

**Green Highways:  
Socio-Economic Development and Forest Management Along the  
Amazon's New Arteries**

Semi-Annual Report

Submitted to

US Agency for International Development

by

The Amazon Institute of Environmental Research  
(Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM)

with

The Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC)  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)  
Instituto Socioambiental (ISA)  
Fundação Viver, Produzir, Preservar (FVPP)  
Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico (GTA-Protoger)  
Instituto Floresta Tropical (IFT)

for the period

October 1, 2004 through March 31, 2005

Date of this report: April 30, 2005

## Semi-Annual Technical Report

**CA number:**

**Title:** Green Highways: Socio-Economic Development and Forest Management Along the Amazon's New Arteries (Green Highways Consortium)

**Period:** October 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>

**Date of submission:** April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005

**I. Significant Achievements: (brief bullets consisting of one sentence each, listing key results (accomplishments) during the reporting period. Detailed descriptions should be provided in Section II)**

- ✓ The new proposal for including avoided deforestation in the Kyoto Protocol presented by IPAM at COP-9 (Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) meeting, in Milan, has been intensely debated by international (Clean Air Policy Center, Joanneum Research, European Community, members of IPCC and many international NGOs) and national institutions (National Congress and NGOs Forums). At COP10, in Buenos Aires, IPAM and ISA promoted an event to discuss issues and option for addressing land use, land use change and forestry in future climate regimes. The Minister of Environment, Marina Silva, invited IPAM to be a member of the Working Group on Climate Change, to discuss climate change issues. Also, IPAM was invited to be a permanent member of Brazilian Forum on Climate Change – FBMC, which is chaired by President Lula and its Executive Secretary, Dr. L. Pinguelli Rosa.
- ✓ Both IFT and IPAM helped to set up at IBAMA Santarém (*Gerex II*) the *Câmara Técnica Florestal* (Technical Forest Chamber) aiming to analyze projects and activities concerned with the use of forestry resources in Western Pará region.
- ✓ In 2004, fieldwork was conducted on Transamazônica to stimulate local stakeholders' interest and awareness. Community leaders and agricultural workers participated in the first campaign, while the timber industry was just involved in the second one. In 2005, IFT has been quite successful at attracting logging companies interested to attend its lectures.
- ✓ The consortium members established a cooperation agreement with Embrapa on national level, through Macro Program 01, in which the good fire management methodology will be tested in Proambiente sites, and partnership agreement with *Federação das Organizações e Comunidades Tradicionais* (Traditional Organizations and Community Federation) from *Tapajós FLONA* (National Forest) to spread out the good fire management methodology and implement the fire risk monitoring system in the protected area. This will be the first FLONA which has got a social organization who is monitoring fire accident risks.
- ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> Fire Use Planning Workshop in Itaituba, held in Trairão municipality, and 1<sup>st</sup> phase of fire diagnosis on BR 163 axis, was organized by IPAM, which covered the following municipalities: Novo Progresso, Castelo do Sonho, Rurópolis and Trairão. One meeting was carried out in each municipality to analyze its general situation.
- ✓ The current accumulation of data (2002-2003) from animal monitoring program executed by IPAM in three logged forests sites, in Para state, from two certified logging companies comprised a total area of ca. 13,500 ha. Adding 2004 and one more site (Fazenda Martins), the total monitored area is 26,618 ha. Overall, reduced-impact logging techniques have been doing their role in conserving native fauna, at least in a short term.
- ✓ In the Biodiversity loss model project elaborated by IPAM, maps identifying vulnerable regions for Amazon mammals were generated under different development scenarios based on a comparison between land-cover change and an estimated vulnerable index. The Biodiversity scenarios model was presented to the Brazilian government (Ministry of Environment) in early March to contribute to the design of Amazon new proposed protected areas and the future use of 8 million ha along BR163 highway (Central Amazonia), currently made unavailable by the Government.
- ✓ TNC and IPAM promoted the dialogue with Government and civil society on developing methodologies and public policy for small scale carbon sequestration projects (e.g. agroforestry systems and restoration), and with ProAmbiente Program to determine ways for facilitating financial support for environmental services .
- ✓ Proambiente Program has been done an Inter-institutional Seminar and a book on Proambiente activities in *São Domingos do Capim Pole*; methodological procedures and capacity-building workshop on Property Use Planning, Community Deals and Certification; methodological and monitoring workshop in Transamazônica (Pará) and Grande Ouro Preto D'Oeste (Rondônia) sites; Proambiente activities in family forests aiming to study social deals and evaluation of *Safra Legal* and forest management.
- ✓ IPAM has supported the strengthening of BR 163 Social Movements Forum, the Rural Workers Union and the partnerships with civil society organizations and governmental institutions to execute socio-environmental activities.

Small projects for FUNDO DEMA and methodological social-economic and environmental procedures have been designed. Also, it has been prioritized the family production proposals for the Development Plan of BR 163 influence region and consolidated the BR 163, Transamazônica and Xingu regional development proposals, as well as GESTAR in the municipalities influenced by BR 163.

- ✓ Acre's Governor has invited MAP (with participation of members from IPAM and WHRC) to establish a partnership with the state government to carry out sustainable development initiatives which must take into consideration the impacts caused by the future paving of the Pacific Highway. Representatives from the Peruvian Cansilheira as well as its Brazilian counterpart invited Green Highways' member organizations and MAP to discuss this issue, in Lima (Peru), in March 2005.
- ✓ Green Highways Consortium and MAP have integrated scenario methods and works and applied them to Acre ZEE's results, particularly to the first steps of landscape planning in Basiléia, Epitaciolândia and Assis Brasil.
- ✓ Research activities involving Family Forest have started to be integrated with FVPP's *Safra Legal* proposal (deals among loggers and small producers' associations to legalize wood coming from settlements and small farms in Transamazônica);
- ✓ The Family Forest's activities in Anapu, was carried out through two meetings with loggers, farmers, the Church, INCRA, IBAMA, NGOs and farmers, and in Altamira with representatives from the same sectors above and workers from the logging industry to discuss the model of association between loggers and farmers. Also, negotiations were initiated with CIRAD and Embrapa, as well as with RIMISP, IDRC, CE, and IMAFLORA, as a strategy to establish new partnerships aiming to complement or interact with Consortium's activities and widens governance in Transamazônica.
- ✓ Forest Family's team presented a research on administrative and exploration aspects of the logging industry in Amazonia to BASA and funds for forest use (BASA, Banco do Brasil and State Production Secretary) have been sought. Also, IBAMA's role in negotiations with Mojú I, II and Maflops' settlements has been claimed. Also, preliminary negotiations with IBAMA's Forest Directory have started to fully implement PDS (Sustainable Development Plan) in Esperança and Virola Jatobá, aiming to safeguard these two ongoing demonstrative management plan units.
- ✓ IPAM's activities in Tapajós FLONA included a community forest management, which has so far covered a total of 600 ha in three communities. In addition to the associations in Surucuá (AMPROSURT), Nuquini (ASCON) and Nova Vista (TUPAIU) communities, a community association was established in Pini (ACOMTEP). Four community development funds have been consolidated in the communities mentioned above, as well as four growth studies to determine "logging indexes" in the management community areas.
- ✓ Capacity-building was carried out by IPAM and it involved 27 people from Prainha and 9 from Itapaiuna, women and men. Furthermore, training courses on business management have been taught (in Pini, Prainha and Itapaiuna), from a partnership established with a SEBRAE consultant and with the Brazilian Institute for Sustainable Business (IBENS-SP).
- ✓ A team from IBAMA-DF Forest Products Laboratory and residents from Nuquini and Nova Vista have visited Pini and Prainha in order to check out wood drying problems and suggest alternative and more efficient production methods. Training involving 37 community residents (11 women) covered issues such as quality control, consolidation of new products, types of wood and finishing techniques.
- ✓ It was carried out by Proteger: Seminars (1 on evaluation, with the World Bank; 4 on capacity-building for 80 monitors), courses (68 local ones; 10 on capacity-building for environmental *Puxirum*), workshops (2 on communication; 3 on monitoring); 2 interchange visits and Publication and distribution of manuals (Vol IV – "Como trabalhar a comunicação" and Vol V – "O Nosso Caminhar – Lições Aprendidas") and a CD ("Abaixo a Lei 9.612 – Liberdade para as Rádios Comunitárias"), totaling 12,484 items distributed .
- ✓ Implementation of pilot projects on non-fire sustainable alternative production and negotiations with regional forums, programs and other initiatives (MAP, BR-163, Transamazônica) and presentation of Project and Consortium in several medias and events.
- ✓ Gathering and dissemination of Proteger Participatory Monitoring System data in Rondônia and Acre and data gathering in Santarém and Altamira.
- ✓ Presidential decree establishing two extractive reserves: *Verde para Sempre*, in Porto de Moz and *Riozinho do Anfrisio* in Altamira. In both areas, the consortium is working on Forest family model and Proambiente pole (Anapú). FVPP started a survey in these areas on use and availability of non wood forest products.

- ✓ Discussions among the government, local social movements and the Consortium on sustainable forest management have widened, public hearings have got more involved in regional development and improved technical and local leadership competence in forest activities .

**II. Describe progress towards intermediate results (objectives):** narrative of the activity's outputs and accomplishments during the reporting period, keyed to elements identified in the grant scope of work.

## Overview

During the last semester, the Green Highways Consortium aimed to attract new partnerships and collaborations, while strengthening the initiatives among its members, the interaction with social groups, organizations and movements involved in the project's development and the participation in the government decisions. The participation of Consortium members in national and international debates has been very significant to widely inform about the Consortium experiences and information - based on its research and projects results and local initiatives -aiming to encourage the adoption of public policies at national and international levels towards sustainable development and tropical forest conservation in developing countries. For example, IPAM's participation as an invited member of the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change, as well as its participation in international and national conferences, has presented its new proposal regarding to compensate reduction of tropical deforestation as a mechanism to address the carbon emissions from tropical deforestation (Brazil is the most important emitter of C from deforestation). Also, IPAM, TNC, ISA and FVPP are promoting the study of feasibility of carbon sequestration by agroforestry projects in the Transamazônica Highway and in the Xingu River Basin, attending the opportunities opened by MDL mechanism to promote small scale carbon sequestration projects.

