INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION FORESTS DRIVEN BY TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 938/24 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

Traditional communities producing timber in the Brazilian Amazon face significant challenges. The most important lie in communitarian organization, poor access to technical assistance and training and the need to adapt to management models that are not adequately attending their needs and capacities. The present Project Proposal aims to strengthen communities in the Conservation Unit Verde para Sempre in the State of Pará, with an area of 13 thousand km². This concept bases on an interdisciplinary and multi-institutional approach combining organizational strengthening and forest management skills.

EXECUTING AGENCY	EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUÁRIA AMAZONIA ORIENTAL (EMBRAPA)
DURATION	36 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	**678,531**	
	Gov't of Brazil	978,141	
	TOTAL	**1,656,672**	

Project Brief

The current project centers on Community Forest Management (CFM) in the Brazilian Amazon, recognizing its significant potential for socio-economic advancement, especially in remote areas, as well as its crucial role in forest conservation. Concurrently, there is a growing demand for support, highlighting the increasing importance of CFM for roundwood production in the region. Presently, approximately 45,000 km² are under communitarian management.

A key area for CFM initiatives is the Verde para Sempre Extractive Reserve (RESEX), a Federal Conservation Unit (UC) located in the mid-north region of Pará State (Figure 1). This protected area permits only local traditional communities to extract natural resources.

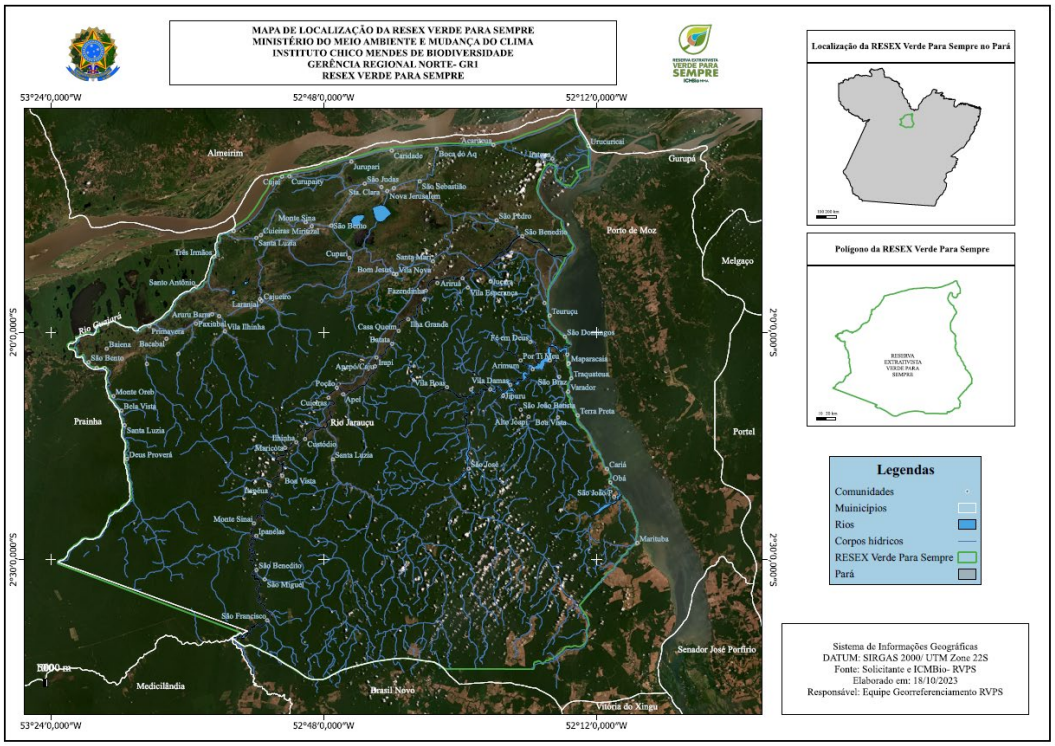

Figure 1: Map of the Federal Conservation Unit of Verde para Sempre in the municipality of Porto de Moz in the State of Pará, Brazil.

The project's objective is to strengthen traditional communities to foster their management initiatives by capacitation and training in Reduced Impact Logging techniques, institutional and organizational strengthening. Additionally, it seeks to identify alternative forest treatment and harvesting methods tailored to their specific needs and capacities.

The proposal has its origins in the long tradition of partnership between Embrapa and ITTO in the search for innovative solutions for the sustainability of forest management in the Amazon. The present proposal is meant to establish the third phase of the Bom Manejo project which have started with ITTO PD 57/99 Rev.2 (F) around 2004 and have finished in 2008, and the second edition ITTO PD 452/07 Rev.5 (F) sent right after, have started in middle of 2017, and just have finished in March of 2024, both entitled "Sustainable Management of Production Forests at the Commercial Scale in the Brazilian Amazon". Both projects have been carried out by Embrapa (Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research) which is also the foreseen Executive Agency (EA) of the present proposal. In the first two phases the Project developed and validated a set of guidelines and managerial and silvicultural computer-aided tools for sustainable forest management.

Multipliers and end users have been trained in their application with the objective to enhance forest management practices. Two important events are important to be mentioned to characterize this historical collaboration: 1) The long period between the first and the second phase, which several changes have marked the Brazilian Forest Sector, and the Forest Community Management - CFM, has arisen as a promising source of sustainable timber production and 2) the long and devastating period of the pandemic Covid -19, which affect strongly worldwide human health condition and have disrupted several chains of production in all different sectors including the forestry sector, mainly the less structured entrepreneurial initiatives such as the CFM in the Amazon region. The importance of CFM is clear, also aligned with One Health approach, while providing income generation, forest conservation

(e.g., biodiversity protection,) helps to fighting new disease, when good practices of forest management are applied (FAO, 2024).

The present Proposal interfaces with different Brazilian public policies mainly related to the use of forest resources (timber and non-timber products) and strengthening the traditional communities' territories, as well related to policies of biodiversity conservation, the inclusion of young people and women and the well-being of forest communities. The first decade of 2000 was marked by many advances in Brazil's environmental and forestry laws. In 2006, the Public Forest Management Law, Law No. 11,2844, included sustainable forest management as a productive activity to generate income and promote improved quality of life of the traditional populations living in Amazonian forests. The two last ICMBIO Normative Instructions (No. 16, 2011 and No. 5, 2022) brought significant changes to the Community Forest Management (CFM) scenario, inserting communities in the central role of implementing forest management. This scenario led the Bom Manejo 2 project team to quite strengthen actions related to the CFM. Hence, the present and third proposal concentrates on SFM driven by traditional communities in Conservation Units in the Brazilian Amazon Region. Also, very recently the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), have attended a demand posed by the civil society represented by several community forest managers, have announced Working Group to propose a Forest Community Management Program (MMA Decree No. 1091, March 21, 2024), at Federal Level, under coordination of MMA and Brazilian Forest Service (SFB).

The following map shows the CFM initiatives – their respective management areas with which the Project pretends to partner.

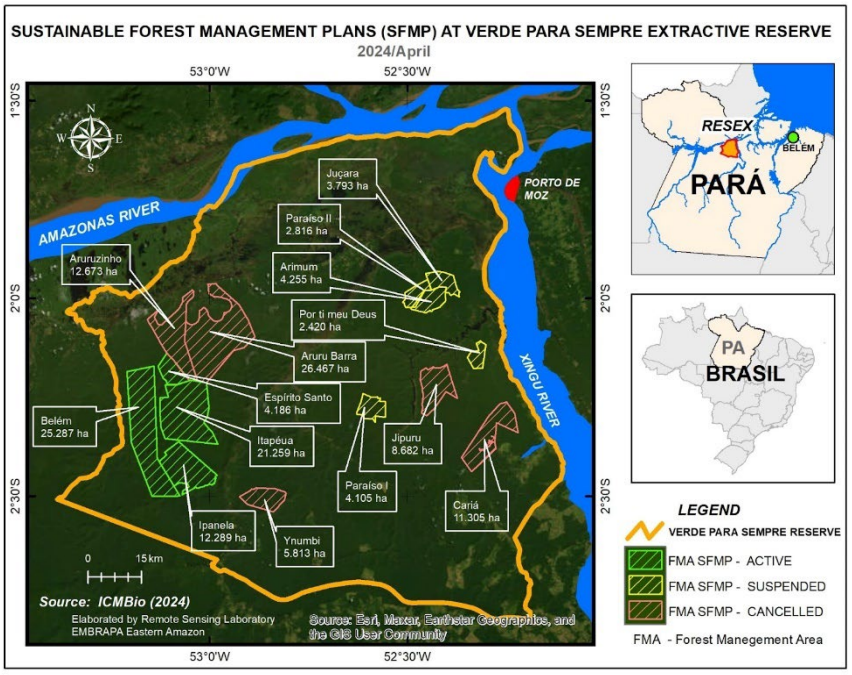

Figure 2: RESEX Verde para Sempre and Community Forest Management areas proposed until 2022 (Embrapa 2024).

The target area of the Proposal is the Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Verde para Sempre. It is one of the largest Conservation Units (CU) in Brazil, covering an area of 1.29 million hectares. Created in 2004 by the Federal Government, it is located in the municipality of Porto de Moz, state of Pará, at the confluence of the Amazon River and the Xingu River. The creation of the RESEX aimed to protect the livelihoods and culture of the resident traditional communities and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. The RESEX covers 74 % of the Porto de Moz' territory but only approximately 30% of its population reside here. 2,235 families live inside the RESEX and mostly consists of descendants of the families who came to work in the rubber production near the Xingu and Jari rivers in the late 18th century. Families' livelihoods are based on extractivism (timber and non-timber forest products) and, in addition, on subsistence farming and small animal husbandry.

The region is the scene of major challenges for forest use and conservation policies. In the early 2000th logging activities in the municipality were very intensive and several sawmills were operating in Porto de Moz. The timber business has been one of the most important sectors of the economy. But by far the most of logging and sawmill production was illegal and threatened to degrade the forest resource.

Nowadays, a Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) controlled by ICMBIO is needed to access timber resources. Since the creation of RESEX timber production activities have been intensively reprised. 13 CFMP have been proposed until 2023. The proponent communities are very heterogeneous regarding transport,

infrastructure, culture and, most importantly, the level of forest management knowledge and skills vary considerably among them. ICMBio has recently intervened in all CFMP and even suspended or canceled two thirds of them. Thus, the community's proponents of CFMPs in the RESEX are the central target group of the present Proposal.

The key problem to be addressed by the Proposal is that “Traditional communities face significant challenges in effectively participating in community forest management (CFM)”. The Proposal identified the following direct causes of the key problem: i) Limited organizational capacity hampers the effective establishment and operation of CFM programs; ii) Poor forest management practices result in forest degradation, decreased production, and loss of ecosystem services; iii) Supporting forest management tools are difficult to be handled by traditional community managers; and iv) Inadequate management strategies hinder the long-term success and viability of traditional communities’ CFM.

In order to tackle these causes and achieve the expected specific objective and outcomes, the Proposal applies elements of (i) capacitation and training, (ii) institutional strengthening with a focus on communication capacities and (iii) innovation. According to this concept, at launching the Project, groups will be formed which will work simultaneously to involve as many players as possible in the dynamics of implementing the actions. A central platform for the Proposal communication and coordination will be the GGF (Forest Management Group) coordinated by the Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz (CDS). As an inter-communitarian organization, CDS regroups all community leaders from the RESEX Verde para Sempre involved in CFM.

At the end of the Project, we expect that all 13 Community Forest Management Projects in RESEX Verde para Sempre are active, working regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities and there will be no deforestation in the Conservation Unit. Families of traditional communities are the main Proposal beneficiaries. Four main outputs will be pursued: i) Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM, ii) Communities apply sound forest management practices, iii) Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools, and iv) Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.

The Project’s logical framework highlights the assumption that participating traditional communities, local CFM partners such as GGF and CDS, and key stakeholders will be willing and able to collaborate with the project. Also, government and politics continue supporting CFM at local and national levels. Measures have been identified that actively involve project partners to participate in project activities and strengthen GGF’s role to promote straight relationship and communication between communities and stakeholders, so as to ensure the stated assumptions remain valid.

The institutional arrangement orchestrated by GGF has the potential for ongoing replication in the future. The Project’s sustainability strategy focused on building the capacity of forest communities, developing appropriate technology for local, and strengthening GGF’s role during the development work. T**he GGF involves two key federal governmental agencies: 1) ICMBio which controls and manages the UC and 2) SFB responsible for the development of the forest sector. This means that they will accompany the Project´s implementation and execution very closely and will have the opportunity to contribute. Also, SFB is at present coordinating the elaboration of the first National (Brazilian) Program for CFM and the project team is constantly invited to participate and contribute. The results achieved and experiences made in the present Project will directly influence the Program and it’s operationalization in form of pluriannual plans which identify objectives, resources and responsibilities for the future.**

It is intended that the strengthening of communities’ capacity in SFM and the related administration processes will stabilize annual timber production and increase the confidence of the private sector in its reliability. This is expected to happen principally on two levels: 1) the producers themselves which are community entrepreneurs (cooperatives) will perceive the advantage of sustainable production and the withgoing guaranteed income and 2) the clients which are timber companies will notice the community entrepreneurs as long-term business partners. These interrelations can potentially mobilize private investment favoring a sustained effect of the Project.

Project set-up is to anchor the multi-institutional coordination, the interaction with the communities and stakeholders can ensure the dissemination of Bom Manejo Tools and the use of best forest management practices.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
CDS	Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz
CEP	Conservation Education Program
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFME	Community Forest Management Entrepreneur
CFMP	Community Forest Management Plan
CONFLORESTA	Brazilian Association of Forest Concessionary Enterprises
CU	Conservation Unit (area under legal environmental protection)
Dendrolog	Dendrolog Sustainable Projects
EU	European Union
Embrapa	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIDESA	Institute Foundation for the Development of the Amazon
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GGF	Forest Management Group
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GPS	Global Positioning System
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
ICMbio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
IEB	International Institute of Education of Brazil
IFT	Tropical Forestry Institute
INPE	National Institute of Spatial Research
IMAFLORA	Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Management and Certification
Interelos	Interelos Institute
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organization
LEDTAM	Laboratory for the Study of Territorial Dynamics in the Amazon, Federal University of Pará
LLG	Local Level Government
MRE	Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MMA	Brazilian Ministry for Environment and Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PD	Project Document
PES	Payment for Environmental (or Ecological) Services
PRODES	Legal Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Project
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFB	Brazilian Forest Service
CU	Conservation Unit
Unifloresta	Association for the Forest Production Chain of the Amazon
USD	United States Dollar
CDS	Sustainable Development Committee
RESEX	Extractive Reserve
VpS	Verde para Sempre

1 PART I - CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

The present proposal is meant to establish the third phase of the Bom Manejo project line which began with ITTO PD 57/99 Rev.2 (F) finished in 2008 and the second edition ITTO PD 452/07 Rev.5 (F) to be finished in March of 2024, both entitled “Sustainable Management of Production Forests at the Commercial Scale in the Brazilian Amazon”. Both projects have been developed by EMBRAPA (Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research) which is also the foreseen Executive Agency (EA) of the present proposal. In the first two phases the Project developed and validated a set of guidelines and managerial and silvicultural computer-aided tools for sustainable forest management Multipliers and end users have been trained in their application with the objective to enhance forest management practices.

While the first phase has been conceived to enhance the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of commercial medium and large-scale enterprises to improve their forest management practices, during the second phase additional attention has been paid to Community Forest Management (CFM) because of its high potential for forest conservation and improvement of livelihood conditions of traditional local Amazon population and, not at least, its high demand for support.

The inclusion of CFM in Bom Manejo phase 2 was favored by an intensive cooperation with the Tropical Forest Institute (IFT) and the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB) which allowed an interinstitutional and interdisciplinary approach, communicated and published in international events of the World Forest Congress and IUFRO in various occasions.

Hence, the present and third proposal concentrates on SFM for timber production driven by traditional communities in Conservation Units in the Brazilian Amazon Region.

The decision to focus on CFM is, in the first place, borne in the lessons learned during the last years of Bom Manejo phase 2 but also has been one of the most important indications of the last steering Committee Meeting of Bom Manejo Phase 2 in December 2023 in Belém. In consequence the project coordination prioritized to gain inputs for the present Project proposal and aligned the activities as follows:

To understand amazonian traditional people: The Project promoted, in cooperation with the controlling environmental government agency (ICMBio), an extensive three-week agenda of visits to traditional communities’ proponents of Forest Management projects in the Federal Conservation Unit RESEX Verde para Sempre with the objective to understand the current local situation, interests and needs.

To make people talk to each other: Conceive the Bom Manejo phase 2 final event to facilitate communication and exchange between traditional communities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty / ABC - Brazilian Agency for International Cooperation), Ministry for Environment (MMA and its agencies SFB - Brazilian Forest Service and ICMBio) and the most relevant supporting organizations acting in the territory consisting in NGOs, universities and institutional and representatives of the timber industry.

The outputs of these activities sustained the present proposal and can be resumed as follows:

CFM is a priority to be supported because of its high potential for forest conservation and socio-economic benefits for traditional amazonian populations with difficulties to access markets for their products.

Bom Manejo phase 3 shall prioritize the RESEX Verde para Sempre because the Brazilian Federal Government identified it as a hotspot for the development of CFM in the Amazon Region (more than the half of projects proposed in the Amazon are from Verde para Sempre).

The Project Proposal should concentrate on forest management, administration skills, gender, institutional strengthening of local organizations and identify adaptive, collaborative and locally defined forest management options as an input for the governmental agenda.

Concluding the said above, it is important to state that the present Project proposal is not only aligned to the submitting countries policy as to be explained, but also even more a contribution expected by the Brazilian Federal Government to construct these policies regarding Community Forest Management in the Amazon.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO’s Objectives and Priorities

The present Project proposal is compliant with the objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agency (ITTA) agreement of 2006, “… to promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and to promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests [...].”

In relation to the proposal, the table below highlights the eight most relevant items out of the nineteen listed, emphasizing legal and sustainable forest management (k, n, q). Of particular importance is the project's contribution to point c, which focuses on sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The project aims to promote sustainable forest management (SFM) carried out by low-income communities with limited access to infrastructure, health, and education services located on the outskirts of the Amazonian territory. Additionally, point r is crucial and specific, as the project aims to benefit traditional populations within Brazilian Federal Conservation Units.

Table 1: The selected specific objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement.

ITTO Objectives
c. - Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation
f - Promoting and supporting research and development
k - Improving marketing and distribution of tropical timber and timber product exports
m - Encouraging members to develop national policies
n - Strengthening the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance
q - Promoting better understanding of the contribution of non-timber forest products and environmental services
r - Encouraging members to recognize the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities
s - Identifying and addressing relevant new and emerging issues

Regarding ITTOs priorities and activities it seems important to cite ITTOs Program for Community Forest Management and Enterprise (ITTO 2010), the project is compliant with the overall objectives as well as fits in the three strategic areas of the program which are:

(i) Strengthen of community-level capacity in sustainable forest management and adding value to the forest resource
(ii) Strengthening of country capacity and enabling conditions in the development of community forest management and community forest enterprises
(iii) address knowledge management, including [...] traditional knowledge on forest resources and their utilization by working with traditional community multiple use forest management.

Table 2: ITTO CFME scope and the project's contribution.

CFME Scope	Project Contribution
Creation and strengthening of community forest management and enterprises	The project will strengthen the capacity of 13 selected traditional proponent communities of Forest Management Plans in a Federal Conservation Unit.

Table 3: ITTO CFME specific objectives and the project's contribution.

CFME Specific Objective	**Project Contribution**
Strengthen community level capacity in SFM and adding value to the forest resource;	Community forest managers are trained in forest planning, execution and monitoring of harvest activities. This will include RIL techniques. Additionally, there are foreseen training courses in administrational skills.
Strengthen country capacity and enabling conditions for community forest management and enterprises;	The project is seen by the Ministry for Environment and its relevant agencies as a welcome contribution to define its line of policies in order to strengthen community forest management.
Strengthen knowledge management at all levels.	The project foresees a wide program of capacitation and training activities. Traditional knowledge is valued and documented in order to innovate management systems.

Regarding the ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2022-2026 the project principally conforms to the strategic priority number 3 "Resilience, restoration and conservation - Reduce tropical deforestation and forest degradation, enhance forest landscape restoration and the resilience of forest ecosystems to climate change, and conserve forest biodiversity and ecosystem services." The project will contribute to establish good forest management practices in a Conservation Unit with an area of 1.3 million ha. The partner communities are proponents of CFMP covering thousands of hectares. These documented Plans guarantee their access and their rights of the use of the forest resource. Therefore, the communities defend the territory against illegal logging and deforestation and conserve the forests.

Also, the project will contribute to the Priority 2 "Economies and tropical timber trade", because the project promotes sustainable production by traditional local communities and including sustainable supply chains, formulated in target 9 of the Action Plan.

At least very important is the conformity to the crosscutting strategy 4, to “Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women”. One of the foreseen outcomes of the project is the adequate inclusion of women and young community members in the CFM activities.

1.2.2 Relevance to Countries Policies

The Proposal interfaces with different Brazilian public policies mainly related to the use of forest resources, timber and non-timber products, and strengthening the traditional communities’ territories, as well related to policies of biodiversity conservation, the inclusion of young people and women and the well-being of forest communities.

The first decade of 2000 was marked by many advances in Brazil's environmental and forestry laws, with the State promoting public policies that recognize and highlight the role of forest management and the use of forest resources by traditional communities in the protection of natural resources and generator of income and quality of life. The National Forest Program (PNF) was created in 2000, with the aim of coordinating public sector policies to promote sustainable development, reconciling the use and conservation of Brazilian forests. Sustainable Forest management, as a necessary instrument for use and conservation of natural forests in the Amazon basin is inserted in the Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 4,771, of September 15, 1965), and regulated through Decree No. 5,975, of November 30, 2006. Also in 2006, the Public Forest Management Law (PFML), Law No. 11,284, clarified the procedures for allocating public forests to enterprises and local communities, including sustainable forest management as a productive activity to generate income and promote improved quality of life of the populations living in Amazonian forests. The recognition of the CFM as a strategy for the conservation of biodiversity combined with improving the quality of life of populations also resulted in the creation of the Federal Community and Family Forest Management Program (CFFMP), Decree No. 6,874/2009, carried out by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB).

