

Pathways to enhanced action on Jurisdictional Approaches:

Policy recommendations and lessons learned
from five Brazilian States

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Foreword



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Latin American governments must take bold actions to protect its forests and biodiversity, while building sustainable development strategies capable of dealing with regional social inequalities. Due to the complexity of the task, localized actions must be replaced by holistic, integrated and scalable solutions that involve the private sector and civil society, ensuring broad participation in defining priorities and implementing and monitoring results.

To address this challenges, Jurisdictional and Landscape Approaches (JA/LA) provide a framework of action based on three core pillars: They ultimately should have: (1) Multiple and collective goals, (2) Multi-stakeholder governance, (3) Collective monitoring, and these pillars need to occur at the level of the target jurisdiction or landscape. If well implemented, they can unlock public-private partnerships, attract investments, and facilitate the scaling up of successful interventions.

Many Latin American subnational governments have taken advantage of the capacity built in their socio-environmental projects, especially the ones linked to REDD+, to further expand and refine their jurisdictional strategies. CDP Latin America has mapped 10 Jurisdictional Approaches already in place in the region, with different levels of maturity.

Identified Latin American states with Jurisdictional Approaches in place



This policy brief draws attention to this flourishing scenario while offering important recommendations based on the lessons learned from five Brazilian States: Mato Grosso, Pará, Acre, Tocantins and Maranhao. Latin American governments will be able to use the key findings presented here to guide their action toward more effective strategies with the private sector and civil society.

Introduction



Introduction



Jurisdictional and Landscape approaches (JA/LA) provide a management framework that can integrate the actions of multiple stakeholders within a landscape or jurisdiction (usually sub-national) towards addressing systemic deforestation and ecosystem degradation drivers that cannot be adequately tackled at the individual project level or supply chain level.

They are increasingly supported by public and private actors as part of holistic management strategies, where multiple stakeholders, land-use types, ecological functions, and development objectives are aligned under one shared and context-specific vision of sustainability. JA/LA have the potential to maximize the contributions of the private sector to environmental goals and to deliver multiple socio-ecological and economic benefits, including climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation; maintenance and improvement of ecosystem services; and better livelihoods and human well-being conditions.

Landscape approach:

A place-based management approach that involves the collaboration of stakeholders in a landscape to advance shared sustainability goals and build resilience. It aims to reconcile and optimize multiple social, economic, and environmental objectives across multiple economic sectors and land uses. Such approaches are implemented through land-use plans, policies, long-term investments, and other interventions.

Jurisdictional approach:

A type of landscape approach to advance shared sustainability goals where the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries of subnational or national governments and the approach is implemented with a high level of government involvement.

Several Brazilian States have already begun to plan and implement ambitious socio-environmental goals for their territories, inviting different actors to work together on landscape-scale solutions. In this policy brief, CDP Latin America will provide insights on how JAs can enhance action toward its objectives, based on the lessons learned from five Brazilian States (Mato Grosso, Pará, Acre, Tocantins & Maranhao). Section 2 provides an overview of Brazil's main policy challenges and their relationship with the JA/LA agenda, and sections 3 and 4 provide insights and recommendations for policymakers, based on the lessons learned from the Brazilian States case studies.



What needs to be done to scale environmental action?

An overview of Brazil's main challenges

2

What needs to be done to scale environmental action?

An overview of Brazil's main challenges



This first section gives an overview of two key challenges, for both national and regional contexts, that Brazil must tackle to foster Jurisdictional and Landscape Approaches impact:

- ▼ Increase state capacity and command & control mechanisms to guarantee proper environmental law enforcement.
- ▼ Create economic & financial policies to increase the value of standing forests, facilitate market access for sustainable production, and incentivize those who take care of nature and its services provided.

As Brazil is a continental-size country, it is essential to count on a strong national and subnational State capacity, based on command & control mechanisms to monitor illegal activities and discourage actions that are harmful to the environment. Actions such as illegal mining, illegal deforestation for commodity production, timber traffic, land grabbing, and predatory fishing, are some examples of activities that exert strong pressure on the Brazilian biomes. State monitoring of these activities is essential to make socio-environmental projects for environmental recovery and protection viable and attractive to people, civil society organizations, and the private sector in the long term. For them to be effective, they should be integrated with the adoption of social policies to combat inequality and include small and medium rural producers.

Economic & financial policies can be seen as a means by which national and subnational governments can create incentives for environmental actions (e.g., forest conservation/restoration, production of high-value-added forest-related products, and deforestation-free supply chains). If well accepted and applied, such policies have the potential to create financial products and environmental solutions¹, crucial to scale JA/LA initiatives, helping forest restoration/conservation, socioeconomic resilience, and welfare for local communities.

Over the last years, the country has faced an alarming increase in deforestation rates. Between 2019-2021, Brazil has lost 42 thousand km², almost the size of the entire Rio de Janeiro State (43 thousand km²).²

1. Getulio Vargas Foundation - Sao Paulo School of Economics. Bioeconomy Observatory. Environment as an opportunity: Market legal instruments (2022). [PORT].

2. [Mapbiomas. Annual Brazilian Deforestation Report.](#)



Brazil

**was the country responsible
for the highest amount of
deforestation in 2021**

According to a Global Forest Watch report, Brazil was the country responsible for the highest amount of deforestation in 2021, accounting for almost 40% of the total forest loss in the world in that period³. These numbers are strongly related to a reduction of State capacity to enforce environmental legislation in recent years.

Nevertheless, Brazil has already proven that it can significantly reduce its deforestation levels. Deforestation declined from a 10-year average of 19,500 km² in 2005 to 5,843 km² in 2013,⁴ a change caused especially because of law enforcement initiatives.⁵

Regarding international commitments, Brazil has upgraded its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement in 2022 and 2023, making the following changes:⁶

- ▼ New long-term objective to reach GHG neutrality by 2050.
- ▼ Eliminate illegal deforestation by 2030.
- ▼ Reduce GHG emissions by 53% between 2005 to 2030.

These commitments together are a major driver for the Jurisdictional and Landscape approaches agenda, since it will demand a wide range of multistakeholder actions to protect and restore forests, in addition to enhancing other socioenvironmental activities to economic value ecosystem services.

Also, in recent years a wide scope of national policies was issued that could foster JA/LA initiatives.

3. [Global Forest Watch & University of Maryland. Forest Loss Remained Stubbornly High in 2021.](#)

4. [Science Magazine \(2014\). Slowing Amazon deforestation through public policy and interventions in beef and soy supply chains.](#)

5. [Science Magazine \(2014\). Slowing Amazon deforestation through public policy and interventions in beef and soy supply chains.](#)

6. [Brazilian 2020 NDC; 2022 NDC. 2023 NDC.](#)

Table 1 - National policies that support JA/LA

Year	Policy	How do they support JA/LA	Relation to JA/LA agenda
2006	Public forest management law ⁷	Creates a public forest concession system for environmental protection and sustainable production	The Brazilian forest concession system was reviewed in 2023. If well implemented, this could be one of the main tools for private actors and local communities to be able to legally access public lands to implement forest conservation and restoration projects linked to the generation of carbon credits or the production of sustainable forest products.
2012	Forest code ⁸	Command and control mechanisms & legal framework for environmental protection, including the creation of economic incentives and financial instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creates the CAR system (Rural Property Registry), a digital platform where all rural properties⁹ must be registered to facilitate (i) environmental, social and economic planning, (ii) monitoring of deforestation. This registration must be validated by each Brazilian State to identify if the rural properties are compliant with the environmental legislation (e.g. if they have the minimum required extent of forests or if they are protecting riverbanks and hillsides). - Defines (i) minimum forest conservation percentages for each biome; (ii) different types of protected areas. - Creates the Environmental Regularization Plan (PRA) to support and encourage environmental preservation and recovery to foster compliance with the Forest Code. Each Brazilian State is also responsible to adapt and create specific PRA's programs to foster compliance with the federal law [Forest Code]. - Creates SINAFLOR, a national traceability system for forest products (e.g. wood, coal, etc.), responsible for the issuance of permits and authorizations for different forest activities.¹⁰ - Creates instruments to compensate forest protection, such as the Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA): a bond that can be issued to, among other things, remunerate rural properties with a higher level of environmental preservation than required by law.¹¹

7. Law n. 11.284/2006.

8. [Forest Code](#).

9. The concept of rural property is defined as a "building of a continuous area, whatever its location might be, which is intended for agricultural, livestock, or agro-industrial extractive exploitation, either through public recovery plans or through private initiatives". Art. 4, I. [Federal Law 4.504/1964 \[Estatuto da Terra\]](#).

10. Art. 35, Forest Code.

11. Getulio Vargas Foundation - Sao Paulo School of Economics. Bioeconomy Observatory. Environment as an opportunity: Market legal instruments (2022) [PORT].

<p>2017</p>	<p>National policy for native vegetation recovery (Proveg and Planaveg)</p>	<p>Economic incentives/financial instruments</p>	<p>Main objective of the policy is to foster large scale restoration projects by amplifying and strengthen “public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures necessary for the recovery of native vegetation of at least 12 million hectares - Mha by 2030”.¹²</p> <p>Among the main financial incentives foreseen are: (i) credit lines to companies, rural producers and other stakeholders that are engaged with forest restauration; (ii) donations; (iii) forest bonds; (iv) tax breaks levied on inputs, products, financial investments, or activities associated with the recovery of native vegetation.</p>
<p>2020</p>	<p>Forest+ program</p>	<p>Economic incentives/financial instruments</p>	<p>A program of the Ministry of Environment to “create, promote and consolidate the market for environmental services (ES)”.¹³ Among the main objectives¹⁴: (i) Sign partnerships with national and international actors to support payment for ES projects – including REDD+; (ii) Foster sectoral agreements to generate demand for ES; (iii) Foster good methodological practices for valuation, verification, validation, certification and monitoring of ES; (iv) foster a digital platform for payment for ES.</p>

12. [Brazilian Federal Government. Report. National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery.](#)

13. [Brazilian Ministry of the Environment.](#)

14. [Brazilian Federal Government. Report. National Payment for Environmental Services Program \[FOREST+\].](#)

2021	National policy on environmental payment Services	Economic incentives / financial instruments	Encourage individuals and organizations (e.g. companies, NGO's, associations) to economically, socially and culturally value the different ecosystem services through the elaboration and execution of voluntary private projects
—	Green credit linest	Financial support	<p>PRONAF¹⁵ - Has credit lines to foster agroecology, organic and sustainable commodity production for small and medium producers.¹⁶</p> <p>Low Carbon Agriculture Program (ABC Program)¹⁷ - Has different credit lines regarding climate change mitigation technology for agriculture. Among then stands out programs to foster (i) recovery of deforested areas ;(ii) Nature based Solutions (NbS) and sustainable environmental production; (iii) climate change mitigation.¹⁸ According to official numbers, the program has channeled more than 17 billion reais to projects.¹⁹</p>

In 2021, Brazil took an important step to tackle social-environmental problems related to deforestation by approving the National Policy on Environmental Payment Services. The policy covers ES such as removals and absorptions of equivalent CO₂ from the atmosphere, as well as water security, biodiversity, scenic beauty, cultural heritage, among others.²⁰

15. [National policy to strengthen family farming.](#)

16. <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/financiamento/produto/pronaf>

17. Program for mitigation and adaptation to climate change for the consolidation of a low-carbon economy in agriculture.

