

Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria Assessment - Mato Grosso, Brazil

Final version

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Keyassociados

JEC 1

The amount and quality of forest and/or peatland potential of the jurisdiction is such that it could be classified as significant and highly relevant from a global perspective on environmental conservation and climate change mitigation grounds.

Proposed protection and restoration areas within the Mato Grosso state are defined in PCI Strategy (Annex 1):

- **Protection:** these areas correspond to 60% of the total area of Mato Grosso, or 54 million ha. Such areas are covered by native vegetation of any of the three biomes located in the state. They include both the primary vegetation and secondary one on diverse stages of restoration.
- **Restoration:** these areas include degraded APP areas¹ (1 million ha) and Reserva Legal areas subject to recomposition (1.9 million ha).
 - ✓ **Criteria 1.** relevance of the forest/peat. Refers to the relative significance, in terms of conservation value and carbon stocks, of the proposed protection and restoration areas within the jurisdiction.
 - ✓ **Criteria 2.** quantity of the forest/peat. Refers to the extent of protection that can be achieved in the jurisdiction (# hectares of forest and/or peat). Both on- and off-concession (or farm).^[11]

These areas are relevant both from environmental conservation and climate change mitigation perspectives.

Conservation value relevance: Brazil has not yet developed a national interpretation of HCV (High Conservation Value) sites, so the general assessment following HCV criteria on the regional level is applied.

- **Primary vegetation areas.** These areas include **30.6 million ha of Amazon forest** and **18.5 million ha of the remaining biome of Cerrado**, as of the most recent 2016 report². Considering the total area of Mato Grosso state (90.3 million ha), these primary vegetation areas today represent ca. 33.9% and 20.5% of the total area of the state, respectively.

They can be considered of high conservation value, combining three categories of High Conservation Values (HCV):

HCV1. Mato Grosso is home to three highly valuable and internationally renowned biomes in terms of biodiversity concentration – Amazon (53% of the state’s area), Cerrado (savannahs, 40%) and Pantanal (flooded plains, 7%)³. There are 11 Key Biodiversity Areas⁴ and one UNESCO Heritage site within the State⁵.

HCV3: From the global perspective, all three biomes located in Mato Grosso are threatened and endangered due to human activities, and are considered the most exceptional ecosystems and habitats by WWF⁶. Besides, the Amazon’s southwest including Mato Grosso state, is especially vulnerable and under great climatic influence from the rest of the Amazon forest, as a large proportion of its rainfall originates from transpiration of the trees located in the entire Amazon basin. As the region is already nowadays very vulnerable to drought due to its relatively long dry season, a small rainfall reduction due to deforestation has drastic ecological impacts⁷.

HCV4: In terms of ecosystem services, the intact Amazon forests, including Mato Grosso, Intact forests crucial to Amazon ecosystem resilience and stable climate⁷.

- **Restored areas** with secondary vegetation (i.e. APP areas, 1 million ha subject to restoration according to PCI) belong to **HCV4** category due to the ecosystem services they provide. According to the Brazilian Law 12.651/2012, an APP (Permanent Preservation Area) is defined as⁸ a protected area, covered or not by native vegetation, with the environmental

¹ Environmentally sensitive areas near rivers and on hilltops and slopes that are designated as permanent protection areas.

² Annex 1. [Deforestation data for biomes of Mato Grosso \(SEMA, 2016\)](#)

³ Annex A. [PCI Strategy as presented in Paris.](#)

⁴ Annex 2. [Location of KBAs in Mato Grosso.](#)

⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/999>

⁶ http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/map_priority_places.cfm

⁷ Annex 3. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2017GL072955/full>

⁸ <https://www.embrapa.br/en/codigo-florestal/entenda-o-codigo-florestal/area-de-preservacao-permanente/detalhe-area-pp>

function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the genetic flow of fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations. They are established in several situations such as hilltops, steep slopes, coastal shrublands, mangroves, wetlands, water springs etc.

Considering planned restoration of both APP and Reserva Legal areas that sum up 2.9 million hectare, these represent one quarter of committed in Brazil's NDC 12 million ha to be restored and reforested¹⁰.

