CONCEPTUAL BASES, RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED OF REDD+

The implementation of the first phase of the REDD Early Movers (REM) Programme in Acre

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The REDD Early Movers (REM) Programme is an innovative payment mechanis initiative of the German Official Development Cooperation, tantial are lacking. which aims to reward countries or subnational entities that their forests and thus have contributed to climate change mitigation.

As a global initiative supporting programmes in several countries, the REM Programme was initiated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ). Subsequently, the Programme was also financed by the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit, BMU), as well as receiving financial contributions from the United Kingdom and Norway. The implementation of the Programme is carried out by the German Development Bank KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), which is responsible for the results-based payments, and the German Technical Cooperation (Gesellschaft für support in specific cases.

The REDD+ mechanism is promoted by various countries and international organizations. Despite sustained efforts, it is not yet able to be implemented on a large scale. On the one from the REM Programme, based on verified emission reduchand, there are still not many countries that have effectively managed to verify reduced emissions from deforestation. In adaccurately measure, report and verify emissions reductions are still weak. On the other hand, the development of results-based the period from 2011 to 2015.

payment mechanisms is slow and financial resources at a subs-

By the start of the REM Programme in 2012, the stahave undertaken measures and achieved results in conserving te of Acre was the only case in which a jurisdictional actor had demonstrated results in reducing deforestation and progressed sufficiently in the REDD readiness process. This allowed

for an immediate start of the Programme with results-based payments. Acre was also the first case of the so-called jurisdictional approach to REDD+. Among the elements considered to allow the start of payments were:

· A track-record of effective reductions in deforestation for several years. Acre, together with the other states of the Brazilian Amazon, managed to reduce deforestation significantly during the last decade, reaching a reduction of approximately 65% between 2004 and 2017 (however, since 2016, deforestation has increased again);

• The availability of a set of enabling conditions to implement a REDD+ proposal;

• A series of public policies and programmes to implement acinternationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ), which provides technical tivities at the local level and corresponding implementation structures to work with farmers, traditional communities and indigenous peoples.

Acre was the first state to receive financial resources tions from deforestation. The first phase of the REM Programme in Acre was implemented in the period from 2012 to 2018, dition, in many developing countries, systems and capacities to with funds from the BMZ (16 million euros) and the BMU (9 million euros), which remunerated 6.572 million tons of CO2, for

The sub-national approach made it possible to test ideas and obtain faster results, as it was a smaller and thus more manageable area. The implementation took place in constant dialogue and alignment with the national level. Acre's experiences fostered and promoted discussions and referrals at the national level, in which experts and civil society actors actively participated in the construction of Brazil's National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) and its associated bodies. The implementation of the REM Programme allowed Acre and the other states to assess the need for resources in the operationalization of REDD+ strategies. The experiences in Acre thus provided inputs for proposals and negotiations on benefit sharing at the national level.

The most relevant public policy for the implementation of the REM Programme in Acre was the State System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA), established by State Law 2,308 of 2010. Prior to the SISA's adoption an extensive public consultation process took place, which established that the system needed to be operationalized through programmes that address various environmental service options. The first to be developed was the Incentive Programme for Carbon Environmental Services (ISA Carbono), designed to capture, supply and provide sustainability of financial resources to the state. ISA Carbono was established with a view to implementing the State's plans and establishing benefit sharing mechanisms for actors who conserve, preserve or recover forest assets. The first financial transaction of SISA was made possible through ISA Carbono with funding from the REM Programme.

SISA's institutional structure was key to ensure a robust governance for the implementation of the REM Programme. The SISA law provided for a separation of functions and responsibilities among the State's actors and institutions that were involved in the different areas of implementation: consultations, steering and validation with civil society; regulation, control, monitoring and registration; implementation of benefit sharing; and articulation with public policies.

In a context of few experiences of REDD+ benefit sharing at the international national level, it was agreed with Acre to reinvest the results-based payments. The focus of these investments was put on improving the basis and functioning of SISA as well as on associated public policies, targeting the entire Acrean population. The so-called "stock-and-flow" approach was adopted for the REDD+ benefit sharing system. Through this sustem, the benefits are distributed in a balanced manner to both those actors that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (flux) and those that conserve their forests (forest carbon stocks). This approach applies two types of criteria: i) flow criteria, in which REDD+ benefit sharing is guided by a contribution to reducing deforestation, incentivizing continued reductions; and ii) stock criteria, in which those actors who conserve forests are recognized and rewarded. The Government of Acre has agreed on a benefit sharing that foresees 70% of investments at the local level and 30% for the strengthening of SISA and its associated public policies.

A premise of the REM Programme in Acre was that channelling resources to support existing policies and programmes in the state would promote the strengthening of established systems and policies and allow for strategic investments at scale. However, support was granted for both the existing policies and programmes, especially to enable the timely start of

the REM Programme, as well as for innovative initiatives and new experiences.

Thus, the reinvestment of resources took place in a pragmatic way in line with the following Subprogrammes:

- Indiaenous:
- Extractivism: .
- Smallholder Agriculture;
- Sustainable Livestock.

This publication brings together the implementation experiences, describing the main results and lessons learned from the diversified range of investments made under the Proaramme

Among the general conclusions on the implementation of the first phase of the REM Programme in Acre the following are highlighted:

· The Programme can be considered a successful initiative to implement a pioneering REDD+ approach. The implementation provided a proof of concept for the sub-national jurisdictional approach

The governance and management structures, despite all the challenges faced, enabled the operationalization within the stipulated deadlines. Furthermore, it generated relevant contributions to the implementation of public policies to prevent and control deforestation in Acre as well as to national and international REDD+ discussions.

To support existing programmes and policies with operational implementation mechanisms, it is important to ensure the application of robust protocols for documenting actions and results, especially when these initiatives receive resources from different national and international sources.

These elements are relevant for the accountability towards funders and the general public but are also of fundamental importance in assessing the scope and impacts of programmes and their strategies.

The functioning of SISA's governance bodies ensured transparency and civil society participation, which were in turn necessary to provide for broader legitimacy as well as the establishment of equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.

The REM Programme should be seen as an important element of a medium- to long-term transition path. It is not an isolated programme but provided a space for experimentation and learning of a new approach to financing and public policy in the transition towards a low carbon economy.

In 2017, the second phase of the REM Programme in Acre was negotiated and is currently being implemented. The design of this second phase considered lessons learned from the first phase, especially in the areas of management, knowledge management and monitoring.

1. Introduction

The REDD Early Movers (REM) Programmer is an innovative initiative of the German Official Development Cooperation, which aims to reward countries or subnational entities that have undertaken measures and achieved results in conserving their forests and thus have contributed to climate change mitigation.

Established in 2011, the Programme aims to support actors who have developed pioneering REDD+ initiatives, which refers to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, but also considers the role of the conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, represented by the "+" symbol.

In addition, the REM Programme also seeks to operate as bridge funding to support the transition towards an operational financial regime for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

As a global initiative supporting initiatives in several countries, the REM Programme was initiated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ). Subsequently, the Programme was also financed by the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit, BMU), as well as receiving financial contributions from the United Kingdom and Norway. The German Development Bank KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), which makes results-based payments, and the German Technical Cooperation (Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ), which provides technical support in specific cases, are responsible for implementing the programme as a whole.

The first phase of the REM Programme in Acre was implemented in the period from 2012 to 2018, with funds from the BMZ (16 million euros) and the BMU (9 million euros), which rewarded 6.572 million tons of CO2, for the period from 2011 to 2015.

Recent estimates state that deforestation and degradation of tropical forests account for around 8% of global carbon emissions . In 2005, during the 11th Conference of Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Montreal, a structured discussion took place to create an approach to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. In the following years, UNFCCC member countries adopted the so-called REDD+ mechanism.

The REDD+ mechanism is a financing instrument to provide financial incentives to developing countries. The instrument establishes that developing countries that have undergone a process of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of their results in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation become eligible to receive "results-based payments " from various international sources. The REDD+ mechanism is promoted by various countries and international organizations. Despite sustained efforts, it is not yet able to be imple-

mented on a large scale. On the one hand, there are still not many countries that have effectively managed to verify reduced emissions from deforestation. In addition, in many developing countries, systems and capacities to accurately measure, report and verify emissions reductions are still weak. On the other hand, the development of results-based payment mechanisms is slow and financial resources at a substantial are lacking

This publication brings together the experiences of implementing the first phase of the REM Programme in the state of Acre. The main results and learning outcomes of the Programme are identified and described. The documentation of this unprecedented experience should inform and inspire other subnational and jurisdictional initiatives interested in the implementation of REDD+ mechanisms, in addition to generating inputs for the second phase of the REM Programme in the state. However, Acre also faced challenges in implementing the first jurisdictional REDD+ programme. The bodies directly in charge of programme management had to be strengthened to be able to manage an initiative of the proportion of the REM Programme..

2. The international **REDD+ context**

.1 Cf. https://www. kfw-entwicklungsbank de/International-financing/KfW-Developmen t-Bank/Topics/Climate/ REDD/

.2 In addition to reviewing the documen tation and compiling the results of the first phase of the REM Program me, the publication is supported by a series of lessons learned exercises with REM Programme implementers and a set of interviews with experts and stakeholders relevant to the discussion on REDD+ at the national and internatio nal levels, held in Octobei 2018 (see also Annex I)

.3 Cf. https://www. wri.org/blog/2018/10/ numbers-value-tropical -forests-climate-change--equation

Current situation of the experiences of results-based payments

Current donor programmes for results-based REDD+ payments are mostly outside the scope of the UNFCCC negotiations. Nevertheless, efforts are made to ensure consistency between those programmes and the decisions of the Convention. The main operational programmes are:

> • World Bank: (i) The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in which 20 countries (out of a total of 46) are developing their emission reduction programmes. The first contracts were signed in 2018, but no results-based payment has yet been made; (ii) The BioCarbon Fund's Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), which currently focuses on three countries (Colombia, Ethiopia and Zambia). To date, no contracts have been signed or results-based payments made

> · The Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) has allocated about USD 2.7 billion to Brazil, Indonesia, Guyana, Peru and Liberia for results-based payments. Slightly more than USD 1 billion has already been disbursed, mainly through results--based payments to the Amazon Fund in Brazil. The Amazon Fund has been in operation since 2008 and constitutes the first experience of a jurisdictional-scale REDD+ mechanism, still as a pilot before the establishment of UNFCCC mechanisms. Germany also contributes to the Amazon Fund through financial and technical cooperation.

> • The Green Climate Fund (GCF), under the UNFCCC, launched a call for funding proposals in December 2017 for REDD+ results-based payments. In February 2019, Brazil's proposal to receive payments for emission reduction results for the years 2014 to 2015 was approved, for a total of USD 96.5 million.

Sources:

http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/component/content/article?id=1031 https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/FCPF%20 Dashboard%20as%20of%20August%2031%202018.pdf; https://norad. no/en/front/thematic-areas/climate-change-and-environment/norways-international-climate-and-forest-initiative-nicfi/; https://www. greenclimate.fund/-/gcf-begins-redd-results-based-payments-pilot--programme

3. Acre as an initial pioneer for REDD+ payments in the **REM Programme**

At the beginning of the REM Programme in 2012, the state of Acre was the only jurisdictional actor which had shown results in reducing deforestation and made sufficient progress in the REDD+ readiness process. This outset allowed for an immediate start of the Programme's results-based payments. Among the elements considered in this eligibility assessment were (see also Annex I):

- · A track-record of several years of effective reductions in deforestation
- · The existence of a set of enabling instruments required for the implementation of a REDD+ proposal;

· A series of public policies and programmes to implement activities at the local level as well as corresponding implementation structures to work with farmers, traditional populations and indigenous peoples.

Thus, Acre did not require a large volume of prior investments to carry out local pilot activities or establish mechanisms for the verification of emission reductions and benefit sharing.

This context was the result of two decades of implementation of sustainable development and forest conservation policies in Acre. These were combined with a series of strategic investments into infrastructure and the transformation of the state's economic base towards a low-carbon forest economy. Since the early 2000s, the implementation of the strategies has been supported by large investment programmes with national resources (especially the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, BNDES) and international resources (mainly the World Bank, IBRD, and the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB). Several of these programmes supported the creation and strengthening of a diversified institutional framework in the environmental and economic areas. Over the years, the state has also made investments in the areas of education, health, social infrastructure and culture, allowing the achievement of an average level of human development (0.719, Brazilian average: 0.759). There were also advances in reducing Acre's still considerable dependence on federal resources (according to information from the Acre government, in 2018 the federal government's share of the state budget had fallen from 83% in 1999 to 59%).

Among the various instruments of the established sustainable development policies and state programs are initiatives for land management, prevention and control of deforestation and burning, including the regularization of unduly deforested areas and mechanisms for support and diversification of production with a focus on the processing and industrialization of agricultural and forestry production. Highlights also include initiatives for planning and implementing intersectoral approaches at the state agency level.

History of the territorial configuration of Acre

the southwestern part of the Brazilian Amazon, bordering with Peru and Bolivia and the states of Amazonas and Rondônia. With approximately 164,000 km² it occupies only 2% of the Brazilian territory. More than 70% of its population, currently around 870,000 inhabitants, lives in urban areas. The rural areas are occupied by a diversity of social groups, including smallholder farmers, traditional populations and indigenous peoples.

After the boom of natural rubber exploration at the end of the 19th century and the roads constructions in the framework of Amazonian occupation policies in the 1970s, Acre began to overcome its geographical and economic isolation. Road access allowed the expansion of cattle ranching, but the necessary deforestation to deploy pastures generated strong resistance from local communities, whose way of life was associated with the extraction agrarian reform settlements

The State of Acre is located in of forest products. Throughout the 1990s, the social movements created at that time - whose most emblematic leader was the rubber tapper and trade unionist Chico Mendes, murdered in 1988 - began to influence and fill the state's political bodies.

> Acre still has a remaining 86% of forest cover. The history of land disputes left several areas with an undefined land tenure situation, but there was great progress in territorial planning. Thus, 33.60% of the state's area is composed of different categories of conservation units, ranging from national and state parks with restricted use to different models of reserves, characterized by the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities. Indigenous territories occupy 13.73% of the state's area and a total of 41% are in private hands or under other forms of public domain, with emphasis on a large number of



Figure 01: Territorial categories and deforestation in Acre





The conception of the State System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA), launched by State Law 2,308 in 2010, is of fundamental relevance for the subsequent implementation of the REM Programme. The preparation of SISA was preceded by an extensive public consultation process. This encompassed several meetings with different sectors of Acre's society as well as the collection of contributions from potential beneficiary groups, government and nongovernmental experts, and experts from national and international organizations. The law provides for the system to be operationalized through programmes, addressing various options for environmental services.

The first SISA Programme that was fully developed was the Incentive Programme for Carbon Environmental Services - ISA-C, focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, i.e., REDD+ approaches. The ISA-C Programme was conceived to capture, supply and provide sustainability of financial resources to the state. At the same time, it aims to implement the state's plans and establish benefit sharing mechanisms in favour of actors who conserve, preserve or recover forest assets

4. Control of deforestation in Acre as a basis for the REDD+ approach

Acre is historically not among the states that lead deforestation statistics in the Brazilian Amazon. This is due to its own territorial extension and its location on the margins of the main deforestation expansion fronts. In the last ten years, only 4.2% of deforestation in the Amazon occurred in Acre.

Since 2004, Acre has been following the pattern of significant reductions in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon as a whole (cf. Box XX). The implementation of comprehensive federal and state plans for the prevention and control of deforestation had a significant

4 Cf. http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/ deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/increments 5 Known by the acronyms PPCDAm (Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon) at the federal level and PPCDs (State Plans for Prevention and Control of Deforestation) in the states of the Legal Amazon

impact on these reductions, without disregarding other influencing factors such as the dynamics of commodity prices (e.g. beef). Other relevant factors for the reduction of deforestation at the state level are the following: the establishment of programmes and policies that were based on a model of sustainable development; the promotion of sustainable agricultural value chains; the strengthening of the actions of state authorities; the creation and strengthening of governance spaces; the promotion of the partici-

pation of indigenous peoples, traditional communities and smallholder farmers in discussions and decision-making: the recognition and strengthening of grassroots organizations; and the establishment of instruments for territorial planning, especially the Ecological-Economic 7oning

The State Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the State of Acre (PPCD/AC), established in 2010 in a similar manner to the fe-

Evolution of deforestation and control strategies in Acre

Between 2004 and 2017, Acre achieved a total reduction in deforestation of approximately 65%. However, in recent years rates in both the Legal Amazon and Acre have fluctuated, reflecting an upward trend. The increase in the rate in 2018 limited the total reduction in deforestation in Acre to 39%:

In the first years of the plans for prevention and control of deforestation (approximately 2004 to 2008), deforestation was carried out in large plots, more easily identified by monitoring tools and capable of being tackled with concentrated efforts. Recently, small-scale deforestation predominates, which may be associated with patterns of smallholder use, but



Figure 03: Evolution of deforestation in the Legal Amazon and Acre

deral one, assumed a target of reducing the annual deforestation rate by 80% by 2020, equivalent to 3,649 km² of avoided deforestation and the reduction of emissions of about 165 million tons of CO2e. Additionally, at the end of 2015, the Government of Acre, together with the Government of Mato Grosso and the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), took on the commitment to eliminate illegal deforestation by 2020, but this target was not quantified.

also with minor deforestation by other actors. These require adjustments in deforestation control strategies and greater articulation between command and control actions and incentives for sustainable economic alternatives to deforestation. Added to this is the increase in climate variability, which made Acre experience several years of alternating weather extremes. Both large floods and severe and prolonged droughts, leading to forest fires and uncontrollable wildfires, increased forest degradation. Thus, environmental authorities, even with all the efforts undertaken to strengthen them, face a scenario in which it is increasingly difficult and costly to achieve further progress.

Source: Inpe 2018



However, deforestation cannot be considered as a phenomenon that has been overcome. Extensive cattle ranching is still its main economic driver, occupying more than 85% of the deforested areas in the state. In recent years, deforestation has advanced mainly in the more than 130 settlement projects in the state, which bring together most of the rural population of smallholder farmers. Thus, the landscape of Acre is composed of areas with a low incidence of deforestation and bands with a high level of criticality and vulnerability to future expansion of deforestation:

Figure 05: Vulnerability to deforestation in Acre



In addition, the most recent analyses point to indications of new drivers of deforestation, such as the invasion of unclaimed public areas, conservation units and settlements, associated with the actions of organized crime, for example, with illegal logging and drug trafficking. After 2012, the rate of deforestation began to register a sequence of years in which highs and lows alternated. Already in 2018, it showed a substantive increase of almost 73% in a single year.

Despite the challenges and problems, Brazil is still one of the few countries in the world that has managed to reduce deforestation significantly during the last decade. The experience of Brazil and Acre shows that the continued political prioritization of the implementation of actions such as federal and state plans for the prevention and control of deforestation are crucial for consolidating relatively low deforestation rates. Without this prioritization, deforestation returns and increases. Since REDD+ programmes reward the results achieved, the decrease or absence of results compromises their implementation.

In view of the current political and economic context in Brazil and the world, it is difficult to maintain progress and even more difficult to enable additional reductions in deforestation. Therefore, keeping the current rates under control is possibly already a considerable challenge.

The lesson for the other REDD+ experiences is that, without continued policies and efforts, there is no guarantee of achieving reduced deforestation and a return to critical levels is possible. Fonte: Alencar e Castro, 2017 (IPAM)

5. Sub-national iurisdictional approach

The UNFCCC adopted a REDD+ approach at the national level in which the presentation of REDD+ results is within the responsibility of the Convention's member country. In Brazil, the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) was developed while the REM Programme was already being implemented in Acre. The launch of the ENREDD+ in 2016 formalized the structuring of the government's REDD+ efforts. The Strategy provides for a progressive development until 2020, focusing on coordinated actions for the prevention and control of deforestation and other activities within the scope of REDD+.

The National REDD+ Commission (CONAREDD+) is the body that defines the guidelines, rules and criteria to access results-based REDD+ as well as all other aspects related to fundraising, based on inputs provided by the Thematic Advisory Board on Fundraising and Benefit Sharing. It is worth highlighting CONAREDD+'s Resolution 6/2017, which defines the fundraising limits that allow states and federal government to access payments for results of reduced deforestation in the Amazon biome. It was determined that 40% of the resources will be allocated to the Federal Government and

60% will be distributed among the nine states of the Amazon biome. Based on this resolution and in full alignment with the ENREDD+, it was possible to allocate REM resources to Acre, referring the discussion between the federal government and the states on how to implement REDD+ in the country.

The REM Programme sought to implement a proposal that was both reliable, transparent and operational. For general understanding, it is necessary to consider certain characteristics that differentiate the Acre model from others within international REDD+ discussions:

> · SISA constitutes the legal framework for a subnational jurisdictional programme. This approach is distinct from those based on private REDD+ projects, as it involves larger scales of implementation. The subnational approach allows countries with large geographical dimensions to be closer to local actors and to design tailored strategies to combat deforestation. In addition, the states have several attributions within the scope of the Brazilian federative pact, making them relevant actors for the implementation of public policies. In the case of Acre, it was also considered that the state had advanced in structuring normative and operational prere-

quisites not yet available at the national level at the start of the REM Programme. Throughout implementation, the necessary alignments with the national strategy were made. While, in general terms, the REDD+ approach remains national, the following considerations favour pilot experiences of sub-national jurisdictional approaches:

- The narrower territorial cut-out makes it easier to test an innovative programme on a sub-national scale.
- The sub-national scale favours the achievement of faster results, generating lessons learned and driving new initiatives at the national scale.
- · The jurisdictional model can reduce transaction costs and make the programme more efficient.
- · The jurisdictional approach contributes to reducing the risks of leakaae
- · The approach enables more reliable carbon accounting.
- The territorial cut-off facilitates the respect and compliance with socio-environmental safeguards and the installation of a participatory environment that includes all existing groups in the territory.

Compensation for REDD+ Results: Incentive or Reward?

· There is no specific formula that sets out how countries should allocate resources from results-based payment under the REDD+ mechanism. There is a current view that, because it is a remuneration for results, the beneficiary countries would be receiving a reward for efforts already made. In this line of thinking, it would not make sense to have the funding tied to certain disbursement conditions, such as an investment focus on forest conservation or related activities.

 \cdot In another line of argument, it is argued that resources should be reinvested in activities that support (directly or indirectly) the maintenance of standing forests and their sustainable use. This

approach supposes that REDD+ resources should be seen as an incentive for countries to consolidate strategies based on the low carbon economy. Both the Amazon Fund and SISA follow this model.

- In the case of Brazil, this discussion was overtaken by CONA-REDD+ Resolution 8/2017, which defines the guidelines for the use of resources and the monitoring of results-based REDD+ payment agreements, including among other activities:
- · contribute to the mitigation of climate change;
- support the institutional strengthening of federal entities for the implementation of actions related to RFDD+

- · implement and demonstrate compliance with Cancun safeguards.
- The REM Programme in its global operation follows a hybrid line, which combines elements from both strands:
- The REM Programme rewards and pays for past efforts, recognizing the investments made and the political will expressed by the partner country or jurisdiction.

 The resources of the REM Programme are reinvested, in accordance with the priorities of the partners, aiming at the generation of socioeconomic benefits and sustainable development, as well as additional (but not binding) reductions in deforestation.

- The scale also allows for greater flexibility and compliance with local specificities in benefit sharina.
- Finally, in the case of Acre, the subnational scale also provided the possibility of adopting strategies that would allow reacting to specific and complex drivers that characterize deforestation in the state (for example, the actions of about 40 thousand small producers).

 For the benefit sharing, SISA prioritizes using structures of existing programmes in the state. This procedure is distinct from a proportional distribution of funding to all actors that were involved in reducing deforestation. Rewarding emission reductions at the state level dispenses with the need to determine the individual contribution to reducing deforestation or conserving forests. In view of the state's history of occupation, which led to the permanence of various situations of land grabbing, individual distribution would have little practical feasibility. Furthermore, it could generate doubts as to its social legitimacy, could incite conflicts and lead to perverse incentives that would encourage deforestation. In addition, the limited availability of funding could make it difficult to undertake the concentrated strategic investments needed for the transition towards sustainable forms of natural resource use.

· Considering the characteristics and history of public policies of sustainable development in Acre, the design of the implementation of the REM Programme adopts a stock-flow approach. It combines flow criteria, in which REDD+ benefit sharing is guided by contributing to reducing deforestation, generating incentives for continued reductions, and stock, in which those who own and protect forest stocks are recognized and rewarded.

• The REDD+ model developed bu Acre foresees that shared benefits enable actors to generate further deforestation and emissions reductions, thus emphasizing the incentive rather than compensatory character (cf. Box XX). It is understood that effective behaviour change will not be achieved through direct payments, but through

public and private:

limit

Private projects: The structure of SISA provides the possibility to develop private REDD+ projects in Acre, contemplating the potential use of emissions offsets by private companies (the so-called offset).