18. [ABC Program.](#)

19. [Brazilian 2022 NDC to the Paris Agreement.](#)

20. [Art. 2, Federal law n° 14.119/2021.](#)

From the table above, the main objectives of the National Policy on Environmental Payment Services are:

- ▼ Encouraging individuals and organizations (e.g. companies, NGO's, Associations) to economically, socially and culturally value the different ecosystem services²¹ through the elaboration and execution of voluntary private projects.
- ▼ Create different payment modalities for environmental services²² (e.g. direct payment, emission of green bonds, compensation linked to a certificate of reduction of emissions from deforestation, among others).
- ▼ Foster sustainable development and incentivize the creation of an environmental services market.

The law creates a national legal framework that allows areas subject to socio-environmental protection, commonly seen in Brazil as costly or unattractive from an economic point of view, to be valued for having their socio-environmental resources utilized, preserved, or recovered.

Projects based on payment for environmental services are not news in Brazil and were already in place in some States and cities.²³ However, the federal law issued in 2021 foresees a broader definition of ecosystem services and promotes a secure legal environment to enable private action and prevent contestation of subnational legislations.

In terms of public policy, the federal law on payment for environmental services has taken an important step for JA/LA initiatives to grow and prosper in the country. Governments, companies, NGO's, landowners and traditional communities will have greater incentives and instruments at their disposal to coordinate a diverse range of multistakeholder landscape interventions.

The next section gives an overview of the relevance of the States of Mato Grosso, Pará & Acre to the JA/LA agenda in Brazil, presenting the main lessons learned from these States.

21. Ecosystem services are defined as "relevant benefits to society generated by ecosystems, in terms of maintaining, restoring or improving environmental conditions" (art. 2,II). [Federal Law n° 14.119/2021](#).

22. Environmental services are defined as "individual or collective activities that favor the maintenance, recovery or improvement of ecosystem services". Art. 2, III, [Federal Law n° 14.119/2021](#).

23. See, for example, the international rewarded [Water Conservation Program](#) (Conservador da Mantiqueira), based on Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro States.

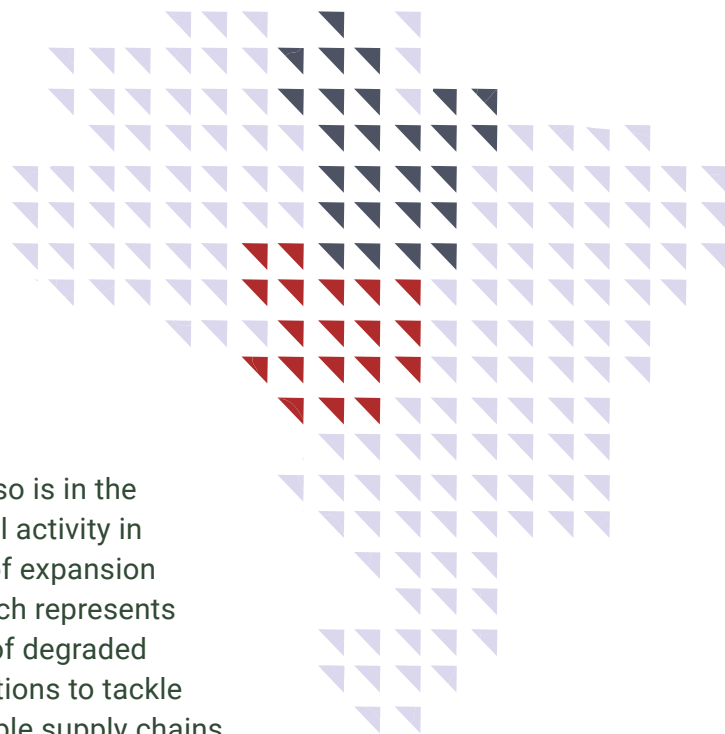
Insights for enhanced action on Consolidated Jurisdictional Approaches:

Lessons from Mato Grosso, Pará, and Acre

A photograph of a cowboy on a horse herding a flock of cattle through a dusty field. The cowboy is in the foreground, wearing a dark hat and jacket, riding a dark horse. The cattle are in the background, kicking up a large cloud of dust. The scene is set in a rural, open landscape under a clear sky.

3

Insights for enhanced action on Consolidated Jurisdictional Approaches: Lessons from Mato Grosso, Pará, and Acre



Mato Grosso & Pará

A large part of the territory of Pará and Mato Grosso is in the Amazon biome. Due to the centrality of agricultural activity in the region, both States are positioned in a region of expansion of the “arch of deforestation”²⁴ of the country, which represents challenges of environmental protection, recovery of degraded areas, and the involvement of multistakeholder actions to tackle socioenvironmental problems and foster sustainable supply chains.

The table below brings the main deforestation problems that Pará and Mato Grosso face according to 2022 CDP Forest Module in the S&R questionnaire:

Table 2 – Deforestation problems

Mato Grosso	Mining, livestock, large scale agriculture, agriculture and colonization in small scale, unsustainable logging, fires
Pará²⁵	Mining, livestock, large scale agriculture, unsustainable logging, fires, charcoal, and firewood.

24. Arch of deforestation – or deforestation frontier – are terms used in Brazil to refer to areas where agribusiness expansion and native vegetation meet.

25. The following initiatives also stands out: The Amazon Now State Plan; Eastern Amazon Fund; Pará Environmental Regularization Plan; Green label (Selo Verde) – Digital Platform to Track forest Risk Commodities, especially beef. For a description of these initiatives, see [Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022.](#)

In 2022, Pará was the first and Mato Grosso was the third Brazilian State with the highest deforestation rates in the country.²⁶ Nevertheless, both States have up-to-date environmental public policies, including JAs that are characterized by partnerships of multiple stakeholders.

Mato Grosso has one of the most important JA in Brazil, the Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI) Initiative²⁷, which has its own governance model and has been in operation for over 7 years.²⁸ PCI promotes several socio-environmental projects with the objective of bringing investment to scale impact and fostering sustainable development in the State. As previously mentioned in a PCI Case Study report published by CDP Latin America:²⁹

- ▼ In October 2021, Mato Grosso announced its commitment to climate neutrality, based on the recently launched Decarbonization Trajectories for Mato Grosso.³⁰ This allowed the State to formalize its commitment to the 'Race to Zero' campaign. The State's emissions reduction target has now been incorporated into the PCI Strategy's set of goals.
- ▼ The achievement of PCI goals and Mato Grosso's net-zero target is intrinsically connected to the State forest conservation goals and the scalability of corporate climate action, especially from the agribusiness companies.

A similar strategy is also happening in **Pará**. The State has a low-carbon economic development axis, which seeks to foster the region's forest economy and sustainable agricultural production to achieve its climate goals.³¹

Within this axis, the Sustainable Territories (ST) policy³² foresaw a Jurisdictional Approach strategy in which the main goal is "to offer to areas under pressure from deforestation alternatives for economic transition and offer compensation that makes it possible to unblock bottlenecks ranging from environmental and land title regularization to market promotion of sustainable value chains".³³

To support this JA, the Sustainable Territories Digital Platform³⁴ "besides promoting synergies among public, private and third-sector players engaged in low-carbon socio-economic development initiatives in Pará, is a hub that seeks to leverage the results of initiatives in the territory".³⁵ The platform also counts on the Sustainable Territories Observatory, a geospatial tool that supports the implementation of public and private policies to serve the stakeholders linked to the platform.

26. MapBiomass. Annual Report on Deforestation (2022) - São Paulo, Brasil, p.13.

Pará is usually the leading State with the most emissions due to deforestation in the country.

27. More information about the initiative, projects, and results on: <http://pci.mt.gov.br/> - <https://pcimt.org/index.php/> - <https://pcimonitor.org/>.

28. For more information on the governance model of the initiative: CDP.

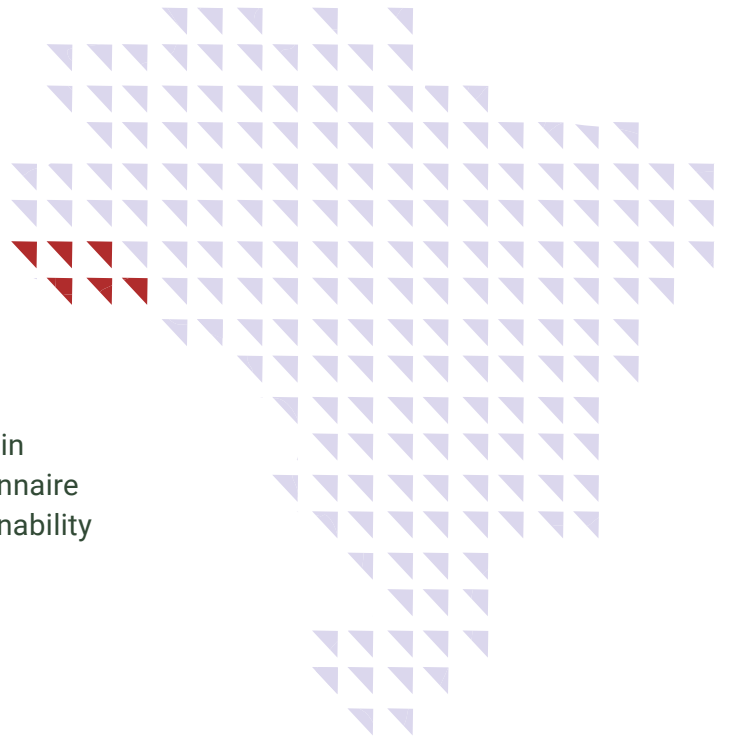
Produce, Conserve and include Initiative in Mato Grosso. A Brazilian case study on jurisdictional approaches.

29. CDP. Produce, Conserve and include Initiative in Mato Grosso.

A Brazilian case study on jurisdictional approaches, p.9.

