



Earth
Innovation
Institute

ANNUAL REPORT

SCIENCE AND COLLABORATION FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

2018/19

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MISSION STATEMENT

**EARTH INNOVATION INSTITUTE
ADVANCES CLIMATE-FRIENDLY
RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO
SUSTAINABLE FARMING, FORESTRY
AND FISHERIES IN TROPICAL
REGIONS AROUND THE WORLD.**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



It's been more than three decades since I first arrived in the Amazon, settling in the northern city of Paragominas to study the long-term effects of fire and drought on the sea of living, breathing green that surrounds the city. And in all that time since, the lessons I learned from the men and women who had newly settled the region seeking to make a life for themselves continue to stay with me.

In many ways, these early lessons—drawn from a level of intimacy with the surrounding forests that few of us will ever experience—helped form the core principles upon which EII operates.

We cannot slow the loss and speed the recovery of the world's tropical forests—key to preventing catastrophic climate change—without the support of those who live closest to them; indigenous peoples and forest communities, farmers, regional governors tasked with sustaining local economies while protecting natural resources. Their insights, their perspectives and their experience can shed new light on solutions to long-standing challenges, should we listen.

That is what we do at EII. The stories here suggest that while the path forward is daunting, progress is possible and is indeed happening. The opportunities to build on that progress are out there, as is the interest, seen and heard in the calls for collaboration and support from tropical forest governments the world over. That is a reason for hope and an invitation to positive and lasting change.

Our work would not be possible without the generous support of our friends and donors. Thank you for the trust you've placed in us as we continue forward.

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Executive Director & President

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OUR APPROACH

We at EII are keenly aware that science is the foundation for solving many of the world's challenges. But ultimately, we believe long-term solutions to tropical deforestation and climate change are found on the ground: in strong public policies that are supported by science and recognized and reinforced by markets, private sector investment and innovation. We believe that to solve the climate crisis and to stem the loss of the world's biodiversity, the basic economics have to push regional development in the right direction.

Partnership is an essential piece of this. At EII, that means establishing relationships built on mutual respect that unlock the power of hope and creativity to drive innovative solutions for forests, communities and the climate. It means engaging with the governments, farmers or communities who are moving down the pathway to forest friendly development, but still have a way to go. In fact, they are the focus of our work. They are the "works in progress" that are tomorrow's success stories.

How do we get there? The lesson of recent years shows that heavy-handed approaches that rely solely on punitive measures—sticks—to protect forests are not enough. A greater focus on incentives—carrots—is ultimately needed to protect forests, and to ensure that those closest to them benefit from and support such measures.