· Official Development Assistance (ODA): Finally, SISA was prepared to enable the fundraising of results-based payments made available by International Cooperation.

Starting in 2010, Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) for Environmental Cooperation were signed between the Governments of Acre and California (USA) for the sale of carbon credits through the cap and trade system, aiming to offset part of the emissions of the US state. Similar memoranda were signed with the governments of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and with the BNDES. Despite initial optimism, expectations regarding international carbon markets and the use of cap-and-trade mechanisms have been shattered by the collapse of these markets and the resistance to their use in the context of national climate change policy. In view of the opposition, the absence of a regulatory framework for this type of tran-

investments in the transformation of productive systems and the consolidation of structural policies. This is expec-

SISA as multivalent system

became the most advanced Brazilian state in terms of Payment for Environmental Services and REDD+ programmes. SISA was designed to attract diversified sources of financing, both

> • Carbon markets: At the time of SISA's conception, there was an expectation that the operationalization of cap and trade mechanisms could become one of its funding sources. In the countries that adopt this type of mechanism, companies have a stipulated maximum limit for greenhouse gas emissions. On the carbon market, they would be able to buy and sell emission allowances above or below this

With the creation of SISA in 2010, Acre saction and the need to align the state and federal strategies, the negotiations for these MoU were interrupted.

> Private REDD+ projects faced methodological difficulties when it came to their integration with the SISA's Acre Carbon Standard. In addition to land tenure problems, it was also found that the reference levels adopted by the projects used the concept of "planned deforestation" to capture resources corresponding to the 20% of deforestation potentially authorized by the Forest Code, even though there was no deforestation pressure and no evidence of effective reductions. There were limited efforts to adapt SISA's quality criteria, either in the adoption of the conservative approach to carbon accounting, or in socio-environmental criteria and safeguards. The private REDD+ projects began to operate in a parallel space, lacking recognition by both the state and federal levels. This situation was due to the fact there were no legal instruments preventing these projects' transactions. Additionally, initiatives like the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) initiatives certified the projects based on less conservative standards.

> The REM Programme was and remains the only initiative implemented in the context of SISA. It thus provides a stabilising and risk reducing element for the system. Associated with ODA, the REM Programme enables possible results-based payments without generating offsets or carbon credits and without any link to cap and trade systems in Europe. In addition to improving SISA, the REM Programme enabled the establishment of a network of strategic partners, which may result in future contributions to the system.

ted to fuel a cycle that, in the medium term, will promote the transition to a low-carbon economy. This approach is

in line with CONAREDD+ Resolution 8/2017, which defines the guidelines for the use of resources and the monitoring of results-based payment agreements for REDD+ results.

6. Operation and governance of the **REM** Programme in Acre

6.1. Awards and remuneration of emission reduction results

The first phase of the REM Programme in Acre was implemented in the period from 2012 to 2018. It had the general objective to reward the significant emission reductions from deforestation in the state

In relation to the use of resources, it was agreed to follow the established benefit sharing. This approach combined the generation of benefits at the local level with the strengthening of the ISA-Carbon Programme and SISA itself. This approach will be detailed in chapters 6 and 7.

In addition, the agreement established that reducing deforestation and forest degradation should generate co-benefits for biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the benefit sharing system should provide contributions to the well-being of vulnerable communities and the fight against poverty.

The implementation was based on two Financial Contribution Contracts, with funds made available by the Ministries of the Federal Republic of Germany, BMZ and BMU. To calculate emission reduction targets, a so-called reference emissions level was considered. This baseline corresponded to the average of verified deforestation in Acre in the period from 2001 to 2010. Emission reductions are calculated as the difference between the emissions from deforestation predicted by the baseline and the emissions from deforestation verified in the agreed performance period, from 2011 to 2015.

Emissions were converted based on 5 US\$ per ton of CO2e and considering a uniform emission factor of 123.5 tC/ha in the state, which covers the carbon densitu of forest tupes in Acre (see also Annex II). In total, the REM Programme rewarded 6.572 million tons of CO2e in the frame of both contracts.

Thus, the reference level followed the methodology adopted for the Amazon Fund, being duly articulated with ISA-C and the National Climate Change Plan.

The reference level for the REM results accounting period for the period 2011 to 2015 was the average rate of 496 km²/year (for the period 2001 to 2010). To calculate the annual deforestation rates, data from the Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Programme (Prodes), generated by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) for the entire Legal Amazon, were used.

An own methodological standard was developed in Acre, the Acre Carbon Standard (ACS). The ACS accounts the emission reductions resulting from deforestation and was used in phase 1 of the REM/Acre Program-

The Reference Level of the State of Acre, according to the Acre Carbon Standard (ACS)

Based on deforestation rates in the period 2001-2010



Figure 06: Reference emission level of the ISA-C/Acre Carbon Standard adopted in the first phase of the REM mme in Acre

me (2012-2018). The use of this methodology was approved by the SISA's Scientific Committee and agreed with KfW to implement the first phase of the REM Programme in Acre.

The emission factor of 123 tC/ ha used by the ACS is based on the studies of Salimon et al. (2011). Compared to the reference level of 132.3 tC/ha. established by Decree 7,390/2010 and used by the Amazon Fund, this is a conservative value that considers only living biomass above the ground, without including natural regeneration. The reduction estimates were validated by the SISA Scientific Committee, which was a prerequisite for disbursing REM results--based payments.

The State of Acre has pledged to offer a 50% counterpart to all emission reductions rewarded by the REM Programme. Together with rewarded ER these are permanently retired in a carbon registry. In addition to signalling the state's commitment to reducing emissions, the counterpart is intended to mitigate risks, such as the displacement of deforestation to areas not covered by the policy efforts (leakage) and the future reversal of reductions (non-per-

manence), as well as to equate uncertainties of data and emission factors. Therefore, the counterpart fulfils several risk management functions within the scope of the Programme.

In its first phase, the allocation of emission reductions to the REM Programme was considered conservative. Only a part of the reductions achieved by Acre in the performance period were rewarded by REM, as shown in the figure below:

Given that the first phase of the REM Programme precedes the existence of a national registry, Acre established a platform for SISA and the ACS with the Markit Environmental Registry . Since 2016, emissions reductions have been registered in the Information Hub Brazil (Info Hub), created by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA). This platform publishes validated results regularly. The Info Hub Brazil is connected to the UNFCCC 's Lima **REDD+** Information Hub.

6 Cf. https://ihsmarkit.com/index.html

7 Cf. http://redd.mma.gov.br/en/infohub

8 Cf. https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html

It is important to emphasize that under the REM Programme there is no transfer of ownership of emission reductions since it is a programme within the scope of official international cooperation and does not foresee the purchase of carbon credits. To this end, it was necessary to adjust the Markit registry in the sense of a non-commercial remuneration. All emission reductions are permanently deactivated within a carbon accounting system to avoid double accounting and rewards, so that ER cannot be used for any subsequent transaction. However, ER can be reported to the UNFCCC under Brazil's national reporting on emission reductions.



SISA - System of Incentives for Environmental Services | SEMA - Secretary of State for the Environment + Forest | IMC - Institute for Climate Change and Regulation of Environmental Services | FEF - State Forest Background | CDSA - Environmental Services Development Company | CFE - State Forest Council | CEMACT - State Council for Environment and water Resources | CEDRFS - State Council for Sustainable Rural and Forest Development | PGE - State Attorney General | CEVA - Commission for Validation and Monitoring of SISA | GTI - Indigenous Institutional Working Group | **GTM** – Women's Working Group

Figure 08 :SISA management and governance structure in place during the first phase of the REM Programme





Figure 07: Contributions of the REM Phase I Programme to Emission Reductions (ER) in the 2011-2015 period

6.2. Governance of SISA and REM Programme

The REM Programme in Acre is implemented through the regulatory and operational frameworks established for REDD+ in the state, and therefore makes direct use of SISA regulations and institutions. It should be remembered that most of these structures were established before the REM Programme was in place. Furthermore, their functioning was one of the criteria that made it possible to start disbursing results-based payments immediately.

Participation of Civil Societu

Civil society institutions that act in the social and participatory validation of SISA actions.

> State Commission for Validation and Monitoring of SISA (CEVA), composed equally of entities from civil society and the State Government. CEVA is linked to an existing college of state councils in Acre to ensure broader participation. It monitors and validates the actions within the scope of SISA and its programmes. Furthermore, it approves regulations and procedures for monitoring and control of environmental assets as well as social and environmental safequards.

- Indigenous Working Group, a body linked to CEVA to deal with issues related to indigenous communities and environmental services. It is composed of three governmental entities at the federal and state levels, which are responsible for policies on indigenous peoples, as well as 20 non-governmental entities and indigenous leaders from different indigenous peoples and territories. In 2018 the Working Group was transformed into the Indigenous Thematic Chamber.
- Women's Working Group, a body linked to CEVA to deal with the articulation and mobilization in relation to gender equality within the SISA. In 2018, to facilitate a dialogue between the women's group and the state on the formulation of strategies and the implementation of environmental services, the WG was transformed into the Women's Thematic Chamber.
- · SISA Ombudsman, created to expand public mediation and social participation. It receives suggestions, complaints, denunciations and proposals from any citizen or entity in relation to issues with SISA. Until the beginning of 2018 it was installed at the State Attorney General's Office (PGE). Later, it was transferred to the State Secretariat of the Environment (SEMA).

Regulation, control, monitoring and recording

• Institute for Climate Change and Regulation of Environmental Services (IMC), responsible for implementing the SISA Law (regulating, monitoring, and controlling the activities of SISA and REDD+ mechanisms). Furthermore, IMC oversaw the technical coordination of the REM Programme. The IMC was supported by the Central Unit of Geoprocessing and Remote Sensing (UCEGEO), responsible for the monitoring of forest carbon stocks

 \cdot SISA's Scientific Committee is a consultative body linked to the IMC. It is composed of national and international researchers who are invited to give their opinion on strategic issues, such as technical, legal and methodological issues related to SISA and the REM

Instances decision making and management of SISA

• Executive Committee, formed by

several state agencies (Civil House, State Environment Secretariat, Climate Change Institute, Environmental Services Development Enterprise) and responsible for guiding and approving proposals for Programme implementation.

Companhia de Desenvolvimento de Serviços Ambientais (Environmental Services Development Enterprise, CDSA), responsible for the establishment and execution of subprogrammes, besides developing fundraising and investment strategies for SISA. CDSA also sought the involvement of private investors. Among its attributions are the management of environmental assets, including the registry of emissions reductions as well as prospecting demands of international carbon markets. CDSA sought for partnership, for example, through contacts with institutions such as the Athelia Fund and others. However, the feasibility of meeting these demands did not materialize.

State Forest Fund (FEF), linked to SEMA, responsible for the administrative and financial management and monitoring. It managed projects and contracts undersigned in the first phase of the REM Programme.

Secretariats, state agencies and civil society organizations implement and coordinate the activities of the different subprogrammes.

Articulation with public policies and legal counsel

· Civil House of the Government of Acre, has a central role in the articulation between SISA and other public policies and between the state level and national and international entities.

· Attorney General of the State. carries out the legal supervision in the various systems and institutional arrangements of the REM Programme.

6.3. Monitoring of **REDD+** safeguards

In 2010, the definition of a REDD+ safeguards approach took place in parallel with the discussions and consultation processes of SISA. The approach to identifying and monitoring safeguards thus precedes the negotiation and implementation of the REM Programme. From the outset, the implementation of safeguards within SISA has been closely oriented towards the principles, criteria, and indicators of the International REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) Initiative . This initiative proposes a methodological process which consists of ten steps and establishes principles, criteria, and indicators for monitoring safeguards. Acre is among the first jurisdictions in the world to use the Initiative's guidelines and tools and the first to have an international evaluation of the initiative carried out.

The principles adopted are based on those defined in the scope of REDD+ SES and the Socio-Environmental Principles of REDD+ in the Amazon and describe the fundamental objectives of SISA

and its programmes. The monitoring manual for SISA's REDD+ Socio-Environmental Safeguards was prepared in 2013 and includes a matrix with seven principles, 22 criteria and 52 indicators. The process and document were built in a participatory manner and reflected the socioeconomic situation of Acre.

Safeguards are monitored over a two-year cycle. In 2015, an action plan was prepared to continue monitoring and to improve compliance with safeguards, identify gaps and propose ways to overcome them. Gaps were identified in all seven principles and address land rights, benefit sharing, livelihoods, governance, biodiversity, participation, and legality. One of the main recommendations to address the gaps was to improve monitoring and the dissemination of updated information.

Learning about governance in the REM Programme

makina

and international levels.

quards.

• The intersectoral design and involvement of various government departments is a highlight of the Government of Acre and the SISA Programme. Many actions and policies are already planned in an interdisciplinary and intersectoral manner.

 \cdot The Scientific Committee is a body that gualifies the debates in SISA and the direction of SISA and its monitoring, linking SISA to international technical debates. · Acre's experiences have fostered and promoted discussions and referrals at the national level, in which experts and civil society actors actively participated in the construction of ENREDD+ and its bodies. The implementation of the REM Programme allowed Acre and the other states to assess the funding needs for the operationalization of REDD+ strategies. It thus provided important input for the proposals and negotiations related to benefit sharing at the national level. \cdot The network of partnerships and exchanges on REDD+ made it possible to value and improve the experiences of Acre, with emphasis on bodies such as the Governors' Task Force for Forests and Climate (GCF-TF), in addition to numerous visits received and conducted in the context of the Programme.

Weaknesses and challenges

fied and met

10 Cf. http://www.redd-standards.org 11 Cf. http://imc.ac.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Autoavaliacao-Salvaguardas-SISA.pdf. O alinhamento brasileiro às salvaguardas de Cancún pode ser consultado em http://redd.mma.gov.br/

mages/publicacoes/salvaguardas_1sumario.pdf e

riosalv_20170904.pdf.

http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/salvaguardas/2suma-

Success

• Although the existence of participatory governance structures is already an established practice in most public policies and programmes in Acre, actors involved highlighted the investment made in the functioning and quality of the multiple instances of governance of SISA and the REM Programme. The CEVA, with its parity composition, was the most active instance of governance in the state in the period of implementation of the first phase of the REM Programme and strengthened the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-

 \cdot The support to the governance bodies and capacity-building measures led to the joint discussion of issues related to climate change and low carbon policies, which previously took place in separate forums.

• The political leadership of the Governor himself and of the Civil House were considered fundamental for the implementation of the REM Programme, for the negotiations with the federal government and for the positioning of Acre at the national

· The establishment of the Indigenous Working Group (transformed into the Indigenous Thematic Chamber) and, more recently, the Women's Working Group, associated with CEVA, are seen as substantial gains in terms of expanding the spaces for construction and dialogue of the REM Programme. They contributed to making participation effective and implementing concrete and targeted actions.

• The legal expertise present in CEVA through the participation of the Attorney General's Office was beneficial for responding to the issues discussed.

· The capacity-building process associated with the establishment of the safeguards system empowered CEVA members. It generated qualified interlocutors for REDD+ and climate change issues and ensured full respect for the Cancun Safe-

The complexity and innovative nature of the concepts of SISA and the REM Programme required a high degree of involvement and technical preparation by the governance bodies, especially the CEVA and the working groups, but also by the other bodies involved in implementation.

· Non-governmental members of CEVA and the working groups highlighted that their engagement is voluntary but has led to a high demand of participation.

• There were gaps in representativeness, such as the absence of young people in the discussion and decision-making forums, so that their demands were not fully identi-

Although the Ombudsman's Office was set up in accordance with the agreed proce-

dures, it faced difficulties in its operation. This was mainly due to the complex nature of the claims filed, especially with regards to their legal interpretation.

• Addressing the complexity of REDD+ and climate change issues within a safeguards framework represented a considerable challenge for stakeholders. Even with the support of a specific training and monitoring process, several actors pointed out the challenges of implementing the actions with the necessary expertise and quality. • The technical complexity of the REDD+ theme, especially in carbon accounting issues, combined with several changes in SISA's technical staff, generated technical weaknesses that required constant efforts in training and technical support. There were gaps in the training of technicians that were responsible for technical assistance for project at the local level.

• The Scientific Committee played an important advisory role in Phase I of the REM program, as it contributed to the development of the reference level and standards. In addition, it independently validated emission reductions in accordance with international standards. However, it was found that this was not an appropriate forum for this task. The committee is made up of renowned researchers, but the experts did not have the necessary time for a detailed technical process of verification and validation

· CDSA, although innovative, has not performed its role as a manager of environmental assets or of attracting financial resources on a larger scale. It was also compromised by the limitations of the carbon markets.

• A communication plan, which would have defined clear strategies for internal and external audiences since the beginning of the Programme, was lacking This generated deficiencies in transparency, awareness and information for the general public, as well as for the publication and availability of the results of the Programme.

Lessons learned and recommendations

• The governance bodies need to be continuously strengthened as spaces for discussion and decision-making.

· CEVA's qualified work requires support through an executive secretariat and resources for monitoring the implementation of the REM Programme. This is planned for the second phase of the Programme.

· It is important to provide for an ongoing process of improving the governance strategy, monitoring social and environmental safeguards, monitoring REDD+ results as well as benefit sharing.

 \cdot The design of the Ombudsman's Office was reviewed as part of the planning of the second phase of the REM Programme (see Chapter XX).

• Throughout the implementation of the first phase, the safeguards system and its monitoring proved to be complex and challenging to implement. There is a demand for more immediate and practical guidelines to monitor safeguards at an operational level.

• Technical training is an ongoing need, not only for CEVA members, but for the entire staff of government technicians involved in program implementation.

• It is recommended that a communications plan be drawn up to accompany the entire period of implementation of the second phase of the Programme.

• The second phase of the Programme will place greater emphasis on the operational and technical monitoring of the funded interventions. It is also recommended to establish a risk management system for the Programme

6.4. Technical and financial management of the **REM Programme**

The technical coordination of the REM Programme was the responsibility of the Institute of Climate Change (IMC). A technical team performed the general project management functions, which involved planning, monitoring activities, results, and safeguards, hiring and attending audits, conducting studies and training activities on SISA, and communicating and disseminating the REM Programme.

The REM Programme is designed to be more open in its implementation than traditional financing projects. Those traditional input-based projects follow strict planning procedures and all elements of the implementation process need to be detailed in operational and procurement plans. The official approval process at the national level was also different. Instead of the approval by the Committee on Foreign Financing and the Federal Senate, mandatory for conventional credit operations, only a consultation process was required.

The implementation of the REM Programme took place based on disbursements of results-based payments. The use of the tranches was guided by more pragmatic instruments. but always aligned with the agreed action lines for each Subprogramme. For each results-based payment, an investment plan was prepared. These plans consisted of the funding volume that was to be invested in each subprogramme and action line, but with less detail than the operational plans of other programmes. The investment plans were first discussed with CEVA, approved by the executive committee, and then submitted to KfW. The accumulated earnings from disbursements' interest rates covered most of the Proaramme's administration costs. As the financial crisis in the state intensified, the amounts allocated annually to the administrative management of the project increased.

To request the funds provided for in the investment plan, each proponent had to formulate projects in accordance with the SISA Subprogrammes. The projects supported were selected and approved by the Executive Committee. Under the Indigenous Subprogramme, a public call for proposals was made to indigenous communities (see chapter XX). Projects could be submitted by governmental organizations, such as state secretariats or municipalities, and non-governmental organizations, such as cooperatives, associations and civil society organizations. As of 2014, CEVA specified and approved eligibility criteria for the projects, which the Executive Committee began to use to frame the proposals and analy-

- Alignment with SISA objectives;
- · Alignment with the objectives of the **REM Programme;**

ze the feasibility of the final actions:

· Approval by the SISA Executive Committee:

 Gender representativeness. The responsibility for the execution of the resources was the responsibility of the State Forest Fund (FEF), which has existed since 2001. In 2015, an administrative reform led to the FEF being allocated to SEMA. This was followed by the hiring of a management team with a total of ten employees. The change was accompanied by the strengthening of the team's technical, legal, and project management capacities, which in turn led to overcoming many of the identified defi-



Figure 09: Management of the REM Programme | Source: IMC

Development of finalistic activities that promote the diversification of production (reduction of pressure on the

forest);

- gions;
- tation:

· Regularized entities, with documentation up to date; · Entities with the capacity to carry

Implementation of the REM Programme

- out the proposed activities;
- · Entities representing the different re-
- · Entities in critical areas of defores-

ciencies. Among other improvements, a simplified version of the Programme's Operational Manual was prepared, the team was trained and visits to monitor field execution were intensified. Furthermore, FEF provided advisory services for partner entities with low management capacities.

The REM Programme has management processes like those of conventional cooperation programmes. But because it is anchored in structuring public policies and has active governance bodies, it followed a series of more flexible procedures, such as holding bids based on Brazilian legislation (Federal Law No. 8,666/1993) and only demanding approval of investment plans

The flexibility of the Programme made it possible that resources could be used in a complementary and synergistic manner. Other programmes and projects that needed financial resources due to expanded target, weaknesses in planning and/or difficulties in the availability of resources could thus be complemented by REM funding.

As the resources are managed by an agent of the public system, the provisions of the Brazilian legislation for the application of public resources were followed. During the first phase, various instruments were used to transfer financial resources to project implementers: terms of technical and financial cooperation were signed with the state agencies, and agreements were used for civil society organizations. While implementing the first phase of the REM Programme, a total of 130 agreements and terms of cooperation with 64 executors were processed.

The Project Management Unit, installed at the FEF for the administrative and financial management of the REM Programme, was intensely involved in the monitoring of the execution actions, including formalization, bidding, procurement, and physical and financial execution. Figure XX shows the general structure of the management flow (the specific flow of the Indigenous Subprogramme is dealt with in chapter XX). In addition, on-site monitoring of organizations that had weaknesses in implementation was adopted. Among other things, this was due to the low levels of social organization and education at community level. This made the processes more time consuming and costly but contributed to overcoming the difficulties encountered.

PROPONENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE FOREST FUND (FEF)



Figure 10: Project execution flow in the REM Programme

Source: Prepared with information from the ETF

The Court of Auditors of the State carried out audits in the public administration and other entities with which it has agreements on an annual basis. In addition, the REM Programme contracted several independent external financial audits to evaluate financial execution as well as a technical audit.

Lessons learned on the management of the REM Programme

Success

Factoring in a period for the initial establishment and adjustments, as of 2014 the management structures of the REM Programme were functional. The total amount of the funding could be transferred and executed over a period of approximately five years, leading to a good overall performance of the Programme.
The initial flexibility in management procedures made it easier for local organizations to access resources, but the subsequent application of standardized procedures and adjustments was important to overcome the identified weaknesses in management and controlling.
The application of the eligibility criteria has made the Executive Committee's deliberations more transparent.

• Intensive support to local organisations in financial management was relevant to ensure good project performance.

 \cdot The large number of projects implemented shows that the REM Programme has reached a wide and diverse audience.

• The flexibility of the REM Programme was conducive to generating complementarity between its support and the application of public resources and other types of finance. Thus, the REM Programme's resources have catalysed the implementation of public programmes and other projects, contributing to the reduction of operational and strategic bottlenecks.

Weaknesses and Challenges

The initial flexibility of the REM Programme was part of a proposal to gradually establish implementation structures. Later this approach was rejected as the need arose to make considerable adjustments.
The bodies directly in charge of management had limitations in managing an initiative of the proportion of the REM Programme. The lack of a specific management unit and the operational manual at the start of the Programme also contributed to the challenges of a structured implementation.
The more than one hundred agreements and terms of cooperation during the first phase of the REM Programme indicate towards a pulverization of transferred funds. The volume of bureaucratic work required for its management overloaded the Project Management Unit at times.
The local organizations had many difficulties with the procedures that need to be followed in the application of public resources. But even in government bodies there were cases of delays in rendering technical and financial accounts. On-site support to organizations often required costly logistics due to the distances and the difficulty of reaching remote locations.

The distribution of coordination tasks between IMC (technical coordination) and FEF/SEMA (financial coordination) made knowledge management and reporting difficult for the Programme. Despite the efforts made, the REM Programme had difficulties in establishing a coordinated approach to monitoring and managing information of the supported interventions. The demand for primary information (e.g., georeferencing of beneficiary families) were differentiating factors and challenges for the REM Programme, compared to other initiatives that usually use aggregated statistical data. Monitoring and the respective capacities (planning, budget, human and technological resources) should have received more attention and been strengthened to generate better conditions for the systematization and evaluation of results.
 There were also great difficulties in hiring high quality technical services through the IMC, due to restrictions under Federal Law 8.666/1993, which regulates the bidding processes of public resources. As a result, the technical quality of the REM Programme's monitoring, knowledge management, and communication was impaired, with repercussions on strategic and programmatic management.