The challenges for implementing the CFM in these areas were presented in the 2010 Annual Community and Family Forest Management Plan (established by Decree No. 6874 of June 5, 2009) which culminated in the creation of a working group coordinated by IBAMA and ICMBio with research institutions, social movements and community leaders and civil society organizations. Resulting in the ICMBIO Normative Instruction No. 16 of August 4, 2011, which brought significant changes to the CFM scenario: i) ICMBio assuming the licensing control of CMF in community reserves; ii) Strengthening management of NTFP such as seeds, fruits, rubber, vegetable oils, vines, iii) Communities taking the central role of implementing forest management. Finally, it is important to mention the ICMBIO Normative Instruction No. 5 of April 18, 2022, which establishes the administrative and technical guidelines and procedures for the approval of the community Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) for timber production.

Women and young people play an important role in Brazilian rural public policies to strengthen extractive communities and generate income and quality of life. The National Plan for Women's Policies (PNPM, 2013) aims to “promote the economic autonomy of rural and forest women by strengthening productive organization, participating in economic management and increasing access to natural resources' '. The National Plan for Sustainable Rural Development and Solidarity (PNDRSS, 2013) incorporated many of the PNPM's actions. This Bom Manejo phase 3 Proposal (BM3) is related to two important actions in this plan: i) “Promote training actions for women on the following topics: access to credit, technical assistance, project preparation, handicrafts, [...] processing and production qualification”; and ii) “Promote training for [...] women, young people, traditional peoples and communities [...] with a view to understanding how to raise funds, prepare, supervise, monitor and manage projects".

1.3 Target Area

1.3.1 Geographic location and characteristics

The target area of the present project proposal is the Extractive Reserve (Resex) Verde para Sempre. It is one of the largest Conservation Units in Brazil, covering an area of 1.29 million hectares which is about two thirds of the municipality of Porto de Moz at the confluence of the Amazon River and the Xingu River **(compare Figure 1)**.

The predominant soils in the Conservation Unit belong to the group of Yellow Latosols providing a medium performance for agricultural activity. In the north on the Amazon River banks, prevail periodically flooded eutrophic Gleys. In the following Table 4 are listed the dominant vegetation types in the RESEX. By far the most dominant formations, with about 70 % of the total area, are of the Terra Firm Rainforests. These forests are, a priori, suitable for SFM production forests. The table also reveals that the anthropogenetic transformation was very low in 2011, affecting about 4 % only.

ICMBio defined sectors or zones in the CU according to management objectives and specific rules, in order to provide the means and conditions to organize the sustainable use and conservation of the natural resources. This zoning of the RESEX was drawn up considering the current use and occupation of the territory combined with the current legislation and the specific objectives regarding Verde para Sempre. Figure 3 shows the results of the process.

Table 4: Vegetation Types in the Resex Verde para Sempre

Vegetation Type*	Area (ha)	Percentage
Terra Firme Rain Forests	887.911	69%
Floodland Rain Forests (Várzea)	54.665	4%
Hygrophilous Formations	285.731	22%
Anthopogenically transformed	57.496	4%
Waterbodies	10.049	1%
Total RESEX Verde para Sempre**	**1.295.853**	**100%**

* Watrin et. al (2011)

** total area slightly differs from information provided by ICMBio

Of central interest for the proponed Project is the pink zone which identifies the area were habitants are allowed to settle and to practice smallholder agriculture. It covers, amounting 373 thousand ha, 30 % of the CU and is in fact the sector where all communities reside, agglomerated alongside the main rivers, the Guajará River in the North and West; in the North the Uiui River and Aquiqui “borehole”; in the center the Jaurucu River and in the Acaraí River, running from East to West.

The second important zone is the one destined to Communitarian Use, marked in yellow in the map above. It covers approximately about 670 thousand ha and, in this area, SFM is allowed. Where the zone of Communitarian Use coincides with the Terra Firme Tropical Rainforests are located the CFM projects which are the primary object of the present project proposal **(Figure 3)**.

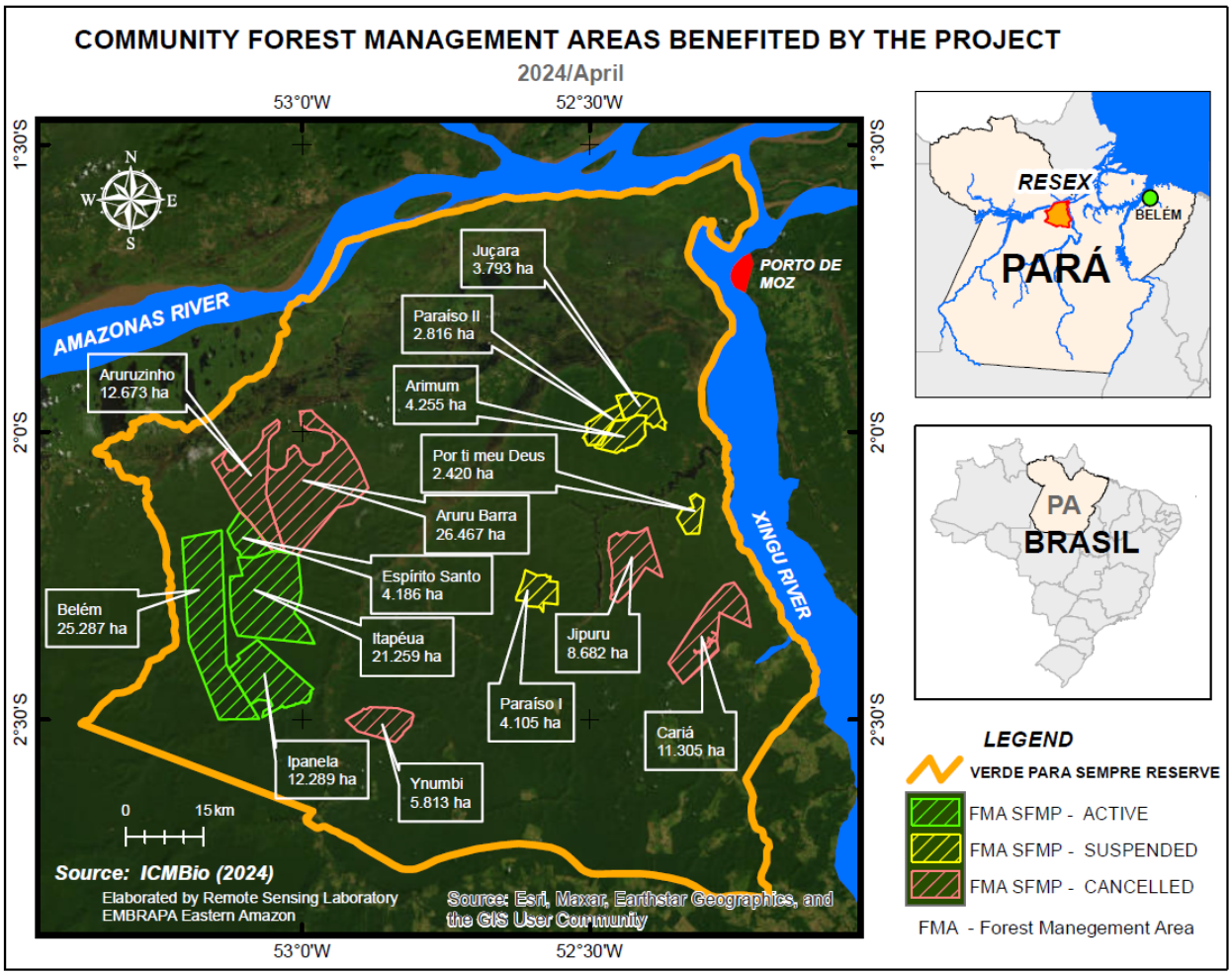


Figure 3: The Conservation Unit RESEX Verde para Sempre and the location, size and community name of the Community Forest Management Projects which are objects of the Project proposal.

1.3.2 Socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects

1.3.2.1 Municipality of Porto de Moz

The municipality of Porto de Moz is in the Lower Xingu territory, in the mesoregion of the Lower Amazon, state of Pará, about 420 km from the state capital Belém. It occupies an area of approximately 17.423 km² and has an estimated population of 40.458 citizens (Table 5).

Central statistics of Porto de Moz are listed in Table 6. They are typical for a peripheral Amazonian municipality occupying a big territory but with low population density, difficult access and a low offer of working opportunities. The GPD amounts to USD 40.5 million, being the half deriving from payments to public servants which frequently form the main basis of local economies in these distant territories. The second sector is agriculture with USD 12,2 million.

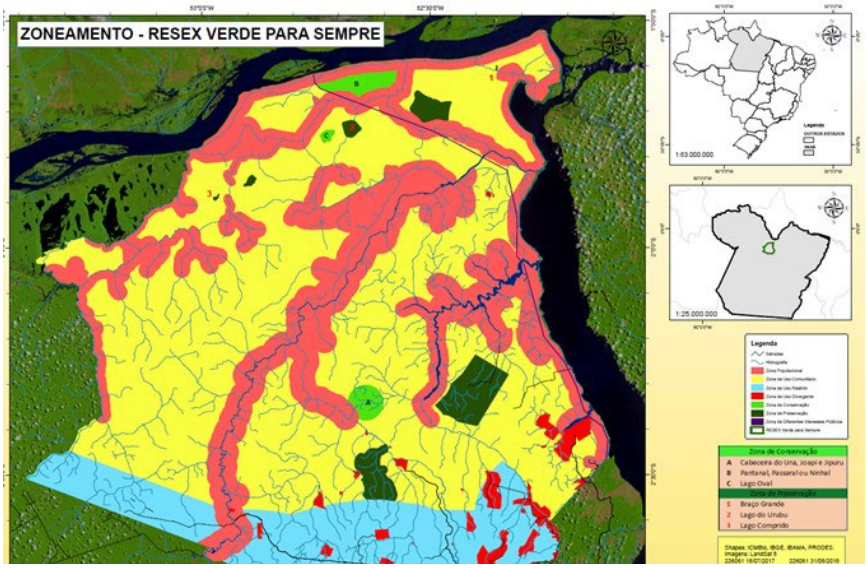


Figure 4: Zones of destination to the aims of preservation, conservation, and communitarian land use and settlement. (ICMBio 2022).

The GDP per capita is USD 1.250, which means that the medium amount per person is nearby USD 3 per day. This is only possible because a major part of the population has means to sustain themselves by subsistence family agriculture and extractivism activities which mainly is fishing and the multiple use of forest resources. Also, it draws attention that only 6 percent of the total population had a formal working contract.

Preoccupying was the low value of the Human Development Index (HDI) which was in 2010 near 0.50. The index abrades a wider scope of criteria including health and education. This value placed Porto de Moz among the 50 municipalities with the lowest indices out of 5565 existing in Brazil. But between 2010 and 2021 the IDH on Para State level increased only slightly from 0.65 to 0.69.

Table 5: Municipality of Porto de Moz. Population and Area.

Municipality Porto de Moz and the RESEX Verde para Sempre				
	Population*		Area	
Unit	N	%	ha	%
Porto de Moz	40.458	100%	1.742.302	100%
RESEX Verde para Sempre	12.000	30%	1.288.717	74%
* Polulation estimates IGBE (2018) and ICMBio (2022)				

Key to the understanding of the situation of Porto de Moz is the transport infrastructure. There is no viable roadway to the little city and practically all transport of people and goods happens via river shipping. The city has a small airport for minor planes and the next airport is located in the city of Altamira from where the 4 to 5 hours journey to Porto de Moz is made by car and speedboat or with larger nautical vessels what leads to additional 10 hours traveling.

1.3.2.2 Extractive Reserve Verde para Sempre Demographics

The Extractive Reserve Verde para Sempre is inhabited by traditional communities, whose livelihoods are based on extractivism and, in addition, on subsistence farming and small animal husbandry. **They belong to Traditional People and Communities in Brazil as legally defined in Decree 6040 of 2007 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/decreto/d6040.htm).** The installation of the CU aimed to protect the livelihoods and culture of the residents and to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

The CU covers 74 % of the Porto de Moz' territory but only approximately 30% of its population reside here, so that the population density is 0.85 per km² (Table 5).

The low degree of formal education draws attention, although the actual numbers of schools within the UC (89) promises educational improvement and nowadays 9 of 10 young communitarians up to the age 14 are nowadays attending school. 95% of the residents are under 60 years old. Only few have adequate access to water supply, communication and health services.

The Resex population mostly consists of descendants of the families who came to work in the rubber production near the Xingu and Jari rivers in the late 18th and beginning of the 20th century.

Table 6: Key statistics about the municipality

Municipality Porto de Moz		
Item	**Value**	**%**
Territory (ha)	1.742.302	
Population	40.458	100%
Urban	23.263	57%
Rural	17.195	43%
Gross Domestic Production (USD)		
Agriculture	12.193.200	27%
Service and trade	7.898.600	17%
Industry	1.381.400	3%
Public administration and services	22.537.200	50%
Others	1.511.800	3%
TOTAL	45.522.200	100%
GDP per capita (USD)	1.125	
People with a formal work contract	2.516	6%
Human Development Index (HDI)*	0,503	
Source IGBE (2018)		
* Human Development Atlas in Brazil (PNUD/IPEA) (accessed march 2024)		

Local culture is marked by ancestry. The transmission of knowledge between generations shapes ways of life and relationships with the natural world.

Practically all habitants reside along the rivers which represent source of water, basic nutrition and transport. **Under the 28 segments which represent Traditional People and Communities in Brazil they can predominantly be characterized as "Ribeirinhos" - "Riverside People". They have multi ethnical ancestries with Indigenous, African and European origins.**

(https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais).

Livelihood and Access to Markets

As mentioned above, the traditional communities base their livelihood systems on extractivism and, in addition, on subsistence farming and small animal husbandry. The last systematic approach to assess these items was made in 2014 by ICMBio. Essentially important for the community households have been and are the economic activities to generate a minimum of financial income in order to achieve the goods and services that their auto-subsistence system can't deliver.

Most of the families - about three quarters - informed to depend on only one activity and only one quarter practiced more than one. The most important activities, mentioned in order of their importance, are fishing, wood, agriculture and non- timber forest extractivism. About 25 % of households extract goods from the forest resource, being the non-timber products of economic importance açaí, Brazil nuts, bacaba, cupuaçú and copaiba oil. The traditional wood production was only exercised by 15 % of the households. Out of these, eight of ten families commercialized it in sawn formats, prepared using a motor saw but achieving surprising results. Another 12 % of the community household used wood to produce and sell nautical vessels between the sizes of canoes carved out of one piece of timber up to boats with up to 15 m length.

Actually, the extraction and commercializing of roundwood or sawn formats is illegal without a formalized Forest Management Plan (FMP) and since the installation of the UC RESEX Verde para Sempre these activities have been more intensively reprised. On the other hand and since then, governmental agencies, NGOs and the international community supported the practice of SFM based on RIL techniques. However, the government does not stimulate or promote CFM timber production in the UC - it reacts positively if the communitarians collectively decide to propose a forest management project and if they are willing and capable to comply with the strict requirements. Although this compliance is a tremendous challenge for the communities, 13 CFMP have been proposed until 2023. The proponent communities are very heterogeneous regarding transport, infrastructure, culture and - most important - the level of forest management knowledge and skills vary a lot among them. ICMBio has recently intervened in all management plans and even suspended or canceled two thirds of them.

The proponent communities of CFMPs in the UC are the central target group of the present Project proposal.

The thirteen CFMP that have been proposed foresee an area of approximately 150 thousand ha as timber production forests. Following not published information furnished by ICMBio, until 2023 about 23 thousand ha have been licensed for timber exploitation. The authorized roundwood volume amounted to approximately 464 thousand m³, though the effectively extracted volume is at least 25 % lower. Conservatively estimated this effectively extracted volume of roundwood represents at today's local prices a market value of about USD 20 million, which reveals the potential of CFM for the livelihood of traditional communities and local development.

Table 7: Basic statistics about population residing in RESEX Verde para Sempre (ICMBio 2020, IBGE 2024)

Item	Value
Habitants*	12.000
Communities	183
Families	2.235
Persons per houshold	5,37
Male (n)	53%
Female (%)	47%
Head of family	
Male	75%
Female	25%
Schools in the UC	89
Formal Education**	
Fundamental I	49%
Fundamental II	22%
High School	4%
University Degree	1%
(Semi-)Illiterate	11%

* estimate ICMBio (2024)
** sum not equal 100% because of incomplete intormation

Monitoring activities during the Bom Manejo phase 2 Project indicated that until 2022 RIL technique had been applied during the exploitations (Figure 4).

Figure 5: Secondary woodyard in a CFM production forest (left) Skidder in operation (right).

Though ICMBio, in 2023, analyzed all 13 proposed CFMP and encountered critical issues, mostly regarding administrational deficits and undue relationships between the communities and timber enterprises contracted to extract the timber and to buy the roundwood. The major complaints concerned contractual defined financial disadvantages for the communities and undue transfers of rights, responsibilities and management activities to the companies. In consequence only 4 CFMP have been maintained functioning, while the others have been suspended or even canceled. This situation and their backgrounds will be a major theme for the projects rationale.

1.3.3 Expected outcomes at project completion

At the end of the Project, we expect that all 13 Community Forest Management Plans in RESEX Verde para Sempre are active, working regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities and there will be no

deforestation in the Conservation Unit. Families of traditional communities are the main Proposal beneficiaries.

Two more outcome indicators will seek to be reached by the end of the project: i) Community Forest Managers are earning a substantial additional income out of forest management work on a regular basis, and ii) ***create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication.***

2 PART II - PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 Institutional Set-Up and Organizational Issues

The present Project intends to strengthen CFM initiatives of poor and vulnerable traditional population groups in public forests under special environmental protection. The communities, in need of technical assistance and training, are heterogeneous regarding their capabilities regarding communitarian organization, administrational and forest management skills. The Project stems on experiences made during Bom Manejo phase 2, that in this complex situation the promotion of CFM initiatives is promising, if they can rely on an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional approach (Steinbrenner et.al. 2019, 2021, Ferreira et.al. 2023).

The institutional set-up parts from the characteristics of the EA Embrapa, a governmental and public federal institute for agricultural research and technology transfer which has to be provider of assistance and know-how but will evenly have to be a central interlocutor between the target group consisting of local population, civil society, governmental agencies, supporting NGOs and other research organizations and universities.

Another special aspect of the Project is that it deals with timber production in a Federal CU which is, per se, a balanced act between the governmental mission of conservation of natural resources on one hand and the necessity of poverty mitigation and socio-economic development on the other.

This situation demands a sound coordination and two-way-communication between the EAs project team and the Brazilian MMA and its agencies SFB and ICMBio. SFB is responsible for the national development of the forest sector and is potentially also an actor capable of supporting project activities by material means. ICMBio is the controlling environmental and administrative organ, inclusively responsible for admittance and license of CFMP. The organization maintains a local office in the municipality and will be in more intensive contact with the Project team.

Despite the high and urgent demands uttered by community managers, the EA has lately been the only organization treating sustainable timber production in the RESEX, but there are other organizations, predominantly NGOs which work on highly related issues of non-timber forest production and organizational skills in the territory.

Problem and community orientated capacity-building is the central Project approach. The key competences of the EA's multidisciplinary team will be completed by supporting competent NGOs and Universities with experience and in the territory.

Finally essential for the Project set-up is to anchor the multi-institutional coordination, the interaction with the communities and central communication in an entity named Forest Management Group (GGF). This group is coordinated by the local civil society association CDS (Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz). It primarily consists of representatives of the community legal entities, proponents of CFMP. Other important members are ICMBio and SFB and the supporting NGOs which execute projects in the UC related to SFM or pretend to do so. The EA is also a member of this group.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The relevant organizations and entities for the Project are listed in Table 8 below, organized in primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. The **primary stakeholder**s are communities in the UC represented in the scope of the Project by their legal presentations which are either cooperatives or associations. Table #: List of primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders their full name, acronyms and the type of organization

The relevant organizations and entities for the Project are listed in table below, organized in primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are communities in the UC represented in the scope of the Project by their legal presentations which are either cooperatives or associations.

Table 8: List of primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders

Short name / Abbreviation	Full name of legal representation	Type
Primary Stakeholders		
Arimum	Cooperativa Mista Agroextrativista Nossa Senhora do Perpétuo Socorro do Rio Arimum - Coomnspra	Cooperative (Association)
Itapeua	Cooperativa dos Produtores Agroextrativistas do Médio Rio Jaurucu - Coopamj (Associação de Desenvolvimento Sustentável dos Produtores Agroextrativistas da comunidade Itapeua)	Cooperative (Association)
Por Ti Meu Deus	Associação de Desenvolvimento Agroextrativista do Baixo Acari - Adaba	Association
Espirito Santo	Associação Comunitária Agroextrativista do Rio Curuminim	Association
Ynumbi	Associação Comunitária São Benedito do Ynumbi	Association
Paraíso	Associação Comunitária Deus Proverá	Association
Belém	Associação da Comunidade Belém de Porto de Moz - Acbem	Association
Ipanela	Associação de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Extrativista dos Criados Agricultores e Picicultores, Pequenos Madeireiros da Comunidade Ipanela - ADCSIP	Association
Aruru	Associação dos Pescadores Agricultores e Criadores Extrativistas do Rio Aruru	Association
Juçara	Associação Comunitária do Juçara	Association
Jipuru	Associação dos Moradores do Jipuru	Association
Aruruzinho	Associação de Desenvolvimento Social e Cultural dos Trabalhadores Rurais do Rio Aruruzinho - ATRA	Association
Cariá	Associação Dos Produtores Rurais Do Cariá - APRAC	Cooperative (Association)
CDS	Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz	Association
Secondary Stakeholders		
SFB	Brazilian Forest Service	Government
Dendrolog	Dendrolog Sustainable Projects	Forest Consultancy
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation	Government
IEB	Brazilian International Institute for Education	NGO
IFT	Tropical Forest Institute	NGO
IB	Instituto Beraca	NGO
Interelos	Interelos Institute	NGO
Ledtam	Laboratory for the Study of Territorial Dynamics in the Amazon, Federal University of Pará, Campus Altamira, Rio Xingu	University Institute
Unifloresta	Association for the Forest Production Chain of the Amazon	Association
Tertiary Stakeholders		
BASA	Banco da Amazônia	Public Bank
CLUA	Climate and Land Use Alliance	Private financing agency
CONFLORESTA	Brazilian Association of Forest Concessionary Enterprises	Sector representation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council	Forest Certification
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation	Development agency
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources	Governmental controlling agency
MDA	Brazilian Ministry for Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture	Federal Government
MMA	Brazilian Ministry for Environment and Climate Change	(idem)

The primary stakeholders are communities in the RESEX Verde para Sempre, in general poor communities to which CFMP can bring important improvements to their livelihood because it can provide work for community forest managers and financial resources to improve infrastructure and the supply with basic goods

and services. They traditionally rely on forest resources and an intimate relationship for their natural surroundings. But the implementation of CFM initiatives represents a considerable challenge for them.