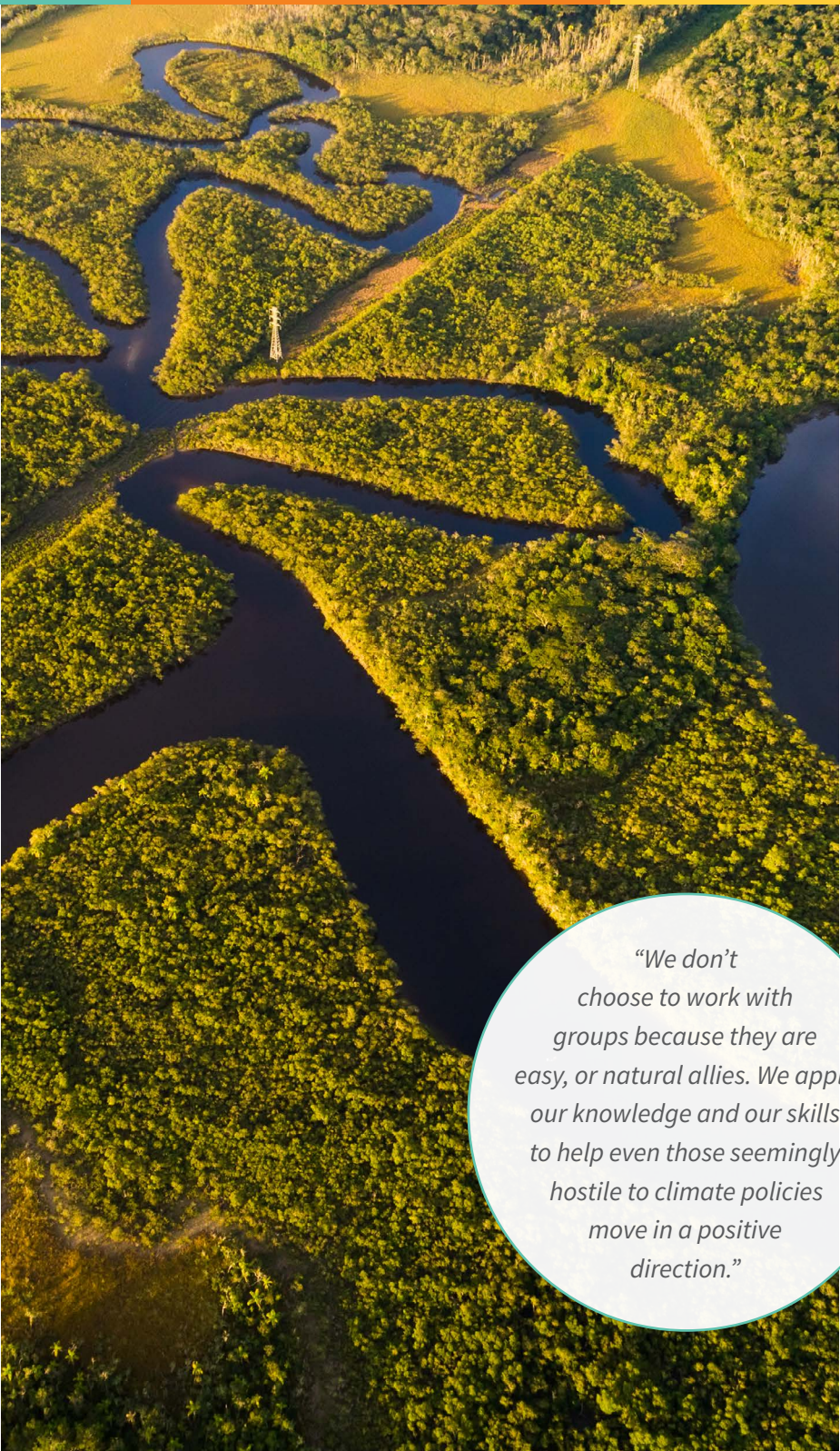
This is where our focus remains. Working closely with local stakeholders, our regional teams—in collaboration with our staff in California—support the development and implementation of forest policies designed to meet local communities where they are, not where we wish them to be. We assist regional governments in the creation of low-emission development strategies and help make sustainable production a viable alternative to extractive industries that threaten forests.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly we work to ensure that communities stay engaged in efforts to protect and preserve tropical forests. Eschewing the politics of polarization that deepen divides, we work to maintain and build bridges between even the most unlikely of allies. We do this because we know that the long-term health and viability of the world's tropical forests—and of our planet—depends on all of us, working together towards a common purpose.



COUNTRIES WHERE WE WORK





“We don’t choose to work with groups because they are easy, or natural allies. We apply our knowledge and our skills to help even those seemingly hostile to climate policies move in a positive direction.”

REBUILDING DIALOGUE IN BRAZIL



Monica Julissa De Los Rios de Leal, EII Country Coordinator, Brazil

EII was born in Brazil, home to the largest expanse of Amazon rainforest and widely seen as ground zero for efforts to slow and reverse tropical deforestation. Some of our earliest strategies—indeed, our core principles emphasizing partnership and collaboration to achieve forest-friendly growth—were formulated in Brazil.

And it is in Brazil where these strategies are now being most stringently tested.

“The first challenge here is to reestablish a dialogue,” says EII Country Coordinator for Brazil, Monica de Los Rios. “We’re working with state and local governments, with the agribusiness sector, with family farmers, all to bring them back to the table, to reinvigorate interest in and support for sustainable development.”

Presidential elections in 2018 put Brazil on a collision course with the environmental community, opening a chasm between those who favor stronger climate policies on one side and those who see economic development as the first priority on the other, with the forest caught in the middle. Two years later the social and economic impacts of the coronavirus pandemic have only deepened that divide.

