

Photo: © Rafael Araújo



Activities Report 2017





Activities Report 2017

Letter from the Executive Director

The year 2017 was marked by setbacks and threats to sustainable development and conservation in the Amazon. In response, Imazon has expanded its capacity for generating information and strategically disseminating it in order to inform debates by society and provide inputs for public policies that are more inclusive and compatible with the multiple potentialities in the region.

To that end, in 2017, we implemented two significant improvements in our Deforestation Alert System, known as SAD. First, we began to monitor deforestation events starting from 1 hectare (previously, the minimum resolution for the system had been 10 hectares). Next, we adopted the use of radar images to detect forest loss under cloud cover, which can reach 90% of the region during rainier periods.

Besides this improvement in the remote sensing tool, we also reinforced our direct action in the field. Currently, about 50 Amazon municipalities – in the States of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia – are supported by Imazon, through training, information and technical advice seeking to strengthen municipal environmental management. Additionally, in Conservation Units (UCs) in the Calha Norte (portion of the Brazilian Amazon north of the Amazon river) and surrounding areas in Pará, we have implemented a program for training Community environmental agents with a focus on conservation, sustainable natural resource use and environmental enforcement. Also using that territorial approach, in 2017 we went forward with activities in the Sustainable Territories Program in three municipalities in northern Pará, a collaborative project grounded in the concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS).



Letter from the Executive Director

Imazon has also worked effectively on emerging issues that threaten protection of public forests and encourage land-grabbing in the Amazon. One notable event was the attempt at reducing the size of the Jamanxim National Forest (Flona) in Pará. In that case, Imazon studies played a key role in stopping this process of disenfranchising the Flona. Another negative point was the flexibilization of land title legislation (conversion of provisional measure no. 759/2016 into law no. 13.465/2017). Imazon analyzed the impacts of the new rules and, among other results, estimated a loss of up to 21 billion reais to public assets due to land prices being charged below the market average. Those data informed arguments for Challenges for Unconstitutionality against the new law.

Finally, although there are many challenges ahead, it is important to note the growing pressure for an end to deforestation in the Amazon. As several studies from this Institute and partners have shown, halting deforestation is viable and will bring economic benefits by providing for adding value and attracting quality investments to the Amazon.

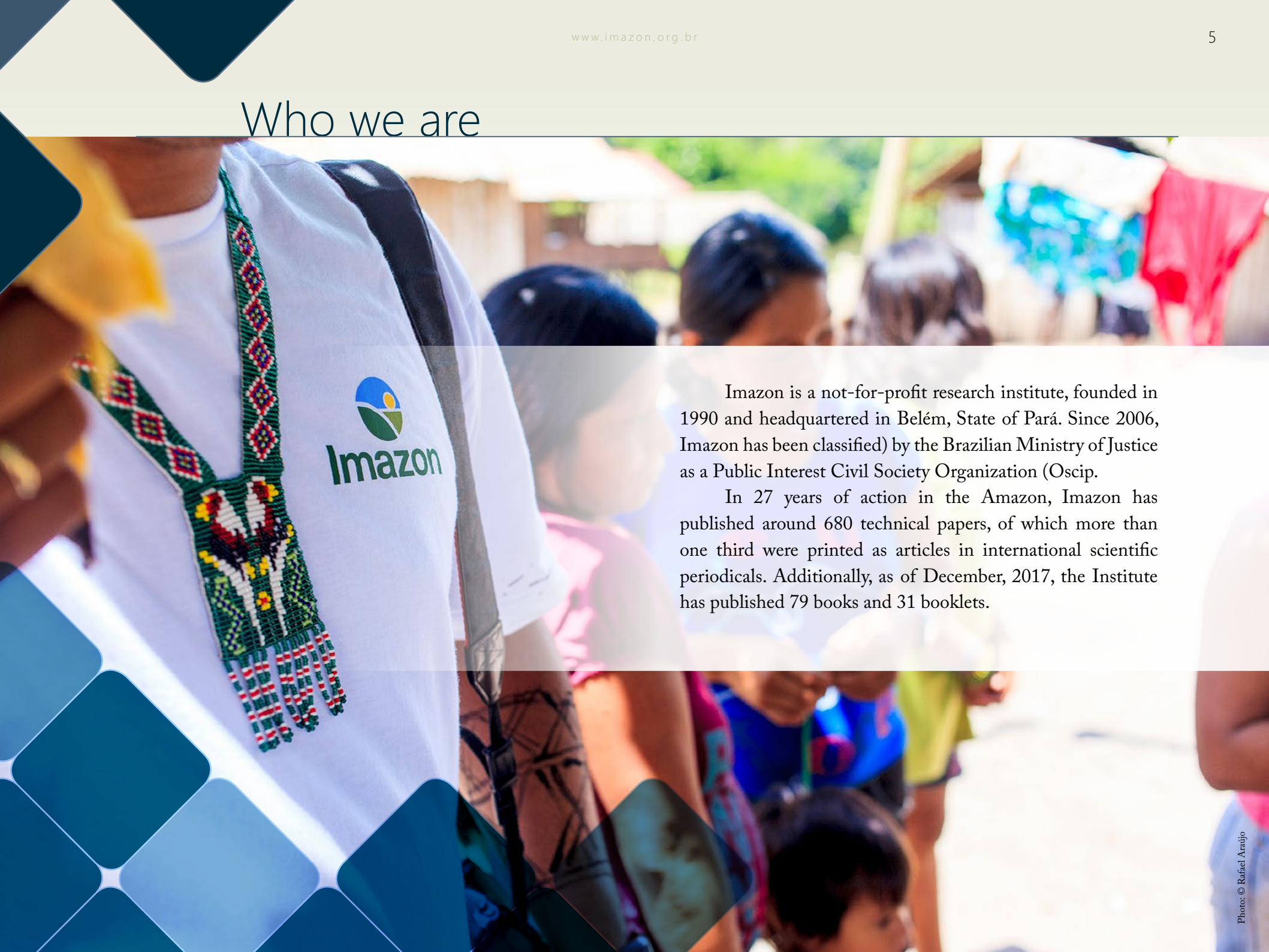
Learn more about our work in this Activities Report 2017.

Good reading!

Andreia Pinto, Executive Director
Verônica Oki, Administrative Director



Who we are

A photograph of a person in the foreground wearing a white t-shirt with the 'Imazon' logo (a stylized green and blue leaf) and a colorful beaded necklace. The background is a blurred crowd of people in an outdoor setting, possibly a community event or market. The image is framed by dark blue geometric shapes in the corners.

Imazon is a not-for-profit research institute, founded in 1990 and headquartered in Belém, State of Pará. Since 2006, Imazon has been classified by the Brazilian Ministry of Justice as a Public Interest Civil Society Organization (Oscip).

In 27 years of action in the Amazon, Imazon has published around 680 technical papers, of which more than one third were printed as articles in international scientific periodicals. Additionally, as of December, 2017, the Institute has published 79 books and 31 booklets.

MISSION

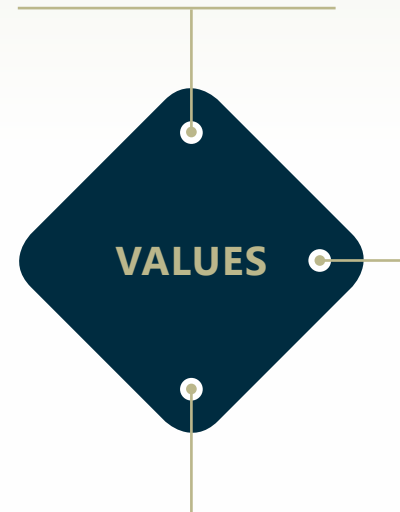
Promote conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon

VISION

The Amazon as an area where biodiversity, forest cover and the associated environmental services will be conserved and sustainable development shall be reached in order to guarantee living conditions with dignity for all inhabitants of the region.

ETHICS

Adopt a respectful relationship with other institutions and social actors; respect copyright laws; respect professional ethics codes; do not discriminate based on race, creed, social position or ideological position in internal and external relations.



USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Imazon performs objective and impartial analyses, based on scientific methods confirmed in specialized literature.

EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY

Imazon products undergo a rigorous process of internal quality control and external peer review. That reinforces the Institute's credibility and respectability.

SUSTAINABILITY

Solutions for problems with natural resource use must be based on sustainability principles, meaning, the capacity of an ecosystem for maintaining ecological processes and functions, biological diversity and productivity over time. That means respecting all forms of life and natural cycles, valuing cultural diversity, strengthening sustainable local communities, considering the environmental and social costs involved in productive processes and promoting efforts for sharing benefits (sharing power in making decisions and sharing goods and services created in a sustainable manner).

MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Studies by Imazon in the area of forest management and ecology served as the basis for establishing a forest management system for companies and traditional communities. At the end of 2016, the managed area in the Amazon was over 7 million hectares, of which more than half had the green seal from the Forest Management Council (FSC).
2. A study published on Boom-Bust dynamics, in partnership with the World Bank, served as a reference for drawing up public policies for fighting deforestation and creating Conservation Units (UCs) in the Amazon.
3. Research by Imazon on the ecology of mahogany, the most valuable tropical timber species, were essential for its inclusion on the list of endangered species in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) in 2003.
4. Technical studies and public policy initiatives led by Imazon had a direct impact on creation of 25 million hectares de UCs in the Amazon, of which 12.8 million hectares were in the Calha Norte region of Pará.
5. Studies on forest policy and economics decisively contributed towards drafting of the new Law for Public Forest Management in Brazil in 2006, whose main objective is promoting sustainable use of those forests.
6. In 2006, Imazon developed SAD as an instrument for monthly monitoring and widespread dissemination of news on the deforestation situation in the Amazon
7. Beginning in 2007, Imazon has made a unique partnership with the MPF (Federal Public Prosecution Service) and MPE (State Public Prosecution Service) to monitor the occurrence of illegal deforestation in Protected Areas (UCs and Indigenous Lands) in the States of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá and Roraima. As a result, Imazon received the Chico Mendes Prize in 2010.
8. Studies performed by Imazon on public credit contributed towards the resolution by the National Monetary Council (CMN) in 2008, that requires environmental and land title regularity for granting new credits in the Amazon region for properties above 400 hectares.
9. Studies by the Institute on the land title situation in the Amazon have become a reference and have contributed towards land regularization being chosen as a priority for the federal government beginning in 2008.
10. Research by Imazon on community forest management served as the basis for defining a national policy for community and family forest management in the Amazon.

Who we are

11. Studies by Imazon on the environmental crimes law have contributed towards improving strategies for fighting deforestation. These include changes for accelerating the donation of apprehended assets and dissemination of the list embargoed properties.
12. In 2008, Imazon developed the System for Monitoring Timber Harvesting (Simex), a pioneer system for detecting and assessing the effectiveness and quality of forest management plans for timber harvesting using satellite images in the Amazon.
13. Imazon was one of the partner institutions in the Green Municipalities Project (PMV) in Paragominas. That initiative led to a drastic reduction in deforestation and significant increase in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Additionally, the Institute collaborated in helping other Pará municipalities get off the critical deforestation list maintained by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA).
14. Imazon was one of the key institutions in the “Open Letter to Brazilian Companies” initiative in favor of a climate agreement at the Climate Conference in Copenhagen in 2009 (COP-15). This was recognized by the Secretary General of the United Nations (UN) as one of the most important initiatives in the preparatory phase of COP-15.
15. The leaders of the Imazon forest transparency initiative (Carlos Souza Jr. and Beto Veríssimo) received the global award for social entrepreneurship from the Skoll Foundation (USA) in 2010.
16. In 2010, Imazon signed a partnership with Google to develop its deforestation monitoring system on the Earth Engine platform (EE). SAD-EE will be used to monitor deforestation in other tropical countries.
17. In 2011, Imazon supported the conception and implantation of PMV in the state of Pará, which brings together 105 municipalities of a total of 144 existing in Pará (1 million square kilometers) and benefits a population of more than 5 million persons.
18. Imazon provided technical input for the proposal for Zero Net Deforestation (DLZ) by 2020 announced by the by the Pará Government at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012.
19. Imazon was one of the institutions leading in preparing the first deforestation map for all of the Amazon countries (Pan-Amazon) for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010. That occurred as part of the partnership with the Amazon Network for Georeferenced Socioenvironmental Information (Raisg).
20. Imazon was a pioneer in monitoring deforestation in land reform settlements in the Amazon. That activity contri-

Who we are

buted to creation of the Green Settlements Program of the National Institute for Colonization and Land Reform (Incra) in 2012.

21. Imazon aided the MPF in drawing up a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) for ranching in Pará. That agreement was vitally important in the significant increase in CAR, which went from only 400 in 2009 to more than 170 thousand in 2016.
22. Imazon participated in drawing up the System for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil (Seeg [1]), the first initiative of this type in the hemisphere. The Institute was responsible for updating emissions estimates for the land use change sector for all biomes in Brazil.
23. The Institute partnered with the World Resources Institute (WRI) in constructing the Global Forest Watch (GFW), an online monitoring and alert platform, which for the first time, enabled access to satellite images, deforestation event maps and crowdsourcing to guarantee real-time access to information about the world's forests.
24. In 2014, Imazon published a report on social progress in the Brazilian Amazon, the first subnational report in the world based on the Social Progress Index (IPS).
25. Imazon played a key role in conceiving and supporting implementation of the Illegal Deforestation List in Pará (LDI).
26. The Institute contributed towards preparing and implementing the Sustainable Territories Program in Oriximiná, Terra Santa and Faro (Calha Norte of Pará), municipalities that together form a territory larger than 120 thousand square kilometers. www.territoriosustentaveis.org.br
27. Imazon played a key role in the conception and development of the MapBiomias network, whose objective is to perform an annual mapping of land use cover and use in Brazil.
28. Imazon was responsible for preparing the Integrated System for Environmental Management (Sigam), an electronic system developed to aid in decentralizing the municipal environmental management system and provide support for environmental licensing.

Programs

MONITORING THE AMAZON

The general objective of the program is to detect, quantify and monitor deforestation, forest degradation, timber harvesting, non-official roads and other forms of human pressure in the Brazilian Amazon using satellite images. The monitoring results are combined with various digital maps using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), in order to categorize environmental problems and for regional planning. The program also develops proposals for public policies and capacity-building in geotechnologies. Finally, it strategically disseminates its results, contributing towards reducing deforestation and forest degradation.



**TWENTY-
SEVEN**
years in
defense of the
AMAZON

Programs

FOREST POLICY AND ECONOMICS

The objective of this program is to evaluate and inform public policies for promoting use and conservation of forests resources in the Amazon region. The program also supports the creation and consolidation of UCs in the Brazilian Amazon with an emphasis on the State do Pará.

LAW AND SUSTAINABILITY

In order to create a favorable climate for sustainable development in the Amazon it is necessary to make environmental and land title laws consistent and ensure that they are effectively applied. This program seeks to facilitate sustainable development in the region with a focus on increasing effectiveness in fighting environmental crime and on expanding land-title regularization.

SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPALITIES

Works in strengthening environmental management supporting a low carbon economy in Amazon municipalities. To that end, the program i) performs municipal environmental diagnoses; ii) draws up detailed geographic reference bases;

iii) promotes training in geotechnologies applied to municipal environmental management; iv) supports the articulation of local pacts for environmental adjustment; and v) analyzes regulatory frameworks and management flows, proposing improvements and technological solutions for gains in efficiency and transparency.

CLIMATE CHANGES

This program seeks to contribute towards reducing emissions from the main sources of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the Amazon and support actions for preparing and adapting local populations and ecosystems for the impacts of climate changes. To that end, we prepare studies and support state and federal policies directed towards reducing emissions coming from deforestation. The objectives of this program are: i) to increase the effectiveness of command and control mechanisms and develop achievable instruments for encouraging maintenance of the standing forest; ii) encourage an increase in agricultural and ranching productivity without expanding the area and the adoption of practices for reducing GHG emissions derived directly from raising cattle; and iii) stimulate an increase in the reforested and restored area in the Amazon so as to expand carbon sequestration and efforts at adaptation.

Advances and Achievements

JAMANXIM UNDER PRESSURE

A study published by Imazon evaluated the deforestation pressure due to illegal occupation of the Jamanxim Flona, in southeastern Pará, and informed a discussion about reduction of that UC.

In February of 2017, we launched an infographic entitled ***Reduction of the Jamanxim Flona: Victory for Land Speculation?*** Which shows the pressure for illegal occupation in that UC since its creation, in 2016, up to the period of presidential decree no. 756 of December 2016 that reduced its area by 24%.

Based on data from CAR, on deforestation data from the Program for Calculating Deforestation in the Amazon (Prodes) and reports from the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), the analysis demonstrates that more than 60% of the occupations occurred after creation of the Flona and were thus illegal and possibly benefitted from the reduction proposed by the presidential decree.

