

# RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT



## PROJECT SUMMARY

Document prepared by Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais

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<b>Project Title</b>	Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project
<b>Project Location</b>	Brazil, Estate of Rondônia, Municipality of Machadinho d'Oeste and Cujubim
<b>Project Proponents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associação dos Moradores de Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá e Ribeirinhos do Rio Machado – Asmorex: José Pinheiro Borges, jpinheiroborges@gmail.com, +55 69 3581-2084</li> <li>Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais (primary project proponent): Plínio Ribeiro, plinio@biofilica.com.br, +55 11 3073-0430</li> </ul>
<b>Auditor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainforest Alliance: Campbell Moore, cmoore@ra.org, +1 (202) 903-0717</li> <li>IMAFLORA – Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola: Bruno Brazil de Souza, bruno@imaflora.org, +55 (19) 3429-0848</li> </ul>
<b>Project Start Date</b>	October 1st of 2012
<b>Duration of the Project</b>	30 years
<b>GHG Accounting Period</b>	From October 1st, 2012 to October 1st 2042
<b>Full Validation or Gap Validation</b>	Full Validation
<b>History of CCB Status</b>	Validation initiated in October 19th, 2015
<b>Edition of CCB Standards</b>	CCBA. 2013. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards Third Edition. CCBA, Arlington, VA, USA. December, 2013. At: <a href="http://www.climatestandards.org">www.climatestandards.org</a> .
<b>Brief Description of the Expected Benefits for Climate, Community and Biodiversity</b>	<p><u>Benefits Expected for Climate:</u> It is expected a total of 11,921,458 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq of emissions avoided by the Project, opposing a baseline scenario of 14,128,224 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq that would be emitted under an unplanned deforestation context. In the Project scenario, deforestation of 35,222 hectares is avoided and 397,382 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq are reduced yearly over a 30-year period.</p> <p><u>Benefits Expected for the Community:</u> Promotion of social welfare and rescue of extractive culture through activities promoted by the Project within the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Organization;</li> <li>Health;</li> <li>Income Generation;</li> <li>Education;</li> <li>Infrastructure;</li> <li>Empowerment of young people and women;</li> <li>Environment.</li> </ul> <p><u>Benefits Expected for Biodiversity:</u> The maintenance of forest cover in the Project Area ensures the protection of species and the sustainable community forest management of timber and non-timber products favors the continuity of socio-economic benefits of the forest. The area is categorized as “Very High” priority for conservation because it contains threatened several species (according to IUCN) and due to its location in the Endemism Center Rondônia, considered one of the most important areas of bird endemism in South America.</p>
<b>Attendance to the Gold Level Criteria</b>	<p>The project meets the criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GL2. Exceptional benefits for the communities.</li> </ul> <p>The project is Community-led and implemented on land that they have management rights. The project will deliver equitable well-being benefits to community members, including short-term and long-term benefits and enhancement of empowerment of community members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GL3. Exceptional benefits for Biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>The Project Zone includes a site of high conservation priority by meeting the vulnerability criteria, because of the regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List), such as Endangered</p>

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	(EN) specie ( <i>Ateles chamek</i> ). In total the maintenance of forest cover in the Project Area helps to protect at least 25 species of flora and fauna threatened at some level.
<b>Date and Version of PDD</b>	March, 22 <sup>th</sup> 2016, version 2.0
<b>Expected Verification Schedule</b>	First Verification on CCBS two years after Validation and verification consequently every two years during the life cycle of the Project. VCS verification expected every two years.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project is a partnership between Biofíllica and the community members of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá (RRPJ) as project proponents, this last one represented by the Association of The Extractive Reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá and Ribeirinhos of Rio Machado (ASMOREX). The Project also has the support of the Center of Studies Rioterapia (CES Rioterapia) and the Executive Board of the Extractive Reserves of Valley of Anari (CDREX) as partners in planning and implementing of the Project's activities.

Located in the municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste and Cujubim, northeastern of the State of Rondônia, Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá has a territory of 95 thousand hectares. It was created in 1996 by State Decree 7,336 and has a history of fight to protect rubber tappers rights, which started with the occupation of the area and the installation of two rubber exploitation areas (Jatuarana and Vera Cruz) over 70 years ago. Thereafter, the rubber cycle in the Amazon declined and caused increase on the vulnerability of traditional communities. In face of these difficulties, the residents of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá seek alternatives to improve their livelihoods taking advantage of a highly biodiverse territory, although deprived of basic public services.

In this problematic context, it is evident the pioneering of the community that have taken the initiative of developing a project based on the valorization of environmental services to generate income. The agreement for the realization of the project emerged from an extensive and wide-ranging dialogue between the parties involved, which culminated in several meetings mediated by CES Rioterapia, carried out in Resex and in the office of the Environmental Development Secretariat of the state of Rondônia (SEDAM) in the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste. In these meetings, it was achieved the Prior, Free and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the community residing in Resex from the exhibition of concepts, benefits and conditions for carrying out such project.

As an outcome from these previous meetings the main goal of REDD+ Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Project was defined as being the promotion of the sustainability in the extractive reserve by reducing forest degradation and unplanned and illegal deforestation and consequent emission of greenhouse gases (GHG). The project main goal for climate is to avoid the deforestation of 35,222 hectares, corresponding to a total of 11,921,458 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e that will have their emission to the atmosphere avoided. This objective is to be achieved through a set of specific activities, mainly: political articulation with environmental governmental institutions and regular monitoring deforestation by satellite images, physical patrolling of the protected area, strategic physical occupation of territory, improvement of the practices of multiple forest management.

Inside Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá live 29 families, approximately 130 persons, composed mostly of a very young population, poor and struggling to the stay in the land and continue extractive traditions with dignified life. The potential of extractive production and their almost extinct lifestyle are strongly aligned with a project of forest conservation, like REDD+, that has a lot to offer to the people who live there, due to the synergies present in the economic, social and environmental spheres. Thus,

the main objective for community members is to foster the local empowerment and improve the well-being of these brave “forest guardians”.