“Today, there is widespread skepticism toward the conservation agenda,” de Los Rios explains. “All sectors now look at policies designed to address climate change as a sure path to economic stagnation. That is our biggest obstacle.”

But sustainability and economic growth were not always seen as mutually exclusive. By 2012, Brazil had achieved what no other tropical forest nation had to that point, curbing deforestation rates in the Amazon by a jaw dropping 80%, contributing to dramatic reductions in global CO₂ emissions.

Still, that success went largely unrecognized by the international community. And without sufficient incentives, support for forest-conservation measures among those most responsible for their implementation—farmers, businesses, regional governments—began to wane. The result has been a steady rise in deforestation.

In 2019, Brazil registered its highest rate of forest loss in a decade, losing close to 10,000 sq km, an area larger than Yellowstone National Park, according to Brazil’s National Space Institute (INPE). The trend coincided with increasing dry spells fueling fires that



in turn fed on the growing expanse of degraded forest—a “dieback” process that if left unchecked threatens to turn much of the Amazon into dry savannah, making catastrophic climate change all but inevitable.

Bringing stakeholders back to the table, helping them find areas of common interest in supporting sustainable growth is key to breaking that destructive cycle, de Los Rios says. “We don’t choose to work with groups because they are easy, or natural allies. We apply our knowledge and our skills to help even those seemingly hostile to climate policies move in a positive direction.”

What that looks like on the ground varies from one region to the next.

In Mato Grosso, Brazil’s largest agricultural producing state, EII is working closely with soy producers to identify opportunities to re engage them in the climate change conversation. One area of particular promise is “carbon neutral soy,” a concept that has garnered significant public and private sector interest and that if carried forward could provide the financing needed to bolster existing forest protection mechanisms.

On the invitation of the new government in the state of Tocantins, EII’s team is supporting the development of a low-emission rural development (LED-R) strategy, while in neighboring Piauí and Bahia we are helping to identify private sustainability initiatives that could help feed into a wider, regional development plan. In Pará, EII is continuing to support the expansion of aquaculture and managed fisheries as a means of reducing pressure on forests from beef production, while in Acre we are working with state agencies and smallholder producers to expand market access for sustainable products (see Spotlight on Innovation), particularly important in the wake of Covid-19.

“This kind of work requires everyone to be at the table, seeing eye-to-eye with a shared understanding,” says de Los Rios, who notes that beyond the headlines of a nation seemingly catapulting itself off the climate cliff opportunities to repair rifts and build new bridges abound. “This is how you break down the barriers and get us back on the path of sustainable growth.”

SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

FEIRA SISA

In March of 2020, EII Acre Program Manager Elsa Mendoza organized a two-day gathering of women producers and entrepreneurs in the capital city of Rio Branco. The two-day event, focused on strengthening women’s capacity in the sustainability sector, came days prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As the state took measures to contain the spread of the virus, open-air markets that are the lifeblood for smallholder farmers were soon shuttered. “Without the markets, production is lost, working capital is lost, and consequently these farmers lose all their investment,” Mendoza explained.

Mendoza and a group of women from the two-day workshop responded by launching what has the potential to become a global model for smallholder producers in tropical regions struggling to expand their market access.

Partnering with Acre’s Company for the Development of Environmental Services (CDSA), EII quickly developed an online store that helped fill the void left by the closure of the open-air markets. Today the Feira SISA platform, named in part for Acre’s pioneering State System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA) program, is continuing to provide residents in and around Rio Branco with access to fresh produce and other food products. Just as importantly, the platform has sustained the incomes for participating women producers and their families.

Women are a critical part of Brazil’s rural economy, contributing close to half of all household income. Empowering women is also a key part of the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

In an interview, CDSA Director Jose Luís Gondim told EII that within the first week of its launch the platform had received over 1000 orders, adding the Feira SISA platform “fundamentally changed the paradigm” for how Acre’s low-emission products are bought and sold, “streamlining relations between sustainable producers and consumers concerned with the quality of the food they put on the table.”



The department of Caquetá has been among the most affected by deforestation in Colombia due to an encroaching agricultural frontier and widespread cultivation of illicit crops.