Furthermore, Consortium representatives from IPAM have presented its Biodiversity Scenarios Model to the Ministry of Environment, which might apply it to an 8-million ha forest area along BR163 under federal intervention. Such model can show which priority areas are to be protected by environmental laws and which species would be threatened with the loss of the forest cover in some specific regions.

As important as the actions described above are the local and regional initiatives that have demonstrated many possible ways to promote social and environmental sustainable development. IFT and FVPP, for example, has worked together disseminating forest management techniques and practices for logging industry staff, among other stakeholders. Giving tools for the logging industry to change its behavior and collaborating in public policies discussions regarding this economic sector, IFT and FVPP aim to comply with the one of the Consortium first goals regarding the increase of areas supported by sustainable management plan.

ISA has focused its activities on the increase of landscapes with regional participatory plan for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Xingu headwaters. Also, it has strengthened grassroots organizations and enabled in the elaboration of projects by themselves as a mean to reach these goals. In this sense, ISA, FVPP, IPAM, Social Movements, GTA and rural and indigenous representatives have promoted events to discuss the BR 163 Sustainable Plan and other issues, increasing the possibility of local communities' socio-economic and environmental rights being contemplated by public policies to be adopted by the government.

In addition, the Consortium activities developed by the leadership of Proteger/GTA are essential in dealing with the involvement of local people and organizations. Proteger/GTA has a significant participation in the Consortium through the dissemination of information; discussions and awareness among small producers from Amazonian rural communities, and by doing so allow their effective participation in public policy debates, in devising and executing projects which deal with life improvement issues, while promoting the environmental conservation.

The Consortium has a strong point which is the dialogue continually established with governmental and non-governmental institutions, aiming to spread out and strengthen its projects and activities. Cooperation agreements and dialogues were established in the last semester with *Embrapa, Federação das Organizações e Comunidades Tradicionais* from *Tapajós FLONA* (National Forest), the Technical Forest Chamber (IBAMA, RIMISP, IDRC, CE, IMAFLORA, CIRAD, SEBRAE), as well with representatives of other Latin American countries (MAP region).

## Progress by intermediate results

### IR 8.1. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IMPROVED

**INDICATOR:** Increase in area with sustainable management plans.

#### A. Timber industry

##### a. Forest management for timber industry

IFT, IPAM and FVPP held two meetings to disseminate sustainable forest practices and techniques among loggers in Altamira and Anapu, in Nov/2004. IFT and FVPP's have approached loggers' representative organizations such as AIMAT from Altamira and AMMAPA from Anapu, and now IFT has been taking part in these local organization's political agenda. Two meetings among IFT, FVPP and Seiva Institute, a local Altamira NGO, aimed at informing loggers about forest

management projects and promising partnerships initiatives between the timber industry and agricultural settlements on Transamazônica.

IFT has followed public debates on the reform of IBAMA's 004/2001 Normative Instruction, a law which rules forest management in Amazônia, and has been collaborating to revitalize the Technical Forest Chamber at *IBAMA Gerex I* in Belém do Pará.

#### b. Fauna monitoring with certified timber companies

Two logging companies that have scientific agreements with IPAM (Cikel Brasil Verde and Juruá Florestal) have monitored fauna in a total of 26,618 ha in Para state and now both companies have included the post-logging sampling of APU2004 (annual production unit: ca 9,000 ha). In 2005, the timber companies are also re-sampling APU2002 (the first to be evaluated: total of 11,855 ha) to assess the three-year effect after logging. Fazenda Martins (propriety of Cikel, and localized in three different municipalities in Para state: Oeiras do Pará, Bagre and Portel) initiated its first animal-monitoring program in APU2004 (4194 ha), after their workers have been trained by IPAM's team last year.

The overall evaluation of APU2002 and APU2003 for Fazendas Santa Marta (Tailandia), Aratau (Novo Repartimento), Rio Capim (Paragominas) in a pre-post logging experimental design showed that in the short term (six months after logging) reduced-impact logging techniques had a higher effect on species composition than on richness and abundance. Also, animal species differed in their abundance but both invertebrates and vertebrates showed no response at all to logging. Therefore, reduced-impact logging techniques have been doing their role in conserving native fauna.

In 2004, there were 13,200 ha with management plans approved by IBAMA (Fazenda Martins: 4194 ha; Fazenda Rio Capim: 5004 ha; fazenda Santa Marta: 2000 ha; Fazenda Arataú: 2000 ha).

The collaboration with IPAM certainly helped Cikel Group to have one more forest site certified by FSC (Fazenda Martins). The inclusion of Fazenda Martins in IPAM's animal-monitoring program helped the company to achieve environmental conditionings from the certifier. Also, for the two companies, the animal monitoring program and its database is available to help auditing by the certifier or even by environmental agencies (IBAMA).

### **B. Smallholder management of natural resources**

#### a. Family forest timber model.

Approximately 400 families set a deal with Maflops to submit a 40,000 ha Sustainable Management Plan to IBAMA aiming to lessen pressure on FLONA natural resources and neighbouring PDS. However, bureaucratic constraints in 2004 led to the management of just 3,400 ha in Mojú I and II settlements, which delivered 43,000 m<sup>3</sup> in legal wood. As the majority of management plans were suspended in the region, Mojú's results may be considered a success. Moreover, family forests have helped implement two PDS in Anapu (135,000 ha) by supporting local mobilization, negotiations among FVPP, IPAM and governmental organizations and capacity-building in forest management by IFT in 2005.

Under FVPP's coordination, inventories were carried out with 2,722 producers, who applied for IBAMA's authorized deforestation for farming in 2004. Wood felled in 3 ha of each plot (which totalled 8,000 ha) formed part of a deal with loggers' associations to legalize its trade. A significant amount of such wood was not felled in the first place as a result of transport failures, which has been analyzed by IBAMA. IPAM has researched the transition from legal deforestation to effective management plans, and new management plans will be implemented in 2005.

#### b. Economic analysis of Family Forests

Legal wood volume (43,000 m<sup>3</sup>) was bought from small producers by R\$ 60 per three or R\$ 16 per cubic meter, not considering road construction and bureaucratic costs. A survey carried out by IPAM showed that 62% of involved producers support forest management, but think prices paid should be higher and, therefore, results are not so good. Such claim is based on prices paid in illegal logging initiatives, which are higher because loggers do not have any expenses with road construction and bureaucratic costs. It is extremely relevant that a lot of producers appreciate the importance of legal logging initiatives and compromise on management plans.

#### c. Community-based forest management techniques

IFT and FVPP have chosen one settlement in Uruará and three in Anapu to start implementing capacity-building and training in forest management. In Uruará, IFT has taught one course on setting working units boundaries (legal reserve), popularly known as *talhães florestais* (forest boards), and another one on forest inventories. Twelve agricultural workers and 3 technicians from Canor cooperative were involved. IFT has also provided technical expertise to 6 families from Uruará to set up a community forest management plan. These families have inventoried about 60 ha, but actually intend to cover approximately 400 ha. In Anapu, an IFT technician has visited the municipality several times so as to negotiate a capacity-building agenda with local leadership; the first course on forest management planning techniques is scheduled for April 2005.

#### d. Community-based forest management of NTFPs<sup>1</sup> and game

IFT has advanced actions on NTFPs and has got support from ProManejo to strengthen capacity-building initiatives on multiple use forest management among smallholders. IFT has already got inventoried forest land at the Fazenda Cauaxi training center exclusively set up for capacity-building, where NTFP management and traditional logging systems have been demonstrated to Transamazônica agricultural workers.

#### e. Fire management

Key Tapajós FLONA agents were taught a 5-module course organized by IPAM, which aimed to provide capacity-building in fire management, community methodologies, implementation of good fire management centers and management of the fire risk monitoring system. The second capacity-building module in communication has been held in Santarém and targeted 19 good fire management facilitators (women stood for 40% of all participants).

A meeting has been held in each of the 18 Tapajós FLONA participating community (329 people attended it – 45% women), where the project activities were evaluated, in which the techniques agreed in the definitive deal were ratified and the positive and negative aspects of the Good Fire Management were identified. An outstanding result was that techniques frequency use reached 45%, which stands for a 100% increase from the project's baseline.

An external evaluation is being conducted by IPAM aiming to identify which advances have been achieved as compared to the objectives set in 2001. Besides, potentialities, bottlenecks and weaknesses were identified in the system implemented in Tapajós FLONA by the Project. The final report is due in May 2005.

IPAM worked in partnership with the Traditional Organizations and Community Federation from Tapajós FLONA, who is in charge of designing and implementing FLONA's community use plans, and it has incorporated Good Fire Management clauses into them. It will be the first Brazilian Federation to hold this mechanism. Several meetings were held to strengthen inter-institutional bonds (IPAM-Federation-IBAMA).

Fire use and fire accidents have been diagnosed by IPAM and its partners in family production areas along BR 163 axis in Pará, particularly in Castelo do Sonho, Novo Progresso, Trairão and Rurópolis. In each of the 4 municipalities above, a meeting has been held with municipal organizations, involving 120 people.

The First Meeting on Family Production in Trairão has been held (attended by 89 people), where environmental and productive issues were raised and discussed. The focus was on the role played by fire as a transforming factor of people's lives. The meeting has produced an agenda of initiatives to be implemented in partnership with the Project.

Three meetings with local partners (FVPP, IFT,STR, IPAM, EMBRAPA, CFR) have been held in Altamira where was decided that the focus will be a group of families from Anapu within the Proambiente site area. Fieldwork was interrupted in the same month by the widely advertised rural conflicts, but will be re-established in June. A data bank has been set up with georeferenced data from 340 families from Proambiente.

Fire has been inserted as a strategic topic as far as Embrapa's Strategic Macro Program 01 is concerned. This program, which has been proposed in partnership with IPAM, concerns Embrapa's national challenges. It is hoped that a fire management integrated system is catalyzed by this partnership and also that synergies are identified between fire and other components of productive systems.

In Altamira, IPAM has established partnerships to implement a complex integrated plot management proposal through a pilot project, helping 340 families in Proambiente pole to complete their settlement process through the development of fire management tools as components of an environmental service trade initiative. In this mosaic, which constitutes the pole, we will cover 1,500 ha directly and 50,000 ha indirectly.