Biodiversity in the Project Area also deserves attention due to the presence of threatened and endemic species in the region, such as *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* (the white-breasted antbird), and because Resex is part of the “Endemism Center Rondônia”, considered one of the most important areas of bird endemism in South America, besides the complexity of Madeira River watershed where the protected area is located. The project will seek, in this sense, the monitoring of endangered and of possible impacts of project interventions, through partnerships with local research and educational institutions and community members engagement.

The community engagement is in regard of the activities to biodiversity, once vegetal forest resources are the main income source of the families and fauna (hunting and fishing) is important for their food security.

Araújo et al. (2015) writing about conservation efficiency and deforestation on protected areas considers Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá among those in critical situation of illegal deforestation, corroborating the area as a priority for conservation actions associated..

## LOCATION

The project is located in the Extractive Reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá located in the municipalities of Machadinho d’Oeste and Cujubim (Figure 1) approximately 350km from Porto Velho, capital of the state of Rondônia, between the coordinates 62°16'5,63"W 8°58'15,71"S. its limits are:

- North – state of Amazonas,
- South – Valley of Anari,
- East – state of Mato Grosso;
- West - River Crespo and Ariquemes,.

The Resex can be accessed either by land, using the BR-364 from Porto Velho to Cuiabá, RO 257 and RO 133 (Ariquemes to Machadinho do Oeste and river Machado) and other vicinal roads in the municipality of Machadinho d’Oeste, and by boat across the River Rio Machado, one of the main branches of the Madeira river.

The total area of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá has some controversy. The State Decree creating property has a limit of 95.300 hectares. However, the official shape provided by the state has an area of 102,808 hectares. The state of Rondônia is seeking to demarcate it more precisely based on the official area of the decree, not having yet a set date to occur. Therefore the official shape of the state was used to support socioeconomic and environmental diagnostics, carbon studies and deforestation projections and in the planning and development of conservation activities in the area.

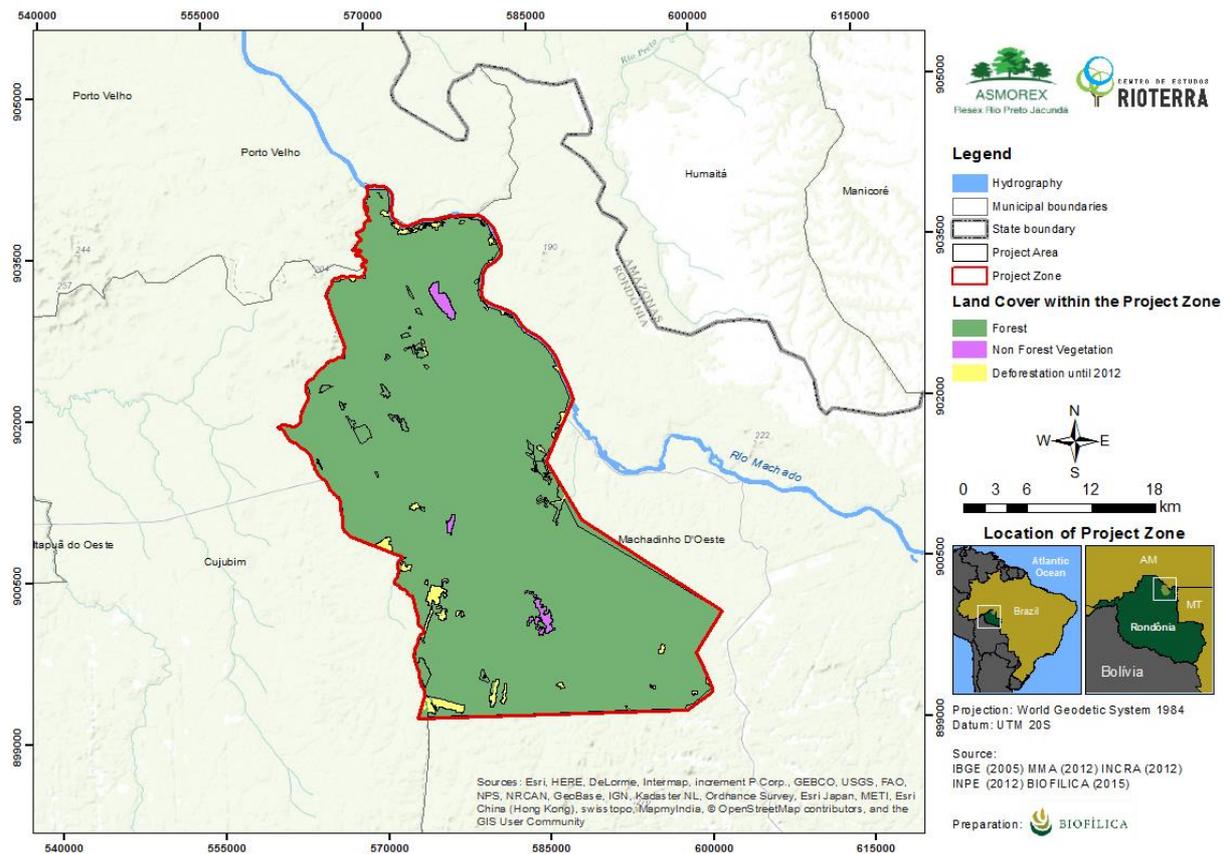


Figure 1. Project Area and Project Zone

The project area comprises the whole forest area in Resex that will generate greenhouse gas emission reduction or, in other words, net climate benefits, comprising an area of 94,289 ha.

The project zone comprises the entire area demarcated as Resex, including communal areas, where activities, including the ones for community development, will be implemented. Therefore, the reference region in this case does not correspond to the project zone.