COLOMBIA

PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY FROM THE BOTTOM UP



María Adelaida Fernández-Muñoz, EII Country Coordinator, Colombia

What does sustainable development actually look like in Caquetá, a remote Amazon region of Colombia with little infrastructure and a recent past marred by civil conflict and violence? EII's Colombia Coordinator, María Adelaida Fernández, points to an oven, but not just any oven.

"It's a new invention that uses solar panels and photovoltaic energy to generate and evenly distribute heat to properly treat raw rubber," she explains.

Designed by Cenicaucho, a local association of rubber producers, the oven is one part of EII's broader strategy to advance low-emission rural development (LED-R) in Caquetá. Fernández calls it a "gamechanger."

"When we began working here, rubber producers were completely demoralized," she says. Lacking equipment and producing rubber of such low quality that the money they earned was barely enough to justify the work, "they were abandoning their plantations."

After some research and through partnerships with Corporación Biocomercio Sotánible and Cenicaucho, Fernández' team helped set the new oven up in the Maguaré community of El Doncello, east of the Department capital Florencia and the birthplace of Colombia's rubber industry. The deceptively simple looking device, which resembles an industrial-grade pasta extruder, blocks out the region's high humidity during the drying process, essential to creating a higher quality product that commands a higher market price.

Since its arrival Fernández says her team has helped to win new contracts with national rubber buyers, adding she's seen a marked shift in the mood of local rubber producers. "They're really happy, they feel motivated." She adds, "We need to keep this going."

Rubber (the extraction of which does not require trees to be cut down) along with non-timber forest products including cacao and Amazon fruits

are critical to forest conservation, providing sustainable alternatives to cattle ranching, mining and coca, industries that are key drivers of forest loss in the Colombian Amazon.

And while the oven isn't a silver bullet solution to ending deforestation, its impact highlights the strategic role such interventions can play in broader, regional sustainability strategies.

“Providing technical assistance, building infrastructure, helping producers secure commercial agreements,” explains Fernández, “all of these are what can help keep forests standing.”

They are also part of helping the region heal from five decades of civil conflict. The Colombian Amazon, which comprises 40% of the national territory, saw some of the worst violence in a war that claimed over 8 million lives. A final peace agreement was signed in 2016 (though rates of deforestation have since climbed after areas previously controlled by rebel forces became open to extractive industries).

EII first began working in Caquetá in 2013, laying the groundwork for a jurisdictional approach to sustainability and forest conservation.

“We started by building a vision with key stakeholders—local officials, producer associations, Indigenous communities—of what the jurisdiction wants to achieve in terms of long-term development,” explains Fernández. “It’s a bottom up approach based on the realities of the region.”

Those efforts got a boost in 2019, when Colombia approved the creation of an Administrative Planning Region (known by its Spanish

acronym RAP) for the Amazon, giving Amazon departments greater representation in national policy making and development planning.

Caquetá in particular has made important strides. In late 2020 EII’s Colombia team met with the governing body in charge of environmental regulation to agree on goals and indicators for Caquetá’s LED-R strategy, now officially part of the regional government’s broader development plan.

Fernández credits her team with that success. “We’ve been able to orient public policy toward sustainable development, toward integrating a monitoring system and incentives for producers.”

Those incentives include the continued procurement and delivery of devices like Cenicaucho’s oven, enhancing the technical capacity and improving livelihoods for rural producers like those in El Doncello.

The next step in the process involves the launch of an online platform, Caquetá Sustentable, a one-stop shop of information on progress toward sustainability goals, along with critical data on forest conservation and emissions reductions.

“The platform will help us gauge our progression over the next ten years,” the timeline laid out under Caquetá’s development plan, Fernández says. “I always tell people during our stakeholder meetings that we are getting into a marriage. I’m marrying myself to Caquetá to make our vision there a reality.”





IDENTIFYING DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

For the past two years, EII's Peru team has worked with six sub-national governments representing 80% of the Peruvian Amazon to develop low-emission rural development (LED-R) plans for their regions. In 2020 those plans came to fruition, a milestone in forest conservation and sustainable development for the Amazon region and for the global climate. EII Senior Policy Analyst Patricia Luna says these plans are the "first public policies" to recognize the complexity behind Peru's deforestation.