Click to
view the
complete
infographic



Legend

-  Jamanxim Flona (new boundary)
-  Deforestation up to 2016
-  Jamanxim Flona (original boundary)
-  Jamanxim APA
-  Parna Rio Novo (original boundary)
-  Expansion of Parna Rio Novo
-  CAR

CHANGES AFTER PROVISIONAL MEASURE 756/2016

- Reduction of Jamanxim Flona
- Creation of Jamanxim APA
- Expansion of Parna Rio Novo

CONSEQUENCES OF CHANGES IN MP 756/2016

- 24% of the Flona was converted into APA;
- The change does not resolve the land-title question, because **153 CARs remain in the Flona and 58 in the Parna**;
- Even with creation of the new APA **there will be areas with embargos (292 embargos)**.

Advances and Achievements

The study, which was the first to discuss the consequences of that decree, helped to strengthen discussion of the issue during its entire passage of the topic in congress up to the presidential veto that backed down on reducing the UC. Artists, environmental entities and the community in general became engaged in the issue, which gained

major traction in the media and social networks, generating pressure for favorable decisions by the public authority.

On the Imazon site, the infographic obtained more than 452 hits by May 2017 highlighted on the ***Jornal Nacional news*** program and ***Conexão Cultura*** program, besides appearing in stories in **Poder 360**, **O Eco** and **G1**.

Click to see
the story

Article in O Eco

Article in the Jornal Nacional

Advances and Achievements

Imazon also collaborated in a joint initiative with a group of civil Society entities who took a position against reduction of the Jamanxim Flona through a *technical note*.

Click to see the complete
technical note



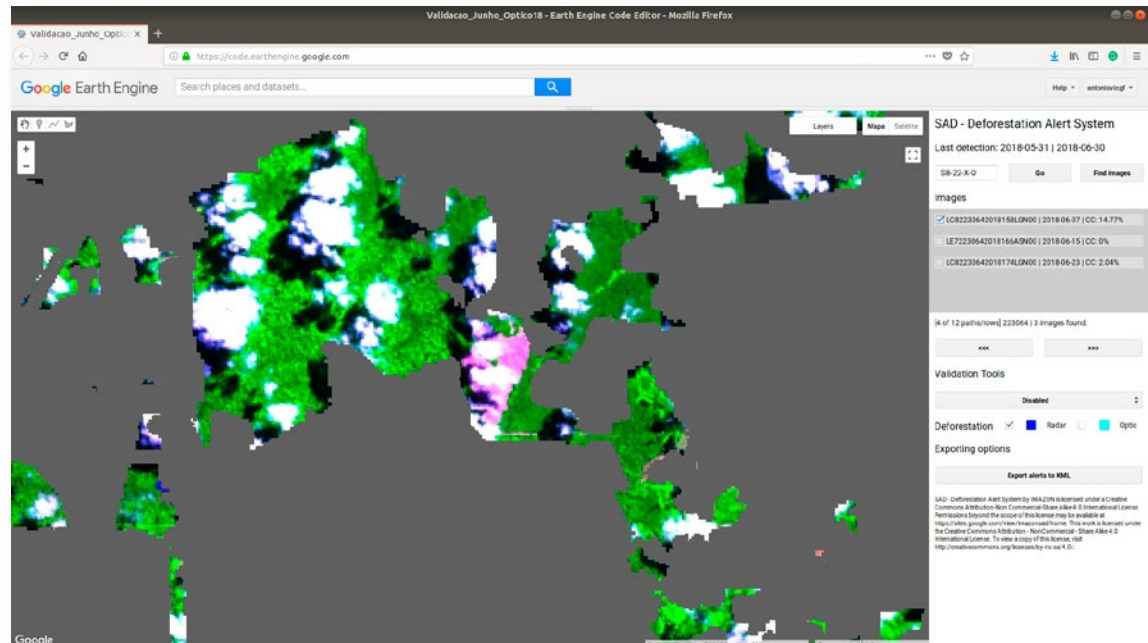
GREATER MONITORING OF DEFORESTATION IN THE AMAZON

New sensors incorporated into the Imazon system allow more precise detection even in rainy periods.

Since August 2017, SAD has introduced new sensors for monitoring Amazon forests, enabling an improvement in the scale for detecting deforestation alerts. Deforestation events with an area of 1 hectare and over can now be mapped by that system. Previously, only deforestation with an area above 10 hectares were detected by SAD.

Imazon was innovative in being the first monthly monitoring to incorporate radar images, which enables detection of destruction in forest areas covered by clouds. Rainy periods in the Amazon used

to mean a lack of information regarding forest loss, because some months cloud cover in the region reached up to 90%. Use of radar contributes to continuous monitoring, generating information so that enforcement agencies can identify violators who frequently deforest during rainy months to evade the satellites.



SAD Platform Multi-sensor mage

Advances and Achievements

For **Antônio Victor**, one of the researchers responsible for SAD,

“identifying deforestation events in that dimension enables a more precise diagnosis of the dynamics in the region and aids in recognizing new critical areas”.

The reports with deforestation statistics will continue to be released every month, but soon the alerts will be made available in an even more agile and transparent manner through the ImazonGeo portal, which is being reformulated and expected to be launched in the second semester of 2018.

View the
Deforestation
Bulletins (SAD)



SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING LAND TITLE REGULARIZATION ACTIVITIES AT THE PARÁ LAND INSTITUTE

Agreement between Imazon and Pará Land Institute (Iterpa) will allow greater control of the State's public areas.

Pará has been the target of gangs specialized in invading and illegally selling public lands associated to illegal deforestation, as has been made clear in recent years through Federal Police operations such as Castanheira (2014) and Rios Voadores (2016). That type of crime involving invasion of public lands has generated conflicts over land ownership and made Pará one of the leaders in land conflicts in the Amazon. Among the factors contributing to the State's vulnerability on

that issue are the lack of control over public areas not allocated by the federal and state governments (38% of Pará territory) and slowness in promoting allocation of those territories. At Iterpa, part of that delay occurs because of the low level of adopting technological tools for analyzing demands for regularization, which means more time and human resources are needed for analyzing the requests.

To support an improvement in the agency's land title regularization process, in 2015 Imazon signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement that included the design of a system for managing and analyzing land title regularization data, called Sicarf (System for Land Title Registration and Regularization).

Advances and Achievements

In 2017, Imazon organized four meetings from April to June, to present the work in preparing Sicarf and receive. Participants represented civil society organizations, Pará state government, federal government, MPF and agrarian Working Group (GT) at the MPE.

The final version of the first module of the system (*Database Module*) was delivered in December of the same year. The module aids in Iterpa's field survey work with the objective of providing adequate preparation for meeting demands in the municipalities. Those interested in Iterpa services can thus send

data for their properties and indicate, before final registration, their interest in the different modalities of regularization. In 2017, technicians at the agency were already receiving training for use of the *Database Module*.

With those data, it will be possible to perform analyses of overlapping demands and land collection for land, as well as other relevant information for the agency's work. Iterpa is arranging for preparation of other Sicarf modules with an outsourced company; the system is expected to be launched in 2018.

Event for delivery of the *Database Module* to Iterpa in December 2017.



MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAZON

Environmental management of the Brazilian Amazon is a large and complex challenge – 5 million square kilometers with significant socio-biodiversity and historical differences in use of land and natural resources. In that context, the municipalities are the administrative units with the greatest capillarity, and are potentially best positioned for monitoring, licensing and enforcing with local impact, as long as they are institutionally and operationally structured for assuming such responsibilities.

Imazon has contributed towards enabling municipalities, by producing and disseminating strategic information and tools for planning and performing municipal environmental management. In that regard, we implemented the Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon project with financial support from the Amazon Fund/National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), which has a component dedicated to supporting municipalities listed by the MMA as priorities for fighting and controlling (list established by the decree no. 6.321/2007). In 2017, notable actions for the public were:



Advances and Achievements

- Construction of the ***Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon Portal***, which brings together all of the results of the aforementioned project, including exclusive sections for each of the 38 beneficiary municipalities with a summary of the municipal profile based on primary and secondary data.
- Preparation of updated forest cover, deforestation, CAR and land title ordering maps for the 38 municipalities.
- Holding of three training activities in geotechnology applied to environmental management, in which 74 environmental agents participated (52 men and 22 women) from 25 municipalities, distributed among the States of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia.
- Holding of the seminar *Environmental Embargo: Procedures and Opportunities for Adjustment of Embargo Areas*, in October 2017 in Belém (PA), bringing together specialists from Ibama and from state and municipal environmental agencies. The event, which had 66 direct participants (41 men and 25 women), was transmitted live on the Imazon Facebook page.