The primary stakeholders are communities in the RESEX Verde para Sempre, in general poor communities to which CFMP can bring important improvements to their livelihood because it can provide work for community forest managers and financial resources to improve infrastructure and the supply with basic goods and services. They traditionally rely on forest resources and an intimate relationship for their natural surroundings. But the implementation of CFM initiatives represents a considerable challenge for them.

The CDS, Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz could formally be considered a supporting NGO, but it recruits its staff almost entirely under community members and in few cases from community descendants. Therefore, the organization enjoys a unique trust under the local population. CDS has its origin in the struggles which led to the installation of the RESEX and, in the words of the communities, “the defense of the territory”. The Committee played a major role in the support of the local poor population of Porto de Moz, also outside the CUs territory. Summarizing, the entity is seen as a central actor for the Projects implementation and its strengthening is indispensable for its success. Hence it is considered part of the beneficiary target group.

Secondary and supporting stakeholders can be divided in three groups: i) Governmental entities: SFB and ICMBio are instruments for implementation of federal forest policies and controlling. They are nevertheless listed as supporting stakeholders because they have aided CFM in the CU by financial and material means and assistance. However, they are susceptible to political changes. The two governmental organizations are crucial for the Project behalf because of their institutionally anchored tasks to perform. The EA will have to pay special attention to their adequate involvement in the project; ii) NGOs form the second group of supporting organizations.

They have been acting in the territory for years and are, at present, focusing community organization, forest governance and non-timber products. IFT and IEB have been important partners of the Bom Manejo Phase 2 Project. Ledtam, is a university institute focusing socio-economic research in the RESEX; iii) the third relevant secondary stakeholders are Forest Consultancies Dendrolog and Unifloresta. In legal terms they are the “responsible technicians” who elaborate the forest management plan and support the communities in the formulation of the annual operational plans, which define the amount and quality of the timber to harvest. The NGOs and forest consultancies have skills and competences in various areas which complete the Projects purpose. The mains issues with high potential are the promotions of non-timber Production chains, gender and the development of communitarian organization.

The most important **tertiary stakeholders** represent the Federal Brazilian Government. The MMA is responsible for the forest resource, its protection, preservation, conservation and its sustainable use. Linked to the MMA, IBAMA is the principal environmental controlling organ; only in the CU, where sustainable use of natural resources is permitted, ICMBio is acting complementary. MDA implements the policies to regulate and support the smallholder rural economy. The CLUA, a consortium of international foundations, finances sustainable forest use projects; also, in the RESEX Verde para Sempre. CLUA endorses projects of locally acting NGOs. German GIZ stimulates bioeconomy-based production chains, inclusively in the Xingu River Region, partnering mainly with the MDA and additionally with MMA/SFB. CLUA and GIZ are influential international stakeholders in Brazil, whose point of view about CFM is heard.

Needs and Challenges

The primary stakeholders are not a homogenous group, and it is an endeavor to describe them in a brief manner without simplifying. In the following table there is an attempt which subdivides them in three groups according to their need for assistance in communitarian organization between intermediate to high need. This item showed to be crucial for all CFMP because it is the basic precondition of a stable forest management. It is, therefore, one of the sine-qua-non conditions that ICMBio established for the acknowledgement of management plans (Table 9).

The seven needs and challenges listed for the first group apply to all communities. Subsequently they are listed items which are more specific for the second and third group of communities. They resume the lack of access to basic infrastructure and services as those regarding specific competences in respect to the administration, management and technical skills to be addressed in the context of the Project.

It must be emphasized that all traditional communities have important potentials and skills regarding the adequate approach to the use of the forest resource which comes from generations. Specific skills of special relevance are the capabilities of the first group which, during the Project implementation will not only be beneficiary but also partners in the dissemination of the functioning and rules of CFM and also regarding technical capabilities.

Five needs and challenges are listed for the CDS which consequently have to be addressed by the Project activities precisely because the committee's important potentials and skills which are to be considered essential for the disenrollment of the work with the communities.

Table 9: Stakeholder Analysis – Primary Stakeholders

Short name / Abbreviation	Needs and Challenges	Potentials and skills	Involvement in the Project
Primary Stakeholders: Main characteristic - traditional communities in the RESEX Verde para Sempre proponents of CFMP			
Sub - Group 1: intermediate need for support regarding community organization			
Arimum Itapeua Espírito Santo Paraíso Por Ti Meu Deus	• Access to health and education • lack of financial income, • women's participation • administration instable, • lack of resilience against critical situations and external influence, • legal advice for contracts, • Transport and access to markets.	• Traditional use of forest resource • Considerable experience in SFM • Consciousness about CFM and its implications	• Main beneficiaries • Partners as multipliers of forest management knowledge and skills • Partners in developing innovative approaches for CFM
Add. Needs & Challenges of Groups 2 & 3			
Sub - Group 2: need for support regarding community organization			
Belém Ipanela Juçara Ynumbi	• Insufficient experience and skills in SFM • Lack of knowledge about CFM in a CU	• Traditional use of forest resource	• Partners in developing innovative approaches for CFM
Sub - Group 3: high need for support regarding community organization			
Aruru Aruruzinho Cariá Jipuru	• Very few experience and skills in SFM • Lack of knowledge about CFM in a CU • Institutionally isolated	• Traditional use of forest resource	• Partners in developing innovative approaches for CFM
CDS – Committee for Sustainable Development of Porto de Moz			
CDS	• Financial resources • Infrastructure • Communication • Means for mobility and transport within the CU	• Legitimation • Capillarity under communities • Prestige and trust • Experience in community organization • Project implementation and management	• Beneficiary for institutional strength and strategy building. • Principal local partner for project implementation

The Stakeholder Analysis concerning potentially supporting organizations for CFM in the RESEX Verde para Sempre is listed in the following tables. It is evident that one systematically appearing challenge for all is the insufficient and, or inconsistent funding to develop their tasks consistently in the peripheral territory of Porto de Moz.

The seven needs and challenges listed for the first group apply to all communities. Subsequently they are listed items which are more specific for the second and third group of communities. They resume the lack of access to basic infrastructure and services as those regarding specific competences in respect to the administration, management and technical skills to be addressed in the context of the Project.

It must be emphasized that all traditional communities have important potentials and skills regarding the adequate approach to the use of the forest resource which comes from generations. Specific skills of special relevance are the capabilities of the first group which, during the Project implementation will not only be beneficiary but also partners in the dissemination of the functioning and rules of CFM and also regarding technical capabilities.

Five needs and challenges are listed for the CDS which consequently have to be addressed by the Project activities precisely because the committee's important potentials and skills which are to be considered essential for the disenrollment of the work with the communities.

Table 10: Stakeholder Analysis – the Secondary Stakeholders

Short name / Abbreviation	Needs and Challenges	Key Potentials and skills	Involvement in the Project
Governmental Organizations			
SFB	Insufficient funding, political changes affect actuation	Capability to develop adopt policies for CFM, connectivity and influence in Brazilian Government and agencies	Constant dialog with the EA's project team about the construction of consistent policies to foster CFM, eventual financial and material support to complement project activities
ICMBio	Insufficient funding compromises the due local presence, political changes affect actuation	Capability to locally monitor assist and support CFM initiatives	Partner for development of local actions, advice for local Project implementation, monitoring of activities regarding their legal consistence
Non-Governmental Organizations			
IEB	The main challenge for these organizations is to maintain a presence in the territory, considering that their headquarters are located in capital cities, either in the state of Pará or in other states.	Interdisciplinary education, community organization, governance, gender	Collaboration in several themes, especially regarding gender and community organization. IEB promotes at present a project for forest restoration in the CU
IFT		(Inter)national reference in training and capacitation of RIL techniques, innovation of alternative exploitation techniques	Contractor, service provider, for training courses, especially in benefit of group 2 and 3 communities, partner for development of new forest treatment approaches, IFT has experience in the territory, familiar with communities of group one and intends to develop a specific project for the RESEX
IB		Non-timber forest products, market access, production economics	Collaboration in development of project activities for diversification of production including non-timber products, IB has a running project for copaiba oil in the territory.
Interelos		Sustainable production chains, NTFP, administration	as IB, Interelos works with açaí and Brazil nut in the CU
Ledtam	Dynamics of changing lab members based on the academic year	Territory Dynamics, socio-economic studies, localized in the lower Xingu river Region	Project advise, logistical support, Ledtam has, at present two projects running in the territory
Forest Consultancies			

Dendrolog	Receive remuneration for consultancy services. Long distances for licensing with environmental agencies.	Competent consultancies, Experience with CFM in the territory	Support for Projects capacitation measures
Unifloresta			Forest Engineers will be trained by the Project to introduce computer-aided Management tools in CFM routines

The two governmental organizations are crucial for the Projects behalf because of their institutionally anchored tasks to perform and the EA will have to pay special attention to their adequate involvement in the project.

The NGOs and Forest Consultancies have skills and competences in various areas which complete the Projects purpose. The mains issues with high potential are the promotions of non-timber Production chains, gender and the development of communitarian organization.

Table 11: Stakeholder Analysis - The Tertiary Stakeholders

Short name / Abbreviation	Key Reasons for Relevance	Involvement in the Project
Tertiary Stakeholders – those who influence		
CLUA	Financing agency for complementary projects in the CU, influent opinion former	Communication, invitation for central events, participation in Project Steering activities, political briefing for the Community and Family Forest Management Program under construction
CONFLORESTA	Represents interesting enterprises as clients for communities, buy round wood, contractors for logging operations	
FSC	Certifying agency, importance of certification for CFM	
GIZ	Influent opinion former, can promote diversification of CFM production chains, partnering with MDA and MMA	
IBAMA	Principal environmental controlling agency, develops standards	
MDA	Executive federal representative of politics for development and support of smallholder production	
MMA	Executive federal representative of politics for environment and forest resources.	

2.1.3 Problem Analysis

Importance and scope

According to ICMBio, as of 2023, 22 CFM projects have been proposed in the Amazon Region, covering a total area of 458 thousand hectares. Their annual production potential is estimated to be around 20 thousand cubic meters, generating approximately $20 million in revenue. One of the most crucial areas for CFM in the Brazilian Amazon is the RESEX Verde para Sempre, situated along the lower Xingu River. By 2023, 13 community forest management plans had been proposed and approved here, representing more than half of all such projects in the Brazilian Amazon. Six of these have already collaborated with the Bom Manejo phase 2 Project. RESEX Verde para Sempre spans approximately 1.3 million hectares, with approximately 670 thousand hectares designated for traditional use, much of which is suitable for SFM. By 2023, forest management plans covered about 150 thousand hectares. Conservatively estimated, these areas have the potential to generate annual revenues ranging between $4 to $5 million.

Forest management is seen by the Brazilian state as a strategy for preserving CU and using natural resources. National regulations and federal administration institutions aim to promote and monitor the implementation of CFM. However, the chances of achieving this strategy lie mainly in strengthening the main actor in the system: the forest communities. These communities face significant challenges and must meet certain preconditions in order to access forest resources. Some of these requirements are described as follows: i) establishing a legal entity to formalize a CMFE; ii) adhering to Brazil's stringent legal standards for SFM; iii) possessing the technical expertise to undertake the majority of forest management activities, iv) implementing management practices for multiple uses; and v) ensuring that collective benefits resulting from CFM are a central management objective, with outcomes transparently documented.

The problem analysis has been conducted through: i) an examination of the outcomes of the workshop convened by the Bom Manejo phase 2 Project in Porto de Moz in March 2024, attended by representatives from all forest communities; ii) discussions and site visits to the forest management plans within the RESEX Verde para Sempre conducted by the GGF and its partners in 2023; iii) face-to-face and virtual dialogues with

secondary and tertiary stakeholders identified in the analysis; and iv) observations and insights gleaned from the experiences of the Bom Manejo project team throughout its implementation.

Challenges identified by communities:

In early 2024, forest communities within the RESEX Verde para Sempre delineated their challenges and needs during a three-week series of meetings convened by community proponents of management plans. This initiative was facilitated by ICMBio and the local civil society organization CDS. Members of the Bom Manejo phase 2 Project also participated in these meetings to align the present Proposal. The articulated demands and challenges from these consultations serve as a detailed specification for the assistance and training needs: i) strengthening of community organization; ii) training on administration and financial management; iii) women empowerment and gender equality; iv) planning and execution of yearly forest harvests (production plan); v) enhance forest assessment: inventory quality and botanical identification of species; vi) planning and executing RIL techniques; vii) monitoring and evaluation of forest operations; and viii) legal support for fair commercial contracts.

It is crucial to highlight the SFB's stance on these challenges. According to them, the primary obstacles to establishing and consolidating CFM currently include the absence of systematic information, inadequate infrastructure in the Amazon region, transparency issues in commercial partnerships associated with illegal logging activities, and challenges faced by local communities in accessing governmental policy programs. Additionally, the SFB emphasizes two further concerns: i) the lack of specialized technical assistance for forest management; and ii) inadequate training and capacity-building initiatives for community organizations.

It is important to note that disruptions and institutional biases resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic and political changes in Brazil in recent years have hindered the consistent development of CFM. However, governmental institutions, civil society organizations, and community leaders of the RESEX Verde para Sempre have recently reinvigorated dialogue to ensure the resumption of public policies aimed at forest conservation and improving the livelihoods of local populations. CFM has emerged as a central concern in this process, gaining momentum once again, with clear articulation of the specific demands that need to be addressed in the short and medium term (CARTA DE BRASÍLIA, 2023, Annex VI).

Problem Tree

The RESEX Verde para Sempre represents the universe of Amazonian issues associated with the use and conservation of nature. The wealth of actors involved in the RESEX, as well as the diversity of uses and the high ecological richness, transforms the RESEX Verde para Sempre into an Amazon within the Amazon. The RESEX is thus an excellent laboratory for testing public policies associated with forest conservation.

The expectations of success of the conservation models established by the Brazilian government rely almost exclusively on the actions of the communities living in the forest. The controls developed through regulations and the restrictions established through rules mostly affect local actors and especially those who are trying to access the use of the natural resource. Thus, communities must have the knowledge and organization to meet legal requirements.

Sustainable forest management is a holistic activity. Managing a forest means understanding all the phenomena, from the growth dynamics of an individual tree to the distribution of the benefits generated by the forest product among families. Forest management communities are confronted daily with the need to know the processes of forest management and to be organized in order to carry them out.

The stakeholder analysis identifies traditional communities in the RESEX Verde para Sempre as primary stakeholders.

“Traditional communities face significant challenges in effectively participating in community forest management (CFM)” is the key problem identified. Four main causes were identified: i) Limited organizational capacity hampers the effective establishment and operation of CFM programs; ii) Poor Forest management practices result in forest degradation, decreased production, and loss of ecosystem services; iii) Supporting Forest management tools are difficult to be handled by traditional community managers; and iv) Inadequate strategies hinder the long-term success and viability of traditional communities' CFM.

Eleven sub-causes were identified (Figure 5).

The Objectives' Tree

Based on the elements of the Problem's Tree was constructed the Intervention Strategy formulating objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities.

Problem and objectives tree are presented on the next page.

Figure 6: The Problem Tree

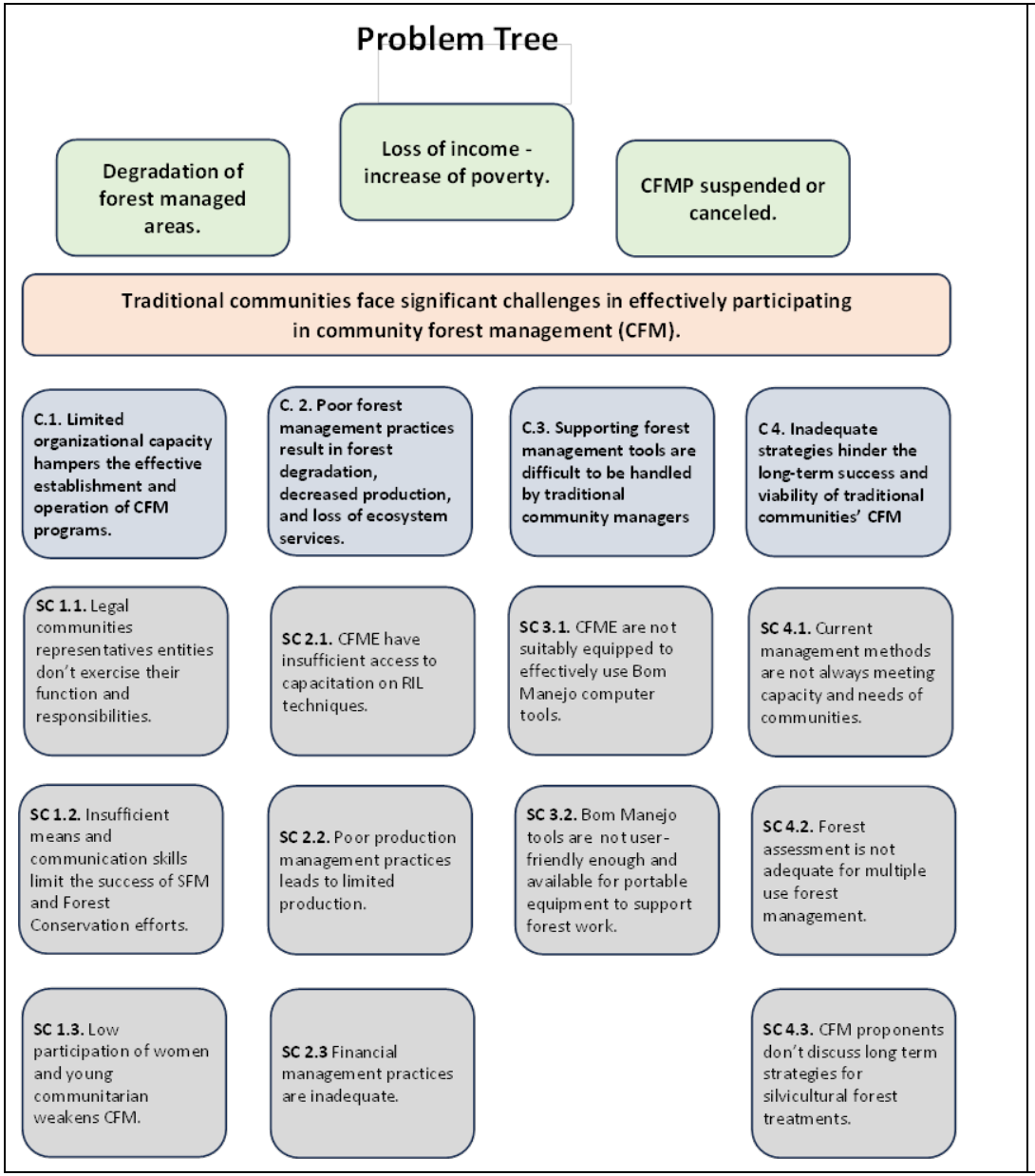
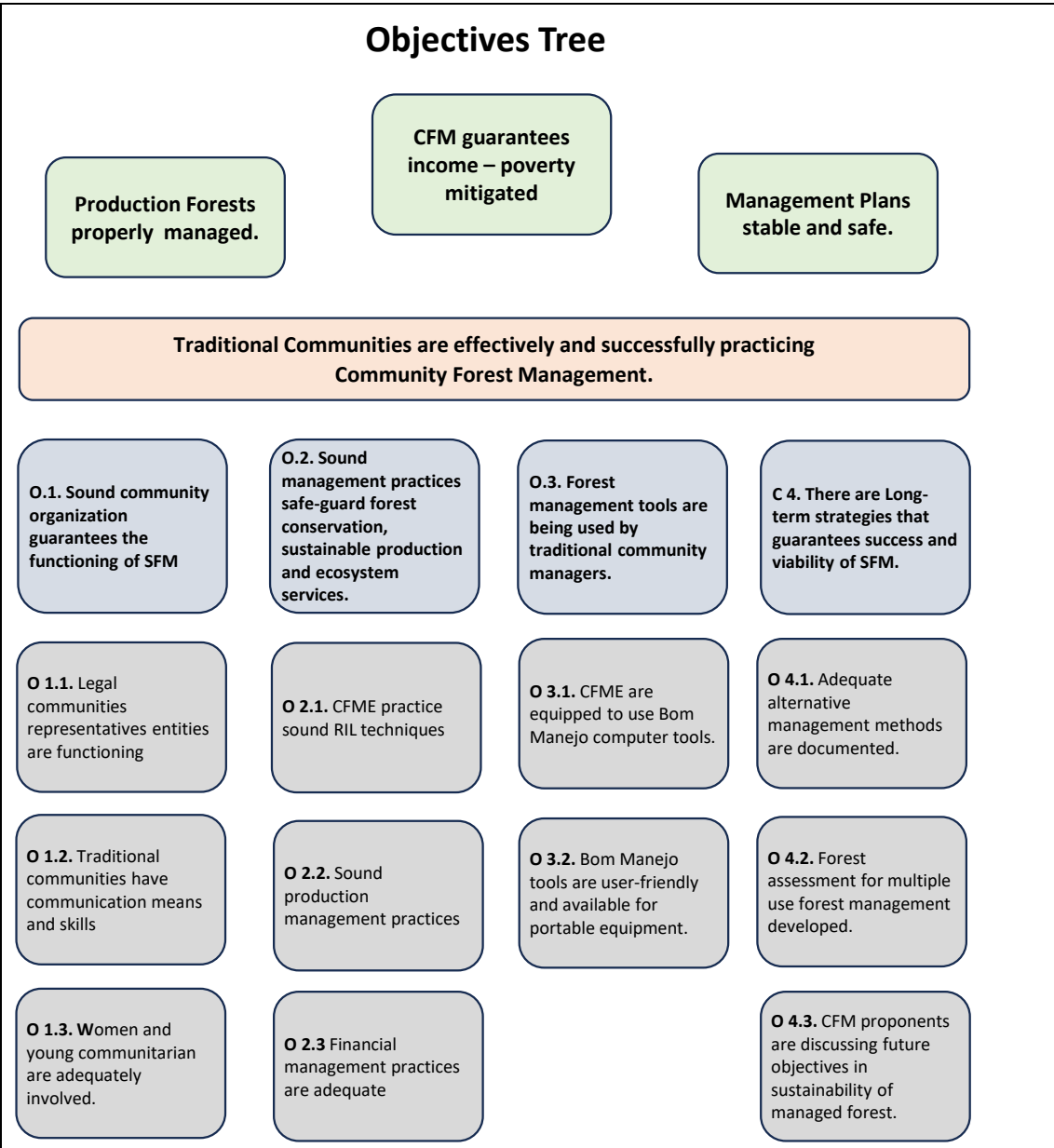


Figure 7: The Objectives Tree



2.1.4 Logical Framework Matrix

Figure 8: Logical Framework Matrix of the Project proposal

Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions
Development Objective: To promote Community Forest Management as a strategy for local socio-economic development, social inclusion and forest conservation in the Brazilian Amazon Region.		
By 2025, the federal programme to strengthen CMF, at present under construction, will be implemented.	Existence of Programme.	Government and politics continue supporting CFM.
Specific Objective: Strengthen Community Forest Management to improve traditional communities' livelihoods and assure the conservation of the forest resource in the RESEX Verde para Sempre.		
By 2027, all 13 Community Forest Management Projects in RESEX Verde para Sempre are active, working regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities.	ICMBio as licensing agency confirms the regularity do Projects de Manejo.	ICMBio is adequately funded and continuously exercises its function as controlling agency of the RESEX Verde para Sempre, ICMBIO approves Annual Operation Plans, Communities dispose of adequate and competent technical assistance offered by forest engineers.
By 2027 there will be no deforestation in the Conservation Unit.	Legal Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Project (INPE/PRODES) informs zero deforestation for RESEX Verde para Sempre.	
By the end of the Project Community Forest Managers are earning a substantial additional income out of forest management work on a regular basis.	Remuneration paid to community members by associations and cooperatives.	Existence of balanced transparent relations between CFME leadership and communities.
By the end of the project **create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication**.	**Increase i) the number of wells to capture potable water, ii) the number of nautic vessels at communities disposal, and iii) the number of internet links working at communities.**	CFM is profitable.
Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.		
Institutional Strategic Plan for CDS with special consideration of its function regarding the FMG elaborated (scheduled for 1st and 2nd year, 2nd semester).	Strategic Plan available. List of participants of workshops.	Sufficient funds available. Stakeholders valorize strategic planning.
Baseline study of means of communication and content assisted by communities is elaborated (scheduled for 1st year, 2nd semester).	Baseline Study available.	Sufficient funds available.
Institutional Communication Plan (scheduled for 2nd year, 1st semester).	Communication Plan available. List of participants of workshops.	