EII identified more than 40 interrelated causes of deforestation across all six jurisdictions that we looked at.



*Patricia Luna Del Pozo Raygada,
EII Senior Policy Analyst*

What was the context for this project in Peru?

Regional governments in Peru have long discussed ways to reduce deforestation in their territories, though until recently, none had a viable roadmap for how to get there. Peru maintains extensive statistical data on deforestation, but when we began this project two years ago there was nothing available at the jurisdictional level. So, applying a DriveNet methodology, we started work on developing low-emission rural development (LED-R) strategies to help regional governments achieve their goals.

Can you describe what DriveNet analysis is?

DriveNet was developed by the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to provide insight into who the agents of deforestation are, what their main motivations are, and how these motivations interact with local realities. If you are a regional government, you need to understand how and why deforestation is happening before you can stop it. That is what we attempted to do here, and we discovered a lot of interesting things in that process.

Was there anything specific that surprised you?

I knew deforestation in Peru was a result of a variety of causes, but I had no idea how complex it could be. We identified more than 40 interrelated causes of deforestation—from corruption and a lack of governance to weak investment, and limited access to credit and finance for smallholders—across all six jurisdictions that we looked at, representing 80% of the Peruvian Amazon. And we used this information to identify plausible solutions, including incentives for cacao and coffee growers, for example, to help increase efficiency, secure land titles and gain greater market access.

How do the jurisdictions differ from one another?

Each region Peru is different, geographically, culturally, and in terms of drivers of deforestation. The Department of Piura, which sits along the north coast, for example, is home to dry, highland forests that are unlike the forests in the Amazon below. Pressure on forests in Piura is rising as residents rely on local timber for fuel and energy needs. That loss of forest in these higher areas threatens to erode water quality that larger farms below rely on. There is also a complex matrix of stakeholders involved in each region—government, smallholder producers, large farmers and Indigenous peoples—which is why we proposed a permanent working group for each region that is representative of the different stakeholder groups.

Jurisdictional strategies to slow deforestation are gaining increasing attention. Why is this important for Peru?

Deforestation in Peru has typically been seen through the narrow lens of the forestry sector, ignoring the other factors involved, such as health, education, and other measures of rural development. A jurisdictional approach takes these other factors into account, recognizing the connection between meeting people's basic needs and conservation.

There is growing focus on demand-side strategies to slow forest loss in the Amazon. Why don't you think this will be effective in Peru?

Most of the people behind deforestation in Peru are smallholders and they go to the forest because the soil they farm can no longer produce, so they clear more forest. When we formulated our national strategy for forests and climate change, we recognized that the main strategy had to focus on providing resources to smallholders to recover the capacity of their lands. There is a lot of international money right now that is going to keep palm oil under control, for example, but palm oil is responsible for just 2-3% of deforestation in Peru. Meanwhile, there is very little money being directed to recover soil capacity. There is a lot of focus on monitoring with less attention to actual solutions.

What is the biggest challenge now?

To give regional governments support in the implementation of these policies. These are the first public policies to recognize the complexity of deforestation. This is a new tool, with different interventions tailored to individual stakeholder groups and land use categories. This will be a difficult feat for local governments, which means there is an important role here that the private sector can play in helping to advance these plans through increased investments and partnerships.

EII is working with six sub-national governments **representing 80% of the Peruvian Amazon** to develop low-emission rural development (LED-R) plans for their regions.





Producing one ton of fish through aquaculture **requires 1/32 the amount of land** needed to produce an equivalent amount of beef.

AMAZON BACK TO FISH

There is a general rule of thumb that holds for forests along the Amazon floodplain. The healthier and more expansive the forest, the more robust are fish populations in the thousands of fisheries that dot the local landscape.

That simple equation—more forest means more fish—is at the heart of EII’s Amazon Back to Fish strategy, which aims to revitalize local economies while protecting the world’s largest rainforest.

Over the past decade, international attention to the plight of the Amazon—and by extension the global climate—rose sharply, a period that coincided with a dramatic uptick in deforestation largely tied to beef production. But as EII Deputy Director and head of fish strategy David McGrath writes, beef was never a fait accompli for the region.

