

ACTIVI TIES



2019
2020

ACTIVITIES



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2020

MASTHEAD

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CHALLENGING TIMES AND RESILIENCE

MERCEDES BUSTAMANTE

CHAIRWOMAN OF THE BOARD

This is IPAM's biannual report for 2019 and 2020. As part of the IPAM's Board of Directors, I closely witnessed the multiple challenges of these trying times for the institute and our team.

The 2019 change of presidency in Brazil gave rise to actions and processes that deconstruct environmental governance in the country. The strategy to reduce civil society's participation in decision-making was steadfast, as were the changes in the legal framework, the increase in deforestation and degradation rates in several Brazilian biomes, and the attacks on the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples and traditional populations.

The year 2020 brought us to a historical and global "tipping point" with the dramatic emergence of COVID-19. The pandemic has profoundly changed our daily lives, intensifying our inequalities, and it continues to leave painful marks on thousands of Brazilian families.

It has undoubtedly been two years with unprecedented difficulties.

Challenging times in which IPAM chose the right side of history by reacting to misinformation, generating robust and clear information, supporting the most vulnerable, supporting small farmers and indigenous peoples, and participating in the public debate by countering the initiatives that deconstruct environmental policies.

During the period covered by this report, and given its challenges, the way we work together had to be reinvented to ensure resources and safe work conditions for the team.

The results speak for themselves and are detailed in this report. There is no doubt that the coming years will still bear the consequences of this unprecedented biennium. IPAM's tenacity and resilience will continue to be put to the test, but the lessons learned so far indicate that the institute will continue to make significant contributions to the citizens of Brazil and the global environment.

ANDRÉ GUIMARÃES

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The last two years have been extremely challenging. The polarization that took over the country led to sustainability losses. The deforestation rate has increased, as has violence in the rural areas, especially against traditional communities. The uncertainties about the future of the Amazon, other biomes, and Brazil itself also grew.

But IPAM has not let up. We played a fundamental role in clarifying for society the risks of deforestation, forest fires, and delinquency in the management of our natural resources. We broadened our scientific and technical output, putting forth our vision and contributions to improve land use in our country.

One of the few positive external results that stemmed from the government's neglect was that it drew new actors into the debate. Large corporations

and the financial sector have made unprecedented commitments to the integrity of the Amazon. IPAM was there, with relevant information and showing the way. There's no turning back on this path, and IPAM remains committed to uniting all the actors interested in working and thinking towards the country's future.

As an institution, we've made advances in the past two years. We consolidated our strategic planning, enriched our administrative-financial management, and made our contribution to combating the COVID-19 pandemic by respecting restrictions that helped reduce the spread of the virus.

Society will have to reinvent itself in the coming years, to a large extent. IPAM is an active agent of these changes, and will not shy away from helping society rethink itself and be more just—with people and nature.

25 YEARS OF TRANSFORMATIONS

WHO WE ARE

IPAM

INSTITUTO DE
PESQUISA AMBIENTAL
DA AMAZÔNIA

The Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM) [Amazon Environmental Research Institute], born in Belém, Pará, is a scientific, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit organization. Since 1995, its mission has been to promote science, education, and innovation for an environmentally sound, economically prosperous, and socially just Amazon.

The institute takes a three-step approach: **knowledge**, creating, organizing, and disseminating technical-scientific content; **viability**, constructing, implementing, and testing models in the field; and **scalability**, fostering changes in decision-making that have a large-scale impact.

In the past 25 years, IPAM has made vital contributions to Brazil and the world, constructing a vast body of scientific knowledge and testing the application and feasibility of public policies and solutions directed towards the people of the Amazon. Over time, what is known and debated about development in the Amazon has advanced, but our mission and our approach remain needed and undeniable.



There are eight regional offices in four states and the Federal District, operating throughout the Legal Amazon and in two biomes, the Amazon and the Cerrado.

WHERE ARE WE

LOW-CARBON AGRICULTURE



Zero deforestation with increased production

Our vision – zero deforestation can be achieved by valuing forest assets while concomitantly increasing large-scale agricultural production and reducing carbon emissions.



SUSTAINABLE FAMILY FARMING

Healthy food, quality of life, and forest preservation

Our vision – we foster the development of stronger family farming production with zero deforestation and access to credit and markets, generating more income and quality of life for family farmers.

OUR AREAS OF WORK

IPAM acts strategically along three areas of work that are interconnected in a mosaic of macro-challenges.



PROTECTED NATURAL TERRITORIES

Conservation and governance in protected areas

Our vision – expanded, consolidated, and valued protected areas are vectors of sustainable development and generate benefits for local populations.

The year 2019 marked a turning point for IPAM's presence in the media. With a spike in deforestation and slash-and-burn rates in the Amazon, the institute was one of the primary sources of trustworthy information for the national and international press and social media users.

Such a position was solidified in 2020, when IPAM maintained a prominent position, transmitting quality information with scientific and field knowledge.

IPAM IN THE MEDIA

PRESS MENTIONS

National

2019	4,460
2020	2,912

International

2019	2,821
2020	2,384

SOCIAL MEDIA FOLLOWERS*

Instagram	13,870
Twitter	33,900
Facebook	22,664
YouTube	1,804
LinkedIn	571

* In December 2020



The years 2019 and 2020 were challenging, especially 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To ensure the safety of employees and partners, IPAM rigorously followed the science-based health recommendations, temporarily closed offices, supported remote work, and reviewed plans.

OUR INITIATIVES

The team's agility in responding to the situation and their tenacity allowed the institute to overcome the challenges and reach the end of 2020 achieving goals, making the deliveries planned in the projects, and generating positive impacts for society in every strategic area of work.

Once the trade agreement between Mercosur and the European Union was signed in June 2019, IPAM started to discuss its potential direct and indirect social and environmental impacts on the Amazon in four production chains – grain, meat, timber, and non-timber.

The institute proposed to provide input for strategies, structuring actions, and safeguards that promote the agreement as a vector of socioenvironmental sustainability, avoiding a new cycle of environmental degradation, social injustice, and concentration of land and income in the region.

So far, the project assisted the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon to adjust the economic and public sectors to promote sustainable production chains that meet the agreement's requirements. It also assisted in the series of debates on the Amazon, with actors connected with the topic, and in the launch of the Amazon Observatory on Trade and Environment (OCAA), alongside the Centre for Studies in Integration and Development (CINDES), the Institute for Climate and Society (iCS), and the Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON).



Lucas Ramos – IPAM

Three online events, with over 1,500 participants.

Launched the ocaa.org.br website, in three languages, with relevant information on the subject, such as news and studies.



MERCOSUR-EU AGREEMENT: IMPACTS ON THE AMAZON



The project started in March 2020 and is led by a consortium of indigenous and non-governmental organizations. It operates in Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and the Tapajós Sub-basin in Brazil – this is IPAM's focus area, more specifically the Apiaká/Pontal and isolated Indigenous Lands (ILs) in the state of Mato Grosso (MT).

The actions carried out included training indigenous people of the ILs, presenting the System for Observation and Monitoring of the Indigenous Amazon (SOMAI) and the Indigenous Climate Alert (ACI) app to the partners, and

discussions and updates for both tools to help manage the territories more efficiently.

IMPACTS

IPAM worked to increase indigenous peoples' participation in the debate on sustainable economic development in the Amazon, considering their rights, biodiversity conservation, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions driven by the loss of forests in their territories. In addition, the ACI app gave indigenous populations increased autonomy to manage their territories.

The ACI app Version 4.0, with new features.

Created a panel with aggregated information from SOMAI and the ACI app to engage more partners.



INDIGENOUS AMAZON: RIGHTS AND RESOURCES



The Bem Viver project began in June 2020 and focuses on studies on the Raposa Serra do Sol IL in the state of Roraima (RR). It was created to detect the leading changes in the territory's managed and unmanaged grazing areas. It also develops environmental monitoring to identify which method is most appropriate for demonstrating the effect of natural pastures on the state's farmland.