As for Proteger, 80 monitors attended 4 capacity-building seminars and have worked locally to mobilize and facilitate courses such as the capacity-building for *puxiruns*, interchange visits and communication and gender workshops. Such seminars help understand the regional political, economic, social and environmental realities as well as evaluate every project's aspect (goals, strategies, partnerships), which lead to knowledge consolidation, strengthening of activities and dissemination of good fire management practices. Practices and topics taught in the field included: community controlled fire, fire behaviour, community forest fire prevention techniques, environmental legislation on fire, pollution and lung diseases. In regional Santarém, groups of people were mobilized to apply for community burn and deforestation licenses.

#### f. Modelling fauna changes

The Consortium (IPAM) assessed how land-cover change in Amazonia would potentially affect forest cover within mammal species ranges with future trajectories of deforestation in Amazonia. Land use change from 1996 to 2001 was generated from Landsat ETM+ and projected for 50 years using *DINAMICA MODEL*. A mammal vulnerable index was calculated using multicriteria analysis on available variables (habitat use, IUCN red list categories, CITES categories and hunting pressure). We identified species assemblages with similar habitat requirements using cluster analysis. Based on a comparison between land-cover change and the vulnerable index, IPAM's researchers generated maps identifying vulnerable regions for mammals under different development scenarios. This approach can be easily adapted regionally or to other taxa.

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<sup>1</sup> Non-timber forest products

The results may help decision makers to consider ecological costs and benefits of different development strategies for Amazonia and assist conservation biologists to identify vulnerable species and regions for conservation strategies. The Biodiversity scenarios model was presented to Brazilian government (Ministry of Environment) in early March to contribute to the design of Amazon new proposed protected areas and the future use for 8 million ha along BR163 highway (Central Amazonia) currently made unavailable by the Government.

#### g. Fauna Management

Two meetings have been held under IPAM's coordination with local communities from Pascoal, Aminã, Pinhel and Solimões aiming to train them to monitor game killed in the community. This will provide crucial information to better understand how intensely game is killed, which will help devise a **game management project**.

Partial results have shown diverse hunting patterns in Arapiuns River (Aminã and Pascoal) Tapajós River (Pinhel and Solimões) communities. In Arapiuns, game as well as specific animals have been killed in much greater amounts than in Tapajós. Monitoring will continue, during which a more precise pattern description and seasonal variations might emerge. The previous results have been presented in a international scientific meeting (VI International Congress on Wildlife Management in Amazonia and Latin America) “. Undergraduate students (UFPA) received training in fauna monitoring (Adriana Francisca Costa Souza, Ana Carolina, Paulo Guilherme Santos and Stela Angélica da Costa Brito) and one (Stela A. da C. Brito) concluded her undergraduate dissertation under support provide by the Consortium.

### C. Building capacity to implement Proambiente

Proambiente Institutional Seminar was carried out last January with civil society and government - based on federal government activities in Proambiente and social engagement in this process in the past two years. The seminar was an idea generated from IPAM, TNC and FVPP discussions on their role on what regards the program's consolidation. As a member of civil society's group in the GT (task force), devised by Minister Marina Silva, IPAM concluded a final report on Proambiente adjustments proposals aiming to increase its operational and executive capacity. Also, a seminar on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension was held in Altamira. Annual farming projects that exclude fire management were implemented with governmental research bodies' help as within Proambiente in Transamazônica.

Based on the debates and research conducted in Rio Capim in the past three years, IPAM has joined the publishing committee whose members are EMBRAPA, UFPA/NEAF, FANEP and, SAGRI-Pará. IPAM will be in charge of one chapter in the book about Proambiente in São Domingos do Capim site.

A four-day meeting has been held in Manaus, where Proambiente's technical team presented to representatives from each pole the methodological steps to devise use plans which will be used by families in Proambiente and a capacity-building workshop covered 12 pioneer sites in Amazonia (in each of them, there are 450 families on average and one permanent technical team formed by one senior technician, college-level, four junior ones, high-school level, and 15 community agents).

The survey and description of new rural family production initiatives in São Domingo do Capim pioneer pole have started in partnership with Embrapa and aims to identify and evaluate innovative initiatives in rural family production from Proambiente pioneer sites, which can potentially provide environmental services.

Proambiente and Family Forests' Projects' actions included meetings with community leaders and loggers have been held to study social deals made in 2004 and to further discuss forest management as a strategy to spread out techniques and to reach new areas with management plans. The aim is to strengthen an institutional and social environment which promotes a decrease in deforestation and illegal logging in Transamazônica region.

Municipalities and communities where Proteger activities will take place have been chosen so as they coincide with regional Proambiente poles. Local partnerships have advanced in Acre, Rondônia and Altamira, where Proteger and Proambiente have joined forces to carry out capacity-building and other programs such as Condiac, the Higher Acre River Inter-municipal Consortium.

### D. Forest Management on Large-Scale Cattle and Soy Ranches

The certification of soybean producers, besides ensuring that environmental legislation is obeyed in soybean-producing areas, can also potentially benefit small producers through guaranteeing technical help and offering a price premium. There are demands for certification to address legal compliance in a number of areas besides the environmental: compliance with land legislation, to ensure that “*grilagem*” and land concentration is not stimulated by the growth of the soybeans market, and compliance with labor legislation, to ensure that legal obligations to employees in the soya sector are met. In this sense, TNC has been involved with activities related to certification, engaging Cargill (the only buyer of sybean in the Santarém region) in a certification project that include 270 soybean producing farms (encompassing 100.000 hectares; 90% of total area of soybean production in the Santarem region). However, there is no consensus among Consortium members to include this activity as a result of consortium. Therefore, this activity should be interpreted as a individual initiative of TNC. The Consortium members hope to discuss about this issue in a appropriated time.

## IR 8.2. MARKETS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE TANGIBLE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR POOR COMMUNITIES

**INDICATOR:** Increase in the volume of revenues from sustainable goods and environmental services benefiting poor rural communities.

## **A. Carbon and Climate Change**

### **a. Proambiente and carbon**

IPAM and TNC has finished an evaluation of ProAmbiente's capacity to promote carbon sequestration project and prepared a Project Idea Note (PIN) to be submitted to Prototype Carbon Fund of the World Bank. However, the PIN was not submitted to the World Bank yet due to the need to further discuss the carbon project with local producers.

TNC initiated a technical and economic study to evaluate the feasibility of carbon sequestration schemes in the Transamazônica highway corridor and in the Xingu River Basin, aiming to develop methodologies for carbon credits production under the Clean Development Mechanism framework (CDM) as well as exploring other carbon credit markets outer to the Kyoto Protocol.

IPAM and TNC started conversation with PNF/MMA and continued with Proambiente/MMA regarding the elaboration of methodologies for small scale (and with low transactional cost) carbon sequestration projects including agroforestry systems (SAFs) and restoration of Legal Reserves and Permanent Protected Areas (APPs) as a way to increase income of small producers.

There are various possibilities regarding the Proambiente under discussion for TNC to contribute to funding lines through mobilizing its donor base in the United States, especially from utilities.

### **b. Mega-reductions in carbon emissions: Green Highways**

This item will be described in the final report.

### **c. Education and contribution to climate change debate**

The concept of compensated reduction of deforestation proposed by IPAM at COP9, in Milan, establishes that developing countries, which are eligible to reduce their national emissions from deforestation, would be authorized to issue carbon certificates. In Brazil, the compensated reduction proposal starts to be discussed by society, including discussions at the National Congress, the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change, and civil society's forum. Furthermore, representatives from countries with tropical forests, such as Ghana and Papua New Guinea, are interested on the debate of compensated reduction of deforestation. An article submitted to Climatic Change was accepted for publication (copies can be requested to P. Moutinho: [moutinho@ipam.org.br](mailto:moutinho@ipam.org.br)).

IPAM, working together with Climate Observatory, presented during COP10, in Buenos Aires (December 2004), a document containing the basis for the establishment of a national policy on climate change for Brazil. The document was published by IPAM and Climate Observatory with support from JICA, Ford Foundation and USAID (copies can be requested to Erika Pinto: [erika@ipam.org.br](mailto:erika@ipam.org.br)). Also, IPAM has participated in more than 20 seminars, workshops and debates on climate change, among them a Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty)", in Brasília – , "Seminar on Climate Change during the Kyoto Protocol Period: challenges and opportunities", in São Paulo – Brazil, "Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for Environment and Development (*Fórum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento*), in Brasília, , and COP 10", in Buenos Aires – Argentina,

IPAM have been publishing bimonthly its electronic newsletter "*Clima em Revista: Informe sobre Mudanças Climáticas*" (also supported by Ford Foundation and IEB). It is directed towards the general society, as well as government representatives and members of the civil society. Currently, the newsletter count with ca. 1200 subscribers (copies are available on <http://www.ipam.org.br/programas/ecoflor/clima/climaemrevista>). In addition, after the Kyoto Protocol has entered into force last February, IPAM is preparing a revised version of its Climate Change Booklet: "*Perguntas e Respostas sobre Mudanças Climáticas*" aiming to update all information provided by this didactical material.

## **B. Markets for "Socio-Environmental "Products**

Replicating the Tapajós/Arapiuns Resex' management model in Tapajós Flona has been an important activity now involving two more communities (Prainha and Itapaiuna) and has helped cover larger forest areas to be managed within Flona's boundaries. Currently, the six traditional communities involved (three in Tapajós Flona and three in Tapajós/Arapiuns Resex) have managed a significant 1,100-ha forest area in 40-ha annual plots. (TAPAJÓS)

Forest management initiatives such as the *Oficinas Caboclas* in Tapajós/Arapiuns Resex and Tapajós Flona has been an important strategy to help traditional Amazonian communities to economically value sustainable forest products as well as become more aware of such process. Community residents have themselves expressed this view, which is reflected by lower local deforestation rates, larger forestland managed and higher incomes resulted from woodcraft furniture sales.

In 2004, negotiations were carried out to consolidate institutional market tools to be used by *Oficinas Caboclas*, which resulted in the establishment of the *Oficinas Caboclas Cooperative* (OCT). OCT has united local groups to better plan product sales and represents a crucial step to consolidate self-management in the communities mentioned above. From Sep 04 to Mar 05, OCT was legally set up and its groups took part in several production and sale pilot experiments. OCT has sold its products



through the Tok & Stok Store, in São Paulo (www.tokstok.com.br), increasing the communities' income, as well as improving the techniques used by them and reorganizing the production area.