## PROJECT PROPONENTS AND PARTNERS

Table 1. Identification and responsibilities of Project proponents

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
<b>Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A. (Primary Project Proponent)</b>	<p>Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais is a Brazilian Biofílica is a Brazilian company focused on the management and conservation of forests through the marketing of environmental services, research investment, and socio-economic development of people and communities living in managed areas.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities in the Project:</b> General coordination of socioeconomic and environmental assessment (DSEA) and baseline and carbon stock studies; PD (Project document) development and financing; credits</p>

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	<p>validation/checking and trading; Project co-management throughout the Project lifetime and implementation of conservation activities.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Plínio Ribeiro  <b>Phone:</b> +55 11 3073-0430  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:plinio@biofilica.com.br">plinio@biofilica.com.br</a>  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.biofilica.com.br">www.biofilica.com.br</a></p>
<p><b>Associação dos moradores da reserva extrativista Rio Preto-Jacundá e ribeirinhos do Rio Machado– ASMOREX</b></p>	<p>ASMOREX is a civil non-profit association, located Machadinho d'Oeste, state of Rondônia, which aims to co-manage the Resex Rio Preto Jacundá together with the Environmental Development Secretariat of the State of Rondônia – SEDAM. Thus, ASMOREX represents the traditional communities and families living within Resex.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities in the Project:</b> ASMOREX is responsible for developing and implementing the REDD+ Project through a participatory approach , to ensure the execution of project's activities; maintain all documentation required; monitoring and co-management of the REDD+ Project.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> José Pinheiro Borges  <b>Phone:</b> +55 69 35812084  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:jpinheiroborges@gmail.com">jpinheiroborges@gmail.com</a></p>

Table 2. Identification and responsibilities of partners in the execution of the Project

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>CDREX – Advisory Board of the Extractive State Reservation of Machadinho D'Oeste and Valley of Anari</b></p>	<p>It aims to manage the Resex of the municipalities of Machadinho d'Oeste and Valley of Anari; deliberate in social, economical and environmental interests of the reserves and its communities; search through agreements and other means of self sustaining of the units; establish guidelines for the preparation of programs, plans and projects directed to the reserves; track project actions and make cost-benefit analysis and results.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities in the Project:</b> Area Manager.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Ataíde de Jesus Santos  <b>Phone:</b> +55 69 3581-2786  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:sedammdo@yahoo.com.br">sedammdo@yahoo.com.br</a></p>
<p><b>Center of Studies of Culture and the Environment of the Amazon - CES Rioterapia</b></p>	<p>It is a OSCIP (type of NGO) created in 1999 to contribute to the formation of a critical society, conscious of its socioeconomic and environmental conditions, able to propose a better development model for the Amazon region that combines conservation and sustainability to improve the quality</p>

	<p>of life of local population, with respect to their cultural differences, needs and natural potential of natural environments that use them. It has as mission to defend the Amazon identity, value culture and sustainable use of the environment and contribute to a just, democratic and participatory society.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities in the Project:</b> coordination of socio-economic and environmental studies; planning of conservation activities; support in the validation/verification of the project; implementation and monitoring of REDD + Project activities.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Alexis Bastos  <b>Phone:</b> +55 69 3223-6191  <b>E-mail:</b> alexis@rioterra.org.br  <b>Website:</b> www.rioterra.org.br</p>
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Table 3. Identification and responsibilities of technical partners

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
<b>Technical Partners</b>	<p><b>IPÊ</b> – The Institute of Ecological Research is considered one of the biggest environmental NGO's in Brazil and it takes on an integrated action model developed over years of experience combining research, environmental education, habitats restoration, social involvement and sustainable development, preservation and preparation of policies.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities in the Project:</b> development of baseline scenarios of deforestation.</p> <p><b>Contact Information</b></p> <p>Name of representative: Dr. Alexandre Uezu  Phone: +55 11 4597-3525  E-mail: aleuezu@ipe.org.br  Website: www.ipe.org.br</p> <p><b>Hdom</b> – Hdom Engeneering and Environmental Projects was founded in 2008 with the goal of bringing all the experiences and knowledge of the Forest Management Laboratory (LMF) of the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA) to the private sector. Hdom is incubated at INPA and integrates the research group Forest Management of CNPq, led by Dr. Niro Higuchi.</p>

**Responsibilities in the Project:** development of forest carbon estimate for the Resex area.

**Contact Information**

Name of representative: Mateus Bonadiman  
Phone: + 55 11 33027249  
E-mail: mateus.bonadiman@hdom.com.br  
Website: www.hdom.com.br

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**PROJECT START DATE**

October 1st 2012, date set by the signing of the partnership agreement between Bioflica and Asmorex.

**CREDITING PERIOD**

The crediting period is October 1st 2013. The termination will take place on October 1st, 2042, completing the 30-year period.

The activities will be developed throughout the project crediting period.

**MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

The project proponents are Asmorex and Bioflica, relying directly on CES Rioterra support for the planning and execution of activities. In order to configure a participatory and transparent management flow the community members chose to create an instance of governance called “Management Board”.

The Management Board have been set at an appropriate workshop and targeted the diversity, balance and representativeness of the group (Figure 2). The most represented part is Resex, which will include a representative from each community (Cabeça-de-Boi, Jatuarana and Jatobá) plus a member of the board of Asmorex.

The following institutions are part of the Management Board, represented by an individual and an substitute:

- Bioflica;
- CES Rioterra;
- CDREX;
- Environmental Development Secretariat of the State (SEDAM);
- Federal University of Rondônia (UNIR);
- Resex Rio Preto Jacundá: a representative of each community (Jatobá, Jatuarana and Cabeça-de-Boi) and a representative of Asmorex which is not the director.

The following principals have been defined through a participatory approach to the governance of the project:

- To be a Management Board representative and committed;
- To be transparency in all its actions;
- To be credible and reliable;
- To favor rotation of members;
- To promote training and capacity building among the members, especially Resexcommunity members;
- To be inclusive with vulnerable groups, youth, women and the elderly;

The Management Board is the main governance system of the Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund, responsible for the following tasks:

1. To monitor project's outputs, outcomes and impacts;
2. To manage the resources of RESEX Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund in accordance with the principles, schedule and priorities established collectively;
3. To make public data, information, reports, deliberations and financial return and investments made, in local language;
4. To mediate unresolved conflicts and complaints on the first instance.