“The current beef sector is a product of decades of collaboration between producers, researchers, companies, investors, government policymakers and civil society organizations,” he notes. EII is now working to foster that same level of collaboration in order to drive “a large-scale transition from beef to a more diversified bioeconomy in which fish play an increasingly important role.”

Current global trends, including rising demand for fish on the global market (more than double that of beef) and rising support for conservation strategies, can help facilitate that transition, bringing enormous benefits to forest conservation.

Take just this one data point as an example: Producing one ton of beef requires 30 times the amount of land needed to produce an equivalent amount of fish

through aquaculture. That differential has already led to a reduction in demand for 38,000 km² of new Amazon deforestation. Expanded fish production—whether through managed fisheries or aquaculture—could mean far more forest spared as farmers shift their investments from beef to fish.

Still, McGrath acknowledges, there are significant challenges to building a more modern fish sector for the region. Among these is the sheer lack of reliable data on managed fisheries and aquaculture programs, a stark and telling contrast to the reams of data available on beef production.

“If there is no information, it’s easier to dismiss the economic and environmental importance of fish to the region,” McGrath says, noting fish have supported the Amazon economy for centuries. Today, he points out,

there are “hundreds of thousands” of people across the Amazon, Indigenous communities among them, who rely on fish for their livelihoods.

“If you want to benefit these people, improving their incomes from fishing and aquaculture is one of the best ways to make a significant impact,” he says, adding that doing so creates a base for these communities to manage their forests rather than cutting them down for unproductive cattle ranching.

In 2019, all nine governments of the Brazilian Amazon officially endorsed EII’s Back to Fish strategy.

Other challenges include regulatory bottlenecks, weak supply chain infrastructure, and the low-productivity of native Amazonian species—including pirarucu and tambaqui—compared to non-native species like tilapia.

EII’s approach has largely focused on addressing these and other challenges, starting with efforts to integrate fish-based strategies into jurisdictional governments’ low-emission rural development (LED-R) plans.

Looking ahead, EII’s plans to coordinate with professors and students at local universities to focus their expertise to improve community management and aquaculture production, at the same time working with local partners to expand market opportunities and improve supply chain infrastructure.

Regional governments have already taken notice.

In 2019, all nine governments of the Brazilian Amazon along with their counterparts in Peru officially endorsed EII’s approach, a signal of the growing attention now being paid to fish as a driver of sustainable, forest-friendly Amazon development.

“It is growing,” says McGrath, pointing to the Brazilian state of Rondônia, one of the top three aquaculture producers in the country. Ultimately, however, leveraging fish to reduce deforestation “remains a question of more governments creating opportunities and attracting investors, of people understanding and investing in this potential.”



THE ‘GUIDING PRINCIPLES’

A ROADMAP TO ‘CLIMATE JUSTICE’

There are an estimated 200 million members of indigenous and forest-based communities across the tropics whose lands and territories comprise up to one-third of the world’s remaining tropical forests. Their role in preserving these ecosystems—critical to slowing climate change—is indispensable.

The Guiding Principles for Collaboration, developed in the context of the Governors Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force, offers a pioneering framework for ensuring these communities are equal partners in the development of regional strategies that aim to do just that.

In 2017, EII staff traveled with a group of some 30 representatives from indigenous organizations, GCF member states, and partner NGOs to the Klamath River Valley of Northern California, the ancestral homeland of the Yurok Tribe. The trip, part of a multiyear dialogue, capped four days of discussion focused on strategies for securing the territorial rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Inspired in part by the model of cooperation between the Yurok Tribe and the state of California through its cap-and-trade program, as well as past successes in forging collaborative ties between indigenous communities and the Brazilian state of Acre, ideas shared during this seminal gathering—held under the gentle shadows of the region’s towering redwoods—formed the basis of what would later become the Guiding Principles.

According to EII Scientist Maria DiGiano, one of the group’s lead organizers, the Guiding Principles are “the first set of global criteria for subnational actors to collaborate on climate change mitigation that explicitly address issues of (indigenous) rights, forest-dependent livelihoods and participation.” She adds, “These issues are fundamental to climate justice.”

The Guiding Principles, developed in partnership with 18 indigenous groups and 17 civil society organizations, prioritize four key areas: rights recognition (including free, prior and informed consent, as expressed in the UN’s Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), rights security, participation and benefit sharing.

