

FROM IDEAS AND COMMITMENTS TO ACTION

Implementing the jurisdictional approach for sustainable production in Mato Grosso and Pará



01.

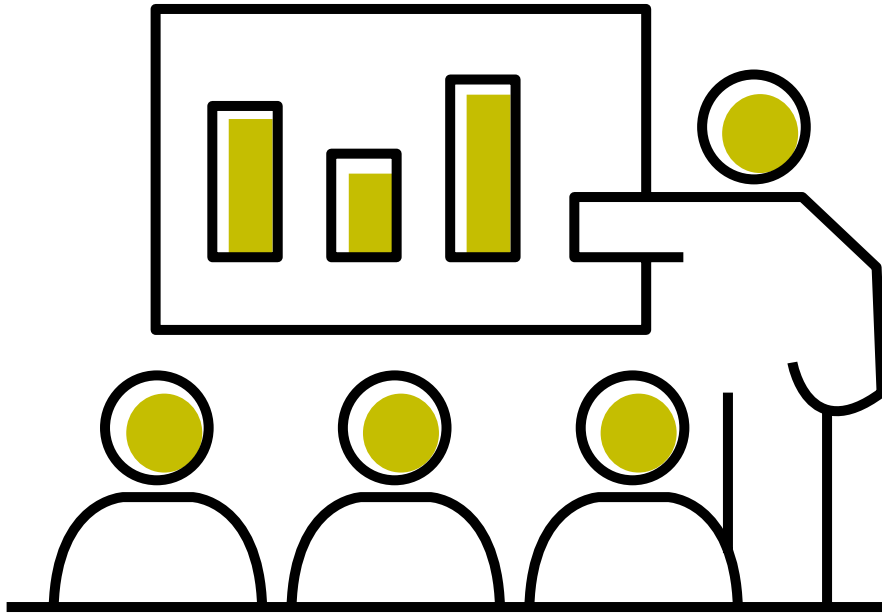
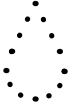
CURRENT

DEFORESTATION

AND CORPORATE

COMMITMENTS

SCENARIO



In the last decade, the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell by about 66%, going from 19,625 km² (annual average from 1996 – 2005) to around 6,624 km² in 2017. This resulted in a reduction of 4.89 Gt/CO₂e in greenhouse gas emissions, making Brazil the world leader in emissions reductions, at the same time that soy and cattle production increased substantially in the legal Amazon (Figure 1). Various factors contributed to this advance, including public and private sector efforts such as corporate commitments to eliminate deforestation in commodity supply chains; commodity price fluctuations; more effective and transparent monitoring; intensified command and control measures; demarcation of indigenous territories; creation of protected areas; agriculture credit restrictions; and agricultural intensification.

However, since 2013 deforestation has once again begun to increase, and in 2006 reached the highest rate since 2009. The increase beginning in 2013 occurred after the alteration of the principal legislation regulating forest protection in private lands, the Forest Code. It also coincides with threats to alter and weaken regulations on environmental conservation, protected areas, indigenous lands and environmental licensing.

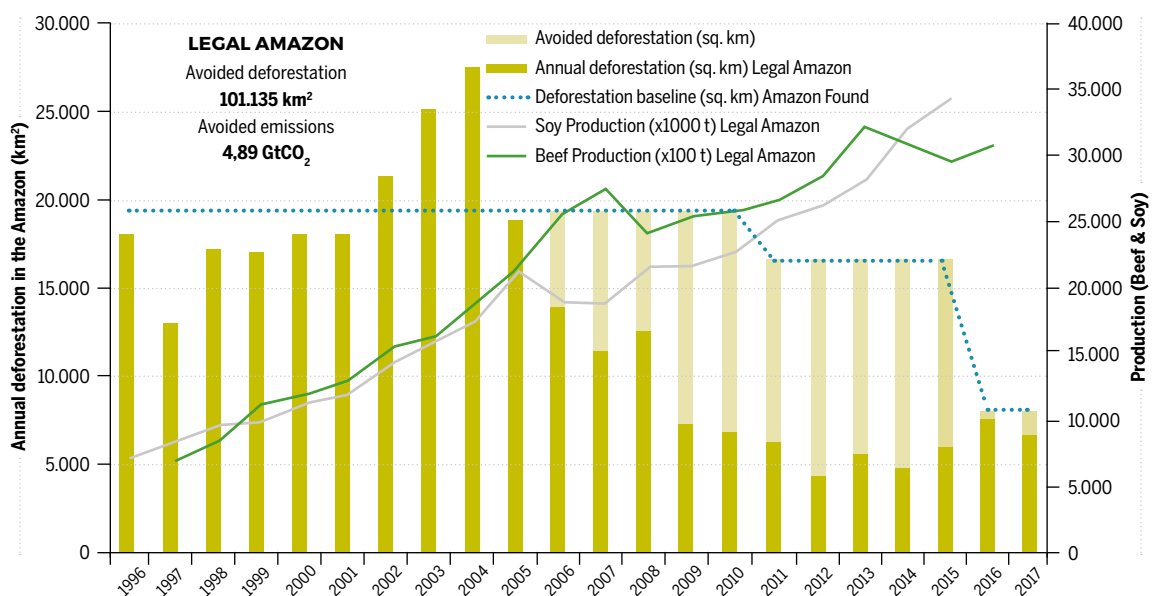


FIGURE 1 - Amazon Deforestation, CO₂ emissions, soy and cattle production in the Legal Amazon between 1996 and 2017. Source: PRODES/INPE, IBGE PAM, PPM; compiled by IPAM

In the private sector, global corporate commitments to eliminate deforestation in agriculture commodity supply chains signal producing regions, such as Brazil, that markets will increasingly demand sustainable production. These large demanders are beginning to require, among other things, more transparency about products' origins in order to reduce their risk of being associated with deforested areas. Examples of these commitments include the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)¹ net zero deforestation by 2020 target and the New York Declaration on Forests². Even international markets that have not yet adopted deforestation reduction targets, such as China, are demonstrating concerns with linking their image to the destruction of forests³. There are also several national level initiatives to end deforestation in agricultural production, such as the Soy Moratorium and Beef Agreements (Terms of Adjusted Conduct). Finally there are indications that after 2020 there may be non-tariff barriers, or "border adjustments" for products originating in countries that are not committed to reducing their emissions, which could negatively affect Brazilian exports⁴.



