)