The team uses a series of tools: remote sensing (drones and satellite images), SOMAI, and the

ACI app, both developed by IPAM, and temporal maps of land use and native vegetation cover provided by the MapBiomas platform.

In addition to the remote work, field checks were conducted to collect biomass. The Roraima Indigenous Council (CIR) helped by indicating inspection points and recording images, among other activities. The previous study helped to organize a bibliographic and geospatial database for the region and define an analysis baseline to be followed over the next few months of the project.

Mapped the grazed areas in the indigenous lands of Roraima.

Identified the possible impacts of indigenous peoples' cattle raising in indigenous territories.



BEM VIVER

Initiated in May 2020, the action aimed to obtain a diagnostic of the social organizations – associations and cooperatives – operating in conservation units and their surroundings in the municipalities of Belterra, Itaituba, Santarém, and Trairão, in the state of Pará (PA), and to foster the training of its leaders and members.

The IPAM team identified challenges, weaknesses, and threats to the institutional environment of associations and cooperatives and held workshops on organizational practices with them. Documents containing guidelines were also written to train the community members, and territorial planning instruments were developed for the areas covered by the project.

The action is an integral part of the Tapajós Sustentável e Resiliente Project (Portuguese

for Sustainable and Resilient Tapajós), led by Conservation International (CI-Brasil). The region can potentially produce açaí, latex, oils, nuts, cassava, vegetable fibers, and honey.

IMPACTS

This action produced immediate impacts, such as increasing institutional governance capacity for the benefited entities, improving the strategic management of associations and cooperatives, and broadening the vision of the communities' socioeconomic potential and the integration between community leaders and representatives. Those advances can potentially leverage new projects for the organizations and improve sustainable economic activities based on non-timber products in the region.



More than 45% of the women participated in the actions.

Implemented a training plan on cooperative and associative aspects.

Directly impacted 239 people.

Developed a database and information body about the associations.



TRAINING SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TAPAJÓS



The project began in 2017 in partnership with the NGO Iniciativa Verde (Green Initiative). It restores permanent preservation areas (PPAs) on rural properties owned by family farmers with species that can generate income. A second phase was started in 2020, with a deadline for completion by 2022.

The PPAs are home to forests and other natural vegetation on the banks of lakes or rivers that have great ecological significance and help to preserve water resources. In the project, the families fulfill more than what is established by law by restoring 30 meters on each side of the PPAs.

Farmers are trained in agroforestry systems, and those are used for restoration in three municipalities in Pará: Anapu, Pacajá, and Senador José Porfírio. Fruit seedlings and forest extracts

are used for the restoration, such as acai, banana, moriche palm, cocoa, tonka bean, cupuacu, green coconut, guava, Inga, yellow ipe, purple ipe, big-leaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), yellow mombin, and achioite. Along with planting, technical assistance provides information on better use of the property's other productive areas – planting annual crops and vegetables – to generate a surplus that can be sold.

IMPACTS

In addition to potentially generating income, it restores the quantity and quality of water resources, agroforestry systems lead to carbon fixation, and the ecological integrity of the area is maintained. The adopted model introduced lessons that are being replicated in other areas of the Amazon and the Cerrado.

37 hectares of PPAs were restored with agroforestry systems.

More than 30,000 seedlings were planted.

The project trained about 120 people on good restoration practices.

30 farming families are now receiving quality Technical Assistance And Rural Extension (ATER).



CARBON-FREE AMAZON



J.L. Machado

The project quantified current carbon stocks and their dynamics in recent years around and within 21 ILs in Mato Grosso's Juruena River Sub-basin, covered by the Berços das Águas III Project.

Three maps of the territories were created using remote sensing techniques, considering vegetation formation types, carbon stocks, and their dynamics over the last 15 years, including forest loss and fire quantification and qualification in these areas for the entire period.

The work also detailed the ILs' environmental services: contribution to climate stabilization from

latent heat fluxes; temperature control and surface albedo; hydrological cycling from precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater recharge, and baseflow; water recharge and protection of water bodies through the number of springs, extension, and the area and conditions of riparian forests.

IMPACTS

The Amazon stores a large amount of biomass, and it's vital to protect it as a measure to mitigate climate change. The quantification supports the request for protecting indigenous territories and the pursuit for support for maintaining the forest.

Organized scientific information about carbon stocks and environmental services in the ILs of the Juruena River Sub-basin.

Quantified the annual net primary productivity (NPP) within each indigenous territory and how they contribute to the total observed at the regional and state scales.



CARBON IN INDIGENOUS LANDS - JURUENA

IPAM is one of the founding organizations of the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture, which turned five years old in 2020. More than 270 entities make up this multi-sector movement with representatives of Brazilian agribusiness, civil organizations working in environment and climate, academia, industry associations, and companies that deal in timber, cosmetics, steel, pulp and paper, and finance, to name a few.

At least seven members of IPAM collaborated directly in the coalition's activities, including its executive director, André Guimarães. From May 2018 to December 2020, he took over the role of the network's co-facilitator, and after his departure, stayed on as a member of the Board.

IMPACTS

The Brazilian Coalition became a sounding board for the main ideas defended by IPAM, with a fundamental role in several agendas of interest to the institute, such as the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Act, approved by Congress in December 2020; (ii) the dispute regarding the Provisional Presidential Decree No. 910, on land title regularization, of 2019, which was replaced by Bill No. 2633, with problems corrected, although not yet ideal; among other fronts. The network's effort encourages dialogue, identifies obstacles, helps build pathways and solutions, monitors the implementation of actions, and disseminates sustainable development. Such actions have been fundamental to reducing the risks and negative impacts promoted by the country's political leaders in the current situation.



1,654 mentions in the media in 2020, and 849 mentions in 2019.

26 statements and 25 documents published in two years.

BRAZILIAN COALITION ON CLIMATE, FORESTS, AND AGRICULTURE



UNFCCC

The 25th Climate Conference (COP 25) took place in Madrid, Spain, in December 2019. IPAM's program at the conference was focused on a low carbon economy, with sustainability and economic development.

One of the highlights was the organization, with iCS, of the Brazil Climate Action Hub, which had a broad agenda with subnational governments, civil society, parliamentarians, and the business sector. During the two-week conference, the Brazil Hub became a reference at the COP on the country's climate agendas.

IPAM also organized Amazon-Madri, with the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon, German Agency for International Development Cooperation (GIZ), and partners Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), The Sustainable Trade

Initiative (IDH), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Cl-Brasil, Instituto Humanize, and Arapyaú. Strategic perspectives, opportunities, targets, and commitments to the States were presented to the governors and secretaries of the environment of the Brazilian Amazon; representatives of the governments of Norway, Germany, the UK and France; and from the business sector; and civil society.

IMPACTS

The Amazon-Madrid event has established itself as one of the prominent multi-sector international places on solutions for reducing deforestation in the Amazon and coordinating with potential donors and investors to develop a low-emission economy.

Five events and a press conference were held, and other events were attended.

A fundraising was launched, linked to the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon.



COP 25 CLIMATE CONFERENCE



Changing the conservation paradigm in the Amazon is the challenging job undertaken by Conserv. With an innovative proposal to compensate farmers to prevent them from clearing vegetation that could be cut down legally, the project establishes an economic value for conservation and creates a new income option.

The project maintains ecosystem services, such as cloud formation, climate balance, and biodiversity by avoiding legal clearing and conserving forest remnants in rural properties.

After three years of study, the contracting phase was launched in 2020, with the first properties in Sapezal (MT). The first round of adhesion

contracts won seven 30-month contracts, subject to renewal, totaling 6,500 hectares. Farmers will be paid approximately BRL 24 million during this stage.