At the same time, initiatives to eliminate deforestation from supply chains are encountering significant challenges in implementation. The complexity of monitoring indirect beef suppliers is one. The scope of the soy moratorium, which is still restricted to a small group of producers in the Amazon (forest) biome⁵, is another challenge. In addition, large part of the companies committed to eliminating deforestation in their supply chains have relatively limited policies (specific to certain commodities and biomes), great challenges and a low level of implementation⁶.

Under the current scenario, should deforestation continue to increase and current challenges to supply chain initiatives not be overcome, it is unlikely that corporate zero deforestation targets will be reached, with real consequences both for the climate and credibility of the companies involved.

“ Deforestation has picked-up again since 2013

1 Consumer Goods Forum. Deforestation Resolution. [Online] 2012. <https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/initiatives/environmental-sustainability/key-projects/deforestation/>

2 New York declaration on forests. Declaration and Action Agenda. July 2016.

3 China Dialogue. China's taste for sustainable soya could help curb deforestation. 2016. <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/8817-China-s-taste-for-sustainable-soya-could-help-curb-deforestation>

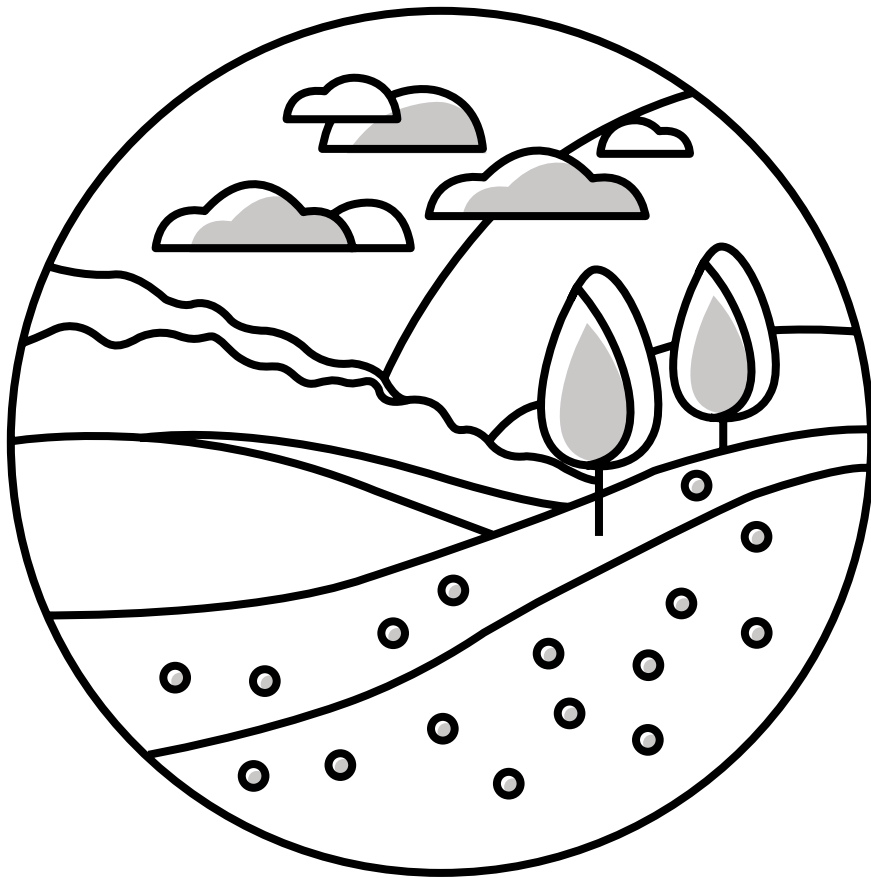
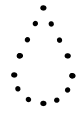
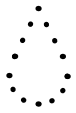
4 IPAM, 2014. Stimulating the demand for REDD+ emission reductions in Brazil: The need for a strategic intervention pre 2020: a case study for the Interim Forest Finance Project. IPAM, Brasilia, Brazil.

5 <http://www.oeco.org.br/blogs/salada-verde/em-davos-empresas-se-comprometem-a-combater-o-desmatamento-do-cerrado/>

6 Rogerson, S., 2017. Achieving 2020: how can the private sector meet global goals of eliminating commodity-driven deforestation? Forest 500 Annual Report 2017. Global Canopy: Oxford, UK..

02.

**JURISDICTIONAL
APPROACH**



In recent years, new tools and technologies have improved companies' capacity to monitor their supply chains. In spite of this, on a global level deforestation is not decreasing, even though studies show that it is possible to increase production without new deforestation. Consequently, in addition to command-and-control measures, it is important to create incentives and value for more sustainable producers, who comply with socio-environmental regulations and do not deforest. Beyond recognition, which is important but insufficient, it is necessary to halt illegal deforestation and create and implement positive incentives for those landowners that have legal rights to clear native vegetation. It is necessary to create policies that continuously accelerate socio-environmental improvement for all producers in all supply chains.

Along with corporate commitments, states such as Mato Grosso and Pará are developing sustainable agriculture and ranching initiatives. In Pará these include the Green Counties Program (PMV), the Pará 2030 project and the zero net deforestation by 2030 target. In Mato Grosso the "Produce Conserve and Include" (PCI)⁷ strategy has committed to zero illegal deforestation by 2020. The challenge for both states is to implement actions beyond command and control policies coordinated with economic incentives. Commodity buyers should thus support and can benefit from these state-level strategies and initiatives, aligning their corporate commitments with these state targets and their implementation mechanisms.