30. Mato Grosso Decarbonization Pathway.

31. [Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022.](#)



Acre

The state of Acre is fully inserted in the Amazon. According to the information reported by the State in the 2022 CDP Forest Module from the S&R questionnaire and Earth Innovation Institute Jurisdictional Sustainability profile³⁶, the main Deforestation problems are:

- ▼ Agriculture and colonization in small scale
- ▼ Transportation infrastructure

In the last decade, Acre has experienced an important change in its economic development, through pioneering experiences towards forest protection and an economy model that improves the quality of life of rural producers, riverside communities, extractives, and indigenous peoples. With more than 40-year story of grassroots environmental movements, the State count with different cooperatives that work to increase the income and wellbeing of more than 2,500 farmers households that depend on forest-based products.³⁷

In this scenario, Acre's jurisdictional initiatives have been playing a crucial role to achieve transformations that promote the reduction of deforestation in forested landscapes and encourage the valuation of socio-biodiversity products, making the State one of the most advanced REDD Jurisdictions in the world.³⁸

32. Pará State Decree n°344/2019.

33. [Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022, p.14.](#)

34. [Website.](#)

35. [Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022, p.14.](#)

36. [M. de los Rios, O. David, C. Stickler, D. Nepstad. 2018. "Acre, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. \(Eds.\), The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA:EI; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO:GCF-TF.](#)

37. [M. de los Rios, O. David, C. Stickler, D. Nepstad. 2018. "Acre, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. \(Eds.\), The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA:EI; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO:GCF-TF.](#)

38. [M. de los Rios, O. David, C. Stickler, D. Nepstad. 2018. "Acre, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. \(Eds.\), The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA:EI; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO:GCF-TF.](#)

2,500

**farmers households
that depend on forest-
based products.**

Conceived as a State strategy to face climate change, the System of Incentives to Environmental Services (SISA) was created in 2010.³⁹ With seven programs, including ISA Carbon, financial cooperation was signed with Germany to start the Global REDD Early Movers Program (REM). As one of the results, “the total avoided deforestation during the period 2007-2017 was 282.525 Hectares”.⁴⁰

In 2017, during COP 23, Acre launched its Jurisdictional Strategy⁴¹ – Produce and Protect Platform (Acre PPP). There we can find features to monitor, evaluate, and help publicize the sustainable development strategy of the State:

39 Law N. 2.0308/10.

40 [Acre Jurisdictional Profile \(2018\). Earth Innovation Institute. Detailed Report, p.4.](#)

41. Instituto Sociambiental. Lançada Plataforma que dá acesso aos dados socioeconômicos e ambientais do Acre (2017).



- ▼ A public dashboard where all the JA goals are tracked;⁴²
- ▼ A public dashboard with socioenvironmental data;⁴³
- ▼ A business investment portfolio for different forest products and commodities that are produced in the State.⁴⁴

Section 3 will work on the gaps in the PCI, ST & Acre PPP platforms that could hinder efforts to drive improved economic, social, and environmental performance, as stakeholders must be able to clearly understand the projects and the results achieved by all JAs. This is vital for the private and financing sector to connect and pursue investment in the initiatives showcased on the platforms, and for public policies to be better implemented.

The insights below were done based on documental research, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with key civil society organizations that have experience in the territories.



3.1 Governance

For JA to be successfully implemented, subnational governments have a crucial role in moderating the interests of a variety of stakeholders. One of the main difficulties pointed out during interviews was the conflict of interest between traditional economic groups and less influential stakeholders that are not able to place and defend their positions (e.g. giving up working with pesticides and supporting organic production) in the same way as large commodity producers who have a greater dialogue with political leaders. Therefore, to achieve the sustainable development indicators and macro-objectives of the JA's subnational governments could design and enforce broad sectoral economic agreements with key economic sectors while putting special emphasis on strengthening the inclusion of less influential groups in the decision-making process (e.g. indigenous people, local communities, NGOs, and small/medium producers). This is particularly true for states like Mato Grosso and Pará, where few commodities (mainly beef and soy) are the main drivers of deforestation.

42. [Acre JA Goals M&E Dashboard.](#)

43. [Acre socioenvironmental data.](#)

44. [Acre business investment portfolio.](#)

Since JAs are usually led or co-led by subnational governments, public authorities must be constantly engaged to help the initiatives decide what actions and projects should be prioritized and how they could be better implemented.

According to the interviews, government engagement with the JA can vary over time, which is prejudicial for long-term results and collective achievement goals. Therefore, having a public policy framework, macro-objectives and indicators are just the first steps that must unfold into continuous State actions and participation.

Raising awareness and connecting projects with economic and financial mechanisms is crucial. PCI, ST & Acre PPP platforms could explicitly show how projects could get help from international, national or subnational economic and financial mechanisms. Strategies to scale forest conservation/restoration and sustainable development are growing on different levels. REDD+, voluntary carbon markets and the national policies presented in the previous section (e.g. laws on environmental payment services or green credit lines) are some examples of initiatives that could benefit a wide range of projects. The three States could have a guide embedded in all JAs platforms showing how a stakeholder who is implementing or is interested in designing a project could access these different mechanisms already in place.

It is necessary to keep the regulatory framework for the sustainable production of forest products up to date, to ensure that traditional communities and indigenous peoples have their rights protected and receive socioeconomic benefits from the economic activities they carry out and the ecosystem services they sustain.

Mato grosso, Pará and Acre are States with a huge ethnic diversity: together, they are home to 88 different indigenous people.⁴⁵ With the turn towards a new model of jurisdictional sustainability and integration with policies for payment for environmental services at the federal level being incentivized, it is necessary to monitor how indigenous and local communities are being affected by this new reality and whether they are reaping any real benefits from the interaction with the different stakeholders that operate in the territory. Having an investment portfolio of forest products and a bioeconomy policy, as is the case in Pará and Acre, is an important step in understanding the JA perspective of these products and how



45. [Socioenvironmental institute. Indigenous People in Brazil \[dashboard\]](#).

the communities that produce them are being protected. It is the role of States to update and implement their forestry and bioeconomy/ biodiversity policies in order to guarantee that the most vulnerable groups are protected and the traditional knowledge preserved. And ideally, part of this information should be disclosed to the digital platforms to enhance transparency.



3.2 Monitoring & evaluation

[The Sustainable Territories](#), [The PCI Monitor](#) & [Acre PPP](#) platforms are the most comprehensive and transparent JA Monitoring & Evaluation tools that Brazil has. All the goals and key performance indicators (KPIs) for Pará, Mato Grosso & Acre (see annex) are publicly displayed so that anyone can follow the results achieved by all the initiatives. Below are some of the main gaps identified for improvement.

Shared goals should be overarching and isolated from political pressure, otherwise JAs credibility and legitimacy could be compromised over time. To enable better monitoring and accountability, ambitious JA goals could be combined with detailed sub-targets (including related metrics) that are the foundation for achieving the overall goals.

Pará JAs goals and digital monitoring and evaluation tools were officially launched in the second half of 2022 which does not allow us to assess the results achieved so far. While some of Acre's goals and timebounds are outdated and do not show the results achieved (e.g. Increase the area of Conservation Units by 155,120 hectares by 2018; Reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020 in relation to the period 1996-2005). On the other hand, the 7 years of existence of the PCI strategy can be better evaluated because the platform was recently updated. In 2021, the strategic goals of PCI were changed, especially on the conservation axis that requires great command and control policies. Two of them stand out:⁴⁶

46. [Mato Grosso State & PCI. Update of the PCI strategic goals for Mato Grosso – 2030 Vision.](#)



- ▼ Illegal deforestation was supposed to end in 2020, but the date was postponed to 2030.
- ▼ 90% of the rural properties of the State should have been registered in the CAR system in 2016 (postponed to 2024) and 100% (changed to 90%) of this information should have been validated by the State in 2018 (postponed to 2024).

Significant changes like this could signal a lack of State commitment and capacity to enforce previously defined agreements between multiple stakeholders, which could compromise JAs credibility and legitimacy over time.

Even with the changes, crucial goals like “achieving 0% of illegal deforestation by 2030” are difficult to reach and are not advancing as needed. According to official platform data, in 2019, 87% of Mato Grosso deforestation was done without authorization.⁴⁷ Ambitious goals like that could be maintained and broken into more specific objectives such as (i) enhancing transparency on beef and soy supply chains (e. g. by adopting public and private traceability mechanisms that are able to track both direct and indirect suppliers for cattle and soy at the property level⁴⁸) or (ii) fostering credit restriction to companies and rural producers that are not complying with environmental legislation due to predatory and non-sustainable land use.

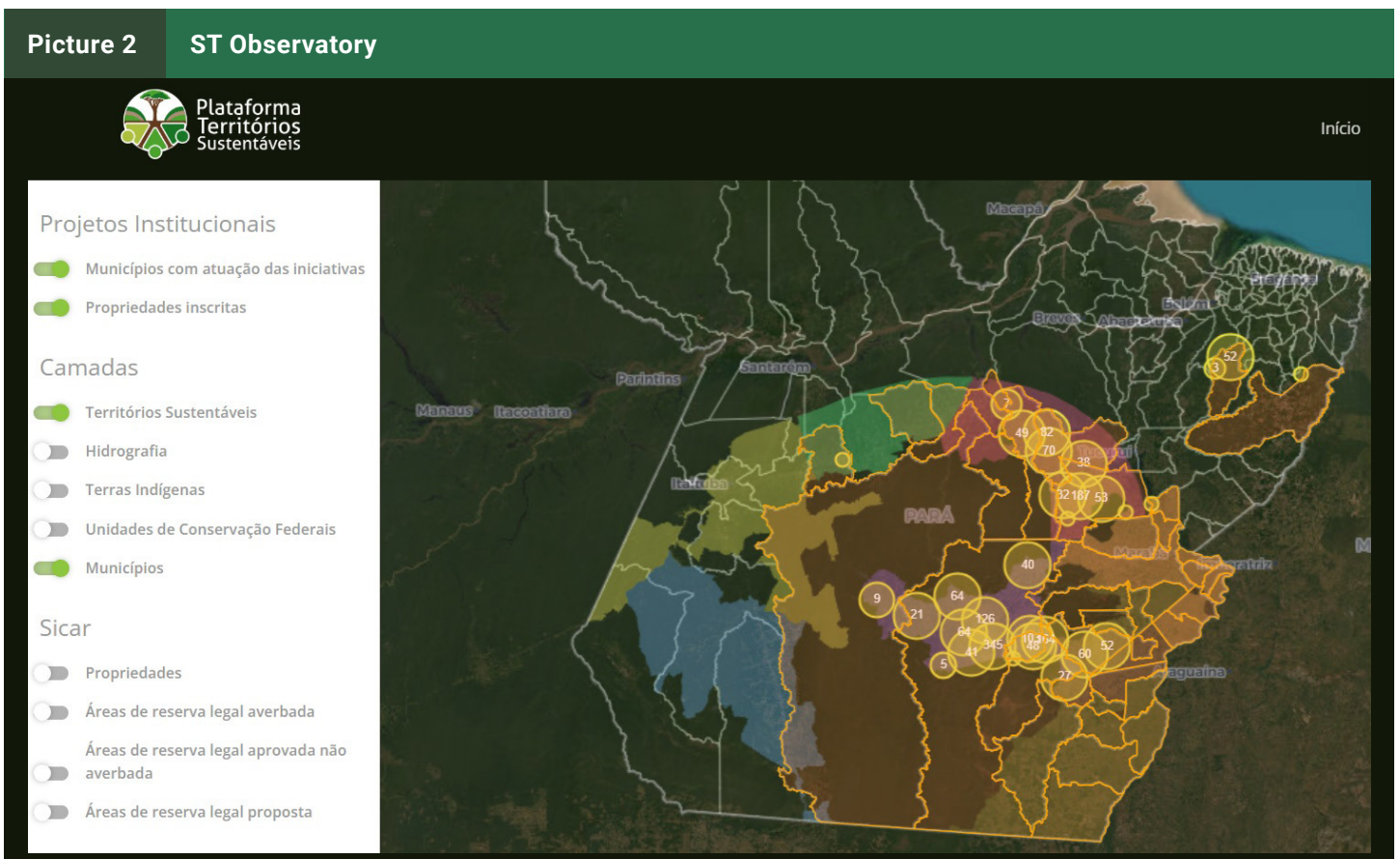
Updating the monitoring & evaluation platforms to keep track of the project’s objectives and results is crucial to provide investors and the private sector with up-to-date data for financial decision-making.

47. [PCI Monitor Dashboard](#).

48. For more information about the traceability mechanisms ecosystem in Brazil, see [CDP. Cattle production in Brazil: the role of traceability mechanisms for ensuring sustainable production and forest protection](#).