Carbon stock relevance:

In frames of PCI strategy, the Mato Grosso state committed to avoid emission of 4.68 Gt CO₂ through deforestation reduction (both legal and illegal, in the Amazon biome), and of them 1.08 Gt CO₂ in the cerrado biome. Besides, the restoration activities are estimated to capture additional 0.62 Gt CO₂. Both estimation are made for 2030.

Such carbon stocks are relevant from the following perspectives:

1. The strategy's goal to reduce carbon emissions by a total of **6 GtCO₂**⁹ is aligned with the Brazil's NDC to reduce carbon emissions to the level of 1.3 GtCO_{2e} by 2030¹⁰.
2. The REDD+ results from 2011 to 2015 calculated based on the FREL Amazonia (Forest Reference Level for Brazilian Amazon) submitted to the UNFCCC in June 2014 and assessed by technical experts, summed up **3.154 Gt CO₂**. They represent the total emission reduction from gross deforestation in the Amazon biome during the period in reference¹¹. In case of the projection of avoided emissions from deforestation of Amazon biome within the Mato Grosso state, PCI Strategy estimates the figure of **3.6 Gt CO₂** by 2030³.

Considering a mean annual CO₂ emissions from gross deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon (1996-2015), as submitted in BUR2¹¹, being 0.75 GtCO₂/yr, in 15 years (considering PCI timeframe 2015-2030) these would have been 11.25 GtCO₂, i.e. PCI's target represents one-third reduction of such emissions.

JEC 2

A clear quantitative target against historic rates of gross deforestation, which also reflects or goes further than established national targets, and a feasible strategy to reduce deforestation, and as relevant, forest and peatland degradation and restoration, within a specified timeframe, adopted and approved for the jurisdiction. Strategy development should have included an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process and the strategy should include quantified and time bound milestones towards reduced deforestation, and a plan for strengthening the enabling environment.

- ✓ **Criteria 1.** formal ambitions of the sub-national jurisdictions on quantitative targets against deforestation and a feasible strategy to reduce deforestation, and as relevant, forest and peatland degradation and restoration.

Mato Grosso's governor presented the state's Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI) at COP21 in December 2015.

The declared **quantitative targets with time bound milestones** of Mato Grosso state against **deforestation**³:

- Reduce deforestation in the forest (Amazon biome) by 90%. Baseline: 5,714 km² (data by 2001-2010 / PRODES), reaching 571km²/yr by 2030.
- Reduce deforestation in Cerrado biome by 95%. Baseline: 3,016 km² (SEMA), reaching 150 km²/yr by 2030.
- Reach zero illegal deforestation by 2020.
- Conserve 1 million ha of those areas likely to be legally deforested.

⁹ This figure is a cumulative number, not a level of emission in a certain year.

¹⁰ <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Brazil/1/BRAZIL%20iNDC%20english%20FINAL.pdf>

¹¹ Annex 4. [Second Biennial Update Report of Brazil](#) (BUR2, UNFCCC 2017).

- Maintain 60% of native vegetation cover.

Quantitative targets with time bound milestones for restoration and conservation:

- Restore 1 million ha of degraded APP by 2030.
- Reconstitute 1.19 million ha of Legal Reserve by 2030.

The strategy intends to reduce deforestation through agriculture intensification. The Unlocking Forest Finance project has prepared the business case¹² for investment in interventions that can support the implementation of the PCI. The results of the economic analyses show that the production systems in the study are **financially feasible**, not only for individual producers, but also as part of a large-scale transition strategy over the next 10 to 15 years.

- ✓ **Criteria 2.** Strategy development included an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process.

PCI was constructed with participation of local government, representatives of civil society and of private sector. Diverse non-governmental stakeholder continue participating in the strategy monitoring through participation in the PCI Committee¹³: Agroicone, Earth Innovation Institute, Environmental Defense Fund, AMAGGI, Instituto Centro de Vida, Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia – IPAM, Instituto Socioambiental, IDH etc.^[11]

- ✓ **Criteria 3.** The strategy includes quantified and time bound milestones towards reduced deforestation and a plan for strengthening the enabling environment.