(Logical Framework Matrix – continuation)

Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions
CDS is adequately equipped regarding transport, communication and dissemination of CFM and forest conservation (scheduled for 1st year, 2nd semester).	CDS/GGF equipped and there are means of transportation.	
20 communitarian people trained in communication, media production. (Schedule 2nd year)	List of participants of workshops.	Stakeholders valorize training.
Community Forestry Media Lab initiate production and disseminating content about CFM and Resex Verde Para Sempre (scheduled for 2nd year, 1st semester).	List of published and disseminated media.	A responsive target audience for information about CFM and forest conservation can be attained.
Workshops for reflection on women's and youth's participation realized (schedule 1st and 3rd year).	List of participants of workshops. List of demands for training (compare next indicator).	Participation is significant. Women and young communitarians accept Project's role as legitimate interlocutor for gender reflection and discussion.
List of capacitation and training demands identified by women and youth.	List of demands	
Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.		
A group of 180 forest managers will have been trained and dominate key RIL techniques. (scheduled for end of 3rd year, 12 courses for 15 participants).	List of course participant.	Participation is significant. Communitarians accept Project's role as legitimate interlocutor. Sufficient funds available.
72 communitarians forest managers have been trained in Forest inventory techniques (scheduled for end of 3rd year, 1 course for 12 participants per semester).		
30 community forest managers are trained and able to monitor and evaluate forest management outcomes using MOP (2nd semester of each year, 3 courses for 10 participants).	List of course participant. There are competent technical financial management teams in the CFMEs.	
40 communitarians have been trained in production management (scheduled for end of 2nd year, 1 course for 15 participants per semester).		
25 communitarians have been trained in financial management (scheduled for end of 3rd year,3 course for same group of 25 participants per year).		

(Logical Framework Matrix – continuation)

Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions
Communitarian women and young people dominate the timber and non-timber forest management activities of their choices (linked with output 1, scheduled by the end of the project).	List of course participant.	Their will be interested training candidates. Engagement in Forest Management is accepted in their social and cultural environment.
Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.		
CFME are adequately equipped and are using the software tools (Notebook, external monitor, internet access, scheduled for beginning 1st year, 2nd semester).	In loco verification.	Sufficient funds available.
Software tools BOManejo, MFT, MOP and MEOF are working, stable and have a user-friendly interface (constant activities beginning in the 1st year).	Software tests. All tools running stable in Java.	
Software tools are running on portable devices (scheduled to begin in the 1st year).	Software tests.	
Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.		
A repertoire of methods of traditional and innovative skidding and timber processing is elaborated (scheduled for end of 2nd year).	Documental verification (repertoire exists)	Stakeholders valorize discussing long term strategies, Sufficient funds available.
Pre-harvest Forest inventory techniques are developed for multiple use management (scheduled for 1st semester of 2nd year).	Documental verification.	
A simplified forest growth and yield simulation model is developed (scheduled for end of 2nd year).		
The project CFME have understood the model and are discussing long term strategies for silvicultural forest treatments and forest development (scheduled for 2nd semester of 3rd year).	Two workshops hold about growth dynamics and forest development. List of participants. Event reports.	

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Development Objective and Impact Indicators

“To promote Community Forest Management as a strategy for local socio-economic development, social inclusion, and forest conservation in the Brazilian Amazon Region” is the Proposal´ Development Objective. The proposal emphasizes capacity building and knowledge transfer among traditional communities. This includes training programs tailored to the diverse needs of community members, empowering them to effectively manage forest resources while preserving ecosystems. Furthermore, the proposal advocates for the integration of traditional ecological knowledge with modern scientific approaches to enhance sustainable forest management practices. The impact indicator is by 2027 have implemented the Federal Programme to strengthen CMF, at present under construction. Recently, in response to a demand from civil society, including various community forest managers, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has announced the formation of a Working Group to develop a Forest Community Management Program at the federal level. This initiative, outlined in Ministerial Decree Nr. 1091 on March 21, 2024, will be coordinated jointly by the MMA and the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB). The Proposal team participates in various representative forums for the discussion of the Program and will engage collaboratively with partners to advance this initiative. Additionally, the EA team will actively seek feedback and input from primary stakeholders to ensure the Program's effectiveness and relevance.

Development Objective: To promote Community Forest Management as a strategy for local socio-economic development, social inclusion and forest conservation in the Brazilian Amazon Region.

Indicator: By 2025, the federal program to strengthen CMF, at present under construction, will be implemented.

2.2.2 Specific Objective and Outcome Indicators

The proposal aims to “Strengthen Community Forest Management to improve traditional communities’ livelihoods and assure the conservation of the forest resource in the RESEX Verde para Sempre”. This statement is the Proposal Specific Objective. The expected outcomes with the execution of the proposal are directly related to the improvement in the quality of life of the communities and the conservation of the RESEX. Thus, four indicators are proposed after project completion: i) all 13 Community Forest Management Projects in RESEX Verde para Sempre are active, working regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities, ii) there will be no deforestation in the Conservation Unit, iii) the Project Community Forest Managers are earning a substantial additional income out of forest management work on a regular basis, and finally, iv) **create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication.”**

These indicators represent the achievement of the expected outputs. The Proposal will focus on capacity building of community managers and the development of long-term strategies for CFM in the RESEX Verde para Sempre. Special attention will be dedicated to strengthening the organizational and communication aspects of CFM initiatives. Currently, the GGF serves as the central forum for conflict resolution and for discussing the challenges and opportunities of CFM. The proposal will reinforce this role of the GGF and support the organization of its regular meetings. Through the Communication Plan to be developed by the Proposal, we expect to strengthen the dialogue between traditional managers and key stakeholders, including representatives from civil societies.

Specific Objective: Strengthen Community Forest Management to improve traditional communities’ livelihoods and assure the conservation of the forest resource in the RESEX Verde para Sempre.

Indicators:

- By 2027, all 13 Community Forest Management Projects in RESEX Verde para Sempre are active, working regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities.
- By 2027 there will be no deforestation in the Conservation Unit.
- By the end of the Project Community Forest Managers are earning a substantial additional income out of forest management work on a regular basis.
- By the end of the project, **create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication**.

3 PART III - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTION

3.1 Outputs and Activities

3.1.1 Outputs

Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.
Indicators:

- Institutional Strategic Plan for CDS with special consideration of its function regarding the GGF elaborated (scheduled for 1st and 2nd year, 2nd semester).
- Baseline study of means of communication and content assisted by communities is elaborated (scheduled for 1st year, 2nd semester).
- Institutional Communication Plan (scheduled for 2nd year, 1st semester).
- CDS is adequately equipped regarding transport, communication and dissemination of CFM and forest conservation (scheduled for 1st year, 2nd semester).
- 20 communitarian people trained in communication, media production. (Schedule 2nd year)
- Community Forestry Media Lab initiates production and disseminating content about CFM and RESEX Verde Para Sempre (scheduled for 2nd year, 1st semester).
- Workshops for reflection on women's and youth's participation realized (schedule 1st and 3rd year).
- List of capacitation and training demands identified by women and youth.

Output 2: **Communities apply sound forest management practices.**
Indicators:

- A group of 180 forest managers will have been trained and dominate key RIL techniques. (scheduled for end of 3rd year, 12 courses for 15 participants).
- 72 communitarians forest managers have been trained in Forest inventory techniques (scheduled for end of 3rd year, 1 course for 12 participants per semester).
- 30 community forest managers are trained and able to monitor and evaluate forest management outcomes using MOP (2nd semester of each year, 3 courses for 10 participants).
- 40 communitarians have been trained in production management (scheduled for end of 2nd year, 1 course for 15 participants per semester).
- 25 communitarians have been trained in financial management (scheduled for end of 3rd year,3 course for same group of 25 participants per year).
- Communitarian women and young people dominate the timber and non-timber forest management activities of their choices (linked with output 1, scheduled by the end of the project).

Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.
Indicators:

- CFME are adequately equipped and are using the software tools (Notebook, external monitor, internet access, scheduled for beginning 1st year, 2nd semester).
- Software tools BOManejo, MFT, MOP and MEOF are working, stable and have a user-friendly interface (constant activities beginning in the 1st year).
- Software tools are running on portable devices (scheduled to begin in the 1st year).

Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.
Indicators:

- A repertoire of methods of traditional and innovative skidding and timber processing is elaborated (scheduled for end of 2nd year).
- Pre-harvest Forest inventory techniques are developed for multiple use management (scheduled for 1st semester of 2nd year).
- A simplified forest growth and yield simulation model is developed (scheduled for end of 2nd year).
- The project CFME have understood the model and are discussing long term strategies for silvicultural forest treatments and forest development (scheduled for 2nd semester of 3rd year).

3.1.2 Activities

Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.
Activity 1.1: Strengthening organizational capacity of community legal entities.

Activity 1.2: Fortifying communicational capacity in terms of means and skills.

Activity 1.3: Create safe spaces for reflection about raising the participation of women and community youth in leadership and CFM activities.

Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.

Activity 2.1**:** Capacitation in RIL techniques.

Activity 2.2**:** Capacitation in production management regarding allocation of means of production (forest resource, finance, human resources and supplies).

Activity 2.3**:** Capacitation in Financial Management regarding accountability and cost analysis.

Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.

Activity 3.1**:** CFME adequately equipped with hardware and means of communication (internet).

Activity 3.2**:** Bom Manejo Tools have a user-friendly interface and a Apps for portable equipment are available.

Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.
Activity 4.1: Collaborative study about timber management methods considering traditional ways and innovative procedures with special attention to skidding, and timber processing.
Activity 4.2: Develop adapted pre-harvest forest inventory techniques for multiple use management (non-timber forest products and timber) considering communities' interests and capacities.
Activity 4.3: Develop a simplified forest growth and yield simulation model as a tool to reflect about long term strategies for silvicultural forest treatments.

3.2 Implementation Approaches and Methods

Project Internal Communication and Coordination

Central platform for the Project Communication and Coordination on local level will be the GGF (Forest Management Group). The group is coordinated by CDS as an inter-communitarian organization. Origin and core of this group are community leaders from the RESEX Verde para Sempre, interested in CFM. Nowadays it consists of community proponents of FMPs and, in recent years, important external actors which play a significant role to foster CMF in the CU have systematically been invited to take part in the meetings. At present, beyond the community representatives, also SFB, ICMBio, Embrapa, NGOs, universities and eventually forest consultancies acting in collaboration with the communities are part of the group.

Implementation of Field Activities

Methodologically the present Project Proposal applies elements of (i) capacitation and training, (ii) institutional strengthening with a focus on communication capacities and (iii) innovation. According to this concept, at launching the Project, three teams will be formed which will work simultaneously in order to involve as many players as possible in the dynamics of implementing the actions. **Team 1** is the largest group and will face the operationally logistically most complex components of Capacitation and Training (output 1) and Women and Youth Inclusion (output 2) starting the first round of formations with the primary stakeholders and also initiates the mobilization of women and young communitarians. This group will be responsible for implementing the schedule of courses stipulated in the Work Plan and selecting the locations that will facilitate access to the CFMEs scattered throughout RESEX. A regrouping strategy based on the main three rivers will be used. This group will work collaboratively to create safe spaces for reflection about gender equality. GGF, CDS, UFPA, IFT and Embrapa members will be made up part of this group. The development of this group's actions will respect the cultural and agricultural calendar of the communities and will advance one step at a time identifying community priorities. **Team 2** will work on Communication Output (output 3) simultaneously. This team will organize consultations to establish the baseline situation of existing means of communication and their present use in the communities. Participatory small workshops will be carried out in each community. **Team 3** will work on the Adaptive Research Output (output 4) and the Bom Manejo Software Tools (output 5). This helps to ensure that activities are moving forward as smoothly as possible, and all outputs of the project are working at once.

The three teams will report to the Project Coordination and to CDS/GGF in order to integrate their actions and outputs.

3.3 Work Plan

Table 12: Work Plan

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Project Core: 1101, 1105, 1110, 1111, 1201 (budget category)												
Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.	**Personnel core output 1 (PCO1) : 1104, 1109, 1301**												
Activity 1.1: Strengthening organizational capacity of community legal entities.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1303	■		■	■		■		■		■		■
Activity 1.2: Fortifying communicational capacity in terms of means and skills.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1112, 1117, 1304, 1502		■	■	■			■	■				
Activity 1.3: Create safe spaces for reflection of women and community youth in CFM.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1302, 1502			■	■		■		■			■	■
Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.	**Personnel Core Output 2 (PCO2) : 1104, 1109, 1503**												
Activity 2.1: Capacitation in RIL techniques.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1103, 1113, 1309, 2001	■		■	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
Activity 2.2: Capacitation in production management regarding allocation of means of production.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1106, 1108, 1306, 1501		■		■		■		■		■		■
Activity 2.3: Capacitation in financial Management regarding accountability and cost analysis.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1501			■				■				■	
Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.	**Personnel Core Output 3 (PCO3) : 1107, 1108**												
Activity 3.1: CFME adequately equipped,	Embrapa PCO3 + 1117		■	■		■							
Activity 3.2: Bom Manejo Tools friendly interfaces and Apps for mobile devices,	Embrapa PCO3 + 1114, 1115, 1116, 1308, 1504, 1505	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.	**Personnel Core Output 4 (PCO4) : 1102, 1503**												
Activity 4.1: Collaborative study about timber management methods considering traditional systems.	Embrapa PCO4 + 1106, 1305			■	■			■	■				
Activity 4.2: Develop adapted pre-harvest forest inventory techniques for multiple use management (NTFP and timber).	Embrapa PCO4 + 1305				■	■			■				
Activity 4.3: Develop a simplified forest growth and yield simulation model.	Embrapa PCO4 + 1501	■	■	■	■				■				■

3.4 Budget

3.4.1 Master Budget Schedule

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.												
Activity 1.1: Strengthening organizational capacity of community legal entities.												
A11	Personnel EA	11	20	16	17	WD	414	21.852	-	-	-	21.852
	Consultant	13	75	39	39	WD	109	16.824	8.207	4.309	4.309	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	256	176	104	WD	8	4.273	1.964	1.424	885	-
	National Flight	3202	8	6	6	Flight	234	4.688	1.875	1.406	1.406	-
	Local Transport*	32	1.032	1.021	1.021	(var)	2	6.633	2.211	2.211	2.211	-
	Miscellaneous	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-
Activity 1.2: Fortifying communicational capacity in terms of means and skills.												
A12	Personnel EA	11	116	79	17	WD	381	80.428	-	-	-	80.428
	Consultant	13	86	46	33	WD	110	18.164	9.492	5.156	3.516	-
	Resident-Communication	1502	222	87	87	WD	43	16.875	9.450	3.713	3.713	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	130	176	-	Person Day	7	2.057	947	1.109	-	-
	National Flight	3202	3	4	-	Flight	234	1.641	703	938	-	-
	Local Transport*	32	1.965	1.516	-	var	2	6.674	3.709	2.965	-	-
	Vehicles	4003	1			Boat	20.000	20.000	20.000	-	-	-
	Capital Items (IT)	40	20	25	-	Computer	478	21.508	15.625	5.883	-	-
	Miscellaneous	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-
A 1.3: Create safe spaces for reflection about raising the participation of women and community youth in leadership and CFM activities.												
A13	Personnel EA	11	20	16	17	WD	414	21.852	-	-	-	21.852
	Consultant & Fellowship	13,15	244	87	109	WD	83	36.406	19.216	7.228	9.963	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	110	-	110	WD	6	1.387	693	-	693	-
	National Flight	3202	2		2	Flight	234	938	469	-	469	-
	Local Transport*	32	2.010	-	2.010	WD	2	8.297	4.148	-	4.148	-
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-
Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.												
Activity 2.1: Capacitation in RIL techniques.												
A21	Personnel EA	11	127	119	113	WD	449	161.514	-	-	-	161.514
	Consultant & Fellowship	13, 15	70	61	45	WD	39	6.797	2.749	2.355	1.692	-
	Subcontracted (RIL)	2001	4	4	4	Course	3.906	46.875	15.625	15.625	15.625	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	116	116	116	Person Day	11	3.680	1.227	1.227	1.227	-
	National Flight	3202	8	8	8	Flight	234	5.625	1.875	1.875	1.875	-
	Local Transport*	32	2.028	2.028	2.028	(var)	2	12.375	4.125	4.125	4.125	-
	Office supplies	5004	8	8	8	(var)	20	480	160	160	160	-
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-

Master Budget Schedule (cont.)

Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.												
Activity 2.1: Capacitation in RIL techniques.												
A21	Personnel EA	11	127	119	113	WD	449	161.514	-	-	-	161.514
	Consultant & Fellowship	13, 15	70	61	45	WD	39	6.797	2.749	2.355	1.692	-
	Subcontracted (RIL)	2001	4	4	4	Course	3.906	46.875	15.625	15.625	15.625	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	116	116	116	Person Day	11	3.680	1.227	1.227	1.227	-
	National Flight	3202	8	8	8	Flight	234	5.625	1.875	1.875	1.875	-
	Local Transport*	32	2.028	2.028	2.028	(var)	2	12.375	4.125	4.125	4.125	-
	Office supplies	5004	8	8	8	(var)	20	480	160	160	160	-
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-
Activity 2.2: Capacitation in production management regarding allocation of means of production (forest resource, finance, human resources and supplies).												
	Personnel EA	11	56	50	40	WD	456	66.158	-	-	-	66.158
	Consultant & Fellowship	13,15	86	73	58	WD	68	14.769	5.788	4.804	4.177	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	110	110	-	Person Day	6	1.387	693	693	-	-
	National Flight	3202	2	2	-	Flight	234	938	469	469	-	-
	Local Transport*	32	1.008	1.008	-	(var)	2	3.844	1.922	1.922	-	-
Activity 2.3: Capacitation in Financial Management regarding accountability and cost analysis.												
	Personnel EA	11	20	16	17	WD	414	21.852	-	-	-	21.852
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	95	95	95	WD	8	2.256	752	752	752	-
	National Flight	3202	2	2	2	Flight	234	1.406	469	469	469	-
	Local Transport*	32	1.010	1.010	1.010	(var)	2	5.836	1.945	1.945	1.945	-
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	-
Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.												
Activity 3.1: CFME adequately equipped with hardware and means of communication (internet).												
A31	Personnel EA	11	77	58	37	WD	470	80.573	-	-	-	80.573
Activity 3.2: Bom Manejo Tools have a user friendly interfaces and a Apps for mobile devices for portable equipment.												
A32	Personnel EA	11	182	174	171	WD	377	199.083	-	-	-	199.083
	Consultant & Fellowship	13, 15	287	287	295	WD	26	22.949	7.573	7.573	7.803	-

Master Budget Schedule (cont.)

Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.												
Activity 4.1: Collaborative study about timber management methods considering traditional ways and innovative procedures with special attention to skidding, and timber processing.												
A41	Personnel EA	11	32	27	10	(var)	546	37.840	-	-	-	37.840
	Consultant & Fellowship	13, 15	60	52	30	(var)	46	6.602	2.782	2.525	1.294	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	105	105	-	(var)	9	1.816	908	908	-	-
	National Flight	3202	3	3		Nat. Flight	234	1.406	703	703	-	-
Activity 4.2: Develop adapted pre-harvest forest inventory techniques for multiple use management (non-timber forest products and timber) considering communities interests and capacities.												
A42	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217
	Consultant & Fellowship	15	60	52	30	WD	46	6.602	2.782	2.525	1.294	-
	National Flight	3202	3	3		Flight	234	1.406	703	703	-	
	Local Transport	32	1.015	1.015	-	(var)	2	4.078	2.039	2.039	-	-
Activity 4.3: Develop a simplified forest growth and yield simulation model as a tool to reflect about long term strategies for silvicultural forest treatments.												
A43	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217
	Consultant & Fellowship	15	63	51	35	WD	54	7.992	3.370	2.648	1.973	-
	Per Diem & Food Sub.	31	-	-	105	Person Day	9	908	-	-	908	-
	National Flight	3202			3	Flight	234	703	-	-	703	-
	Local Transport	32	-	-	1.015	(var)	2	2.039	-	-	2.039	-
Costs not directly linked to Outputs and Activities (coordintion, administration, others).												
	Personnel EA	11	197	197	199	WD	429	254.555	-	-	-	254.555
	Project Manager	1201	261	261	269	WD	213	168.750	55.688	55.688	57.375	-
	National Per diem	3102	44	56	56	Person Day	15	2.320	586	867	867	-
	National Flight	3202	8	8	8	Flight	234	5.625	1.875	1.875	1.875	-
	Taxi	3205	32	32	32	Taxi	12	1.125	375	375	375	-
	Premises (instalações, locais	4001	2	2	2	Rent for localit	98	586	195	195	195	-
	Computer Equipment	4004	3	-	-	Computer	977	2.930	2.930	-	-	-
	Office supplies	5004	25	25	50	(var)	20	2.000	500	500	1.000	-
	Audit costs	6002	1	1	1	Audit	2.000	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	-
	Contingencies (unpredicted)	6003	1	1	2	(var)	5.000	20.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	-
	Training Courses for Bom M	6004	2	2	2	Course	1.200	7.200	2.400	2.400	2.400	-
	Steering Committee Meeting	6005	2	2	2	Meeting	500	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-
	Technical Committee Meetin	6006	2	2	2	Meeting	500	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-
	Information, media, publicati	6007	3	3	7	Publication	250	3.250	750	750	1.750	-
* Local Transport contains fuel for travel with boats.												