Lessons learned and recommendations

Even in the case of a results-based payment program, the design and implementation of the Programme require a robust management framework. Elements such as functional and operational implementation modalities, clear investment criteria, well-established governance mechanisms and processes, and defined implementation rules are indispensable to enable the Programme to adopt more flexible procedures than conventional ones, such as the use of investment plans with little detail.
 Several lessons learned were used in the design of the second phase of the REM Programme (e.g., allocation of the administrative and financial management of the Programme to the State Planning Secretariat, SEPLAN, which has experience in the management of international programmes, preparation of operational manual, see Chapter XX). But it is important that gains in control and security do not lead

to excessive bureaucratization that in turn compromises the ability to get resources to local organizations. · It is hoped that the transfer of the operational management to SEPLAN will empower an institution with greater experience in bidding procedures. Additionally, this transfer shall facilitate the integration of the REM Programme with other programmes that are being executed in the state.

· In the Indigenous Subprogramme, calls for proposals were prepared, and a project selection committee was established, with advice and monitoring by the Indigenous Working Group (now the Indigenous Thematic Chamber). This is considered a successful experience in terms of transparency and quality of approved proposals, whose application can be recommended for the other subprogrammes. Therefore, it is recommended to further apply public calls for technical and financial cooperation terms, involving technical commissions (with the participation of civil society) in the analysis and assessment of proposals. • The approach of providing monitoring and guidance to local organizations in the execution of funds proved to be very positive for the strengthening of the project management capacities of these organizations. In addition to this, other mechanisms may also be considered to achieve strengthening, such as training actions in project management or hiring specialized labour in the context of projects, for example, for financial management.

· Another way to facilitate the implementation and avoid the pulverization of funds is the using a management design, wherein several initiatives of small organizations are managed by an organization with greater management experiences within one larger project (so-called agglutinating organizations, whose use has already been applied in different arrangements in the Amazon Fund). However, it is important to ensure that, within the scope of these arrangements, management capacities of local initiatives are strengthened (through training and advisory services). This promotes their empowerment and capacity to access resources with greater autonomy in the future.

· The REM Programme provided contribution for a more specific comparison and assessment of two approaches to benefit sharing. On the one hand, benefits of direct implementation by local organizations (especially those related to productive activities), which have the potential to generate greater benefits for a limited number of people. On the other hand, implementation through government agencies, which reach a larger number of people indirectly and with comparatively smaller individual benefits.

7. Rewards for emission reductions under the REM Programme

The resources disbursed by the REM Programme in the period from 2012 to 2018 rewarded emission reductions corresponding to forest years 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. The reductions were verified, registered, and deactivated in the Markit Environmental Registry platform through the CDSA . An equal or greater amount of reductions was recorded and deactivated as an own contribution by the State of Acre to strengthen the risk management mechanism, as established in the two contracts (see also Annex II).

The total of 16 million euros disbursed through the BMZ contract represents the reward for emission reduction equivalent to 4.102 MtCO2e. The own contribution of the State of Acre corresponded to 4,612 MtCO2e. The conversion of the remunerated amount into Brazilian currency corresponded to R\$ 53,822,691.44. Adding the financial income of R\$ 4,514,033.88, the overall amount totalled R\$ 58,336,725.32. Up to December 31, 2018, R\$ 55,504,949.70 were transferred through 94 technical and financial agreements and economic incentives signed with 52 institutions.

Table 02: Summary of payments by results and investment 12/31/2018)

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Discrimination	Recipes EUR	Recipes R\$	Expenses R\$
Payments for results made by the F	REM Programme		
1st Plot	1.900.000,00	5.132.582,68	
2nd Plot	9.300.000,00	30.377.658,76	
3rd Plot	3.300.000,00	13.237.950,00	
4th Plot	1.500.000,00	5.074.500,00	
Income		4.514.033,88	
Onlending			
Passed on in agreements (+)			55.504.949,70
Administrative costs (+)			6.005.649,28
Return (-)		3.322.592,18**	
Bank balance (+)			148.718,52*
Total	16.000.000,00	61.659.317,50	61.361.880,46
(Statement until 12/31/2018, 94 Agreemen	its/Cooperations/Economic Gra	ants)	

* The account balance shall be used to fund the last financial auditor of phase 1 of the REM Programme and the last three months of the project management unit (PMU).

**The amounts returned by the executing entities of the agreements were accounted again, otherwise there would be a divergence in the bank balance. In the vast majority of cases, the devolution was due to the non-implementation of all the resources earmarked

Under the BMU contract, payments totalling 9 million euros were made in the period from December 2013 to December 2017. This figure corresponds to rewarded emission reductions in the forest year 2012-2013, equivalent to 2.47 MtCO2e. The results were registered together with the additional amount of 2.47 MtCO2e, as an own contribution of the State of Acre.

In Brazilian currency, the amounts corresponded to R\$ 29,510,100.00. Adding the financial income of R\$ 2,987,454.91 the total amount had a value of R\$ 32,497,554.91. Up to December 31, 2017, R\$ 29,857,922.33 was disbursed through 36 technical and financial agreements and economic incentives, signed with 24 institutions.

12 Later registered in Info Hub Brazil

ts of the REM Programme - BMZ contract (u	Intil	
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Table 03: Summary of disbursements and investments of the REM - BMU Programme (until 12/31/2018)

Discrimination	Recipes EUR	Recipes R\$	Expenses R\$
Payments for results made by the REM			
Programme			
Single tranche	9.000.000,00	29.510.100,00	
Income (until 31/12/2018)		2.987.454,91	
Transfers			
Passed on in agreements (+)			29.857.922,33
Administrative Costs (+)			2.834.428,83
Return (-)		196.499,30**	
Bank balance (+)			1.703,05*
Total	9.000.000,00	32.694.054,21	32.495.982,81

(Statement until 12/31/2018, 36 Agreements/Cooperations)

* The account balance not executed.

**The amounts returned by the executing entities of the agreements were accounted again, otherwise there would be a divergence in the bank balance. In the vast majority of cases, the devolution was due to the non-implementation of all the resources earmarked..

The REM Programme underwent financial audits to assess the correctness of the expenses and balances recorded in the financial statements, as well as the adequacy of the allocation of these expenses in the benefit sharing. The accounting audit procedures for the years 2013 to 2018 were performed by the firms Maciel Auditores S.S e Sá Leitão Auditoria, Consultoria, Governanca Corporativa. These companies attested to the adequacy of the accounting balances presented by the State Forest Fund. The technical audit carried out concluded that the projects supported by the REM Programme were compliant

figure 11 summarises the annual distribution of results-based payments and the corresponding emission reductions, covering both contracts:







From December 2012 to December 2018, the SISA Executive Committee approved financial support for 130 projects, for a total amount of R\$ 85,362,872.03. Figure XX shows the number of projects approved and the total resources transferred, per year, in that period:

Financial volumes of approved projects by the Executive Committee and disbursements by FEF



Figure 12: Number of projects and amounts approved and disbursed by the REM Programme Phase 1

The funds were transferred to the projects approved in instalments that followed the schedules defined in each work plan. Total project implementation periods ranged from one to three years.



Figure 13: Allocation of resources according to the type of applicant

Of the 130 projects supported, 37 (29% of the total value) are technical and financial cooperation with State Secretariats and public institutes, seven (5% of the total value) with public companies, seven (5% of the total value) with research foundations, four (3% of the total value) with non-governmental organizations, 43 (33% of the total value) with producers' associations and organizations and 27 (21% of the total value) production cooperatives.

8. Overview and results of benefit sharing

In the negotiation of the REM Programme it was foreseen that the financial resources would be disbursed based on results of reduced emissions and applied in accordance with the benefit sharing strategy.

8.1. Strategy planning and implementation

In REDD+ discussions, benefit sharing often considers only those funds that compensate those immediately involved in reducing deforestation or forest conservation. But in fact, the implementation of the results-based payments should generate benefits for society and the territory in question. In this way, an understanding of benefit sharing understanding that covers both lines of support of the REM Programme will be adopted here:

• Improvement of the bases and functioning of SISA and associated public policies, the beneficiaries of which are the people of Acre as a whole;

• The direct improvement of environmental service providers, i.e., those that promote actions for the preservation, conservation, recovery and sustainable use of natural resources.

When it comes to beneficiaries of monetary and non--monetary resources from REDD+, the literature suggests 6 types: (i) actors that have directly contributed to the reduction of emissions; (ii) actors that have legal rights to sequestered carbon; (iii) conservation agents that have historically defended the forest, (iv) agents that facilitate the process, such as the government; (v) poorer actors; (vi) compensation to actors that incur direct costs to reduce emissions.

Following the global trend, the approach adopted in Acre was mixed, which made it possible not only to benefit the

13 https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol18/iss4/art52/

agents of conservation (such as the extractive and indigenous beneficiaries who have historically preserved the forest), but also to adopt strategies to support the development of other rural communities (e.g. smallholder farming families, poor and remote communities, rarely served before, were able to access and execute the resources of the REM Programme).

In addition, the government itself can also be considered a beneficiary (corresponding to the category of facilitator), since it has used resources to improve the implementation of the Programme and SISA. One example is the increase in technical capacity, not only through the hiring of specialists, but also through the improvement of the technicians already working. Even considering the turnover of managers and technicians who, as a rule, follow changes in government, the knowledge acquired can still be used in different ways that can help the country.

At the time of the negotiation of the first contract for the REM Programme, with resources from the BMZ, the expectation was that the ratio between the strengthening of SISA and related public policies and the improvement of the actors at the local level would be at least 50 to 50%. At the same time, Acre was encouraged to present a proposal that would favour local implementation. The Government of Acre accepted this argument and the agreement was reached that 70% would be directed towards local implementation and 30% for the strengthening of SISA and associated public policies. In addition to signalling its commitment to generate local results and impacts, the proposal took into consideration the fact that, in parallel, other programmes and projects also supported the institutional strengthening of state environmental and forestry agencies (financed, for example, by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Amazon Fund).

This approach was reinforced when the second contract with funding from the BMU was signed in late 2013 to support the implementation of the REM Programme. This contract agreed that 90% of the resources would be allocated to the implementation at the local level and 10% to strengthen SISA. Initially, the REM Programme clearly differentiated the benefit sharing according to stock and flow components. Thus, in the first year of implementation, resources were directed to the two subprogrammes that were already configured within SISA: extractivism, associated with the conservation and sustainable use of forest stocks, and support for sustainable value chains of smallholder agriculture, aimed at reducing flows. Subsequently, two additional subprogrammes were prepared, for sustainable diversified livestock, to reduce flows, and the indigenous subprogram, for forest stock conservation. This allocation was broadly discussed and validated by the State Commission for Validation and Monitoring, CEVA, which also monitored the subsequent execution of the subprogrammes.

The benefit sharing between the strengthening of SISA and the stock and flow components was planned as follows (see chapter 08):

Table 04: Initial Benefit Sharing Planning

Benefit-sharing approach	Proportions of benefit sharing in the BMZ contract	Proportions of benefit sharing in the BMU contract
Operation and improvement of SISA and associated public policies	Support for SISA's operationali- sation and institutional streng- thening 30%	Institutional strengthening of the SISA 10%
Conservation of Forest Carbon Stock	Support for the conservation of forests in indigenous territories 17,5%	Support for extractivist reserves 58,5%
Reducing the Flow of forest carbon and deforestation	Support for sustainable agricul- tural value chains of smallholder farmers 52,5%	Support for sustainable livestock 31,5%
Total of Stock and Flow	70%	90%

This initial planning was improved over the course of programme implementation. In this way, the state's existing support programmes for sustainable development could be included in the benefit sharing. This incorporation led to a more agile operationalization and benefitted both the actors that protect standing forests and those that reduce deforestation. This integration of existing state programmes led to the approach being called "programmatic stock-and-flow".

At the beginning the structure of the benefit sharing associated beneficiaries and territories. Throughout the implementation, it became clear that this association was too abstract. It did not consider overlaps and made both a quick understanding and future adjustments difficult.

Even so, a structure was created that associated the different elements of the benefit sharing approach and allowed them to guide eligible activities:



Distribution of Investments per Contract and Objective



Figure 14: Percentage of resources allocated by the Acre REM Programme

In practice, the operationalization of the REM Programme was based on a combination of three elements:

- \cdot individuals/families, who are potential and actual beneficiaries;
- the territories where these people act;
- \cdot the activities performed.

Benefit Sharing - BMU Contract



Figure 15: Initial forecast of benefit sharing and final distribution

The above graphs compare the benefit sharing strategy of REM Acre Phase I as it was initially planned and finally executed. It is worth mentioning that the stipulated goals were strategically oriented and not mandatory.

8.2. Execution and results by subprogrammes and macro-activities

The allocation of resources followed the logic of the subprogrammes. Those are the planning instruments provided by SISA and subject to government regulations. For each subprogramme, the Environmental Services Development Company (CDSA) prepared action plans, which were registered with the Climate Change Institute (IMC). The formalization of the subprogrammes was not a prerequisite for the REM Programme's investments but was one of the Programme's goals.

The operationalization of benefit sharing occurred in accordance with the flow described in chapter 5.4. The resources were applied to projects related to programmes and policies of the state, associated with each subprogramme. The funds were managed by the State Forest Fund (FEF), which received results-based payments from KfW.

The actions to strengthen and improve SISA were carried out through technical and financial cooperation agreements with the respective bodies involved. The resources allocated to actions at the local level could be accessed and implemented in different ways. Both government entities responsible for policies and programmes (state secretariats and municipalities) and non-governmental partner organizations (associations, cooperatives and civil society organizations) could implement REM funds, provided that benefits would be delivered at the local level.

Originally, the benefit sharing approach was guided by the different land tenure categories of the state. In Acre's territorial configuration several territories have legally defined objectives, which facilitates the characterization and clustering of beneficiaries. Therefore, actions would have a focus on indigenous lands, conservation units for sustainable use as well as different settlement projects (with greater forest cover). This allowed that the extractivist population in conservation units as well as smallholder farmers in conventional settlement projects would be reached. Only medium and large private producers could not be associated with a specific land category.

However, in practice, the correlation between the social groups that occupy these territories and the activities carried out is not so clear. The family income of the beneficiaries is often made up of different "menus" of activities and productive value chains. For example, extractivist groups diversify their work

throughout the year. In addition to the seasonal collection of forest products such as rubber and chestnuts, they are dedicated to subsistence farming and the rearing of small animals. Many smallholder farmers in settlement projects where there is still significant forest cover also carry out extractive activities. This means that the same activities can be carried out by various types of beneficiaries, while they are associated to different objectives and scales. This can have different repercussions for the stock and flow strategies. For example, subsistence farming may be compatible with forest conservation, while commercial-scale production may be subject to flow reduction strategies.

These dynamics were taken into account in the execution of the REM Programme, resulting in a design in which (with the exception of the Indigenous Subprogramme, where the association with indigenous lands was clear) the actions of the subprogrammes began to have an impact on various land categories:



Figure 16: Arrangements for resource allocation via subprogrammes

Throughout the implementation of the REM Programme, several efforts have been made to more accurately analyse the interlinkages between territories, beneficiaries and supported activities. The overall allocation of the main economic activities, based on the information contained in the reports, indicates that activities were supported in more than one subprogramme, although in different territories. It is important to emphasize that the scale and scope of support could vary between subprogrammes. Like that, the same activity could be encouraged to ensure food security in one subprogramme and to support market insertion in another (an example is fish farming. In addition, some activities were also supported for non-economic purposes, for example, to encourage social integration and cultural activities.

Table 05: Allocation of resources in the REM Programme and according to the subprogrammes (situation at 31.12.2018)

Subprogramme	Transferred Values R\$	Percentage %
Indigenous Subprogramme	6.842.590,00	10,25
Extractivism Subprogramme	16.742.322,33	25,09
Stock		35,34
Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme	32.473.743,11	48,66
Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme	10.675.600,00	16,00
Flow		64,66
Total Subprogrammes	66.734.255,44	100,00

14 The following chapters will point out elements that allow us to understand the reasons why the Indigenous and Extractive Subprogrammes ended up presenting smaller participations than those

Source: IMC

With respect to the resources earmarked for strengthening SISA, at the end of the first phase of the REM Programme, the percentages executed were slightly lower than expected (29 percent of 30% and 8 percent of 10%, respectively). However, the FEF's operationalisation in the period 2014-2018 was fully funded by the REM Programme's revenues from interest rates and was not included in the above benefit sharing.Nos primeiros anos de implementação esteve em vigor o Programa de Certificação da Propriedade In the first years of implementation, the Rural Property Certification Programme (for small producers) was in force, later replaced by the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). This programme provided for the georeferencing of participating rural properties. It also included the payment of incentives and other services that aimed at reversing deforestation dynamics. In some agreements of the REM Programme, the georeferencing of beneficiaries was also carried out, but the table inserted in Figure XX shows that only part of the public beneficiaries was actually mapped. These surveys, although not exhaustive, provide an overview of the main **geographical focuses** of the REM Programme (see Figure 17).

It is possible to identify the link between the beneficiaries and the prioritized land categories, the types of support, such as the promotion of sustainable livestock. In addition, the focus of conservation activities outside the deforestation hotspots is visualized. It is worth mentioning that in addition to the REM Programme, other programmes and initiatives work in the state's deforestation hotspots.

For the visualization of the aggregated results of the REM Programme, representations of the allocation of resources by broad lines of activities ("macro-activities") were also made available (see Figure 18).



Figure 18: Distribution of REM Programme resources by macro-activities



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The representation of the most relevant macro-activities is as follows:



8.3. General indicators and monitoring framework

Unlike traditional projects, the REM Programme's conception did not initially foresee a specific emphasis on monitoring the results and impacts of the invested resources, since they were perceived as reward for results previously achieved. Therefore, there are no detailed requirements for the collection, systematization and monitoring of information on the results and impacts of the investments made with the REM Programme's funding.

However, throughout the implementation, the demands for accountability in relation to investments have intensified, on the part of both civil society and donors, KfW itself, and other SISA stakeholders. Thus, measures were gradually taken to increase monitoring capacities and actions.

It is important to emphasize that the results-based approach does not foresee a system of targets and monitoring of results at the implementation level. Nevertheless, a framework of indicators and general goals was established under the REM Programme, to be achieved by the end of the implementation of the first phase:

Table 16: Overall indicators, targets and results of the first phase of the REM Programme

Indicators	Goals	Results
Improvement of SISA		
New subprogrammes under implementation	2	2
New financing partnerships	1	1
Qualified actors on priority issues for SISA	400	1.191
Exchanges of experience with other jurisdictions at national	7	10
and international level	1	19
Beneficiaries		
Benefited family producers (families)	6000	6509
Extractive beneficiaries (families)	1400	3000
Beneficiaries of diversified cattle ranching (families)	600	4502
Indigenous beneficiaries (individuals)	2000	7.929

As a result, all the quantitative indicators have been achieved or (largely) exceeded. It is important to bear in mind that there was no standardization of the definition of beneficiaries under the agreements, which adopted various forms of accounting. Overall, most groups of beneficiaries are accounted for by families, in accordance with the productive units benefited by the REM Programme. For indigenous peoples, the number of individuals was accounted, including all residents of the indigenous territories benefited by the REM Programme. Under this approach, no calculation of the total number of beneficiaries has been made, but it is estimated that a total of approximately 14 to 16 thousand families have been reached.

General lessons learned on benefit sharing

Success

• The Programme promoted a series of activities associated with the REDD+ concept: reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, conservation and increase of forest stocks (although only the reduction of deforestation is considered as a payment basis).

 \cdot The proposed benefit sharing is perceived as bold, as 70% and 90% of the two contracts' financial resources were channelled to the local level. This is even more notable, as the expectation discussed at the international level at the time of negotiation was a share of 50% to 50%. • The explicit criterion of a high allocation of resources for investments at the local level is perceived as positive by both civil society entities and beneficiaries.

 \cdot Acre's option of proposing 70% and 90%, respectively, as a target for investments at the local level has served as an example and incentive for other countries and partners to also make ambitious proposals in this regard.

 \cdot The execution of the REM Programme proved to be consistent with the initial planning as well as with the stock and flow approach.

Weaknesses and Challenges

· The conceptual proposal of subprogrammes that would allow clear and consistent articulations between territories, social groups and activities faced difficulties in practical implementation. To varying degrees, the three categories are mixed under the four sub-programmes supported by the two financial contracts. · The logic of SISA establishes that resources should generate incentives for the maintenance and expansion of environmental services, including the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and related emissions. However, it is not possible to assess in the short term whether the supported incentives effectively contribute to continued reductions of deforestation.

• The targets formulated for the benefit sharing are the numbers of beneficiaries that should be supported under the actions of each sub-program. However, the accounting of beneficiaries was not carried out based on uniform criteria and there were difficulties in understanding the baselines and calculating the targets.

• The difficulties in monitoring the number of beneficiaries, among other things, are due to the fact that the registration and georeferencing of beneficiaries requires technical knowledge that the community members do not have. Following monitoring procedures was not considered a priority by the managing bodies. Also, it was not a condition during the signing of contracts/conventions. Besides, it is clear that a more thorough monitoring approach would have been time-consuming and costly.

• The logic of paying for previously achieved results does not contemplate a link between invested funds and future reductions in deforestation. Still, it is important that the public policies supported be monitored more consistently, allowing for the prioritization of the most effective strategies.

• The technical evaluation's approach of collecting perceptions generated further difficulties to measure results and benefits at an aggregated level. The individual georeferencing of beneficiaries was not carried out comprehensively and the accounting of beneficiaries was not fully georeferenced.

Lessons learned and recommendations

· It is recommended that an implementation that is based on macro-activities could facilitate monitoring as well as linking the Programme's results more clearly to reducing flows and conserving carbon stocks.



Source: Prepared with information from the FEF Figure 20: Distribution of main economic activities supported in the subprogrammes

• The relationship between indicators directly linked to the results-based logic and additional indicators (which could be considered voluntary in nature) is a topic that could be further explored in the context of REDD+ approaches. Additional indicators can play an important role in guiding public policies and generating lessons learned, but also in guiding future investments (for example, the relationship between income generation and deforestation reduction). The analyses should explore the extent to which the monitoring of the results of the application of resources reflects an understanding of "double results" Also, what would be the transaction costs of collecting this data in a cost-benefit perspective, among others.

· For the second phase of the REM Programme, greater investments in monitoring and knowledge management were planned

9. Benefit-sharing outcomes and learning

Through the REM Programme, a wide variety of actions were implemented by almost 70 institutions. The sustematization and analysis of all actions proved to be a considerable challenge for the Programme. which underwent several audits and evaluations. The following chapters address results and lessons learned without aiming at an exhaustive description of the entire implementation. But it highlights some flagship experiences in terms of lessons learned on the implementation of REDD+ approaches.

9.1. Improvement of SISA and institutional strengthening of associated public policies

At the start of implementation of the REM Programme, the SISA had been structured through a broad process of consultation and standardization. However, there was a consensus that strengthening and improving the system still required additional support. In addition, the logic of SISA foresaw that the investments should provide for the continuity and expansion of emission reductions and the transition to a low carbon economy. These objectives would be promoted by incentives for changes in production systems, but they also depended on the effectiveness of actions to tackle deforestation and forest degradation. It is worth emphasizing that the prioritized actions complemented the support provided by the other programmes and projects under execution in the state.

Both lines required investments in the bodies responsible for these agendas, so that the following institution-building actions were provided for and carried out in the REM Programme:

9.1.1. Operationalization and strengthening of SISA

a) Support to the strengthening and operationalization of the governance arrangement and other SISA instruments.

The Programme supported the activities of the State Commission for Validation and Monitoring, CEVA, and its affiliates (Indigenous Thematic Chamber and Women's Thematic Chamber), as well as the participation of traditional populations and indigenous peoples in these bodies as well as the activities of the Scientific Committee.

It also fully supported the activities of the IMC and the FEF regarding the implementation and monitoring of the REM Programme and SISA, ensuring the strengthening of these bodies and integration among them. The technicians were trained in topics related to management, such as agreement management, public administration, bidding, conflict management and project preparation, but also in technical issues such as environmental services, climate change, REDD+, environmental valuation, environmental legislation, among others.

b) Capacity building for beneficiaries and exchange of experience

The REM Programme supported the training of public officials in climate change and forests, environmental services, and other issues related to SISA and the REM Programme. Exchanges took place between institutions and between sub-national governments at the national and international levels.