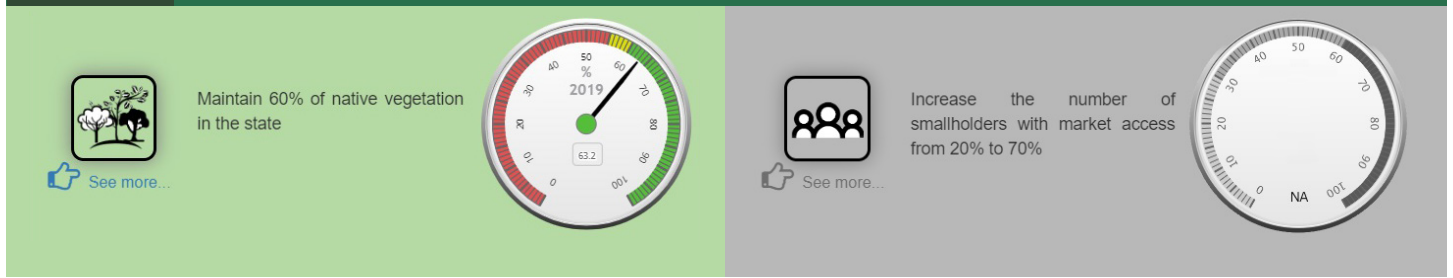
All three platforms take initial steps to ensure transparency and accountability in land use sector on a state level. The ST platform exhibits the progress towards each public policy KPI (Picture 1), and it contains a digital observatory that aggregates data about the State of Pará, its cities and each territorial portion within the public policy (Picture 2). A similar approach is being adopted at the PCI monitor (Picture 3) and at Acre PPP Platform (Picture 4).

Picture 1 ST policy KPIs	
Regularização Ambiental	24%
Percentual de imóveis inscritos no Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR)	65%
Percentual de imóveis com outorga ou dispensa de outorga de recursos hídricos	1%
Percentual de imóveis com CAR validado	28%
Percentual de imóveis com Licença de Atividade Rural (LAR) ou dispensa de LAR	9%
Percentual de imóveis com passivo que aderiram ao Programa de Regularização Ambiental (PRA)	25%
Percentual do passivo em recuperação	13%



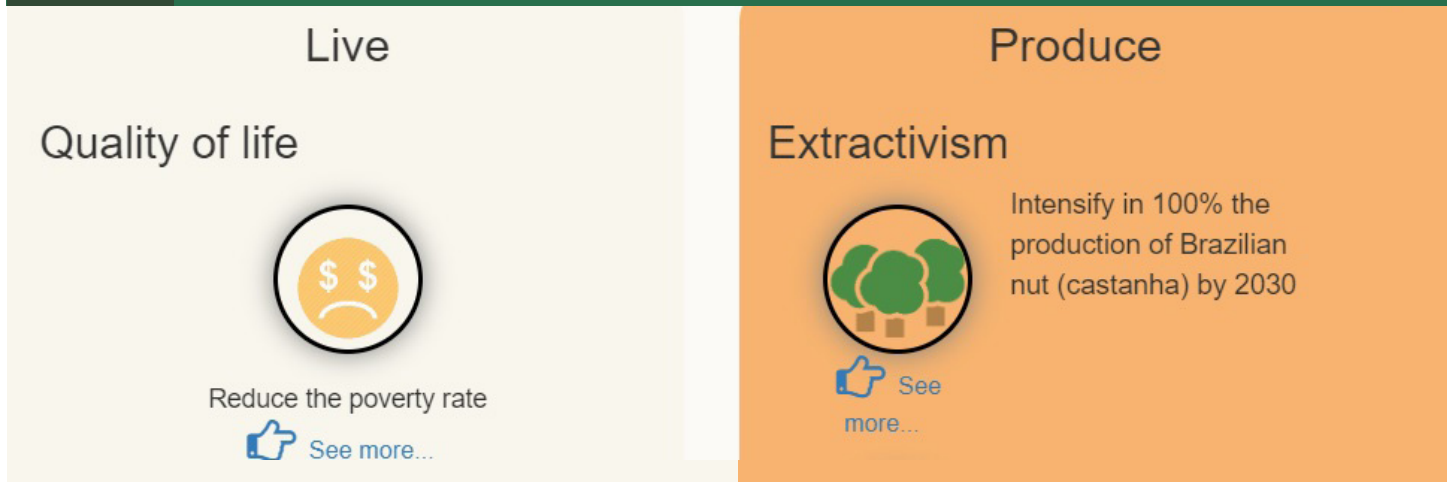
Picture 3

Mato Grosso PCI Monitor



Picture 4

Acre PPP KPI Platform



However, it is not possible to know how and to what extent each project contributes to the advancement of the JAs goals. A description of the initiative, its stage of implementation, the results intended or achieved, how they are contributing with the KPI's, and how much investment is still needed to achieve its objectives are some pieces of information that could be added.

Acre's platform is the only one that provides a description of the region's forest and agricultural products, showing data of its production and specific information of its natural qualities. In some cases, a video is shown as well. That's a good way of promoting the commodity/forest production of the region, but there is much more space for improvement and innovation (e.g. a link to webpages that sell/export these products could be included in the platform).

Jurisdictional Approaches aim to promote socioenvironmental change on a whole territory, which demands high financial resources. All three platforms could offer information on the allocation of resources, enhancing transparency and accountability.

As an example, according to a recent study, a total financial flow of 41 billion dollars (205 billion reais) to Mato Grosso was estimated for the PCI to continue implementing its targets between 2021 and 2030.⁴⁹ With continued improvements in transparency regarding allocation of resources, both civil society and the private sector would be more engaged in helping the States of Mato Grosso, Pará & Acre to meet the shared goals.



3.3 Private sector engagement

It is crucial to draw new investors and companies with an interest in financing low-carbon territorial development initiatives that relate to private sustainability efforts. For this purpose, major communication and outreach campaigns to advertise the JAs projects should be mobilized.

Project visibility and worldwide scalability should be done by connecting regional economic development with private sustainability efforts. A study conducted by CDP in 2021 found that the majority of disclosing companies do not see potential benefits of working with nature, with only 22% of disclosing companies identifying climate and nature-related opportunities.⁵⁰ Data from CDP's 2021 Forests Questionnaire shows that approximately one third of Brazilian companies reporting for at least one commodity - cattle, soy, timber or palm oil - participated in external initiatives, however, only 5% of those companies engage in JAs. There is a clear need for the promotion and dissemination of projects to reach investors and the private sector that have no knowledge of the market opportunities that can be reached through investments in JA initiatives. This could also help the JAs to be visible outside of the jurisdictional region and receive national and international funds.

49. [PCI & Instituto Internacional para sustentabilidade \(IIS\). Análises econômicas e financeiras e oportunidades de investimento no estado de Mato Grosso decorrentes da estratégia PCI \(2021\).](#)

50. [CDP. Disclosing Nature's Potential. Corporate responses and the need for greater ambition. November 2021, p. 3.](#)

CDP disclosure platform could provide PCI, ST & Acre PPP better insights on how companies are engaging with JAs. The three initiatives could leverage available data through the CDP Forest Questionnaire for companies, to better connect with market interest in developing a low-carbon economy. CDP is identifying companies already working with landscape-scale initiatives and how this interest is developing across the globe. CDP Forest Questionnaire maps:

- ▼ **Prioritization:** criteria a company chooses to prioritize landscapes (risk vs opportunity).
- ▼ **Type of Engagement:** a company can get involved as a Convener, Partner, Supporter or Funder.
- ▼ **Goals to support:** companies can choose which goals from a set of climate/forest/production/livelihood goals they are supporting.
- ▼ **Actions Taken:** companies can choose which “types” of actions they have taken to support the initiative.
- ▼ **Monitor & Report Progress:** companies have a plan alongside the initiative to monitor and report on the progress.

With that knowledge, it is possible to [have access to global trends](#) to inform new strategies, project development and implementation, monitoring of indicators, and financing mechanisms for all stakeholders involved.



Insights for enhanced action on emergent Jurisdictional Approaches:

Lessons from Tocantins and Maranhao



Insights for enhanced action on emergent Jurisdictional Approaches: Lessons from Tocantins and Maranhao



Tocantins and Maranhao are the two main Brazilian states with emergent Jurisdictional Approaches. They have already started the process of setting sustainability goals shared with multiple stakeholders but do not have yet fully launched their digital platforms or started implementing their jurisdictional strategies with robust policy frameworks, like Mato Grosso, Para, and Acre State. **The aim of this section** is to identify how far Tocantins and Maranhao have progressed with the development of policy frameworks that enable JA/LA implementation, and how the gaps affect the development of landscape-scale intervention.⁵¹

Policy framework profiles

The progress towards jurisdictional sustainability should be assessed on core elements, “including innovative policies and incentives, clear performance targets, transparent and accessible monitoring systems, inclusive multi-stakeholder governance platforms, sustainable agricultural initiatives, and recognition and respect for local rights, among others”.⁵² Below is an overview of Tocantins and Maranhao state’s policy frameworks, taking into consideration the core elements mentioned above, and how they can contribute to the advance of JA/LA projects in the territory.

51. Regarding the **methodology**, the sample combined: (i) Data from the CDP Forest Questionnaire for States & Regions; (ii) Legislation and State documents, especially the ones found on each State Legislative & Executive official websites; (iii) Other documents produced by each administration that summarized broader policies strategies and intentions– such as the Public Submissions to participate in the call for proposals of the Leaf Coalition Voluntary Jurisdictional REDD+ Carbon Markets. These documents summarize policies and commitments already enacted and the ones that need to be improved in a comprehensive and strategic way, giving a broader vision of each state’s low-carbon development pathway.

52. Stickler, CM, AE Duchelle, JP Ardila, DC Nepstad, OR David, C Chan, JG Rojas, R Vargas, TP Bezerra, L Pritchard, J Simmonds, JC Durbin, G Simonet, S Peteru, M Komalasari, ML DiGiano, MW Warren. 2018. [The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability](#). San Francisco, USA: Earth Innovation Institute/Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research/ Boulder, USA: Governors’ Climate & Forests Task Force Secretariat.



Tocantins

The state of Tocantins is partly located in the Amazon (13%) and in the Cerrado [Brazilian Savana] (87%), the second largest biome in South America. Tocantins has considerable agricultural and livestock potential, but it also has the highest deforestation rate in Cerrado. From 2001 to 2022, 48.293 km² were deforested in this biome, and the year 2022 saw the highest deforestation rate since 2016, with 2.127 km² of deforested area in this biome.⁵³

It is important to mention that, in Brazil, only 53.1% of the Cerrado is still covered by native vegetation. Recent data shows that deforestation, from 1985-2021, was mainly due to the expansion of the area destined for agriculture (12.5%) and soy (9,9%) in this biome.⁵⁴

According to the information reported by Tocantins in the 2022 CDP Forest Module from the S&R questionnaire and from the Earth Innovation Institute Jurisdictional Sustainability profile⁵⁵, Tocantins main's deforestation drivers are:

- ▼ Livestock
- ▼ Large-scale agriculture
- ▼ Agriculture and colonization in small scale
- ▼ Fires
- ▼ Transportation Infrastructure
- ▼ Small-scale illegal logging
- ▼ Small-scale coal mining

53. Terra Brasilis. Prodes. Deforestation Rates in Cerrado. Tocantins.

54. MapBiomas. Destaques do mapeamento anual de cobertura e uso da terra entre 1985 a 2021. [September 2022].

55. M. de los Rios, A.C. Crisostomo, O. David, C. Stickler. 2020. "Tocantins, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), in *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.