However, the continental dimensions of the Brazilian Amazon states, such as Pará and Mato Grosso, means that the state-level results from efforts and advances in reducing deforestation are not evenly distributed but vary considerably by geographic region. In both states there are regions subject to high deforestation risk because they still have large remaining areas of native vegetation while others have already deforested large part of their territory. Consequently, just as pressures and challenges for sustainable production differ across regions, so should efforts and incentives for each region.

The county level is an effective scale for a jurisdictional approach that takes advantage of local government capabilities, facilitates monitoring and control of indicators, as well as incentivizing and valuing local actions and public policies.

In this context we propose an implementation strategy that considers counties as the relevant jurisdictions and classifies them according to simple performance criteria. For each class or category, we propose a set of incentives and opportunities that would move the territory toward greater sustainability in production and reduction of deforestation, reducing risks for global value chains and generating new local-level development opportunities.

The final objective is to catalyze sustainable production arrangements through aligning corporate commitments with government actions and local initiatives. In this way, public and private sectors can offer incentives for the creation of sustainable production jurisdictions, and de-couple production from deforestation, with positive effects across the whole territory, while also simplifying monitoring of the suppliers and reducing the risks of leakage.

⁷ www.pci.mt.gov.br

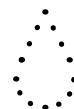
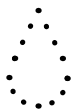
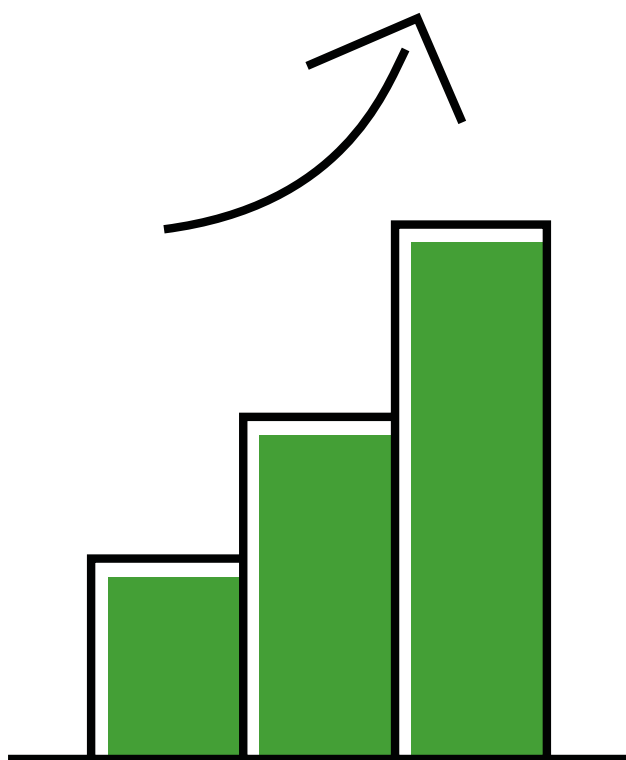
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The final objective is to catalyze sustainable production arrangements through aligning corporate commitments with government actions and local initiatives.



03.

**INCENTIVES FOR
SUSTAINABLE
PRODUCTION
AND
DEFORESTATION
REDUCTION:
BEFORE,
DURING
AND AFTER**



The fact that most corporate commitments are focused on ending deforestation hides an inconvenient reality: there is no deforestation where there is no longer any native vegetation. Considering the area of remaining forest in a territory is as important as the annual rate of deforestation. This avoids an unfair valuation of areas currently without deforestation (because they were already completely deforested in the past), promotes the emergence of sustainable production landscapes, and contributes to compliance with legislation that provides for the protection of native vegetation. Regarding the last point, the Forest Code requires that rural properties maintain a minimum area of natural vegetation depending on the phytophysiology, referred to as the Legal Reserve. Therefore, jurisdictions with an average forest cover close to this minimum area of vegetation cover are more likely to have properties that are in compliance with the environmental legislation. This generates benefits for the local and global climate, for producers, and for all of society. At the same time, it is important to recognize that a low rate of deforestation or zero deforestation in a region with substantial remnant forest may represent a future risk landscape—regions with minimal deforestation, high biodiversity, high forest carbon stocks, and difficult access, which need to be preserved. As such, economic incentives are needed to keep this intact vegetation conserved, benefitting both those who cause changes in carbon flows (generally, farmers and ranchers) as well as those who protect forests and maintain carbon stocks (generally, indigenous peoples and traditional communities).

The classification proposed here is consequently based on two criteria: 1. Recent deforestation, considering the average rate over the past three years, and 2. Remaining native vegetation. In order to recognize the distinct legal status of protected areas⁸ and their importance both for stabilizing the global climate and for local water and climate regulation, each criterion was calculated separately inside and outside the protected areas in municipalities. For each of the four criteria a score was established (from 1 to 3) and the final classification was obtained considering the average between the criteria⁹. Figure 2 below summarizes the criteria considered.

AVERAGE DEFORESTATION OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS	REMAINING NATURAL VEGETATION		FINAL CLASS = AVERAGE OF CRITERIA	
OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS	OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS		CLASS 1 Less than or equal to 1,5	
	AMAZON	CERRADO		
	< 10 km ² /year → 1	Greater than 80% → 1	Greater than 35% → 1	
Between 10 and 40 km ² /year → 2	Between 80 and 50% → 2	Between 35 and 20% → 2	CLASS 2 Between 1,5	
Greater than 40 km ² /year → 3	Less than 50% → 3	Less than 20% → 3		
INSIDE PROTECTED AREAS	INSIDE PROTECTED AREAS		CLASS 3	
	0 km ² /year → 1	Greater than 95% → 1		
	Between 0 and 2 km ² /year → 2	Between 95 and 85% → 2		
Greater than 2 km ² /year → 3	Less than 85% → 3			

FIGURE 2 – Criteria used to classify the environmental performance of the municipalities

DATA SOURCE: Deforestation of forest areas PRODES (2014, 2015, and 2016); Deforestation of non-forest areas SEMA-MT (2014, 2015, and 2016); Protected Areas—ISA.¹⁰

⁸ “Protected areas” include both indigenous territories and environmental protected areas, defined in distinct indigenous rights and environmental legislation.