There is a number of quantified and time bound milestones that enable reduced deforestation:

- Convert 6 Mha of degraded pasture in 3 Mha for agriculture, 2,5 Mha for productive pasture and 0,5 Mha to forest plantation
- Cattle: Increase productivity from 50 to 90kg/ha/yr by 2030
- Grains: Increase in planted area from 9.5 to 12.4 Mha by 2025
- Wood: Increase production of planted woods from 4.9 Mm³ to 11.75 Mm³ by 2030
- Increase up to 6 Mha of sustainable forest management plan
- 90% of rural properties in the CAR platform (Rural Environmental Registry) by 2016 and 100% validated in 2018
- Universalize technical assistance for 104.000 family farmers/smallholders
- Secure land tenure for 100% of settlements
- Increase smallholder access to markets from 20% to 70%, by 2030
- Increase 3x available credit for smallholders

The implementation of the **strategic planning** of PCI Strategy occurred in the first semester of 2017¹⁴.

The **roadmap** for PCI implementation involved a series of workshops and stakeholder consultations. A consulting firm Trama facilitate this process and prepared a final report. The PCI Committee approved unanimously the roadmap on the meeting on June 26, 2017.

Currently, the PCI Committee is working on a **fundraising** action plan for the Strategy implementation¹⁵. The governor already presented to BNDES a proposal to contribute to PCI with R\$ 15 million¹⁶.

On the national level, Mato Grosso's PCI Strategy includes goals that align with all of the land-use components of Brazil's NDC¹⁷. The target to have low deforestation combined with restoration for all three biomes goes farther than Brazil's NDC which targets zero illegal deforestation by 2030 for the

¹²http://globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/FSL%20report%20on%20Mato%20Grosso_executive%20summary_ENGLISH.pdf

¹³<http://app1.sefaz.mt.gov.br/Sistema/legislacao/legislacaotribut.nsf/7c7b6a9347c50f55032569140065ebbf/f8e18826390a6e6984257f88004d129e/SFILE/78574am2f40oj881d41142j219q04u.pdf>

¹⁴<http://www.agroicone.com.br/noticia.asp?id=1224>

¹⁵<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/7722820-comite-pci-estrutura-plano-de-acao-para-captar-investimentos>

¹⁶<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/4882716-estrategia-pci-avanca-e-taques-vai-buscar-financiamento-junto-ao-bndes>

¹⁷[Mato Grosso PCI and Brazil's NDC \(Forest Trends, 2017\).](#)

Amazon. Mato Grosso, through PCI, aims to restore 2.9 Mha of legal reserve and APPs by 2030 that is just below one quarter of the national restoration target of 12Mha.

JEC 3

Timely progress towards milestones of the strategy, including implementation of key policies, and measurably on a trajectory towards the targets for reduced deforestation. This criterion builds on criterion 2, and asks for documentation on progress pertaining to ambition and strategy as per targets set for the jurisdiction.

PCI strategy has been recently adopted (at the end of 2015), thus it is not yet possible to judge progress against its targets. In order to allow for progress report creation, a number of preparatory steps need to be taken (e.g. design of baseline and reference level studies). The main improvements in the enabling environment include:

✓ **Criteria 1.** Verifiable improvement - enhanced legal/regulatory framework

2016: the Government of Mato Grosso, recognizing PCI as state's planning tool for expansion and increasing agricultural and silvicultural production, conservation of remaining native vegetation, restoring degraded lands and social inclusion of small farmers and traditional communities, created a State Committee of PCI (CEEPCI)¹⁸. The Committee is entitled to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and achievement of its targets.

2016: the Government of Mato Grosso created an Intelligence Committee to Combat Deforestation, Illegal Forest Exploration and Degradation (Code-MT) aimed to integrate the activities related to prevention and combat of illegal deforestation¹⁹. Simultaneously, created a task-force to design the deforestation dynamics for administrative actions.

2016: the government of Mato Grosso started discussion of integration of the program MPS (Sustainable Municipalities Program) into PCI²⁰.

✓ **Criteria 2.** Verifiable improvement - strengthened capacity:

2016: approval of internal regulation and establishment Integration Groups of Projects (PAGE, REED +, PMS, Traditional and Indigenous Communities). The position of executive director of the State Committee of the PCI Strategy was also elected.