Table 07 : Events of training, divulgation, and social participation

Types of Events	Number of events	Number of participants
Number of workshops and training courses to strengthen SISA and engage beneficiaries	56	
Number of actors trained		1.191
Number of seminars, workshops, meetings, and fairs to disseminate SISA	48	
Number of exchanges and technical visits of REDD+ implementers and stakeholders	19	
Number of participants		783

Source: IMC. 2018

c) Participation of SISA actors in forums related to REDD+, especially those related to the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy

The REM Programme supported the participation of SISA Executive Committee members in the National REDD+ Commission (CONAREDD+), in the Thematic Advisory Chamber of the Federative Pact and in the Thematic Advisory Chamber for Fundraising, contributing to the alignment of SISA with the National Policy on Climate Change. The participation of two CEVA representatives in CONAREDD+'s Thematic Advisory Chamber on Socio-environmental Safeguards was also supported.

d) Support to the activities of the Company for the Development of Environmental Services (CDSA)

The REM Programme supported the structuring and operationalization of the CDSA, making it possible to establish partnerships and conduct surveys and studies of the environmental assets of the state of Acre and to develop two new subprogrammes (Sustainable Livestock and Indigenous subprogrammes).

e) Funding of studies related to climate change, land use dynamics and greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Five studies were conducted in cooperation with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency (EM-BRAPA) to support the preparation of Acre's state greenhouse gas inventory:

· 2nd Greenhouse Gas Inventory of the State of Acre, addressing the sectors of energy, transport, agriculture, livestock, land use change and solid waste;

- · Mapping of carbon stocks in the State Forests of Mogno and Gregório;
- · Mapping of carbon stock by soil classes;
- · Ethnological knowledge and agro-biodiversity in the Kaxinawa Indigenous Land of Nova Olinda;
- · High-resolution pedological studies in the municipalities of Jordão, Mâncio Lima and Santa Rosa do Purus.

f) Communication and dissemination of information related to SISA and the REM Programme

Support was provided for the development of the SISA website and the REM Programme, the production of videos and radio spots, newsletters and articles, and participation in national and international events related to the Programme.

Operation of the Deforestation and Forest Fire Control Task Force

ponse to the increase in deforestation. It aimed at promoting the integration of the actions of the Federal and State Government agencies in three major lines (Command and Control, Sustainable Production and Communication and Environmental Education).

A permanent situation room was set up to generate information and inputs for decision-making, under the general coordination of the Governor's Civil House. This permanent entity was established to monitor not only the provided by the REM Programme.

9.1.2. Strengthening command and control

The REM Programme supported monitoring, control and environmental licensing actions. This included the improvement of mapping and monitoring of deforestation and fire uses, provided their importance in terms of forest degradation. The support to the work of the Deforestation and Forest Fire Control Task Force is highlighted in Box XX.

The activities supported were concentrated in the regions under greatest pressure of deforestation. In addition, five community fire brigades have been formed in priority municipalities.

9.1.3. Strengthening territorial and land use planning

Support was given to action on land title regularization, aimed at identifying and resolving parts of the illegal occupation process in the state's public forests. The funds of the REM Programme made it possible to carry out land identification reports in the four state forests and to issue 245 titles to families living in the Agroforestry Centers of the municipalities of Capixaba, Epitaciolândia, Xapuri, Plácido de Castro, Brasiléia and Mâncio Lima.

Lessons learned about improving SISA's and institutional strengthening

Success

• The REM Programme fulfilled its role of putting SISA into practice, through the ISA Carbono Programme. Without the funding provided, the implementation would not have taken place.

• Support for governance has strengthened structures that, compared to the situation in other jurisdictions, are considered very robust.

• The REM Programme strengthened the international visibility and participation of Acre in international events. SISA and the REM Programme are considered examples for other governments and the international REDD+ community.

• The members of the government of Acre, the representatives of CEVA and the coordination of the REM Programme in KfW made relevant and recognized contributions to the construction of the ENREDD+, the advancement of social and environmental safeguards, the resolutions of CONAREDD+ and the improvement of REDD+ in the country.

· Along with other ongoing programmes and initiatives in Acre, strategic investments were made in the areas of deforestation and fire control and land regularization.

• The REM Programme was a catalyst for reflection on a broader set of green financing mechanisms. It was possible to structure a broad network of potential partners to finance Acre's transition to a low-carbon economu

· During the period of implementation of the REM Programme, Acre expanded its efforts to effectively monitor information related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Currently, several reports are routinely prepared, allowing for advanced planning based on trend analysis.

The Task Force was established in 2015, in res- dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation but also to react to extreme weather events that have hit Acre in recent uears

> The joint action of the agencies in various field operations on land and in the air contributed to keeping deforestation rates under relative control, allowing reductions to be achieved after years of increases. It also allowed for concentrated actions in critical areas of deforestation in the state, complementing the incentives

• The communication actions ensure transparency and are fundamental in the context of pioneering the program.

• The construction of the SISA's Socio-biodiversity Programme was supported by the actions of the REM program.

Weaknesses and Challenges

• It is inherent to the pioneering nature of SISA and the REM Programme that not all initial solutions have been continued over time. Changes with regard to the alignment to the National REDD+ Strategy were required as the latter was developed in parallel to the implementation period of the first phase (e.g., abandonment of registry of emissions reductions on a trading platform due to the establishment of the national platform).

• Other adjustments proved necessary to align the benefit sharing approach to the implementation of the new Forest Code of 2012 (e.g. replacement of the Rural Certification Programme by the Rural Environmental Cadastre, provided for in the Code).

· REDD+ regulatory frameworks have evolved very dynamically over the REM Programme's implementation period, leading to situations of volatility and insecurity for pioneering actors.

· Acre's bet on the feasibility of negotiating offsets did not materialize. This required changes in the initial strategy of rapidly expanding financing. Even so, the REM Programme has contributed to reducing risks and generating transparency for potential future investors.

• The Task Force represented an advance in the integrated performance of environmental control institutions, but the implementation of its actions in the field still faces challenges. The focus on the performance by institution is still very present despite the articulation efforts made. Furthermore, its operationalization is often still incipient. Structural bottlenecks, such as the low number of permanent staff in the institutions, will continue to have a strong impact on the effectiveness of the actions.

• The cooperation between state and federal environmental agencies (IMAC and IBAMA) was affected by the worsening of the political crisis in the country, which had repercussions on the maintenance of the federal agencies' actions in the field.

• The extremely technical and complex design of the REM Programme has made communication actions difficult

· Knowledge management was a challenge for the program, due to the technical complexity, the large number of partners and activities supported, and the lack of initial planning to address this challenge.

• The form of communication prioritized by the government generated a deficit of concrete public information about the program.

• The technical staff of SISA and its partners has few career civil servants. With this, SISA becomes very vulnerable to the loss of institutional memory in situations of government changes.

Lessons learned and recommendations

• In the search for models for the transition to a low-carbon economy, programmatic investments should be combined with providing access to markets for sustainable products.

· Greater alignment between command and control actions and incentives for the REM Programme's productive systems is recommended. In the medium term, monitoring should be able to provide consistent information on the evolution of deforestation in the areas where REM Programme investments are concentrated.

· Greater investments in communication should be envisaged, whether for mobilising beneficiaries or disseminating results. It is recommended to define a knowledge and communication management plan before the start of implementation. The new phase of the REM Programmecontemplates more instruments and resources in this respect.

• It is essential to invest more in career civil servants and strengthen their performance.

9.2. Carbon stock conservation approaches

Conceptually, the subprogrammes associated with carbon stock maintenance are those that would benefit the groups that traditionally contribute to forest conservation. In accordance with the contractual and management structure of the REM Programme, it covers the Indigenous and Extractive Subprogrammes. However, based on the definition of the eligibility criteria, the subprogrammes also supported activities that are present in other subprogrammes.

9.2.1. Indigenous Subprogramme

AIndigenous territories are the land categories that present the lowest rate of deforestation in Acre (less than 2%). However, given its geographical dimension (2,436,306 hectares), there is growing pressure from external agents on the natural resources present in these areas. This pressure is accentuated in those areas located close to highways and the international border, with forest concessions present on the Peruvian side.

The 37 indigenous territories existing in the state are distributed in 11 municipalities and occupy about 14% of Acre's territory. Population data from the National Foundation on Indigenous Affairs (FUNAI, 2016) account for 23,248 indigenous people living in 230 villages in the state.

Historically, the quest of the indigenous peoples for the recognition of their cultural identity, the protection of their territories and the administrative and financial autonomy of their organizations is important. In view of this, practically all the actions of the Indigenous Subprogramme were implemented directly by indigenous associations (with the exception of the agreements with the Municipality of Jordan and the training programme for agroforestry agents, see below).

Twenty-five agreements were signed, benefiting 7,929 indigenous people living on indigenous lands, in the amount of R\$ 6,842,590.00, corresponding to 10.25% of the total volume disbursed in the first phase of the Programme.

The Indigenous Subprogramme supported the implementation of three main lines of action:

• The implementation of the Management Plans of Indigenous Lands, a participatory instrument that integrates the state's territorial and environmental planning framework. The plans must express the autonomy and self-determination of the peoples in the establishment of agreements that allow territorial protection. Furthermore, they need to provide orientation towards the planning and execution of relevant public policies. A prioritization of the most distant indigenous lands for the implementation of the plans was carried out, considering that there were also other programmes and projects supporting the preparation of the plans in the state (see Figure 21).

• The work of 149 Indigenous Agroforestry Agents, which is an initiative existing since 1996. Through the payment of scholar-

15 Including three indigenous lands not yet recognized by FUNAI (Estirão, Kuntanawa and Jaminawa do Guajará Indigenous Lands).

ships, the agroforestry agents's training and activities in the field are supported (see Box XX). Agroforestry agents worked in 131 villages, belonging to 28 Indigenous Territories (82.3% of the total), in an extension of 1,822,131 hectares (74.8% of the total). • Actions to strengthen and rescue indigenous culture, especially by reforming traditional community centres and holding cultural festivals

The implementation of the Indigenous Subprogramme showed two important differentials in relation to the other subprogrammes of SISA and the REM Programme:

 \cdot It was the subprogramme in which the association between land use, beneficiaries and supported activities was most clearlu aiven

• The subprogramme had different mechanisms for selecting projects, which occurred through a call for proposals. Its preparation was conducted and monitored by the Indigenous Working Group, which advises the State Commission for Validation and Monitoring, CEVA, in relation to all issues related to indigenous affairs. In addition, a selection committee was set up to evaluate the proposals submitted.

In summary, through the implementation of the Indigenous Subprogramme, actions were promoted to reduce the pressure of activities that lead to the degradation of natural resources. This was achieved through the support of environmental monitoring, cultural strengthening, and promotion of sustainable productive activities in 28 Indigenous Lands in the state of Acre. The actions developed were:

 \cdot Acquisition of motorized boats, inputs for territorial monitoring and protection, the outflow of agroforestry products and the holding of cultural events;

· Acquisition of equipment and inputs for smallholder agricultural production

· Carrying out courses on good practices for collecting forest seeds for subsequent certification and marketing

• Support for the development of indigenous handicrafts through the acquisition of inputs and exchanges between indigenous artisan women;

· Capacity building of indigenous people in the themes related to the project; and

· Payment of scholarships for Indigenous Agroforestry Agents.

Indigenous Agroforestry Agents

forestry Agents began in 1996, with a first course held by the Indigenist Organization Pro-Indian Commission of Acre. In addition to techniques and scientific concepts on the use, management and conservation of natural resources, the training includes indigenous knowledge on the environment. In addition to annu- cies of interest, the establishment of oral intensive courses, training also takes advisory services in the villages.

Indigenous Agroforestry Agents environmental management of indigeto reflect on and develop the strategies Amazon and in Brazil. This work influenagreements that strengthen the use and other indigenous and indigenist organizadigenous Agroforestry Agents carry out National Policy for Environmental and

The training of Indigenous Agro- technical assistance and rural extension work with the communities to strengthen food and nutritional security. These look at the diversification of production, implementation and management of backyards and agroforestry systems, domestic and wild animal husbandry, enrichment of secondary forests with speganic gardens, solid waste management, place through exchanges, workshops, and surveillance and monitoring of indigenous lands, among others.

The process of training Indigeact as mediators in the territorial and nous Agroforestry Agents for the environmental management of indigenous nous lands. They mobilize communities territories in Acre was a pioneer in the and activities provided for in community ced similar experiences promoted by conservation of local biodiversity. The In- tions, as well as the construction of the

Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands, enacted in June 2012.

In 2002, the Association of the Movement of Indigenous Agroforestry Agents of Acre (AMAIAC) was created to organize the work and carry out the political representation of Indigenous Agroforestry Agents before public authorities, indigenous organizations, indigenists and partners. The work of the Indigenous Agroforestry Agents does not yet have a permanent and effective public policy that guarantees resources for their training and provision of services to their communities but has received support from various programmes and projects since its inception.

> Source: Acre Pro-Indian Commission (cpiacre.org.br)





Specific lessons learned about the Indigenous Subprogramme

Success

• The Indigenous Subprogram adopted a strategy that combined two elements. On the one hand the continuity of already consolidated experiences, such as the financing of Indigenous Agroforestry Agents and the implementation of territorial and environmental management plans on indigenous territories. On the other hand, innovative proposals, such as the support for cultural festivals.

• The active role of the Indigenous Working Group in monitoring the proposals was fundamental. The discussion and consultation processes were long and intense, but provided a level of participation not present in other programmes. They resulted, among others, in the drafting of a "Charter of Principles" for the Indigenous Subprogram.

 \cdot The direct execution of resources by indigenous organizations has brought real gains, both in terms of management and in terms of implementation and results achieved.

• Support for cultural activities through the development of indigenous handicrafts and the holding of festivals was perceived as a major highlight of the REM Programme, allowing the revaluation of indigenous culture, which in several cases had been weakening.

Weaknesses and Challenges

The REM Programme provided consistent support for public policy initiatives, but it also generated expectations and apprehension about their continuity in a context of limited resources and political support.
Due to the remote location and the difficult access to many of the indigenous territories, as well as the weaknesses of the organizations, several agreements required great monitoring efforts and adjustments to meet the accountability requirements of the REM Programme.

• The possibility of increasing bureaucratic requirements for access to the resources of the second phase of the REM Programme may generate challenges for the operationalization of the Indigenous Subprogram.

• As in the other subprogrammes, the monitoring mechanisms did not focus on the effectiveness of the actions. The large number of indigenous beneficiaries was estimated by accounting for all the inhabitants of the indigenous lands covered by the agreements of the REM Programme, and it is difficult to assess the extent to which all the inhabitants were directly benefited without more detailed monitoring.

• The management of resources for agroforestry agents by the indigenous organization AMAIAC presented challenges. On the one hand, the program met the demand for autonomy in resource management and contributed significantly to increasing the organization's management capabilities. On the other hand, management has faced problems such as delays in the payment of grants to agroforestry agents and in the presentation of accounts, as well as in the reporting and systematisation of results.

Lessons learned and recommendations

• It is recommended to ensure a balance between formal requirements and maintaining the operational conditions of the Indigenous Sub-program at the local level.

 \cdot It is recommended to expand investments in strengthening the management capacities of indigenous organizations.

• Provide for qualitative analyses of cultural strengthening actions, to deepen understanding and give greater emphasis to the connections between indigenous culture and forest protection.

9.2.2. Extractivism Subprogramme

According to the State System of Protected Natural Areas of Acre (2018), 33.60% of Acre's territory consists of Conservation Units and 14.55% of Indigenous Lands. The difficulty of managing these areas is partly due to their enormous territorial extension. However, it is possible to list several other challenges, especially in the Sustainable Use Conservation Units, such as population increase, land issue, lack of promotion of sustainable productive alternatives, lack of human and financial resources for management, lack of access infrastruc-

ture and little involvement of local social actors in decision-making.

In the state of Acre, the figures show the effectiveness of these areas in maintaining forest cover. Of the total accumulated in the period from 1988 to 2018, only about 2% of the territory of the Conservation Units was deforested. To ensure the effectiveness of the management of these units, a series of public policies were implemented with resources from the REM Programme, such as:

• fostering sustainable production chains, through partnerships with government institutions and producer associations/cooperatives,

• logistical access and outflow of agro-extractivist production, through partnerships with government institutions, associations, and producer cooperatives,

 \cdot access to basic public services, through partnerships with the respective state secretariats.

The implementation and integration of these policies aims to provide the necessary conditions for the establishment, maintenance, and economic progress of local communities.

These characteristics do not apply to the majority of agro-extractivist producers in the regions of Tarauacá-Envira and Vale do Juruá, such as the families of the Extractive Reserves of Riozinho da Liberdade, Alto Tarauacá and Alto Juruá. Since the mid-1990s, the traditional populations in these areas have as their main source of income the production of cassava flour. It is important to emphasize that these families have characteristics of traditional populations, such as habits and customs. The main example is the Riozinho da Liberdade Extractive Reserve, which has about 350 families living on the income from flour and still has 98% of its territory preserved. The Extractivism Subprogramme was

The Extractivism Subprogramme was implemented to promote the recognition of extractivist communities for their actions in the preservation of their forest stocks, their cultures, and livelihoods. During the first phase of the REM Programme, 28 agreements were signed and R\$ 16,742,322.33 were transferred, benefiting 3,000 families (see Figure 22).

During the implementation of the first phase of the REM Programme, the existence of agro-extractivist producers was observed in territories of smallholder agricultural production and extractivist territories (Sustainable Use Conservation Units). The family income of these producers is often made up of different "menus" of activities and value chains. For instance, the extractivists from the regions of Purus, Alto and Baixo Acre, who diversify their work during the year to remain in the forest. In addition to traditional rubber tapping and chestnut harvesting, they are engaged in subsistence farming and, recently, small-scale fish farming for the community's food security.



a) Actions to support rubber extractivism

The Subprogramme Extractivist Territories and Sustainable Production was conceived in 2013, from the recognition that it was not possible to clearly assign macro-activities to specific beneficiaries and land categories. Thus, the subprogramme included activities related to timber and non-timber management, as well as smallholder and fish farming. To allow a focus on activities that are effectively associated with the extraction of forest products, some support from the REM Programme for rubber extraction will be highlighted here.

In Acre, most of the latex is destined to the Xapuri · Another example of support executed by a cooperative of pro-Men's Condoms Factory (Natex), to the plants that transform ducers was the two agreements signed with the Central Coopethe pressed virgin cernambi (CVP) into Brazilian dark granulate rative of Extractive Commercialization in Acre – Cooperacre, It (GEB), one of the raw materials for the manufacture of tires. enabled the recovery and maintenance of 867 km of local roads Furthermore, latex goes into the production of liquid smoked and the recovery of bridges for the outflow of agro-extractive sheets (FDL), used in rubberized artifacts (for example, handiproduction. crafts, shoes, necklaces) and shoe soles, as in the case of the production sold annually to the French company VERT Shoes. Natex, at the time managed by the Acre Technology Founda-The total invested in the rubber chain was RS 9,132,964.65, corresponding to 10.70% of the total disbursed in tion (Funtac), has the capacity to produce 100 million condoms the first phase of the REM Programme. per year. In addition, it is the only condom factory in the world to use latex from native rubber trees in the Amazon as raw material. All condom production is purchased by the Brazilian b) Actions to support timber forest management Ministry of Health. The current demand for natural rubber de-Bu the end of the 1990s, about 90% of the forest raw monstrates the need to encourage the planting of rubber trees material in the state of Acre came from deforestation and just to increase production.

Rubber extraction is the most emblematic example of policies for sustainable development, approaches were sought non-timber forest management in Acre. Historically associated to strengthen forest production chains and empower traditional with the territorial occupation of the state and forest consercommunities with lifestyles associated to forest use. vation initiatives, it was the original motivation for the creation Six main strategies were adopted to structure the sector and of extractive reserves, the first conservation unit model that leverage a forest-based economy: contemplates the sustainable use of natural resources by its inhabitants

Over the past few years, the native rubber markets have gone through several crises, contributing to the loss of attractiveness of extraction, especially among the younger population. To counterbalance this trend, the government had instituted a subsidy in 1999, which works by paying an additional amount stipulated by law for each kilo of natural rubber to rubber tappers registered with associations or cooperatives.

Due to its symbolic importance, the payment of this subsidy with resources from the REM Programme was the first The convergence between the strategies adopted in agreed support, made possible by the State Secretariat for Acre and those proposed by the PPCDAm to contain defores-Agroforestry Extension and Smallholder Agriculture, with a total tation in the Amazon is highlighted. Forest management, on a investment of 4 million reais. Under the REM Programme, the corporate and community scale, is one of the sustainable prosubsidy is considered as a form of payment for environmental duction alternatives prioritized in the PPCDAm and is a goal of services provided by extractivists. It is seen as a case of investment in an existing state programme, requiring little effort in Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement structuring and operationalization.

The following actions were supported:

Timber forest management consists of a set of techniques that allow logging, reducing the impacts on forest and • From 2013 to 2018, the REM Programme subsidized the proconserving forest resources for future harvesting cycles, in adduction of 1,443,596.30 kilograms of latex, 38.79% of which dition to generating additional socioeconomic and environmenwere native latex and 61.20% latex for cultivation. The Programtal benefits. In Acre, community forest management has contrime also acquired 468.108.71 kilos of latex for the Men's Conbuted in a way to community organization and to increasing the doms Factory, generating jobs and income in the region. The production of rubber in the state involved approximately 20 income of the families involved and making new communities associations and cooperatives, totalling 955 families, located interested in managing their forests.

in Extractive Reserves, Agroextractive Settlement Projects and private properties.

· An example of support executed directly by a local organization within the chain was the agreement signed with the Association of Residents of the Chico Mendes de Assis Brasil Extractive Reserve. This agreement made it possible to recover 93 rubber tapper roads (paths that connect the trees in the forest, travelled by the rubber tappers) and the installation of 66 new roads

over 5% came from managed areas. With the beginning of state

- · Creation of public production forests;
- Promotion of forest management;
- · Promotion of the forest-based industry;
- Strengthening of the extractive activity:
- · Encouraging planted forests; and
- · Intensification of environmental inspection.

However, currently the increase in forest management areas, especially at community level, still faces a number of obstacles:

• Incipient, inadequate and inefficient public policies for forest management;

Insufficient investments;

· Monitoring and control system for illegal extraction of tropical timber and promotion of inefficient actions to combat illegal trade;

· Low degree of community organization;

· Lack of technical assistance;

· Bureaucracy and slowness of land and environmen tal licensing bodies; and

• Very poor infrastructure conditions, hindering the access of Amazonian products to industrial hubs and consumer markets.

At the state level, the State Secretariat for the Environment executes the Community Forest Management Programme, which encourages the preparation of Sustainable Forest Management Plans, necessary for the authorization of extraction. Furthermore, it provides technical assistance and is responsible for maintaining parts of the access infrastructure. This programme also supports the annual operational plans, the licensing process of the plans with the responsible bodies and the construction and maintenance of community production infrastructure.

In the period from 2010 to 2018, 301,088.691 m³ of wood were licensed by the Acre Environmental Institute, from community forest management plans. Those plans involved more than 500 agro-extractive families, residents in agro-extractive projects, forest settlement projects and extractive reserves. The raw material supplied the sector, which consists of 54 sawmills and 266 carpentry shops, and contributed to the generation of employment and income in the state.

The REM Programme made a significant contribution to strengthening the forestry sector in Acre, with the following interventions in particular:

· Preparation of community management plans for 32,000 hectares, benefiting 157 families in public forests:

· Review of management plans for 37,000 hectares in public forests;

· Availability of resources to be used as working capital for the anticipated purchase of wood from three forest management plans, benefiting 226 forest managers;

· Hiring of technical assistance for 226 families, totalling 93,458.22 hectares of forest management areas.

· Maintenance of 235 km of roads for access logistics and outflow of multiple use forest management (timber and non-timber forest products) in the conservation units:

· Hiring of technical assistance and administrative support to organize seven furniture centers and enable the supply of raw materials of legal origin to the sector, making it possible to commercialize the produced furniture through government public procurement calls;

• A study of the coefficient of volumetric yield of sawn timber was carried out;

· Maintenance of the Forestry Management Training Centre of the State of Acre, enabling courses and training for students, managers, producers, and technicians: and

 Updating the legal framework and improving timber technical, management, and marketing capabilities for both logging scales (also including resources from the Inter-American Development Bank).

In summary, the State's strategy to expand the supply of legal timber in the local market is based on the expansion and consolidation of state public forests for forest concessions, and support for small-scale management by communities.

The REM Programme transferred R\$ 7,026,382.29, through eight agreements, corresponding to 8.23% of the total disbursed.

9.3. Carbon flow reduction approaches

The subprogrammes associated with reducing the flow of forest carbon are designed to benefit territories and social groups that are committed to reducing their contributions to advancing deforestation. The initial perspective was to implement a Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme, focusing on settlement projects, which currently concentrate most of the areas of deforestation expansion, and a Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme, aimed at the adoption of sustainable practices in an activity which drives a vast majority of deforestation. As in the other subprogrammes, implementation in practice led to adjustments in this design, which will be exemplified below.