### **IR 8.3. LANDSCAPE-LEVEL PLANNING THAT SUSTAINS OR ENHANCES ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS INCORPORATED INTO GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND POLICIES**

**Indicator:** Increase of the area of landscapes with participatory planning for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

#### **A. Integrating Management Models, Markets, and Regional Planning**

##### a. Stakeholder analysis.

As opposed to agribusiness-related sectors, smallholder and indigenous grassroots organizations are not ready to start negotiating a regional development plan with cattle ranchers, loggers and soybean producers. Besides, such organizations are not always prepared to apply for financial resources which fund extension activities and demonstrative projects. In order to change this situation, ISA has supported and strengthened these organizations so as to help them devise projects for Xingu headwaters region. For example, ISA has devised projects with local leaders aiming to recover Xingu's riparian zone, as well as to promote technical support and rural extension including strategic production system planning and management to conserve and recover Permanent Preservation Areas and Reservas Legais (Legal Reserves)..

#### **B. Strengthening of Grassroots Organizations**

The Consortium has helped set partnerships among BR 163/PA Social Movements Forum and the Federal and State Public Ministries through which monitors will take up courses on Justice and Peace being taught in the region (three modules were held for rural and urban leaders). Besides that, they will also assist local projects that foster participatory environmental management tools as components of BR 163/PA GESTAR (Rural Environmental Management) Project.

Not only grassroots involvement has legitimated Project's activities but also promoted its social capital and sustainability. Proteger's evaluation and monitoring system was set up as pilot projects in Altamira and Santarém in 2004, after several workshops were held with monitors and coordinators. From 2005, the system started being disseminated to the entire project's area through two workshops in each state (a 3-day presentation workshop and a 2-day evaluation and planning one 2 months later). By August 2005 it is believed all monitors and coordinators will have re-structured their work based on monitoring system's results.

Proteger's project named *Strengthening and mobilization of rural women into Fetacre associations*, supported by MDA<sup>2</sup>, focuses on gender-related issues such as capacity-building, association/cooperative engagement, implementation of production projects and their monitoring. Women involvement, particularly young ones, has been an invaluable aspect of Proteger's actions.

#### **C. Protected Area Management**

The activities carried out by ISA and included in the the *Xingu Indigenous Park (PIX) Monitoring and Protection Plan* officially started in 2005 and meetings were held with ATIX directors and vigilance officers. An expedition called *Survey of PIV Kurisevo invasion* was executed aiming to identify the environmental problems caused by a road built within southern PIX. It was discussed with indigenous representatives: the renewal of FUNAI-ATIX Deal, invasions in PIX, PIV chiefs and coordinator's roles, logging in Terra Nova PIV, the USAID Project, institutional relationship with IBAMA and Funai and the volunteer staff program.

A proposal to monitor the water quality of *Rio das Pacas* basin was made to the Suiá tribe. It was pointed out how important it is that they get involved in this process along with ISA, IPAM and UNEMAT. The proposal was welcomed and there will be necessary to hold new meetings and train some indigenous agents.

An assembly among riverine families also took place in *Verde para Sempre* RESEX to discuss the reserve use and management plan, investment in credits and ATER and the establishment of a mother association. Other activities have occurred in this RESEX such as projects devised to apply for funds to finance the *açaizal* management and riparian forest recovery as well as research on NTFPs' use, which also was done in Riozinho do Anfrísio.

#### **D. Transamazon Regional Management Plan**

Information on this issue is reported in other items.

#### **E. Cuiabá-Santarém Regional Management Plan**

The Consortium members helped in the organization of "BR 163 Social Movements Leaders Meeting" that was held in Santarém (in November, 2004) with the participation of local and regional social movement leaders and NGOs, as well as government representatives at all levels, which aimed to (1) evaluate the design and approval process of the Sustainable BR 163

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<sup>2</sup> The Ministry of Agrarian Development

Plan, coordinated by GTI (the Sustainable BR 163 Inter-ministerial Permanent Workgroup) and (2) define both the organizational framework and the communication strategy between social movements and the three government spheres. Thus, this meeting resulted in the creation of the *Consortium for the BR 163 Socio-environmental Development*, coordinated by FVPP, GTA, IPAM, ISA, FORMAG, FETAGRI/ PA.

After that, on March 22, social movement leaders, universities and other institutions representing Mato Grosso Pole met in Lucas do Rio Verde (Mato Grosso) aiming to strengthen its leadership and social and political organization in this pole regarding the government plan monitoring for the BR 163.

The initiative of consolidating family production on BR 163 through a negotiation with BR 163 influence area Development Plan's coordination, aimed to provide to the BR 163 socio-environmental consortium agreed proposals that help, in the short term, expand and consolidate family production in the BR 163 region. All proposals coming from the First Regional Meeting on Family Production on Cuiabá-Santarém Highway, were reviewed and each rural workers union appointed their priorities. As a preparation for the public hearings on the Development Plan in BR 163 influence area, strategies were raised to assure the participation and mobilization of rural and urban organizations in the Consultation Meeting in Itaituba.

A survey on socioeconomic and environmental contexts of family production and strategies to overcome their constraints has been carried out by IPAM since September 2004, which has described all the diversity in this productive sector in each BR 163/PA municipality. This survey will back up the devise of Family Production Development Municipal Plans. The survey encompasses technical and organizational issues defined by technicians from IPAM and local governmental and nongovernmental organizations as well as rural union leaders in each municipality.

IPAM, FETAGRI-BAM, FVPP and Itaituba Prelacy have supported all activities regarding the Family Agriculture Landscapes Management and Regional Planning, which aim to strengthen the BR 163 Social Movements Forum composed by local family production organizations.

On 2-3 December 2004, the BR 163/PA GESTAR Project was launched. Family production initiatives were also announced to foster partnerships with the federal government, international organizations and urban and rural civil society organizations in BR 163 municipalities. Other projects inserted into the National GESTAR Program (PNS, PADEQ, Bank of Brazil Foundation) were presented as well. This information share aimed to integrate several sustainable initiatives from different productive sectors in BR 163/PA region.

IPAM has released socioeconomic and environmental data from municipalities in BR 163/PA polo to support GTI's social insertion and citizenship group, which is in charge of devising the thematic axis for the Development Plan in BR 163 influence area. Also, we have made available the technical reports produced in the First Regional Family Production Meeting on Cuiabá-Santarém Highway and in the the GESTAR ( the GESTAR program's coordination invited us to assist several projects' activities as well as the Brazilian government's deal with FAO).

Consortium partners, the logging industry and agricultural associations have met to discuss sustainable forest management in family agriculture settlements aimed to economically value biodiversity in BR 163 influence region. Meetings were also held with STR, INCRA and IBAMA to evaluate *Safra Legal* 2004, including implementation of demonstrative plots, where forest seed seeds and seedlings were distributed.

#### a. Mato Grosso and the Xingu Headwaters

As a consequence of Consortium activity, a project called "Environmental Management and Recovery of Riparian Forests" has been approved by PADEQ - *Projeto de Alternativas ao Desmatamento e Queimadas* (Alternatives to Deforestation and Fire Management), which is a component of PDA - *Programas de Projetos Demonstrativos vinculado ao Ministério do Meio Ambiente* (Demonstrative Projects Program, the Ministry of Environment). The project will benefit the Jaraguá Settlement Project and has been devised in partnership with representatives from Jaraguá Settlements, the Rural Workers Union from Água Boa, the ONGARA Roncador-Araguaia NGO and the UNEMAT (Federal University of Mato Grosso). The project aims to make proposals to recover APPs<sup>3</sup>, considering that several headwaters on *Sete de Setembro* river, a Xingu river tributary, are severely degraded. Also, ISA is devising a technical assistance and rural extension project, in Ribeirão Cascalheira, in partnership with the Rural Workers Union, agricultural associations and the Municipal Agriculture Secretary, about the planning and management of production systems, conservation and recovery strategies for APPs and legal reserves (*Reserva Legal*).

The meeting coordinated by ISA and held in Canarana (October, 2004), called "Xingu Headwaters Meeting", was supported by ATIX<sup>4</sup>, FORMAD, UNEMAT<sup>5</sup>, the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture and Environment, the City Council, the Canarana City Hall, the Rural Workers Union, the Rural Workers Union and councilmen from São José do Xingu, ONGARA (Roncador-Araguaia environmental NGO) and the Rural Workers Union from Água Boa. A diagnosis of problems and propose solutions to protect and conserve Xingu River was made by representatives from different sectors (320 participants). A document called *The Canarana Charter* was produced and signed and also a campaign called 'Y Ikatu Xingu (good, clean water in Kamaiurá language) was launched. The meeting's report was sent to each organization and is online at ISA's homepage (see annex box).

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<sup>3</sup> Permanent preservation areas

<sup>4</sup> Xingu Indigenous Land Association

<sup>5</sup> Mato Grosso State University

In order to promote territorial planning as well as protection and conservation of Xingu River's riparian forests, ISA, IPAM and UNEMAT have been talking to Suyá leaders to devise a research and development plan for Xingu headwaters. The plan aims to fully understand natural resource degradation processes and identify cheap ways to recover local ecosystems, focusing on: natural and water resources monitoring and conservation, scenarios of landscape fragmentation and connectivity and evaluation of water quality.

ISA has chosen the 250,000-hectare Pacas River sub-basin, located to the west of Xingu Indigenous Park, as the pilot area where participatory environmental management will occur. Before field studies can start, ISA has been negotiating this process with FEMA, landowners and the Rural Workers Union and City Hall from Querência.(ISA)

#### **E. The lower Amazon and south-western Pará sub-regions**

Discussions over the establishment of partnerships among Low Amazonas City Halls to devise a municipal director plan and establishment of a mayors' BR 163 consortium have been carried out. The mayors' consortium will aim to monitor federal and state governmental programs for the Sustainable Regional Development Plan in BR 163 influence region. IPAM will support the establishment of this consortium as well as collaborate to devise Santarém development plan, whose meeting occurred on 28 March 2005 with CEFTBAM.