⁹ In the case of municipalities without protected areas in the territory (Natural Protected Areas or Indigenous Territories), the final class is calculated using the average of 2 criteria.

¹⁰ In the state of Pará, due to the lack of data, non-forest areas were excluded from the analysis and from the calculation of the criteria. These areas are featured in the results map.



FIGURE 3 – Classes resulting from the combination of deforestation and remaining vegetation criteria.

THE THREE FINAL CLASS PROPOSED FOR MUNICIPALITIES:

- ↳ **CLASS 1:** municipalities with high jurisdictional sustainability, where there is remaining native vegetation in both private and public areas, and where the rates of deforestation are low;
- ↳ **CLASS 2:** municipalities with average jurisdictional sustainability, average deforestation rates, and average native vegetation remnants, or where performance is poor in one of the two criteria (high deforestation or low remaining native vegetation);
- ↳ **CLASS 3:** municipalities with low jurisdictional sustainability, with high rates of deforestation and minimal remaining native vegetation, and where support from private and public actors is necessary to improve sustainability.

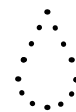
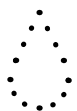
For each of these Classes, we suggest a specific set of incentives and public policies, in order to recognize that the path towards deforestation-free sustainable production should be supported by economic mechanisms and arrangements, without prejudice to governmental command and control measures.

The classification thus proposes incentives tailored to different local dynamics, instead of relying wholly on the threat of excluding regions or producers that fail to meet certain standards. This approach incentivates sustainable production in both regions that are mostly in compliance with regulations and have low deforestation, and in high-deforestation frontier regions where producers are mostly not in compliance with regulations. In the former, deforestation prevention and creating value for environmental assets are needed, while the latter require improved law enforcement and incentives for restoration. This classification system, if adopted by major stakeholders, can help to sustain and increase reductions in deforestation and statewide consolidation of sustainable production.

Figure 3 illustrates the evolution of the Class according to the criteria, with the final objective being for all jurisdictions to attain high-sustainability production. As the territory, or county, evolves in terms of deforestation reduction and conservation or restoration of native vegetation, that area will rise one step on the ladder, reducing the supply chain sourcing risk with respect to responsibility for illegal deforestation or social-environmental irregularities.

04.

**APPLICATION IN
MATO GROSSO
AND PARÁ**



In both Mato Grosso and Pará, 58% of the counties are classified as Class 2, indicating that most counties are already on a pathway towards sustainable production through deforestation reduction and maintenance of remaining forest. Roughly speaking, this is consistent with the historical reduction of deforestation in both states. In these cases, suggested policies include mechanisms to reduce the risk of investment (de-risking), support diffusion of new monitoring technologies, investment in bringing properties into compliance with environmental regulations, and continual intensification of production decoupled from deforestation.

Class 1, the highest step on the stairway to sustainable production territories, comprises 28% of the municipalities in Mato Grosso and 21% of the municipalities of Pará. In Mato Grosso, the majority of these municipalities are located in the southeast region of the state, where commodity production is not prominent. However, municipalities such as Água Boa, Campo Novo do Parecis, Nova Mutum, and Sapezal are located in fairly consolidated agricultural frontier regions, showing that it is possible to produce commodities at a large scale while conserving the environment. In Pará, many of the Class 1 counties are located on the north bank of the Amazon River, in isolated, densely forested regions largely unsuitable for soy, cattle, and other types of agricultural production. To increase the volume of commodities produced in counties suitable for agriculture and with good environmental performance indices, there need to be public and private actions to support Class 2 municipalities to improve their performance and reach Class 1.

The remaining 14% of the municipalities in Mato Grosso and 20.8% of municipalities in Pará are high-deforestation and/or low native vegetation cover regions in need of incentives for restoration and effective action to reduce deforestation. Production is largely unsustainable and reputational risk from deforestation is high. In Class 3, there are various agricultural frontier municipalities in the northern region of Mato Grosso, such as Colniza and Cotriguaçu, as well as municipalities in more consolidated high agricultural production regions like Tapurah and Paranatinga. In Pará, areas of concern are similar. Class 3 includes, for example, the municipalities of São Félix do Xingu, with the largest municipal cattle herd in the country, and Marabá, with the fifth largest herd in the country.

Analyzing the production of cattle and soy in Class 1 municipalities highlights the urgency of the challenge, as shown in Table 1. In Mato Grosso, only 18% of the cattle herd and 29% of soy originate in Class 1 municipalities, while in Pará the situation is even worse, with 3% of the herd and 0% of soy coming from more sustainable counties. On the other hand, Class 3 counties do not account for more than half of either cattle or soy in either state. In Mato Grosso, only 22% of the cattle and 12% of soy come from Class 3 counties.

	CATTLE HERD		SOY PRODUCTION	
	MATO GROSSO	PARÁ	MATO GROSSO	PARÁ
CLASS 1	18%	3%	29%	0%
CLASS 2	60%	47%	59%	59%
CLASS 3	22%	50%	12%	41%

TABLE 1 - Proportion of cattle herd and production of soy in relation to the state total, in municipalities of each class.