It's important to notice that Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund will have its accounts and financial transactions audited by a third party every two years.

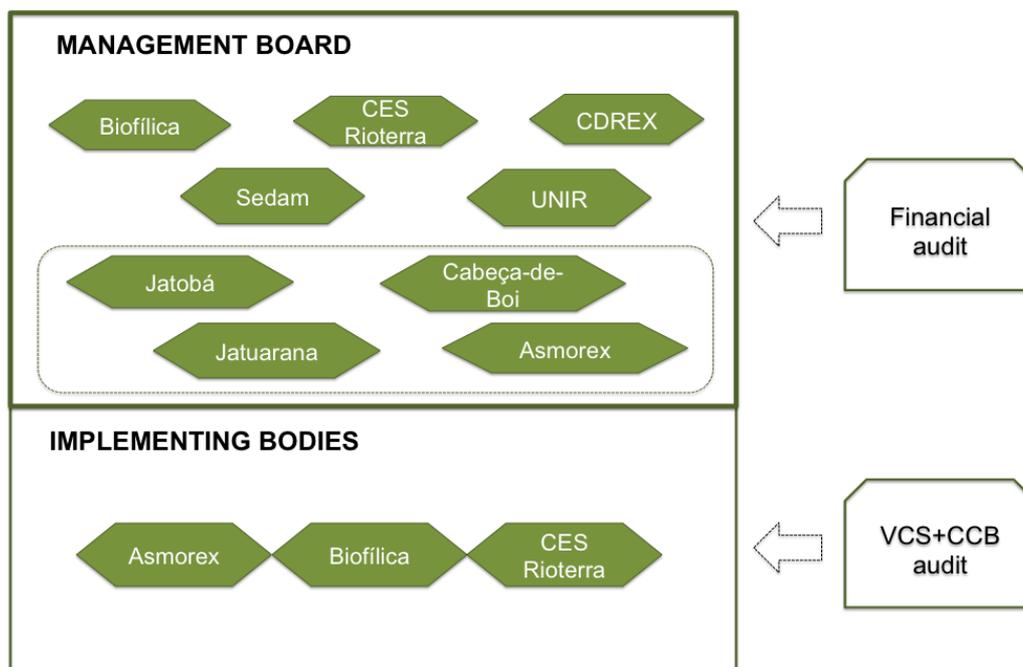


Figure 2. Governance system of RRPJ Project

Asmorex, Biofillica and CES Rióterra together are responsible for the execution and implementation of all socioeconomic and conservation activities. The roles of the Implementation Body are:

1. To implement project's activities aligned with communities' needs;
2. To perform the financial accounting of the project;
3. To respect the decisions of the Management Board and follow the guidelines of the Fund.

Regarding the transparency of the Implementation Body of the Project each member is ruled by specific and appropriated control mechanisms.

Biofilica is a Corporation governed by the Law of Corporations n. 6,404 of 1976. Since 2012 the company is subject to annual third part financial auditing. In this process all financial statements and accounting practices are evaluated and turned public. Every year Biofilica has gotten a favorable opinion from the audit team, assuring that the operations of the company are in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices.

CES Rioterra, is a civil nonprofit organization and is highly respected for its performance in the state of Rondônia for developing projects for sustainable use with traditional communities. It is governed by specific legislation and statutes, which established the principals Rioterra's activities: legality, impersonality, morality, publicity, economy and efficiency, as well as non-discrimination by race, color, gender or religion. It has also an Audit Committee, which audits the CES Rioterra accounts at the end of each fiscal year. Currently the BNDES, through the Amazon Fund, granted a non-refundable financial support to CES Rioterra for it to carry out the project Quintais Amazônicos (Amazon Backyards).

Asmorex is ruled by a statute from 2007. Within its rules, besides operational issues, there are also statements about the non-discrimination of political, social, racial or religious matters, as well as the rights and duties of its members. The number of members is unlimited, however it cannot be less than 10 individuals and no more than 70% of the same gender. There is an Audit Committee acting in the supervision of all operations, activities and services of the association.

In addition, the financial mechanism chosen to execute the benefit sharing is the Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund, which will host the resource resulting from the carbon credits sale. After each verification event annual implementation plans will be developed with the community, led by the Management Board. In such plans, there will be the prioritization of activities according to the Project's goals, communities' needs and resources availability. The fund is also prepared to receive other types of investments, as donations for instance.