IMPACTS

Conserv could influence the private sector in general and the financial sector, in particular, to create investment solutions that contribute to preserving native forests on rural properties. The scale potential of the initiative in Mato Grosso alone is more than 7 million hectares, corresponding to 140 to 910 million tons of stored carbon. A new paradigm in which forests are part of a farm's revenue is one of the potential impacts and legacies that Conserv pursues.

65 km² preserved in the first round of contracts.

Approximately BRL 24 million paid to farmers in this phase of the project.

Conserv's presentation at the London Action Climate Week.



CONSERV

Created in March 2019, the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon presents itself as the political-institutional organization to represent Amazonian causes in an integrated manner, nationally and internationally, with a view to: continue to reduce deforestation; develop partnerships that leverage opportunities through jurisdictional programs and quickly and effectively channel performance-supported funds to promote forest-based economic development; and respect the environment where producers, foresters, farmers, cattle ranchers, indigenous peoples, local communities and other forestry stakeholders live.

IPAM contributes to the preparation and implementation of the Consortium's strategic

plans, priority projects, governance, and thematic training, broadening the debate on climate change and sustainable development strategies for low greenhouse gas emissions for the Amazon.

IMPACT

The Consortium has a strategic impact combined with an execution that transcends the states' boundaries through binding action with government bodies, institutional partnerships, and a transversal structure. Thus, it generates decision-making conditions that guarantee the ecological integrity of the landscape, maintain the climatic function of the Amazon Basin, and foster low-carbon socioeconomic development.



Strategic Planning for 2019-2030.

Prepared and presented concept notes on priority projects to donors.

Established the Fórum de Institutos de Terras e Secretarias de Ordenamento Territorial dos Estados da Amazônia Legal (Portuguese for the Forum of Land Institutes and Territorial Planning Departments of the Legal Amazon States).



LEGAL AMAZON INTERSTATE CONSORTIUM



Marcelo Camargo – Agência Brasil

The advance of COVID-19 has hit the Amazon indigenous populations, who are historically susceptible to exogenous diseases and should be considered at high risk regardless of ethnicity.

The project used scientific analysis of data and risk maps and alerted about the advancing deforestation and fires that threatened to compromise air quality and increase complications for those infected.

The occurrence within each IL, the number of illegal mining operations, deforestation within their limits, and the number of illegal registrations of rural properties in the National Rural

Environmental Registry System were evaluated to identify the main external sources generating the risk of contamination as an indicator of land grabbing.

IMPACTS

The studies promoted a broader debate on the risks of the disease for indigenous peoples. They demonstrated how environmental crimes enhance the spread of the virus in ILs, helping to include indigenous peoples as a priority group in the National Plan for Operationalization of the COVID-19 Vaccine.

Published the study, “Não são números, são vidas!” (“It’s not numbers, it’s lives!”) in partnership with the Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB).

Developed the COVID-19 Indigenous Alert app.

Social Entrepreneur Award, from the Folha de S.Paulo newspaper, for the app.



COVID-19 AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



Anna Weinhold

A partnership between IPAM, IMAZON, Instituto Socioambiental, and the Center for Advanced Amazon Studies of the Federal University of Pará, the project identified and geo-referenced the Legal Amazon's non-reserved public forests; pointed out its main threats; and mapped the volume of land grabbing and illegal deforestation, monitoring their evolution. In the last two years (2019 and 2020), between 25% and 30% of deforestation in the region has occurred in those areas.

Of the approximately 57 million hectares of non-reserved forests, 18 million were targeted by illegal Rural Environmental Registrations (CAR), and more than 2 million were deforested by 2020. Indigenous leaders, quilombolas, small farmers, and extractivists who claim the land suffer the direct negative impacts from the advance of land grabbing there.

The information was part of Estevão Ciavatta's "Amazônia Sociedade Anônima" documentary, and has a dedicated page on IPAM's website (ipam.org.br/florestas-publicas-nao-destinadas-e-grilagem). Destinar Amazônia also inspired the Destinar Cerrado Program, which followed the same premises as the original, identifying vulnerable areas in the Cerrado biome.

IMPACTS

The studies lay out the future of land grabbing in non-reserved public forests if the government does not suspend or cancel illegal registries. Based on this information, IPAM has discussed the ways to prevent the advance of the invasions and correctly reserve these areas with the Judiciary Branch, the Federal Prosecution Service, and the private sector, stressing the work carried out with the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture.

Two scientific articles and one specific technical note on the topic.

Support for the campaign Seja Legal com a Amazônia [a play on words in Portuguese that means “Be Cool with the Amazon”].



DESTINAR AMAZÔNIA I & II

Understanding the causes of fires in the Amazon rainforest, where they occur, and what measures can be taken to prevent them is critical for minimizing fires in the region.

Studies carried out in the Amazon proved that about half of the active hot spots that identify fires occur on public land, mainly in non-reserved public forests.

The data collected by IPAM and the analyses conducted were the basis for several reports in Brazil and abroad, solidifying the institute's image as a specialist. We also conduct training for journalists in Brazil on how to access and interpret public fire data and explain the differences and their uses.

IPAM representatives participated in more than 30 events to discuss the subject and presented the data in meetings with representatives from the public and private sectors. A 17-episode series was broadcast live on Instagram in 2020, with subject-matter experts, and on YouTube.

IMPACTS

The information organized and published by IPAM reliably fueled public discussions on deforestation, fires, and their consequences for the Amazon and its populations. It also provided the basis for strategic debates in the regional states on ways and mechanisms to reduce their impacts.



Five technical notes in Portuguese and English were widely disseminated and served as a reference for state governments.

2,300 mentions in the press about work related to fire.



UNDERSTANDING FIRE IN THE AMAZON



Thiago Foresti – IPAM

The project developed an innovative and collaborative approach to monitoring land use and land cover changes in the Cerrado between 1985 and 2018, disseminated within the MapBiomas initiative.

Despite keeping an essential stock of carbon in the form of vegetation, the Cerrado still lacks as many studies as there are about the Amazon – a particularly relevant issue when considering the rapid transformation of its landscape, motivated by the advance of agribusiness, particularly in the Matopiba region. The technology used for biomass mapping and carbon stock calculation in the Cerrado is unprecedented, such as satellite images and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) laser technology, with aerial and surface capturing.

In 2020, the project also launched CCAL Cerrado (cerrado.carboncal.org.br), a free online carbon calculator that facilitates assessing and calculating carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

IMPACTS

The studies indicated critical areas of habitat loss and improved the Cerrado biomass map and monitoring. This gives science and public policymakers more knowledge at hand to outline strategies for maintaining the biome's carbon stocks within the perspective of global climate emergency.

53.2% of the Cerrado was covered with native vegetation in 2019.

1.37 billion tons of carbon were emitted in the Cerrado between 2002 and 2019.

A detailed Cerrado biomass map was published in a scientific journal (Zimbers et al., 2021).



FORESTS 2020



Martha Fellows – IPAM

The project, carried out at the Tanguro farm in Mato Grosso, measures the impact that forest degradation and land-use change have on the region's various ecosystems.

Ongoing since 2014, the work has been based on collecting data from towers located in forest and soy plantation areas to establish comparisons between carbon, water, and energy flows. This makes it possible to understand how much carbon is assimilated by forests and quantify how this dynamic changes in the event of deforestation.

The project also studies the regeneration of forests that have been slashed and burned to understand the carbon flow during the recovery phase, the

ability to humidify the atmosphere of regenerated forests, changes in the vegetation profile, and climate change.

IMPACTS

One of the findings, published in a scientific article, is that some fast-growing species can restore some climate services in the post-fire forest, even though the total capacity and the high level of biodiversity are compromised by short-term degradation. It is an example of how basic science is essential for understanding the processes linked to changes in land use and climate—the foundations for better decisions to be made to control climate change.

15 scientific articles published in 2019 and 2020.