To combat those drivers, Tocantins has created a Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation and Forest Fires (PPCDIF 2021-2025), which has the goal of reducing 100% of illegal deforestation by the year 2025.⁵⁶ The PPCDIF incorporates prevention actions, command and control, and combat and monitoring of deforestation and fires.

Based on this and other plans and policies that have been developed and are being implemented in Tocantins, the state has developed a Jurisdictional strategy of sustainable development and national and international competitiveness called Sustainable & Competitive Tocantins.⁵⁷

The Strategy has objectives and guidelines structured around four axes: 1) Economic; 2) Social; 3) Environmental; and 4) Infrastructure. Faced with the rise of global commitments and legislation for low-carbon development, the Strategy showcases an effort by the state, civil society, and the private sector to act collectively to reach the collective territorial goals that were established (see Annex).

If well implemented, the jurisdictional strategy can guarantee more sustainability for production chains, help fighting deforestation and irregular fires, and enable a focus on diversity, vulnerable communities, and more inclusive economic growth.⁵⁸

Table 3 & 4 below summarizes the main policies enacted and policy gaps of the state, highlighting their relationship with the JA/LA agenda.

56. SEMARH-TO. 2021. [Plano de Prevenção e Combate aos Desmatamentos e Incêndios Florestais do Estado do Tocantins \(PPCDIF\)](#).

57. See Annex.

58. SEMARH-TO. 2021. [Estratégia Tocantins Competitivo e Sustentável](#).

Table 3: Tocantins's policy framework

Policy category	Name & definition of the enacted policy	How do they enable JA/LA approaches?
Jurisdictional strategy	<p>State Jurisdictional Approach - Competitive & sustainable Tocantins⁵⁹</p>	<p>The Jurisdictional Strategy has defined socio-environmental goals and outcomes for the State until 2040.⁶⁰ Territorial priorities are already in place, which enables collective action coordination and public/private projects.</p>
Policy plan	<p>Updated state plan on prevention & control of deforestation and forest fires [2021-2025]</p> <p>It aims to reduce the deforestation rate and regulate the use of fire in the state by using the following actions: monitoring; landscape management; forest management; promotion of alternative production practices.⁶¹ It has specific timebound targets that should be achieved by 2025.</p>	<p>It is the main instrument to achieve emissions reductions in the state from deforestation and forest fires. If well implemented, this has the capacity to enable JA/LA projects and goals, helping forest conservation and socioeconomic resilience.</p>
General state policy⁶²	<p>Environmental policy⁶³</p> <p>Establishes “principles, objectives and basic rules for the protection of the environment and improvement of population life quality.”⁶⁴</p>	<p>Provides the general environmental policy framework for Tocantins (e.g. environmental protection rules and the penalties for not complying with the state environmental regulation), enabling state subnational action to protect socio-environmental projects from irregular activities.</p>
General state policy	<p>Forest policy⁶⁵</p> <p>Regulates the use of forest resources, with the objective of providing environmental, social, and economic benefits.</p>	<p>Specifies definitions and a wide range of land use restrictions and permissions. All landscape projects should follow these rules and other relevant Federal laws (e.g. National Forest Code).</p>

59. Tocantins State Administration.

60. See Annex for more information.

61. [Tocantins State plan on prevention & control of forest fire \[2021-2025\]](#), p79.

62. Understood here as “the setting of direction and broad intent; objectives”. Cocklin, Chris, and Katie Moon. (2020). [Environmental Policy. International Encyclopedia of Human Geography \(Second Edition\)](#), p.227.

63. State Law N. 261/1991.

64. State Law N. 261/1991. Article 1.

65. State Law N. 771/1995.

<p>Economic instrument</p>	<p>Payment for environmental services law⁶⁶</p> <p>It aims to “(i) guide the public power, civil society organizations, and private agents in relation to payment for environmental services[...]; (ii) economically, socially and culturally value the ecosystems services; (iii) contribute to climate regulation and the reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (iv) - promote economic alternatives for environmental services providers by valuing the ecosystems services and the sustainable use of natural resources”.⁶⁷</p>	<p>Provides economic incentives for individuals and organizations to elaborate and execute socio-environmental projects. If well implemented, it could foster capital flows to JA/LA projects by giving a positive sign in terms of economic returns “for all stakeholders involved.</p>
<p>Public fund</p>	<p>State climate fund (Funclima)⁶⁸</p> <p>Intends to “provide financial resources to support projects, programs, and actions aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation and its effects”.</p>	<p>Part of the state revenue administered by the fund will be applied to implement the Sustainable & Competitive Tocantins JA.⁷⁰ LA projects could benefit as well, since funds will be channeled to projects that work, among other topics, with (i) the development of sustainable supply chains; (ii) forest restoration and conservation; (iii) socioeconomic resilience, and welfare for local communities.⁷¹</p>
<p>Sustainable development policy</p>	<p>State climate change, environmental conservation and sustainable development law⁷²</p> <p>“Establishes objectives & guidelines for reducing carbon emissions, including economic instruments to promote sustainable development”.⁷³</p>	<p>Among other benefits, this can support JA goals & LA projects by offering (i) credit lines and tax breaks for sustainable production chains and sustainable development; (ii) state socio-environmental labels for good practices/projects.</p>

66. State Law N. 4111/2023.

67. State Law N. 4111/2023. Article 4.

68. State Law N. 4131/2023.

69. State Law N. 4131/2023. Article 1.

70. State Law N. 4131/2023. Article 8, I.

71. State Law N. 4131/2023. Article 8, II.

72. State Law N. 1.917, April 17, 2008.

73. [M. de los Rios, A.C. Crisostomo, O. David, C. Stickler. 2020. "Tocantins, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. \(Eds.\), in The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF, p.2.](#)

<p>Sustainable development policy</p>	<p>State low carbon agriculture program (ABC Program)</p> <p>seeks to encourage rural producers to adopt sustainable agriculture practices to achieve emissions reduction.</p>	<p>Alignment with national NDC/global commitments, such as Bonn Challenge.</p>
<p>Financial incentives</p>	<p>Ecological tax (ICMS Ecológico, in Portuguese)</p> <p>A tax mechanism that allows municipalities to access a larger portion of state revenues than they are originally entitled to if they prove they have good quality and up-to-date environmental policies that protect nature.⁷⁴</p>	<p>Municipalities are incentivized to adopt public/private environmental projects targeting nature conservation. This extra capital flow and government attention could benefit landscape projects and jurisdictional goals.</p>
<p>Territorial zoning</p>	<p>State ecological & economic zoning</p> <p>A strategic plan that provides guidance for adequate territory occupation, respecting natural resources, and identifying opportunities for positive environmental interventions (e.g. recovery of degraded lands & other socioenvironmental projects).⁷⁵</p>	<p>Identify priority regions that could be targeted with specific landscape projects to foster impact and multistakeholder intervention.</p>

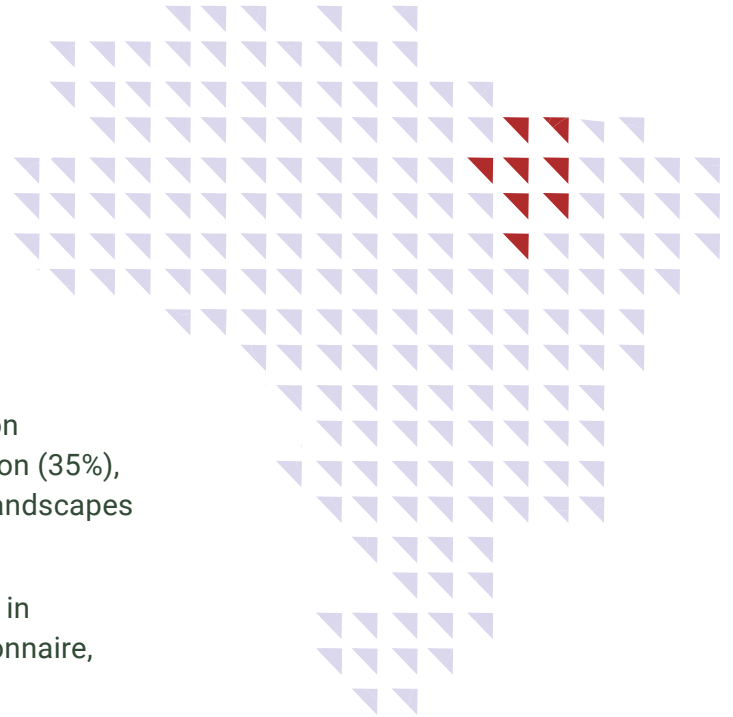
Despite this set of policies, there are still a number of gaps to be addressed in Tocantins' environmental policy framework. Table 4 below identifies those gaps and how they relate to the LA/JA agenda in the state.

74. For more information, see a broader definition at Oeco.org.br.

75. [Tocantins Ecological & Economic Zoning Factsheet](#).

Table 4: Tocantins's policy gaps & challenges

State policy gaps	How could they support JA/LA? How does their absence diminish JA/LA development?
<p>Absence of a JA monitoring & evaluation platform</p>	<p>The Competitive & Sustainable Tocantins jurisdictional Strategy has not yet been translated to a Monitoring and Evaluation platform and website. Its absence does not contribute to accountability and transparency of the Jurisdictional performance, making it difficult to sustain a high engagement of stakeholders, especially among investors and companies, that usually require up-to-date data for financial decision-making. A lack of an organized website also does not contribute to a communication strategy of the initiative to attract capital flow for the region.</p>
<p>Tocantins still does not have a REDD+ program created by law</p> <p>The program is being structured with the support of Earth Innovation Institute.⁷⁶</p>	<p>REDD+ is a form of payment for environmental services created by international cooperation that could contribute to enhancing capital flow to achieve Tocantins' Sustainable Jurisdiction goals. As soon as REDD+ programs are designed and running, the state could get access to funds that are channeled to forest protection.</p>
<p>Lack of capacity to validate the environmental compliance status of the State Rural Properties (CAR validation)</p> <p>In Brazil, all rural properties must be registered in a digital platform (CAR system, in Portuguese) to facilitate (i) environmental, social and economic planning, and (ii) monitoring of deforestation.⁷⁷</p> <p>But this registration has to be validated by each Brazilian state, as to identify if the rural properties are compliant with the environmental legislation (e.g. if they have the minimum required extent of forests protected or if they are protecting riverbanks and hillsides).</p>	<p>CAR validation is fundamental for effective land use planning and environmental legislation compliance. According to a recent study, in 2019 85% of the rural property information in Tocantins was classified as "not validated".⁷⁸ CAR validations in Tocantins are facing "technological and human resources difficulties" and "if major changes were implemented, approximately 80.000 registries could be analyzed in 4 years".⁷⁹ This is a challenge for all Brazilian states, since the information provided for each rural property must be confirmed manually by public officials. The automatic validation process, done by satellite images (Análise dinamizada, in Portuguese – AnalisaCAR) was launched in April 2022 by the Brazilian Forest Service and needs to be implemented by the Brazilian states.⁸⁰ With an up-to-date environmental status of all rural properties in Tocantins, M&E of JA goals will be facilitated. It would also be easier to compensate rural properties with good environmental performances, benefiting LA projects with financial compensation or recognition, for example.</p> <p>76. See more information here. No results were found on the State Legislative Website for REDD+ legislation.</p> <p>77. CAR system (Rural Property Registry).</p> <p>78. ICV. Valida Car Project. Caminhos para a validação do CAR pelos Estados da Amazônia e do Cerrado (2019).</p> <p>79. Tocantins State plan on prevention & control of forest fire [2021-2025], p.81-82.</p> <p>80. Climate Policy Initiative (2022). Onde Estamos e Para Onde Vamos na Implementação do Código Florestal: Oportunidades Para o Novo Governo Lula.</p>



Maranhao

The state of Maranhao is located in the intersection of three biomes: Cerrado (64% of the state), Amazon (35%), and Caatinga (1%),⁸¹ which make up a mosaic of landscapes rich in biodiversity.