In 2018, they were endorsed by all 37 GCF member states (today there are 38) during the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco, pointing to the growing commitment

among subnational governments—which have gained increasing recognition for their role in protecting forests—to partnering with forest communities in response to climate change.

One year later, in May of 2019, California’s Air Resources Board took the historic step of making the Guiding Principles officially part of its Tropical Forest Standard, laying out in clear and compelling terms the criteria that tropical forest states would have to meet in order to participate in the state’s growing carbon market.

“California’s action,” noted DiGiano in a blog post soon after the state’s announcement, “can foster partnerships, both between the state and tropical forest jurisdictions, and between those jurisdictional governments and forest-dependent communities. These collaborations,” she explains, “can deliver real benefits in terms of forest conservation and well-being.”

It is easy to forget that not long ago the international community paid scant attention to the plight of indigenous communities, much less to their role in protecting the world’s forests and slowing climate change. “Ten years ago, no one talked about indigenous peoples, or about their rights,” Mina Setra, then Deputy Secretary General of Indonesia’s Indigenous Peoples’ Alliance of the Archipelago, told the Center for Global Development in a 2014 interview.

Today that recognition has grown alongside rising awareness and alarm over the future of the world’s tropical forests. As indigenous peoples continue to confront often violent threats to their rights, territories and livelihoods, the Guiding Principles provide a pathway to harnessing the experience—collected over centuries—of indigenous and forest-based communities in protecting forests while moving closer toward social equity and empowerment for these long-marginalized groups.



OVER 1/3

of forest carbon stock in the Amazon Basin is stored in Indigenous territories.

STAFF SPOTLIGHT



Gustavo Suarez de Freitas

EII Country Coordinator for Peru

Gustavo Suarez de Freitas' career path has tracked the decades-long evolution of forest policy in Peru. Over some 35 years, he led in the design of at least three key laws relating to Protected Areas, Biodiversity, and Forest and Wildlife, and was instrumental in the launch of The Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe), which continues to provide an enduring mandate for conservation at the national level.

Still, despite these and other accomplishments, building a unified vision of forest conservation remains a central focus of Suarez de Freitas' work.

"Peru is a complicated place," he says, where diverging views over what forest policy entails created a "grey area" that allowed government agencies to avoid taking ownership over its direction.

Peru's forest policy is legally under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, which prioritizes "production, not conservation," says Suarez de Freitas, who saw these contradictory tracks as an opportunity to shift forest policy in a new direction.

"When I worked in protected areas, we started a kind of management approach that involved working with local people, relying not only on restrictions and prohibitions, but also supporting the sustainable use of resources where and when legally possible," he says. "We trained local communities to develop relations with

the surrounding areas and buffer zones."

Advancing sustainable development to empower local communities as forest stewards—focusing on participatory approaches and stakeholder engagement—became a central focus of Suarez de Freitas' work. "We need to invest in people," he says. "We need to work with the people in the forest and outside the forest... we need to talk with both farmers and indigenous communities."

That vision is ultimately what drew Suarez de Freitas to join EII, where he has helped steer several landmark advances for forests, communities and the climate.

Among these is EII's 5-year effort supporting 7 jurisdictions—representing more than 80% of the Peruvian Amazon—in the creation of low-emission rural development (LED-R) strategies that in 2020 were officially integrated into these regions' public policies.

The process of bringing Peru's Amazon governments into alignment behind a sustainable growth agenda got a significant boost following the recent endorsement of the Amazon Commonwealth, which gives Amazon jurisdictions a stronger presence on the national stage in shaping conservation policy moving forward.

Suarez de Freitas, who along with partner organizations first developed the idea of an Amazon commonwealth in 2009, calls it an "intermediate step," stressing the need to remain vigilant to ensure jurisdictional governments remain focused on forest protection. "That is the work in the coming year," he noted.

"We need to work with the people in the forest and outside the forest... we need to talk with both farmers and Indigenous communities."



