



LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Historically lowest deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, with zero deforestation during Brazil's REDD+ baseline period (1996-2005) – low priority of federal government & international donors for investments in REDD+ activities due to high forest/low deforestation (HFLD) status
- 73% (~10 million ha) of state under protection (Conservation Units [UCs] or Indigenous Territories)
- Increasing production of soy for exportation in Cerrado biome (7% of state territory): 200% increase in area planted with soybeans from 2013-2016 (~150 km² in 2016); projected to reach 4000 km² by 2026
- Historically low pressure on forests creates opportunity for development of forest sector (e.g., sustainable timber exploration & extractive production)

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Illegal Logging
- Large-Scale Cattle Ranching
- Small-Scale Agriculture
- Large-Scale Agriculture
- Legal Industrial Mining
- Legal Artisanal Mining
- New Settlements

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 1.39 Mt CO₂ (2010-2015)
Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, & litter

AREA 142,829 km²

POPULATION 819,462 (2018)

HDI 70.80 (2010)

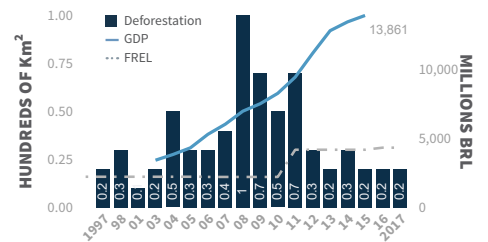
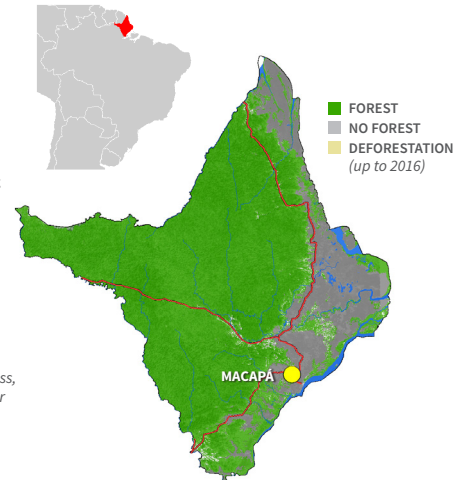
GDP USD 3.80 billion (2015, Base year 2010)

GINI 0.457 (2015)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Public Services
- Trade
- Services

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 13%/ 87%

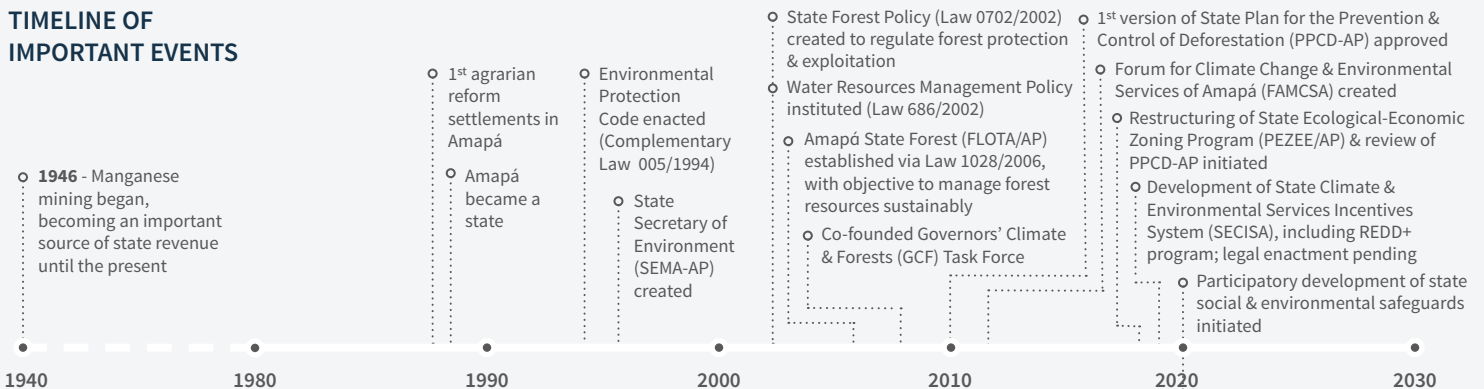


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The **Amapá Green Free Trade Zone (Zona Franca Verde – ZFV)**, created in 2015 by the Federal Government, is an 8,162 km² industrial zone with tax exemption for industries supplying national and international markets with timber and non-timber forest products. Located near the port of Santana, an export hub, the initiative aims to stimulate production and processing of forest products and value chains that support biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods. Two industries currently operate in the ZFV: one for animal feed based on açai and buriti fruits, and another for ice cream based on native Amazon fruits. ZFV-based companies can receive the associated Green