SOURCE: Cattle Herd and Soy production (IBGE, 2016)

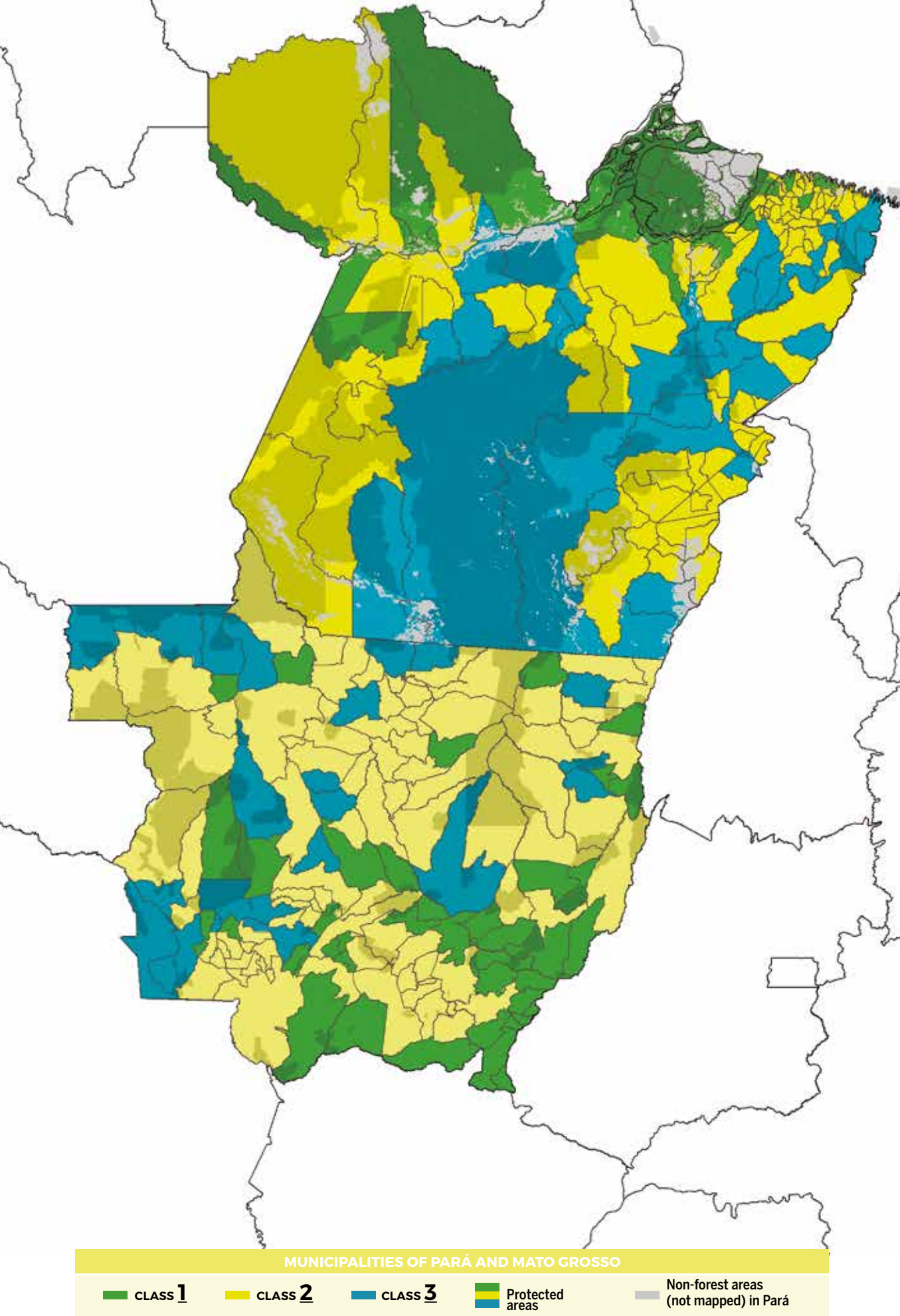
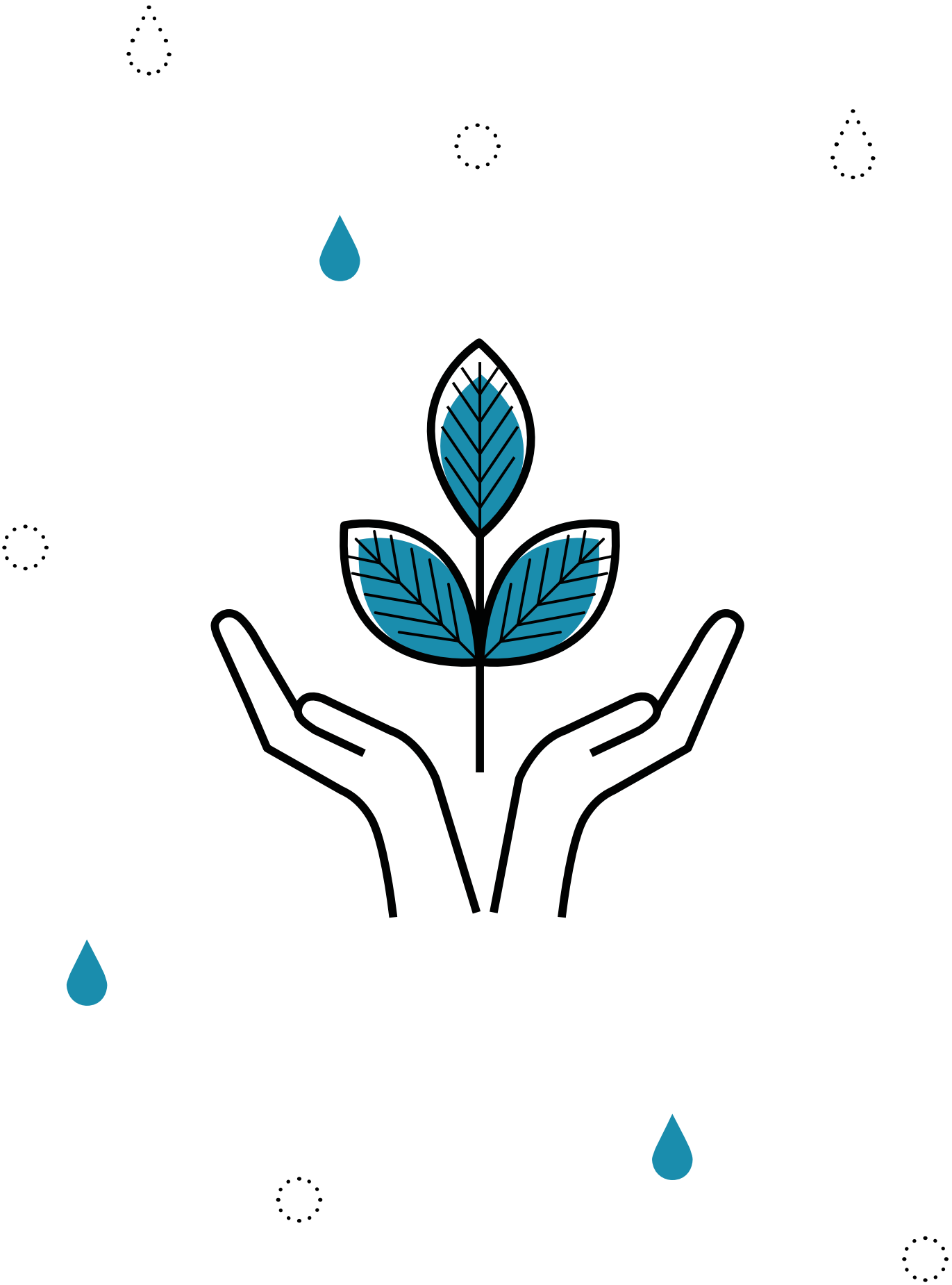