According to the information reported by the state in the 2022 CDP Forest Module from the S&R questionnaire, the main state's Deforestation problems are:

- ▼ Mining
- ▼ Livestock
- ▼ Large-scale agriculture
- ▼ Agriculture and colonization in small scale
- ▼ Unsustainable logging
- ▼ Pulp plantation
- ▼ Fires
- ▼ Charcoal and firewood

The state of Maranhao was among the four states that deforested the most between 2019 and 2021, according to Mapbiomas Annual Report on Deforestation in Brazil.⁸² The conversion processes of native forest or vegetation are mainly linked to the advance of livestock, responsible for the deforestation of more than 97% of the Amazon deforested area.

In the Cerrado, Maranhao accounted for more than a quarter of the deforestation of the biome in 2022 for agricultural production, where the increase in the deforestation rate was 24% compared to the previous year.⁸³

81. Embrapa (2016). [Conservação da biodiversidade do Estado do Maranhão: cenário Atual em dados geoespaciais.](#)

82. G1, 2022. [Maranhão é um dos quatro Estados do Brasil que mais desmatou entre 2019 e 2021, aponta Relatório Anual de Desmatamento.](#)

83. Sassine, V. 2022. [Ministros de Lula deixaram governos nos estados com recordes de desmatamento do cerrado](#)

One of the tools that the State has to tackle environmental problems is the Maranhao Partnerships program (or Maranhao Parcerias – MAPA, in Portuguese),⁸⁴ a government agency responsible for structuring strategic partnerships with the private sector based on business opportunities.⁸⁵

In 2021, more functions were attributed to MAPA, among which are to manage credits resulting from environmental services and products, as well as to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, especially from the creation of financial, economic, and green investment arrangements. The development of strategies aimed at mobilizing and raising financial resources and investments, such as jurisdictional REDD+ and JA/LA, were also included.⁸⁶

Maranhao JA is named as Balsas Region Produce, Conserve & Include (Maranhao's PCI) Pact and includes 12 municipalities and signatories representing the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organizations. In April 2021, representatives of state and municipal governments, the private sector (companies, associations, and producers) and civil society in the state of Maranhao formalized the creation of the Pact Management Committee.

Balsas region has presented low levels of economic development and a need to support family farmers and local communities. Located in the Cerrado biome, Balsas is one of the largest grain producers in the North and Northeast region of Brazil, responsible for:⁸⁷

- ▼ The production of soybean & cotton.
- ▼ Production of fruit and vegetables by family agriculture.

84. Maranhao Partnerships was established by law 11.140/2019.

85. MAPA. 2021. [Legislation](#).

86. MAPA. 2022. [REDD+ MAPA](#).

87. [IDH FactSheet – Balsas Region](#).

Table 5 below summarizes the main policies enacted & policy gaps of the state, highlighting their relationship with the JA/LA agenda.

Table 5: Maranhao’s policy framework

Policy category	Name & definition of the enacted policy	How do they enable JA/LA approaches?
Jurisdictional strategy	State Jurisdictional Approach – Balsas region PCI Pact	The Jurisdictional Strategy has defined socio-environmental goals and outcomes for the state until 2025. ⁸⁸ Territorial priorities are already in place, which enables collective action coordination and public/private projects.
General state policy	Environmental policy⁸⁹ Establishes the state’s general framework and institutions for environmental protection.	Enable state action to protect the territory from irregular activities, making social environmental projects attractive and able to prosper.
General state policy	Forest & biodiversity policy⁹⁰ Among the main objectives are the protection of wildlife and native ecosystems and the regulation of the consumption and production of forest products.	JA/LA projects can benefit from a legal framework for the sustainable use and trade of forest products, as an opportunity to guarantee positive financial returns for the stakeholders involved.
Territorial zoning	State ecological & economic zoning of the Amazon⁹¹ & Cerrado⁹² biomes A strategic plan that gives orientations for adequate territory occupation, respecting natural resources, and identifying opportunities for positive environmental interventions (e.g. recovery of degraded lands & other socioenvironmental projects).	Identify priority regions that could be targeted with specific landscape projects to foster impact and multistakeholder intervention.

88. See Annex for more information.

89. [Law N. 5.405/2012](#).

90. [Law N. 8528/2006](#).

91. [Lei N. 11.269/2020](#).

92. [Law. N. 11.734/2022](#).

Multistakeholder forum	<p>Maranhao climate change forum⁹³</p> <p>Creates a multistakeholder public forum, with civil society participation, to incentivize policies and practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation across the territory.</p>	<p>JA goals and projects could benefit from better public deliberation and policy implementation on climate change issues. In addition, two of the main objectives of the Forum should be highlighted as good initiatives to help foster sustainable development: (i) increase fundraising from national & international sources; (ii) encourage the adoption and increase of different economic and financial mechanisms aimed at reducing GHG emissions.</p>
Policy plan	<p>Green Maranhao⁹⁴</p> <p>Establishes a conservation & restoration plan for Maranhao's forests.</p>	<p>JA/LA projects could directly benefit from the following conservation/ restoration initiatives: (i) socio-environmental education activities; (ii) local community capacitation on extractives production practices; (iii) cultivation and exchange of native seedlings and seeds.</p>
Economic instruments	<p>State Policy on payment for Environmental Services (PES) & REED+⁹⁵</p> <p>Among the objectives, three can be highlighted: (i) incentivize the maintenance & provision of environmental services and forest carbon stocks in the state; (ii) reduce GHG emissions; (iii) create a jurisdictional system composed of programs, subprograms and projects, aimed to implement objectives (i) and (ii).⁹⁶</p>	<p>The REDD+ & PES system is designed with a common governance and institutional design, including an indigenous people and traditional communities committee. Economically encourage individuals and organizations to elaborate and execute socio-environmental projects. If well implemented, this could foster capital flow to JA/LA projects by giving a positive sign in terms of economic returns for all stakeholders involved.</p>

Despite this set of policies, there are still a number of gaps to be addressed in Maranhao's environmental policy framework. Table 6 below identifies those gaps and how they relate to the LA/JA agenda in the state.

93. [Law N. 10.161/2014](#).

94. [Governor Decree N. 32.969/2017](#).

95. [Law N. 11578/2021](#).

96. [Law N. 11578/2021](#), Article 4, I, II & III.

Table 6: Maranhao’s policy gaps & challenges

State policy gaps	How could they support JA/LA? How does their absence diminish JA/LA development?
<p>Absence of a JA Monitoring & evaluation platform</p>	<p>The Balsas region jurisdictional Strategy has not yet been translated into a Monitoring and Evaluation platform and website. Its absence does not contribute to accountability and transparency of the Jurisdictional performance, making it difficult to sustain a high level of stakeholder engagement, especially among investors and companies, which usually require up-to-date data for financial decision-making. A lack of an organized website also does not contribute to a communication strategy of the initiative to attract capital flow for the region.</p>
<p>Lack of an updated state plan on prevention & control of deforestation and forest fires</p>	<p>An updated program with timebound targets to reduce deforestation and wildfire in the state’s Biomes was not identified. An easy to access public plan to identify vulnerable regions and forest protection initiatives is crucial to make the state accountable to the JA conservation goals. Also, LA projects could benefit from the information provided on the State plan when being designed.</p>
<p>Lack of capacity to validate the environmental compliance status of the State Rural Properties (CAR validation)</p> <p>In Brazil, all rural properties must be registered in a digital platform (CAR system, in Portuguese) to facilitate (i) environmental, social and economic planning, and (ii) monitoring of deforestation.⁹⁷</p> <p>But this registration has to be validated by each Brazilian state to identify if the rural properties are compliant with the environmental legislation (e.g. if they have the minimum required extent of forests or if they are protecting riverbanks and hillsides).</p>	<p>CAR validation is fundamental for effective land use planning and environmental legislation compliance. In 2019, 83% of the rural properties’ information in Maranhao was classified as “not validated”.⁹⁸</p> <p>This is a challenge for all Brazilian states, since the information provided for each rural property must be confirmed manually by public officials. The automatic validation process, done by satellite images (Análise dinamizada – AnalisaCAR, in Portuguese) was launched in April 2022 by the Brazilian Forest Service and needs to be implemented by the Brazilian states.⁹⁹</p> <p>With an up-to-date environmental status of all rural properties, M&E of JA goals will be facilitated. It would also be easier to compensate rural properties with good environmental performances, benefiting LA projects with financial compensation or recognition, for example.</p>

97. CAR system (Rural Property Registry).

98. [ICV. Valida Car Project. Caminhos para a validação do CAR pelos Estados da Amazônia e do Cerrado \(2019\).](#)

99. [Climate Policy Initiative \(2022\). Onde Estamos e Para Onde Vamos na Implementação do Código Florestal: Oportunidades Para o Novo Governo Lula.](#)

Lack of ecological tax (ICMS Ecológico)

A tax mechanism that allows municipalities to access a larger portion of state revenues than they are originally entitled to if they prove they have good quality and up-to-date environmental policies that protects nature.¹⁰⁰

Maranhao is one of the Brazilian states that do not adopt the ecological tax.¹⁰¹ It means that its Municipalities that have better environmental performance do not receive a higher financial compensation from the state. Green financial incentives to municipalities should be adopted to help large-scale & multistakeholder environmental projects.

Lack of a state fund for climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives

JA/LA projects and goals can benefit from state funds channeled specifically to fight climate change, foster sustainable supply chains and protect forests. The greater the variety of state financial mechanisms, the greater the capacity for JA/LA projects to access more resources and obtain better long-term results.

Halting deforestation and transitioning entire jurisdictions to a low-carbon and inclusive development model is an extremely complex task.

Supportive policy and political enabling conditions are crucial to foster JA goals and deforestation-free commodity production.¹⁰² **Below are the main insights** based on the gaps and advances identified in Tocantins and Maranhao.



4.1 Policy implementation

The automatic validation process of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) must be seen as a priority. This would provide an up-to-date environmental status of all rural properties in the states and M&E of JA goals would be facilitated. Rural properties with good/exceptional environmental performance could receive financial compensation and recognition, for example, benefiting LA projects and better integration with other policies (e.g. State's Environmental Payment Services). Rural properties with an irregular situation would be more easily identified and should be included in environmental regularization programs or suffer penalties for not complying with the National Forest Code and State legislation (e.g. fines, restriction of rural credit, expropriation by the state of areas who have been illegally logged, etc.).