Seal certification. It is expected that more industries will relocate production to the ZFV, and that their use of local forest products will stimulate the local economy. Other benefits include attraction of outside investments, job creation, and economic growth, including in the agricultural sector. Expected expansion of the Santana port will increase capacity for exportation of products. The ZFV is managed by the Superintendence of the Free Zone of Manaus (SUFRAMA), a federal agency; the state is not involved in management, but determines how to adapt the zone to state conditions.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 Reduce deforestation by 80%. **2** Reduce GHG emissions 37% below 2005 level. **3** Contribute to national goal: Restore 12 million ha deforested land.

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

JURISDICTIONAL

Rio Branco Declaration (RBD)¹ ◆

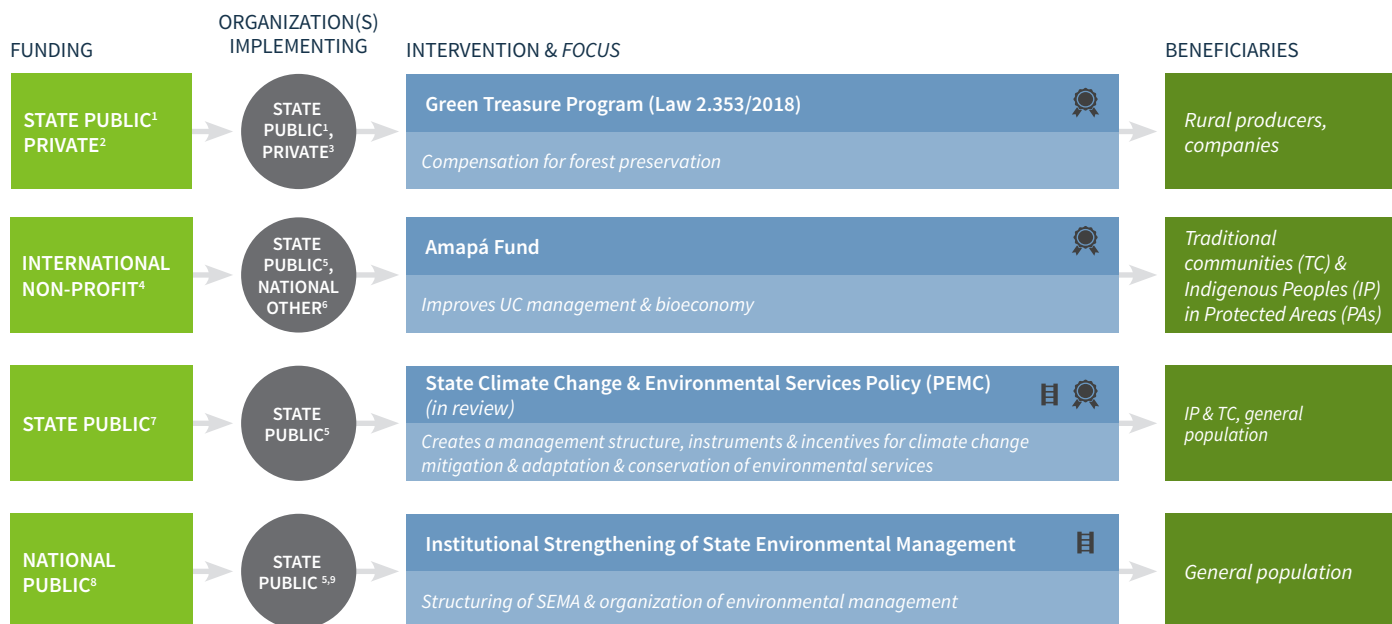
NATIONAL

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC² ◆

Bonn Challenge³ ◆

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✕ DISINCENTIVES 📄 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 State Secretary of Finance (SEFAZ). 2 Private investors. 3 BMTCA Ativos Ambientais S/A responsible for the Green Treasure Platform. 4 Conservation International (Global Conservation Fund). 5 State Environmental Secretary (SEMA). 6 Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO). 7 Amapá State Treasury. 8 Petrobras/Lavajato compensation funds. 9 Civil Defense