9.3.1. Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme

Smallholder farmers are part of a very heterogeneous group, made up of agro-extractivist, riverside communities and agrarian reform settlers, who have properties of up to four fiscal modules (up to 400 hectares). It is estimated that there are approximately 45,000 small producers, most of whom reside in settlement projects and conservation units (information from the Rural Environmental Registry).

As previously mentioned, small-scale deforestation predominates in Acre. In most cases, these deforestations reflect the precarious conditions of smallholder producers settled in agrarian reform projects. These projects are characterized by precarious infrastructure for access to and outflow of production, the scarcity of technical assistance services, the absence of community organization and the limited and sporadic government presence.

Thus, reducing emissions associated with small-scale production is an important priority for SISA. Under the REM Programme, the following activities were promoted through the implementation of the Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme:

- Land and environmental regularization;
- · Investment in storage, marketing and access infrastructure for small producers;
- · Strengthening local organizations;
- · Promotion of agro-extractivist products through fairs and events:
- · Provision of technical assistance services for small producers;

· Acquisition of inputs and equipment for small producers.

In the first phase of the REM Programme, 50 agreements were signed, benefiting 6,509 families of rural producers living in Settlement Projects, Sustainable Use Conservation Units and private properties, in the amount of R\$ 32,473,743.11, corresponding to 48.66% of the total volume disbursed in the Programme.

a) Actions for the restoration of open and degraded areas

The REM Programme made investments in the recovery of already open and degraded areas through the acquisition of seedlings and inputs. The supported expansion of açaí, rubber and coffee plantations aimed at providing supplies for the processing industries. The focus on planted forests

The investments for the restoration of already deforested areas with planted forests were R\$ 5,139,844.10, corresponding to 6.02% of the total amount disbursed by the REM Programme.

Smallholder agricultural production plays an important role for subsistence and the supply for local markets, in particular the production of flour. In the regions of Tarauacá - Envira and Vale do Juruá, the agricultural production is generally not very diverse. Cassava dominates the production, followed by banana, rice, beans, corn, pumpkin and pineapple. This modality, when not accompanied by technical assistance, tends to resort to slash-and-burn practices, even if this affects only a few hectares (generally up to three hectares per family per year). In general, open areas are abandoned after two or three years, entering a process of natural regeneration.

However, the cumulative impact of ope-

ning areas, especially in settlement projects, contributes significantly to the increase in deforestation in the state. Based on this, the actions of the Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme were concentrated, primarily, in the conservation units and settlement projects located close to highways and rivers.

also involved other types of support, such as seedling production, mechanization, integration with other agroforestry crops, technical assistance, and support for transportation logistics, etc. The activities were supported both by the of Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme and by the Extractivism Subprogramme. Three main lines of actions were identified:

 Acquisition of 800,000 coffee seedlings, mechanization to prepare 267 hectares, resulting in the planting of 347 hectares of planted area. This benefitted 338 families in the municipalities of Acrelândia, Brasiléia, Capixaba, Manuel Urbano, Plácido de Castro and Sena Madureira.

Acquisition of 195,243 cloned rubber tree seedlings for planting 389 hectares. This benefitted 170 families in the municipalities of Assis Brasil, Capixaba, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre, Manoel Urbano, Senador Guiomard and Xapuri.

· Financing the production of 362,358 açaí seedlings, mechanization to prepare the soil in 300 hectares and planting of seedlings in 544 hectares. This benefitted 390 families in the municipalities of Feijó, Cruzeiro do Sul, Mâncio Lima, Rio Branco, Rodrigues Alves and Tarauacá. The incentive aimed at expanding the use of idle processing capacities in the agro-industries already installed.

b) Actions to support diversified agricultural production



A priority action of the REM Programme was the strengthening of local associations and cooperatives through technical advice and access to government projects and programmes, contributing to the increased autonomy of communities.

The agreements established with the associations supported the following lines:

· Acquisition of inputs and equipment for the construction of sustainable plantations, with methodologies that reduce the use of fire, flour mills and storage facilities, benefiting 1,435 families of smallholder farmers:

· Agricultural mechanization of 2,394 hectares for the planting of various agricultural products, benefiting 1.197 families:

· Resources aimed at providing working capital for the cooperative of women producers of cassava biscuits, benefitting 115 women;

· Resources aimed at providing working capital for the early purchase of flour and beans production and subsequent processing and marketing, benefiting 243 families;

 \cdot Construction of two warehouses for storage and commercialization of agro-extractivist production, benefiting approximately 1,000 families in the region;

· Opening and maintenance of 19 km of local roads and recovery of ten bridges to enable the outflow of the production and access for residents of the Riozinho da Liberdade Extractive Reserve.

· Support for the marketing of agro-extractivist products, through the participation of producers in local producers' fairs and in the state's agricultural and livestock fairs;

· Technical assistance for about 700 families living in and around State Forests.

In the first phase of the REM Programme, 20 agreements were signed, directly benefiting 2,990 families of rural producers living in Settlement Projects, Sustainable Use Conservation Units and private properties, in the amount of R\$ 8,467,536.25. This corresponds to 9.92% of the total volume disbursed in the REM Programme.

c)Actions to support meliponiculture (native beekeeping)

The actions of the REM Programme to support meliponiculture (native beekeeping) are an example of how investments were not directed to an existing programme, such as the case of rubber.

Within the scope of the subprogramme, five priority value chains were listed in the state: beef and milk farming, fish farming, poultry farming, pig farming and sheep farming. The REM Programme transferred, through the Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme, a total amount of R\$ 10,675,600.00, corresponding to 16% of the total funds disbursed. The investment benefited 4,502 families in the cattle and fish value chains, with mechanization for preparing the area, construction of tanks for fish farming, acquisition of inputs (fry and feed), technical assistance, among others (see Figure 24).

Instead they were used to incentivize an innovative productive activity in Acre. Despite being a productive activity associated with the conservation of forest stocks - the raising of native bees is favoured by the proximity of the forest -, it was allocated in the Smallholder Agriculture Subprogramme.

The benefited families reside in settlement projects and conservation units, located in 12 municipalities in the state. The resources were executed by the State Secretariat for Agroforestry Extension and Smallholder Agriculture (150,000 reais), which carried out the following actions:

- laboration of a diagnosis to identify the producers and main problems in the state's value chain;
- Monitoring and technical assistance to 1.120 families over one year; and
- Supply of 9,000 packages to standardize products offered in the market;
- First Honey Fair and First Meeting of Meliponiculturists and Beekeepers of Acre.

Meliponiculture has been identified as having good market potential. In addition, it can also be supported as a food security strategy, particularly in more remote areas that have difficult access to markets.

9.3.2. Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme

The focus of the Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme is on activities taking place in areas that have been deforested in the past. It aimed at associating the recovery and restoration of degraded areas with greater profitability for producers, to avoid further deforestation.

a) Actions to support good practices in cattle ranching raised. In addition to cattle, it was contemplated to expand towards sheep, chicken, and fish, with the

Support for a specific subprogramme for sustainable livestock was planned from the outset of the REM Programme. The initial expectation was to encourage changes in the productive sector historically identified as one of the main vectors of advancing deforestation in the Amazon as a whole and Acre in particular.

According to data from the Agricultural Census, in 2016 Acre had a cattle herd of 2,133,001 animals, with cattle farming being the most important economic activity in the state's agricultural sector. However, the sector presents low productivity and profitability and has generated a large environmental liability, resulting in high carbon emissions and many abandoned pastures.

Potential activities that would have been taken into consideration were the intensification of beef production and the improvement of the milk production base. Contemplated measures were extension programmes for pasture management, the mechanization of degraded pastures, the introduction of milking machines and the promotion of the implementation of artisan and industrial cheese dairies, among others.

The aim was that the sector would seek to increase its sustainability and reduce deforestation associated with its activities. At the beginning of the REM Programme's implementation, some actions were carried out in this line, mainly funding the mechanization of an area of 8,650 hectares for the implementation of agroforestry systems (execution by the State Secretariat for Agroforestry Extension and Smallholder Agriculture in the amount of 3.2 million reais). This benefitted 3,796 families of small and medium producers.

Another front of action on the subject was the support for 16 meetings throughout the state, with the participation of 156 rural producers. Conducted by Acre's Workers' Federation, they had as objective to disseminate diversified cattle ranching and the agroforestry practices. The agroforestry system is recommended in the Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (also known as the ABC Plan) as an alternative to address the degradation of pasture areas. In the same area, the planting of crops, animal husbandry (cattle raising) and forest preservation are accommodated, thus increasing the amount of food produced with practices that do not harm nature.

b) Support for fish farming

As of 2014, the state promoted a reorientation of the Subprogramme, which is now called the Sustainable Livestock Subprogramme. The perspective was to diversify the species of the animals raised. In addition to cattle, it was contemplated to expand towards sheep, chicken, and fish, with the objective of creating alternative sources of protein and income for the rural populations.

Indeed, the implementation of the subprogramme became more focused on fish farming, which became a strategic economic initiative of the state government. Thus, large investments in the value chain were attracted, specifically focussing on infrastructure, acquisition of inputs, the availability of technical assistance and working capital.

An assessment by the state found that Acre presented favourable environmental and social conditions for fish farming. These include abundant water resources, species valued by the population and inserted in food culture, and opportunities for innovative public-private-community partnerships. Thus, the government of Acre supported the establishment of the company Peixes da Amazônia (Fish of the Amazon), as an initiative to integrate producers, government, and industry in an alternative economic activity.

The REM Programme contributions were made both through the State Secretariat for Forestry Development, Industry, Trade and Sustainable Services (SEDENS) and through cooperatives and associations, and were distributed among all the subprogrammes, except for the Indigenous Subprogramme.

The main actions carried out were:

• The construction of tanks to enable fish breeding, either for their own consumption or for commercialigation. An estimate from the agreement reports shows that, in the three subprogrammes, at least 7.9 million reais were invested for the installation of approximately 282 tanks, covering a water surface of 460 hectares. 282 families, residents of settlement projects, extractive reserves, state forests and private properties were benefited;

• Acquisition of equipment and inputs for producers, such as fry and feed, for a total value of about 2 million reais;

Provision of technical assistance to about 100 fish producers, with a total value of about R\$ 2.3 million.
Support to the commercialization of production through the participation of fairs and producer events (500 thousand reais);

 \cdot Availability of resources in the amount of 150 thousand reais for the purchase of production through the Coopeixe Bujari cooperative, with the objective of building up working capital for the **cooperative**.



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Lessons learned on support provided under the subprogrammes

Success

• The REM Programme has made it possible to invest in a diverse range of sustainable productive activities, including both extractive products and those characteristics of smallholder agriculture.

 The combination of implementation through government agencies and local cooperatives and organizations has made it possible to reach a large number of beneficiaries, many of whom are in remote locations and often not reached by other initiatives.

· Implementation by local organizations helped strengthen their project management capabilities.

•Several investments are part of continuous lines of strengthening, supported by the state government and by a set of programmes and projects, thus contributing to the consolidation of priority value chains in the state.

· At the same time, there were initiatives to test the feasibility of new production options compatible with forest protection, such as meliponiculture.

Weaknesses and Challenges

 The REM Programme supported chains considered strategic at the state level, which received contributions from various programmes and projects. However, no efforts were made to generate a vision of the aggregate effect of these supports as well as the complementarities and synergies of the contributions of the REM Programme with the other initiatives.

· Many investments have focused on the initial links in the respective value chains, so that effective contributions in terms of income generation can only be verified over longer timeframes and through more in-depth analysis

· The investments were made to benefit value chains at different stages of consolidation. But there was no conceptual guidance that would allow to detail expectations and results that affected different links or support formats. Thus, the support refers to a large number of actions of different nature, ranging from the implementation of infrastructure, the acquisition of inputs and equipment for production and processing, provision of technical assistance services, purchase of production with a view to the formation of working capital for organizations, provision of transport for the marketing of products, investment in product development, among others.

· In general, initiatives that focused on supporting inputs and were implemented by government agencies have not carried out a more effective monitoring of target groups and territories covered. Weaknesses are reported in monitoring and technical assistance to beneficiaries.

· Several activities were supported in more than one sub-program, so that an aggregated verification of results per sub-program is practically impossible. Similarly, it is not possible to measure other forms of aggregation, for example, by territory or by value chains. Several activities were not directed to the territorial unit initially foreseen (for example, settlement projects).

• Transfers of resources for building up working capital in local organizations were not effective, due to the lack of technical support and training for beneficiaries to operate working capital.

 \cdot It should be noted that, even for lines of action that have received substantive contributions from the REM Programme, there is little consolidated information available on results and impacts. In the case of fish farming, the considerable investments in the installation of tanks were not followed up with monitoring and technical assistance in their entirety, considering that this is an activity that requires technical ability and capacity to generate successful results. No information was gathered on the real potential of fish farming as an alternative to cattle ranching and its impacts on deforestation.

Lessons learned and recommendations

• is recommended that investments be managed on the basis of more comprehensive value chain analysis, taking into account the integration of REM Programme inputs with contributions from other programmes and projects. Thus, it is possible to propose and monitor more specific results, creating more solid bases for the establishment of connections between incentives and their effects in terms of reducing deforestation and emissions.

• The proposal to establish management mechanisms at the sub-program level, already discussed in the preparation of the second phase of the REM Programme, may be an option for the more strategic management of the investment portfolio. The proposal facilitates the measurement of aggregate effects and the use of synergies and complementarities between support.

· One lesson learned is that programmes such as REM, with an open structure, require the establishment of strategic processes at the start of implementation, which is being recommended for the second phase of the REM Programme in Acre and other initiatives, such as the REM Programme in Mato Grosso.

10. The future of the **REM Programme**

The first phase of the REM Programme, with resources provided by Germany's Federal Ministries BMZ and BMU, was closed in 2018. A second phase of implementation of the Programme was ting. negotiated and defined during 2017. Two new contracts were signed with KfW, one for resources made available by the German Government and the other for resources made available by the UK Government, to be implemented between 2018 and 2022. The total value of the contributions is up to 10 million euros from the BMZ and 17.8 million pounds sterling from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), aiming at rewarding an estimated 7.2 million tCO2e of reduced emissions between 2015 and 2019. At the same time, the second phase includes contributions from the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), which also advises on the implementation of the REM Programme in Mato Grosso.

As part of the negotiation of the second phase, it was proposed that the basic operating structure of the REM Programme should be maintained, including implementation based on SISA structures, subprogrammes, governance bodies, and implementation mechanisms. However, some adjustments have been proposed based on the experiences and lessons learned from the first phase, among which the following stand out:

. The second phase is being implemented in broad alignment with the

assigned to it.

National REDD+ Strategy, which has been in operation since 2016. This applies to compliance with the fundraising limits agreed between the federal government Union and the states, the national system to measure, register and report forest emissions under the UNFCCC and other aspects, such as safeguards repor-

> $\cdot\,$ The administrative and financial management of the REM Programme has been allocated to the State Secretariat for Planning, SEPLAN. As the other international cooperation programmes and projects in the state are already coordinated within SEPLAN, this adjustment adds greater potential for coordination and synergies between the programmes. The Secretariat's expertise in programme and project management is expected to contribute to streamlining procurement processes and improving the monitoring of activities and their respective results. The Secretariat prepared an Operational Manual to guide the execution and standardization of procedures.

> • Under the new management structure, the monitoring systems and the knowledge management and communication approaches of the REM Programme should be adjusted and improved.

> · The SISA Ombudsman's Office. which faced bottlenecks in the first phase, must be redesigned to comply with the responsibilities

11. Conclusions: the differentials of the REM Programme in Acre

The results-based payment approach of the REM Programme in Acre represented a pioneering initiative, both for REDD+ implementation and for operationalising international cooperation. Its initial design was based on a set of assumptions and hypotheses that were tested throughout the execution. They were revisited during the systematization of lessons learned, leading to the following considerations:

> • The expectation in relation to a programme based on a logic of ex-post results-based payments was of greater autonomy and flexibility for the executors. As long as the previously agreed rules are respected, there would be fewer constraints and simpler controls and procedures than in traditional projects. Several executors of the REM Programme in fact noted greater flexibility in planning for and responding to unexpected dynamics in the REM Programme. One example is that, unlike other programmes, even though work plans were developed, there was no need to define and detail all the activities before implementation began.

> • Greater flexibility in the use of resources would also allow for faster implementation with greater catalytic effect. This would for instance concern the execution of actions co-financed with government and other funders' resources. The speed of execution of the REM Programme was indeed comparatively high. Disregarding initial delays and administrative transition periods, the tranches transferred were fully implemented in less than four years. It is possible that there have been catalytic effects provided by the co-financing since the composition and complementarity of action between programmes and projects are generally observed in the operational routines in Acre. However, more concrete and precise notions on these effects would require specific monitoring that was not carried out during the first phase of the REM Programme.

> • One premise was that disbursements of the REM Programme in large instalments and the channelling of resources to support existing policies and programmes in the state would promote the strengthening of systems and initiatives already in place and allow strategic investments to be made at scale. In fact, the allocation of the REM Programme's support to existing programmes or systems was partial and more focused at the start of implementation. This was due to the fact that later on several investments were directed to new initiatives and experiences. Even with the history of investment in the development of public policies and programmes in Acre, a relevant part of the existing initiatives is not yet configured as a consolidated public programme or policy, even though Acre is advanced when compared to other cases. Many programmes are still in the early stages,

receiving intermittent funding through projects. Thus, the dependence on these resources is considerable and discontinuities in the implementation in periods of finalization or transition of financing are common (occurred even in the REM Programme itself).

· The negotiation of benefit sharing generated the expectation that a more substantive part of the support would effectively benefit the direct providers of ecosystem services. Several actors highlighted that the REM Programme really showed this ability to direct resources to the local level, especially through direct implementation by local organizations. Poorer and more remote communities, rarely served before, were able to access and execute the resources of the REM Programme. However, there is some degree of dilemma and challenge between the concomitant objectives of the REM Programme to strengthen existing public programmes and systems and to ensure that resources reach beneficiaries at the local level. The mechanisms of execution and control of public resources in Brazil involve bureaucratic procedures that, as a rule, demand management capacities that go beyond the possibilities of small local organizations. The search for a balance between accessibility and ensuring the good use of resources was a challenge for the REM Programme.

· Finally, it was expected that transaction costs related to project management, such as planning, follow-up, and monitoring, would be lower compared to traditional projects. This aspect needs to be differentiated:

a) At the general level of administration and management of the Programme in Acre: There are indications that the execution mechanisms of the REM Programme were comparatively simpler and more expeditious than those of other programmes and projects (for example, in comparison with similar support, such as some initiatives contemplated by the Amazon Fund). However, there were no specific analyses on this matter. The management costs of the REM Programme, allocated among the support for the operation and improvement of SISA, were not subject of attention or controversy during execution. Some additional management effort was also caused by the two contracts that financed the first phase, with specific demands for reporting and evaluation.

b) However, management efforts related to the intensive monitoring of local implementers have been a highlight of the REM Programme and are expected to continue in the second phase. The more incisive action on issues such as monitoring, and communication was felt at the end of the implementation and will also require more investments in the future.

c) KfW's management effort was greater than expected and largely related to the high level of demands for information and international attention. This, in turn, also affected the teams in the Government of Acre, requiring double efforts in some cases.

The following general conclusions can be drawn from these considerations

· Overall, the REM Programme in Acre can be considered a suctal importance for assessing the scope and impacts of state cessful initiative to implement a pioneering REDD+ approach. programmes and their strategies. The implementation provided a proof of concept for the sub-na-• The implementation of the first phase of the REM Programme tional jurisdictional approach.

 \cdot The governance and management structures, despite all the challenges faced, enabled the operationalization within the stipulated deadlines. They generated relevant contributions to the implementation of public policies on the prevention and control of deforestation in Acre, in addition to contributing relevant inputs to national and international REDD+ discussions.

• The gains in terms of capillarity and agility in the implementation of the REM Programme implied a cost in the quality of documentation and monitoring, noting that both had not been prioritized in the initial plans.

 \cdot Weaknesses in the guantitative documentation of results led to the learning that even (or even especially) flexible and open design programmes need to be based on strategic planning processes, with clear eligibility criteria and priorities and the application of minimum documentation and monitoring requirements.

· More explicit strategic planning also favours the framing of design. adjustments in macro-strategies at the state and federal levels.

In this period, the challenges of reducing emissions from · A lesson learned from the REM Programme, in Acre and other deforestation and forest degradation were not reduced. Due to regions, is that Indigenous Subprogrammes tend to present the political and economic issues witnessed by Brazil, with its more consistent plans than those of other subprogrammes. effects in Acre. the dunamics of deforestation also continue This is mainly due to the participatory construction, a requireto change. With the greater dispersion and the occurrence of ment not promoted with the same rigor elsewhere. smaller deforestation polygons, the costs of coping with them have increased significantly. Therefore, the cases of Brazil and • To support existing programmes and policies with existing im-Acre demonstrate that maintaining the trajectory of reduced plementation mechanisms, it is important to ensure the applideforestation requires constant attention and continuity in pocation of robust protocols for documenting actions and results, litical prioritization.Recent policy changes at the federal and especially when these initiatives receive resources from diffestate levels will be the acid test for REDD+ in Brazil and Acre. rent national and international sources. But they may also generate opportunities to experiment with • These elements are relevant for the accountability towards different strategies and further advance concepts and implefunders and the general public. But they are also of fundamenmentation mechanisms.

witnessed two administrative cycles of the state government, with significant changes in both political priorities and their repercussions on the institutional framework of public administration. Nevertheless, the continuity of the implementation was maintained

• The functioning of SISA's governance bodies ensured the transparency and participation necessary to ensure legitimacy and promote the integration of equity in the REDD+ benefit sharina.

 \cdot The REM Programme should be seen as an important part of a medium- to long-term transition path. It is not an isolated Programme, but a space for experimentation and learning of a new approach to financing and public policy of transition to a low carbon economu.

After five years of initial implementation, the second phase of the REM Programme is already underway in Acre, and a series of lessons learned here have been incorporated into its

Annex I

List of national and international REDD+ experts interviewed

Institution	Name
Green Climate Fund, GCF	Juan Chang
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative, NICFI	Livia Costa Kramer
Norwegian University of Life Sciences, UMB	Arild Agelsen
European Forest Institute, EFI	Valérie Merckx
Center for International Forestry Research, CIFOR	Amy Duchelle
Climate and Land Use Alliance, CLUA	Dan Zarin
Amazon Environmental Research Institute, IPAM	André Guimarães e Paulo Moutinho
Socio-Environmental Institute, ISA	Adriana Ramos
Ministry of the Environment, MMA	Jair Schmitt
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ	Ute Sonntag

Annex II Acre's progress against REDD+ criteria

. This table reflects the arrangements agreed to start the po

Criteria for initiating payments by the REM Programm

Emission reference level established. At the sub-national level, the system established should be consistent with the national framework.

Targets set to tackle deforestation and reduce emissions.

The drivers of deforestation are identified and measures have been developed to address them.

Availability of basic data on the land tenure situation

Existence of a monitoring, reporting and verification syste (MRV) and REDD registry

Existence of a system to address **permanence risks**

Quantified benefit sharing: at least 50% of resources mus reach the local level, including smallholder farmers, extract vists and indigenous communities.