It takes the Amazon rainforest seven years to recover its ability to pump water into the atmosphere and absorb carbon after fires.



WATER, ENERGY, AND CARBON FLOWS

The project, supported by the Instituto Humanize, substantiated the CapGestão and CapGestores programs, implemented under the *Projeto Mercados Verdes e Consumo Sustentável* (Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption Project).

The CapGestão Program promoted better public and private ATER services, stressing the management of family farming projects. The CapGestores Program trained managers and public servants on public purchases from family farms.

The municipalities involved were: Abaetetuba, Altamira, Anapu, Breves, Conceição do Araguaia, Curionópolis, Floresta do Araguaia, Itaituba, Itupiranga, Marabá, Novo Repartimento, Pacajá,

Parauapebas, Rio Maria, São Félix do Xingu, Santana do Araguaia, Sapucaia, Tucumã, and Xinguara. Due to the pandemic, the methodology was redesigned to enable distance learning.

IMPACTS

The majority of CapGestão participants (81%) stated that the program improved their work quality, and 94% said they improved the exchange of information. Ninety percent (90%) of students from the CapGestores assessment believe that the course will improve the preparation of public notices. The methodology is already a reference for other institutions, such as the Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPN) and WWF, under the Ceres project.



Thiago Foresti – IPAM

Trained 92 technicians and managers.

Conducted 240 hours of training for the CapGestão Program and 40 hours for CapGestores.

A web page was created to host all course materials (public access):
<https://capgestao.ipam.org.br>



STRENGTHENING & PROJECT SPONSORS FOR FAMILY FARMING



The Cerrado Working Group (CWG) is a platform that discusses criteria for the sustainable advancement of soy production in the Cerrado. It involves members of civil society, traders, and the soy producing and purchasing industry.

The CWG aims to establish a sectoral agreement for soy production in the biome, taking into account sustainability criteria required by the international market. The work is based on some commitments made with this outlook, such as the Amsterdam Declaration and the New York Declaration.

The group monitors soy production and its sale to traders and defines purchasing criteria to ensure compliance with commitments and a deforestation-free chain.

IPAM monitors and subsidizes soy-related aspects with technical-scientific information and supports political coordination in partnership with other organizations, such as The Nature Conservancy Brasil, WWF-Brasil, and IMAFLORA.

50 people directly involved in the working group's political coordinations.

Prepared criteria with multinational environmental institutions and soy-purchasers for proposing a sectoral agreement.



CERRADO WORKING GROUP



InFEWS (Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy, and Water Systems) focuses on understanding the impacts of agricultural intensification and the relationship between food production, energy generation, and environmental integrity.

The project's researchers carry out experiments on the Tanguro farm in Mato Grosso to achieve this goal, studying the Cerrado and Amazon biomes via remote sensing and generating numerical models to analyze the relationship between deforestation and climate.

The research concluded that the deforestation of tropical forests and savannas increases the temperature and aridity of the air, extending the length of dry seasons and diminishing the yield of rain-fed crops in the Matopiba region.

Between 1980 and 2019, warming increased, and relative humidity fell. This change meant that 28% of farms were no longer suitable for agriculture. One way to reverse the collapse of this type of agriculture is to protect native vegetation.

IMPACTS

In addition to deepening climate science—essential in a world facing a climate emergency—a bioeconomic model of agricultural efficiency based on the relationship between production costs and crop profitability was developed for all of Brazil, and the results are being evaluated to clarify the climate's role in agricultural efficiency.

There were 13 scientific articles published.

Held seven conference presentations in two years.



INFEWS – AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION



MapBiomas is an initiative composed of NGOs, universities, and technology companies, which maps and provides free information on the changes in land use in Brazil from 1985 onwards. Data is updated annually, and IPAM is responsible for collecting samples and evaluating the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

Mapbiomas Alerta was created in 2018. It supports government institutions in refining alerts and deforestation using high-resolution images that show the location, date, and size of an area, facilitating the assessment and identification of illegality in the clear-cut deforestation of native

vegetation. IPAM is responsible for the Cerrado biome.

MapBiomas Fogo was launched in 2020, under the general coordination of IPAM. The data collected and analyzed is essential to understand the dynamics of fire in the country and to map the areas degraded by forest fires. Satellite images are classified using artificial intelligence algorithms to arrive at these results.

IPAM also participates in the Mapbiomas Pan-Amazon initiative, launched in March 2019 and updated in 2020.

Maps and annual data were compiled on land cover and land use in the country covering the 1985–2019 period.

Validated alerts for about 880 thousand hectares that were deforested in the Cerrado.

There were two scientific articles published.

Participated in the annual report on deforestation in Brazil in 2019.



MAPBIOMAS



Pedro M'Bóia – IPAM

The project seeks to foster an increased family farming income in the Amazon by supporting the production and marketing of products from three areas of Pará: Transamazônica, in the municipality of Pacajá; Highway BR-163, in Itaituba and Aveiro; and Baixo (Lower) Amazonas, in Santarém.

It operates in six distinct marketing models: farmers' markets, direct consumer sales network, restaurants, local market, National School Meals Program (PNAE), and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), to help communities to improve their commercial practices. The projects involve technical assistance, training, investment in six processing and marketing infrastructures, and project management support.

Two cooperatives were created and involved in the marketing models, PNAE and the PAA. The team also created a production cost analysis tool to make it easier for farmers to control their work.

The project also supported six digital inclusion centers: one in the Transamazônica region, one on Highway BR-163, and four in Santarém.

IMPACTS

Families assisted by the initiative increased their gross income by 61% during the project. Because the project searches for solutions to overcome obstacles that impede commercialization and, consequently, generates income for the local populations, it has the potential to develop family farming production.

Involved 350 families from nine settlements.

Signed 11 sales contracts between cooperatives and the private and government consumer market.



SUSTAINABLE FAMILY BUSINESSES



Daniel Silva – IPAM

The NovaBov project seeks to disassociate deforestation from the increased production in the cattle ranching chain in the Amazon, thus improving transparency and encouraging sustainable practices.

Its approach involves government actors, slaughterhouses, banks, and farmers. Therefore, it encourages productive efficiency and improves sanitary and environmental compliance, in addition to clarifying the financial market about productive risks due to climate change and contributing to financing the modernization of the activity, and engaging the private sector in promoting productivity, focusing on small and medium-sized farmers.

In 2020, a series of activities were adapted to be carried out online, such as interviews with meat-packers, to understand the challenges

of monitoring direct and indirect suppliers, and communications with financial and banking institutions, to diagnose methods to develop a financing model that fosters sustainable production. We also trained more than 100 public agents in three states on the environmental regularization of rural properties, who serve as knowledge multipliers.

IMPACTS

Through partnerships with the public sector and universities, the project takes the environmental regularization agenda to small rural properties. Coordination with financial institutions works on a new way of financing cattle ranching in the Amazon and Cerrado, while the work at CTPS, coordinating the Working Group for the Review of the Sustainable Livestock Indicators Guide, opens a broader debate on the chain as a whole.

Held nine training sessions with key actors in 68 municipalities in AC, MT, and PA.

Coordinated with more than 30 public institutions.



NOVABOV



IPAM, in partnership with the Municipality of Rio Branco and The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), drew up the *Plano Municipal de Mitigação e Adaptação às Mudanças do Clima de Rio Branco – PMMC* (Municipal Plan for Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change in Rio Branco), linked to the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC). The objective is to create and implement public policies and structural measures, providing a better quality of life for the city's population.

Preparing the plan with cooperatives, rural farmers associations, educational and research institutes, non-governmental organizations, and state and municipal bodies, allowed for a strategic analysis of risks, threats, strengths, and opportunities. Six areas of work were identified: urban land use, rural land use, urban mobility,

sanitation, renewable and alternative energies, and communication and monitoring.