100. For more information, see a broader definition at Oeco.org.br.

101. [IDESAM. ICMS Ecológico pode levar mais desenvolvimento e preservação da floresta a municípios do interior do AM.](#)

102. Boshoven J, Fleck LC, Miltner S, et al. [Jurisdictional sourcing: Leveraging commodity supply chains to reduce tropical deforestation at scale. A generic theory of change for a conservation strategy](#), v 1.0. Conservation Science and Practice. 2021;3:e383

Maranhao has to adopt an up-to-date state Plan on Prevention & Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires. A large part of the commitments assumed in Balsas region concerns the reduction of deforestation and the conservation of its biomes. A policy plan with time-bound targets is the instrument that will show how the state could help Balsas region meet its conservation goals. Also, LA projects could benefit from the information provided on the policy plan when being designed and implemented.

A wide range of economic policies and financial incentives should be adopted to enable long-term financing for landscapes.

Tocantins still does not have a REDD+ program structured by law, while Maranhao does not adopt an Ecological Tax to transfer more cash to municipalities with good environmental performance.¹⁰³

These gaps should be overcome in the near future. All policies and instruments must be mobilized and integrated to help a given jurisdiction achieve a greater capital flow, oriented towards increasing the socio-environmental sustainability level of the region.



103. "The State that most transfers resources to its municipalities based on environmental criteria is Tocantins, with 13%, followed by Pará, with 8% – both in the North of the Country. In terms of financial impact, the ICMS-E generated, between 2012 and 2016, R\$ 1.6 billion in transfers per year to municipalities that met the environmental criteria - an amount that exceeds the annual amounts allocated to the main federal environmental agencies, such as the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)." [IDESAM. ICMS Ecológico pode levar mais desenvolvimento e preservação da floresta a municípios do interior do AM.](#)



4.2 Governance

The governance model adopted by Tocantins and Maranhao JA needs to be more transparent. It was not possible to find public documents or regulations that explain the governance model adopted in both states. This information should be available to civil society in general and to all the stakeholders who want to follow the evolution of discussions and future territorial plans, as well as the M&E and Engagement process.¹⁰⁴

JA goals and landscape projects could benefit from better public deliberation and policy implementation on climate change issues. Maranhao State Climate Change Forum is a good example of a dialogue space that could enhance public action towards the goals established for the territory. With a network of actors periodically discussing strategies to combat the adverse effects of climate change on the territory, the JA/LA projects can be triggered more frequently and receive greater attention helping forest restoration/conservation, socioeconomic resilience, and welfare for local communities.

States must use their experience in implementing REDD+ and other subnational PES to establish programs embedding JA. This should be applied for the target states of this Policy Brief, but also for other regions. Espirito Santo is an example of a Brazilian State that does not have an emergent Jurisdictional Approach but has built the largest state payment for environmental services program in the country. Focused only on Reforestation, according to official data, from 2015 to 2019, a total of 3.795 contracts were signed with rural producers, protecting 10.438 hectares of standing forests & recovering 9.778 hectares of degraded land.¹⁰⁵ It has specific goals and commitments associated with the Bonn Challenge & Challenge 20x20 and is being implemented with the support of the World Bank, Espirito Santo Development Bank,

104. Pará State JA (sustainable territory) has a transparent and easy to access governance model and administrative structure. The initiative counts on 4 possible categories for becoming an associate: Partners, providers, supporters, and State agencies. See more information on Pará JA governance model [here](#).

105. [Espirito Santo State Administration. Results from the Reforestation Program.](#)

106. [Espirito Santo State Secretary of Environment.](#)

and other partners civil society organizations, such as WWF, WRI & The Nature Conservancy.¹⁰⁶ Therefore, knowledge and state and civil society capacity were built, which could be mobilized to design and implement a broader multi-governance state-level Jurisdictional initiative.



4.3 Monitoring & evaluation

Tocantins and Maranhao should launch their digital M&E platform to give a positive sign that the commitments are being tracked.

Having a digital platform in place brings transparency when highlighting principles, criteria, and indicators for assessing practices and impacts related to a transition to a sustainable development model on a given territory.¹⁰⁷ It also keeps the government accountable for the collective goals established and provides investors and the private sector with up-to-date data for financial decision-making. As highlighted in previous works, credibility is “one of the most important factors influencing the ability of jurisdictions to attract the partners that they need”.¹⁰⁸



107. Stickler, CM, AE Duchelle, JP Ardila, DC Nepstad, OR David, C Chan, JG Rojas, R Vargas, TP Bezerra, L Pritchard, J Simmonds, JC Durbin, G Simonet, S Peteru, M Komalasari, ML DiGiano, MW Warren. 2018. *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability, p.9*. San Francisco, USA: Earth Innovation Institute/Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research/Boulder, USA: Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force Secretariat.

108. Stickler, CM, AE Duchelle, JP Ardila, DC Nepstad, OR David, C Chan, JG Rojas, R Vargas, TP Bezerra, L Pritchard, J Simmonds, JC Durbin, G Simonet, S Peteru, M Komalasari, ML DiGiano, MW Warren. 2018. *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability, p.9*. San Francisco, USA: Earth Innovation Institute/Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research/Boulder, USA: Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force Secretariat.

Conclusion & recommendations for policymakers

A silhouette of a person sitting on a boat at sunset, with a large white number 5 overlaid on the image.

5

Conclusion & recommendations for policymakers



Latin American States are increasingly interested in creating Jurisdictional Approaches with ambitious territorial goals to coordinate landscape-scale initiatives. Based on lessons learned by the Brazilian States, as further detailed in sections 3 and 4 of this policy brief, CDP recommends that subnational policymakers:

- ▼ Invest in open, transparent, and plural governance mechanisms for creating and updating territorial goals. In addition, subnational governments must constantly engage and moderate the interests of different stakeholders in the region, ensuring that less influential and more vulnerable groups have their interests and rights respected.
- ▼ Keep an updated policy framework in place to enable landscape-scale interventions by investing in clear command and control mechanisms & economic and financial policies.
- ▼ Design a clear communication strategy and a portfolio of projects to draw new investors and companies with an interest in financing low-carbon territorial development initiatives that relate to private sustainability efforts.
- ▼ Investing in a digital Monitoring & Evaluation platform is paramount. Ambitious JA goals could be combined with detailed sub-targets (including related metrics) that are the foundation for achieving the overall goals. Major changes on previously aligned goals must be transparent and justified to avoid loss of legitimacy among stakeholders.
- ▼ Seek the most varied sources of funding to ensure that a greater capital flow is directed towards the territory's strategy.



Annex



6

Mato Grosso JA strategy

PCI	Number	Goal	Indicator
Produce	1	Recover 2.5 Mha of low-productivity pasture areas by 2030	▼ Hectares
	2	Increase livestock productivity to 116 kg/ha/year by 2030	▼ kg/ha/year
	3	Expand the grain area in degraded pasture areas to 14.69 million hectares by 2030	▼ Grain area (soybean) ▼ Agricultural area of the reference year that overlaps the pasture area of the previous year
	4	Increase grain production to 125 Mton by 2030	▼ Mton/year
	5	Expand the area under sustainable forest management to 6 Mha by 2030	▼ Area under Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS)
	6	Increase planted timber production to 11.75 Mm ³ by 2030	▼ Volume of forestry production
	7	Expand the area of planted forests in areas already open to 800,000 ha by 2030	▼ Planted forest area ▼ Area planted with eucalyptus and teak in areas already open
	8	Expand the area under sustainable forest management to 6 Mha by 2030	▼ Biodiesel production from beef tallow, cottonseed oil, others (thousand cubic meters) ▼ Corn ethanol production (thousand cubic meters) ▼ Sugarcane ethanol production (thousand cubic meters)
Conserve	9	Conserve 60% of the native vegetation coverage from the State of Mato Grosso	▼ Proportion of the state area covered by natural vegetation ▼ Secondary vegetation area
	10	Reduce deforestation in the forest by 90% by 2030, being 84% by 2024 having as a reference the baseline: 2001-2010 (PRODES) of 5,714 km ² , reaching 571 km ² /year by 2030	▼ Area of deforested vegetation mapped by Prodes Floresta ▼ Reduction percentage from baseline
	11	Reduce deforestation in the Brazilian Cerrado by 95% by 2030, being 83% by 2024 based on the baseline of 3,016 km ² (SEMA), reaching 150 km ² /year by 2030	▼ Area of deforested vegetation mapped by Prodes Cerrado ▼ Reduction percentage from baseline

PCI	Number	Goal	Indicator
Conserve	12	Eliminate illegal deforestation by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Amazon deforested without authorization from the state Cerrado area deforested without authorization from the state % of unauthorized deforestation over the total
	13	Reduce spots with heating alerts by 30% compared to the reference period from 2010 to 2019 (28,300 hotspots) by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spots with heat alerts
	14	Eliminate illegal logging by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of illegal logging/year without authorization in the state
	15	Conserve 1 million ha of area that can potentially be in the legal deforestation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserved area subject to legal deforestation Area subject to legal deforestation receiving some economic incentive (in hectares)
	16	Register 90% of rural properties (CAR in its Portuguese acronym) by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered CAR area in relation to registerable area
	17	Validate 90% of CARs by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAR area validated in relation to demanders
	18	Regularize 1 million ha (100%) of permanently degraded protection areas (APP in its Portuguese acronym) by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded Permanent Preservation Area with agreement signed
	19	Regularize 5.8 million ha (100%) of Legal Reserve, with 1.9 million ha for recomposition, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded Legal Reserve Area with agreement
	Include	20	100% adhesion of municipalities in SEIAF by 2030
21		Increase the Gross Value of Family Farming Production from 1.2 billion to R\$2 billion by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Value in Brazilian Real per year
22		Increase participation of family farming products in the National School Feeding Program (PNEAE) to 30% by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share (%) of Family Farming products sold in the PNAE / total Total value of family farming products sold in the PNAE (R\$)
23		Increase access to credit to Pronaf from R\$882 million to R\$1.3 billion/year by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of financing accessed by family farming in the state Number of PRONAF contracts Proportion of active DAP over the family farming population
24		Carry out land regularization of 70% of family farming lots by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of titled lots in federal settlements Proportion of titled lots in state settlements

Chart done by [CDP](#)

Pará JA strategy

OBJECTIVES	LEVERS	PLATFORM RESULT INDICATORS
PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND ORDINANCE	Environmental regularization actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Properties with validated land registration (no., %) » Properties registered in Rural Environmental Registry (no.) » Real estate with grant (no., %) » Properties with Latin America Region (no., %) » Properties included in the Environmental Regularisation Programme (no., %) » Area under recovery (ha) » Liabilities in recovery (%)
	Land regularization actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Properties covered by the initiative (no.) » Properties with land title (no., %) » Producers in biological reserves (no., %)
STRENGTHEN PRODUCTION CHAINS AND MARKET ACCESS	Actions for access to rural credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Credit projects (no.) » Trained in financial and management education (no.) » Contracted credit operations (no.)
	Sustainable management actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Area with agroforestry systems (ha) » Properties with sustainable timber management project (no.) » Properties with rotational grazing system (ha) » Properties with multiple-use management plan (no.)
	Artisanal production and family agroindustry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Artisanal vegetable agroindustry (no.) » Certified artisanal vegetable agroindustry (no.) » Artisanal animal agroindustry (no.) » Certified artisanal animal agroindustry (no.)
	Market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Properties with forest and/or agricultural certification (no.) » Properties with some traceability system (no.)
	Property management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Properties with technical assistance (no.) » Annual increase in average revenue (%) » Annual increase in average productivity (%) » Properties with individual development project (no.)
EXPAND INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Strengthening traditional territories and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Initiatives in traditional territories (no.) » Traditional territories with initiatives (no.) » Initiatives in local communities (no.) » Local communities with initiatives (no.) » Scope of initiatives in traditional territories (ha) » Scope in communities (ha) » Indigenous lands with ethnomapping (no.) » Indigenous lands with ethnozoning (no.)
	Building local capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Trained people (ha) » Training projects (ha) » Empowered women (no.) » Empowered youth (no.)