Women's participation

Transparent REDD system

Operational financial mechanism

Safeguards and established consultation and participatio processes

Own contribution of the country/state, aiming at the management of risks of uncertainty, leakage and non-permanence.

its of the REM Programme in 2012.
Status achieved by Acre in 2012
Sub-national reference level established according to the Acre Carbon Standard (ACS) of SISA and with technical validation by the SISA Scientific Committee.
Acre's Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Deforesta- tion (PPCD) defines deforestation reduction targets in align- ment with the equivalent strategy for the Amazon (PPCDAM) and the National Climate Change Policy (PNMC), establishing a 80% reduction target of deforestation rate in the period from 1996 to 2005 by 2020.
 Existing studies and plans; State monitoring; SISA pro- grammes developed
Data provided by Ecological-Economic Zoning and associated technical studies
 Adoption of methodologies for monitoring deforestation and forest degradation used at the national level Existence of additional monitoring system at state level Own carbon emissions registry
Provision to further detail this aspect in the implementation of the REM Programme
Forecast of benefit sharing and investment for communities within SISA: 70%.
Forecast of monitoring through the State Commission of Va- lidation and Monitoring (CEVA) at the state level and within the scope of benefit sharing; later, creation of the Women's Working Group.
Forecast of the development of the SISA site, performance of CEVA and the SISA Ombudsman's Office
State Forest Fund (FEF)
 Safeguards: Monitoring and dialogue at the state level, inputs to debate and reporting at the national level. Consultation/Participation: activities of CEVA and the indigenous WG and specific consultation processes Performance of the SISA Ombudsman's Office

Forecast to negotiate this aspect with Acre

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Annex III Results of emission reductions rewarded by the Acre REM Programme in phase I (2012 to 2017)

Forest years (August- July)	Acre funding limit (Res. 6 CONAREDD+)	kewaraea EK results from the Acre REM Programme Phase I	Own contribution / Acre risk management	Balance of unused Acre ER - Acre Funding Limit	Reward of results	Exchange rate	Exchange rate	Rewards of results
	tCO2e	tCO2e	tCO2e	tCO2e	EUR	date	USD:EUR	USD
2005-2006	12.310.263,36			12.310.263,36				
2006-2007	11.562.972,53			11.562.972,53				
2007-2008	10.221.699,85			10.221.699,85				
2008-2009	17.229.361,55			17.229.361,55				
2009-2010	17.692.426,73		1.530.000,00	16.162.426,73				
Subtotal	69.016.724,01		1.530.000,00	67.486.724,01				
2010-2011	12.449.033,44			12.449.033,44				
2011-2012	13.425.506,24	500.000,00	500.000,00	12.425.506,24	1.900.000	21/01/2013	1,33	2.527.000
2012-2013	12.122.232,31	5.020.000,00	4.000.000,00	3.102.232,31	18.300.000	24/01/2014	1,37	25.071.000
2013-2014	12.687.357,32	732.000,00	732.000,00	11.223.357,32	3.300.000	11/11/2015	1,07	3.531.000
2014-2015	12.405.905,24	320.000,00	320.000,00	11.765.905,24	1.500.000	02/02/2017	1,08	1.620.000
Subtotal	63.090.034,54	6.572.000,00	5.552.000,00	50.966.034,54	25.000.000			32.749.000
Resolution 6 of CONARE	EDD+ established for Acre	emission reductions of 2.3	2% of the emission reduct	ions of the Amazon Biome	: for 2006 to 2010 and 2%	6 for 2011-2015.		

The follwing annex with a complete list of the supported projects/ agreements remains in the original portugueses version

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N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
							Convênio IMC/ Comissão Pró-Índia: realizou O1 curso de agente agrofiorestal indigena: O3 intercâmbios de indigenas de fora do estado para conhecer o trabalho do AAEFIs; O2 oficinas com lideranças indígenas. Os eventos aconteceram no Centro de Formação Povos da Floresta e contaram com 113 indígenas.	137.296,80
							Convênio IMC/SOS Amagônia = 01 cartilha didática: 01 Oficina sobre gênero e mudanças climáticas para beneficiárias do REM: 06 Oficina de Capacitação sobre o SISA. Mudança Climática e o Programa REM (beneficiários do REM do Alto Acre. Baixo Acre, Tarauacá, Juruá e técnicos governamentais): Oficina para Construção do Subprograma Indígena: Oficina de Construção das Salvaguardas Socioambientais: O2 cursos para integrantes da CEVA. Esses eventos envolveram no total 296 participantes.	629.925,00
2012 001	BMZ	Fortalecimento	MC	Estado do Acre	A/A	Eficiência do SISA e Monitora- mento do Programa Global REDD	Cooperação Técnica IMC/ Batalhão da Polícia Ambiental: Vlabilizou diárias e combustivel para a capacitação de seis brigadas de combate a incêndios Florestais, e 20 missões de fiscalização da Operação Floresta Viva nos municípios de Acrelândia, Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira, Cruzeiro do Sul, Tarauacá e Xapuri.	250.000,00
		do SISA	2			Early Movers	Cooperação Técnica IMC/EMBRAPA/UFAC = A Cooperação viabiliçou diárias e combustivel para as equipes da EMBRAPA e da UFAC elaborarem o 2º Inventário de Gases de Efeito Estufa: Mapeamento dos estoques de carbono nas florestas estaduais e do solo: Etno conhecimento entre os Kaxinauawas do Nova Olinda; Estudos pedológicos de alta resolução na região de influência da Transacreana: *Não houve repasse de recursos financeiros. Os recursos foram desembolsados (para diárias e combustivel) pelo IMC.	250.000,00
							Entre as atividades diárias para operacionalização e funcionamento do SISA destacam-se: Visitas em campo para monitoramento dos convênios: Implementação da Força Tarefa de Combate ao Desmatamento: Apoio as três reuniões do Comitê Científico: Apoio ao funcionamento da CEVA e GT indigena: Monitoramen- to do cumprimento das salvaguardas socioambientais: Formação de Gestores e Técnicos para gestão de	1.851.778,20

	3.300.582.00	919.647.73	222.000,00	20.000,00	130.000,00	1.000.000.00
serviços ambientais. Elaboração de IN 001/2016 disciplimando a admissão de projetos especiais, realização de intercâmbios; participação na COP 21.	Manutenção das atividades da CDSA (contratação de mão-de-obra - técnica e administrativa, diárias, aquisi- ção de insumos e equipamentos etc).	Elaboração do diagnóstico socioeconômico e ambiental das UCs Estaducis: Assistência técnica para as famí- lias das Florestas Estaducis e Projeto de Assentamento do entorno: Assessoramento das oito associações e cooperativas existentes nas Florestas Estaducis: Manutenção e operacionalização das UGAIs: e Acompanha- mento da entrega de beneficios do Programa REM/ KfW.	278 familias cadastradas no Programa de Certificação da Propriedade, e acesso ao bônus de certificação; 04 Oficinas de Planejamento; e Avaliação de uso e cobertura do solo das 278 unidades produtivas.	61 famílias cadastradas no Programa da Certificação da Propriedade; O2 Oficinas realizadas nas comunida- des para planejamento e organização da safra.	O capital de giro possibilitou a aquisição de 75.033.28 k de murmuru para posterior beneficiamento e comer- cialização pela cooperativa.	254 famílias cadastradas no Programa da Certificação da Propriedade e acessando o bônus: 07 reuniões de mobilização das comunidades para viabilizar o acesso ao bônus da certificação.
	Subvenção Econômica para a custeio e manutenção das ativida- des administrativas na execução dos programas e subprogramas do SISA	Apoio na operacionalização de parte do Programa de Certificação Voluntária de Unidades Produtivas Sustentáveis e implantação inicial de cadeias produtivas sustentáveis.	Assistência técnica para a opera- cionalização de parte do Programa de Certificação Voluntária de Unidades Produtivas Sustentáveis.	Assistência técnica para a opera- cionalização de parte do Programa de Certificação Voluntária de Unidades Produtivas Sustentáveis.		Assistência técnica para a opera- cionalização de parte do Programa de Certificação Voluntária de Unidades Produtivas Sustentáveis.
	N/A	567	278	61		255
	Estado do Acre	Bujari. Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá: Cruzeiro do Sul	Crugeiro do Sul: Tarauacá	Rodrigues Alves		Cruzeiro do Sul: Rodrígues Alves: Tarauacá
	CDSA	SEDENS	COOPERMOGNO	COOPERCINTRA		COOPERPEIXE
	Fortalecimento do SISA	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar		Produção Familiar
	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ		BMZ
	2013_001	2013_001	2013_002	2013_003		2013_004

N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2013_005	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	COMISSÃO PRÓ- -ÍNDIO	Estado do Acre	27	Recolher subsidios para a criação do Grupo de Trabalho Indigena e Subprograma Indigena- SISA	27 agentes agrofilorestais capacitados; Relatório sintese das três oficinas sobre mudanças climáticas para construção do subprograma indigena: Produção didática do jornal indigena: 38 mapas georreferenciados de três terras indigenas (localizadas em Assis Brasil; Jordão; Mâncio Lima; Marechal Thaumaturgo; Porto Walter, Santa Rosa; Tarauacá)	120.000,00
2013_006	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	CDSA	Estado do Acre	N/A	Elaboração e implementação dos programas e subprogramas do SISA.	Assessoramento jurídico especializado, com desenvolvimento de pareceres auditorias e elaboração de minutas de contrates jurídicos e de outros componentes; realização de serviço de registro e rastreabilidade de ativos ambientais. Elaboração dos subprogramas do SISA: Pecuária Diversificada Sustentável. Produção Familiar e Extrativismo e Indigena.	660.000,00
2013_007	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Estado do Acre	1197	Apoio a Produção Familiar Sus- tentável na Zona de Atendimento Prioritário.	Mecaniçação de 2.394 hectares para produção agrícola diversa (arroç, feijão, milho, mandioca, jerimum e outros), beneficiando 1.197 produtores familiares nos municipios de Acrelândia; Assis Brasil; Brasiléia; Cruzeiro do Sul; Epitaciolândia; Feijó, Mâncio Lima; Manuel Urbano; Plácido de Castro; Porto Acre; Rio Branco; Rodrigues Alves; Senador Guiomard; Tarauacó.	2.606.169,92
2013_008	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Estado do Acre	955	Pagamento do Subsídio Estadual a Cadeia Produtiva da Borracha - Lei Chico Mendes	Pagamento de subsidio da produção de borracha (cernambi virgem prensado - CVP nativo 224.552; CVP cuttivo 223.047.97; folha defumada líquida - FDL 1.368; látex nativo 38.407.04; látex cultivo 230.435.92 kg) para beneficiários dos municípios de Acreilândia: Assils Brasil; Brasiléia: Epitaciolândia: Feijó; Mâncio Lima; Manoel Urbano; Plácido de Castro; Porto Acre; Rio Branco; Senador Guiomard; Tarauacá.	2.199.554,50
2013_009	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ИЛІММАС	Cruzeiro do Sul: Mâncio Lima: Porto Acre: Rio Branco: Rodrigues Alves: Sena Madureira: Xapuri.	12	Fortalecimento da economia florestal, assistência técnica e mo- nitoramento das ações de fomento à produção primária.	Contratação de ATER para: (a) organiçar os pequenos moveleiros e viabiligar matéria-prima legal para o se- tor; viabiligar que pequenos moveleiros comercialigassem a produção através dos editais de compras públicas governamentais: assistência técnica aos planos de manejo florestal sustentável comunitário dos Projeto de Assentamento Pedro Firmino e Paraná dos Mouras e Projeto de Assentamento Florestal Havaí: e também viabiliĝou apoio técnico e administrativo para a cinco Polos Moveleiros; 185 unidades georreferenciadas de fa- mílias envolvidas no manejo florestal: O2 oficinas realigadas para organiãoção dos produtores: O2 seminários para moveleiros realigados.	250.000.00
	BMU	Extrativismo						2.108.416,85
2013_010	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	IMAC	Estado do Acre	N/A	Consolidar e ampliar as atividades de fiscalização. controle e moni- toramento ambiental das cadeias produtivas sustentáveis.	Atividades de vistorias de monitoramento do setor moveleiro; fiscaligação de empreendimentos licenciados para piscicultura: fiscaligação de planos de manejo comunitários; vistoria de monitoramento dos polos indus- triais; licenciamento de frigoríficos e matadouros; totalizando 94 unidades fiscalizadas.	100.000,00
2013_011	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	ITERACRE	Bujari; Tarauacá	278	Regularização Fundiária e inclusão no Programa de Certificação Florestal.	Georreferenciamento das florestas do Rio Gregório. Mogno e Rio Liberdade para adequação dos decretos de criação. Identificação de 173 novas ocupações nas florestas estaduais. Ainda permanecem nas florestas 61 lotes sem ocupações conhecidas.	60.000,00
2014_001	BMZ	Indígena	AMAAIAC	Estado do Acre	149	Implementação do componente do subprograma indigena, visando o fortalecimento de sistemas agro- florestais e viveiros localizados nas Tl com a participação direta dos agentes agroflorestais indigenas.	Pagamento de bolsas de agentes agrofiorestais para 149 AAFIs trabalhando em 131 aldeias de 28 terras indigenas (82.3% do total), numa extensão de 1.822.131 hectares (74,8% da extensão total). Nessas terras, vi- vem 15 povos indigenas e uma população agregada de 22.377 indigenas. Entre as atividades de implementa- ção do PGTIs destacam-se a assistência técnica para os sistemas agroflorestais - SAFs e o monitoramento ambiental.	4.258.940.00
2014_002	BMU	Pecuária Sustentável	SEAPROF	Estado do Acre	3796	Apoio a produção familiar no Estado do Acre e a médios produtores inseridos em sistema agrossilvipastoris das regiões do Alto e Baixo Acre.	8.650 hectares de áreas mecanizadas para viabilizar sistemas agrossilvipastoris (integração floresta, pecu- ária bovina e plantio de milho) para pequenos produtores rurais, nos municípios de Acrelándia. Assis Brasil, Brasiléia, Bujari, Capixaba, Epitaciolándia, Feijó, Manoel Urbano, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre, Rio Branco, Senador Guiomard, Tarauacá e Xapuri.	3.200.000,00
2014_003	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	IMAC	Estado do Acre	N/A	Desenvolvimento de Metodologia de Monitoramento Ambiental das Unidades de Produção Familiar Sustentável capaz de quantificar e verificar a contribuição das ati- vidades apoiadas pelo SISA, pare redução de desmatamento.	45 Vistorias realizadas. resultando em 21 multas aplicadas e 10 embargos em áreas desmatadas: 22 multas aplicadas e 10 embargos em áreas de desmate e queima: 243 caminhões vistoriados; 710 m² de madeira apreendidos: 06 PMFS analisados e licenciados, com liberação de 127,550 metros cúbicos de madeira: Desenvolvimento de uma metodologia de verificação do impacto das ações do SISA no desmatamento e uso do fogo em áreas prioritárias do SISA.	600.000.00
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2014_004	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEDENS	Bujari: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	567	Assistência produtiva agrofiorestal e social junto às famílias resi- dentes no Complexo de Florestas Estaduais do Rio Gregório e na Floresta Estadual do Antimary e entorno.	Elaboração dos planos de manejo florestal sustentável - PMFS da Floresta Estadual do Antimary - FEA. Mogno e Tauari Assistência técnica durante a sofra da castanha na FEA, resultando na coleta e comercia- lização de 250 toneladas de castanha. Recuperação de 75 km de ramais na FEA, Assistência técnica na implementação do Programa Nacional da Habitação Rural - PNHR, viabiligando a construção de 199 casas para moradores das florestas estaduais. Apoio logístico no transporte da produção e de moradores para as reuniões e oficinas realigadas nas sedes das UCs. Aquisição de insumos e equipamentos para a realização das atividades de capacitação, monitoramento e organização comunitária das UCs. Assistência técnica para cerca de 567 famílias das Florestas Estaduais.	1.913.765,44
							Contratação de pessoal de apoio para manutenção das atividades das três Unidades de Gestão Ambiental Integrada - UGAIs: Apoio logístico durante todo o ano de 2014, viabiligando as atividades de capacitação. Programa de Habitação Rural, Bônus de Certificação, a implementação dos Planos de Gestão das UCs e das ações dos Programas REM e PDSA/BID. Aquisição de materiais de escritório, combustivel e alimentação.	950.000,00
2014_005	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO PUYANAWA	Mâncio Lima	757	Apoio para Reforma da Arena Puyanawa para permitir a reali- şação de eventos de intercâmbio de experiências entre comuni- dades indígenas sobre Serviços Ambientais.	Reforma da Arena Puyanawa - De Mãnã Ywbabu na Terra Indigena localizada no município de Mâncio Lima. através da adequação e ampliação dos espaços para a realização de intercâmbios culturais entre os povos Indígenas.	100.000.00
2014_008	BMU	Extrativismo	COOPERACRE	Xapuri: Rio Branco; Bujari: Capixaba	274	Apoio Logístico à Cadeia Produtiva do Látex para abastecimento da Fábrica de Preservativos NATEX	Recuperação e manutenção de 338 km de ramais e recuperação de 16 pontes para viabilizar o escoamento da produção extrativista, na Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes em Xapuri e Projetos de Assentamentos do entorno.	300.000,00
		Producão		Cruzeiro do Sul:		Apoio para Agregação de Valor à Cadeia Produtiva da Mandioca na	O conital de airo nara a connerativa de mulheres mossibilitou a commar de insumos nara madução de biscoi-	

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	100.000.00	200.000,00	100.000,00	119.000,00	660.000,00	360.000,00	480.000,00	310.000,00
	O capital de giro para a cooperativa de mulheres possibilitou a compra de insumos para produção de biscoi- tos de goma de mandioca e posterior comercialiʒação pela cooperativa.	Aquisição de 400.000 alevinos e distribuição aos 391 pequenos produtores familiares dos municípios de Cruzeiro do Sul, Jordão, Mâncio Lima, Marechal Thaumaturgo, Porto Walter, Santa Rosa do Purus e Tarauacá.	Recuperação e manutenção de 93 estradas de seringa (varadouros na floresta com cerca de 1,5 metro de largura): Abertura de 66 novas estradas de seringa: Reforma de 15 unidades de produção de folha defumada líquida: Oficina com produtores para planejamento da produção agroflorestal: Assistência técnica.	O capital de giro possibilitou a compra imediata de 2.401 kg de CVP e 4.105 kg de FDL para posterior comer- cialização pela associação.	Construção de 55 tanques (1925 hectares de lâminas d'água) para criação de peixe beneficiando 55 famílias da Reserva Chico Mendes em Xapuri	Construção de 30 tanques (1.050 hectares de lâminas d'água) para criação de peixe beneficiando 30 famílias da Reserva Chico Mendes em Assis Brasil.	Construção de 40 tanques (1.400 hectares de láminas d'água) para criação de peixes beneficiando 40 famí- lias na Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes em Brasiléia.	Construção de 20 tanques (700 hectares de lâminas d'água) para criação de peixe, beneficiando moradores da Reserva Extrativista do Alto Tarauacá e das Aldeias Kaxinawa, Altamira, São Joaquim no Baixo Rio Jordão.
	Apoio para Agregação de Valor à Cadeia Produtiva da Mandioca na Produção de Biscoitos de Goma na Região do Juruá, por meio de pagamento per capita.	Apoio a Piscicultura para peque- nos produtores na Região do Juruá	Apoio a Cadeia Produtiva da Borracha. Valorização dos Serviços Ambientais na área da RESEX de Assis Brasil.		Apoio a Piscicultura para Mora- dores da Resex Chico Mendes de Xapuri.	Apoio a Piscicultura para Mora- dores da Resex Chico Mendes de Assis Brasil.	Apoio a Piscicultura para Mora- dores da Resex Chico Mendes de Brasiléia e Epitaciolândia	Implementação de ações elegíveis, visando o desenvolvimento da Cadeia Produtiva Prioritária da Piscicultura, na Reserva Extrativis- ta do Alto Tarauacá
	15	391	68		55	30	40	50
-	Cruzeiro do Sul: Mâncio Lima	Estado do Acre	Assis Brasil		Xapuri	Assis Brasil	Brasiléia	Jordão
	COOPERBISCOITO	COOPERPEIXE	AMOPREAB		AMOPREX	AMOPREAB	COOPGRAOS	PREFEITURA DO JORDÃO
	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Extrativismo	Extrativismo	Extrativismo	Extrativismo	Extrativismo
	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ	BMU	BMU	BMU	BMU	BMU
	2014_009	2014_010	2014_011		2014_012	2014_013	2014_014	2014_015

N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2014_016	BMU	Extrativismo	FUNTAC	Bujari: Capixaba: Plácido de Castro; Senador Guio- mard: Xapuri	567	Operacionalização e custeio para a compra de LATEX dos produtores extrativistas para o abastecimen- to da Fábrica de Preservativos NATEX	Aquisição de 311,858,71 kg de borracha (nativo 48,271,45 e cultivo 263.587,27), viabilizando a produção de 93.750 milhões de preservativos.	2.487.000.00
2014_017	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	CDSA	Estado do Acre	N/A	Elaboração e a implementação dos programas e subprogramas do SISA.	Elaboração a estratégia de comercialização dos créditos de carbono: Assinatura do memorando de entendi- mento com a BVRio e FGV, com o proposito de cooperação na estruturação de uma Plataforma de Comercia- lização de Créditos de Carbono: Pagamento da Markit. Articulação e realização de reuniões com investidores: Assinatura do MoU entre os estados Membros do GCF e o Banco de Desenvolvimento da América Latina (CAF).	1.529.960.00
2014_018	BMU	Extrativismo	PREFEITURA DO JORDÃO	Jordão	85	Conservação dos ativos florestais na Reserva Extrativista do Alto Tarauacá, através da implantação de roçados sustentáveis.	Aquisição e distribuição de kits roçados (enxada, terçado, boca de lobo, plantadeira manual, machado, pá de bico e esmeril) e kits casa de farinha (motor estacionário, bola de catitu, correia a-51, chapa de forno, peneira, polia a 100, caixa d´água) para indígenas residentes no município do Jordão.	277.666,00
2014_019	BMZ	Indígena	PREFEITURA DO JORDÃO	Jordão	433	Aquisição de Barcos motorizados para o aprimoramento da gestão ambiental das Terras Indigenas pertencentes ao Município de Jordão.	Aquisição de 24 barcos motorizados para viabilizar o monitoramento da Terra Indígena Kaxinawa do Seringal Independência.	220.000.00
2014_020	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERMOGNO	Tarauacá	6	Desenvolvimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias da Pisci- cultura.	Construção de 61 tanques (3.000 hectares de lâminas d'água), beneficiando 61 famílias na Floresta Estadual do Mogno.	740.000,00
2014_021	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÃO FOR- TALEZA ACREANA	Tarauacá	158	Desenvolvimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias e a Pro- dução Agroextrativista Familiar Sustentável.	Aquisição de 125 kits casas de farinha (motor estacionário a gasolina - 5,5 HP, bola de catitu. correia, polia A 100. chapa para forno, peneira e caixa de água): 37 kits roçados (enxada, terçado, boca de lobo, plantadeira manual, machado, pá de bico, esmeril): 06 engenhos de cana.	287.000,00
2014_022	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÃO VICENTE	Tarauacá	559	Desenvolvimento e fortaleci- mento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias (Construção Centro de Comercialização de Produtos da Floresta.	Construção do Centro de Armazenamento e Comercialização do Rio Gregório na comunidade São Vicente na Floresta Estadual do Rio Gregório, beneficiando um número estimado de 559 famílias.	500.000.00
2014_023	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPEIXE	Bujari; Rio Branco	23	Fomento a Comercialização da produção sustentável (Piscicul- tura).	O capital de giro possibilitou a aquisição de 17.045 kg. de pescado (tambaqui) para posterior processamento e comercialização.	150.000,00
2014_024	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	FUNTAC/UCEGEO	Estado do Acre	N/A	Operacionalização e funciona- mento da UCEGED para o apoio as ações de monitoramento do desmatamento	Avaliação dos processos de degradação e/ou regeneração da cobertura florestal no Estado do Acre. visando subsidiar políticas públicas.	77,403,30
2014_025	BMZ	Indígena	COMISSÃO PRÓ- -ÍNDIO	Estado do Acre	30	Formação dos agentes agrofio- restais, para consolidação da produção sustentável nas terras indigenas.	Realização do XX Curso de Formação de Agentes Agroflorestais; 1.000 cópias do livro Diversidade Agroflores- tal em 04 Terras Indígenas.	220.000,00
2014_026	BMU	Pecuária Sustentável	CFTT/ FETACRE	Estado do Acre	152	Difusão e organização dos produ- tores rurais para implantação de pecuária sustentável.	Realização de 16 reuniões para alifusão da Pecuária Diversificada e dos Sistemas Agrossilvipastoris nos mu- nicipios de Acrelándia. Brasileia. Bujari: Capixaba. Cruzeiro do Sul. Epitaciolándia. Feijó. Mâncio Lima. Manoel Urbano. Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre. Rio Branco. Rodrigues Alves. Sena Madureira. Senador Guiomard e Xapuri.	250,000,00
2014_027	BMU	Extrativismo	SEPN	Estado do Acre	414	Incentivo à Produção Sustentável do Café para pequenos produtores rurais e extrativistas visando a redução do desmatamento e do uso do fogo.	Distribuição de 684.133 mudas de café e insumos para correção do solo: Georreferenciamento de 414 pro- dutores de Café nos municípios de Acrelândia: Brasiléia: Capixaba: Manuel Urbano: Plácido de Castro: Sena Madureira.	447.500,00
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2014_028	BMU	Extrativismo	SEAPROF	Estado do Acre	338	Incentivo à Produção Sustentável do Café e do Açaí para pequenos produtores rurais e extrativistas	Mecanização de 267 hectares para plantio de mudas de café; Aquisição de 800.000 mudas de café, resul- tando em 347 hectares de área plantada, beneficiando 338 familias nos municípios de Acrelândia, Brasiléia, Capixaba, Manuel Urbano, Plácido de Castro e Sena Madureira.	1.187.400.00
2014_029	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Feijó	231	Incentivo à Produção Sustentável do Café e do Açaí para pequenos produtores rurais e extrativistas	Mecaniğação de 300 hectares para plantio de mudas de açaí: Produção de 240.000 mudas de açaí, resultan- do em 300 hectares de área plantada, beneficiando 231 famílias no município de Feijó.	944.944,10
2014_029	BMU	Extrativismo	ASAREAL	Cruzeiro do Sul	317	Desenvolvimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias (Produção Sustentável),	Aquisição e distribuição de 131 kits roçados (enxada, terçado, boca de lobo, plantadeira manual, machado, pá de bico, esmeril); Aquisição e distribuição de 237 kits casas de farinha (motor estacionário a gasolina - 5,5 HP, bola de catitu, correia a-51, chapa para forno medindo 2x1, polia a 100, peneira, caixa de água); Aquisi- ção e distribuição de sete engenhos de cana de açúcar.	327.300.33
2014_030	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÕES DO ANTIMARY	Bujari; Sena Madureira	53	Fomentar a comercialização da produção de madeira certificada da FEA	O capital de giro possibilitou a aquisição antecipada da safra do Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável da Floresta Estadual do Antimary. correspondente a 11.389 m² de madeira em pé.	529.200,00
2014_032	BMU	Extrativismo	COOPERFLORESTA	Xapuri	49	Fomento a Comercialização, por meio do mecanismo de pagamento per capita da produção susten- tável.	O capital de giro viabilizou o pagamento antecipado da safra de 9.333 m² de madeira em pé. A matéria-pri- ma manejada foi posteriormente beneficiada e vendida pela cooperativa.	230.000,00
2014_034	BMU	Extrativismo	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÃO FRANCISCO DE ASSIS	Cruzeiro do Sul: Tarauacá	441	Desenvolvimento e fortalecimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritá- rias na Reserva Extrativista do Rioginho Liberdade	Construção do Centro de Armagenamento e Comercialização do Rio Liberdade beneficiando os moradores da Resex Rioginho da Liberdade e da Floresta Estadual do Rio Liberdade.	600.000.00
	!	Produção		1 - -	ļ	Desenvolvimento e fortalecimento		