On 4<sup>th</sup> March 2005, a seminar called "GESTAR Conception Project in Lower Amazonas Pole" was held by SDS-MMA (Sustainable Development Secretary, Ministry of Environment). Aveiro, Belterra, Juruti and Santarém will be the targeted municipalities and CEFTBAM will manage the project along with a provisional council. The following institutions will support it: UFRA, UFPA, EMATER, IPAM, ILES/ULBRA, universities, EMBRAPA, and Saúde e Alegria Project.

#### **F. SW Amazon Management Plan**

Beginning of regional planning in Basiléia, Assis Brasil (120km<sup>2</sup>). An Environmental Sustainability and Socio-economic Plan has been devised for Interoceanica Highway, with support from the Peruvian government, covering a 40,000 km<sup>2</sup>-area from Iñapari to Inambari.

#### **G. Basin-Wide Management and Policy Analysis**

##### **a. Scenarios analysis**

Several local stakeholders have made proposals regarding the consolidation of BR 163, Transamazônica and Xingu regional development through scenario analyses and new meetings are scheduled in 2005 aiming to discuss and strengthen the proposals for these regions. .

##### **b. RisQue fire prediction**

This activity has been concluded.

#### **H. Dissemination and Education**

##### **a. Proteger**

Proteger's dissemination and education work, particularly in regional Santarém and Rondônia, has promoted the implementation of sustainable production initiatives, which, in their turn, has strengthened community organization, promoted family mobilization and food security, increased local incomes, promoted traditional practices, furthered debates on NTFPs, awaken smallholders to agro-ecological production and helped establish partnerships with local government perceptions. Local and *puxirum* courses in Santarém have delivered the following results: women groups were formed to raise farm chicken (*caipira*); family groups formed to produce handcraft; implementation of orchards and vegetable beds; graft training; implementation of SAFs<sup>6</sup> and fish keeping projects; implementation of 15 beehives; henhouse construction; greenhouse implementation and recovery of local springs.

Dissemination and education work have helped promote initiatives elsewhere: organic and no fire farming (in consortium with *açai*, *pupunha* and annual farming) in regional Altamira; organic farming, SAFs and greenhouses in Acre; organic community farming and *babaçu* mesocarp production in Rondônia; seed collection through environmental *puxirums*, group work to clean up demonstrative riparian recovery areas in *Theobroma* municipality; and community beekeeping, farm chicken raising and green housing in Mato Grosso .

Apart from the techniques mentioned above, alternative non-fire production systems disseminated have been: craft fishing, earthworm-keeping, homeopathy, poultry farming, reforestation, permaculture, forestry-pasture systems, ornamental plant management and local tourism.

As far as educational material is concerned, the following items have been published and distributed:

- Operational handbooks (Vol IV – *Como trabalhar a comunicação*, 2,141 issues; Vol V – *O Nosso Caminhar – Lições Aprendidas*, 1,813 issues; Vol III – *Como Trabalhar com Mulheres*, previous publication, 2,524 issues)
- Handbooks ("*Fogo Bom é Fogo Controlado*", 3,064 issues; "*Cadê a vida que estava aqui?*", 1,808 issues)

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<sup>6</sup> agro-forestry systems

- 400 posters about controlled fires;  
- CDs (*Abaixo a Lei 9.612 – Liberdade para as Rádios Comunitárias*, 334 units; *Como Trabalhar com Mulheres*, 400 units).

Proteger has contributed to raise traditional values, bring new knowledge into family production practices, strengthen executive organizations and add environmental issues to their agendas. Such issues were debated in a seminar held with the World Bank in December 2004, whose final report states that women and young adults' participation has been above average; government and communities have worked in a true productive partnership; methods and results were widely publicized through published materials; the project has had a great, long lasting institutional impact among partner organizations as well as within GTA network itself; a finance system has been set up and is now controlled by state coordination and GTA; the participatory planning approach adopted is important and archiving procedures have created an institutional culture that preserves project's memories.

Proteger work has taught us several lessons such as: community residents can learn among themselves; interchange visits help teach new production systems and highlights traditional values; local management capacity has improved, which assures activities' continuation; research technicians have taught local people as well as learned with them; transversal themes requires specific actions; common agendas and deals must be pursued; involvement of governmental organizations assures sustainability and regular meetings with sponsors assures continuous monitoring.

A \$200,000-project named *Building capacity for sustainable family production in Brazilian Amazonia* was approved by MDA/SAF/Pronaf at the end of 2004. The first workshop held in Santarém in 3-5 March aimed to (1) build capacity in local sustainable development, DRP<sup>7</sup> and agro-ecological production and (2) set up a training program in sustainable family production.

#### b. Training in forest management.

IPAM, the Rural Workers Union from Trairão and the BR 163/PA Social Movements Forum held the *First Family Production Meeting from Trairão* on 29-30 October 2004, coinciding with the Union's 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary, where researchers and extension researchers from governmental and nongovernmental institutions were invited to give lectures and promote practical workshops on agro-forestry management techniques and Good Fire Management. The meeting aimed to teach new production techniques and discuss adaptation strategies as far as BR 163 family production units are concerned.

FVPP has organized a training regional workshop to devise PADEQ projects, which will focus on two Consortium areas of domestic agriculture (Pacaja and PDS Esperança em Anapu).

### **III. Describe (a) constraints which have affected progress and (b) measures taken to address them.**

- The timber industry has recently been established on Transamazônica region, less than a decade ago, and because the region lacks government actions, several problems (land-tenure, environmental, social) have built up. Such situation has not encouraged local loggers to get them involved in sponsored forest management events; they avoid attending advertised and would rather set up local partnerships or even act on their own. (IFT)
- Even though loggers have proved to be rather suspicious, we have persisted and managed to attract them to join our events. (IFT)
- Proambiente activities (including actions on carbon sequestration) implementation schedule in *Transamazônica Pole* is delayed, because the pole itself has not yet been fully implemented (Use Plans are still being finished) and also because land conflicts in pole's region have worsened.(IPAM)
- Lack of consensus over criteria for certification of soy producers and disagreement among consortium members on the opened opportunity to work on certification of soy with Cargill . The uncertainty about how much better it might be to approach the agro-industry sector in Amazonia is a contentious issue that is probably beyond this Consortium.(TNC; ISA; IPAM)
- Organisation of meetings with IMAFLORA on general principal for certification; organization of meetings with Cargill and consortium members to present preliminary criteria for certification. (TNC)
- The participatory municipal mapping and diagnoses necessary to base the regional planning for BR 163 has been delayed by the election of new elected mayors and associated transition. Now, the process has settled down.(IPAM)
- Lack of local human resources was a constraint, once Consortium staff working on regional planning for Br 163 was based in Belém, which turned fieldwork very expensive. One staff member was transferred Santarém and another one will be hired.(IPAM)
- Worsening of violence and lack of governance in the logging sector within the two studied corridors (IPAM; Proteger)
- It has taken too long to hire the new family forest staff member, which delayed some activities related to Family Forest activity.(IPAM)
- The rainy season in the first months of 2005 provoked damage in roads and modify the agriculture calendar disturbing Proteger's activities (Proteger)

<sup>7</sup> Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

- Rules recently announced by USAID which prohibits that farm implements such as construction material (i.e. wires, nails, pipes), agricultural tools and seeds are bought, which severely affects monitors, communities and partners' fieldwork. (Proteger)
- Proteger's monitors' turn over is too high. They leave because they acquire a higher professional status. (b) Monitors must be encouraged to stay through further capacity building through seminars, workshops and interchange visits.

**IV. Critical Assumptions:** determining factors for success or failures of the program but which are beyond the control of USAID/Brazil and its partners.

- Devaluation of the dollar have negatively affected Consortium activities. Inflation, which had not been predicted on the Consortium's onset, has also hit planned activities. (IFT)
- Southern and Southeastern mass media in Brazil have systematically blamed the forest sector for environmental problems in Amazonia. Proactive initiatives such as forest management or sustainable forest uses are rarely pointed out. (IFT)
- The conflicts which took place in Transamazônica region in the first months of 2005, particularly in Anapu, where we have focused our efforts, have initially caused us a lot of problems because local people refused to take part in any activity. Nevertheless, they are now more receptive, including loggers who have invited us to give them lectures as already mentioned. (IFT).
- The success of the carbon projects will in part depend on the possibility of lowering transactional costs in registering and monitoring the carbon sinks and in the credit marketing via a governmental agency. The final price of carbon depends on the international market. (TNC)
- Methodological conceptions among Proambiente partners diverge and civil society's proposals have to be adjusted from the government's point of view. (IPAM)
- Recent measures taken by federal government in project's focus region has worsened local social groups' relationships, which might make it more difficult to advance dialogues and compromises on regional development. (IPAM)
- Unless actions are implemented in the short term to consolidated and strengthen family production in the region, local leaders might feel discouraged to carry on with sustainable-oriented debates and compromises because of pressures brought by other stakeholders. (IPAM)
- Negotiations about Juruti Project's licensing have incorporated methodological procedures used in municipal plans. (IPAM)
- Although Proteger has secured funds for a 4-year lifespan, less money is due for the second 2-year period (once PPG7-based funds end by September 2005), which might cause regional budget cuts in Maranhão, Tocantins and Roraima. (Proteger)
- ATER<sup>8</sup> can be strengthened by widespread practice of agroecological methods and local technologies. However, there is no wide governmental support to build technical capacity in grassroots organizations. (Proteger)
- Although Proteger has tried to bridge the gap between MSTR and governmental command-and-control bodies (e.g. IBAMA, Proarco, Prevfogo), factors such as excessive bureaucracy, political decisions and, lack of operational competence have seriously affected such effort. (Proteger)
- PPG7 programs and subprograms' performance has been unsatisfactory in the past two years, which weakens potential partnerships established within GTA network. (Proteger)
- Illegal logging, violence and careless exploration of natural resources; Inefficient operational implementation of environmental legislation; few forest management technical staff (government and local); land-tenure conflicts and slow government landscape planning, leading to "grilagem" in public lands. (FVPP)
- The following federal government initiatives have met some Consortium's needs are: the creation of 4776 Act on public forest management, establishment of new settlements where wood will be explored to increase local incomes, public-financed reforestation in degraded land and establishment of protected areas (FVPP)