IMPACTS

If the plan is implemented, it will: structure maximized rural production with optimized use of soil and water, and quality of life; reduce deforestation, degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions; improve the supply of environmental services, contributing to climate goals in Acre and Brazil; provide for adequate thermal comfort and microclimate; make the city more orderly, with less public expenditure on health and public cleaning; improve quality in urban mobility with fewer emissions; have fewer waterborne diseases; secure water resources; and use renewable energy efficiently and with lower costs and emissions.

Thirty-three (33) institutions participated in the building workshops.



Held a launch seminar and delivered the PMMC.



RIO BRANCO CLIMATE PLAN



Arison Jardim – Secom

The Strategic Plan of the Acre Environmental Services Development Company (CDSA) aims to guide its actions towards establishing an economy with low GHGs.

The main problem identified was the restricted level of investment and fundraising for this purpose, which inspired the formulation of the company's institutional mission. Based on these premises, the CDSA's mission was defined as generating investment opportunities and connecting markets for environmental services and agribusiness. Its vision was defined as being a reference in governance, legal security, compliance, and transparency in attracting investments; and managing assets and credits resulting from environmental services.

To create this instrument, IPAM built an attractive proposal for private investors, and that would allow public and private economic mechanisms

to be developed for compensating the provision of environmental services. The plan will serve as a tool for coordinating with governments and donors, formulating fundraising proposals and projects.

IMPACTS

Given the potential opportunities found in the economic dynamics related to the carbon market, as well as in other assets related to reducing emissions, climate regulation, biodiversity, and others, the plan organizes mobilization and fundraising actions to implement programs, subprograms, and institutional projects, as well as the Sistema Estadual de Incentivos a Serviços Ambientais – SISA (State System of Incentives for Environmental Services) strategic objectives. It has the potential to become a reference for other similar companies in the Amazon states.

Defined systematized the CDSA's instructional strategy.



CDSA STRATEGIC PLAN



Adriana Bittar – IPAM

A technical collaboration agreement with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) supported the development and operationalization of protected areas management tools. The action included the SIGEO platform (Integrated Geoinformation System), improvements to the SAMGe platform (Management Analysis and Monitoring System), and the SIMRPPN platform (Computerized System for Monitoring Private Natural Heritage Reserves).

The project is an expansion of a collaboration with the German agency GIZ to develop the new

platform for the National Registry of Protected Areas (CNUC), the primary management tool for the country's protected areas policy.

IMPACTS

The project fostered the strengthening of the governance of the more than 300 CUs in Brazil and the development of platforms with defined priorities and actions. The initiative gains particular relevance as climate change advances, helping to make decisions about the CUs and allowing society to participate in managing them.

In 2020, 216 state CUs completed the management report, compared to 38 in 2017.

The project allowed us to observe the disparity between the effectiveness of the management of federal CUs (44.42%) and the state (almost 10% lower) in 2020.



CONSERVATION UNIT (CU) MANAGEMENT PLATFORMS



The project's main objective is to monitor and evaluate the Partners for the Amazon Platform (PPA), a network led by the private sector, to support its implementation, provide subsidies that stimulate its replication or expansion of its approach, and facilitate lessons to be created on the conditions that drive a path of economic development in the critical remaining rain forests around the world.

The PPA platform seeks to foster sustainable development solutions for the Amazon, creating opportunities for its 25 million inhabitants. It

leverages social and environmental investments, fosters partnership development, shares best practices, and creates a collaborative environment for developing joint solutions. The network already has more than 40 large, medium, and small companies, civil society organizations, and international partners.

IPAM coordinates efforts in Brazil to develop and apply analysis methodologies that will allow the platform to build character and evolve and evaluate its impact on the social, economic, and institutional contexts in which it operates.

77 organizations were interviewed for the baseline round.



PARTNERS FOR THE AMAZON PLATFORM



The Proteja portal gathers a large amount of information about indigenous lands and CUs, concentrating (on the same platform) texts, videos, and images about protected areas, using data collected from various sources throughout Brazil.

The first version of the portal was launched in 2019 at an event in Brasília called Proteja Talks. Inspired by TED Talks, it gathered 15 activists and professionals with ties to social and environmental issues to share experiences and dreams about protected areas in Brazil.

In 2020, a new edition, now online due to the pandemic, brought together 26 guests for seven live streaming events. With the central topic, “CNUC: 20 years of connecting with nature”, experts and other well-known professionals shared their experiences and perspectives. The

event also marked a partnership between Proteja and Rede Pró-UC (Pro-CU Network), which drives the Um Dia no Parque (A Day at the Park), and the Wikiparques Project, of Associação O Eco.

Also in 2020, the portal's collaborative governance was instituted, with formal adhesion of 14 non-governmental organizations operating in the Amazon, a three-year plan was prepared, and a new layout was designed.

IMPACTS

The portal allowed the institutionalization of multi-institutional collaboration around protected areas in the Brazilian civil society. This union created the most complete public database on the subject in the country, democratizing access to quality information.

There were 22 lectures with experts and other well-known speakers on the importance of protected areas in Brazil.

Launched the Status of Protected Areas Series – Volume 1.



PROTEJA



Thiago Foresti – IPAM

SEEG, or the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removal Estimates System, is a Climate Observatory initiative. Based on the national inventory of emissions parameters, IPAM conducts studies related to the change in land and forest use, to generate annual emission and removal estimates of greenhouse gases associated with this sector throughout Brazil.

Between 2019 and 2020, two new collections were launched: SEEG 7 and SEEG 8 – the latter with a series covering from 1990 to 2019.

Since 2019, the project has improved the projection methods for states, biomes, and

municipalities. They started to count the annual land cover and use maps produced by MapBiomas as a database for the transition matrices. Emission estimates based on deforestation as a proxy were also kept as alternative data.

IMPACTS

SEEG is the only system that indicates annual greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil. The data and its methodology are available to the public with complete transparency. As such, regional managers, the private sector, and civil society can monitor what the country contributes to worsening climate change.

The land-use change sector produced 44% of all gross national emissions in 2019.

Changes in land use accounted for 363 million tons of CO₂ in 2019.



SEEG



The project supported the states of Maranhão (MA) and Roraima (RR) in developing a jurisdictional system of different legal, institutional, and financial arrangements to propose a sustainable development policy and structure a policy to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The project also helped them develop the skills to raise resources that ensure forest conservation and benefit family farmers, rural producers, extractivists, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, and other populations.

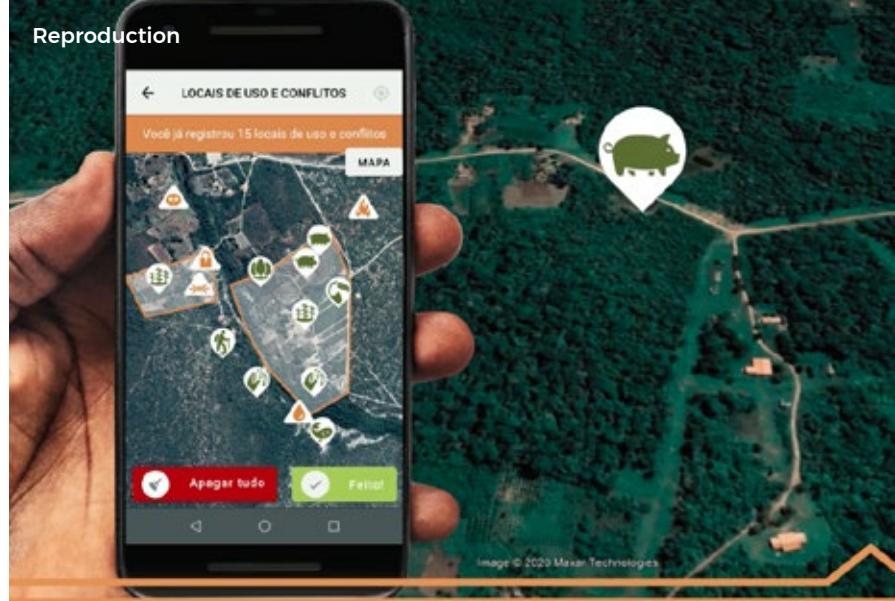
IPAM provided technical support and subsidized the preparation of drafts, financial mechanisms, and risk management monitoring systems. About 50 people participated in the activities in both states, where IPAM worked in partnership with the Maranhão State Department of the Environment and the Roraima Environment Foundation, with the other state departments, and the GCF (Governors' Climate and Forest) Task Force. The REDD+ Jurisdictional System is part of the agendas of the *Fórum de Secretários da Amazônia Legal* (Forum of Secretaries of the Environment for the Legal Amazon), linked to the Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force.