3.4.2 Yearly Consolidated Budget

Table 13: Yearly Consolidated Budget ITTO and EA

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Personnel**				
	Executive Agency				
1101	Project Coordinator	64.869	21.407	21.407	22.056
1102	Senior Scientist SFM	64.869	34.930	24.950	4.990
1103	Senior Scientist Botanics	64.869	21.407	21.407	22.056
1104	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	43.246	21.623	10.812	10.812
1105	Institutional Coordination	43.246	14.271	14.271	14.704
1106	Senior Scientist CFM	43.246	17.298	17.298	8.649
1107	Senior Scientist IT	86.492	34.597	28.542	23.353
1108	Cientist Production Management	68.050	25.859	22.456	19.734
1109	Training Program Coordinator	87.864	28.995	28.995	29.874
1110	Administration Analyst	87.864	29.288	29.288	29.288
1111	Comunication Analyst 1	58.576	19.525	19.525	19.525
1112	Comunication Analyst 2	43.932	26.359	17.573	-
1113	Forest Assessment Analyst	58.576	19.330	19.330	19.916
1114	IT Analyst 1	45.290	14.946	14.946	15.399
1115	IT Analyst 2	29.288	9.665	9.665	9.958
1116	IT Analyst 3	58.576	19.330	19.330	19.916
1117	IT Analyst 4	29.288	18.451	10.837	-
	Contracted (longterm consultant)				
1201	Project Manager	168.750	55.688	55.688	57.375
	Consultants				
1301	Consultant - Comunitarian Organization	42.188	21.094	10.547	10.547
1302	Consultant - Gender Enpowerment	5.469	2.734	-	2.734
1303	Consultant - Strategic Planning	2.762	1.176	793	793
1304	Consultant - Communication	4.102	2.461	1.641	-
1305	Consultant - SFM and Tradicional Forest Use	1.953	840	1.113	-
1306	Consultant - SFM and Monitoring	4.883	1.611	1.611	1.660
1308	IT Senior Programmer	8.887	2.933	2.933	3.021
1309	Parabotanic	1.172	387	387	398
	Trainee and Felloship				
1501	Pos-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	10.889	4.636	3.127	3.127
1502	Resident - Communication	33.750	18.900	7.425	7.425
1503	Resident - Forest Engineer	33.750	14.175	11.813	7.763
1504	IT Student 1	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391
1505	IT Student 2	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391
19	**Subtotal:**	**1.310.756**	**508.556**	**432.348**	**369.852**
20	**Subcontracted**				
2001	IFT - Ril Techniques	46.875	15.625	15.625	15.625
29	**Subtotal:**	**46.875**	**15.625**	**15.625**	**15.625**

Table 13. Cont.

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
30	**Travel**				
3102	National Per Diem	9.016	3.557	3.120	2.339
3103	National Per Diem (big city)	1.406	281	563	563
3104	Daily Food Subsistance	11.479	4.840	4.207	2.432
3202	National Flight	24.375	9.141	8.438	6.797
3204	Speedboat Ticket	3.469	1.297	1.250	922
3205	Taxi	4.078	1.500	1.430	1.148
3206	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	46.494	19.248	14.941	12.305
39	**Subtotal:**	**100.316**	**39.864**	**33.948**	**26.505**
40	**Capital Items**				
4001	Premises (instalações, locais, estabelecimentos)	586	195	195	195
4003	Vehicles	20.000	20.000	-	-
4004	Computer Equipment	17.578	12.695	4.883	-
4005	Internet Equipment	5.859	5.859	-	-
4006	Communication Equipment	1.000	-	1.000	-
49	**Subtotal:**	**45.023**	**38.750**	**6.078**	**195**
50	**Consumable Items**				
5004	Office supplies	2.480	660	660	1.160
5005	Miscellaneous consumables	7.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
59	**Subtotal:**	**9.980**	**3.160**	**3.160**	**3.660**
60	**Miscellaneous**				
6002	Audit costs	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
6003	Contingencies (unpredicted)	20.000	5.000	5.000	10.000
6004	Training Courses for Bom Manejo Tools for interested groups	7.200	2.400	2.400	2.400
6005	Steering Committee Meeting	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6006	Technical Committee Meeting	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6007	Information, media, publications	3.250	750	750	1.750
69	**Subtotal:**	**42.450**	**12.150**	**12.150**	**18.150**
70	**National management costs/executing agency management**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
7001	Costs	-	-	-	-
79	**Subtotal:**	-	-	-	-
80	**Project monitoring & administration**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
8001	ITTO monitoring & review	12.000	-	-	-
8002	ITTO mid-term evaluation	-	-	-	-
8003	ITTO ex-post evaluation	20.000	-	-	-
8005	ITTO programme support (12 % of 10–82)	69.271	-	-	-
8009	**Subtotal:**	101.271	-	-	-
100	**Grandtotal**	**1.656.672**	**-**	**-**	**-**

3.4.3 ITTO Yearly Budget

Table 14: ITTO Yearly Budget

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Personnel**				
	Contracted (longterm consultant)				
1201	Project Manager	168.750	55.688	55.688	57.375
	Consultants				
1301	Consultant - Comunitarian Organization	42.188	21.094	10.547	10.547
1302	Consultant - Gender Enpowerment	5.469	2.734	-	2.734
1303	Consultant - Strategic Planning	2.762	1.176	793	793
1304	Consultant - Communication	4.102	2.461	1.641	-
1305	Consultant - SFM and Tradicional Forest Use	1.953	840	1.113	-
1306	Consultant - SFM and Monitoring	4.883	1.611	1.611	1.660
1308	IT Senior Programmer	8.887	2.933	2.933	3.021
1309	Parabotanic	1.172	387	387	398
	Trainee and Felloship				
1501	Pos-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	10.889	4.636	3.127	3.127
1502	Resident - Communication	33.750	18.900	7.425	7.425
1503	Resident - Forest Engineer	33.750	14.175	11.813	7.763
1504	IT Student 1	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391
1505	IT Student 2	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391
19	**Subtotal:**	**332.616**	**131.274**	**101.717**	**99.625**
20	**Subcontracted**				
2001	IFT - Ril Techniques	46.875	15.625	15.625	15.625
29	**Subtotal:**	**46.875**	**15.625**	**15.625**	**15.625**
30	**Travel**				
3102	National Per Diem	9.016	3.557	3.120	2.339
3103	National Per Diem (big city)	1.406	281	563	563
3104	Daily Food Subsistance	11.479	4.840	4.207	2.432
3202	National Flight	24.375	9.141	8.438	6.797
3204	Speedboat Ticket	3.469	1.297	1.250	922
3205	Taxi	4.078	1.500	1.430	1.148
3206	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	46.494	19.248	14.941	12.305
39	**Subtotal:**	**100.316**	**39.864**	**33.948**	**26.505**
40	**Capital Items**				
4001	Premises (instalações, locais, estabelecimentos)	586	195	195	195
4003	Vehicles	20.000	20.000	-	-
4004	Computer Equipment	17.578	12.695	4.883	-
4005	Internet Equipment	5.859	5.859	-	-
4006	Communication Equipment	1.000	-	1.000	-
49	**Subtotal:**	**45.023**	**38.750**	**6.078**	**195**
50	**Consumable Items**				
5004	Office supplies	2.480	660	660	1.160
5005	Miscellaneous consumables	7.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
59	**Subtotal:**	**9.980**	**3.160**	**3.160**	**3.660**

Table 14. Cont.

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
60	**Miscellaneous**				
6002	Audit costs	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
6003	Contingencies (unpredicted)	20.000	5.000	5.000	10.000
6004	Training Courses for Bom Manejo Tools for interested groups	7.200	2.400	2.400	2.400
6005	Steering Committee Meeting	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6006	Technical Committee Meeting	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6007	Information, media, publications	3.250	750	750	1.750
69	**Subtotal:**	**42.450**	**12.150**	**12.150**	**18.150**
70	**National management costs/executing agency management**				
7001	Costs	-	-	-	-
79	**Subtotal:**	-	-	-	-
80	**Project monitoring & administration**				
8001	ITTO monitoring & review	12.000	-	-	-
8002	ITTO mid-term evaluation	-	-	-	-
8003	ITTO ex-post evaluation	20.000	-	-	-
8005	ITTO programme support (12% of 10–82)	69.271	-	-	-
8009	Subtotal	**577.260**	-	-	-
100	**Grandtotal**	**678.531**			

3.4.4 Executing Agency Yearly Budget

3.4.4 Executing Agency Yearly Budget

Table 15. Executing Agency Yearly Budget

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Personnel**				
1101	Project Coordinator	64.869	21.407	21.407	22.056
1102	Senior Scientist SFM	64.869	34.930	24.950	4.990
1103	Senior Scientist Botanics	64.869	21.407	21.407	22.056
1104	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	43.246	21.623	10.812	10.812
1105	Institutional Coordination	43.246	14.271	14.271	14.704
1106	Senior Scientist CFM	43.246	17.298	17.298	8.649
1107	Senior Scientist IT	86.492	34.597	28.542	23.353
1108	Cientist Production Management	68.050	25.859	22.456	19.734
1109	Training Program Coordinator	87.864	28.995	28.995	29.874
1110	Administration Analyst	87.864	29.288	29.288	29.288
1111	Comunication Analyst 1	58.576	19.525	19.525	19.525
1112	Comunication Analyst 2	43.932	26.359	17.573	-
1113	Forest Assessment Analyst	58.576	19.330	19.330	19.916
1114	IT Analyst 1	45.290	14.946	14.946	15.399
1115	IT Analyst 2	29.288	9.665	9.665	9.958
1116	IT Analyst 3	58.576	19.330	19.330	19.916
1117	IT Analyst 4	29.288	18.451	10.837	-
19	**Subtotal:**	**978.141**	**377.281**	**330.632**	**270.228**

3.5 Assumptions, Risks and Sustainability

3.5.1 Assumptions and Risks

The key assumptions regarding the achievement of the project's objectives and outputs could be divided into three groups: (i) related to government and politics at local and national levels, (ii) engagement of primary

stakeholders in forest management activities, and (iii) acceptance of the Project's role as a legitimate interlocutor. The table presents the key assumptions, potential risks, and proposed mitigating measures by objectives and outputs.

3.5.2 Sustainability

The project's role is to anchor multi-institutional coordination, expecting that collective interaction among communities and other stakeholders will ensure the dissemination of Bom Manejo tools, learned lessons, and the use of best forest management practices. The project's sustainability strategy centers on developing the capacities of forest communities to strengthen the role of the GGF. The GGF serves as the forum for liaising between management communities and between these communities and various stakeholders. By enhancing its capacity, collaborative efforts can be promoted to achieve long-term conservation and socio-economic benefits. A GGF with a fully operational and well-structured framework (e.g., trust and collectivism) will become significantly robust and, hopefully, capable of dealing with the commercialization of their own forest products.

To reach this level of confidence, we understand that several phases are crucial to overcome, such as: i) GGF Strategic Planning is updated through regular monitoring and adjustments over the period; ii) CFM involves execution and yearly operational planning activities with active participation from women and young people in various roles and decision-making processes, iii) well-made communication about CFM, stimulating good practices, fair business and forest conservation, iv) financial and administrative stability in forest management is achieved by boosting production diversification, including NTFP, agroforestry systems, and forest restoration.

The project rationale is based on the understanding that the process and its phases described above will strengthen the communities capacity in SFM and the related administration processes and that will stabilize annual timber production and, thereby, increase the confidence of the private sector in its reliability. This is expected to happen principally on two levels:

1. **The producers themselves which are community entrepreneurs (cooperatives) will perceive the advantage of sustainable production and the withgoing guaranteed income and resources for infrastructure investments benefiting the communities as a whole.**
2. **The buying clients which are timber companies will notice the community entrepreneurs as long-term business partners.**

These interrelations can potentially mobilize private investment favoring a sustained effect of the Project. Of special importance are community investments with financial resources obtained via CFMP in water supply, transport and communication. They are crucial for the partner communities and evidence shows that if CFMPs are successful, the first available resources are used to drill wells for water supply, to acquire nautical vessels and to install or improve satellite-based internet access for community members. Background to this behavior is that, at present, governmental entities are not able or willing to provide these investments in rural distant communities. These are also the reasons why the project considers this community investments as a viable indicator for the project's achievements in fostering the CFMPs.

As an inter-communitarian organization, CDS collaborates with all community leaders from the RESEX Verde para Sempre involved in CFM. By the end of the project, we expect that all 13 CFM Plans in RESEX will be active, operating regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities. Additionally, we anticipate that the project execution dynamics, together with partners, will create conditions for more institutions to engage with the Conservation Unit to support local community development, improving living conditions in the territory.

It is important to emphasize that the Forest Management Group, GGF involves not only community leadership but also governmental and non-governmental actors with significant activities and projects in the territory (compare 2.1.2 - Stakeholder Analysis). In the light of the Project's sustainability the participation of two federal government agencies is crucial:

1. **ICMBio which controls and manages the UC and is responsible for the approval of CFMP.**

2. **SFB, the Brazilian Forest Service responsible for the development of the forest sector.**

By participating in the GGF dynamics these two entities will be able to monitor and contribute to the process of CFM development, but also to accompany very closely and to contribute to the implementation and execution of the present Project. Additionally SFB is invited to participate in the Steering Committee. These arrangements gain significance considering that the agency is, at present, coordinating the elaboration of the first National (Brazilian) Program for CFM.

Not at least in effect of the ITTO project Bom Manejo phase II which focused CFM, the EA is today a recognized actor regarding the discussions and the project team is constantly invited to participate and contribute to this program. Thus, the results achieved and experiences to be made in the present Project will have good chances to influence the Program and its operationalization in form of pluriannual plans which shall identify objectives, resources and responsibilities for the future.

4 PART IV - IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Organization Structure and Stakeholder Involvement Mechanism

The organizational structure will follow the format shown in Figure 9, illustrating the connections among all partners and stakeholders expected to be involved towards the main goal of the project.

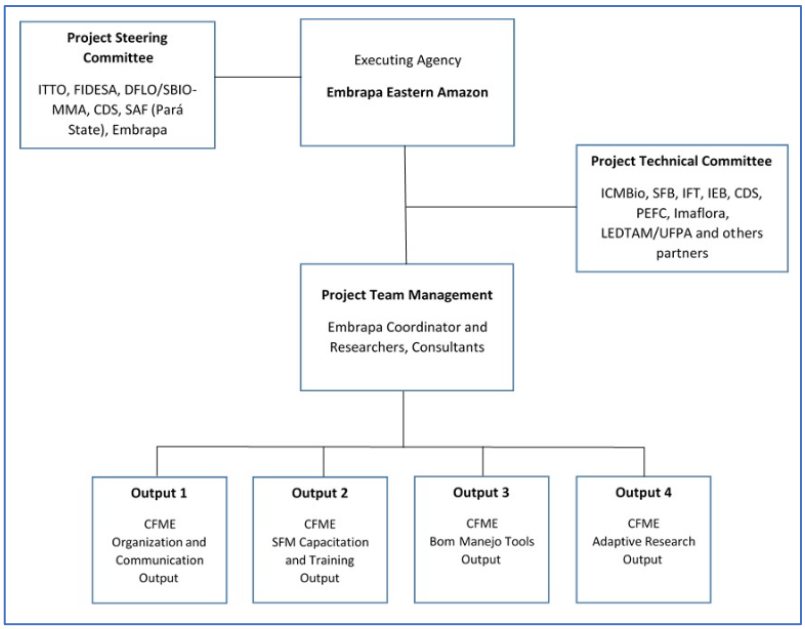


Figure 9: Organizational Project Structure

Table 16: Projects Logical Framework Output

Key Assumptions	Potencial risks	Mitigating Mesures
Development Objective		
Government and politics continue supporting CFM.	Political priorities regarding the strengthening of CFM suffer substantial changes.	Actively envolve political represantitives
Especific Objective		
ICMBio is adequately funded and continuously exercises its function as controlling agency of the RESEX Verde para Sempre	ICMbio cancels ou suspends Forest Management Plan.	i) Project promotes straight relationship and communication between communities and ICMBio, i) strengthening GGF role, ii) trust building.
ICMBIO approves Annual Operation Plans		
Communities dispose of adequate and competent technical assistance offered by forest engineers		
Existence of balanced transparent relations between CFME leadership and communities.	Community leadership isolated	Under output 1, the project will ensure organization and communication strengthening of primary stakeholder
CFM is profitable.	No net profit out of timber-production	Increase financial management practices with Output 2
Output 1: Community organization and administration		
Women and young communitarians accept Project's role as legitimate interlocutor for gender reflection and discussion	No acceptance	i) Intensify articulation and mobilization strategies. ii) Procure intermediation with communities leadership.
Stakeholders valorize Strategic Planning	Stakeholders do not adopt Strategic Planning	
Stakeholders valorize training	Lack of interest	
A responsive target audience for information about CFM and forest conservation can be attained.	No audience	EA promotes through their official channels
Output 2: Sound forest management practices		
Their will be interested women and young people training candidates	Participation culturally not accepted	Intensify convincing and moblization strategies
Women and young people engagement in forest management activities is accepted in their social and cultural environment		
Participation is significan. Communitarians accept Project's role as legitimate interlocutor. Sufficient funds available	Low risk. Interest on capacitation and training is very high	
Output 3: using Bom Manejo tools		
Sufficient funds available	Low risk	
Output 4: Inovation		
Stakeholders valorize discussing long term strategies, sufficient funds available	Low risk	Intensify articulation and mobilization strategies
	Non-acceptance	

4.1.1 Executing agency and partners

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, as the Executive Agency, has a strong track record of coordinating international collaborative projects involving various partners, including other Embrapa centers in the Amazon states, environmental governmental agencies at the federal and state levels, non-governmental organizations, research, teaching, and extension institutions, private companies, and forest certification agencies. The aim is to contribute to the multiple-use of forest resources using sustainable forest management techniques and practices.

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental headquarters is located in the city of Belém, the capital of Pará State. It operates several experimental stations distributed throughout the state, and the forest team is involved in conducting research on forest plantations, forest ecology, and natural forest management. Embrapa Amazônia Oriental has 384 employees, subdivided into categories of researchers (90), analysts (91), assistants (135), and technicians (68). Of the total number, 29 are women. In Belém, there are 11 research laboratories: Agroindustry, Botany, Entomology, Phytopathology, Biotechnology, Climatology, Ecophysiology, Remote Sensing, Soils, Animal Nutrition, and Forest Seeds. Two of these laboratories, Botany and Forest Seed, are dedicated to forestry research projects. However, all eleven laboratories are equipped for research and training.

4.1.2 Project management team

The project management team will consist of the Embrapa team and the consultants planned for the project. Additionally, this proposal includes a Technical Committee representing key institutional partners dealing directly with issues related to sustainable forest management, production, and commercialization. Table 17 (below) presents their appointed representatives and responsibilities. This composition suggestion is based on their expertise and the important contributions of forestry sector representatives to ensure the project's outputs and outcomes.

Table 17: Project management team members and appointed representatives with their roles

Appointed Representatives	Appointed Role
Project Team members	Project Coordinator, Project Manager, Training Program Coordinator, Communication Analyst, Administration Analyst and Institutional Coordinator.
ICMbio Coordinator of Sustainable Use and Production Unit and General Coordinator of RESEX Verde para Sempre	Evaluate the project implementation and suggest adaptations
SFB Coordinator of Forest Community Program	Input vision of the Federal CFM Program
IFT	Collaboration in RIL techniques discussions
IEB	Collaboration on social organization discussions
CDS General coordinator and General coordinator of CFME	Input vision of CFME at RESEX
PEFC/ATIBT	Input on Certification and tropical timber commercialization
IMAFLORA	Input on forestry services and certification projects
Ledtam/UFPA	Collaboration on social and territorial issues at Resex

4.1.3 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Following below is the suggested SC composition for the current project proposal:

- ITTO - Project Manager representative
- ABC/MRE - Brazilian Cooperation Agency. Ministry of Foreigners Affairs
- DFLO/SBIO-MMA - Dept. of Forestry, Secretariat of Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights at the Ministry of Environment.
- SAF-PA, Secretariat of Agricultura Familiar, State of Pará
- Fidesa - Foundation Institute for Amazonian Development
- Embrapa Amazonia Oriental, Project Executive Agency
- A representative of a non-governmental organization involved with forestry management issues

The main task of the Steering Committee is to oversee the project, providing general directions, reviewing and analyzing project performance, and proposing new and/or corrective actions. It is constituted by the ITTO, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) as the responsible governmental agency, the executing agency Embrapa, one representative from the Ministry of Environment (MMA), and a representative on behalf of the Secretary of Agricultura Familiar of Pará State. Additional names and representatives may be suggested at the project's inception.

4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement mechanism

The strategies and mechanisms to engage stakeholders will be developed through a collaborative effort between the project's Technical Committee and Project Team. This collaboration aims to provide key stakeholders with a platform for receiving information about the project's organizational structure and all planned activities, enabling them to adequately prepare for successful meeting goals: i) participation of Steering Committee members, ii) participation of the Technical Committee, iii) involvement of local CFME partners in Resex activities, iv) engagement of federal, state, and district governments, v) production of diverse media for dissemination and promoting engagement.

4.2 Reporting, Review, Monitoring and Evaluation

At the project's inception, the project coordinator will establish the Project Monitoring Framework, typically following ITTO's procedures. It is important that this framework is agreed upon by the project Steering Committee (SC), Technical Committee (TC), and local CFME partners. This should also include: i) Project database containing stakeholder data, baseline data, logical framework indicators, activity milestones and means of verification, ii) Project monitoring schedule containing internal and external monitoring, review and evaluation dates, iii) Project monitoring forms prepared field and office use with reference to logical framework, activity milestones and baseline data, and iv) Project monitoring guidelines for field and office use.