Click to go to the portal

In 2018, Imazon will continue with the strategy of capacitating municipalities through information, exchanges of experiences on relevant issues of common interest and transference of techniques and technologies that will provide greater safety for environmental management routines. Additionally, the project portal will be constantly updated with products, news and an activity agenda.

RANCHING AND DEFORESTATION

The meat-packing plants that buy cattle in the Amazon have been pressured through environmental campaigns and legal proceeding to fight deforestation practiced by ranchers. The pressure to halt deforestation, legal or illegal, is growing, since this is the economic activity in Brazil that most contributes towards GMG emissions. Some meat-packing companies have assumed a commitment through the Ranching TAC to buy only from ranches without deforestation after 2009.

Imazon has published several studies in partnership with other institutions to evaluate the impact of those agreements. Seven years after the

first agreement, we went into the field to gather information and see in packing plans can in fact contribute towards halting deforestation in the region. Based on previously unpublished data and revised studies, we have shown that the agreements have achieved progress, but that much remains to be done before the sector can effectively help halt deforestation in the Amazon. A study launched in 2017 concludes that 70% of the slaughter capacity lies with the packers who signed the TAC. However, even those companies are exposed to the risks associated with deforestation.

For Paulo Barreto, a researcher who leads studies on the issue at Imazon, “the first problem is that ranchers have circumvented the boycotts with laundering mechanisms.” For



Advances and Achievements

example, ranchers lease embargoed ranchers to other ranchers, who sell the cattle using documents (CPF, CNPJ, CAR) that are different from those found of the Ibama or State embargo lists. For him, “the great majority of the companies continue to be exposed to the risks associated with deforestation: the TAC signatories, because they suffer the effects of the frauds and do not control the indirect suppliers; and the non-signatories, because they do not adopt any control over suppliers.”

Imazon publications were widely cited in the report on Financial Institutions and Deforestation Risk Management produced by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation at the request of the Brazilian Bank Federation (Febraban). Recommendations for risk management in that document are largely based on the diagnosis presented in studies produced by Imazon and partners. The MP also used the study to select the companies to be inspected by Ibama, in other words, those with a considerable volume of slaughter who had not signed the ranching TAC.

The studies also led to a partnership between Imazon and the O Eco environmental journalism site, which, since 2016, has been producing investigative reports to understand the effect of enforcement measures on the ranching chain. Imazon and O Eco are together in the project The Path to Zero Deforestation, which in 2018 will release *Sob a pata do boi* (Under the cattle’s hooves), a film on the ranching chain. The documentary presents a unique view of the multiple visions of stakeholders involved in that industry.

SUPPORT CONSOLIDATION OF CONSERVATION UNITS IN THE CALHA NORTE

Training environmental agents in the world's largest biodiversity corridor.

Imazon has supported UCs in the Calha Norte since their creation in 2006. Initially, the Institute was responsible for set-up studies, training of advisory boards and preparation of management plans. Beginning in 2012, it began a strong involvement in implementing those plans. In 2017, we performed capacity-building of community environmental agents in the

State Forests (Flotas) of Faro and Trombetas and also in riverbank communities in the areas around the Saracá-Taquera Flona.

Training of those agents includes theoretical and practical content on conservation, sustainable use and environmental enforcement. The course load of approximately 90 hours enables training of educators and environmental monitors, as well as extension agents for sustainable production. The environmental agents trained have worked in implementing management plans in the Calha Norte UCs.



Photo: © Alex Fishberg

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE CHANGES OF LAND TITLE REGULARIZATION RULES IN THE AMAZON

The federal government changed the land title regularization law for the Amazon in 2017 and with that, provided generous benefits to those who had invaded public lands 2011. Law no. 11.952/2009 called for regularizing properties of up to 1,500 hectares in the Brazilian Amazon occupied up to December 2004. However, provisional measure no. 759/2016, converted into law no. 13.465/2017 changed that legislation and brought in several changes. Among them, we note:

- Expansion of the deadline for occupying land and for property size: regularization for public areas invaded up to December 2011 and properties of up to 2,500 hectares, benefiting the major invaders.
- Establishment of insignificant fees for titling properties above 1 fiscal module and up to 2,500 hectares: charging 10% to 50% of the minimal price in the bare earth land guide prepared by Incra. For example, 1 hectare of land in Paragominas municipality in Pará, may reach R\$ 10,000.00 according to market value, but according to the rule in that provisional measure, the government could charge only R\$ 45 for regularizing it.

Advances and Achievements

Imazon was active in discussions over provisional measure no. 759/2016, participating in a public hearing in the Chamber of Deputies, publication of a technical note assessing the changes proposed by that measure and by provisional measure no. 759/2016 and publication of opinion articles and videos on the more problematic aspects of the proposals for changes.

After approval of the new law, Imazon published a [Technical Note on the impact of the new land titling rules for the Amazon](#). That assessment estimates a loss of 19 to 21 billion reais to public coffers from charging low amounts for regularizing 25,199 properties in process in the Terra Legal Program. That amount corresponds to the difference between the average market value for the properties undergoing regularization and the amount to be charged by the government according to the new rules. With that amount that is no longer

collected, the government could benefit up to 9.5 million families over a year and a half through the Bolsa Família Family Supplement Program, or even cover 14 years of the budget for the Environment Ministry as calculated for 2017, without cutting the budget.

Imazon also worked with partners in the Climate Observatory to send to the Federal Attorney General's Office (PGR) a letter signed by 68 institutions requesting that the Attorney General bring a Direct Unconstitutionality Lawsuit (ADI) against the new law. In 2017, two ADIs challenged the law and as part of their argument used the data on impact to public assets presented in the Imazon technical note: ADI no. 5771/2017 filed by the PGR and ADI no. 5787/2017 filed by the Workers' Party (PT). The Supreme Federal Court (STF) had not judged the lawsuits as of the end of 2017.



SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES PROGRAM

Second year of the program that works in promoting sustainable development in municipalities in western Pará.

The Sustainable Territories Program is an innovative initiative with goals and results to be achieved by 2030. The objective of the program is to maximize the potential of a territory in creating a model for integrated, inclusive and sustainable management. Actions include strengthening of public institutions, promotion of sustainable land use production chains, strengthening social organization and supporting improvement of public management.

With activities beginning in 2015, the Sustainable Territories Program is structured along five themes: social capital, support for quilombolas, public management, economic development and environmental management. Imazon is responsible for environmental management and economic development activities.



Advances and Achievements

In 2017, the principal results were:

- Inauguration of the Shared Management Community Center of the Faro Flota. The Centre has become a place to support management of the Flota. It is also utilized for association activities and as lodgings for tourists.
- Oriximiná Tourism Plan. Updates the municipal inventory of tourist attractions, auxiliary services (boats, hotel, restaurants, etc.) and defines priority actions for encouraging tourism in the municipality.
- Public Use Plan for the Faro Flota. Deals with the attractions available in the Flota with routes and actions necessary for encouraging community-based tourism. In 2017, community members began receiving tourists in the Flota.
- Brazil-nut Business Plan for Oriximiná. Assesses the economic viability of installing a Brazil-nut processing unit in the Quilombola Territory of Cachoeira Porteira.
- Sustainable Ranching. The goal is to increase cattle ranching productivity in the region from the current 90 kilos per hectare to at least 300 kilos per hectare. To that end, we offered technical advice to 14 ranchers in Oriximiná. Sustainable ranching considers economic viability, animal wellbeing, environmental ranch management and valuing of workers responsible for managing the cattle.
- Forest concessions: the social benefit for communities and royalties are part of the forest management concession contracts in the Saracá-Taquera Flona. To receive those funds, the environmental secretaries must send an annual use plan, apply the funds and render accounts. To that end, the Sustainable Territories Program trained the employees of the environment and finance secretariats and board members; held informative and planning meetings in the communities; and supported preparation of the work plans that were sent to the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB). The estimate of funds to be invested in the communities totals 4 million reais, and the royalties that can be used in environmental management total 6 million.

ZERO DEFORESTATION IN PARÁ: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The deforestation in the Amazon is unnecessary and unacceptable in our time. Deforestation impacts the global climate and leads to loss of biodiversity. Deforestation aggravates social problems and does not generate economic development with quality in the region. Ending deforestation is also justified because the national and global consumer markets prefer products free of deforestation. Additionally, the total economic value of the standing Amazon forest and its ecosystem services is growing and will become even more strategic in the near future.