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Darrel Webber
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Forest Strategies

KEY PARTNERS

GOVERNMENTS

Brazil

Acre: *Company for the Development of Environmental Services (CDSA), Brazil*

Acre: *Instituto de Mudanças Climáticas e Regulação dos Serviços Ambientais (IMC)*

Maranhao: *State Secretary of Agriculture of Maranhão (SAGRIMA)*

Mato Grosso: *Secretary of Environment (SEMA) and Casa Civil*

Pará: *State Secretary of Environment*

Tocantins: *State Secretary of Environment and Water Resources (SEMARH) and State Secretary of Agriculture (SEAGRO)*

Colombia

Government of Caquetá (Secretaría de planeación departamental y Secretaría de Ambiente y Agricultura)

Government of Putumayo (Secretaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Medio Ambiente)

Municipality of Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá

Municipality of El Doncello, Caquetá

Municipality of Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo

Municipality of Puerto Leguizamo, Putumayo

Municipality of Puerto Rico, Caquetá

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Peru

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Government of Huanuco Department

Government of Loreto Department

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Government of Piura Department

Government of San Martín Department

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Government of Central Kalimantan Province

SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS & FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Roundtable for Responsible Soy Association (RTRS)

Bonsucro

Coalición por una Producción Sostenible (CPS) /Coalition for Sustainable Production Peru

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

Grupo de Trabalho da Pecuária Sustentável (GTPS)

Instituto Producir Conservar Incluir (PCI)

BUSINESSES

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Unilever

CIVIL SOCIETY & RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER)

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (APECO)

Associação do Mov. dos Agentes Agroflorestais Indígenas do Acre (AMAIAIC)

Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible CBS Colombia

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Centro de Conservación,

Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales (CIMA)

Conservation International Foundation (CI)

Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible

CPA INGENIERIA S.A.S./Unión Temporal Visión Amazonía

Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa do Corredor de Exportação Norte (FAPCEN)

Forest Trends (FT)

Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa do Corredor de Exportação Norte (FAPCEN)

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force Brazil

Green Belt Movement

IDH, The Sustainable Trade Initiative

Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU)

Instituto Centro De Vida (ICV)

Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM)

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ProAmazonia Program of Ecuador

Pronatura Sur

Sociedade para a Pesquisa e Proteção do Meio Ambiente (SAPOPEMA)

Sociedad Peruana de Ecodesarrollo (SPDE)

Solidaridad

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

United Nations Foundation

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

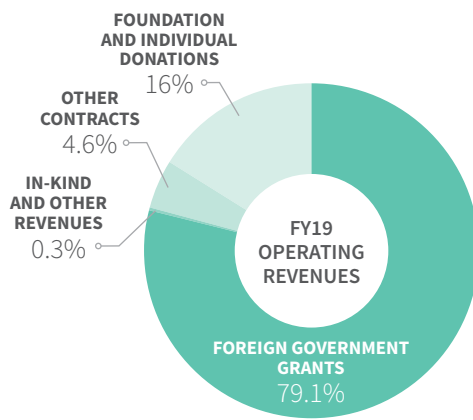
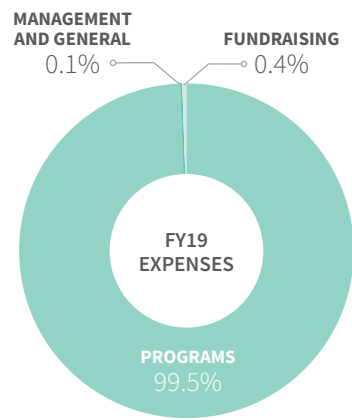
World Resources Institute (WRI)

World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

2018/2019 OPERATIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES

REVENUES	2018	2019
Grants and contributions	\$6,034,272	\$2,784,612
Contracts	\$254,903	\$134,632
In-kind and other revenues	\$168	\$10,930
TOTAL REVENUES	\$6,289,343	\$2,930,174
EXPENSES		
Programs	\$4,944,294	\$6,116,417.00
Management and general	\$ 15,985	\$5434
Fundraising	\$ 10,449	\$ 26,574
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$4,970,728	\$6,148,425
Operating revenues over operating expenses:	\$1,318,615	\$3,218,251
ENDING UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	\$398,274	\$407,627
ENDING TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$6,339,575	\$3,121,575



THANK YOU TO OUR SUPPORTERS



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