Table 18: Proposed reporting and disbursement schedule

Description	Date
1st disbursement request	Quarter 1 (beginning), Year 1
1st project progress report	Quarter 2, Year 1
2nd project progress report	Quarter 4, Year 1
1st monitoring mission	Quarter 1, Year 2
3rd project progress report	Quarter 2, Year 2
4th project progress report	Quarter 4, Year 2
2nd monitoring mission	Quarter 1, Year 3
5th project progress report	Quarter 2, Year 3
6th project progress report	Quarter 4, Year 3
Project completion report	Quarter 1, Year 4

4.3 Dissemination and Mainstreaming of Project Learning

4.3.1 Dissemination

Table 19 summarizes the project’s communication strategy.

Table 19: Dissemination mechanisms for the three stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Group	Dissemination Mechanism
Primary stakeholders	A Communication plan is expected to be developed in collaboration with the CFME stakeholders. Therefore, the means of information and outreach are expected to be established promptly, ensuring an effective information flow among this primary stakeholder group.
Secondary stakeholders	For this group of stakeholders, through the Technical Committee Meetings, Steering Committee Meetings, and technical reports, we expect to disseminate important advancements of the project and anticipate a positive impact at various levels related to CFME initiatives. We expect that the current proposal, focused on CFM initiatives, will be recognized as a Case of Success at COP 30 in 2025, to be held in Belém (Nov. 2025).
Tertiary stakeholders	Communication products and events related to the current proposal are expected to reach a wide variety of tertiary stakeholders. We anticipate that the communication plan, along with the training provided during the various activities, will help efficiently disseminate the results of the project.
Wider community (domestic and overseas)	Communication products, such as videos and folders, and results presented at national and international events, help disseminate the anticipated positive outcomes of the CFME initiatives in Resex Verde para Sempre.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming

A general assumption of the proposal is that CFM is an important land-use system for producing forest goods and services while maintaining biological conservation and combating new zoonotic diseases in the emerging climate change situation. Therefore, CFMEs are responsible for adopting and naturally disseminating good forest management practices.

A good indicator to measure the mainstreaming results of the proposal is the amount of timber produced by CFM initiatives in RESEX Verde para Sempre, demonstrating a successful case.

The proposal includes an entire output dedicated to the communication of CFM. Therefore, we are considering various media supports, including open-door events, to be produced for effective dissemination results

The project proposal structure includes a steering committee with representatives from key organizations, ranging from community representatives to state and federal agencies related to forest sector development. Additionally, a technical committee is planned to represent several significant organizations actively involved in the sustainable forest scenario, including non-governmental organizations, community representatives, and actors in certification and commercialization. These two committees, along with the project coordination team, are expected to meet the needs and demands of the CFMEs in RESEX Verde para Sempre. A special institutional collective innovation is evident through the GGF, serving as a group supporting organizations at different levels that are present in the aforementioned committees.

Finally, it is important to mention that documents and government representatives emphasize the importance of the CFM Program at the federal level as a key driver for generating income, forest conservation, and local development. Recently, some government representatives have also indicated that legislation may be adapted, and state policies approved to ensure sustainable forest production and conservation.

ANNEX I. PROFILES OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

1) The Expertise of the Executing Agency

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – Embrapa was created in 1973. Its mission is to provide feasible solutions for research, development and innovation for the sustainability of agriculture and for Brazilian society benefit.

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, as the executive agency, has a strong track record of coordinating international collaborative projects involving a wide range of partners. These partners include other Embrapa centers in the Amazon states, federal and state environmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, research, teaching, and extension institutions, private companies, and forest certification agencies. The aim is to contribute to the sustainable management of forest resources for multiple uses.

Embrapa Amazonia Oriental has also played a role in the development of public policies related to natural forests, focusing on the use and conservation of Amazonian forest resources. Research at this center in forest ecology, silviculture, forest management, and wood technology began in the late 1970s. Over the years, it has accumulated valuable technological knowledge that has informed guidelines for the sustainable use and management of Amazonian natural forests.

These guidelines have served as the basis for developing the "Brazilian Silvicultural System," which is widely adopted by timber enterprises certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Embrapa centers in the Amazon states collaborate on promoting the sustainable management of forest resources through the adoption of sustainable forest management techniques and practices.

In the last two decades Embrapa Eastern Amazon has conducted many research and development (PD&I) projects, of which several are related to forest science, and most of them related to natural forest areas. Some of these projects focusing to the natural forests are: “Genetic conservation in Amazonian managed forests - Dendrogene” (funded by DFID); “Management of secondary forests in the Northeast of the State of Pará” (funded by PPG7-World Bank and the Brazilian Government); “Tree species potential for timber in three ecosystems in the State of Pará” (funded by CNPq-Brazilian Government); “Vegetation ecology in managed forests” (funded by PPG7-World Bank and CNPq-Brazilian Government); “Forest management systems of timber and non-timber resources” (funded by PPG7-Word Bank and CNPq-Brazilian Government); “Conservation and recovery of degraded land in family agriculture units in the Eastern Brazilian Amazon” (PD 346/05-Rev.2 (F), funded by ITTO) and “Sustainable management of production forests at the commercial scale in the Brazilian Amazon” (PD 57/99-Rev.2 (F), funded by ITTO). “Sustainable Management of Forestry Resources in the Amazon – Floresta em Pé” (funded by FFEM/AFD, France). And just closing the second phase of “Sustainable management of production forests at the commercial scale in the Brazilian Amazon” (PD 452-07 Rev.5 (F), funded by ITTO). Unlike Phase 1, the project has shifted its focus primarily to Community Forest Management due to changes in the local forestry sector. This group of stakeholders has emerged as significant potential producers of forestry products, many of whom are associated with Conservation Units. These units allow and encourage the sustainable management of forestry resources to generate income for local communities while ensuring the adoption of good practices to conserve biological diversity and environmental and ecosystem services.

2) The Infrastructure of the Executing Agency

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental’s headquarters is located in the city of Belém, the capital of Pará State. It operates several experimental stations throughout the state, with the forest team conducting research on forest plantations, forest ecology, and natural forest management. Embrapa Amazônia Oriental employs 384 people, of which 29% are women. The staff is divided into categories of researchers (90), analysts (91), assistants (135), and technicians (68). In Belém, there are 11 research laboratories specializing in Agroindustry, Botany, Entomology, Phytopathology, Biotechnology, Climatology, Ecophysiology, Remote Sensing, Soils, Animal Nutrition, and Forest Seeds. While the Botany and Forest Seed laboratories are specifically linked to forestry research projects, all eleven laboratories are equipped for research and training purposes.

Given the complexity of sustainable forest management in the face of evolving climate change, there is an urgent need to understand the importance of strategies based on technological innovations and shifts in market paradigms that can promote local and regional development. Institutional arrangements such as alliances, forums, observatories, and networks can bring together various organizations and institutes with a shared objective. These collaborations can also make a significant contribution to addressing emerging climate and environmental challenges. Below are some of these important collectives that Embrapa Amazonia Oriental has been involved in building over the past few years:

- Aliança para Restauração da Amazônia (www.aliancaamazonica.org.br Jan.2017)
- Observatório Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar (www.observatoriomfcf.org.br Ago.2017)
- Fórum Florestal da Amazônia (www.diálagoflorestal.org.br Jun.2021)

In a broader perspective, the One Health Approach considers Human Health, Animal Health, Plant Health, and Environmental Health as equally important and interconnected. This represents a significant shift in paradigm and attitude. As highlighted by FAO (2024), One Health recognizes the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health. It promotes collaboration across various sectors, including forestry, agriculture, wildlife management, human, and animal health, to address health risks at the intersection of these domains. In the context of forests, this translates into a multi-faceted approach encompassing disease prevention, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable practices.

3) Budget

The overall (in US$) for the last three years of the Embrapa is show below. It represents the total amount allocated for various expenses, investments, personnel and operations.

	Embrapa Amazônia Oriental			
Anos	**Personnel**	**Operations**	**Investments**	**Overall**
2021	27.939.328	1.708.818	187.188	29.835.335
2022	28.883.092	1.525.245	114.984	30.523.321
2023	29.919.184	1.726.314	40.681	31.686.179

4) Personnel

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, has 384 employees (of that 29% are women), subdivided in categories of researchers (90, personnel with postgraduate degrees), analysts (91, personnel with graduate degrees), technicians (68, middle-level technicians) and assistants (135, administrative personnel and maintaining field experiments).

ANNEX II: Profile of personnel provided by executing agency

Table 20: Curriculum Vitae of EA Project personnel

Name	Age	Gender	Education	Position	Involvement in project
Lucas José Mazzei de Freitas	49	Male	PhD Forest Science	Researcher	Senior Scientist SFM , Project Coordinator
Fabricio Ferreira Nascimento	44	Male	MSc Forest Sciences	Analiyst A	Training Program Coordinator
Sandra Maria Sena Holanda	60	Female	MBA Administration and accounting	Project's Analiyst	Administration Analyst, Responsible for supervising the financial activities and accounting of the project
Marcelino Carneiro Guedes -	51	Male	PhD Forest Resources	Researcher	Senior Scientist CFM, Community Forest Management
Márcio Hofmann Mota Soares	47	Male	MSc in Forest Sciences	Analyst A	Forest Assessment Analyst, Support for Software Development and Training in Forest Monitoring
Sabrina Maria Morais Gaspar	45	Female	Sp Graphic and multimedia design	Analyst B	Communication Analiyst, Communiction multimedia
Afonso Jorge Ferreira Cardoso	59	Male	DSc Electrical Engineering	Chief Information Officer (CIO)	Senior Scientist IT, Coordinator
Bruno Luís de Oliveira Pessoa	42	Male	Sp IT Management and Governance	Analyst B	IT Analyst, System Analyst and Fullstack Developer
José Francisco Pereira -	55	Male	MSc in Forest Managemmanet	Researcher	Scientist Production Management, BOManejo tool development coordinator
Manuela de Jesus Semblano Bittencourt	44	Female	MBA Information Technology Management	Analiyst A	IT Analyst, Software Development Coordinator
Ana Laura Silva de Lima Costa	47	Female	Sp Digital Media Management	Analiyst A	Communication Analyst , journalist
Ademir Roberto Ruschel	53	Male	Dr Biology	Researcher	Senior Scientist Botany, Support for software development and training in forest monitoring and botanical identification
Milton Kanashiro	69	Male	PhD Forestry Genetics	RD&I Project Manager	Institutional coordinator
José Mauro Bentes Capeloni	54	Male	Sp Computer Networks	Analyst A	IT Analyst, Support of software implementation and development
Everaldo Nascimento de Almeida	53	Male	DSc Sustainable Rural Development	Researcher	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer, Community Stakeholder Expert
Waldir de Souza Miranda Junior	52	Male	Sp in Bioinformatics	Analyst B	IT Analyst, Support for software development

ANNEX III - Terms of reference of key personnel and consultants to be funded by ITTO

Table 21: Key Personnel, ITTO funded

Position	Tasks – Activities - Competences
Project Manager	• To assist PC in project implementation • To run ITTO project office, manage consultants and support staff, and liaise with NGO and communities • To organize meetings and dialogues • To attend meetings on behalf of PC
Consultant – Communitarian Organization	• Tasks: Provide support and monitor CMFE on developing technical and administration skills associated with organization and participatory governance for forest management. • Activities: Promote articulated dialogue between the project team, CDS, FMG and local actors in their different modes of social organization and the powers constituted at different levels for the construction of participatory governance in CMFE. • Competences in management, governance and technical assistance with cooperatives and/or extractive associations, as well as working with rural development projects with socio-environmental impact
Consultant – Gender Empowerment	• Tasks: Support the construction of local opportunities and mechanisms to promote the leadership of women and young people in the CFME • Activities: Plan and organize workshops, training and events to stimulate debate on gender equality and empowerment of women and young people in CFME in cooperation with CDS, FMG. Senior Scientist SFM and Training Programming Coordinator • Competences in topics related to social inclusion with special emphasis on gender equality and empowerment of women and young people in the Amazon
Consultant – Strategic Planning	• Tasks: Elaboration of Institutional Strategic Plan for CDS with special consideration of its function regarding the FMG • Activities: Provide methodological support in the design and elaboration of the CDS Institutional Strategic Plan in cooperation with CDS, FMG and Project Team • Competences in Development of strategic analysis skills, implementation of organizational strategies and strategic planning and decision-making in community-based entrepreneurs in the Amazon
Consultant – Communication	• Tasks: Contribute to strengthening internal and external communication capacity in CFME • Activities: Coordinate the participatory elaboration of the CFME Communication Plan with strategies to strengthen communication means and skills in multiple dimensions (institutional, marketing, administrative, internal and external) • Competences in communication, marketing, digital media and social media in community-based entrepreneurs in the Amazon
Consultant – SFM and Traditional Forest Use	• Tasks: Realize collaborative study about innovative timber and non-timber management methods based on traditional experiences at Amazon Basin • Activities: Develop study about adapted practices (timber and non-timber products) for pre-harvest forest inventories, timber skidding and timber processing in synergy with CDS, FMG, Senior Scientist SFM and Training Programming Coordinator • Competences in Sustainable Forest Management, Non-Timber Forest Products Management, Reduced Impact Logging
Consultant – SFM and Monitoring	• Tasks: Train CFME in the main forest management with reduced impact logging techniques • Activities: Plan and organize trainings in forest management with reduced impact logging techniques for CFME in cooperation with CDS, FMG, Senior Scientist SFM and Training Programming Coordinator • Competences in planning and executing training for Reduced Impact Logging, forest inventory, pre-exploratory activities, special tree cutting and safety techniques, planning and skidding operations, planning and construction of yards, roads and Infrastructure in Forest Management.

Position	Tasks – Activities - Competences
Parabotanist	• Tasks: Guide and train communities in botanical identification for commercial forest inventories • Activities: Train traditional communities in botanical identification and preparation of a list of species (vernacular and scientific names) of managed forests in cooperation with the Senior Scientist Botanic • Competence in botanical identification, herbarium and forest inventory in the Amazon
Senior Software Programmer	• Tasks: Designing, programming and implementing Bom Manejo Project software's for mobile devices (smartphones, tablets). • Activities: Design and implement development process for mobile Bom Manejo Project software in collaboration with Senior Scientist IT and IT Analysts • Competences in React Native, Flutter, Back-end, Kotlin, UX, Progressive Web Apps (PWAs), SEO.
Trainee IT 1	• • Tasks: Development, maintenance and evolution of Bom Manejo Project software (MEOP, MOP, MFT) • Activities: Resolution of complex software development and maintenance problems for the Bom Manejo Project in collaboration with Embrapa's IT technical team. • Competences in Front-End/Layouts, JAVA SE, banco de dados SQLite, Foundation, Bootstrap, React, HTML 5; CSS3 and JavaScript
Trainee IT 2	• Tasks: Development, maintenance and evolution of Bom Manejo Project software (BOManejo) • Activities: Resolution of complex software development and maintenance problems for the Bom Manejo Project in collaboration with Scientist Production Management. • Competences in PostgreSQL, React, Tailwind CSS, Next.js, HTML 5; CSS3, JavaScript, Docker, Git.
Trainee IT 3	• Tasks: Development and evolution of GIS module and Mobile version of BOManejo software • Activities: Development and implementation of mobile version and GIS module for mapping and data collection of BOManejo software in collaboration with Senior Software Programmer and Scientist Production Management. • •Competences in Python, PostgreSQL, React Native, NativeWind, HTML 5; CSS3, JavaScript, Docker, Git.
Fellowship Post-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	• Tasks: Develop concept and didactics for teaching of forest financial and production management; contribute to management model development and forest monitoring, contribute to reports • Activities: producing didactical material, giving courses, research in management areas, publication • Competences: PhD in Forest Science, forest economics, forest monitoring, C&I of sustainability, experience with local communities
Fellowship Resident Communication	• Tasks: Contribute to general communication activities of the Project • Activities: Contribute in the communication activities and elaboration of the CFME Communication Plan with the Consultant-Communication and Embrapa´s Communication Team • Competences: Graduated in Communication, skills in digital and social media
Fellowship Resident Forest Engineer	• Tasks: Monitoring and technical advice on Project activities • Activities: Collaborate with the technical team and project partners • Competences: Graduated in Forest Engineer

ANNEX IV. REFERENCES

BRASIL. Lei nº 4.771, de 15 de setembro de 1965. Institui o novo Código Florestal.

BRASIL. Lei nº 9.985, de 18 de julho de 2000. Regulamenta o Art. 225, §1º, incisos I, II, III e VII da Constituição Federal, institui o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza (SNUC) e dá outras providências.

BRASIL. Decreto nº 5.975, de 30 de novembro de 2006. Regulamenta os arts. 12, parte final, 15, 16, 19, 20 e 21 da Lei nº 4.771, de 15 de setembro de 1965, o art. 4º, inciso III, da Lei nº 6.938, de 31 de agosto de 1981, o art. 2º da Lei nº 10.650, de 16 de abril de 2003, altera e acrescenta dispositivos aos Decretos nºs 3.179, de 21 de setembro de 1999, e 3.420, de 20 de abril de 2000, e dá outras providências.

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ICMBIO, Instrução Normativa nº 16, de 4 de agosto de 2011. Regula, no âmbito do Instituto Chico Mendes, as diretrizes e os procedimentos administrativos para a aprovação do Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável (PMFS) comunitário para exploração de recursos madeireiros no interior de Reserva Extrativista, Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Floresta Nacional.

BRASIL. Presidência da República. Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres. III Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres. Brasília: Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2013

BRASIL. Decreto nº 10.534 de 28 de outubro de 2020. Institui a Política Nacional de Inovação e dispõe sobre a sua governança.

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BRASIL. Presidência da República. Programa de Organização Produtiva e Econômica de Mulheres Rurais no âmbito do Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário e Agricultura Familiar e do Ministério das Mulheres, 2023

BRASIL. Ministério da Saúde. Portaria Nº 2.866 de 2 de dezembro de 2011. Institui, no âmbito do Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), a Política Nacional de Saúde Integral das Populações do Campo e da Floresta (PNSIPCF).

BRASIL. Ministério da Saúde, Conselho Nacional de Saúde. Política Nacional de Atenção Integral à Saúde da Mulher – Princípios e Diretrizes. Série Projetos, Programas e Relatórios. Brasília, DF; 2011

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Watrin et al. (2011) (WATRIN, O. dos S.; OLIVEIRA, P. M. de; OLIVEIRA, R. R. S. de. Padrões antrópicos e fisiográficos definindo unidades de paisagem na reserva extrativista 'Verde para sempre', Porto de Moz, PA. Geografia, Rio Claro, v. 36, n. 3, p. 535-549, set./dez. 2011)

ANNEX V. LAWS, DECREES, REGULATIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICIES RELATED TO THE PROPOSAL

Policy Document	Relevant Policies and Strategies
Law nº 4,771/1965	Establishes the new Forest Code
Normative Instruction IBAMA n.º 04/1998	Provides about forest management on a community basis, and provides other measures
Normative Instruction IBAMA n.º 05/1998	Provides for simplified forest management, and provides other measures
Normative Instruction IBAMA n.º 06/1998	Provides for sustainable multiple-use forest management and other provisions.
Lei nº 9,985 / 2000	Regulates Article 225, §1, items I, II, III and VII of the Federal Constitution, establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC) and provides other measures.
Decree nº 3,420/ 2000	Creates the National Forests Program with the objective of articulating sectoral public policies to promote sustainable development, reconciling the use and conservation of Brazilian forests.
Law nº 11,284 / 2006	Provides for the management of public forests for sustainable production; establishes, within the structure of the Ministry of the Environment, the Brazilian Forest Service - SFB; creates the National Forestry Development Fund – FNDF. Amends Laws No. 10,683, of May 28, 2003, 5,868, of December 12, 1972, 9,605, of February 12, 1998, 4,771, of September 15, 1965, 6,938, of August 31, 1981, and 6,015, of December 31, 1973; and takes other measures.
Decree Nº 5,975/ 2006	Regulates the arts. 12, final part, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21 of Law No. 4,771, of September 15, 1965, art. 4th, item III, of Law No. 6,938, of August 31, 1981, art. 2nd of Law No. 10,650, of April 16, 2003, amends and adds provisions to Decrees No. 3,179, of September 21, 1999, and 3,420, of April 20, 2000, and provides other measures.
Decree nº 6,874/ 2009	Establishes, within the scope of the Ministries of the Environment and Agrarian Development, the Federal Community and Family Forest Management Program - PMCF, and provides other measures.
Normative Instruction ICMBIO n.º 16/ 2011	Regulates, within the scope of the Chico Mendes Institute, the guidelines and administrative procedures for the approval of the community Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS) for the exploitation of timber resources within the Extractive Reserve, Sustainable Development Reserve and National Forest.
Law Nº 12.651, DE 25 de maio de 2012	Provides that the exploitation of native forests and successor formations, in the public or private domain, will depend on licensing by the competent body of SISNAMA, upon prior approval of a Sustainable Forest Management Plan - SFMP that includes conduction, exploration, forest replacement and management techniques compatible with the varied ecosystems that the tree cover forms.
Law Nº 12.651, DE 25 de maio de 2012 III National Policy Plan for Women, 2013.	Provides that the exploitation of native forests and successor formations, in the public or private domain, will depend on licensing by the competent body of SISNAMA, upon prior approval of a Sustainable Forest Management Plan - SFMP that includes conduction, exploration, forest replacement and management techniques compatible with the varied ecosystems that the tree cover forms. Presents the axes, objectives, lines of action, actions and goals of the National Policy Plan for Women - PNPM, for the period from 2013 to 2015.

Policy Document	Relevant Policies and Strategies
National Plan for Sustainable and Solidarity Rural Development, 2013	Brings short, medium and long-term objectives, goals and initiatives for the development of rural Brazil. In addition, it represents a strategic instrument for rural participation in national development.
Normative Instruction ICMBio nº 05/2022	Regulates, within the scope of the Chico Mendes Institute, the administrative and technical guidelines and procedures for the approval of the community Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS) for the exploitation of timber resources within the Extractive Reserve, Sustainable Development Reserve and National Forest.
Decree Nº 11,452/2023	Establishes the Rural Women's Productive and Economic Organization Program and its Management Committee
Ordinance Nº 2,866/2011	Establishes, within the scope of the Unified Health System (SUS), the National Policy for Comprehensive Health of Rural and Forest Populations (PNSIPCF).
National Policy for Comprehensive Attention to Women's Health – Principles and Guidelines, 2004	Brings objectives, guidelines and strategies of the National Policy for Comprehensive Attention to Women's Health
Decree Nº 10,534/2020	Establishes the National Innovation Policy and provides for its governance.