Figura 1

In spite registered complaint at IBAMA, with map indicating the location of the illegal logger devastating areas under approved Sustainable Forest Management Plan, this so-called clandestine sawmill is in full operation. Currently, while Maflops deals with the authorizations by IBAMA, eight illegal loggers are operating in the Settlements Moju I and II. Local IPAM research team was recently threatened by an illegal logger truck driver, who tried to push our pick up from the dirt road. (Fig.1)

**V. Planned milestones and expected developments for the next reporting period.**

<sup>8</sup> Rural Extension and Technical Assistance Credit Policy

- IFT intends to hold a training course on decision-making for timber company owners in Transamazônica region. Such initiative is crucially important because, as mentioned before, such stakeholders have not got themselves involved in IFT building capacity activities.
- IFT is also planning to hold a meeting with leaders of each Consortium member organizations. The objective is not only to have any myths about forest management cleared up but also to level off technical knowledge and agreements on forest management and reduced impact logging.
- Iran (ASIMANEJO lectures and field work)
- The Technical Forest Chamber in Western Pará aims to: evaluate and propose guidelines, projects and alternatives for the forest sector; critically evaluate, guide and monitor IBAMA's procedures; integrate organizations and institutions from the environmental and forest sectors and promote an effective and interdisciplinary dialogue between them; critically evaluate and suggest forest resource management programs and activities; critically evaluate and suggest proposals and the establishment of Protected Areas in Western Pará; critically evaluate and suggest proposals and the establishment of special rural settlements projects in Western Pará; approve the Chamber's internal law and make suggestions whenever member organizations request so.
- It will be carried out by FVPP: courses on forest management planning techniques; on logging techniques in forest management; on decision-making in forest management (12 to 15 people among Consortium and community representatives) and on pre-exploratory planning techniques in reduced-impact managed forests .
- FVPP will launch a Regional Seminar on Urban Development, research activities on NTFPs' use and availability and GIS-referencing of Proambiente 340 plots.
- BR 163 and Transamazônica pole's diagnoses will be concluded by IPAM's team. Besides that, Santarém will host a course to key fire management agents from the BR 163 and Transamazônica axis as well as other critical regions in Amazonia.
- Didactic material on fire will be devised in note card format and a paper will be written on Good Fire Management by IPAM's team..
- To conclude the studies on technical and economic viability of the carbon sequestration projects for the Transamazônica highway and the Xingu River Basin.
- Agreement on fundamental criteria for certification of soybean producers by TNC.
- A first round of debates with smallholders on Pacas River Basin will be held aiming to devise an environmental management plan, whose proposal is hoped to be going on by the end of year II. Water monitoring in Pacas River will start with Suiá tribe representatives' collaboration, who will be trained.
- With the beginning of the "Agriculture and Riparian Forest Conservation Project" in Jaraguá Settlement, evaluation methods will be tested to assess degradation of riparian forests and their recovery through agro-forestry systems.
- ISA will apply for funds with the National Environment Fund to finance a technical assistance and rural extension project for small producers in Ribeirão Cascalheira. This project will allow us to further agricultural family sector studies on Suiá- Miçu River Basin.
- ISA is are negotiating (with the Rural Workers Union in São José do Xingu) the implementation of some demonstrative pasture areas where riparian forests will be recovered.
- A technical procedure report is being written on riparian forest recovery by ISA. It presents a simplified method to identify degradation types and recovery practices to be used by small producers and technicians.
- Capacity-building in Property Use Planning, social deals and certification to representatives of each pole - the construction of PU will be assisted in Transamazônica poles (Proambiente)
- Consortium's members will help devise the Proambiente monitoring and program evaluation methodology.
- The socio-environmental report about BR 163 municipalities and the local family production Development Plan proposal will be concluded and presented to civil society .
- Socio-economic and environmental diagnoses on family production in BR 16 municipalities will be concluded by IPAM..
- Pilot productive alternative projects in productive family plots in Trairão will be implemented by IPAM.
- Capacity-building for Justice and Peace agents will be expanded as a strategy to foster sustainable development in Trairão, Novo Progresso and Castelo de Sonhos.
- A family production seminar will be held in Rurópolis.
- Capacity-building courses on production systems will be taught. Also, courses on health, education and rural development will be taught to Municipal Counsellors.
- Levelling Forum meetings will be held in BR 163/PA municipalities (IPAM).
- A leaflet will be produced to publicize Forum's activities done in partnership with IPAM and local and regional organizations.
- Conclusion of participatory mapping workshops in BR 163 pole (six municipalities in Lower Amazonas); all maps showed to participants (IPAM)
- Landscape planning in three municipalities will support regional planning on Interoceanica Highway.
- Forest policy analyses will continue and forest use costs estimates (IPAM)
- Studies on domestic wood markets will be done as well as economic analyses of industry-community deals;



- Partnership with IFT to provide capacity building for farmers, loggers and the industry sector through courses in forest management will continue as well as to update the economic assessment of reduced-impact logging;
- Five communities to implement forest management will be identified and a training course will be carried out on Cauaxi farm, as well as workshops and capacity building in specific communities.
- It will support company-community deals which promote legal logging initiatives and evaluate the social aspects involved in industry-community deals (community mobilization; community acceptance of forest management, etc.)
- Tapajós activities planned: training courses on wood drying adapted to local reality; improve working methods and tools through interchange with other groups; consolidation of managerial capacity-building for community leaders; improve assemble lines and promote design training; speed up forest management plan approval by IBAMA and implement reduced impact management in communities.
- National Coordination Seminar by Proteger (6-10 May 2005), aiming to update and assess information to support new actions this year
- Regional and local courses, seminars, workshops organized by Proteger (puxirum, monitors, interchange visits, communication and gender, strategic assessment and planning) and webpage release
- Meetings organized by FVPP to plan *Safra Legal* issues in Transamazônica and Xingu (with IBAMA and INCRA) such as collective deals, forest recovery and environmental legislation; to plan the development macro axis in Transamazônica; to discuss forest products business management with local leaders in Altamira; to discuss community forest management in the six pilot-project municipalities; to discuss and revise the PDLs (Local Sustainable Development Plan) with Proambiente staff, leaders and management council in Pólo Pioneiro and also a National Proambiente Meeting.

**VI. Success stories:** (concise descriptions of any particularly outstanding or interesting people-level success stories which have occurred during the reporting period)

• IFT and FVPP's involvement with Canor Cooperative colonists in Uruará has started to change the lives of six families as far as forest products use is concerned. Besides capacity-building and training initiatives, IFT has also provided expertise, based on tropical forest management techniques, so as local small producers fix as well as make inventories on their own forest management land and legal reserves. In the future, other fieldwork activities are planned to happen (exploratory and post-exploratory phases of forest management). Canor Cooperative has recently hired a forest engineer to run forest management activities. For example, a community forest management plan has been prepared by the six families cited above, which will be analyzed and hopefully approved by IBAMA soon. Also, the engineer is supposed to help work out a system through which the produced wood will be processed and sold. Although only 6 out of 18 families from ProManejo-supported Canor Cooperative are still involved, FVPP's work with local small producers has been a true success story, once they were about to give up investing on forest management just less than 7 months ago.

• In 2002, when we were assessing fires in Rio Bonito community, in Ulianópolis, Pará, a local producer (Fig.2) took us to an area on his farm which had been recently burned. On the way, he showed us 3,000 little forest trees he had planted on another area and said: "I'm doing this because of you guys from IPAM who showed us we cannot live on pastures only". Nowadays, he has got a much diversified plot, where he farms for subsistence purposes, raises cattle, plants forest species and also plants *urucum*.



Figura2

• The carbon project planned to hire a specialized team to georeference all small farmers' properties that participate in the Transamazônica pole (Proambiente) for the spatial and temporal analyses of the land cover/land use changes. However, the FVPP suggested employing environmental agents (all local farmers) to perform this task, which would entail less cost but also a more challenging investment given that the agents did not know how to operate a GPS device.

• TNC evaluated that it was worthwhile to train local agents on GPS operation. The training happened in Altamira/PA over two days and at low costs, with the excellent collaboration of FVPP staff. The result was outstanding. Fifteen environmental agents were trained on how to use a GPS and how to map a property's boundary in a participatory process that included the development of fieldwork methodologies. Moreover, the training produced relevant material that will be edited and published in a manual format to help other communities of small farmers and NGOs in undertaking a similar training. The unplanned results not only decreased our total costs but also promoted capacity building and community engagement in the earlier stages of the project. ISA has considered the Xingu Headwaters Meeting to be a success, once it involved stakeholders who are usually disinterested in socio-environmental issues. Major stakeholders who attended the meeting were representatives from cattle ranching productive sectors (ASFAX), rural workers unions and agriculture unions (FAMATO and CAN).

- Institutional support has been minimally structured in the region, but it has allowed daily, regular technical support and facilitated institutional integration with government and NGOs. Furthermore, it has widened the scope of project's influence on rural communities and activity diversification. Also, a **Human Rights Justice and Peace Committee Discussion Forum** has been implemented in Rurópolis. It is a open forum to discuss the garbage problem and environmental legislation proposals to tackle it.
- Partnerships with city halls in Juruti, Aveiro, Belterra and Santarém were consolidated, which is leading to the establishment of a mayors' consortium in BR 163 influence region. The mayors' consortium will aim to monitor federal and state governmental programs for the Sustainable Regional Development Plan in BR 163 influence region. Another important achievement was the GESTAR Conception Project seminar in Lower Amazonas. A term of reference to guide a Rural Environmental Management Plan as well regional planning resulted from this seminar.
- Drawings have successfully been given back to their authors, associations' presidents and union representatives from Basiléia and Epitaciolândia, who are participants in current municipal use. These people realized they can carry out their own diagnoses and use their data to devise their own scenarios.
- In order to strengthen logging sector governance in Amazonia, the Agrarian Development Ministry has established that plots smaller than 400 ha have to produce documents and GIS data. Without such procedures, no credit or even analyses of forest management plans would be possible. On one hand, part of the logging sector has reacted with demonstrations and barricades and illegal logging has intensified. On the other hand, another group of loggers interested in legalizing their activity felt that the Ministry's deadline was over and, therefore, sought for social movements support. Even considering its constraints, the *Safra Legal* Plan reflects agriculture and logging associations' initiatives, as well as IBAMA and INCRA's, to stand up to this situation. Dorothy Stang's assassination has provoked emergency measures to counteract a huge lack of local governance as well as split up legal-seeking and illegal loggers. It is amazing that representatives of different sectors keep investing in such initiative, even after serious problems have occurred by the end of the 2004 harvest, such as the R\$ 8 million fines over unauthorized logging. Unions on Transamazônica supported by FVPP, logging unions and associations and government agents agreed that in addition to legal deforestation for farming purposes it is crucial to consolidate at least some forest management initiatives. The Consortium has researched such deals and learned important lessons. In Anapu, where two Consortium's demonstrative plots within sustainable development projects exist, women have asked for specific economic projects (where forest products value should be aggregated) to support their activities.