Promulgated the decree for environmental-economic boosting policy in Roraima (Decreto No. 29710-E DE 09/12/2020), in which REDD+ was instituted.

In Maranhão, REDD+ draft and state eligibility for the art trees standard, for payment per deforestation measurement results.



REDD+ JURISDICTIONAL SYSTEMS



The project started in 2018 and aims to map unnoticed, and therefore vulnerable communities, and identify and map areas considered critical and the potential for losing native vegetation in the Cerrado.

Noticing the gap in official maps that mark traditional peoples and communities and family farmers (PCTAFs), IPAM and the Institute of Society, Population, and Nature (ISP), supported by the Partnership Fund for Critical Ecosystems (CEPF), Institute of Brazilian Studies (IEB), and Climate and Land Use Analysis (CLUA) conducted studies focusing the Matopiba region.

The app was launched during an online seminar with over one hundred people. In all, there were 13 workshops to present the app to communities, schools, agricultural families, and partner institutions.

IMPACTS

The efforts translated into accurate maps of land occupation in the region, impacting 2,398 PCTAF communities. The project was responsible for launching a website and an app available for Android and iOS systems, expanding the possibility for communities across the country to identify their lands and strengthen their claims, gradually no longer being an impossibility.

More than 500 downloads of the Tô no Mapa app in the first few weeks after launch.

1,448 communities were involved in workshops during the project.



TÔ NO MAPA APP



IPAM

Carried out in 2019, the project promoted a scientific bicycle expedition through the Cerrado. The initiative was carried out by three cyclists—two scientists and an expert in long-distance trails and navigation. They traveled 400 kilometers of unpaved roads in Goiás and the Federal District, where they collected statements from farmers and residents.

The project also promoted meetings for cyclists and hikers in the Brasília National Forest through partnerships with the Caminhos do Planalto Central and Rebas do Cerrado groups and a farmers' market with socio-biodiverse products from the Cerrado. Sponsored by GIZ, it was the subject of reports on Globo, Record, and CBN, in a blog specializing in alternative travel, and on their own channels.

As the journey unfolded, a special page on the IPAM website (ipam.org.br/transcerrado) and Instagram and Twitter accounts were updated with information, photos, and videos.

IMPACTS

Riding bicycles, which has been expanding rapidly in the country, is a means of bringing the urban and rural worlds closer together, thus allowing social and environmental issues to be discussed. The work engaged urban social groups that practice sports for Cerrado issues, which are usually not one of their daily concerns, drawing attention to the importance of preserving the biome, mapping low-carbon agricultural initiatives, and spreading ecotourism as a complementary economic initiative to the agriculture practiced in the region.

400 kilometers traveled on rural trails in the Cerrado.

10 videos posted on IPAM's YouTube channel.



TRANSCERRADO

Focused on the communities of Santarenzinho and São Raimundo, in Rurópolis, and the Ipiranga Settlement Project, in Itaituba, both in the state of Pará, the project encouraged a productive transition between family farmers to foster sustainable development in the Tapajós region.

More than BRL 200,000 were invested in production systems, and around 200 technical visits were made, totaling 400 hours of training, in addition to investments in a series of improvements in production, storage, and marketing, aiming these populations in the Amazon towards practicing an adequate model.

IMPACTS

The project contributed significantly to increasing gross family income by 188%, promoting the productive transition in the Tapajós region and leaving a legacy of improvement and cattle raising and adapted to the reality of family farming in the region, generating quality food, improving animal welfare, valuing production in areas that have already been cleared, enabling work and income for rural families, and helping families access different consumer markets. The processing structures implemented in the project can be replicated in different regions of the Amazon and other locations that work with family farming.



Established a network of partners, called “management group”, as the main tribunal of project governance and transparency.

50 Tapajós families have access to different production structures and are selling their products through different marketing channels.

220 people directly benefited by the project.

15 types of products produced in the 2019/2020 harvest, totaling more than 49 tons of food.



PRODUCTIVE TRANSITION OF TAPAJÓS COMMUNITIES



IPAM

ValidaCAR is a project coordinated by ICV that builds solutions to accelerate the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), one of the main instruments of the Forest Code, in forest areas. The goals are to make information about the law available in the states, develop a strategy for analyzing and validating the CAR, and mapping financiers and proposing institutional arrangements for raising external resources.

IPAM, together with other members of the Forest Code Observatory, developed activities to speed up the CAR analysis and validation process and ensure the quality in 11 states. IPAM focused on Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia, and Roraima. We

provided technical support in those states for the development of indicators that guide state environmental regularization policies.

IMPACT

Developing an automated CAR analysis methodology on a landscape scale based on each state's characteristics makes for a swifter process and broader reach at a lower cost. It also allows for strategies for environmental regularization of rural properties and recovery of degraded areas to be developed, with the valorization of environmental assets via PSA, REDD+, and other economic instruments.

Delivered diagnostics and analyzed databases, institutional capacity, and the challenges for validating records.

Map for CAR validation.



VALIDACAR

Matopiba, which includes the portion of the Cerrado biome in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, and Bahia, is one of the main frontiers of agricultural expansion in Brazil today. It is responsible for 25% of the area of soy planted in the country; it simultaneously concentrates most of the Cerrado's native vegetation.

The project analyzed the value of land in this region and how the increase in prices can be related to deforestation.

The study's main conclusion was that the average pasture persistence time between preserving the native forest and the change in land use for planting soy decreased, which may indicate a speculative market under development. The valuation of land reserved for soy planting can, in fact, indirectly affect deforestation, such as by clearing more areas to be sold for this activity.

A pasture area takes an average of three years to become farmland in Bahia, where industrial grain production is relatively new.

IMPACTS

The grain production industry, especially soy, seeks to minimize reputational risks and, therefore, prevents its suppliers from planting in areas deforested solely for the purpose of planting soy. For that reason, farmers are looking for alternatives and encounter fewer obstacles for converting native vegetation into low-productivity pastures.

The effort helped to clarify the dynamics of landscape transformation underway in Matopiba, identifying the need to develop paths for solutions that take into account the land tenure dynamics linked to rural production.



LAND VALUE AND DEFORESTATION IN MATOPIBA

The ecological-economic zoning (ZEE) is a planning and management instrument and a legal-political instrument, as its implementation generates indicators for writing legal norms that regulate the use of the territory. In Acre, IPAM provided technical support for the review and update of its third ZEE phase. The process involved specific studies on the territory's dynamics, public consultation, and the definition of a new map to guide territorial planning and management.

IPAM also contributed to structuring the new law that instituted ZEE. Designed from the subject knowledge of natural, socioeconomic, and cultural-political resources, its guidelines and criteria now steer state public policies for sustainable socioeconomic development and foster the citizens' well-being. This effort also complied with the Forest Code (Law No. 12651 of May 25, 2012).



Inclusion of a low-carbon agribusiness sub-zone.

Created the ethnoenvironmental protection subzone.

Guidelines for creating ZEE structuring programs.

Established a connection with global sustainable development policies related.