As with the rest of the Amazon, the State do Pará has enough areas already deforested to increase its agricultural and ranching production without the need for new deforestation. Because of that, several initiatives have recommended Deforestation Zero for the entire region. Those proposals vary in terms of deadlines (Zero Deforestation Now in 2020 or in 2030) and in relation to their scope and intentions (Zero Gross Deforestation, Zero Net Deforestation - ZND and Zero Illegal Deforestation).

In June 2017, Imazon launched the report Zero Deforestation in Pará: challenges and opportunities, in which we presented the proposal for ZND. In other words, the idea is to achieve a drastic reduction in deforestation rates (below 500 square kilometers per year) and at the same time a significant

increase in forest restoration. Furthermore, it is necessary to increase agricultural and ranching productivity in areas already deforested, especially from ranching. The report notes that there are still many obstacles to achieving ZND, including delays in implementing the Forest Code and the advance of land grabbing in non-allocated public forests.

Dissemination and Recognition

MANIFESTO FOR THE CONSERVATION UNITS

Imazon was one of the institutions that signed the manifesto asking the government not to move forward with the proposal for reducing UCs in southern Amazonas. If approved, provisional measures and draft bills would put at risk the Manicoré Biological Reserve, the Acari National Park, the Flonas of Ariapuanã and Urupadi, as well as extinguishing the Environmental Protection Area (APA) of Campos de Manicoré.

ZERO DEFORESTATION AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

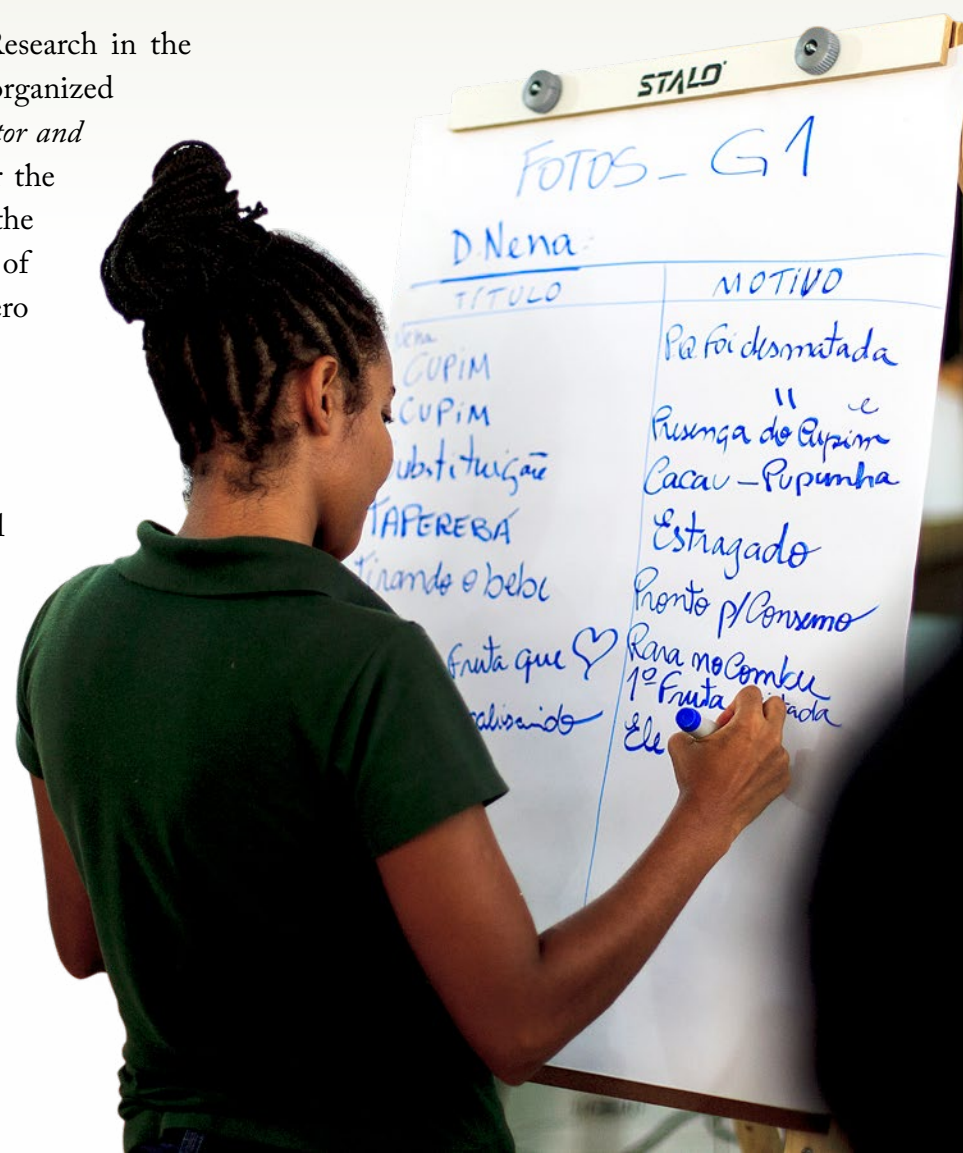
Imazon, Greenpeace Brazil, Institute for Environmental Research in the Amazon (Ipam), as well as other third sector organizations, organized the event *Deforestation on the rise again – the role of the private sector and funders toward Zero Deforestation* as part of the programming for the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. The meeting, which happened in the month of March Brasília, promoted a debate on the importance of the contribution of the private sector towards the promise of Zero Deforestation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY-BUILDING

In March 2017, Imazon and Ideflor-Bio held environmental education workshops for young members of the Community Environmental Agents Program in the APA Ilha do Combu. The objective is to encourage community strengthening and adoption of good production practices to consolidate the area as an increasingly more sustainable UC.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Researcher Paulo Barreto participated in a debate in the European Parliament whose objective was to propose reforms to European policies for reducing deforestation in the Amazon.



Dissemination and Recognition

AWARD

Representatives of Imazon and Mineração Rio do Norte received 1st place in the Innovation in the Mining Industry Award at the *XIII Industrial Fair of Pará* for the Sustainable Territories Program.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Imazon is the theme of a case study at Duke University (USA). The report *Scaling Pathways – Imazon: Open Source data and partnerships to save the Amazon* analyzes the transformative and innovative impact of the Institute's contribution forwards reducing deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. That study is available in English, Spanish and Portuguese. [Access it here.](#)

RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY

Imazon, in partnership with the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) and Fundação Roberto Marinho, promoted a round of conversations about the importance of CAR – called the CAR Caravan - which visited the cities of Santarém and Belém (PA), Porto Velho (RO), Rio Branco and Boca do Acre (AC) during the month of May 2017.

RESTORATION OF THE AMAZON

In August, researcher Sâmia Nunes participated in the *Environmental Forum for Restoration in the Amazon* that happened in Belém as part of the programming for the Environmental Festival Ambiental. The debate had participation of representatives from Conservation International Brazil (CI), Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), Goeldi Museum and MMA.

FEDERAL PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICE

Imazon supplied data for the MPF to produce a technical note against the decree that regulated mining activity in the area of the National Reserve of Copper and its Associates (Renca). The MPF defends keeping the Renca as the only means for protecting an area in the Amazon that so far has little deforestation, but is already suffering pressure for deforestation and occupation. [See the Note here.](#)

Dissemination and Recognition

I AM THE AMAZON

In July 2017 Google Earth launched a series with eleven interactive videos that presented different aspects of the Amazon region. Researcher Paulo Amaral, from Imazon, participated in the video *I am change – the story of Paragominas* – about a Pará municipality that got off the blacklist of largest deforesters in the Amazon. **Visit the site here.**



LAND GRABBING

An analysis of provisional measure no. 759/2016 by researcher Brenda Brito posted as a video on the Climate Observatory fanpage reached more than 21 thousand viewings and was shared more than 800 times on the social network. The Imazon researcher states that the measure approved by president Michel Temer may be a gift to land grabbers in the Amazon and affect Brazil's commitments under the climate agreement. **Watch it here.**



RANCHING AND DEFORESTATION

Researchers Ritaumaria Pereira and Paulo Barreto analyzed the ranching scenario in Brazil and demonstrated how environmental, labor and tax problems are connected to the reluctance of many rural producers in revealing what is on their ranches. The analysis may be read on the **Época magazine site**.



NATIONAL IMPACT

Research produced by Imazon is constantly achieving an impact in the major communications media.

In March, an article in the Estadão newspaper highlighted an Imazon study that draws attention to the increase in deforestation in UCs, areas that are supposed to protect the Amazon rainforest. Articles on the O Eco site related to this issue achieved major attention on social media with more than 3 thousand shares on Facebook.