2016: Established a baseline for PCI production goals. The survey was developed by the Mato Grosso Institute of Agribusiness Economy (Imea)²¹.

2017: CEEPCI started strategic planning, including map of ongoing initiatives related to PCI (there are 204 actions underway in Mato Grosso, they are executed/financed by 381 public and private institutions), map of opportunities and gaps related to PCI targets and list of priority actions²².

2017: SEMA (Secretary of Environment of Mato Grosso) started working on a reference level that will serve as a protocol for vegetation cover monitoring and restoration in the State.

2017: In April 2017, CEEPCI approved the monitoring indicators to track the progress in achieving the goals of PCI Strategy²³.

✓ **Criteria 3.** Verifiable improvement - engagement with potential investors:

2016: government of Norway (advisor and senior advisor of Climate & Environment Ministry, Livia Costa Kramer and Arild Skedmo, advisor in climate and forest issues of Norway Embassy in Brasília, Gunhild Santos-Nedrelid)²⁴, presentation.

2017: the members of CEEPCI met to discuss the Investment Plan of the initiative. Representatives of socio-environmental funds, NGOs and private companies, as well as the Norwegian Ambassador Aud Marit Wiig also attended the meeting²⁵.

¹⁸http://app1.sefaz.mt.gov.br/Sistema/legislacao/legislacaotribut.nsf/7c7b6a9347c50f55032569140065ebbf/8e18826390a6e6984257f88004d129e/S/FILE/78574am2f40oj881d41142j219q04u_.pdf

¹⁹<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/4217083-comite-de-inteligencia-se-reune-para-tracar-metas-no-combate-ao-desmatamento-ilegal>

²⁰<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/4521982-governo-estuda-integracao-de-programas-voltados-para-producao-sustentavel>

²¹http://www.inputbrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Basis-for-monitoring-the-PCI-production-goals_MT_Imea_Agroicone_INPUT.pdf

²²<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/7553568-estrategia-pci-avanca-e-apresenta-produto-base-para-o-monitoramento-das-metas>

²³<http://www.mt.gov.br/-/6291801-parceiros-definem-indicadores-para-monitoramento-da-estrategia-pci>

²⁴<http://www.mt.fomento.mt.gov.br/index.php/impressa/noticias/item/3994-estrategias-do-eixo-produzir-sao-apresentadas-a-delegacao-norueguesa>

²⁵http://www.mt.gov.br/noticias/-/asset_publisher/Hf4xlehM0Iwr/content/5721024-embaixadora-da-noruega-destaca-esforco-do-estado-para-conter-desmatamento/pop_up?_101_INSTANCE_Hf4xlehM0Iwr_viewMode=print&_101_INSTANCE_Hf4xlehM0Iwr_languageId=pt_BR

2017: CEEPCI started working on a action plan for fundraising and design of portfolio of potential projects²⁶.

2017: **Global REDD Early Movers Program (REDD for Pioneers - REM) in Mato Grosso**

KfW signed a MoU with the government of Mato Grosso, containing the outcomes of discussions around the feasibility study for the implementation of the Global REDD Early Movers Program (REDD for Pioneers - REM)²⁷. According to the MoU, KfW will provide a 17-million euro result-based payment for REDD performance of MT.

The MT government plans to sign the agreement during the COP 23. On the next days (i.e. still in September, 2017), the MT state government will publish a decree to establish a managing committee for monitor the implementation of REM²⁸. The committee will be led by the Chief of Staff of the Presidency (Casa Civil) and will be directly linked to the governor. It will be entitled to prepare the contract of the agreement with German government, as well as will focus on three requirements of KfW: governance model for the financing, allocation of resources (e.g. to assure that 22% of the recourses will generate benefits for the indigenous communities), and calculation of REDD emission reductions.

Mato Grosso may also receive financial support from the United Kingdom, which could extend the timeframe of the project up to five years.

2017: Presentation of PCI Strategy to IABD, Nama Facility, Carbon Trust²⁹.