ANNEX VI. SUPPORT TABLES FOR THE BUDGET

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.												
Activity 1.1: Strengthening organizational capacity of community legal entities.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208
	Consultant - Comunitarian Organization	1301	66	33	33	WD	107	14.063	7.031	3.516	3.516	
	Consultant - Strategic Planning	1303	9	6	6	WD	124	2.762	1.176	793	793	
	Contibution to 6 GGF meetings, 2 days, 40 participants (correspond local coordination meetings)											
	National Flight	3202	8	6	6	Nat. Flight	234	4.688	1.875	1.406	1.406	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	8	3	3	Boat	47	656	219	219	219	
	Taxi	3205	24	18	18	Taxi	12	703	234	234	234	
	National Per Diem	3102	32	24	24	Per Diem	16	1.250	417	417	417	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	80	80	80	Meal	6	1.406	469	469	469	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000	1.000	l gasol.	2	5.273	1.758	1.758	1.758	
	Workshops, 4 days Strategic Planning 15 participants (in sequence after GGF Meetings)											
	National Per Diem	3102	24	12		Per Diem	16	563	375	188	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	120	60		Meal	6	1.055	703	352	-	
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	
Activity 1.2: Fortifying communicational capacity in terms of means and skills.												

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Project Personnel involved											
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208
	Consultant - Comunitarian Organization	1301	66	33	33	WD	107	14.063	7.031	3.516	3.516	
	Comunication Analyst 2	1112	71	48	-	WD	370	43.932				43.932
	IT Analyst 4	1117	25	15	-	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Consultant - Communication	1304	20	13	-	WD	124	4.102	2.461	1.641	-	
	Resident - Communication	1502	222	87	87	WD	43	16.875	9.450	3.713	3.713	
	Baseline Study - Communication (including visits to communities) > communicataion straegy											
	National Flight	3202	1			Nat. Flight	234	234	234	-	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	1			Boat	47	47	47	-	-	
	Taxi	3205	6			Taxi	12	70	70	-	-	
	National Per Diem	3102	15			Per Diem	16	234	234	-	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	60			Meal	6	352	352	-	-	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.200			l gasol.	2	2.109	2.109	-	-	
	1 workshops, 15 participants, 3 days for Communication Plan in Porto de Moz e Capacitation											
	National Flight	3202	2	2		Nat. Flight	234	938	469	469	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	2	2		Boat	47	188	94	94	-	
	Taxi	3205	6	6		Taxi	12	141	70	70	-	
	National Per Diem	3102	4	4		Per Diem	16	125	63	63	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	51	68		Meal	6	697	299	398	-	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	750	750		l gasol.	2	2.637	1.318	1.318	-	
	1 training course for 20 participants, 5 days in communication and media production											
	National Flight	3202		2		Nat. Flight	234	469	-	469	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204		2		Boat	47	94	-	94	-	
	Taxi	3205		6		Taxi	12	70	-	70	-	
	National Per Diem	3102		4		Per Diem	16	63	-	63	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104		100		Meal	6	586	-	586	-	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206		750		l gasol.	2	1.318	-	1.318	-	
	Equip local stakeholders (primariy group - CDS and CFME, also relevant for subsequent activities).											
	Computer Equipment	4004	10	5		unit	977	14.648	9.766	4.883	-	
	Internet Equipment	4005	10			Modem	586	5.859	5.859	-	-	
	Communication Equipment	4006		20		(var)	50	1.000	-	1.000	-	
	Vehicles	4003	1			Boat	20.000	20.000	20.000	-	-	
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	
A 1.3: Create safe spaces for reflection about raising the participation of women and community youth in leadership and CFM activities.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Consultant - Gender	1302	22	-	22	WD	124	5.469	2.734	-	2.734	
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208
	Consultant - Comunitarian Organization	1301	66	33	33	WD	107	14.063	7.031	3.516	3.516	
	Resident - Communication	1502	222	87	87	WD	43	16.875	9.450	3.713	3.713	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	2 workshops "Women's and Youth's Participation", 35 participants, 3 days (in sequence of 2nd GGF Meeting)											
	National Flight	3202	2		2	Nat. Flight	234	938	469	-	469	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	2		2	Boat	47	188	94	-	94	
	Taxi	3205	6		6	Taxi	12	141	70	-	70	
	National Per Diem	3102	5		5	Per Diem	16	156	78	-	78	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	105		105	Meal	6	1.230	615	-	615	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	2.000		2.000	l gasol.	2	7.031	3.516	-	3.516	
	Process of online Meetings											
	(No costs other than personnel declard by EA)											
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	
Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.												
Activity 2.1: Capacitation in RIL techniques.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	
	Senior Scientist Botanics	1103	39	39	40	WD	546	64.869				64.869
	Forest Assessment Analyst	1113	52	52	54	WD	370	58.576				58.576
	Parabotanic	1309	15	15	15	WD	27	1.172	387	387	398	
	6 Courses Inventory and Botanical Identification, 12 participants											

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	National Flight	3202	6	6	6	Nat. Flight	234	4.219	1.406	1.406	1.406	
	National Per Diem	3102	42	42	42	Per Diem 1	16	1.969	656	656	656	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	6	6	6	Boat	47	844	281	281	281	
	Taxi	3205	12	12	12	Taxi	12	422	141	141	141	
	Office supplies	5004	5	5	5	(var)	20	300	100	100	100	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	30	30	30	Meal	6	527	176	176	176	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000	1.000	l gasol.	2	5.273	1.758	1.758	1.758	
	12 Courses in RIL Techniques, 5 days, 15 participants											
	IFT - Ril Techniques	2001	4	4	4	RIL course	3.906	46.875	15.625	15.625	15.625	
	3 Courses Monitoring of Forest Operations, 10 participants, 3 days											
	National Flight	3202	2	2	2	Nat. Flight	234	1.406	469	469	469	
	National Per Diem	3102	14	14	14	Per Diem 1	16	656	219	219	219	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	2	2	2	Boat	47	281	94	94	94	
	Taxi	3205	8	8	8	Taxi	12	281	94	94	94	
	Office supplies	5004	3	3	3	(var)	20	180	60	60	60	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	30	30	30	Meal	6	527	176	176	176	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000	1.000	l gasol.	2	5.273	1.758	1.758	1.758	
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	
Activity 2.2: Capacitation in production management regarding allocation of means of production (forest resource, finance, human resources and supplies).												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	
	Senior Scientist CFM	1106	16	16	8	WD	546	21.623				21.623
	Cientist Production Management	1108	20	17	15	WD	430	22.683				22.683
	Consultant - SFM and Monitoring	1306	18	18	19	WD	89	4.883	1.611	1.611	1.660	
	Pos-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	1501	13	9	9	WD	142	4.261	1.814	1.223	1.223	
	2 Courses Production Management, 20 participants, 3 days											
	National Flight	3202	2	2		Nat. Flight	234	938	469	469	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	2	2		Boat	47	188	94	94	-	
	Taxi	3205	6	6		Taxi	12	141	70	70	-	
	National Per Diem	3102	5	5		Per Diem 1	16	156	78	78	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	105	105		Meal	6	1.230	615	615	-	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000		l gasol.	2	3.516	1.758	1.758	-	
	Implementation of BOManejo - Tool, participants: CFME and Forest Consultancies											
	(No costs other than personnel declard by EA.)											
Activity 2.3: Capacitation in Financial Management regarding accountability and cost analysis.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Training Program Coordinator	1109	13	13	13	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist Technology Transfer	1104	7	3	3	WD	546	7.208				7.208
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Pos-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	1501	13	9	9	WD	142	4.261	1.814	1.223	1.223	
	3 Courses - Financial Management and Cost Analysis - 25 pessoas, (3 modules, same group)											
	National Flight	3202	2	2	2	Nat. Flight	234	1.406	469	469	469	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	2	2	2	Boat	47	281	94	94	94	
	Taxi	3205	8	8	8	Taxi	12	281	94	94	94	
	National Per Diem	3102	20	20	20	Per Diem 1	16	938	313	313	313	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	75	75	75	Meal	6	1.318	439	439	439	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000	1.000	l gasol.	2	5.273	1.758	1.758	1.758	
	Miscellaneous consumables	5005	1	1	1	(var)	500	1.500	500	500	500	
Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.												
Activity 3.1: CFME adequately equipped with hardware and means of communication (internet).												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Cientist Production Management	1108	20	17	15	WD	430	22.683				22.683
	IT Analyst 4	1117	25	15	-	WD	370	14.644				14.644
	Senior Scientist IT	1107	32	26	21	WD	546	43.246				43.246
	Equiping CFME											
	Shared with Activity 1. (No other costs other than personnel declard by EAfor Activity 3.2)											
Activity 3.2: Bom Manejo Tools have a user friendly interfaces and a Apps for mobile devices for portable equipment.												

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Project Personnel involved											
	Cientist Production Management	1108	20	17	15	WD	430	22.683				22.683
	Senior Scientist IT	1107	32	26	21	WD	546	43.246				43.246
	IT Analyst 1	1114	52	52	54	WD	286	45.290				45.290
	IT Analyst 2	1115	26	26	27	WD	370	29.288				29.288
	IT Analyst 3	1116	52	52	54	WD	370	58.576				58.576
	IT Senior Programmer	1308	25	25	26	WD	115	8.887	2.933	2.933	3.021	
	IT Student 1	1504	131	131	135	WD	18	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391	
	IT Student 2	1505	131	131	135	WD	18	7.031	2.320	2.320	2.391	
	Software Development											
	(No costs other than personnel declard by EA)											
Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.												
Activity 4.1: Collaborative study about timber management methods considering traditional ways and innovative procedures with special attention to skidding, and timber processing.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217
	Senior Scientist CFM	1106	16	16	8	WD	546	21.623				21.623
	Consultant - SFM and Tradicional Forest Use	1305	5	6	-	WD	89	977	420	557	-	
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	
	2 Meetings with traditional foret producers, 10 participants, 2 days											
	National Flight	3202	3	3		Nat. Flight	234	1.406	703	703	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	3	3		Boat	47	281	141	141	-	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Taxi	3205	12	12		Taxi	12	281	141	141	-	
	National Per Diem	3102	30	30		Per Diem 1	16	938	469	469	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	75	75		Meal	6	879	439	439	-	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000		l gasol.	2	3.516	1.758	1.758	-	
	Compile the results											
	(No costs other than personnel declard by EA)											
Activity 4.2: Develop adapted pre-harvest forest inventory techniques for multiple use management (non-timber forest products and timber) considering communities interests and capacities.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	
	Consultant - SFM and Tradicional Forest Use	1305	5	6	-	WD	89	977	420	557	-	
	2 Meetings with traditional foret producers, 10 participants, 2 days											
	National Flight	3202	3	3		Nat. Flight	234	1.406	703	703	-	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204	3	3		Boat	47	281	141	141	-	
	Taxi	3205	12	12		Taxi	12	281	141	141	-	
	National Per Diem	3102	30	30		Per Diem 1	16	938	469	469	-	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	75	75		Meal	6	879	439	439	-	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206	1.000	1.000		l gasol.	2	3.516	1.758	1.758	-	
Activity 4.3: Develop a simplified forest growth and yield simulation model as a tool to reflect about long term strategies for silvicultural forest treatments.												
	Project Personnel involved											
	Senior Scientist SFM	1102	16	11	2	WD	546	16.217				16.217

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	Resident - Forest Engineer	1503	55	46	30	WD	43	5.625	2.363	1.969	1.294	
	Pos-Doc Scientist Forest Economics	1501	7	5	5	WD	142	2.367	1.008	680	680	
	Development of Model.											
	(No costs other than personnel declard by EA.)											
	Presentation and discussion of model at GGF Meetings											
	National Flight	3202			3	Nat. Flight	234	703	-	-	703	
	Speedboat Ticket	3204			3	Boat	47	141	-	-	141	
	Taxi	3205			12	Taxi	12	141	-	-	141	
	National Per Diem	3102			30	Per Diem 1	16	469	-	-	469	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104			75	Meal	6	439	-	-	439	
	Gasoline For Local Fluvial Transport	3206			1.000	l gasol.	2	1.758	-	-	1.758	
								109.722	16.236	15.000	8.211	70.275
Costs not directly linked to Outputs and Activities (Coordination, administration, others)												
	Personnel											
	Project Coordinator	1101	39	39	40	WD	546	64.869				64.869
	Institutional Coordination	1105	26	26	27	WD	546	43.246				43.246
	Project Manager	1201	261	261	269	WD	213	168.750	55.688	55.688	57.375	
	Administration Analyst	1110	79	79	79	WD	370	87.864				87.864
	Comunication Analyst 1	1111	53	53	53	WD	370	58.576				58.576
	Travel											
	National Per Diem	3102	12	12	12	Per Diem 1	16	563	188	188	188	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget Comp.	Quantity			Units	Unit cost	Total	ITTO			Exec. Agency
		Code	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		USD	USD	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	National Per Diem (big city)	3103	12	24	24	Per Diem 2	23	1.406	281	563	563	
	Daily Food Subsistance	3104	20	20	20	Meal	6	352	117	117	117	
	National Flight	3202	8	8	8	Nat. Flight	234	5.625	1.875	1.875	1.875	
	Taxi	3205	32	32	32	Taxi	12	1.125	375	375	375	
	Capital Items											
	Premises (instalações, locais, estabelecimentos)	4001	2	2	2	Rent for locality	98	586	195	195	195	
	Computer Equipment	4004	3	-	-	Computer	977	2.930	2.930	-	-	
	Consumable Items											
	Office supplies	5004	25	25	50	(var)	20	2.000	500	500	1.000	
	Miscellaneous											
	Audit costs	6002	1	1	1	Audit	2.000	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	
	Contingencies (unpredicted)	6003	1	1	2	1	5.000	20.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	
	Training Courses for Bom Manejo Tools for interested groups	6004	2	2	2	Course	1.200	7.200	2.400	2.400	2.400	
	Steering Committee Meeting	6005	2	2	2	Meeting	500	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
	Technical Committee Meeting	6006	2	2	2	Meeting	500	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
	Information, media, publications	6007	3	3	7	Publication	250	3.250	750	750	1.750	

ANNEX VII. LETTER FROM BRASILIA (CARTA DE BRASILIA) AND RESPONSE FROM THE MINISTRY

RESUMPTION OF THE AGENDA FOR COMMUNITY AND FAMILY FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAZON

Letter from Brasilia

Brasilia, November 09th, 2023

Community and family forest management - MFCF in the Brazilian Amazon has been boosted since the second half of the 1990s, especially encouraged by the Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests in Brazil (PPG7). Since then, the lack of adequacy in the regulatory framework, the absence of development actions and the scarcity of financial support have become important and persistent challenges to promote this management modality.

This scenario boosted a process of inter-institutional articulation of civil society organizations, based on regional meetings (through workshops on Community Forest Management in the Amazon), the constitution of a Working Group (the WG-MFC) and the creation of the Observatory of Forestry, Community and Family Management (OMFCF) in 2017. These actions to qualify demands on thesubject began in 1998, with the main impacts being the institution of IBAMA's IN 04/1998, which regulated the activity of community forest management for the first time, and the formulation of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management, established by Decree 6874/2009.

However, this program was revoked in 2021 through Decree No. 10,810, aspart of a strategy to dismantle environmental policies implemented by the previous administration of the federal government, reinforcing the scenario of neglect with the conservation of Brazilian sociobiodiversity in which we lived until December 2022. It is worth mentioning that, even before the previous government, we were already living in a moment of stagnation in the agenda, with few effective actions by the federal government in the last decade.

The Program, in any case, was an important milestone in proposing to organize **actions for the management and promotion of sustainable management in forests that are used by family farmers, agrarian reform settlers and traditional peoples and communities.** At that time, coordination was under the responsibility of the Ministries of the Environment and the now recreated Ministry of Agrarian Development. In addition to the structuring of Annual Operational Plans (in 2010 and 2011), the Programcatalyzed the adequacy of the regulatory framework for the implementation of management plans in Agrarian Reform Settlements and Conservation Units, through Normative Instructions of the environmental licensing and management bodies of these territories - INCRA and ICMBio, respectively.

However, despite its importance for the fight against deforestation, for social inclusion, public health and the One Health approach´s contribution, the implementation of the program was marked by the low effectiveness of its actions. In addition, as with other important socio-environmental agendas, the previous government interrupted the dialogue with civil society, leaving unanswered the demands experienced by extractive communities, indigenous peoples and family farmers, involved in various forest management and conservation processes. Even worse, in some cases, it encouraged the deconstruction of processes, with the agenda of dismantling the public command and control apparatus for the environmental management of Brazilianpublic forests.

Consequently, what we have witnessed over the last few years is the absenceof concrete actions by government agencies, in the different spheres of government, to promote the community and family forest management agenda.At the same time, the Brazilian government faced the exponential increase in deforestation in the Amazon, which reached its record, in the annual period between August 2020 and July 2021, of 13 thousand km² of felled forests, according to data from the Prodes/Inpe system.

The efforts resulting from the resumption of the federal government's leading role in the environmental management of Brazilian biomes, marked by the change of management in the federal government, resulted in a record 60% reduction in the deforestation rate in the first half of 2023, according to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). Despite this, much still needs to be done, mainly due to the need for the Brazilian government to reassume the leading role in the global climate agenda, a place from which it should never have been absent, due to the relative importance it holds in the maintenance of a tropical forest as relevant to the future of humanity, such as the Amazon.

This protagonism needs to be reflected in pragmatic actions that result in the maintenance of the standing forest and the socio-biodiversity of its biomes,with Community and Family Forest Management being recognized as one of the main strategies for the Brazilian biodiversity conservation agenda, by combining the sustainable use of natural resources with income generation. This is particularly true when it is developed under the leadership of local communities and their organizations. According to data from the National Registry of Public Forests, around 73% of the Brazilian public forests already designated areunder the management of traditional peoples and communities of these territories, and these populations have historically been effective in ensuring the conservation and protection of these forests through the reproduction of their livelihoods in an integrated manner and in harmony with nature.

Concerned with the maintenance of vast territories, the result of historical achievements, community leaders and social movement organizations havesought channels of dialogue with the federal government to ensure theresumption of public policies that guarantee better conditions for the maintenance of their livelihoods, combined with the economic development agenda and the maintenance of biodiversity.

And even though there has been a major change in the federal government's commitment to the development of a socio-environmental agenda in Brazil, noticeable as of January 2023, the Lula government still needs to advance in proposing pragmatic and effective actions, such as the Community and Family Forest Management agenda. Still, even though we already have commitments signed with the agenda in the 5th phase of the PPCDAM (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon), reissued in the firsthalf of 2023, a set of more robust actions is still necessary, which we believeare possible with the reissue of the decree of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management and subsequent strategies to this public policy.

Finally, we argue that this agenda is fundamental not only to bring inclusion, social justice, and forest conservation to the territories of the Amazon. It is also worth noting that the strengthening of community and family forest management should be seen as a strategy for effective land use planning and control over the spread of illicit activities, such as illegal logging. While experts estimate that 25 million hectares in the Amazon under responsible forestmanagement are needed to eliminate the scourge of illegal logging, the contribution of social forests to achieving this goal becomes strategically important.

For the reasons here presented, we consider it essential to implement a joint and multisectoral action, to be led by the Federal Government, in the resumption of the Community and Family Forest Management agenda in the Brazilian Amazon. We present below proposals for a short, medium and long- term actions that should be considered in this recovery agenda.

Short-term actions, to be carried out in 2024:

1. Immediate re-enactment of the decree of the Federal Policy for Community and Family Forest Management (MFCF);
2. Guarantee of investment with reinforcement of the budget of the environmental agencies responsible for the agenda of control, monitoringand inspection of sustainable forest management plans, with the purposeof ensuring the release of Exploration Authorizations (AUTEX) for the 2024 harvest of management projects that are operating on a regular basis.
3. Launch of ATER (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension) public notices, focusing on qualification, institutional development and commercialization agendas, to strengthen the actions developed by local organizations in the operationalization of their sustainable forest management plans.
4. Launch of a public notice for the Amazon Fund, with resources directed and guaranteed for the MFCF development agenda.
5. Resumption of discussions around the arrangement of development policies already tested for the provision of working capital to community organizations holding Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS), withthe objective of guaranteeing public development credit lines with scale for the activity.
6. Secure resources from IBAMA and ICMBIO to reinforce enforcement actions in areas where deforestation, illegal exploitation and conflicts involving community leaders occur.

Medium and long-term actions, to be carried out after the re- edition of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management:

7. Consolidation of the management instruments of the Protected Areas, such as, for example, for the application of Prior, Free and Informed Consultations, as established in the ILO (International Labor Organization) convention 169 with the objective of guaranteeing thecommunity safeguards necessary for the execution of the activities.
8. Consolidation of the management instruments of the Protected Areas, such as, for example, for the application of Prior, Free and Informed Consultations, as established in the ILO (International Labor Organization) convention 169 with the objective of guaranteeing the community safeguards necessary for the execution of the activities.
9. Guarantee of consolidation of land regularization processes and land use rights in conservation units, such as the Green Forever RESEX, which was created 19 years ago and, to date, its legitimate inhabitants have not yet formalized their CCDRU (Concession Agreement for Real Right of Use)
10. Structuring of a Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) strategy for the multiple use of the forest, adapted to the specificities of the different territories of the Amazon, with actions focused on the organizational and institutional development of the community organizations that hold the sustainable forest management plans, including training actions that contemplate the various axes for thedevelopment of the agenda, with a minimum scope in the processes of management, production and commercialization of the products of the socio-biodiversity chains, including actions that guarantee forest residency;
11. Implementation of a strategy for monitoring and providing technicaladvice on forest management plans implemented through commercial agreements between companies and communities for the management and commercialization of forest products, with the guarantee of minimum prices and systems that can respect the social andenvironmental safeguards that are dear to these groups;
12. Public incentive for the establishment of businesses for socio-biodiversity products from community forest territories, with the aim of seeking fairer, more solidary and sustainable

markets;

13. Creation of a public database on socio-biodiversity products, both timber and non-timber, which allows society to monitor the development of these chains, and which can guide the efforts of the different collectives in their marketing initiatives and prospection of markets for theirproducts;
14. Establishment of an institutional market strategy for wood from sustainable forest management plans of communities, with the guarantee of the use of legal wood in the different programs to encourage public works, such as the PAC (Growth Acceleration Program) and Minha Casa Minha Vida;
15. Ensure that community and family forest management is included in the environmental education actions developed by the federal government, with the objective of creating a greater level of clarification of society in general about the importance of the MFCF for the conservation agenda of Brazilian socio-biodiversity;
16. Guarantee of specific credit lines for the Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS), establishing public funding for the activity, adapted totheir realities, with the objective of providing the necessary working capital for the development of the different stages of the operationalization of the PMFS by the communities, thus providing greater autonomy for the communities;
17. Guarantee of a multi-institutional support framework to support the development of Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS) activities by communities in the Amazon;
18. Ensure a robust program to support the industrialization of the sustainable wood chain, with the objective of developing and verticalizingproduction with processing, promoting the addition of value to the product and, consequently, the generation of additional jobs and income in the production chain.
19. Ensure a robust program to support the industrialization of the sustainable wood chain, with the objective of developing and verticalizingproduction with processing, promoting the addition of value to the product and, consequently, the generation of additional jobs and income in the production chain.