In May, the Bom Dia Brasil morning television news program presented data from Imazon to warn of the negative consequences of approving provisional measures 756 and 758 that reduce Protected Areas da Amazônia. Researcher Heron Martins, who led on the technical note about the issue, participated in the **interview** on nationwide television.



Dissemination and Recognition

The land grabbing issue was a lead story on the Jornal Nacional evening television program, showing that changes in legislation may benefit large-scale deforesters in the Amazon. The Guardian newspaper also dealt with the land grabbing issue with data from Imazon. **Read the article here.** 

In June, an article on the Época magazine highlighted the challenges for Pará in achieving the Zero Deforestation goal, using a study done by Imazon. For the *Blog do Planeta*, the publication is considered the manual for Zero Deforestation and it notes that although it is directed towards the Pará scenario, the report presents the steps and measures necessary for halting deforestation throughout the Amazon.

The study *Will meat-packing plants help to halt deforestation in the Amazon?* achieved an international impact in reports in *1 País* and *The Guardian*, and on the *Cidades e Soluções* program and other national vehicles.

Researchers at Imazon were also a source of information for articles related to extinguishing *Reenca*. Jakeline Pereira, who participates in Imazon programs in the region, highlighted the impacts of illegal mining in an article for *Bom Dia Brasil*, *Jornal do SBT* and *Época*.

The important Mongabay news site published an article on the reduction of socioenvironmental protection in the Amazon and the risks of those decisions for the Paris Agreement objectives.

Dissemination and Recognition

#COP23

In November 2017, Imazon – together with Greenpeace Brasil, Instituto Centro Vida, Imaflora, ISA, Ipam, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) – launched the report *Zero Deforestation in the Amazon: how and why to reach it* during the 23rd United Nations Conference on Climate. The document makes it clear that there is no longer any justification for destroying the forests.

Researcher Paulo Barreto participated in the Zero Deforestation Group program, a round of debates for defining strategies for halting illegal and legal deforestation in the Amazon. Barreto made a presentation called *The most powerful people in stopping deforestation in the Amazon* with data from studies on the impact of ranching.

Imazon researcher and co-founder Beto Veríssimo, participated as a mediator on the panel *Partnerships for sustainable development in the Amazon and climate equilibrium*, which disseminated projects for implementing environmental and sustainable development policies.

CONSCIOUS CONSUMPTION

In November an event was held on *How can beef consumers save human lives?* With participation by researcher Paulo Barreto in the discussion on how the food industry, restaurants, supermarkets and consumers can halt deforestation. In December, the researcher, chefs and producers came together to debate the issue at the *Origins Festival – the connection of the countryside with gastronomy*.



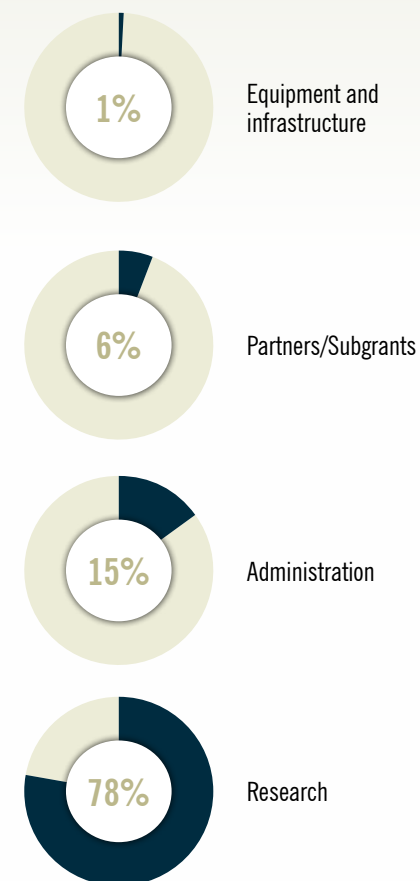
Principal Funders

- BNDES / Amazon Fund
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
- North American Aerospace Defense Command (Norad)
- José Roberto Marinho
- Mineração Rio do Norte S.A.
- Good Energies Foundation
- Climate and Land Use Alliance (Clua)
- Instituto Ibirapitanga
- WRI Brasil
- The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)

Balance Sheet Statement 2017

ENTRY OF FUNDS		
BNDES / Amazon Fund	7,712,880.59	40.85%
Gordon And Betty Moore Foundation	4,143,903.36	21.95%
Norad	2,087,876.67	11.06%
José Roberto Marinho	1,613,484.30	8.54%
Mineração Rio do Norte S.A.	1,179,423.74	6.25%
Good Energies Foundation	568,531.40	3.01%
Climate Works Monitoramento	456,097.43	2.42%
Instituto Ibirapitanga	313,109.64	1.66%
WRI Brasil	240,000.00	1.27%
The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH	166,730.93	0.88%
Fundação Propaz	140,000.00	0.74%
Fundação Britdoc	81,000.00	0.43%
Fundación Avina	79,521.75	0.42%
Martins Agropecuária	58,802.12	0.31%
Inst. de Conservation e Desenv. Sustentável da Amazônia	21,975.96	0.12%
Ebata Produtos Florestais Ltda	19,260.00	0.10%
TOTAL	18,882,597.89	100.00%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Research	10,997,447.67	78.10%
Administration	2,142,886.82	15.22%
Equipment and Infrastructure	160,517.69	1.14%
Partners/Subgrants	779,810.79	5.54%
TOTAL	14,080,662.97	100.00%

APPLICATION OF FUNDS 2017



Balance Sheet Statement 2017

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON – IMAZON Financial statements on December 31, 2017 and 2016 - (in thousands of reals)							
Assets	Nota	2017	2016	Liabilities and capital	Nota	2017	2016
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	152	62	Suppliers		59	52
Funds linked to projects	5	10,921	7,079	Social and labor obligations		469	367
Advances	6	1,538	433	Tax obligations		62	62
Accounts receivable		95	-	Advances received	9	101	146
Credits from contracts and cooperation agreements		-	2	Obligations with project funds	10	10,947	6,350
Total current assets		12,706	7,576	Total current liabilities		11,638	6,977
Long-term assets				Long-term liabilities			
Fixed	7	624	700	Obligations with project funds	7	345	388
Immaterial	8	1	36				
Total fixed assets		625	736	Total fixed liabilities		345	388
				Net worth			
				Capital	13	1,348	947
				Total net worth		1,348	947
Total Assets		13,331	8,312	Total liabilities and net worth		13,331	8,312

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes may be found at www.imazon.org.br

Balance Sheet Statement 2017

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON – IMAZON Consolidated statement Years ending on December 31, 2017 and 2016 - (in thousands of reals)			
	Nota	2017	2016
Net income			
Income without Restriction	14	2,845	1,833
Income with Restriction	14	11,427	11,533
Total and net income		14,272	13,366
Operating costs			
Costs without Restriction	15	(1,582)	(1,373)
Costs with Restriction	15	(11,427)	(11,533)
Total costs		(13,009)	(12,906)
Gross surplus		1,263	460
Administrative expenses	16	(870)	(607)
(Deficit) surplus before the net financial result		393	(147)
Financial income	17	21	25
Financial expenses	17	(13)	(11)
Net financial result		8	14
Surplus for the year		401	(133)
The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes may be found at www.imazon.org.br			

Balance Sheet Statement 2017

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON
Statement of comprehensive income
Years ending on December 31, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands of reals)

	2017	2016
Surplus (deficit) for the year	401	(133)
Other comprehensive results for the year, net of taxes	-	-
Total comprehensive result	401	(133)

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes may be found at www.imazon.org.br

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON
Statement of changes in net equity
Years ending on December 31, 2017 and 2016 - (in thousands of reals)

	Capital	Accumulated surplus (deficit)	Total
Balances on January 1, 2015	1,080	-	1,080
Deficit for the year	-	(133)	(133)
Incorporation of deficit for the year	(133)	133	-
Balances December 31, 2016	947	-	947
Surplus for the year	-	401	401
Incorporation of surplus for the year	401	(401)	-
Balances December 31, 2017	1,348	-	1,348

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes may be found at www.imazon.org.br