JEC 4

A transparent system is operational at relevant jurisdictional level for monitoring, measuring, reporting and verifying reductions in deforestation and, where relevant, forest and peat degradation and restauration, against an established baseline. The system is linked to an annual reporting schedule with full transparency and openness to undergo independent verification.

National forest monitoring systems

Brazil conducts the most advanced operational forest monitoring system, integrating near-real-time deforestation monitoring (DETER and DETER-B), annual deforestation (PRODES), forest degradation (DEGRAD), and postdeforestation land-use (TerraClass) mapping within primary forests. PRODES is a deforestation monitoring system operated by INPE (National Institute for Space Research) which maps deforestation within an ever-decreasing “nominally intact” forest mask; clearing of secondary forest regrowth is not mapped. The PRODES forest mask includes primarily dense humid tropical forests; Cerrado woodlands are mostly considered nonforest.

The list of **national forest monitoring systems**, both governmental and non-governmental, and their technical assessment is provided in Annex 6.

On **the jurisdictional level**, Mato Grosso, through its Secretary of Environment (SEMA), monitors deforestation of all three biomes since 1992³⁰. Since 2013, it uses LANDSAT8 images. To quantify deforestation in diverse physiognomies of the forest and savanna formations that cover the State, SEMA applies visual interpretation with further verification by different technicians. The deforestation polygons and deforestation alerts made by other organs are used as support in the identification of areas mapped by SEMA (e.g. Prodes, Deter, Siad, SAD/Imazon etc). Fraction images or vegetation indices may also be used to aid in the detection of shallow deforestation. Considering the different biomes that occur in Mato Grosso, complementary data such as numerical terrain models, vegetation maps and index images are used to resolve doubts in critical areas of monitoring, such as pantanal and cerrado³¹.

²⁶ <http://www.mt.gov.br/-/7722820-comite-pci-estrutura-plano-de-acao-para-captar-investimentos>

²⁷ http://sema.mt.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4037:missao-alema-assina-proposta-de-parceria-com-governo-de-mt&catid=56:sema&Itemid=180

²⁸ <http://www.mt.gov.br/-/8105464-comite-gestor-de-programa-do-governo-alemao-sera-presidido-pela-casa-civil>

²⁹ <http://www.mt.gov.br/-/5778089-secretario-apresenta-pci-a-investidores-alemaes>

³⁰ For data on Amazon biome, there may be some difference between INPE (PRODES) and SEMA results due to methodological differences and the assessment periods of the images.

³¹ http://sema.mt.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=85&Itemid=145

National MRV system for REDD

Brazil has a platform called Info Hub Brazil³² designed to provide transparency in a timely manner to information related to the implementation of REDD+ in the country. With initial focus on the technical submissions related to MRV of REDD+ results and the corresponding payments received, it will enable Brazil to annually disclose its REDD+ results.

The data on current carbon stock will be obtained through the [Brazilian Biomes Environmental Monitoring Program](#) (PMABB) which was established back in 2015 by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) to map and monitor the vegetation cover throughout the Brazilian territory. For the Amazon and the Cerrado biomes, the Program provides assessments of prior deforestation, allowing the development of reliable and consistent time series that are essential for the construction of Forest Reference Emission Levels for REDD+. The Program also envisages the gradual expansion of forest monitoring to cover all Brazilian biomes. In addition, the monitoring of forest fires outbreaks in the entire national territory is being upgraded, in order to produce reliable data on the area affected by res. Monitoring selective logging in the Amazon will also be strengthened. Monitoring of native vegetation restoration will be devised and implemented for the Amazon, Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest biomes.

Brazil was the first country to submit FREL (Forest Reference Level) to UNFCCC. In 2014, it submitted FREL Amazonia and in 2017, FREL Cerrado. The FREL Amazonia is a dynamic mean of the CO₂ emissions from deforestation since 1996, updated every five years, using the most recent data from the historical time series and with the most recent National GHG Inventory submitted by Brazil to the UNFCCC at the time of the construction of the FREL. Brazil currently has a complete set of data on gross deforestation in the Amazon biome until the year 2015. These data allow for the estimation of CO₂ emissions from gross deforestation from 1996 to 2015. The FREL for assessing REDD+ results achieved in the 2016-2020 period relies on the most up-to-date data and is presented in the Second Biennial Report of Brazil³³.