Meeting at the Sustainable Development Project in Anapu (underneath a shelter built through an agreement between a logger and the community): settled families, rural union, local association of technician, sisters of Notre Dame, IPAM and IFT get together to discuss the future of the PDS (Sustainable Development Plan) and forest management. (Fig. 3)



Figura3

- In Mojú I and II settlements, where research has been done on colonists' associations-Maflops deals, several constraints emerged as a result of very local regional governance in 2004. Maflops is now out of work whereas illegal logging carried out by eight companies has intensified. Even though, while groups of small producers have patiently waited for their turn to implement forest management, they have invested in small-scale, multiple-use forest projects (i.e. medicinal plants and honey collection projects, where women leadership is remarkable). The Consortium has supported both forest management and small-scale initiatives like these.
- The *Oficinas Caboclas* have successfully sold their products through Tok & Stok retailer in São Paulo, which tested their business skills, resulted in higher incomes and led to discussions on production improvements and factory room re-structuring.
- Five students from EFA<sup>9</sup> attending the State Monitor Training Seminar (Ji-Paraná, Rondônia) were considered to help devise and implement fundraising projects for agro-ecological initiatives. Three students in particular were about to write their professional project, a kind of last-term dissertation project to be applied to their families plots. So, it was proposed that such students widened their project's scope to include the entire community. EFA's pedagogical coordination agreed and expects Proteger to work in partnership with EFA and its students to involve them with their social and productive realities.
- The Proteger Communication Workshop Project, held in partnership with FVPP, Dema Fund and community radio stations, was a huge success, being attended by 40 radio-loving people. Conductor Mara produced 30 CDs with local narrators' recorded claims for freedom for community radio stations as opposed to what 9,612 Act might represent. The recording was so successful that it turned into a GTA campaign and people around the country got interested in the material and offered to volunteer, organize demonstrations and broadcast it.

<sup>9</sup> Rural Family School



- Regional Proteger coordinators Maria Assunta Colares and Nilfo Wandscheer were elected to be a GTA Lower Amazonas coordination member and a GTA Tax Council member, respectively.

## VII. Unexpected achievements and lessons learned not captured above.

- Both IFT and IPAM helped to set up at IBAMA Santarém (*Gerex II*) a *Câmara Técnica Florestal* (Technical Forest Chamber), of which they are now member organizations.
- Partnerships have been established with Public Ministries at federal and state levels, which has been costless to the family production project in BR163 region, to get expertise and didactic material from a solicitor and a prosecutor, who have compromised to help set up environmental management indicators and public management tools. The lesson learned is that we must always look for partnerships which strengthen project's activities.
- The insertion of our regional development proposals into regional projects as Juriti, which has proved to consolidate partnerships and establish new ones.
- Legal parameters in deals between private companies and communities must be urgently defined; further research on land tenure aspects must be done and factors that promote a more balanced gender relationship in forest management must be identified.
- Local associations have got involved, which has optimized resource investment and benefiting the wider public; community involvement has grown strong, stimulating the participatory spirit, particularly women and younger people's involvement, as can be seen in Altamira;
- The internalization of activities into STR planning and the identification of results have helped monitor field practices in Itaituba, Belterra, Aveiro, Monte Alegre, Prainha, Oriximiná and Terra Santa;
- Regional activities have increased with further capacity building and local groups have become gradually independent from Proteger as far as self management is concerned;
- Participatory making of didactic material, where local actors are the very characters in photos and language used.
- Responsibility share among partners, including new ones;
- Roles played by monitors have been crucial in mobilizing and negotiating with community groups.

## VIII. Staffing List: lead organizations and other partners' staff who worked during the reporting period with brief description of the responsibilities of each.

### **Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia – IPAM**

#### Dr. Paulo Moutinho – Consortium coordinator; popular carbon

Dr. Claudia Azevedo-Ramos. IPAM – project coordinator  
 Dr. Ana Cristina de Oliveira (UFPA) – coordinator wild game project  
 Oswaldo de Carvalho Jr, M.Sc. IPAM – researcher (mammal group)  
 Kemel Kalif, M.Sc. (doutorando) – fauna researcher; PhD thesis on Proambiente  
 Andréia Pinto, M.Sc. (PhD student) UFPA – researcher (primates)  
 Ane Alencar – Coordinator of the Project and Landscapes Models of land use and zoning in BR 163  
 Socorro Pena – Coordinator of the regional plan in the Lower Amazon  
 Felipe Resque Jr –assistant responsible for the Arch Project, participatory mapping in BR 163  
 Erika Pinto – Research assistant – Climate Change Program  
 MSc. Liana Rodrigues – Research Assistant II – Climate Change Program  
 Auxiliadora Lima – Research assistant (document and report compilation, participatory mapping in BR163)  
 Marky Brito – Research assistant (socioeconomic data)  
 Gracilene Quaresma – Assistant in charge of agenda and expenses systematization.  
 Rosana Costa – Agriculture Family Project and Southwestern Pará BR 163 regional planning coordinator  
 Edivan Caravilho – Agriculture and cattle raising technician  
 Adonis – FVPP technical assistant for BR 163/PA Social Movement Forum.  
 Arno Longo - BR 163/PA Social Movement Forum Coordinator.  
 Antônio José Mota Bentes/Sociologist – Project's Coordinator  
 David McGrath/Geógrafo – Project's Coordinator  
 Jorge Oliveira/Technician/IPAM – Assistant  
 Elias Corrêa/IPAM – Furniture production technician  
 Ricardo Mello – inter-institutional negotiation  
 Lucimar Lima – Capacity-building for monitors, gender and generation issues  
 Leuzabeth Assunção – Capacity-building for monitors and inter-institutional negotiation  
 Rosana Gisele – Family agriculture landscape management  
 Marcos Rocha – Proambiente pole negotiator  
 Elza Mendoza – coordinator of regional plan in MAP region  
 Janayna Lameira – research assistant responsible for the use classification in BR 163  
 Ailton Almeida Alves: data processing technician and analyst;  
 Patrick Alexandre Caripunas: Economics student, typewriter and field assistant;  
 Irisnéia Pereira da Silva: high school- level technician;

Monica Carvalho: Sociologist, community mobilization  
Ana Cláudia Pupim: forest engineer, management research and community capacity-building;  
Luciene Dias Figueiredo: MSc in family agriculture, development coordinator  
Noemi Miyasaka Porro: PhD in anthropology, research coordinator  
Andresa Giselle dos Santos Dias – OCT Project  
Cássio Perreira – built up the methodologies stages for the using plan  
José Queiroz – FETAGRO-RO Seminar Coordinator

Partners:

Dr Alexandre Bonaldo – Museu P.E. Goeldi – identification of invertebrates (Aracnidae)  
Dr. Jacques Delabie – CEPLAC – identification of invertebrates (Himenoptera)  
Prainha community/Edivan – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator  
Itapaiuna community / Laurito – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator  
Pini community / Manoel de Sousa – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator  
OCT – Francisco Rodrigues  
Nuquini community / Ginez Assunção – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator  
Nuquini 2 community / Vilmar Freitas – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator  
Surucuá community / Ederaldo Rodrigues – Oficina cabocla’s coordinator

**Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico – GTA**

Julio César Magalhães de Almeida – National GTA technical staff  
Fernando Luis Pohl Figueiredo – technician  
Sílvia Maria Costa Nicola – project coordinator  
Elisa Duarte Almeida – financial technician

**Instituto Socioambiental – ISA**

André Villas-Boas: project coordinator. Xingu and Green Highways Programs  
Cícero Augusto: GIS Lab coordinator.  
Arminda Jardim: technical assistant and responsible for the events organization  
Cristina Velásquez: environmental adviser, technical documents production  
Márcio Santilli: Xingu’s campaign coordinator  
Marcelo Santos: environmental adviser, Xingu Indigenous Park monitoring and protection project  
Marcos Gamberini: technical responsible and analysis of studies to recover and protect riparian areas  
Ana Carolina Resende: GIS adviser, vegetation analysis and deforestation dynamics in Xingu Basin.  
Rosemeire Rurico Saco: GIS adviser and map designer.  
Moisés Pangoni, Fábio Enoe Guilherme Tadaci: elaboration of technical and financial reports  
Rosely Alvim Sanches: environmental adviser, regional articulation, management plan coordination, elaboration of documents  
*Other partners:* FORMAD, Rural Workers Union in São José do Xingu, Canarana City Hall, ONGARA, Rural Workers Union in Água Boa, UNEMAT.

**Instituto Floresta Tropical – IFT**

Johan Zweede – Coordination of training and research activities under component 1  
Maximiliano Roncoletta – Coordination of training and research activities under component 1  
Raimundo Amaral – Administrative Manager  
Suelene Couto – Administrator – Course Coordinator  
Iran Pires – Senior Forest Engineer and Field Coordinator  
Celso Couto – Agricultural Technician and Instructor specialized in infrastructure  
Marley Nogueira – Agricultural Technician and Instructor specialized in felling techniques  
Serginando – Technician specialized in communities  
Serginando Reis: agriculture technician, forest management course instructor;  
Maximiliano Roncolletta: forest engineer, operational manager

**The Nature Conservancy – TNC**

Ana Cristina Barros – TNC Brasília: public policy and government relations  
Andre Elifas – TNC Belem: institutional development coordination  
David Cleary – TNC Belem: general coordination  
Jose Benito Guerrero – TNC Belém: soybean certification project manager  
Luis Felipe Mendes – TNC Belem: finance  
M. Angélica Toniolo – TNC Belém: carbon small farms project manager  
Ricardo Russo – TNC Brasília: soybean certification policy coordination  
Ricardo Vianna – TNC Belem: carbon cattle ranching project manager  
Vera de Souza – TNC Belém: administration  
Ana Cristina Salin – FVPP: GIS specialist  
Guilherme Brito – FVPP: Proambiente coordination

**Fundação Viver, Produzir e Preservar**

Marta Suely: executive secretary, Transamazônica unions and associations mobilization  
Guilherme – FVPP technical staff

João Batista Uchoa Pereira; Solange Trevisan; Mikeas Calvi Freitas; Elizete Oliveira do Nascimento; Ana Paulo Santos Souza; Antonia Pereira Martins; Domingas Eva da Silva Barroso; Vanessa de Paula Santos de Azevedo; José Ribamar Ripardo.