Source: SEMAS/TNC (in press)

Chart done by [Tropical Forest Alliance](#) and [MN Socioflorestal](#)

State goals

Live

Quality of life



Reduce the poverty rate
[See more...](#)

Life Expectancy



Reduce under-five mortality rate to a maximum of 21 deaths per 1,000 live births
[See more...](#)

Produce

Extractivism



Intensify in 100% the production of Brazilian nut (castanha) by 2030



Increase by 100% the production of açaí through 2030

Timber management



Establish 180,000 hectares of community-based timber management



Establish 180,000 hectares of low-impact industrial forest logging by 2030

Livestock and fishing



Increase cattle density to reach 2.4 UA/hectare (3.4 heads/ha)



Support the pisciculture productive chain to increase production

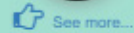
Integrated goals



Reach 10,000 beneficiaries with the REM programme

Conserve

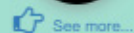
Deforestation



Reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020 in relation to the period 1998-2005

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from avoided deforestation by 80% in relation to the period 1998-2005

Conservation Units

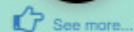


Establish management plans in 100% of the State Conservation Units by 2020

Reach zero illegal deforestation in State Conservation Units by 2020

Increase the area of Conservation Units by 155,120 hectares by 2018

Restoration



Restore degraded areas of rural properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry by 2030

Restore 10,000 hectares of permanent preservation areas (APP) in the Acre River Basin by 2030

Reduce illegal deforestation by 2020

Source: [Acre's platform of territorial performance and sustainable investment opportunities.](#)

TOCANTINS 20-40

STRATEGY FOR A COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TOCANTINS

OBJECTIVE:

To promote the equitable and competitive development of the Tocantins State, with rational uses of natural resources, respecting the next generations and the improvement of the quality of life of its population.

II SOCIAL

AXIS GOALS

To promote citizenship of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, riverine and family farmers, making them protagonists in local sustainable development

RISING AND AUTONOMY

- Strengthen social organizations.
- Retrieve traditional knowledge and value local and traditional culture.
- Promote food security and poverty eradication
- Structure the socio-biodiversity production chain.
- Improve the HDI of regions with a concentration of vulnerable populations: indigenous, quilombola, riverine and family farmers.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

- Structure the basic health communities and school units of regions with a concentration of vulnerable populations: indigenous, quilombola, riverine and family farmers.
- Reduce dropping out of traditional communities and peoples.
- Prioritize the care of indigenous peoples by bilingual professionals.
- Implement public policies for psychosocial care for peoples and communities.

LAND REGULARIZATION

- Ensure the right to property and customary land use.

I ECONOMIC

AXIS GOALS

To promote the internalization and not concentration of state development in regional poles, guided by economic ecological zoning, focusing on sustainable supply chains.

STRENGTHENING AND STRUCTURING OF PRODUCTION CHAINS

- Articulate supply chains and vocations to create investment opportunities for entrepreneurs and generate job opportunities:
- Tourism:
 - Promote the role of traditional communities (quilombolas and indigenous) through the development of community-based tourism.
 - Encourage tourism-related production.
 - Encourage and promote the creative economy.
 - Strengthen ecotourism and community-based tourism by adopting practices to preserve local scenic beauty.
 - the fish
 - the grains
 - the cattle
 - the planted forest
 - Products of socio-biodiversity
- Add value to socio-biodiversity products, including the local population and traditional knowledge.

DEPARTMENT OF Environment and Water Resources

TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT



Earth Innovation Institute

LOW CARBON BLUE MOORE PRODUCTION

VIEW:

To be reference in the Northern region of Brazil in sustainable production of food and products of social biodiversity, with beneficence and value addition, in the equitable distribution of income and in the conservation and management of its natural wealth, until the year of 2040.

STRENGTHENING FAMILY FARMING

- Strengthen family farming by promoting equal opportunities.
- Strengthen and streamline Family Farming by expanding access and qualification of credit instruments, protecting production, guaranteeing minimum prices and guaranteeing income for family farms.

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERENCE

- Prioritize the incentive to low carbon agriculture.
- Promote agricultural defense.
- Ensure technical assistance and rural extension and adoption of good practices for production.
- Implement a Technology Park to add value to local production.
- Encourage the rational use of water resources, soil and technologies to increase production.

PRIORITY AXES AND THEMES:

There are priority themes proposed by the government for each axis, which will be discussed with the different sectors for agreement and the establishment of shared qualitative and quantitative targets.

PROMOTION OF COMPETITIVENESS

- Boosting the competitiveness of rural and urban businesses through improvements in management and production processes and the development of new market access strategies.
- Promote innovation and transfer of agricultural technologies.
- Increase manufacturing industry GDP from the current 3.3% to around 7.0% of state value added, reducing public administration participation as an employer

III ENVIRONMENTAL

AXIS GOALS

To promote environmental regularization of production chains, focusing on a low carbon economy and respect for the vocation of the territory.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULARIZATION

- Implement the Forest Code and related laws.
- Develop and implement public policies for productive and ecological restoration.

ENHANCEMENT OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Develop and implement Conservation Units (UCs) management plans, promoting revision and updating and implementing constant monitoring of their results.
- Support the creation and implementation of the State Water Resources and River Basin Plan.
- Enter state UC carbon assets into state accounting.
- Develop and implement Jurisdictional REDD + strategy.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

- Promote (create, implement) public policies for the prevention, control and mitigation of extreme events.
- Create and implement environmental risk management and fire management programs.
- Strengthen command and control to reduce deforestation and illegal burning.
- Create public policy and program to monetize and reward environmental carbon assets, biodiversity and water resources.
- Encourage low carbon economics.

MODERNIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Structure cities environmental and territorial management systems.
- Strengthen and modernize state environmental management in line with the state's sustainable development objectives.
- Invest in technological and human resources to modernize environmental licensing.
- Create and consolidate an intelligence system and indicators for integrated environmental and territorial management.

4. Governance, monitoring and transparency.

This strategy should have a multisectoral governance structure to monitor its implementation by monitoring performance the achievement of the goals.

5. Investments.

The implementation of the strategy and achievement of the goals is conditional on the contribution of financial resources and investments in the state.

GUIDELINES

1. SDG.

The development that will be promoted by this strategy should contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Shared definition of success.

The strategy will be debated and agreed upon with various sectors (state, municipal, agricultural, private sector, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and organized civil society) becoming a shared initiative of achievable and measurable goals and outcomes.

3. Respect for diversity and natural vocation.

The definition of goals and execution schedules will consider all the diversity, natural, socio-cultural and economic potential and institutional integrity of the participants.

IV INFRASTRUCTURE

AXIS GOALS

To promote the necessary infrastructure for the competitive and sustainable development of Tocantins State over the next 20 years, focusing on the low carbon economy.

LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE

- Prioritize the implementation of road network (including vicinal) for production flow.
- Invest in roads with environmental standards to reduce socio-biodiversity risks in regions that cut areas of interest for maintaining environmental assets.
- Prioritize and invest in port and airport infrastructure in strategic regions of the state.
- Invest in production storage infrastructure.

ENERGY

- Create public policy aimed at diversifying the state energy matrix.
- Promote the transmission and distribution of energy to serve rural areas and vulnerable communities.

COMMUNICATION

- Invest in internet and telephone structure for regions with a predominance of vulnerable population.

SANITATION

- Prioritize and invest in basic sanitation.
- Prioritize and invest in health and education services infrastructure.

DECENT HOUSING

- Invest in technical assistance aimed at promoting decent housing.
- Create credit facilities for vulnerable populations to access housing.

Source: Tocantins State Administration.

Maranhao JA strategy



Produce

Expansion and increased efficiency of agricultural and forestry production:

- ▶ Increase cotton production in the Balsas region by 2025, reaching 50 thousand hectares;
- ▶ Increase the area of certified RTRS, Plus Soy and other qualify seals in the Balsas region by up to 30% by 2025;
- ▶ Increase the diversification of cultivars adapted to the Balsas region by up to 25% by 2025.
- ▶ Increase production areas with integrated crop-livestock (ILP) & integrated crop-livestock-forestry (ILPF, in Portuguese) systems in the Balsas region in 20% up to 20% animal genetics and fodder by 2025;
- ▶ Support 100% of the actions of the National Federation of Direct Planting in the Balsas region, through soil conservation practices by 2025.



Conserve

Conservation of native vegetation and restoration of environmental liabilities:

- ▶ Support actions that promote the reduction of illegal deforestation in Balsas Region at 100% by 2025;
- ▶ Support actions that promote the reduction of fires in Balsas Region by up to 50% by 2025;
- ▶ Register up to 100% of rural properties in SICAR in the Balsas Region , by 2025;
- ▶ Validate up to 100% of the CAR in the Balsas region, by 2025;
- ▶ Support actions that promote Payment for Environmental Services in the Balsas region, reaching 2 projects implemented by 2025;
- ▶ Foster the correct disposal of up to 100% of waste in the Balsas region , by 2025
- ▶ Support the development and enhancement of ecological tourism in Chapada das Mesas, supporting cities, communities, archaeological sites and rural properties.





Include

Socioeconomic inclusion of traditional family farming and traditional population:

- ▼ Increase the number of families served by ATER programs by up to 50 % by 2025;
- ▼ Promote Land Regularization up to 40 % of family farming lots in the Balsas Region;
- ▼ Increase cassava production by 60% by 2025, supporting the structuring of the value chain;
- ▼ Increase cowpea production by 50% by 2025, supporting the structuring of the value chain;
- ▼ Increase rice production by 30% by 2025, supporting the structuring of the value chain;
- ▼ Increase the production of cultivated corn by 40% by 2025, supporting the structuring of the value chain;
- ▼ Increase the production of fruits from the Cerrado biomes and introduced species by 20% by 2025, supporting the structuring of the value chain;
- ▼ Encourage the sheep /goat farming chain in the Balsas region, promoting an increase in local production by 40% by 2025;
- ▼ Support 100% of the actions to increase the production of milk and derivatives with a view to strengthening the cooperative system in the region by 2025;
- ▼ Create 01 promotion program for the inclusion of women, traditional people and communities in activities related to crafts and other regional development.

Source: [IDH Latam](#).



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About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Founded in 2000 and working with more than 740 financial institutions with over \$130 trillion in assets, CDP pioneered using capital markets and corporate procurement to motivate companies to disclose their environmental impacts, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard water resources and protect forests. Nearly 20,000 organizations around the world disclosed data through CDP in 2022, including more than 18,700 companies worth half of global market capitalization, and over 1,100 cities, states and regions. Fully TCFD aligned, CDP holds the largest environmental database in the world, and CDP scores are widely used to drive investment and procurement decisions towards a zero carbon, sustainable and resilient economy. CDP is a founding member of the Science Based Targets initiative, We Mean Business Coalition, The Investor Agenda and the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. Find out more via www.cdp.net or follow us on twitter @CDP.