ACRE'S ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC ZONING



The year 2019 introduced changes to IPAM's Board of Directors and Fiscal Council. For the second time, a woman took over as chairperson of the Board—a professor at the University of Brasília, Mercedes Bustamante. In his role since the dawn of the institute, Professor Reynaldo Luiz Victoria became an honorary director, and economist Ana Toni, executive director of the Institute for Climate and Society (iCS), took a seat in the Board. See below the new composition of the Board and the Fiscal Council.

OUR TEAM

In 2020, the IPAM team faced the changes by working remotely, as imposed by the pandemic. With the support of the Board and Fiscal council, and especially the management team, the challenge was overcome, allowing work to continue with no interruption and safely.

Deliberative Council

Chairwoman

Mercedes Bustamante

University of Brasilia

Vice Chair

Steve Schwartzman

Environmental Defense Fund

Ana Toni

Climate and Society Institute

Luiz Antonio Martinelli

University of São Paulo

Paulo Artaxo

University of São Paulo

Fiscal Council

Adolpho José Melfi

University of São Paulo

Mário Prestes Monzoni Neto

Faculdade Getúlio Vargas

Honorary Council

Marina Silva

Former Minister of the Environment (2003-2008)

Reynaldo Luiz Victória

University of São Paulo

Board of Directors

Executive Director
André Guimarães

Director of Science
Ane Alencar

Operational Director
Luiz Maciel

**Director of Public Policy and
Territorial Development**
Eugenio Pantoja

Deputy Director of Territorial Development
Lucimar Souza

Deputy Director of Public Policy
Gabriela Savian

Technical Coordination

Communications
Cristina Amorim

Project Coordination
Erika Pinto
Marcelo Stabile
Paulo Brando

Canarana Region
Divino Silvério (2019)
Ludmila Rattis (2020)

Rio Branco Region
Jarlene Gomes

Santarem Region
Alcilene Cardoso

Tapajos Region
Edivan Carvalho

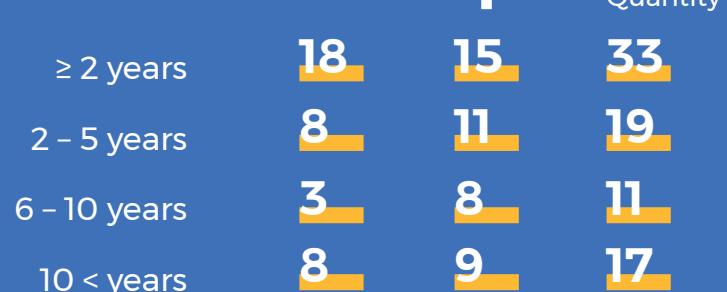
TEAM OVERVIEW



ACADEMIC BACKGROUND



TIME WITH IPAM



OUR PARTNERS

In 25 years, IPAM has built solid relationships with different actors and segments of society, sharing the vision of a prosperous and sustainable Brazil. From the production of information to the development and implementation of transformative solutions for the Amazon and the Cerrado, the success of the institute's work depends directly on the involvement and trust of our partners.

The challenges faced in the last two years, especially those arising from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, have shown that collective strength is the best way to overcome adversity. We appreciate your support and reinforce our commitment to always working together.

Partners

Agricultural Defense Agency of the State of Pará – ADEPARÁ

French Development Agency – AFD

Agrosatélite

Alliance Bioversity International/International Center for Tropical Agriculture – CIAT

Friends of the Earth Brazilian Amazon

ArcPlan

Coalition of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil – APIB

Association of Family Potato Farmers (Associação dos Agricultores Familiares da Batata – ASAFAF)

Associação Boa Fé

Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities – ABEMA

Brazilian Agribusiness Association – ABAG

Brazilian Association of Public Prosecution Offices

Associação Comunitária Baixão Bonito (Baixão Bonito Community Association)

Itapacurá Grande Small and Medium Farmers Community Association (Associação Comunitária dos Pequenos e Médios Agricultores do Itapacurá Grande – ACPMAIG)

Wildlife Conservation Society – WCS

Family Farmers Association of the Community of Santa Inez do Pará/Cristalino II (Associação de Agricultores Familiares da Comunidade de Santa Inez do Pará/Cristalino II)

Association of Community Health and Epidemiological Agents of Pacajá (Associação dos Agentes Comunitários de Saúde e Epidemiológico de Pacajá – AACSEP)

Associação Nova Esperança – ANE

Associação Plantas do Nordeste – APNE

Associação Santarenzinho

Association of the Women of Areia II (Associação das Mulheres do Areia II – AMA II)

Association of Women Artisans and Farmers of the Municipality of Trairão (Associação de Mulheres Artesãs e Agricultoras do Município de Trairão – AMAAMT)

Apiaká Iakunda'Y Pimental Indigenous Association (Associação Indígena Apiaká Iakunda'Y de Pimental – AIAIP)

Bom Jesus Residents Association (Associação dos Moradores de Bom Jesus – AMBJ)

Areia Residents Association (Associação dos Moradores de Areia – AMA)

Menino Jesus Community Association (Associação Comunitária Menino Jesus)

Arco-Íris Vicinal da Trinta (30) PA Residents Association (Associação dos Moradores Arco-Íris Vicinal da Trinta (30) PA)

Bayer

Environmental Exchange of Rio de Janeiro Brazil (Bolsa de Valores Ambientais do Rio de Janeiro – BVRio)

Careapa

Cargill

Carrefour

Casa Familiar Rural de Anapu

Casa Familiar Rural de Pacajá

Casa Familiar Rural de Senador José Porfírio

ClimaInfo

Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture

Cofco

Executive Committee of the Cacao Crop Plan (Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira – CEPLAC)

Aritapera Region Fisheries Council (Conselho de Pesca da Região do Aritapera – COPERA)

Indigenous Council of Roraima – CIR

Ituqui Regional Fisheries Council (Conselho Regional de Pesca do Ituqui – CRPI)

PAE Tapará Regional Fisheries Council (Conselho Regional de Pesca do PAE Tapará – CRPT)

Regional Fisheries Council of PAE Urucurituba (Conselho Regional de Pesca do PAE Urucurituba – CRPU)

Conservation International Brasil – CI-Brasil

Eco Consulting Group

Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon

Transamazon and Xingu Intermunicipal Sustainable Development Consortium (Consórcio Intermunicipal de Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Transamazônica e Xingu – CIDS)

Tomé-Açu Mixed Agricultural Cooperative – CAMTA

Cooperative of Rural Family Farmers of Pacajá (Cooperativa de Produtores Familiares Rurais de Pacajá – COOPROPAC)

Mixed Cooperative of Youth, Women, and Family Farmers in the Highway BR 163 Territory (Cooperativa Mista de Jovens, Mulheres e Agricultores Familiares do Território da BR 163 – COOPEMJAF BR 163)

Cacauway

Aritapera Region Fisheries Council (Conselho de Pesca da Região do Aritapera – COPERA)

Tapará Regional Fisheries Council (Conselho Regional de Pesca do Tapará – CRPT)

Regional Fisheries Council of Urucurituba (Conselho Regional de Pesca do Urucurituba – CRPU)

Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon – COIAB

Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin – COICA

CSIRO Land and Water

Department of Protected Areas, Ministry of the Environment – DAP/MMA

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ

Econometrica

EcoStage

German Embassy

French Embassy

Norwegian Embassy

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

British Embassy

Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – EMBRAPA

Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Pará – EMATER/PA

Tapajós Regional Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Pará – EMATER PA/Regional Tapajós

Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Pará – EMATER PA/Eslor Tomé-Açu

Mato Grosso Research, Assistance, and Rural Extension Company – EMPAER/MT

Environmental Defense Fund – EDF

Alto Tapajós/BR 163 Regional Federation of Agricultural Workers of the State of Pará (Federação dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras da Agricultura do Estado do Pará Regional Alto Tapajós/BR 163)