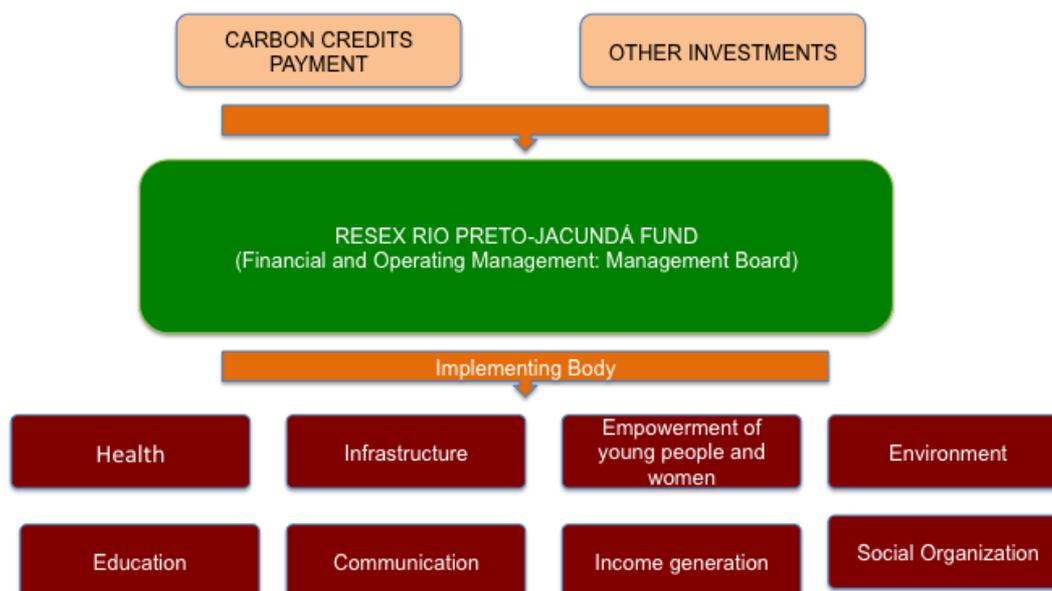


Figure 3. Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund structure

## STAKEHOLDERS

ResexThe actors directly affected by the project are the residents of RRPJ distributed in three main communities: Cabeça-de-Boi, Jatuarana and Jatobá. It is common for residents to identify the three areas as "localidades". Cabeça-de-Boi and Jatuarana are in the "terra firme" of Resex (far from wetlands), and identify themselves as rubber tappers although currently there is a strong influence of forest management activities also for timber. Cabeça-de-Boi and Jatuarana are the most easily accessed through roads and other infrastructures and through communication means, like radio. The Jatobá community, on the other hand, is characterized as "ribeirinhos", meaning that they live on the riverside of Machado River, thus fishing and cassava flour production are the basis of their livelihood.

Table 4. Distribution of the population between "ribeirinhos" (Jatobá) and "terra firme" (Cabeça-de-Boi e Jatuarana)

Gender	Number of "Ribeirinhos"	Number of people living in "Terra firme"
<b>Male</b>	<b>22</b>	42
<b>Female</b>	<b>25</b>	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	83
		<b>130</b>

The Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD + Project respects the existing structure of governance of Resex linked to greater empowerment of all the groups in the territory. Members of the Asmorex board are elected by the General Assembly with all voting residents every three years.

The Sedam (Secretary of State for Environmental Development) is the environmental agency of the state of Rondônia and co-manager the protected area. It is responsible as well for allowing any logging operation in the area. The subdivision responsible for protected areas within the Sedam is called CUC (from Portuguese "Coordination of Conservation Units").

Resex also reckon on a Governing Council (CDREX), which role is to decide on the social, economic, political and environmental interests of the reserves and their communities and to establish guidelines for developing programs, plans and projects directed to the reserve. The members of CDREX are:

- State Department of Environmental Development (SEDAM)
- Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Association of Rondônia (EMATER)
- Association of Rubber Tappers Extractive do Anari Valley (ASVA)
- Association of Rubber Tappers of Machadinho (ASM)
- Association of Residents of Maracatiara Reservation (ASMOREMA)
- Association of Residents of the Extractive Reserve Rio Preto Jacundá and Bordering the Rio Machado (ASMOREX)
- Organization of Rubber Tappers of Rondônia (OSR)
- Municipality of Machadinho
- Municipality of Anari Valley
- Representatives of the local community
- National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)

The CES Rioterra is one of the central actors since the beginning of the project., It coordinated the local socioeconomic and environmental diagnostic and provided advice to Asmorex.

From the academia, the Federal University of Rondônia (UNIR) in particular researches of the Geography Department, conducted studies on the socio-economic area and actively participated in all the planning workshops of the project.

Another relevant private actor to the project area is the Woodshopping company, current operator of timber forest management in Resex. It possess a signed agreement with the cooperative (Cooperex) to harvest and sale timber from Resex. Currently the company is considered by the locals their main trading partner.

Regarding the surrounding of Resex, only three communities have some level of relationship with the residents: Estrela Azul (120 families), 2 de Novembro (9 families) and Tabajara (80 families). The first has easier access to communities living in the “terra firme” and the last two with the “ribeirinhos”. Relations are configured mainly by small businesses, schools and sharing of roads.