FIGURE 4 – Classification of counties in Mato Grosso and Pará according to the criteria of jurisdictional sustainability.

05.

**INCENTIVES AND
OPPORTUNITIES**



Our results demonstrate that it is urgent for the highest-commodity production counties to move towards greater sustainability, reducing deforestation and promoting reforestation to bring commodity producers and smallholders alike into compliance with regulations.

More private sector participation, along with command and control policies and actions, is fundamental to improve these indices and promote the proactive progress of these counties up the ladder to sustainability over time.

Fundamental to this evolution are support and incentive actions that should be directed according to the class in which counties are categorized. Some general suggestions for potential public and private sector support actions are illustrated in Figure 5.

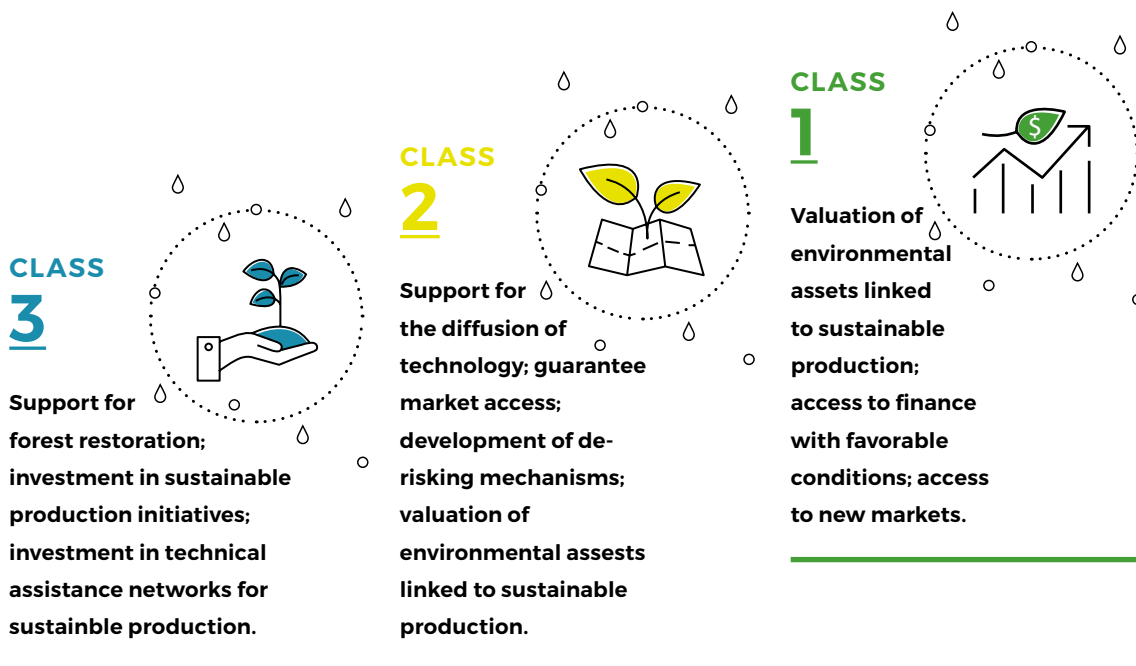


FIGURE 5 - Suggestions for incentive actions to be provided by companies and investors for each class of counties.

This proposal was developed with the idea of making it simple enough for government and the private sector to use as a frame of reference, and complex enough to consider minimum criteria that reflect good county-level performance. The proposal is also compatible with and aims to dialogue with other initiatives that have been proposed or are underway in these states such as Mato Grosso’s Produce, Conserve, and Include Strategy (PCI) (which has adopted the risk maps as a planning tool), Pará 2030 Program, the Conserv Project¹¹ and the REDD+ for Early Movers (REM) program in Mato Grosso, potential support from the Althelia Climate Fund for Mato Grosso’s REDD+ system, and IDH’s “de-risking” fund “AndGreen”¹².