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟠 ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jurisdictional LED-R Strategy under development with UNDP-Norway finance, guided by SEMA's Coordination for Climate Change PPCD-AP (under revision) aims to consolidate territorial planning & land tenure instruments, strengthens environmental monitoring, surveillance & sustainable production
Spatial plan	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No integrated state-wide zoning plan Zoning initiatives for the Cerrado Region & for Southern Amapá not implemented due to inadequate methodology used (lacked participatory planning, recognition of TC lands, sufficient inventories) Implementation of the Forest Code still requires establishment of state regulations Pilot state for the "dynamic CAR (Rural Environmental Registry)" for accelerated CAR implementation
Performance targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPCD-AP targets are not quantitative & do not reflect RBD targets
MRV-V	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No state-level MRV system SEMA-AP refines PRODES deforestation data, using Landsat images & manual classification; published every 2 years, but heavy cloud cover impedes comprehensive monitoring Technical cooperation agreement with Censipam will allow use of radar imagery to improve monitoring despite cloud cover
Policies & incentives	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Treasure Program (in initial stages) registers & operates forest credits in private & public forests via an online platform Forest Policy is outdated, delaying process of establishing system for monitoring forest concessions
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAMCSA includes 45 (mainly government) members; active review of Forum format & composition aims to increase civil society participation in decision-making processes State Environment Council (COEMA) includes 25 organizations from state & federal governments & NGOs; discusses & approves state environmental protection laws; low transparency on meetings & decisions
Sustainable agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soy expansion since 2014 has increased tension between TC & farmers (unclear & conflicting land tenure definition) ~2.5 million BRL (~900K USD) to support sustainable production was made available through the federal Low-Emission Agriculture (ABC) credit line (2014-2015), to support adoption of defined best rural production practices Expansion of forestry concessions, with 1 concession already operational & possibility of expansion proposals (FLOTA & FLONA)
Indigenous peoples & local communities	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraordinary State Secretary for IP aims to support IP & related organizations to develop & enforce public policies, especially related to health & education; however, influence is limited State Coordination of Quilombola Communities of Amapá (CONAQ-AP) actively participates in policy discussion fora, including FAMCSA
LED-R finance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amapá Fund supports conservation, management & sustainable production in UCs & will benefit TC; no disbursements to date State Environmental Fund (FERMA) supports implementation of monitoring, control, surveillance, protection & recovery of natural resources; low transparency on resource distribution

CITATION | A.C. Crisostomo, O. David, M. de los Rios, A.C. Fiorini, C. Stickler, A.E. Duchelle, M. Cromberg. 2020. "Amapá, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
2020/12/21

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Development of environmentally-damaging sectors (e.g., mining, infrastructure, agriculture) seen as key to economic stability
- US\$ 2 billion BNDES investment in infrastructure development threatens IP & PAs, if not complemented by investments in sustainability
- Expansion of Santana port connecting Amapá to European markets could increase pressure for commodity production in Cerrado
- Low institutional memory between administrations & high turnover impedes continuity of public policies
- Limited authority of state government, as federal government legally owns most land resources

OPPORTUNITIES

- Forestry concessions & community management can supply the legal timber market, reducing illegal, non-selective logging
- Amapá Fund will provide finance to improve state management capacity & surveillance in PAs, while stimulating bioeconomy development
- Green Treasure Program can fund LED-R initiatives, increase forest recovery & protection in private areas & UCs
- Geographic database under development by the Brazilian Army & the Brazilian Institute of Geography & Statistics (IBGE) may support a jurisdictional spatial plan & monitoring system
- With successful implementation of PEMC, Amapá could serve as a model for LED-R in HFLD jurisdictions