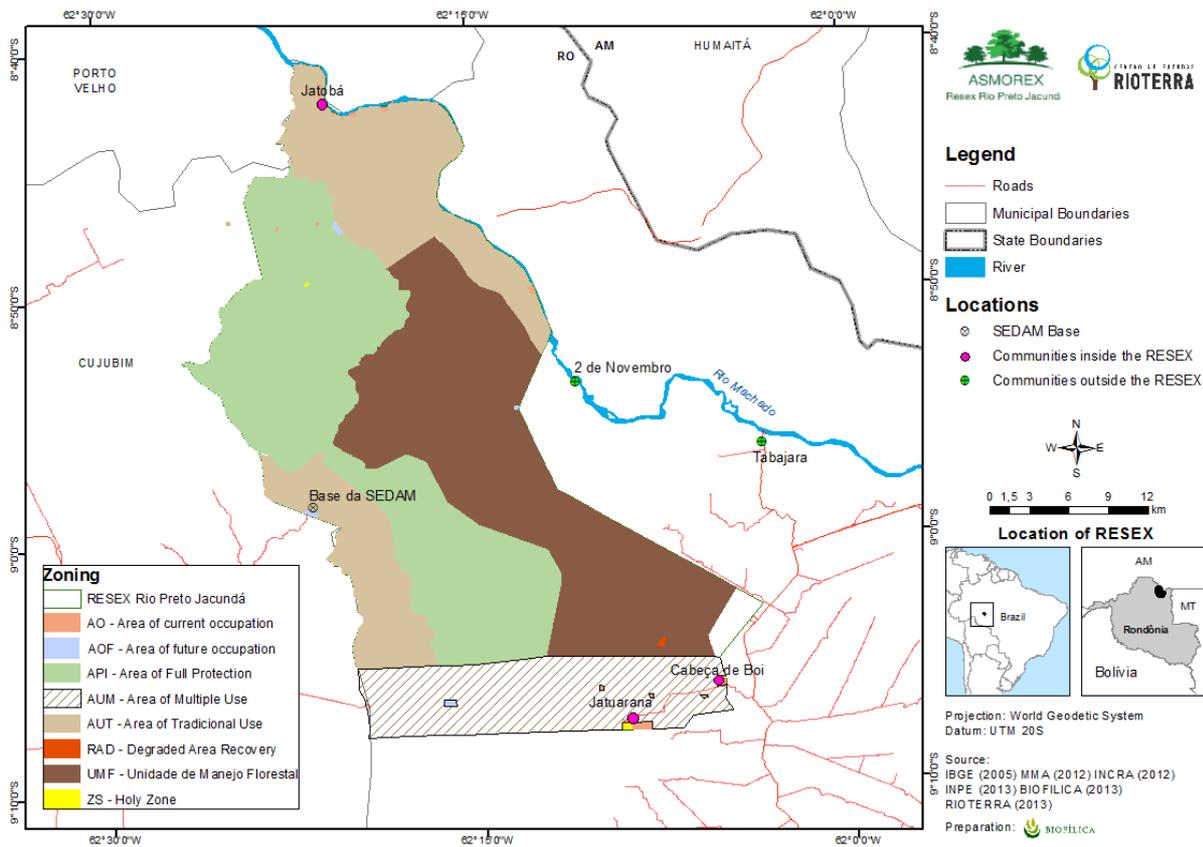


Figure 4. Communities location.

## PROJECT PLANNING

Since the Prior, Free and Informed Consented to the moment of planning of the activities and public consultation, all relevant stakeholders in the Project have been widely and closely engaged. The angement of Resex residents has been increasing over time due to the REDD+ Project's activities, because once it delas with naturally complex concepts greater engagement efforts has been needed in other to disseminate the information..

The local engagement is carried out by Asmorex, performing the communication among the residents and government actors. Residents of the Community Jatobá, who live in the riverside also participate actively, even with a harder logistics needed in relation to "terra firme" communities.. The agendas were prepared jointly by Asmorex, Biofilica and CES Rioterra..

Five planning workshops were carried out through an intense participatory approach, with major importance of the community members, CDREX, SEDAM and UNIR. These institutions printed the uniqueness of the Project and were responsible for adding essential aspects on it, such as the creation of the Management Board and the activities eligible to be financed by the carbon credits sale results. Each meeting had its main objective to be discussed and decided, however these moments were also used for general and constant clarification about the Project. These workshops are described below:

I Workshop REDD+ Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Project

Date: 12 and 13 of September of 2013

Local: Community Jatuarana

Objective: Project start and engagement strategy for people living both in “terra firme” and “ribeirinhos” to discuss and disseminate information about the REDD + Project.

II Workshop: Zoning and Use Plan of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá

Date: 21 and 22 of February of 2014

Local: Community Jatuarana

Objective: To build the zoning and the use plan of Resex Rio Preto- Jacundá through a participatory approach.

III Workshop: Conception of a “Plan of Life” for the residents of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Date: 20, 21 and 22 of march of 2014

Local: Community Cabeça-de-Boi

Objective: To collectively design the Plan of Life for the residents of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá from the local perspective analysis, beliefs definition, values and principles established by the community to guide the development of a work plan that responds to community needs and aspirations.

IV Workshop: Design of Project’s Benefit Sharing Mechanism and Conflict Resolution Procedure

Date: 22, 23 and 24 of May of 2014

Local: Community Cabeça-de-Boi

Objective: To design the benefit sharing mechanisms , project’s governance flow and conflict resolution procedures in Extractive Reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá.

V Workshop: Conceptual Understanding of the REDD+ Project

Date: 25 and 26 of July of 2014

Local: Community Cabeça-de-Boi

Objective: To reach a common understanding of the concepts of REDD+ project, its objectives, activities, partnerships, process and benefits of RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá, detailing the importance and participation of residents along the process.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES**

In order to ensure the benefits to the climate, community and biodiversity beyond project duration, long-term activities were planned. The elaboration of the Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá Action Plan was an important milestone for the project due to the application of participatory methodologies to help community members on defining activities.

## Climate

According to the Project Description, section 1.1, the project objective for the climate is to avoid the deforestation of 35,222 hectares, representing a total of 11,921,458 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> eq that will have their emission to the atmosphere avoided through the following activities:

- Policy Articulation with environmental governmental institutions: Once Resex is located in a area with intense deforestation pressure and it is under public domain, the institutions responsible for implementing and maintaining a favorable political context to the effective and systemic control deforestation are the environmental government institutions.. In this sense the project promotes joint between the proponents and partners and the public bodies such as Sedam (State Department of Environmental Development - Rondônia) and in the last instance, the MMA (Ministry of Environment) through letters, crafts and in-person meetings whenever extreme cases of illegal deforestation and invasions are imminent or occurring within the limits of Resex. These joints will seek political support in resolving the issues in order to avoid risks to the climate benefits provided by the scenario with the project.
- Deforestation monitoring by satellite images: Regular quarterly monitoring of deforestation will be conducted by satellite images within the Resex by Biofilica. This monitoring result in reports with deforestation polygons that will be forwarded to the other proponents and partners and to Sedam. The field surveillance related to illegal invasions and deforestation can only be performed by the environmental body, thereby safeguarding the physical integrity of residents Resex. This action is directly related to the containment of deforestation and invasions, maintaining forest cover and thus maintaining the climate benefits provided by the scenario with the project.
- Physical Patrolling: surveillance activities are currently run by Sedam but they are occasional and driven by complaints. The project aims to strengthen and improve the efficiency of patrolling through the provision of quarterly reports of deforestation and costing of logistics items of operations. In addition to the quarterly inspection operations will also occur inspections in cases of complaints. This action is also directly related to the containment of deforestation and invasions, maintaining forest cover and thus maintaining the climate benefits provided by the scenario with the project.
- Strategic physical occupation of territory: Some actions initially intended for social project scope should also contribute to the reduction of illegal deforestation. One is precisely the implementation of three new communities in areas largely pressed by the action of illegal loggers and squatters, the western portion of Resex. This strategy ensures the inhibition of external agents actions through physical presence in the area, fact proven in the creation of Cabeça-de-Boi community, previously subject to invaders. This action should be further

discussed between the Community and ASMOREX to decide if, when and how it should take place.