Balance Sheet Statement 2017

INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMAZON - IMAZON Cash flow statements – Indirect method Years ending on December 31, 2017 and 2016 - (in thousands of reais)		
	2017	2016
Cash flow for operational activities		
Surplus (deficit) for the period	401	(133)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	97	135
Residual cost of fixed assets sold	2	-
	500	2
Variations in assets and liabilities, current and long-term assets		
Funds linked to projects	(3,842)	(1,001)
Funds receivable from projects	(95)	-
Advances paid	(1,105)	(245)
Credits from contracts and cooperation agreements	2	88
Suppliers	7	(37)
Social and labor obligations	102	(461)
Tax obligations	(1)	(19)
Advances received	(45)	45
Obligations from project funds	4,597	1,663
Net cash flow derived from operational activities	120	35
Cash flow from investment activities		
Acquisition of fixed asset	(30)	(43)
Cash flow applied in investment activities	(30)	(43)
Cash flow from funding activities		
Loans with administrators	-	(130)
Net cash used in funding activities	-	(130)
Increase (reduction) in cash and cash equivalents	90	(138)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	62	200
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	152	62
Increase (reduction) in cash and cash equivalents	90	(138)

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

The complete financial statements with their respective explanatory notes may be found at www.imazon.org.br

Report of the Independent Auditors



KPMG Auditores Independentes
Tv. Dom Romualdo de Seixas, 1.476, salas 1.505 e 1.506
Ed. Evolution - Bairro Umarizal
66055-200 - Belém/PA - Brasil
Caixa Postal 81 - CEP 66017-970 - Belém/PA - Brasil
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Relatório dos auditores independentes sobre as demonstrações financeiras

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

Opinião

Examinamos as demonstrações financeiras do Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON ("Instituto"), que compreendem o balanço patrimonial em 31 de dezembro de 2017 e as respectivas demonstrações do resultado, do resultado abrangente, das mutações do patrimônio líquido e dos fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, bem como as correspondentes notas explicativas, compreendendo as políticas contábeis significativas e outras informações elucidativas.

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações financeiras acima referidas apresentam adequadamente, em todos os aspectos relevantes, a posição patrimonial e financeira do Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON em 31 de dezembro de 2017, o desempenho de suas operações e os seus fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil aplicáveis às pequenas e médias empresas.

Base para opinião

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



Responsabilidades da Administração pelas demonstrações financeiras

A Administração é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação das demonstrações financeiras de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil aplicáveis para as pequenas e médias empresas e pelos controles internos que ela determinou como necessários para permitir a elaboração de demonstrações financeiras livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro.

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

Responsabilidades do auditor pela auditoria das demonstrações financeiras

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

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

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



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

- Avaliamos a apresentação geral, a estrutura e o conteúdo das demonstrações financeiras, inclusive as divulgações e se as demonstrações financeiras representam as correspondentes transações e os eventos de maneira compatível com o objetivo de apresentação adequada.

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

Belém, 11 de junho de 2018

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-000/428

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

Appendices

NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

Imazon participates in the following organizations:

- **Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon (ARA)**
Representatives: Andréia Pinto and Sâmia Nunes.
- **Alliance for Sustainable Development in Southern Amazonas**
Representatives: Paulo Amaral and Andréia Pinto.
- **Environmental Chamber of the Board of Directors of FSC – Brazil Initiative**
Representatives: Paulo Amaral and Dalton Cardoso.
- **Permanent Technical Chamber on Endangered Species in the State of Pará (CTPEA)**
Representatives: Andréia Pinto, Izabella Gomes and Carlos Alexandre da Cunha.
- **Forest Sector Technical Chamber of the State of Pará (CTSF)**
Representative: Paulo Amaral.
- **Brazil Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition**
Representatives: Paulo Barreto and Brenda Brito.
- **Executive Committee of the Business Movement for Biodiversity**
Representative: Adalberto Veríssimo.
- **Technical Committee of the LDI**
Representatives: Heron Martins and Amintas Brandão Jr.
- **Board of Directors of the Green Municipalities Program**
Representatives: Andréia Pinto and Heron Martins.
- **Advisory Board for Grão-Pará Ecological Station-PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale.
- **Advisory Board for the Maicuru Biological Reserve-PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale.
- **Advisory Board for the Rio Trombetas Biological Reserve- PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Elis Araújo.
- **Advisory Board for the State Forest of Faro - PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale.
- **Advisory Board for the State Forest of Trombetas - PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Eli Vale.
- **Advisory Board for the Jari Ecological Station AP/PA**
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira and Renan Moura.
- **Conselho Consultivo do Utinga State Park-PA**
Representatives: Renan Moura and Elis Araújo.
- **Pará Forum on Climate Changes (as titular representative of the Climate Observatory)**
Representative: Brenda Brito.

Appendices

- **Working Group for Preparing a Plan for Enforcement in Protected Areas – State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability in Pará (Semas-PA)**
Representative: Heron Martins.
- **Climate Observatory (Joint Coordination)**
Representative: Brenda Brito.
- **Forest Code Observatory**
Representative: Andréia Pinto.
- **Community and Family Forest Management Observatory (OMFCF)**
Representative: Paulo Amaral.
- **Working Group for the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) – PMV-PA**
Representative: Heron Martins.
- **Working Group for Supporting Actions for Fighting and Preventing Illegal Deforestation and for Sustainable Development in Federal and State Settlement Projects in Pará – PMV-PA**
Representative: Amintas Brandão Jr.
- **Working Group for Studying the Implications of the New Forest Code for the State do Pará – PMV-PA**
Representative: Heron Martins.
- **Capacity-building Group for Municipal Environmental Management – PMV-PA**
Representative: Kátia Pereira.
- **Forest Restoration Working Group – Semas-PA**
Representatives: Andréia Pinto and Sâmia Nunes.
- **Forest Control Working Group – MMA**
Representatives: Dalton Cardoso and Adalberto Veríssimo
- **Amazon Network for Georeferenced Socioenvironmental Information (Raisg)**
Representative: Carlos Souza Jr.
- **Amazon Capacity-building Network (Recam)**
Representative: Izabella Gomes.
- **MapBiomass Network**
Representative: Carlos Souza Jr. (Coordenação Técnico-Científica)

ACCESS TO PUBLICATIONS

Most accessed publications in 2017*	
Unidades de Conservação mais desmatadas da Amazônia Legal (2012 - 2015)	1,314
Os frigoríficos vão ajudar a zerar o desmatamento da Amazônia?	1,194
Nota Reserva Nacional do Cobre e seus Associados (Renca) e as Áreas Protegidas	822
Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (julho de 2017) SAD	758
Redução da Flona do Jamanxim: vitória da especulação fundiária?	695
Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (fevereiro e março de 2017) SAD	630
Degradação florestal no Estado do Pará (agosto de 2015 a julho de 2016)	552
Diagnóstico dos fatores-chave de sucesso para a restauração da paisagem florestal: município de Paragominas e Estado do Pará	506
Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (maio de 2017) SAD	490
Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (dezembro de 2016 e janeiro de 2017) SAD	489
Outros acessos	149,215
Total de acessos no site	156,665

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

- **Avaliação e modelagem econômica da restauração florestal no Estado do Pará.**
Silva, D. & Nunes, S. 2017. Avaliação e modelagem econômica da restauração florestal no Estado do Pará (p. 92). Belém: Imazon.
- **Unidades de Conservação mais desmatadas da Amazônia Legal (2012-2015).**
Araújo, E.; Barreto, P.; Baima, S. & Gomes, M. 2017. Unidades de Conservação mais desmatadas da Amazônia Legal (2012-2015) (p. 92). Belém: Imazon.
- **Os frigoríficos vão ajudar a zerar o desmatamento da Amazônia?**
Barreto, P.; Pereira, R.; Brandão, A. & Baima, S. 2017. Os frigoríficos vão ajudar a zerar o desmatamento da Amazônia? (p. 158). Belém: Imazon.
- **Desmatamento Zero no Pará: desafios e oportunidades.**
Moura, R.; Santos, D.; Veríssimo, A.; Nunes, S.; Brito, B.; Barreto, P.; Martins, H. & Celentano, D. 2017. Desmatamento Zero no Pará: desafios e oportunidades (p. 84). Belém: Imazon.
- **Sistema de Monitoramento da Exploração Madeireira (Simex): Estado do Pará 2015-2016.**
Cardoso, D. & Souza Jr., C. 2017. Sistema de Monitoramento da Exploração Madeireira (Simex): Estado do Pará 2015-2016 (p. 31). Belém: Imazon.
- **Desmatamento zero na Amazônia: como e por que chegar lá.**
Greenpeace, Imaflora, Imazon, Instituto Centro de Vida, Instituto Socioambiental, Ipam, The Nature Conservancy, WWF. 2017.

ARTICLES

- **Potential trajectories of the upcoming forest trading mechanism in Pará State, Brazilian Amazon**
Brito, B. 2017. *Potential trajectories of the upcoming forest trading mechanism in Pará State, Brazilian Amazon*. PLOS ONE 12(4): e0174154.