Federation of Agricultural Workers of the State of Acre (Federação dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras da Agricultura do Estado do Acre)

Trairão Family Farmers Open-Air Market (Feira Livre da Agricultura Familiar do Município de Trairão)

Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development – FBDS

SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation

Fundação Vitória Amazônica – FVA

Live, Produce, and Preserve Foundation (Fundação Viver, Produzir e Preservar – FVPP)

Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO

Geodatim Cerrado

Google

Local Governments for Sustainability – ICLEI

Grupo Amaggi

Grupo de Jovens do PA Cristalino II

Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Livestock – GTPS

Green Initiative

Alana Institute

Instituto Arapyaú

Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA

Instituto de Terras do Pará – ITERPA

Instituto Centro de Vida – ICV

Institute for Climate and Society – iCS

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio

Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas – IDESAM

Pará state government Institute of Forest Development and Biodiversity – IDEFLOR-Bio

**Tapajós Sustainable Development Institute -
Instituto Tapajós (Instituto de Desenvolvimento
Sustentável do Tapajós – Instituto Tapajós)**

**Mamirauá Sustainable Development
Institute (Instituto de Desenvolvimento
Sustentável Mamirauá – IDSM)**

**Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management
and Certification (Instituto de Manejo e
Certificação Florestal e Agrícola – IMAFLORA)**

Institute for Ecological Research – IPÊ

**Institute of People and Environment
of the Amazon – AMAZON**

**State Institute for the Environment and
Water Resources (Instituto Estadual de Meio
Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos – IEAMA)**

Instituto Federal do Pará – Itaituba Campus

Tropical Forest Institute – IFT

**International Institute of Education of Brazil (Instituto
Internacional de Educação do Brasil – IEB)**

Louis Dreyfus Institute

**National Institute for Colonization
and Agrarian Reform – INCRA**

Brazilian Institute of Space Research – INPE

**Produce, Conserve, and Include Institute
(Instituto Produzir, Conservar e Incluir)**

Institute for Society, Population and Nature – ISPNE

Instituto Sociedade Solidária – ISS

Instituto Socioambiental – ISA

Instituto SOS Pantanal

Instituto Tecnológico Vale Kanindé

Instituto Terroá

Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association

**Environmental Sanitation Management
Laboratory – LAGESA**

**Image Processing and Geoprocessing
Laboratory – LAPIG**

Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry – MPI

Pará State Public Prosecutor's Office – MPPA/Itaituba

**Center for Advanced Amazon Studies at the
Federal University of Pará – NAEA/UFPA**

Climate Observatory (Observatório do Clima)

O Eco

Operação Amazônia Nativa – OPAN

Pachama

**Anapu local government/Departments
of Agriculture and Environment**

**Pacajá local government/Departments
of Agriculture and Environment**

Santarém local government

**Senador José Porfírio local government/
Departments of Agriculture and Environment**

Rio Branco local government

PrevFogo/IBAMA

Novo Tempo Local Radio – Pacajá

Rainforest Foundation Norway

Cerrado Network (Rede Cerrado)

Rede Pró-UC

**Aveiro Municipal Department of
Public Assistance – SEMDAS**

**Department for Agricultural Development
and Fisheries – SEDAP**

Maranhão State Department of Agriculture – SAGRIMA

**Mato Grosso State Department of
Family Agriculture – SEAF/MT**

**Acre State Department of the Environment
and Indigenous Policies – SEMAPI/AC**

**Pará State Department of the Environment
and Sustainability – SEMAS/PA**

**Maranhão State Department of Human Rights
and Popular Participation – SEDIHPOP**

**Mato Grosso State Department of
the Environment – SEMA/MT**

**Itaituba Municipal Department of
Agriculture – SEMAGRA**

**Tomé-Açu Municipal Department of
Agriculture and Supply – SEMARGI**

**Municipal Department of Economic
Development – SEMDE**

**Rurópolis Municipal Department of Rural
Development and Supply – SEMAB/Rurópolis**

**Tomé-Açu Municipal Department
of Agriculture – SEMMA**

Aveiro Municipal Department of Health	
Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service – SEBRAE, Tapajós Office	Tomé-Açu Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Tomé-Açu – STTR/Tomé-Açu)
Brazilian Forest Service – SFB	SLC Agrícola
National Service for Rural Education/ Tapajós Region – SENAR Tapajós	Solved
National Service for Rural Education/Baixo Amazonas Region – SENAR Baixo Amazonas	SOS Amazônia
Union of Family Farming Workers of Alto Tapajós (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras na Agricultura Familiar do Alto Tapajós – SINTTAF/Alto Tapajós)	Terras App
Union of Family Farming Workers of Rurópolis (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras na Agricultura Familiar de Rurópolis – SINTTAF/Rurópolis)	The Nature Conservancy Brazil – TNC
Union of Family Farming Workers of Tomé-Açu (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura Familiar de Tomé-Açu – SINTTAF/Tomé-Açu)	Brazil's Federal Accounting Court – TCU
Anapu Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Anapu – STTR/Anapu)	University of California/Irvine
Rural Workers' Unions of Belterra (Sindicatos dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Belterra – STTR/Belterra)	University of Brasilia – UnB
Itaituba Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Itaituba – STTR/Itaituba)	University of Edinburgh
Mojuí dos Campos Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Mojuí dos Campos – STTR/Mojuí dos Campos)	University of Leicester
Pacajá Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Pacajá – STTR/Pacajá)	University of São Paulo – USP
Senador José Porfírio Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Senador José Porfírio – STTR/José Porfírio)	Feira de Santana State University – UEFS
Rurópolis Rural Workers' Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Rurópolis – STTR/Rurópolis)	Goiás State University – UEG
Santarém Rural Workers' Union (Sindicatos dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Santarém – STTR/Santarém)	Mato Grosso State University – UNEMAT
	Federal University of Acre – UFAC
	Federal University of Goiás – LAPIC/UFG
	Federal University of Tocantins – UFT
	Federal University of Viçosa – UFV
	Federal University of Western Pará – UFOPA
	Federal University of Pará/Altamira Campus – UFPA
	Federal University of Pará/NAEA/ Belém Campus – UFPA
	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS
	Manchester University
	Woodwell Climate Research Center
	WWF Brasil

Donors

French Development Agency – AFD	Green Initiative
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation – NORAD	Instituto Arapyaú
Climate and Land Use Alliance – CLUA	Instituto Centro de Vida – ICV
Companhia de Desenvolvimento e Serviços Ambientais do Acre	Institute for Climate and Society – iCS
Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development – CEBDS	Instituto Humanize
Conservation Strategy – CSF Brasil	International Institute of Education of Brazil (Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil – IEB)
Conservation International – CI-Brazil	Louis Dreyfus Institute
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ	Max Plank Institute
Earth Innovation Institute – EII	Instituto Socioambiental – ISA
Econométrica	International Center for Tropical Agriculture – CIAT
Norwegian Embassy	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Environmental Defense Fund – EDF	Operação Amazônia Nativa – OPAN
Full Circle Foundation	Rainforest Foundation Norway – RFN
Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development – FBDS	Rio Branco State Department of the Environment
Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO	SOS Amazônia
Citec	WayCarbon
Global Wildlife Conservation – GWC	Walther Moreira Salles Junior
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	Woodwell Climate Research Center
	WWF Brasil

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In accordance with our Transparency Policy, IPAM publishes a statement of financial position summary for 2019 and 2020.

Total revenues (in reais - BRL)	2019	2020
Revenue from projects	20,047,470	22,066,953
Revenue from administrative fees	1,734,817	2,542,530
Revenue received	26,320,527	22,408,342
Contracts fulfilled	20,047,470	22,066,953
Income	749,220	1,299,016

Our reports of past activities and detailed and audited statements of financial position are available on our website at ipam.org.br/transparencia.

ACTIVITIES



2019
2020

www.ipam.org.br/en



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