ASAJURUA Marechal Thau- 219 maturgo 219 ASAJURUA 219 Marechal Thau- 205
ASATEJO maturgo 385 ASATEJO Matrechal Thau- 144 Matrechal Thau- 144
b
APIWTXA maturgo 757 maturgo
ASSOCIAÇÃO PUYANAWA

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N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2014_041	BMU	Extrativismo	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÃO FRANCISCO DE ASSIS	Bujari: Cruzeiro do Sul: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	976	Implantação de ações elegíveis visando a realização do II Copão da Floresta.	Os eventos esportivos contaram com a participação de 77 jogadores da Floresta Estadual do Antimary. PAE Canary e Limoeiro e PDS Ivo Neves: 721 jogadores (sexo masculino) e 178 jogadoras (sexo feminino) do Com- plexo de Florestas Estaduais do Rio Gregório. da Reserva Extrativista Rioținho da Liberdade. dos Projetos de Assentamento Tauari e Taquari e da Terra Indigena Katukina do Campinas.	300.000,00
2014_042	BMU	Extrativismo	ASAREAL	Cruzeiro do Sul	41	Implantação de ações elegiveis visando o desenvolvimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias da Piscicultura da RESEX do Rioginho Liberdade. (tanques e ramal e ponte)	Manutenção de 9 km de ramal e recuperação de 10 pontes para viabilizar o escoamento da produção e acesso dos moradores das Comunidades Monteiro, São Raimundo, Garapa e Morro da Pedra na Reserva Extrativista Riozinho da Liberdade.	163.400,00
					30		Construção de 30 tanques (1.500 hectares de lâminas d'água) para criação de peixe beneficiando 30 famílias da Reserva Rioginho da Liberdade (nas comunidades Vai - Vem e Mauricio Mappes).	375.000,00
2014_043	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO DO POVO INDÍGENA DO RIO HUMAITÁ (ASPIRH)	Feijó	510	Implementação de ações prioritá- rias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Kaxinawa Rio Humaitá	Elaboração do plano de vigilância da Terra Indigena: 02 expedições pelo Rio Muru e Iboaçu: Abertura de estrada do Tarruga e no Maronawa: Implantação de um ponto de monitoramento na boca de Taraya: Implan- tação de um ponto de apoio para os índios isolados.	47.740,00
							Aquisição de 5 mil mudas de espécies frutíferas (açaí de touceira, acerola, araçá boi, biribá, cacau, caju, graviola, ingá de metro, pupunha e cupuaçu); Construção de cinco viveiros de mudas; Implantação de cinco horas orgánicas; Aquisição de 500 frangos e construção de 05 galinheiros.	75.860,00
2014_045	BMU	Extrativismo	ASSOCIAÇÃO DO RIO ENVIRA	Feijó	127	Implantação de ações elegiveis visando o desenvolvimento e fortalecimento das Cadeias Produtivas Prioritárias (Produção Sustentávei) no Rio ENVIRA	Aquisição dos seguintes equipamentos e insumos : 30 plantadeiras manuais, 27 máquinas de beneficiar açal; 28 motores estacionários a gasolina 5,5 HP, 28 bolas de catitu: 28 correias; 28 chapa de forno; 28 polia A 100; 28 peneiras; 28 caixas de água; 28 noçadeiras; 02 Beneficiadonas de arro5, com motos a diesel; 02 Re- frigeradores a ar, potência de 10 HP, 01 Barco de alumínio, 8m com motor 13 HP; 01 trator agrícola de pneus; 01 grade aradoura: 01 Gerador DB-2500, beneficiando 127 famílias de produtores famíliares do PA Envira.	150.000.00
	BMZ	Produção Familiar						150.000,00
2014_046	BMU	Extrativismo	COOPERSONHO	Marechal Thau- maturgo	128	Fomento a Comercialização da Produção Sustentável de Feijão, por meio de mecanismo de paga- mento per capita.	O capital de giro possibilitou aquisição imediata de 50.588 kg. de fejião - mudubim e peruano para posterior beneficiamento e comercialização pela cooperativa.	150.000,00
2014_048	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÃO DO PAF HAVAÍ	Mâncio Lima: Rodrigues Alves	123	Fomento à produção florestal, por meio do mecanismo de pa- gamento per capita da produção sustentável	O capital de giro viabilizou o pagamento antecipado da safra referente a 19.915 m² de madeira em pé. O capital de giro beneficiou diretamente 123 famílias do PAF Havaí.	615.000,00
2014_051	BMU	Extrativismo	KUNTANAWA	Marechal Thau- maturgo	230	Gestão Ambiental e Desenvalvi- mento Sustentável, no Território do Povo Kuntanawa, na Resex Alto Juruá.	Reforma do Centro Cultural Arena Kuntamanã para realização dos intercâmbios, festivais e demais eventos esportivos e culturais do povo: Reforma de 02 kupixawas; Aquisição de barco para monitoramento da TI; Capacitação em SAFs: Aquisição de equipamentos e insumos para construção da casa de farinha.	170.000,00
2014_053	BMZ	Produção Familiar	САЕТ	Feijó; Tarauacá	42	Fomento à cadeia produtiva da borracha nativa, por meio do me- canismo de pagamento per capita no município de Tarauacá.	O capital de giro viabiliçau a compra imediata de 3.354kg. de CVP e 5.980 kg. de FDL para posterior processamento e comercialização pela cooperativa. O capital de giro beneficiou diretamente 42 famílias extrativistas do município de Tarauacá	80.000,00
2014_054	BMZ	Indígena	соортама	Tarauacá	942	Implementação de ações prioritá- rias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Rio Gregório	Aquisição de insumos (combustível, alimentação, materiais de construção) para a realização do Festival Yawa.	00'000'06
2014_055	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERJURUA	Cruzeiro do Sul	115	Fomento à cadeia produtiva da Farinha e Mandioca.	O capital de giro viabiliçou a aquisição imediata de 17.000 kg. de farinha para posterior beneficiamento e comercialização.	300.000,00
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2014_056	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERBISCOITO	Cruzeiro do Sul	30	Desenvolvimento da Cadeia Produtiva do Biscoito de Goma de Cruzeiro do Sul.	Aquisição de insumos para fabricação de biscoitos de goma beneficiando 30 mulheres do Vale do Juruá.	100.000,00
2014_057	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERCINTRA	Cruzeiro do Sul; Mâncio Lima; Rodrigues Alves	61	Desenvolvimento da Cadeia Produ- tiva do Murmuru.	Aquisição de equipamentos e insumos (gasolina e fita plástica para embalagens).	11.700,00
							O capital de giro possibilitou a compra imediata de 82.345 kilos do fruto de murmuru para posterior benefi- ciamento e comercialização pela cooperativa.	38.300,00
2014_058	BMZ	Produção Familiar	CAET	Tarauacá	17	Desenvolvimento da Cadeia Produ- tiva da Fruticultura (Industria de Polpa de Frutas)	Aquisição de insumos e de polpa de açaí para posterior beneficiamento e comercialização pela cooperativa.	10.000,00
							O capital de giro possibilitou a aquisição imediata de 36.000 kg. de açaí para posterior beneficiamento e comercialização pela cooperativa.	00'000'06

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330.000,00	549.217,50	829.610,43	678.196,07	240.000,00	00'00'00	800.000,00	.112.863,18	302.500,00	185.236,82	325.000,00
Contratação de assistência técnica para gerenciamento da safra 2015 nos Plano de Manejo Comunitários - PMFSC do Projetos Agroextrativistas - PAEs Porto Dias, São Luís do Remando e Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes: Atividade de extração madeireira.	Pagamento de subsídio de 549.217.50 kg. de murmuru para 60 famílias	Pagamento de subsidio (341.892.02 kg. de borracha) para 340 familias dos municípios de Acrelândia. Assis Brasil. Brasileia. Epitaciolândia. Feijó. Mâncio Lima. Manoel Urbano. Plácido de Castro: Porto Acre: Rio Branco: Senador Guiomard: Tarauacá * A SEAPROF disponibilizou os dados parcialmente.	Subsidio da produção: CVP nativo 38.467,70 kg; CVP cultivo 10.391.00 kg; FDL 10.601 kg; látex nativo 25.466.80 kg; látex cultivo 69.697,95 kg. = totalizando 154.624,45 kg. de borracha. beneficiando famílias dos municípios de Acrelándia: Assis Brasiléia: Epitaciolándia: Fejjó; Mâncio Lima: Manoel Urbano: Plácido de Castro: Porto Acre: Rio Branco: Senador Guiomard: Tarauacá.	Contratação de assistência técnica para implementação da cadeia produtiva no estado.	Construção de 121 hectares de lâmina d´água para criação de peixes, beneficiando 25 produtores rurais nos municípios de Acrelândia, Bujari, Capixaba, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre, Rio Branco e Senador Guiomard.	Aquisição de 17.750 alevinos de pirarucu; Aquisição de 19.950.500 alevinos de pintado.	Contratação de assistência técnica, pessoal de apoio logístico para operacionalizar a cadeia produtiva do peixe no periodo de 2015/2016 nas regionais do Alto Acre e do Juruá.	Construção de 170 hectares de lâminas d´água, beneficiando oito produtores rurais.	Aquisição de 26.000 alevinos (tambaqui).	Aquisição e distribuição de 270.000 kg. de ração de peixe: 630.000 alevinos beneficiando 100 famílias de produtores rurais localigados no Baixo e Alto Acre.
Fortalecimento da produção florestal madeireira sustentável nas associações cooperadas. contribuindo para a redução do desmatamento	Pagamento do Subsidio Estadual para a Cadeia Produtiva da Borra- cha - Lei Chico Mendes	Pagamento do Subsidio Estadual pa Cadeia Produtiva da Borracha - Lei Chico Mendes	Pagamento do Subsídio Estadual pa Cadeia Produtiva da Borracha - Lei Chico Mendes	Construção de viveiros piscícolas nas regionais do Baixo Acre (Acre- lândia, Bujari, Capixaba, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre, Rio Branco e Senador Guiomard.)			Construção de viveiros piscícolas nas regionais do Alto Acre e Juruá			Fortalecimento da piscicultura e produção familiar com melhoria da capacidade de produção dos agricultores familiares.
20	60	340	921	25			ω			100
Acrelândia: Capi- xaba: Xapuri	Rodrigues Alves	Estado do Acre	Estado do Acre	Bujari: Porto Acre; Plácido de Castro; Rio Branco: Sena- dor Guiomard			Brasiléia; Capi- xaba; Cruzeiro do Sul; Porto Acre; Rio Branco			Bujari: Rio Branco: Sena Madureira
COOPERFLORESTA	SEAPROF	SEAPROF	SEAPROF	SEDENS			SEDENS			ACREPEIXE
Extrativismo	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar			Pecuária Sustentável			Pecuária Sustentável
BMU	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ			BMU			BMU
2015_001	2015_01	2015_01	2015_001	2015_001			2015_002			2015_002

2015_001

2015_01

N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2015_002	BMU	Extrativismo	FUNTAC	Bujari: Capixaba; Plácido de Castro; Senador Guio- mard; Xapuri	310	Aquisição de borracha seca em forma de latex (in natura), visando atender as demandas da Fábrica de Preservativos Masculinos de Xapuri.	Aquisição de 104.166,67 kg. de borracha seca (16.464.17 kg. Látex nativo e 87.702.49 kg. seringal de cultivo) de 310 produtores viabilizando a produção de 31.249.998 milhões de preservativos masculinos na NATEX.	1.000.000,00
2015_003	BMU	Pecuária Sustentável	ANAC	Estado do Acre	26	Valorização das cadeias produti- vas agroflorestais baseadas na sustentabilidade socioambiental.	Realigação de eventos de divulgação das Cadeias Produtivas (01 Feira de negócio. O1 intercámbio e três feiras de produtores) com produtores dos municípios de Bujari: Cruzeiro do Sul: Feijó: Mâncio Lima: Porto Walter: Rio Branco: Rodrigues Alves: Tarauacá.	500.000,00
2015_003A	BMU	Pecuária Sustentável	ACREPEIXE	Bujari: Crușeiro do Sul: Mâncio Lima: Rio Branco: Tarauacá	100	Apoio a piscicultura na produção familiar através de apoio técnico e logístico a comercialização dos produtos.	Contratação de assistência técnica para os produtores das 06 cooperativas que integram a ACREPEIXE: Manutenção de máquinas e veiculos: Aluguel de carros para transportar a produção e prestar assistência técnica; diagnóstico e capacitação dos Produtores das 06 Cooperativas de Produção que integram a Central de Cooperativas dos Piscicultores do Acre (ACREPEIXE).	1.000.000,00
2015_004	BMU	Fortalecimento do SISA	щc	Estado do Acre	N/A	Fortalecimento do Sistema de Incentivo a Serviços Ambientais - SISA	Apolo à gestão técnica e administrativa do SISA - Programa ISA CARBONO, no âmbito do Programa REDD Early Movers - REM/KFW. Elaboração do Template do Programa REM - Fase II. Produção de 38 programas de rádio sobre: 1. Mudanças Climáticas e o SISA Acre: 2. Programa REM/KFW e o SISA Acre: 3. Força Tarefa em combate ao desmatamento. as queimadas e a seca severa e o SISA Acre: Registro de imagens e vídeo da Feira de Resultados do Programa REM/KFW.	479.636,00
							Apoio ao Seminário de Avaliação do Programa REM, ocorrido de 12 a 13 de setembro de 2016.	141.628,00
							Realização do Seminário Internacional de Divulgação dos Resultados e Lições do Programa REM (COP 21). Assessoria de imprensa, registro de imagens (vídeos e fotos), produção e veiculação em midia nacional e internacional dos resultados do Programa Rem no Acre; Seminário Local de Difuisão do SISA: Assessoria Téc- nica para o estabelecimento de requerimentos e admissão de projetos especiais no SISA: Assessoria Téc- para a definição metodológica e estabelecimento de procedimentos e requerimentos de REDD+ e alinhamento da linha de base do Acre com o FREL e UNFCCC.	538,450,00
							Assistência técnica e monitoramento dos convénios firmados. Foram realigadas visitas técnicas nos muni- cípios/beneficiários de Tarcuacać. Mâncio Lima. Rodrigues Alves; Monitoramento do cumprimento das salva- guardas socioambientais; Produção de material de divulgação a nível nacional e internacional. Em parceria com a SECOM foi realizada a campanha "Sou agente do clima e da floresta. Evite Queimadas!". Realização de videos de divulgação do SISA. Realização do Seminário de Avaliação do Programa ISA Carbono do SISA: Resultados e Impactos, em 2016; Manutenção da UGP do IMC: Reformulação do site do IMC. Acompanha- mento do processo de validação dos Indicadores do Plano Estadual de Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamen- to e Queimadas - PPCD/AC, via Plataforma Indicar, em parceria com o Ipam.	1.080.286.00
2015_004	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Estado do Acre	N/A	Plantio de Seringueira visando a redução do desmatamento e redução do uso do fogo.	Recurso devolvido integralmente ao FEF	300.000,00
2015_005	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	IMC	Estado do Acre	N/A	Fortalecimento do Sistema de Incentivo a Serviços Ambientais - SISA	52 comunitários indígenas capacitados nos seguintes temas: serviços ambientais e mudança do clima, bem como, acompanhamento de ações do SISA em Terras Indígenas do Acre.	370.000,00
							184 atores do SISA capacitados: e apoio logístico na realização do Seminário de Resultados do Programa REM com 172 pessoas.	354.070,00
							Apoio à gestão técnica e administrativa do SISA - Programa ISA CARBONO, no âmbito do Programa REDD Early Movers - REM/KFW	313.630,00
							Realigação da Auditoria Técnica Independente: Monitoramento dos convênios: Apoio ao funcionamento da CEVA. Comité Científico e GT Indigena: Oficinas preparatórias para a Fase II do Programa REM: Planeja- mento do Plano de Comunicação: realização do Seminário de Avaliação do Programa REM no Acre - Fase I; Formação do GT Mulher; Participação do IMC na CONAREDD+; Participação na reuniões do GCF; Participa- ção na COP 23 em Bonn; Avaliação de estoque de carbono em sistemas agroflorestais de Acrelándia/AC até Nova Califórnia/RO; Avaliação do estoque de carbono em sistemas agroflorestais nos municípios de Boca do Acre e Guajará.	2.224.300,00
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
						Apoio a Produção agricultura		

Valor epassado	0.000.00	0.000.0	0.000.0	0.000.00	0.000.00	0.000.0	29.847,42	0.000,00	0.000,00	0.000.0	0.000,00
ď	20	0 B	10	0	45	20	4	20	1.55	3. 20 3.	20
Resultados	Recurso devolvido integralmente ao FEF	Fiscalização ambiental aérea (62 horas de voo em áreas críticas de desmatamento), manutenção da aerona- ve e aquisição de combustível.	Mapeamento de quatro espécies oleaginosas no PA Santa Luzia em Cruzeiro do Sul para elaboração de plano de manejo e estudo fotoquímico, visando gerar renda para seis familias.	Emissão de 72 licenças ambientais para atividade de exploração madeireira em área de manejo florestal: emissão de 185 licenças/ autorigação ambiental para atividades de uso da solo (desmate e queima controla- da): monitoramento de 98 licenços emitidas para atividades florestals: ações de fiscaligação para controle do desmatamento e queimadas ilegals, tendo como resultado a emissão de 172 Autos de Infração e notificações Atendimento de 200 denúncias relacionadas as atividades ilegais de desmatamento e queimadas e transpor- te ilegal de madeiras.	Assistência técnica para cerca de 567 famílias das Florestas Estaduais e entorno nas ações produtivas e socioculturais, e Manutenção e operacionalização das UGAIs.	Aquisição de 52.083.33 kg. de borracha seca (20.532.41 kg. de látex nativo e 31.550.92 de látex de cultivo) de 372 produtores, viabilizando a produção de 22.1 milhões preservativos masculinos na NATEX.	ldentificação dos beneficiários do Programa de Certificação da Propriedade com inscrição no cadastro am- biental rural - CAR: Realização da inscrição no CAR de 901 beneficiários do Programa REM/KFW.	245 títulos emitidos para familias residentes nos Polos Agrofiorestais de Capixaba. Epitaciolándia, Xapuri I e II, Plácido de Castro, Brasiléia, Mêncio Lima; 53 Laudos de Identificação Fundiária na Floresta Estadual do Antimary para regularização da UC junto a Superintendência do Patrimônio da União.	Participação dos pequenos produtores agricolas e extrativistas nas Feiras Agropecuárias de Sena Madureira. Cruzeiro do Sul e Rio Branco (hospedagem, alimentação e transporte); Montagem do estande dos produtores: Participação dos produtores nas feiras de produtores e eventos de capacitação.	Assistência técnica para os planos de manejo florestal comunitário, responsáveis por 30.959.927 m' de madeira legal para o setor florestal. Recuperação e manutenção de carca de 100 km de ramais já abertos na FEA e PAE Canary e Limoeiro. Assistência técnica na implementação do Programa Nacional da Habitação Rural - PNHR, viabiligando a construção de 354 casas para moradores das florestas estaduais. Apoio logistico no transporte da produção e de moradores para as reuniões e oficinas realizadas nas sedes das UCs. Aquisição de insumos e equipamentos para a realização das atividades de capacitação, monitoramento e organização comunitária das UCs. Assistência técnica para cerca de 567 famílias das Florestas Estaduais (Rio Gregório. Liberdade. Mogno e Antimary) e entorno.	Produção de vídeos da produção suína, ovina e bovina e da cultura do açaí: Publicação MADE IN AMAZÔNIA. VTS de Televisão, logos cartages e panfletos
Objeto	Apoio a Produção agricultura familiar por meio de serviço de mecanização agrícola que prevê a recuperação de áreas alteradas.	Metodologia de monitoramento e fiscalização ambiental das Unidades de Produção Familiar para verificar a contribuição das atividades apoiadas pelo SISA.	Estudo fotoquímico de espécies oleaginosas e recursos florestais	Licenciamento. monitoramento e fiscalização. objetivando a redução de queimadas.	ATER junto às familias residentes no Complexo de Florestas Esta- duais do Rio Gregório e Floresta Estadual do Antimary e entorno.	Aquisição de borracha seca, em seringal nativo visando atender as demandas da fábrica de Preserva- tivo Masculino de Xapuri	Transferência cadastral dos beneficiários do Programa Esta- dual de Certificação de Unidades Produtivas Familiares do Estado do Acre, para o Cadastro Ambien- tal Rural - CAR e o Programa de Regularização Ambiental - PRA	Regularização Fundiária nos Polos Agroflorestais do Estado do Acre	Execução do Plano Estadual de Promoção das Cadeias Produtivas	Fomentar a produção agrofiorestal familiar nas florestas públicas e entorno.	Implementação do Plano Estadual de Cadeias produtivas
N° Beneficiários	N/A	N/A	ø	N/A	567	372	50	298	N/A	567	N/A
Localização	Estado do Acre	Estado do Acre	Cruzeiro do Sul	Estado do Acre	Bujari; Sena Ma- dureira; Tarauacá; Cruzeiro do Sul	Capixaba; Plácido de Castro; Se- nador Guiomard; Xapuri	Bujari: Crușeiro do Sui: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	Estado do Acre	Estado do Acre	Bujari: Cruzeiro do Sul.: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	Estado do Acre
Entidade executora	SEAPROF	SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE SEGU- RANÇA PÚBLICA - SESP	FUNTAC	IMAC	SEDENS	FUNTAC	SEMA	ITERACRE	SEDENS	SEDENS	SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE COMUNICAÇÃO - SECOM
Subprograma	Produção Familiar	Fortalecimento do SISA	Produção Familiar	Fortalecimento do SISA	Produção Familiar	Extrativismo	Produção Familiar	Produção Familiar	Extrativismo	Produção Familiar	Fortalecimento do SISA
Contrato	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ	BMZ	BMU	BMU	BMZ	BMZ	BMU	BMZ	BMU
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	2015_005	2015_006	2015_006	2015_007	2015_007	2015_008	2015_009	2015_010	2015_10	2015_010	2015_011