DEFORESTATION BULLETINS (SAD)

- **Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (dezembro de 2016 e janeiro de 2017) SAD**
Fonseca, A.; Justino, M.; Cardoso, D.; Ribeiro, J.; Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2017. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (dezembro de 2016 e janeiro de 2017) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
- **Nota Informativa – Transparência Florestal (fevereiro de 2017) SAD**
Fonseca, A.; Justino, M.; Cardoso, D.; Ribeiro, J.; Souza Jr., C. & Veríssimo, A. 2017. Nota Informativa – Transparência Florestal (SAD) fevereiro de 2017 (p. 1). Belém: Imazon.
- **Boletim do Desmatamento da Amazônia Legal (fevereiro e março de 2017) SAD**
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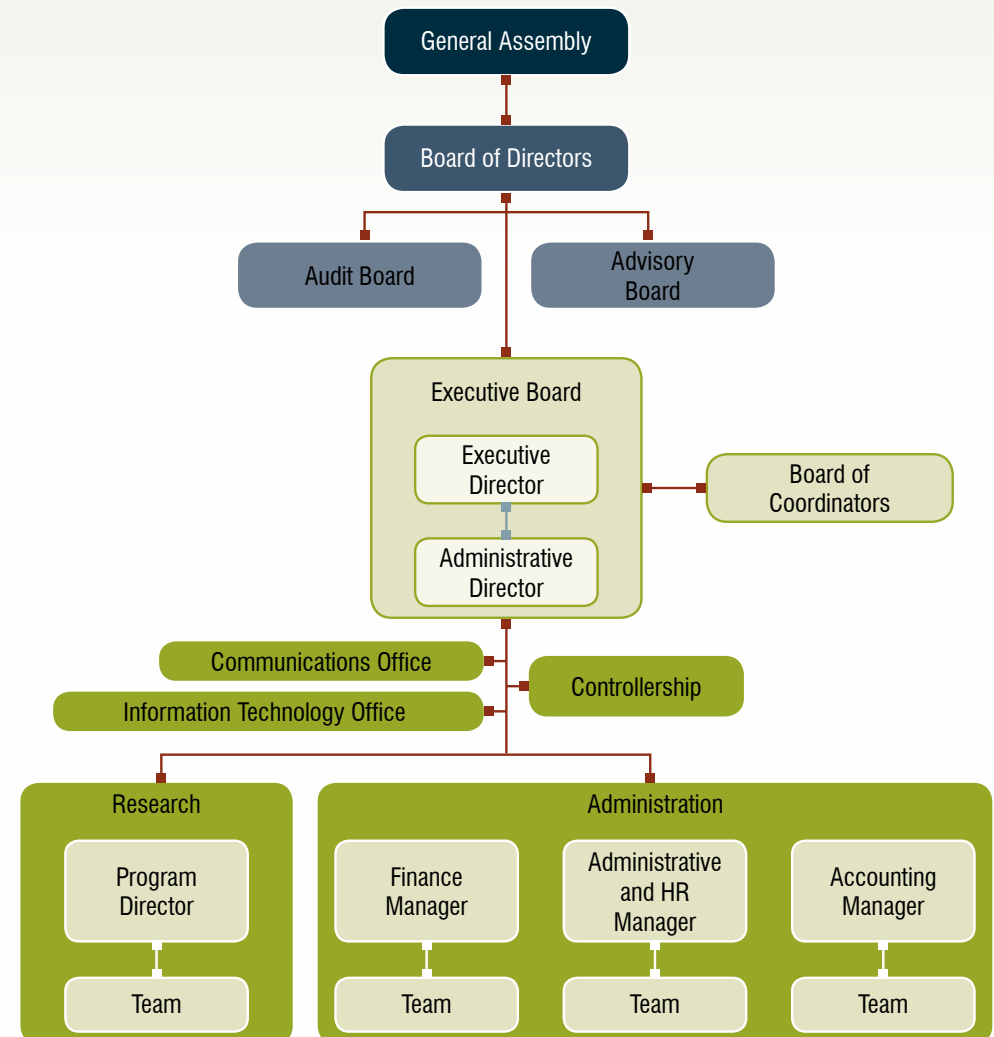
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Initials

ADI	Ação Direta de Inconstitucionalidade (Direct Unconstitutionality Lawsuit)	Flona	Floresta Nacional (National Forest)
APA	Área de Proteção Ambiental (Environmental Protection Area)	Flota	Forest Estadual (State Forest)
ARA	Aliança pela Restauração na Amazônia (Alliance for Restoring the Amazon)	FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
BNDES	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (National Bank for Economic e Social Development)	GEE	Greenhouse Gases
CAR	Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Rural Environmental Registry)	GFW	Global Forest Watch
CI	Conservation Internacional	GT	Grupo de Trabalho (Working Group)
Cites	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna e Flora	ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)
Clua	Climate e Land Use Alliance	Ideflor	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal do Estado do Pará (Instituto for Forest Development in the State of Pará)
CMN	Conselho Monetário Nacional (National Monetary Council)	IDH	The Sustainable Trade Initiative
CTPEA	Câmara Técnica Permanente de Espécies Ameaçadas do Estado do Pará (Permanent Technical Chamber on Endangered Species in the State of Pará)	IEB	Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (International Institute for Education of Brazil)
CTSF	Câmara Técnica Setorial de Forest do Estado do Pará (Forest Sector Technical Chamber of the State of Pará)	Incra	Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (National Institute for Colonization and Land Reform)
COP-15	Conference of the Parties on Climate in Copenhagen in 2009	Inpa	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (National Institute for Amazon Research)
DLZ	Desmatamento Líquido Zero (Zero Net Deforestation)	Ipam	Instituto de Pesquisas Ambientais da Amazônia (Institute for Environmental Research in the Amazon)
EE	Earth Engine	IPS	Índice de Progresso Social (Social Progress Index)
Esalq	Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” da Universidade de São Paulo (“Luiz de Queiroz” College of Agriculture of the University of São Paulo)	ISA	Instituto Socioambiental (Socioenvironmental Institute)
FEA	Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo (College of Economics, Administration and Accounting at the University of São Paulo)	Imaflora	Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal Agrícola (Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification)
		Imazon	Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia (Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon)
		Iterpa	Instituto de Terras do Pará (Pará Land Institute)
		LDI	Lista de desmatamento Ilegal do Pará (List of Illegal Deforestation in Pará)

Initials

MMA	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (Ministry of the Environment)	Seeg	Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa (System for Estimating Greenhouse Gases)
MPE	Ministério Público Estadual (State Public Prosecution Service)	Semas	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability)
MPF	Ministério Público Federal (Federal Public Prosecution Service)	SFB	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro (Brazilian Forest Service)
Norad	North American Aerospace Defense Command	Sicarf	Sistema de Cadastro e Regularização Fundiária do Pará (Land Title Registration and Regularization System in Pará)
OMFCF	Observatório do Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar (Community and Family Forest Management Observatory)	SIG	Geographical Information Systems
ONU	United Nations Organization	Sigam	Sistema Integrado de Gestão Ambiental (Integrated Environmental Management System)
Oscip	Organização da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Público (Public Interest Civil Society Organization)	Simex	Sistema de Monitoramento da Exploração Madeireira (System for Monitoring Timber Extraction)
PMV	Programa Municípios Verdes (Green Municipality Program)	STF	Supremo Tribunal Federal (Federal Supreme Court)
PGR	Procuradoria Geral da República (Federal Attorney General's Office)	TAC	Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta (Conduct Adjustment Agreement)
Prodes	Programa de Cálculo de Desflorestamento da Amazônia (Program for Calculating Deforestation in the Amazon)	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
PT	Partido dos Trabalhadores (Workers' Party)	UC	Unidade de Conservação (Conservation Unit)
Raisg	Rede Amazônica de Informação Socioambiental Georeferenciada (Amazon Georeferenced Socioenvironmental Information Network)	Ufra	Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia (Federal Rural University of the Amazon)
Recam	Rede de Capacitação da Amazônia (Amazon Capacity-building Network)	UFRJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
Renca	Reserva Nacional de Cobre e seus Associados (National Reserve of Copper and its Associates)	Unama	Universidade da Amazônia (University of the Amazon)
SAD	Sistema de Alertas de Desmatamento (Deforestation Alert System)	USP	Universidade de São Paulo (University of São Paulo)
		WRI	World Resources Institute
		WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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Imazon is a research institute whose mission is to promote conservation e sustainable development in the Amazon. Our studies are performed in five major programs: Monitoring the Amazon, Policy e Economics, Forest and Community, Climate Changes and Law and Sustainability. The Institute was founded in 1990, and its head office is in Belém, Pará.



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