The next step in the development of this proposal is increasing dialogues among the actors directly or indirectly concerned with commodity supply chains and deforestation in Mato Grosso and Pará. The proposal is open for discussion and suggestions that aim to contribute to more effective implementation of the jurisdictional approach for sustainable production in MT and PA, serving as an example for other regions.

¹¹ Conserv is a Project lead by IPAM in partnership with EDF and the Woods Hole Research Center, which aims to compensate rural landowners in Mato Grosso for conserving more native vegetation than what is required by law.

¹² The AndGreen Fund invests in commercial projects in agricultural production value chains in order to protect and restore tropical forests and peatlands and make agriculture more inclusive and sustainable (<http://www.andgreen.fund>).



Sustainable Production Landscapes.



1

CLASS

MATO GROSSO

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ACORIZAL | 15. JURUENA | 29. RIBEIRÃOZINHO |
| 2. ÁGUA BOA | 16. LUCIARA | 30. SANTA CRUZ DO XINGU |
| 3. ALTO ARAGUAIA | 17. NOVA NAZARÉ | 31. SANTA RITA DO TRIVELATO |
| 4. ALTO GARÇAS | 18. NOVA BRASILÂNDIA | 32. SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LESTE |
| 5. ALTO PARAGUAI | 19. NOVA MUTUM | 33. SAPEZAL |
| 6. ALTO TAQUARI | 20. NOVO SÃO JOAQUIM | 34. SERRA NOVA DOURADA |
| 7. ARAGUAIANA | 21. NOVO SANTO ANTÔNIO | 35. TESOURO |
| 8. ARAGUAINHA | 22. PLANALTO DA SERRA | 36. TORIXORÉU |
| 9. BARÃO DE MELGAÇO | 23. POCONÉ | 37. UNIÃO DO SUL |
| 10. BARRA DO GARÇAS | 24. PONTAL DO ARAGUAIA | 38. VALE DE SÃO DOMINGOS |
| 11. CAMPO NOVO DO PARECIS | 25. PONTE BRANCA | 39. VÁRZEA GRANDE |
| 12. GENERAL CARNEIRO | 26. PORTO ESTRELA | 40. NOVA MONTE VERDE |
| 13. ITIQUIRA | 27. PRIMAVERA DO LESTE | |
| 14. JANGADA | 28. RESERVA DO CABAÇAL | |

2

CLASS

MATO GROSSO

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ALTA FLORESTA | 29. GUIRATINGA | 57. PORTO ALEGRE DO NORTE |
| 2. APIACÁS | 30. INDIAVÁI | 58. PORTO DOS GAÚCHOS |
| 3. ARAPUTANGA | 31. IPIRANGA DO NORTE | 59. PORTO ESPIRIDIÃO |
| 4. ARENÓPOLIS | 32. ITAÚBA | 60. POXORÉO |
| 5. ARIPUANÁ | 33. JACIARA | 61. QUERÊNCIA |
| 6. CÁCERES | 34. JAURU | 62. SÃO JOSÉ DOS QUATRO MARCOS |
| 7. CAMPINÁPOLIS | 35. JUARA | 63. RIBEIRÃO CASCALHEIRA |
| 8. CAMPO VERDE | 36. JUÍNA | 64. RIO BRANCO |
| 9. CAMPOS DE JÚLIO | 37. JUSCIMEIRA | 65. SANTA CARMEN |
| 10. CANABRAVA DO NORTE | 38. LAMBARI D'OESTE | 66. SANTO AFONSO |
| 11. CANARANA | 39. LUCAS DO RIO VERDE | 67. SÃO JOSÉ DO POVO |
| 12. CARLINDA | 40. MARCELÂNDIA | 68. SÃO JOSÉ DO XINGU |
| 13. CASTANHEIRA | 41. MATUPÁ | 69. SÃO PEDRO DA CIPA |
| 14. CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES | 42. MIRASSOL D'OESTE | 70. RONDOLÂNDIA |
| 15. CLÁUDIA | 43. NOBRES | 71. RONDONÓPOLIS |
| 16. COCALINHO | 44. NORTELÂNDIA | 72. ROSÁRIO D'OESTE |
| 17. COLÍDER | 45. NOSSA SENHORA DO LIVRAMENTO | 73. SALTO DO CÉU |
| 18. COMODORO | 46. NOVA GUARITA | 74. SANTA TEREZINHA |
| 19. CONQUISTA D'OESTE | 47. NOVA MARILÂNDIA | 75. SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LEVERGER |
| 20. CUIABÁ | 48. NOVA MARINGÁ | 76. SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA |
| 21. CURVELÂNDIA | 49. NOVA SANTA HELENA | 77. SINOP |
| 22. DENISE | 50. NOVA OLÍMPIA | 78. SORRISO |
| 23. DIAMANTINO | 51. NOVA UBIRATÁ | 79. TABAPORÃ |
| 24. DOM AQUINO | 52. NOVA XAVANTINA | 80. TERRA NOVA DO NORTE |
| 25. FELIZ NATAL | 53. NOVO HORIZONTE DO NORTE | 81. VERA |
| 26. FIGUEIRÓPOLIS D'OESTE | 54. PARANÁITA | 82. VILA RICA |
| 27. GAÚCHA DO NORTE | 55. PEDRA PRETA | |
| 28. GLÓRIA D'OESTE | 56. PEIXOTO DE AZEVEDO | |

3

CLASS

MATO GROSSO

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ALTO BOA VISTA | 11. NOVA BANDEIRANTES |
| 2. BARRA DO BUGRES | 12. NOVA LACERDA |
| 3. BOM JESUS DO ARAGUAIA | 13. NOVA CANAÃ DO NORTE |
| 4. BRASNORTE | 14. NOVO MUNDO |
| 5. COLNIZA | 15. PARANATINGA |
| 6. CONFRESA | 16. PONTES E LACERDA |
| 7. COTRIGUAÇÚ | 17. SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO CLARO |
| 8. GUARANTÃ DO NORTE | 18. TANGARÁ DA SERRA |
| 9. ITANHANGÁ | 19. TAPURAH |
| 10. VILA BELA DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE | |

PARÁ

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AFUÁ | 15. FARO | 29. SÃO SEBASTIÃO DA BOA VISTA |
| 2. ALENQUER | 16. GURUPÁ | 30. SOURE |
| 3. ALMEIRIM | 17. IGARAPÉ-AÇU | 31. VIGIA |
| 4. ANAJÁS | 18. IGARAPÉ-MIRI | |
| 5. AVEIRO | 19. JURUTI | |
| 6. BAGRE | 20. LIMOEIRO DO AJURU | |
| 7. BARCARENA | 21. MELGAÇO | |
| 8. BREVES | 22. MUANÁ | |
| 9. CACHOEIRA DO ARARI | 23. PONTA DE PEDRAS | |
| 10. CHAVES | 24. QUATIPURU | |
| 11. COLARES | 25. SALINÓPOLIS | |
| 12. CURRALINHO | 26. SALVATERRA | |
| 13. CURUÁ | 27. SANTA CRUZ DO ARARI | |
| 14. CURUÇÁ | 28. SÃO JOÃO DE PIRABAS | |

PARÁ

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ABAETETUBA | 29. GARRAFÃO DO NORTE | 57. PEIXE-BOI |
| 2. ABEL FIGUEIREDO | 30. INHANGAPI | 58. PIÇARRA |
| 3. ÁGUA AZUL DO NORTE | 31. IRITUIA | 59. PORTEL |
| 4. ANANINDEUA | 32. ITAITUBA | 60. PRIMAVERA |
| 5. ANAPU | 33. JACAREACANGA | 61. REDENÇÃO |
| 6. AUGUSTO CORRÊA | 34. JACUNDÁ | 62. RIO MARIA |
| 7. AURORA DO PARÁ | 35. MÃE DO RIO | 63. RURÓPOLIS |
| 8. BANNACH | 36. MAGALHÃES BARATA | 64. SANTA BÁRBARA DO PARÁ |
| 9. BELÉM | 37. MARACANÁ | 65. SANTA IZABEL DO PARÁ |
| 10. BELTERRA | 38. MARAPANIM | 66. SANTA MARIA DO PARÁ |
| 11. BENEVIDES | 39. MARITUBA | 67. SANTARÉM |
| 12. BOM JESUS DO TOCANTINS | 40. MEDICILÂNDIA | 68. SANTARÉM NOVO |
| 13. BONITO | 41. MOCAJUBA | 69. SANTO ANTÔNIO DO TAUÁ |
| 14. BRAGANÇA | 42. MOJU | 70. SÃO CAETYEARDE ODIVELAS |
| 15. BRASIL NOVO | 43. MOJÚÍ DOS CAMPOS | 71. SÃO DOMINGOS DO ARAGUAIA |
| 16. BREJO GRANDE DO ARAGUAIA | 44. MONTE ALEGRE | 72. SÃO DOMINGOS DO CAPIM |
| 17. BUJARU | 45. NOVA IPIXUNA | 73. SÃO FRANCISCO DO PARÁ |
| 18. CAMETÁ | 46. NOVA TIMBOTEUA | 74. SÃO JOÃO DA PONTA |
| 19. CANAÃ DOS CARAJÁS | 47. ÓBIDOS | 75. SÃO JOÃO DO ARAGUAIA |
| 20. CAPANEMA | 48. OEIRAS DO PARÁ | 76. SÃO MIGUEL DO GUAMÁ |
| 21. CASTANHAL | 49. ORIXIMINÁ | 77. SAPUCAIA |
| 22. CONCEIÇÃO DO ARAGUAIA | 50. OURÉM | 78. SENADOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO |
| 23. CONCÓRDIA DO PARÁ | 51. OURILÂNDIA DO NORTE | 79. TERRA ALTA |
| 24. CUMARU DO NORTE | 52. PACAJÁ | 80. TERRA SANTA |
| 25. CURIONÓPOLIS | 53. PALESTINA DO PARÁ | 81. TRACUATEUA |
| 26. DOM ELISEU | 54. PARAGOMINAS | 82. TRAIRÃO |
| 27. ELDORADO DO CARAJÁS | 55. PARAUAPEBAS | 83. XINGUARA |
| 28. FLORESTA DO ARAGUAIA | 56. PAU D'ARCO | |

PARÁ

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ACARÁ | 11. NOVA ESPERANÇA DO PIRIÁ | 21. SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU |
| 2. ALTAMIRA | 12. NOVO PROGRESSO | 22. SÃO GERALDO DO ARAGUAIA |
| 3. BAIÃO | 13. NOVO REPARTIMENTO | 23. TAILÂNDIA |
| 4. BREU BRANCO | 14. PLACAS | 24. TOMÉ-AÇU |
| 5. CACHOEIRA DO PIRIÁ | 15. PORTO DE MOZ | 25. TUCUMÃ |
| 6. CAPITÃO POÇO | 16. PRAINHA | 26. TUCURUÍ |
| 7. GOIANÉSIA DO PARÁ | 17. RONDON DO PARÁ | 27. ULIANÓPOLIS |
| 8. IPIXUNA DO PARÁ | 18. SANTA LUZIA DO PARÁ | 28. URUARÁ |
| 9. ITUPIRANGA | 19. SANTA MARIA DAS BARREIRAS | 29. VISEU |
| 10. MARABÁ | 20. SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA | 30. VITÓRIA DO XINGU |



The engagement of the private sector in the promotion of jurisdictional sustainability is crucial to achieve both corporate and public policies goals.

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