N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2016_001	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERFRUTO	Mâncio Lima	ň	Implementação de ações elegíveis visando o desenvolvimento da cadeia produtiva do buríti. no municipio de Mâncio Lima.	Aquisição de 300 sacas (15.000 quilos) de buriti para beneficiamento e comercialização pela cooperativa.	2.674,95
							Construção do secador natural (formo) de frutos de buriti.	27.325,05
2016_001	B MZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	CDSA	Estado do Acre	N/A	Subvenção Econômica a CDSA para a custeio e manutenção das atividades administrativas na execução dos programas e subpro- gramas do SISA	Projeto Natex 2.0 modernigada e reposicionada: Promoção de cooperação financeira com China Green Carbon Fundation - CGCF para promover o uso sustentável dos recursos naturais em comunidades do PAE Chico Mendes e CFERG: Elaboração do projeto Desbloqueando Finanças (Unlocking Forest Finance - UFF): Elaboração da plataforma de Perfomace Territorial do Acre - TPS com o EII.; Articulação com o Fundo Althe- lia e Kaeté Investimentos: Participação em diversos eventos nacionais e internacionais (ex: COP23 em Bonn e Encontro Anual da Força Tarefa no GCF em Balikpapan - Indonésia); TCT entre a UFAC a Universidade do Colorado e o Governo do Acre.	1.803.208,05
2016_001	BMU	Extrativismo	SEAPROF	Rodrigues Alves	80	Apoio ao Programa de Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais, denomi- nado Subsidio da Borracha.	Subsídio pago para 80 famílias agroextrativistas por 301.365.50 kg de fruto de murmuru.	301.365,50
				Brasiléia: Capi- xaba: Rio Branco; Sena Madureira; Tarauacá.	307		Subsídio pago para 307 familias extrativistas (CVP Cultivo - 125.922.00 kg., CVP Nativo - 73.651.14 kg., FDL 11.798 kg., Látex Cultivo - 14.837.19 kg., Látex Nativo - 3.060.57kg.)	361.023,65
2016_002	BMZ	Indigena	ASIP	Cruzeiro do Sul	244	Fortalecer estratégias para a proteção da terra indigena, bem como contribuir para a segurança alimentar, por meio da produção agroflorestal e da criação de pequenos animais (avicultura), das famílias Saynawa e Jaminawa- Arana.	Aquisição de barco motorigado para viabilizar o escoamento da produção e expedições de proteção da TI: Aquisição de 06 kits casas de farinha: Aquisição de 04 engenhos de cana de açúcar: Aquisição de 406 frangos.	94,000.00
2016_002	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEDENS	Bujari: Cruzeiro do Sul: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	567	Assistência técnica a apoio logiati- co junto as famílias residentes no Complexo de Florestas Estaduais do Rio Gregório. Floresta Estadual do Antimary. Comunidades e Coo- perativas do Juruá - Fase II.	Assistência técnica para cerca de 567 famílias das Florestas Estaduais de Assentamento do Tauari nas ações produtivas e socioculturais: e Manutenção e operacionaligação das UGAIs. Assistência Técnica na exe- cução do PNHR, viabiligando a construção de 115 casas para moradores do Complexo de Florestas Estaduais do Rio Gregório. Articulação e acompanhamento da implementação de serviços públicos básicos nas UCs. tais como: atendimentos médicos e adontológicos, cursos técnicos profissionaligantes, oficinas e palestras sobre gênero, mudanças climáticas, drogas, direitos humanos e etc.	317.000.00
	BMU	Extrativismo						431.250,00
2016_003	BMZ	Produção Familiar	FUNTAC	Cruzeiro do Sul: Porto Walter	139	Estudo fotoquímico de espécies oleaginosas e recursos florestais, visando contribuir com ações de diminuição do desmatamento no Estado do Acre.	Mapeamento de seis espécies oleaginosas com georreferenciamento de 18.980 indivíduos distribuídos em oito áreas, perfazendo um total de 803.631ha; Emissão de 25 pareceres de análises físico-químicos dos óleos das espécies mapeadas; Realização de cinco oficinas de capacitação em coleta e beneficiamento de óleos vegetais, beneficiando 131 famílitas das comunidades Santa Luçia, Simpatia, Besouro e Vitória.	230.000.00
2016.004	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Cruzeiro do Sul: Feijó: Jordão: Mâncio Lima: Mancel Urbano: Marcehal Thaumaturgo: Porto Walter: Rio Branco: Rodigues Alves: Santa Rosa: Sena Madu- reira: Tarauacá	1042	Implementação de ações das Cadeias Produtiva do Mel. nos mu- nicipios de Crugeiro do Sul. Mâncio Lima. Radrigues Alves. Jordão. Santa Rosa do Purus. Manoel Ur- bano. Sena Madureira. Assis Brasil, Brasileia. Epitaciolàndia. Xapuri. Capixoba. Acrelándia. Plácido de Castro. Senador Guiomard. Porto Acre. Bujari e Rio Branco.	Cadastramento de 1.120 famílias no diagnóstico realizado in loco para identificação de produtores no estado do Acre: Assessoria técnica para 1.120 famílias por meio de orientação. prática de multiplicação de colmeias. proteção de predadores e processo de coleta de mel maturado. Aquisição de 9.000 embalagens para acondi- cionamento do mel produzido. objetivando padronizar a apresenteção do produto e facilitar o processo de co- mecialização. Realização da 1º Feira do Mel do estado do Acre. no município de Brasiliéia com a participação de produtores da Região do Alto Acre. onde houve a distribuição de 8.000 caixas de abelhas sem ferrão para ereca de 800 famílias. Realização Agropecu- ária do Acre - EXPOARE que contrue com a participação de 32 produtores de 13 municípios. resultando no intercâmbio de experiências entre os participantes e palestras sobre boas práticas e mercado.	1500000
N° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2016_005	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Cruzeiro do Sul; Feijó: Mâncio Lima, Rio Branco, Rodrigues Alves; Tarauacá	159	Implementação das ações de incentivo à produção sustentável do açaí para pequenos produtores rurais.	Produção e distribuição de 122.358 mudas de açaí para pequenos produtores, totaligando o plantio de 244 ha de área e beneficiando 159 produtores familiares.	300,000,00
2016_005	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERACRE	Brasiléia, Bujari; Epitaciolândia; Rio Branco: Sena Madureira; Se- nador Guiomard; Xapuri	534	Implementação de ações elegiveis visando apoiar a logística para es- coamento da produção agroextra- tivista nas regionais do alto Acre. Baixo Purus e Tarauacá- Envira.	Manutenção e conservação de 529 km de ramdis e consertos de pontes para viabiligar o escoamento da produção agroextrativista: e realização de 40 reuniões de planejamento para organização da produção comunitária.	298.000,00
2016_006	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEMA	Estado do Acre	A/A	Apoio a gestão, funcionamento e proteção das Unidades de Conservação e Terras Indigenas no estado do Acre.	Atividades de implementação dos planos de Gestão de 8 (oito) UCs estaduais como: expedições de comando e controle contra crimes ambientais, pelo Batalhão da Policia Ambiental e equipe gestora; instalação de infraestrutura (torres) para observação de aves e pesquisas; reuniões dos Conselhos Gestores das UCs; manutenção das placas de sinalização: operacionalização das sedes e bases de apoio, além da aquisição e manutenção de equipamentos e insumos; reuniões com as comunidades locais; participação em cursos e eventos pela equipe técnica; assistência técnica para os moradores das florestas estaduais; acompanhamen- to das atividades dos PGTIs nas terras indígenas.	2.028.260,00

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ē	MZ Produção Familiar	AMOPREAB	Assis Brasil	63	Fortalecimento da cadeia pro- dutiva da borracha (FDL/ CVP) , na Reserva Chico Mendes, no Município de Assis Brasil.	Aquisição de 63 kit de extração e coleta de látex para a produção de folha defumada líquida - FDL e cernam- bim virgem prensado - CVP.	50.700,00
						Contratação de O5 técnicos prestando assistência técnica para 63 moradores da Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes em Assis Brasil, realizando as seguintes ações: mapeamento e georreferenciamento de 65 estradas de seringa (contendo 7.800 árvores), a aplicação de 44 questionários para diagnóstico socioeconômico das familias, análise temporal do desmatamento nas colocações (2008-2017) e apoio ao armagenamento e escoamento da borracha.	78.478,30
						O capital de giro possibilitou a compra imediata da produção de 4.158 kg de CVP e 2.223 Kg de FDL para posterior comercialização pela associação.	51.401,70
ā	yZ Produção Familiar	SINDUSMAD	Estado do Acre	N/A	Fortalecimento da cadeia florestal madeireira através da geração de informações sobre o proces- samento e aproveitamento da matéria-prima florestal.	Estudo de coeficiente de rendimento volumétrico de madeira serrada. As espécies utilizadas para determina- ção do coeficiente de rendimento volumétrico foram: amarelão (Aspidosperma parvifolium A.DC), castanhara- na (Eschweilera atropetiolata S.A. Mori), cumaru-ferro (Diptenyx odorata (Aubl.) Willd., garapeira (Apuleia leiocarpa (Vogel) J.F. Macbr., guaribeiro (Barnebydendron riedelii (Tul) J.H.Kirkbr., sumaúma (Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn., copaiba (Copaífera paupera (Hergog) Dwyer, jatobá (Hymenaea courbaril L.) e matamatá (Es- chweilera coriacea (DC.) S.A. Mori).	60.000,00
ā	v/Z Fortalecimento do SISA	° IMAC	Estado do Acre	N/A	Fortalecer e ampliar atividades de controle ambiental (licenciamento, monitoramento e fiscalização) de forma a subsidiar a redução de emissões de dest. E a degradação florestal no estado do Acre.	Emissão de 77 licenças ambientais para atividade de exploração madeireira em área de manejo florestal: emissão de 160 licenças/ autorizoção ambiental para atividades de uso do solo (desmate e queima controla- da): monitoramento de 102 licenças emitidas para atividades florestais: ações de fiscalização para controle do desmatamento e queimadas ilegais, tendo como resultado a emissão de 261 Autos de Infração e notifi- cações: Atendimento de 256 denúncias relacionadas as atividades ilegais de desmatamento e queimadas e transporte ilegal de madeiras.	300.000.00
ā	yZ Produção Familiar	CORPO DE BOM- BEIRO	Estado do Acre	N/A	Promover ações de combate as queimadas ilegais e incêndios florestais, nas comunidades localizadas em áreas críticas no Estado do Acre.	Foram atendidas 1565 ocorrências de incêndios em vegetação na região do Baixo Acre: 48 ocorrências de in- cêndios em vegetação no Alto Acre: 105 ocorrências de incêndios em vegetação na região do Purus; 145 ocor- rências de incêndios em vegetação no Tarauacá - Envira: 28 ocorrências de incêndios em vegetação no Vale do Juruá (Junho/2016 e julho/ 2017). Monitoramento e fiscali5ação em 05 áreas críticas (Capixaba, Acrelân- dia, Plácido de Castro. Porto Acre e Feijó) ao desmatamento e queimadas e incêndios florestais; Formação de 05 brigadas comunitárias nos municípios de Capixaba, Acrelândia, Acrelândia, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre e Feijó.	200.000.00
B	MZ Produção Familiar	ASAEBRICAL	Cruzeiro do Sul	20	Apoio ao ordenamento do Turismo Ecológico da Comunidade do Rio Crôa.	Implementação do Plano de Turismo Ecológico da Comunidade do Crôa: aquisição de O1 barco com motor para transportar turistas: Aquisição de 50 coletes salva-vidas; Confecção e instalação de 20 placas de identificação e educação ambiental: confecção de 5.000 folders de divulgação; Aquisição de 30 lixeiras; Capacitação de 20 agentes comunitários da comunidade.	80.000,00

√° do Convênio/ Cooperação	Contrato	Subprograma	Entidade executora	Localização	N° Beneficiários	Objeto	Resultados	Valor Repassado
2016_009	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	DEPASA	Estado do Acre	A/A	Promover ações integradas para conscientização da população de Rio Branco sobre a utilização da água potável, visando a garantia de abastecimento em 2016.	Realização de 15 multidões nos bairros de Rio Branco contra o desperdício da água. situação agravada com a seca nos meses de agosto a outubro. O DEPASA estima ter alcançado cerca de 9.855 pessoas com a reali- gação das multidões. Realização de 05 oficinas com setores da sociedade (comercial, industrial e prefeituras) para conscientização e estabelecimento de ações de combate a vazamento, além de reparo nas redes de abastecimento e notificação contra o desperdício. Participaram das oficinas realizadas nos municípios de Assis Brasil, Brasiliéia e Rio Branco 248 pessoas.	150.000,00
2016.009	BMZ	Indígena	FUNDAPE	Estado do Acre	8	Fortalecimento da economia extrativista indigena por meio da certificação de sementes flores- tais nativos.	Capacitação de quatro técnicos do laboratório de sementes no laboratório da LANAGRO de Belém-PA: duas oficinas de capacitação em Boas práticas de recepção, beneficiamento, armagenamento e comercialigação de sementes florestais nativas da AYOPARE para técnicos das aldeia Ashaninka e das instituições parceiras e estagiários do PZ: Reforma e adequação do Laboratório de Sementes Florestais do Parque Zoobotânico - UFAC para credenciamento e certificação junto ao Ministério da Agricultura, pecuária e Abastecimento - MAPA, através de reforma e adequação física, aquisição de equipamentos e insumos.	121.000,00
2016_009	BMZ	Indígena	ASCY	Tarauacá	942	Implementação de Ações Prioritá- rias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena do Rio Gregório	Aquisição equipamentos e insumos para apoio ao escoamento da produção agrófiorestal e artesanato (08 barcos de 10 metros com motor. O1 barco tipo voadeira de 08 metros, 2.000 lítros de gasolina e 150 lítros de óleo lubrificante) para escoamento da produção agroflorestal.	150.000.00
2016_010	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEAPROF	Assis Brasil; Capixaba: Plácido de Castro: Porto Acre: Manoel Urbano; Senador Guiomard: Xapuri	021	Fomentar o desenvolvimento sócio produtivo e econômico dos produtores familiares, em bases agroecológicas, por meio de plantio de mudas de seringueiras (Hevea brasillensis) em sistema consorciado, visando a utilização de áreas já destinadas ao plantio e a diversificação da produção.	Mecanização de 413 hectares para o plantio de seringueira.	661432.91
							Aquisição de 195.243 mudas clonadas de seringueiras, distribuídas para 170 famílias em sete municípios (Assis Brasil, Capixaba, Plácido de Castro, Porto Acre, Manoel Urbano, Senador Guiomard e Xapuri)	1.598.567,09
2016_011	BMZ	Produção Familiar	SEMA	Bujari: Cruzeiro do Sul: Sena Ma- dureira: Tarauacá	N/A	Promover a integração social das comunidades nas Florestas Públicas Estaduais e entorno, por meio da realização de um torneio de futebol denominado III Copão da Floresta.	Realigação do III Torneio de futebol nas Florestas Públicas Estaduais e entorno com a participação de 34 times masculinos e O6 femininos: realigação da 1ª corrida de pedestre com a participação de 48 atletas do sexo masculino e 19 feminino.	270.750.00
2016_012	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÃO FRANCISCO DE ASSIS	Cruzeiro do Sul: Tarauacá	141	Apoio a manutenção e funciona- mento do centro de comercializa- ção de produtos agroextrativista da comunidade São Francisco de Assis do Rio Liberdade	Aquisição de carrinho para transportar a produção.	9.765,00
							Construção da rampa de acesso ao Centro de Armazenamento e Comercialização.	113.461,00
							Contração de assistência técnica e pessoal de apoio (administrador, vigia, técnico e barqueiro) para funciona- mento do Centro de Armagenamento e Comercialigação de Produtos Agroflorestais, no período de 2016/2017; Aquisição de carrinho para transportar a produção.	76.774,00
2016_013	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÃO VICENTE	Tarauacá	ល ស	Conservação de ativos florestais na Florestal Estadual do rio Gre- gório, visando o Apoio ao funciona- mento e manutenção do Centro de Comercialização de Produtos Agroflorestais da comunidade São Vicente do rio Gregório	Contração de assistência técnica e pessoal de apoio (administrador, vigia, técnico e barqueiro) para funciona- mento do Centro de Armagenamento e Comercialigação de Produtos Agroflorestais, no período de 2016/2017; Aquisição de carrinho para transportar a produção.	40.000.00

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2016_014	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	IPAM	Estado do Acre	N/A	Mapeamento de áreas vulneráveis ao desmatamento e diagnóstico de produção familiar	Produto 1 - Identificação e análise as áreas críticas de desmatamento no estado; produto 2 - Diagnóstico com os principais aspectos e análise das políticas da agricultura familiar no estado; produto 3- Pesquisa de mercado relacionando a agricultura familiar, produto 4 - proposta conceitual de organiçação estratégica das iniciativas de agricultura familiar.	200.000,00
2016_015	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO KAXINAWA NOVA OLINDA - AS- PAKNO	Feijó	490	Implementação de ações prioritá- rias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Kaxinawá Nova Olinda.	Participação e realização de oficinas de tecelagem para mulheres indigenas; Intercâmbio de mulheres tecelãs entre a TI Nova Olinda e a TI Kaxinawa da Praia do Carapanã; Aquisição de insumos para confecção de artesanatos; Construção do Shubuã nas Aldeias para realização de atividades culturais na TI.	139.000,00
2016_016	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS HUNIKUI DO CAU- CHO - APAHC	Ταταυαcά	747	Implementações das ações prioritárias do plano de gestão territorial hunikui do Caúcho.	Construção do Kupixava para realização dos festivais, eventos esportivos e intercâmbios na aldeia.	100.000,00
2016_017	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO PRAIA DO CARA- PANÃ - ASKPA	Tarauacá	873	Implementação de ações prioritá- rias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental na Terra Indígena Kaxinavá da Praia do Carapanã, Município de Tarauacá.	Aquisição de 3.600 mudas de espécies frutíferas para incremento dos SAFs; construção de 09 kupixawas nas aldeias; construção de um barco para escoamento da produção	118.050.00
2017_001	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERCINTRA	Rodrigues Alves	72	Apoiar a operacionaligação da produção sustentável da cadeia de valor do murmuru, para famílias extrativistas do Alto Juruá.	Aquisição de motocieleta adaptada com carreta: Cadastramento de 72 novos coletores de murmuru: Aquisi- ção de 49.276 kg de murmuru para beneficiamento.	55.000,00
2017_003	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ACREPEIXE	Bujari	ę	Apoio a infraestrutura produtiva cadeia da piscicultura através da construção de tanques escavados para produtores familiares do Baixo Acre.	Construção de 20 tanques (20 hectares de láminas d'água) beneficiando 13 famílias do PA Petrolina no município de Bujari.	200.000,00
2017_004	BMZ	Indígena	COMISSÃO PRÓ- -ÍNDIO	Estado do Acre	ن	Formação técnica-profissionali- gante de agentes agro-florestais indígenas, visando a consolidação da gestão territorial e ambiental e da produção sustentável em Terras Indígenas no Acre.	Realização do XXIV Curso de Formação de Agentes Agroflorestais com a participação de 13 agentes. representares de quatro povos: Huni Kuí, Manchineri, Puyanawa e Shawadawa: Aquisição de equipamentos de informática para capacitação dos agentes agroflorestais.	147.000,00
2017_005	BMZ	Indígena	ASCY	Tarauacá	209	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial da comunidade Katukina da Terra Indígena do Rio Gregório.	Aquisição de 04 barcos de alumínio motorizados para permitir o deslocamentos dos moradores em situação de emergência, a participação em eventos externos e o escoamento da produção. Abertura de 04 poços artesianos nas aldeias da TI, visando a captação de água limpa para o consumos da população.	00'000'06
2017_006	BMZ	Indígena	ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS POVOS IN- DÍGENAS DO RIO JURUÁ - OPIRJ	Mâncio Lima	363	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Cestão Territorial da Terra Indígena Nawa.	Aquisição de 01 barco de alumínio motorizados para permitir os deslocamentos dos moradores em emergên- cia, a participação em eventos externos e o escoamento da produção. Aquisição de equipamentos e materiais para a construção de um viveiro de produção de mudas (aquisição de mudas frutíferas.	00'000'06
2017_007	BMZ	Indígena	ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS POVOS IN- DÍGENAS DO RIO JURUÁ - OPIRJ	Feijó	263	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Kaxinawa do Seringal Curralinho.	Aquisição de 01 barco de aluminio motorizados para permitir o deslocamentos dos moradores em situação de emergência, a participação em eventos extermos e o escoamento da produção; Aquisição de equipamentos e materiais para plantio e enriquecimento 10 hectares de SAFs; aquisição de 21.000 mudas e/ou sacos de sementes frutiferas (graviolas, cupuaçu, abacate laranja, lima, tangerina, cojarana, coco, acerola, melancia, abobora, maracujá, fejião de praia, fejião carioca, milho, couve, coentro, cebolinha, pimentão, tomate); Oficina de capacitação em confecção de peças de madeira com agentes agroflorestais indígenas.	00'000'06
2017_008	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO MANCHINERI DA ALDEIA NOVA UNIÃO (AMDES)	Assis Brasil	107	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Cabsceira do Rio Acre.	Aquisição de materiais e insumos para construção de 06 casas de farinha: Aquisição de 370 frangos. 350 mudas de frutíferas (laranja, limão, cupuaçu, acerola e graviola), beneficiando a TI Cabeceira do Rio Acre.	40.000,00

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2017_009	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO DO POVO ASHANINKA DO RIO ENVIRA (ASPARE)	Feijó	662	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indigena Kampa e Isolados do Rio Envira e Jaminaua/Envira.	Oficina de tecelagem para mulheres indígenas: Aquisição de insumos para confecção de artesanatos: Aqui- sição de materiais e insumos e contratação de mão-de-obra para construção do Centro Cultural Ashaninka: Aquisição de 01 barco motorizado.	00'000'06
2017_010	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS KAXINAWA DO RIO BREU - AKARIB	Marechal Thau- maturgo	1 65	Apoio à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indígena Kaxinawa - Ashaninka do Rio Breu.	Aquisição de materiais e insumos para construção de 08 casas de farinha (chapa para formo, correia a-7 para polia, polia, bola de catitu, peneira e cabo de aço); Aquisição de barco motorigado; 08 kits roçados (roça- deira, lâminas, boca de lobo, ciscador, esmeril, corrente para motosserra, caixa d'água e polia chata) e demais equipamentos (02 motores estacionário 5,5 HP, roçadeira, moenda de cana de açúcar).	00'000'06
2017_011	BMZ	Indígena	ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS AGRICULTO- RES KAXINAWÁ DA TERRA INDÍGENA NA COLÔNIA 27	Tarauacá	179	Apolo à implementação de ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra In- digena Kaxinawa da Colônia 27.	Construção do Shubuã (kupixawa) na Terra Indígena Colônia 27 para realização de seminários. oficinas. cursos. intercâmbios culturais e encontros espirituais.	90.000.06
2018_001	B MZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	CDSA	Estado do Acre	A/A	Termo de Repasse de Recursos de Subvenção Econômica a CDSA 001/2018	Aprimoramento dos programas de valoração dos ativos e sustentabilidade financeira de uma economia de baixas emissões com Ell e NORAD: Participação na elaboração do Projeto Paisagens Sustentáveis pelo GEF: Realização do Estudo sobre Inovações nas Cadeias Produtivas Agropecuárias e Florestas. Disseminação de uso da plataforma integradas de monitoramento do progresso do Acre rumo a uma economia verde e susten- tável: Contribuiu nos Estudos de Mecanismos Financeiros Inovadores Sustentáveis: Articulação com governos subnacionais através da Força Tarefa dos Governadores: e PArticipação em eventos nacionais e interncionais para estabelecimento de parcerias.	146.463,24
2018_001	BMZ	Produção Familiar	ASAREAL	Cruzeiro do Sul	41	Promover melhorias na infræstru- tura de trafegabilidade do ramal da Branca, localigado na Reserva Extrativista do Rio Liberdade, vi- sando o escoamento da produção sustentável das comunidades e Fortalecimento Institucional.	Abertura e recuperação de 10 km de ramal para viabilizar o escoamento da produção e acesso de 41 famí- lias residentes nas Comunidades Monteiro. São Raimundo, Garapa e Morro da Pedra da Reserva Extrativista Rioginho da Liberdade.	150.000.00
2018_002	BMZ	Indígena	ASSOCIAÇÃO PUYANAWA	Mâncio Lima	757	Fortalecimento de iniciativas de valorização cultural e etnoturismo. como ações prioritárias do Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental da Terra Indigena Poyanawa". localizada no município de Mâncio Lima - AC	Realização do Festival de Cultura Puyanawa (Festival da Mandioca). Os recursos viabilizaram a contratação de mão de obra e aquisição de insumos e equipamentos para construção dos chalés e banheiros para hospe- dar os turistas durante os dias de festival.	50.000.00
2018_004	BMZ	Fortalecimento do SISA	CDSA	Estado do Acre	N/A	Apolar no financiamento de ativos e créditos de emissões de gases de efeito estufa, advindos da diminuição do desmatamento.	Pagamento da Markit.	60.000,00
2018_005	BMZ	Produção Familiar	COOPERFLORESTA	Xapuri	26	Implementação de ações elegíveis visando apoiar a logística para es- coamento da produção agroextra- tivista nas regionais do alto Acre. Baixo Purus e Tarauacá- Envira.	Melhoramento de 60 km de carreadores de ramais de acesso a produção madeireira: Arraste de 1.000 me- tros cúbicos de toras com Skidder; e embarque de toras com pá carregadeira.	40.000,00
TOTAL								5.362.872,03

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