- ✓ **Criteria 1.** A forest monitoring system to measure results against the baseline in a consistent manner, building on or being integrated with the national forest monitoring system ⁽¹⁾_(SEP)

For the **Amazon** biome, the baseline for PCI targets is established based on PRODES data, i.e. it is integrated with the national forest monitoring system (INPE/PRODES).

For the **Cerrado** biome, the baseline for PCI targets is established based on SEMA's data, as on the FREL Cerrado, forest reference level with a historical time series for deforestation in the Cerrado biome has been constructed and submitted to UNFCCC just recently, at the beginning of 2017, i.e. after the adoption of PCI targets.

A unique national MRV system for all Brazilian biomes, [Brazilian Biomes Environmental Monitoring Program](#) (PMABB), is underway. It will unify diverse mappings and will continuously monitor deforestation in all the biomes, as well as annual estimations of deforestation for Amazon and Cerrado; use/vegetation cover for all biomes (every 2 yrs); forest restoration for Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest (every 2 yrs); selective logging for Amazon; areas impacted by forest fires for all biomes³⁴.

- ✓ **Criteria 2.** Regular progress reports that are publicly available and contain quantitative data measuring change against baselines ⁽¹⁾_(SEP)

PCI hasn't yet started disclosing the progress reports against baselines. Still, the data related to deforestation is available on SEMA's website in form of annual deforestation reports for each biome. INPE also annually discloses deforestation rates per state³⁵ (for Amazon biome).

- ✓ **Criteria 3.** Requests for independent verification have been granted without unreasonable delays. ⁽¹⁾_(SEP)

³² <http://redd.mma.gov.br/en/information-hub-brazil>

³³ http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/reporting_on_climate_change/items/8722.php

³⁴ http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivos/gestao_territorial/pmabb/Estrategia-do-Programa-de-Monitoramento-Ambiental-do-Biomas.pdf

³⁵ http://www.obt.inpe.br/prodes/prodes_1988_2016.htm

Not applicable as the progress reports haven't been issued yet.

JEC 5

In accordance with the Cancun Agreement, at the national level, the appropriate policies and legal and regulatory frameworks (including relevant safeguards) are in place to mitigate the social and environmental risks associated with implementing the strategy.

- ✓ **Criteria 1.** progress towards implementation of the Cancun Agreement.

In 2015, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment established the National REDD+ Strategy aimed to contribute to climate change mitigation by eliminating illegal deforestation, promoting conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and fostering a low-carbon and sustainable forest economy, delivering environmental, social and economic benefits³⁶. The National REDD+ Committee (CONAREDD+) established a Thematic Advisory Board on the Safeguards³⁷ to coordinate the discussions on the topic, developing the [Safeguards Information System](#) and reviewing the [summary of information on the safeguards](#), among other activities.

[Brazil's first summary of information on the safeguards](#)³⁸, submitted in 2015, presents the state of the art of the implementation of the Cancun safeguards by Brazil throughout the implementation of the actions for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome (through PPCDAm) between 2006 and 2010³⁹ and the projects funded with REDD+ results-based payments received through the Amazon Fund.

This summary also presents information on how the Cancun safeguards were implemented by the Amazon Fund investing the resources received from REDD+ payments since 2009. Additional information on how the safeguards are addressed and respected will be included in the following summaries of information, as the country submits the results achieved reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in other biomes.

Brazil is currently developing its Safeguards Information System, in accordance with the guidelines agreed under the UNFCCC⁴⁰.

³⁶ <http://redd.mma.gov.br/en/the-national-redd-strategy>

³⁷ <http://redd.mma.gov.br/en/thematic-advisory-board-on-the-safeguards>

³⁸ http://redd.unfccc.int/files/brazil_safeguards_summary_final20150508.pdf

³⁹ The choice of this period is explained by the implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (Plano de Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal, PPCDAm), launched in 2004, which to a great extent was responsible for Brazil's emission reductions from deforestation during those years.

⁴⁰ <http://redd.mma.gov.br/en/safeguards/safeguards-information-system>