- Improving forest management practices: As described in Section 6 of PDD, although it occurs sustainable forest management in the project area, the relationship between the community, the ASMOREX and operator is still distant in a certain way. This gap is due in part to the low technical and managerial empowerment of management of activities by the Community and ASMOREX. The project proposes as an activity of medium / long term community empowerment through courses and training in technical and managerial improvement of timber forest management conducted in the area, with reference to the best practices of the principles and criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC ). The specific work plan for this activity will be planned according to the Community schedule and receipt of funds from the sale of reduced emissions but, in general, it will be channeled initially only to technical and managerial training on best management practices and in sequence, if the community so decide, specific certifications for sustainable forest management may be pursued, such as the FSC itself. These capabilities, and eventual certification of management, will allow the Community and ASMOREX to have greater influence and management in the sustainable forest management activities enabling the control and reduction of environmental impacts of this activity in the forest and, consequently, in carbon stocks aligned with the main objectives of the project for climate.
- Multiple and sustainable use of forest products: sustainable management of non-timber products, as well as being extremely linked the resumption of extractive culture, is also one of the project's income-generating activities. These activities are geared towards value chain structure, including skills and training ranging from harvesting techniques to marketing, with emphasis on improving the practices of products. The main non-timber forest product chains to be developed are the latex and its by-products, acai, brazil nut and copal. The multiple and sustainable use of forest products is linked to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as it creates value in the standing forest encouraging the maintenance of forest cover in the project area and the physical presence of the community in the forest.
- Leakage management activities: Some social activities for income generation, especially the provision of technical assistance in the production of cassava flour and fruit pulp and mechanization of agriculture will be developed in the leakage management areas. These activities are indirectly linked to contain the leakage since the increase of income favors the empowerment of the community in relation to management of Resex, improved living conditions and the maintenance of the Community in Resex, thus occupying the territory and protecting it against invasions. But mainly to mitigate leakage, improved agricultural practices and mechanization of clearings allows more efficient use of already open and capeiras areas, reducing the internal pressure by opening up new areas. It is noteworthy that the project proponents have no authority, interference or domination over activities conducted outside the

Resex limits, particularly with regard to illegal activities. Thus the possible leakage control in the project context refers to internal leakage, and not external.

### Community

Residents of RRPJ, as legitimate beneficiaries of forest products and their services, face many challenges to remain on their own land and to continue extractive traditions. Focusing on this premise, the social benefits derived from the sale of credits, at first, will come in collective investments, a decision taken by the residents themselves, who still lack basic social and community structures.

Prior to defining activities, a socioeconomic survey was applied to Resex in order to point main strengths, weakness, threats and opportunities of RRPJ to identify the focal issues. From that, themes were defined having as content activities proposed in appropriate community workshop called “Plan of Life”:

The main themes are:

- Health;
- Income generation;
- Education;
- Social Organization;
- Communication;
- Environment;
- Empowerment of young people and women;
- Infrastructure.

The activities contained in each axis will have their implementation schedule created after each verification of VCS credits, defining the priority investments according to community needs.

The results and impacts of such activities aim to maintain long-term project benefits beyond the duration of the Project by establishing a collective spirit of responsibility and empowerment in the community.

### Biodiversity

The role played by biodiversity in the context of the project becomes more evident in the extent that it identifies the endemic and/or threatened species present in the area of Resex, noticing that the efficiency of the Project on avoiding unplanned deforestation is directly related with the protection and maintenance of several endangered and endemic species already identified in the Project Area (tables 4, 5 and 6).

Adding to that the importance of local biodiversity for the maintenance of traditional way of life of “seringueiros” and “ribeirinhos” communities, protecting the biological diversity becomes even more urgent. Hunting and fishing are the main source of animal protein for the families and plant species are closely related to income generation and regional traditions of popular medicine and the project had to come up with a strategy to protect these resources.

In this aspect, a first definition was the demarcation of proper areas for fishing, hunting, forest management and full protection, respecting the internal dynamics already undertaken by residents and defining proper spaces to each activity, which will soon be in the Multiple Use Management Plan to be conceived.

The monitoring of relevant species will be performed accompanying the real impacts of interventions of REDD+ Project and of forest logging. Such monitoring will be carried out, preferably, by educational institutions and local research in a participatory way in partnership with residents of RRPJ. The results of this monitoring will be turned public available and disseminated across the entire community and stakeholders to foster environmental awareness among locals.

**Table 4. Endangered tree species in the Project Area, according with the IUCN Red List.**

Tree Species	Botanical Family	Common Name	IUCN Status
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	Meliaceae	Cedro	Vulnerable
<i>Aniba ferrea</i> Kubitzki	Lauraceae	Louro Rosa	Vulnerable
<i>Inga suberosa</i> T.D.Penn.	Fabaceae	Ingá Peludo	Endangered
<i>Lecythis prancei</i> S.A.Mori	Lecythidaceae	Castanha Jarana Folha Grande	Endangered
<i>Pradosia decipiens</i> Ducke	Sapotaceae	Casca Doce	Critically Endangered
<i>Pouteria petiolata</i> T.D.Penn.	Sapotaceae	Abiurana Cutite	Vulnerable
<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meisn.) Taub. ex Mez	Lauraceae	Itaúba	Vulnerable
<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> Bonpl.	Lecythidaceae	Castanheira da Amazônia	Vulnerable
<i>Trichilia areolata</i> T.D.Penn.	Meliaceae	Gitó Vermelho	Vulnerable
<i>Guarea convergens</i> T.D.Penn.	Meliaceae	Gitó Branco	Vulnerable

**Table 5. Endangered bird species in the Project Area, according with the IUCN Red List.**

Bird Species	Common Name	IUCN Status
<i>Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi</i>	Mãe-de-taoca-papuda	Near threatened and Endemic
<i>Psophia viridis</i>	Jacamin	Endangered
<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Nambu tona	Vulnerable
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Papagaio castanho	Vulnerable
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Cacau	Vulnerable
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Nambu-galinha	Near threatened
<i>Harpia harpya</i>	Gavião-real	Near threatened

**Table 6. Endangered mammals' species in the Project Area, according with the IUCN Red List.**

Mammals Species	Common Name	IUCN Status
<i>Ateles chamek</i>	Macaco preto ou macaco-aranha	Endangered
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	Queixada	Vulnerable
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Tatu Canastra	Vulnerable
<i>Taipirus terrestris</i>	Anta	Vulnerable
<i>Mico rondoni</i>	Soim Branco	Vulnerable and Endemic
<i>Saimiru ustus</i>	Macaco Mão de Ouro	Near threatened
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Onça-Pintada	Near threatened
<i>Callicebus brunneus</i>	Zogue zogue	Endemic

## HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE ATTRIBUTES (HCVA)

Considering the social and biological diversity and vulnerability of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá, based on the socioeconomic and environmental assessment carried out by the Project and the Proforest Guidelines on identifying High Conservation Value Attributes (<http://www.proforest.net/en>) two main potential HCVA were identified in the Project Area: HCVA 5 and 6.