This Letter was signed by the institutions here represented:

1. ATAA – Assoc. dos Trab. Agroextrativistas do Rio Acutipereira
2. APROMOVA – Associação dos Produtores Rurais da Comunidadede Morada Nova
3. ACOGLEC – Associação Comunitária da Gleba do Curumucuri
4. ASMOGA – Associação dos Moradores da Gleba Estadual Acuti-pereira
5. ACDESRA - Associação Comunitária de DesenvolvimentoSustentável do Rio Arimum
6. ASMORETEGP - Associação da Reserva Extrativista Terra Grande Pracuuba
7. COOMFLONA - Cooperativa Mista da Flona Tapajós
8. COOMNSPRA - Cooperativa Mista Agroextrativista Nossa Senhora do Perpertuo Socorro do Rio Arimum
9. Federação da Flona Tapajós
10. TAPAJOARA - Org. das Associações da Reserva TapajósArapiuns
11. ASMIP/RICA – Rede Intercomunitária Almeirim em Ação
12. REMHAR - Rede de Mulheres e Homens Ribeirinhos do Marajó
13. CDS / COOMAR - Comitê de Desenvolvimento Sustentável de Porto de Moz
14. Rede Bragantina de EconomiaSolidária Artes e Sabores
15. ARQMO - Associação das Comunidades Remanescente de Quilombo do Município de Oriximiná
16. FEAGLE - Federação das Associações de Moradores e Comunidades do Assentamento Agroextrativista da Gleba Lago Grande
17. COOPAFLORA - Cooperativa Mista dos Povos e ComunidadesTradicionais da Calha Norte
18. AMOREAB - Associação daResexArioca-Pruanã
19. Associação das MulheresIndígenas do Gurupi
20. Associação Arte Miriti deAbaetetuba
21. Associação Bujaruense dosAgricultores
22. COAMA - Cooperativa
23. CAEPIM - Cooperativa Agrícola dos Emp. População de Igarapé- Mirim
24. ACOSPER - Cooperativa dos Trabalhadores Agroextrativista doOeste do Pará
25. Associação Quilombola São José
26. AMTR - Associação das Mulheres Trabalhadoras Rurais do Município deSantarém
27. Fundo Solidário Açaí Tartaruga
28. Cooperativa Mista dos Povos Tradicionais
29. Cooperativa Mista dos Povos e Comunidades Calha Norte
30. STTR SANTARÉM - Sindicato dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiaresde Santarém
31. STTR PORTEL - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Ruraisde Portel
32. COIAB - Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira.
33. FETAGRI - Federação de Trabalhadores de Agricultores doEstado do Pará
34. MALUNGO - Coordenação das Associações das Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombos do Pará
35. CNS - Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas
36. Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e AgricultorasFamiliares
37. IFT - Instituto Floresta Tropical
38. IEB - Instituto Internacional deEducação do Brasil
39. IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia
40. FASE
41. Embrapa
42. IFPA-Castanhal - InstitutoFederal do Pará
43. INIAMA - Instituto IniciativaAmazônica
44. CI - Conservação Internacional
45. FSC - Conselho de ManejoFlorestal / Forest StewardshipCouncil
46. Imaflora - Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola
47. Imazon - Instituto do Homem eMeio Ambiente da Amazônia
48. Instituto BVRio
49. Ufra - Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia
50. Uepa - Universidade do Estadodo Pará
51. SAPOPEMA - Sociedade ParaPesquisa e Proteção do Meio Ambiente
52. Instituto Beraca de Valorização da Sociobiodiversidade
53. CONEXSUS – Instituto ConexõesSustentáveis
54. Reserva Extrativista Renascer

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA
GABINETE DA MINISTRA

OFÍCIO Nº 2409/2024/MMA

To Mr.
Alison Castilho
Focal Point of Observatório do Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar

Brasília, 09 de abril de 2024.

observatoriomfcf@gmail.com

Subject: Brasilia Letter on Resumption on the Agenda for Community and Family Forest Management in theAmazon

Mr.Alison Castilho,

1 As I cordially greet you, I thank you for sending proposals for actions, which were presented in a systematic way in the Letter of Brasilia delivered to this ministry on November 9, 2023.

2. With regard to the request for the resumption of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management, I inform you that this Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has instituted, through Ordinance GM MMA No. 1,091, of March 21, 2024, a Working Group - WG to coordinate the preparation of said program, within the scope of the MMA and the Brazilian Forest Service - SFB.

3. The WG is composed of representatives of public bodies and entities and will have the participation ofexperts and technicians from public and private bodies and entities, especially civil society, as guests. TheWG has the goal, at the end of the 120-day period, to present the proposal for the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management.

4. In view of what has been presented, I understand that from the establishment of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management with the implementation of action plans with established goals and deadlines, together with society, it will be possible to strengthen the agenda in question.

5 In addition, in response to the other points presented in the letter, we highlight the ongoing actions, which have been carried out by the Brazilian Forest Service - SFB, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBio, the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA and the Secretariats of the MMA, namely:

a) Preparation of documents containing: Guidelines and Concepts for community forest management; Proposition of Criteria for the Definition of Priority Territories; General Guidelines for technical assistance and extension for multiple-use forest management and for advice on the

commercialization of products and the management of community enterprises;

b) Promotion of community enterprises, through the National Fund for Forest Development - FNDF, including Training and Technical Assistance and Extension for multiple-use forest management and for advice on the commercialization of products and management of enterprises;

c) Implementation of monitoring and inspection actions by licensing agencies, as well as actions to combat deforestation and illegal exploitation of forest resources;

d) Consolidation of Sustainable Use Conservation Units in order to ensure respect for and the implementation of adequate procedures for participatory community planning and free, prior and informed consultation with traditional populations for the use of the natural resources of their respective territories;

e) Promotion of market relations appropriate to the specificities of community forest management, valuing the development of the production chains of timber and non-timber forest resources;

f) Elaboration of Guidelines for the provision of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension - socio-environmental ATER for families benefiting from the Bolsa VerdeProgram in the Amazon biome;

g) Structuring of an ecosystem to support multiple-use forest management to offer services, such as: technical assistance and extension for multiple-use forest management, and assistance to enterprises, training of young people and technicians;

h) Articulation with credit entities to provide resources for the performance of multiple-use forest management, as well as preparation of manuals to facilitate access to available credit and formation of a Network of Socio-Environmental Agents that will support productive organizations in management, productiveplanning and financial education;

i) Launch of public calls for contracting ATER to promote productive recovery and community and family forest management in agrarian reform settlement projects, in partnership with the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) and the NationalAgency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ANATER);

j) Implementation of the GEF Sustainable Landscapes of the Amazon Project - ASL, which supports the consolidation of Conservation Units, participatory management and sustainable productive activities, including forest management and restauration

k) Support in the Living Forest Call, which totals more than 100 million reais to promote the recovery of native vegetation with a focus on Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands, settlements and other collective territories, involving ATER actions;

l) Regulation of the National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services, workingfor the inclusion of community organizations as beneficiaries of the Program; and

m) Elaboration of the National Socio-Bioeconomy Plan with a forecast for the

implementation of BioHubs in the Amazon and the National Socio-Bioeconomy Business Registry.

6. Finally, it should be noted that this Ministry considers the resumption of the community and family forest management agenda to be of paramount importance, since the activity presents itself as an effective strategy for the conservation of biodiversity through the sustainable use of natural resources by traditional populations that depend on their traditional territories for their social, cultural and economic reproduction.

Best regards,

(Assinado eletronicamente)

MARINA SILVA

Ministra de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima

Documento assinado eletronicamente por **Marina Silva**, **Ministra de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima**, em 09/04/2024, às 18:22, conforme horário oficial de Brasília, com fundamento no Decreto nº 10.543, de 13 de novembro de 2020.

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ANNEX VIII. OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 59TH EXPERT PANEL AND RESPECTIVE MODIFICATIONS IN TABULAR FORM.

Overall Assessment: The Panel recognized the importance of the project proposal to reinforce the capacities of local communities in the Amazon for the sustainable management of their natural resources. The Panel also noted the need for it to promote further production and trade of legal and sustainable tropical timber and recommended refining it as specified below.

Specific Recommendations	Modifications
1. Improve the project brief by detailing the long-term sustainability of expected outcomes and by elaborating on how these will be internalized in the budget and processes of government entities involved in the project. Provide more details on the potential mobilization of private investments towards project sustainability.	*In the final part of the project brief (page III), explanations of the process of participation by public bodies and the private sector have been added. These alterations have been additionally inserted in chapter 3.5.2 (Sustainability) to assure the PDs consistency. The texts are marked with bold and underlined characters.* "The institutional arrangement orchestrated by GGF has the potential for ongoing replication in the future. The Project's sustainability strategy focused on building the capacity of forest communities, developing appropriate technology for local, and strengthening GGF's role during the development work. **The GGF involves two key federal governmental agencies: 1) ICMBio which controls and manages the UC and 2) SFB responsible for the development of the forest sector. This means that they will accompany the Project's implementation and execution very closely and will have the opportunity to contribute. Also, SFB is at present coordinating the elaboration of the first National (Brazilian) Program for CFM and the project team is constantly invited to participate and contribute. The results achieved and experiences made in the present Project will directly influence the Program and it's operationalization in form of pluriannual plans which identify objectives, resources and responsibilities for the future.** **It is intended that the strengthening of communities capacity in SFM and the related administration processes will stabilize annual timber production and increase the confidence of the private sector in its reliability. This is expected to happen principally on two levels: 1) the producers themselves which are community entrepreneurs (cooperatives) will perceive the advantage of sustainable production and the withgoing guaranteed income and 2) the clients which are timber companies will notice the community entrepreneurs as long term business partners. These interrelations can potentially mobilize private investment favoring a sustained effect of the Project.** Project set-up is to anchor the multi-institutional coordination, the interaction with the communities and stakeholders can ensure the dissemination of Bom Manejo Tools and the use of best forest management practices."

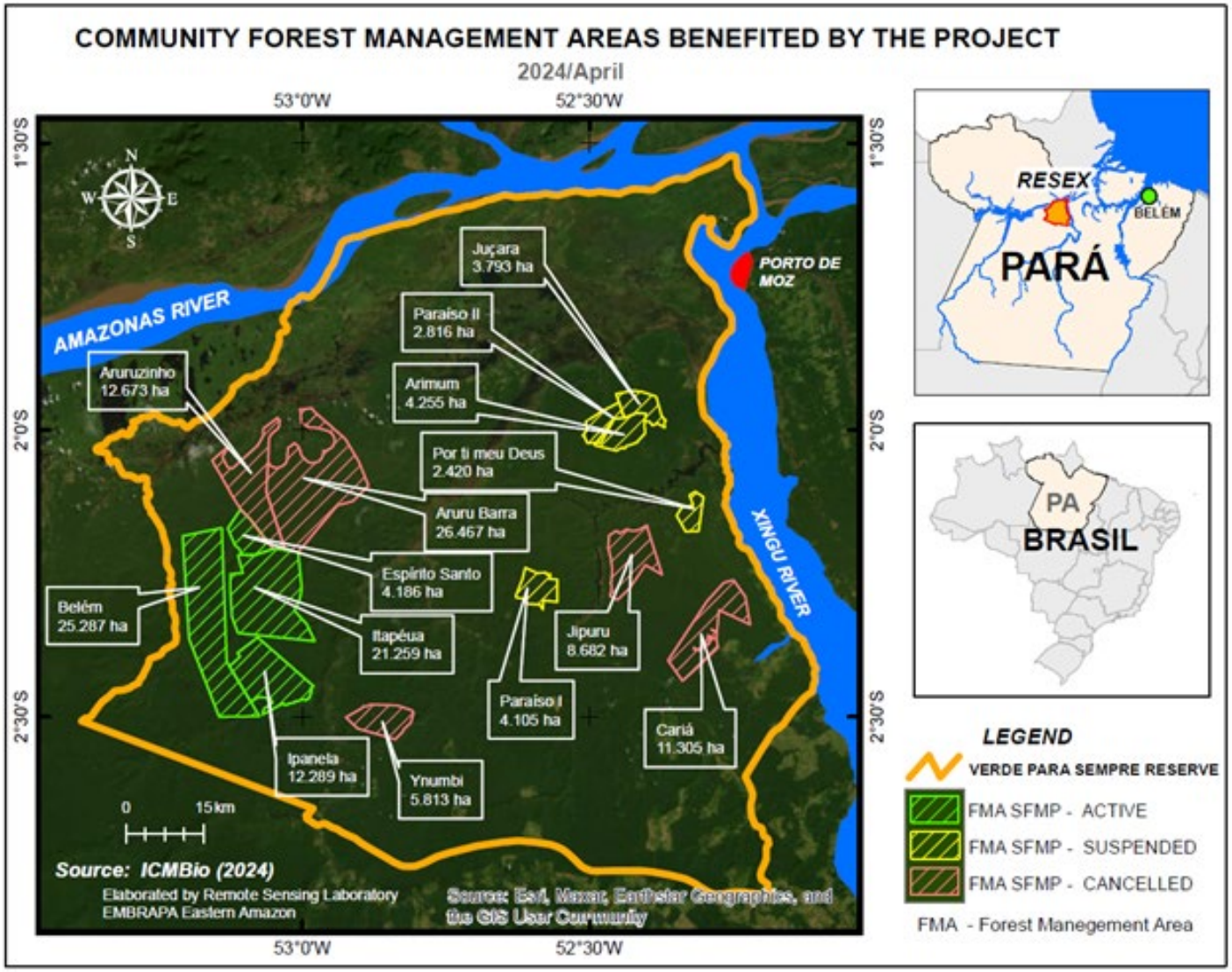
2.Under target area, include a map that clearly shows the location of the project proposal.	*Map inserted on page 4:* 

	Figure 3: The Conservation Unit RESEX Verde para Sempre and location, size and name of the Community Forest Management Projects which are objects of the Project proposal.
3.Under social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects, clarify the type of traditional communities involved (i.e., indigenous, farmers, Afro-descendants).	*The following text has been included on page 5 and 6:* **They belong to Traditional People and Communities in Brazil as legally defined in Decree 6040 of 2007.** **(https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/decreto/d6040.htm).** **Under the 28 segments which represent Traditional People and Communities in Brazil they can predominantly be characterized as "Ribeirinhos", "Riverside People". They have multi ethnical ancestries with Indigenous, African and European origins.** **(https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais).**
4.Revise the scope of the second **output [remark of the authors: due to the context of the recommendation the authors of the project understood that what was meant is "outcome"]** of the project proposal according to its time frame. A suggestion could be "create enabling conditions for communities to invest in education, health …" Ensure that changes are consistently done across the proposal.	*Regarding suggestions we adjusted item 1.3.3 Expected outcomes (page 8):* "Two more outcome indicators**…and ii) create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication."**

5.Under the logical framework matrix, revise the scope of the indicator related to the availability of resources for infrastructure in the communities, so that these may be realistic and achievable considering the allocated time and budget. Provide specific details on the type of infrastructure to be verified.	*Regarding suggestions we adjusted item 2.1.4 Figure 8: Logical Framework Matrix of the Project Proposal, as it follows.* *Means of Verification:* **Increase i) the number of wells to capture potable water, ii) the number of nautic vessels at communities disposal, and iii) the number of internet links working at communities.**
6.Under specific objective and outcome indicators, the indicator on income for investment in water supply, education, transportation and communication seems too ambitious and ambitious. It should be revised accordingly.	*As mentioned above, we adjusted the specific objective and outcome indicators related to the infrastructure in the communities, item 2.2.2 Specific Objective and Outcome Indicators (page 20), as it follows:* **iv) create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication.** Indicators: ·By the end of the project, **create enabling conditions for communities to invest in water supply, transport and communication.**

7.For the work plan, activity 1.3, part of its execution should be moved to the second year of implementation with the aim of being more cross-cutting.	*We have modified the Work Plan (table 12, page 23) to clearly document that activity 1.3. will be executed also during the second year. The project team has planned that during this year, the Consultant (1302) and the Trainee Resident (1502), together with EA members (PCO1), will develop actions to articulate and involve communities based on the results of the first workshop in the first year. The aim of this first workshop will be to identify the demands and needs of women and young people in the forest management communities. During the second year an agenda of specific meetings is foreseen, but evolving less Project resources. This had not been clearly marked in the first Work Plan. The project team proposes holding the final workshop in the third year, as a strategy to strengthen the group of women and young people promoting a moment of reflection and discussion and thus reinforce the sustainability of the project's actions after its end.*

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Project Core: 1101, 1105, 1110, 1111, 1201 (budget category)												
Output 1: Community organization and administration are fortified and stable and foster CFM.	**Personnel core output 1 (PCO1) : 1104, 1109, 1301**												
Activity 1.1: Strengthening organizational capacity of community legal entities.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1303												
Activity 1.2: Fortifying communicational capacity in terms of means and skills.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1112, 1117, 1304, 1502												
Activity 1.3: Create safe spaces for reflection of women and community youth in CFM.	Embrapa PCO1 + 1302, 1502												
Output 2: Communities apply sound forest management practices.	**Personnel Core Output 2 (PCO2) : 1104, 1109, 1503**												
Activity 2.1: Capacitation in RIL techniques.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1103, 1113, 1309, 2001												
Activity 2.2: Capacitation in production management regarding allocation of means of production.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1106, 1108, 1306, 1501												
Activity 2.3: Capacitation in financial Management regarding accountability and cost analysis.	Embrapa PCO2 + 1501												
Output 3: Traditional community managers are efficiently using supporting Bom Manejo Tools.	**Personnel Core Output 3 (PCO3) : 1107, 1108**												
Activity 3.1: CFME adequately equipped,	Embrapa PCO3 + 1117												
Activity 3.2: Bom Manejo Tools friendly interfaces and Apps for mobile devices,	Embrapa PCO3 + 1114, 1115, 1116, 1308, 1504, 1505												
Output 4: Long-term alternative management strategies are available to traditional communities.	**Personnel Core Output 4 (PCO4) : 1102, 1503**												
Activity 4.1: Collaborative study about timber management methods considering traditional systems.	Embrapa PCO4 + 1106, 1305												
Activity 4.2: Develop adapted pre-harvest forest inventory techniques for multiple use management (NTFP and timber).	Embrapa PCO4 + 1305												
Activity 4.3: Develop a simplified forest growth and yield simulation model.	Embrapa PCO4 + 1501												

8.The section for sustainability lacks involvement of federal and local governments in support of the communities for building the infrastructure mentioned in other sections of the proposal.	I*n section 3.5.2 (Sustainability) the following paragraphs were inserted to clarify the 1) involvement of government entities and the issue of investments in infrastructure to the benefit of communities. The added texts refer to recommendation 8, but also, in order to assure the Projects consistency, to recommendations 1, 4, 5 and 6.* "3.5.2 Sustainability The project's role is to anchor multi-institutional coordination, expecting that collective interaction among communities and other stakeholders will ensure the dissemination of Bom Manejo tools, learned lessons, and the use of best forest management practices. The project's sustainability strategy centers on developing the capacities of forest communities to strengthen the role of the GGF. The GGF serves as the forum for liaising between management communities and between these communities and various stakeholders. By enhancing its capacity, collaborative efforts can be promoted to achieve long-term conservation and socio-economic benefits. A GGF with a fully operational and well-structured framework (e.g., trust and collectivism) will become significantly robust and, hopefully, capable of dealing with the commercialization of their own forest products. To reach this level of confidence, we understand that several phases are crucial to overcome, such as: i) GGF Strategic Planning is updated through regular monitoring and adjustments over the period; ii) CFM involves execution and yearly operational planning activities with active participation from women and young people in various roles and decision-making processes, iii) well-made communication about CFM, stimulating good practices, fair business and forest conservation, iv) financial and administrative stability in forest management is achieved by boosting production diversification, including NTFP, agroforestry systems, and forest restoration. **The project rationale is based on the understanding that the process and its phases described above will strengthen the communities capacity in SFM and the related administration processes and that will stabilize annual timber production and, thereby, increase the confidence of the private sector in its reliability. This is expected to happen principally on two levels:** **1. The producers themselves which are community entrepreneurs (cooperatives) will perceive the advantage of sustainable production and the withgoing guaranteed income and resources for infrastructure investments benefiting the communities as a whole.** **2. The buying clients which are timber companies will notice the community entrepreneurs as long term business partners.** **These interrelations can potentially mobilize private investment favoring a sustained effect of the Project. Of special importance are community investments with financial resources obtained via CFMP in water supply, transport and communication. They are crucial for the partner communities and evidence shows that if CFMPs are successful, the first available resources are used to drill wells for water supply, to acquire nautical vessels and to install or improve satellite-based internet access for community members. Background to this behavior is that, at present, governmental entities are not able or willing to provide these investments in rural distant communities. These are also the reasons why the project considers this community investments as a viable indicator for the project's achievements in fostering the CFMPs.**

	As an inter-communitarian organization, CDS collaborates with all community leaders from the RESEX Verde para Sempre involved in CFM. By the end of the project, we expect that all 13 CFM Plans in RESEX will be active, operating regularly, and generating benefits for traditional communities. Additionally, we anticipate that the project execution dynamics, together with partners, will create conditions for more institutions to engage with the Conservation Unit to support local community development, improving living conditions in the territory." **It is important to emphasize that the Forest Management Group, GGF involves not only community leadership but also governmental and non-governmental actors with significant activities and projects in the territory (compare 2.1.2 - Stakeholder Analysis). In the light of the Project's sustainability the participation of two federal government agencies is crucial:** **1. ICMBio which controls and manages the UC and is responsible for the approval of CFMP.** **2. SFB, the Brazilian Forest Service responsible for the development of the forest sector.** **By participating in the GGF dynamics these two entities will be able to monitor and contribute to the process of CFM development, but also to accompany very closely and to contribute to the implementation and execution of the present Project. Additionally SFB is invited to participate in the Steering Committee. These arrangements gain significance considering that the agency is, at present, coordinating the elaboration of the first National (Brazilian) Program for CFM.** **Not at least in effect of the ITTO project Bom Manejo phase II which focussed CFM, the EA is today a recognized actor regarding the discussions and the project team is constantly invited to participate and contribute to this program. Thus, the results achieved and experiences to be made in the present Project will have good chances to influence the Program and its operationalization in form of pluriannual plans which shall identify objectives, resources and responsibilities for the future.**"
9.Include an Annex that shows the overall assessment and specific recommendations of the 59th Expert Panel and respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (**bold and underline**) in the text.	Annex VIII