**Technical staff** is mostly local young professionals from local, government and Consortium's organizations, with a degree in forest or agriculture science. FVPP Coordination is formed by representatives from each FVPP-affiliated organization. They also facilitate negotiations among local organizations and government as well as among FVPP projects and the Consortium and monitor Consortium's work in the region, particularly as far as it relates to the Integrated Development Plan.

#### **The Woods Hole Research Center - WHRC**

Frank Merry: economist, researcher

Dr. Daniel C. Nepstad, project coordinator

Dr. I Foster Brown, coordinates activities in Acre

Dr. Georgia Carvalho, Research Associate, policy analysis of Avança Brasil program, assists with climate project and community-based resource management project

Paul Lefebvre, GIS and remote sensing expert (Avança Brasil report, RisQue fire prediction model); general technical support

Peter Schlesinger, GIS expert, data management, assembled TM imagery for composite map of Amazon deforestation

Karen Schwalbe, data management, administrative assistance

Wendy Kingerlee, literature searches and management, purchasing

Michael Ernst, graphic presentations, webmaster

David Ray, data management and analysis

**IX. Annexes (related background material):** list of publications, annexed or not – published in press previously submitted, in preparation, clippings; one or two photos that may be used to illustrate the USAID/Brazil brochure and website.

#### **Papers**

- AZEVEDO-RAMOS, C., O. DE CARVALHO JR & R. NASI. 2005. Animal indicators: a tool for assessing biotic integrity after logging in tropical forests? Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia and Center of International Forestry Research. 60 pp.
- SOARES-FILHO, D. NEPSTAD, L. CURRAN, G. C. CERQUEIRA, R. A. GARCIA, C. AZEVEDO-RAMOS, E. VOLL, A. MACDONALD, P. LELEBVRE, P. SCHLESINGER & D. MACGRATH. Amazon conservation scenarios, *Nature* (in press)
- NEPSTAD, D., A. ALENCAR, A. C. BARROS, E. LIMA, C. AZEVEDO-RAMOS, S. RIVERO & P. LEFEBVRE. 2005. Governing the Amazon timber industry. In, D. Zarin, et al. Eds., *Working Forests in the American Tropics: Conservation through Sustainable Management?*, Columbia University Press.
- NEPSTAD, D., C. AZEVEDO-RAMOS, E. LIMA, F. MERRY, M. T. CAMPOS, P. MOUTINHO & A. ALENCAR. Passos para uma política de gestão socio-ambiental das florestas Amazônicas. (Steps towards a policy of socio-environmental management of Amazon forests.) In, *Gestão florestal na Amazônia*. Ed: C. Sabogal et al. Center for International Forest Research—CIFOR, Belém, Brazil (in press).
- NEPSTAD, D., C. AZEVEDO-RAMOS, E. LIMA, D. MCGRATH, C. PEREIRA & F. MERRY. 2004. Managing the Amazon timber industry. *Conservation Biology* 18:1-3.
- AZEVEDO-RAMOS, C.; K. A. KALIF; O. CARVALHO JR. 2004. As madeireiras e a conservação da fauna (Timber industries and fauna conservation). *Ciência-Hoje* 34(202):68-70.
- BAUCH, S. C., G. S. AMACHER & F. D. MERRY. Cost functions in logging and milling in the Brazilian Amazon, *Forest Policy and Economics* (in review)
- MENTON M.C., F. D. MERRY; N. D. BROWN & A. LAWRENCE. Logging contracts in settlement communities on the Amazon frontier: collective action and long-term viability, *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* (in review)
- MERRY F. D. and G. S. AMACHER. Emerging smallholder forest management contracts in the Brazilian Amazon: labor supply and productivity effects, *Environment and Development Economics* (in review)
- MENDOZA, E.R.H, G. RIOJA, F. BROWN, F. RIOS; M. DE LOS RIOS & E. RAEZ. 2005. "O MAP – uma sigla de esforço e colaboração na região da Amazônia sul-ocidental" in *Amazônia Sustentável*, Gerd Kohlhepp & Martin Coy, Editora Garamond, Germany (in press).
- CARVALHO G., P. MOUTINHO, D. NEPSTAD, L. MATTOS & M. SANTILLI. 2004. An Amazon Perspective on the Forest-Climate Connection: Opportunity for Climate Mitigation, Conservation and Development? *Environment, Development and Sustainability*.
- FELDMAN F. & BIDERMAN, R. 2005. Fundamentos de uma Política Nacional sobre Mudanças Climáticas. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia.
- SANTILLI M., P. MOUTINHO, S. SCHWARTZMAN, D. NEPSTAD, L. CURRAN & C. NOBRE. Tropical deforestation and the Kyoto Protocol: an editorial essay, *Climate Change* (in press)
- MONZONI, M. 2005. Critérios de Sustentabilidade para Projetos de MDL no Brasil. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia.
- MOUTINHO, P. Biodiversidade e Mudanças Climáticas sob um enfoque amazônico. In C.F.D. da Rocha, H.G. Bergallo, M. Van Sluys & M.A.S. Alves (Eds.), *Biologia da Conservação*, Editora Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro (in press)

- NEPSTAD, D.; A. MOREIRA, & A. ALENCAR. 2005. Floresta em Chamas: origens, impactos e prevenção do fogo na Amazônia. Edição Revisada. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia.
- BIDERMAN, R. 2005. Introdução à Mudança Climática Global: desafios atuais e futuros. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia.
- Raízes (Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia Rural) (in press)
- CARVALHO JR., O.; A. C. OLIVEIRA & R. CHAVES. Game hunt in Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve

#### **UFPA (Pará State University) undergraduate dissertations**

- Characterization of game hunt in rural communities in Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve, Santarém, Pará by Paulo Guilherme P. Santos (advisor: Ana Cristina Oliveira)
- Participatory natural resources management: a case study in Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve, Santarém, Pará by Stela Angélica da Costa Brito (advisor: Ana Cristina Oliveira)

#### **Technical reports**

- First Regional Meeting on Family Production on Cuiabá-Santarém.
- GESTAR – BR 163/PA Project Launching Seminar, held in December 2004.
- Socio-environmental consortium seminar, BR 163 social movements' leaders meeting, November 2004.

#### **Other materials**

- A poster on fire management has been produced (5,000 items, polychromic A2 format).
- Eighteen placards on definitive deals in each community in Tapajós FLONA (Steel, 3m x 2m format).
- A book on São Domingos do Capim – Pará Pole.

#### **Photos**

Photo (1) Meeting at the Sustainable Development Project in Anapu (underneath a shelter built through an agreement between a logger and the community): settled families, rural union, local association of technician, sisters of Notre Dame, IPAM and IFT get together to discuss the future of the PDS and forest management. [insert photo 1]

Photo (2): In spite registered complaint at IBAMA, with map indicating the location of the illegal logger devastating areas under approved Sustainable Forest Management Plan, this so-called “clandestine” sawmill is in full operation. Currently, while Maflops deals with the authorizations by IBAMA, eight illegal loggers are operating in the Settlements Moju I and II. Local IPAM research team was recently threatened by an illegal logger truck driver, who tried to push our pick up from the dirt road. [insert photo 2]

#### **Popular Media**

There were several other reports in newspapers, television, magazines, and radio that will be summarized in the final report. In this 6-month report, we would like to mention:

##### **Folha de São Paulo**

a) Márcio Santilli (ISA-Instituto Socioambiental); Paulo Moutinho (IPAM-Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia); Stephan Schwartzman (Environmental Defense, EUA); Daniel Nepstad (IPAM e Woods Hole Research Center, EUA); Lisa Curran (Universidade Yale, EUA); e Carlos Nobre (CPTEC/Inpe-Centro de Previsão de Tempo e Estudos Climáticos/Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais) submitted an editorial to this newspaper aiming to present a new proposal called “compensated reduction” for decreasing the deforestation in Amazon and other tropical forests in the world as a means to tackle the climate change impacts.

b) Paulo Moutinho (IPAM) gave his positive point of view in an interview about the Kyoto Protocol as a tool to tackle the global warming.

**Environment Brazil** – the article talking about “Gov't Offensive in Defence of Amazon Jungle” (Feb/2005) cites Paulo Moutinho (IPAM) as one of the environmentalists who believes that the tragedy involving the nun Dorothy Stang and three rural activists in Para could help the Brazilian government to adopt action for dealing strongly with deforestation and violence in the Amazon jungle region.

**Prima Pagina** – In the interview with Paulo Moutinho (IPAM) on the sustainable development in the world (“Florestas devem ser habitadas e rentáveis” – Jan. 26<sup>th</sup> 2005), he explained that the environmental sustainability is essential to deal with poverty.

**Christian International News** – the article called “Brazilian Authorities Detain Suspect in Nun's Murder” presented the opinion of Paulo Moutinho (IPAM) who said how important Dorothy Stang was for the sustainable development movement in the Amazon.

**Other media** – Articles in The Economist, 2004 and Suddeutsche Zeitung Newspaper, Berlin, Germany, 03/July/2004; regional newspapers (Diário de Cuiabá; Folha de Rondônia); TV networks: Record, Rede Vida, Globo (Jornal Nacional); Centro América; Press conference in Cuiabá with 23 international correspondents; Project's presentations in meetings, seminars, schools and events in general (e.g. Amazonian scenarios, in Lima, Peru, and Soya in Amazonia, in São Paulo).