The High Conservation Value 5 is related to areas fundamental to the provision of basic needs for local communities. In this sense a participatory zoning of Resex was drawn on the Planning Workshop II to identify essentials zones for hunting, fishing and extractive activities, in particular non-timber forest products. The outcome of this meeting reached such high level of depth that was primary input for the conception of the Multiple Use Management Plan of RRPJ, a protected area use plan required by law and lead by Sedam (State Department of Environmental Development – Rondônia). For those areas pointed out as fundamental for community subsistence specific management rules and thresholds were set by the group in order to guarantee the maintenance of this attribute over time.

The other attribute is the numbered as 6 and related with areas with traditional cultural meaning and identity. Two sacred sites were identified as potential HCVA: ancient cemeteries of the very first rubber-tappers that dwelt the region.

From the REDD+ Project perspective the containment of illegal deforestation itself collaborates with the protection of these high conservation attributes. In parallel to this additional measures were established by the group to favor best management practices and conscious use of the resources. For each zone and resource principles and monitoring indicator were set and will be continuous discussed and evaluated over the years.

Figure 5 shows the Zoning of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá and the potential high conservation areas.

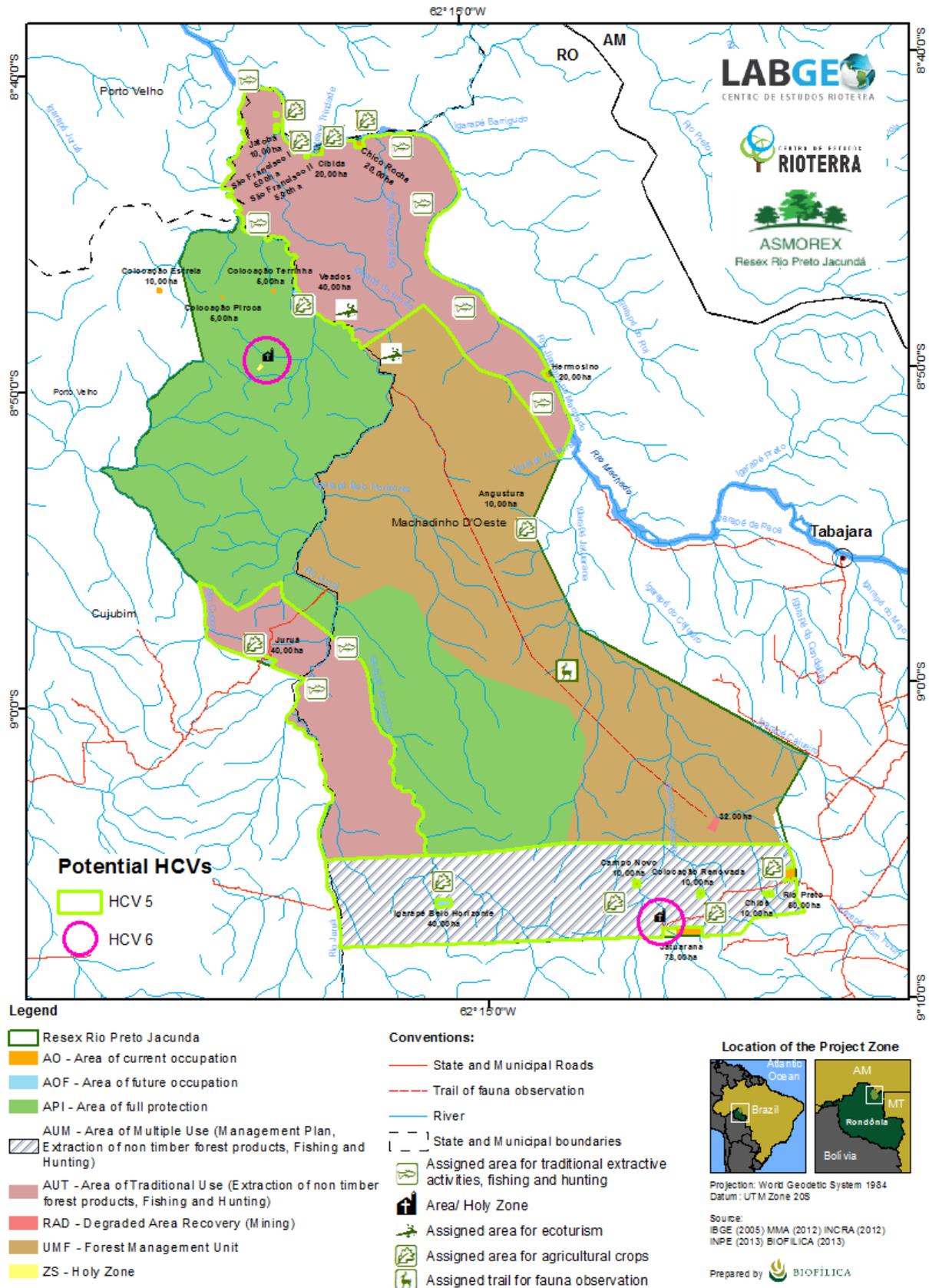


Figure 5. Potential High Conservation Attributes in the Project Area.