

FIRST INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

FLORELOS PROJECT **Eco-social Links Among Brazilian Forests: Sustainable** **Livelihoods in Productive Landscapes**

ENV/2005/114-622



Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza
SCLN 202, Bloco B, Salas 101-104
Brasília, DF, Brazil 70832-525
Tel.-fax. 55-61-3327-8085
www.ispn.org.br

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FIRST INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT¹

1 DESCRIPTION

1.1 Name of beneficiary: Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza (ISPN)

1.2 Name and position of contact person: Donald Sawyer (Project Coordinator) and Andréa Lobo (ISPN Director-President and Project Vice-Coordinator)

1.3 Names of partners of the action: Institute for Society, Population and Nature (Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza – ISPN), as beneficiary, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP), via the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the *Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales* (IDDRI) internationally. Among national partner NGOS, are the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI), Centro Brasileiro de Referência e Apoio Cultural (CEBRAC), Fundação Pró-Natureza (FUNATURA) and Centro de Tecnologia Agroecológica de Pequenos Agricultores (AGROTEC). The Ministry of Agrarian Development (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário – MDA), Ministry of Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente – MMA), Ministry of Science and Technology (Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia – MCT) and the Bank of Brazil Foundation (Fundação Banco do Brasil – FBB) are the main government associates. AIDEnvironment is the European associate.

1.4 Name of the action: FLORELOS – Eco-social Links Among Brazilian Forests: Sustainable Livelihoods in Productive Landscapes

1.5 Contract number: ENV/2005/114-622

1.6 Start and end of report period: December 1, 2006, to November 30, 2007

1.7 Target country(ies) or region(s): Brazil, with emphasis on the 15 states in the Cerrado biome and transitions to other biomes (Amazon, Caatinga, Pantanal and Atlantic Forest) which are pressured by the expanding agricultural frontier.

¹ The project received financial support from the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the beneficiaries and may under no circumstances be considered as indicative of the position of the European Union or any other source of support.



1.8 End beneficiaries and/or target groups (if different) (including number of women and men): Among local, regional, national and global beneficiaries, the following stand out: 1) Poor rural families (traditional agroextractivists, family farmers and indigenous groups) and their communities in the Cerrado and other forests of Central, Western and Northern Brazil. 12,000 families will benefit directly in 480 communities supported in the present or future by the Small Eco-social Projects Program (PPP-ECOS, Brazilian version of the GEF-SGP) and other sources. In addition to these beneficiaries, the indirect local target group reaches 8 million poor people of both sexes in rural areas of the 15 states in the Cerrado and its transitions to other biomes (Amazon, Caatinga, Pantanal and Atlantic Forest) which are under pressure from the expanding agricultural frontier. 2) Regionally, dozens of NGOs and networks with which ISPN already interacts, as well as local governments and councils which have civil society participation. 3) At the national level, coordination with government agencies, universities and non-governmental organizations specialized in research, technical assistance and public policy development and implementation. 4) At the global level, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including civil society organizations with global connections.

1.9 Countries in which activities took place (if different): Does not apply.

2 EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Activities and Results

1) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (TECA)

Summary of objectives:

Throughout the first two years of the project, technological bottlenecks will be identified for selected products (fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, spices, phytocosmetics, honey, handicrafts and ecotourism) by means of a simplified Technological Platform approach. Technological bottlenecks will be identified in participative workshops with stakeholders, making full use of prior experience accumulated by ISPN with the MCT, involving the Cerrado and the Amazon. Meanwhile, partners will be identified for assistance in reducing bottlenecks pointed out by producers rather than just the researchers, as has often been the case until now. The Social Technologies Network (RTS), supported by the Bank of Brazil Foundation (FBB), will be a key interlocutor. Based on accumulated experience and technological discussions, guidelines for family production systems will be developed, discussed and disseminated.

Topics/activities covered:





1.1) Identification of Bottlenecks

Despite the amount of experience and information accumulated by sustainable production systems based on sustainable use of native biodiversity, the enormous difficulties faced by these experiences in placing their products in the consumer market are increasingly evident. A large part of the work carried out with communities regarding production came up with social and environmental strategies for environmental sustainability, without, however making significant advances in matters related to sale of products in markets. Identification of these bottlenecks and means to overcome them is essential for upscaling of productive experiences, as well as coordination of the different links in the productive chains in eco-social productive arrangements.

a) Methods. Based on discussions with the ISPN team and collaboration with FUNATURA, CDS and the Central do Cerrado, a document was produced for identification of bottlenecks hindering sustainable biodiversity use in the Cerrado. The document was based on the observation that many communities face formidable obstacles in the production, processing and marketing stages. A document was prepared from an earlier APL assessment carried out by ISPN in 2003 in the Bico do Papagaio region, containing a list of questions to be answered by producers or social organizations working with producers, to guide discussions and interviews. The document touches on subjects related to characterization of products that are currently marketed or have market potential; assessment of difficulties or impediments (bottlenecks) for production, processing and marketing; and proposed solutions to these obstacles. This procedure does not necessarily involve a series of meetings, as in the Technological Platforms used by MCT in the past.

b) Bico do Papagaio Workshop. In order to test applicability of the bottleneck identification methodology, a workshop was held with honey producers during the III Bico do Papagaio Honey Festival, in Axixá do Tocantins, on July 14. The 25 participants were mostly beekeepers and agrarian reform settlers, but also included some members of civil society or municipal government. Based on the step-by-step bottleneck identification document, topics related to production, market, identification of difficulties and challenges to overcome were addressed, as follows.

Table 4.1. Topics and questions regarding beekeeping in the Bico do Papagaio.

Topic	Questions
Production	What beekeeping products are currently made in the region? Did any products become discontinued? Why? Is there interest in production of any new types of products? Which?
Market	What destination is given to production (sales, consumption, donation etc.)? How are sales made? What type of market is accessed (governmental, private, local, regional, national, etc.)?



Difficulties	What difficulties are present in production, processing or marketing? Are there difficulties in product organization and professionalization processes?
Challenges	In light of the difficulties pointed out, what are the greatest challenges to honey production in the Bico do Papagaio today? Are these challenges common to all honey-producing groups and experiences in the Bico?

Source: ISPN.

It became clear that honey and beeswax are currently the two main products of beekeeping in the region. In the future, producers intend to sell propolis, royal jelly and pollen, which have higher added value without affecting production scale. Sales are made mainly on the small farms, in local markets (municipal fairs and door-to-door) or to the Federal Government's Food Acquisition Program, in which case public institutions receive the products (schools, day-care centers and hospitals). The greatest marketing-related challenge is upscaling sales, since there is currently surplus production which cannot be sold in the local markets alone. The main difficulties are lack of equipment and high-quality raw materials, high prices for equipment in the region and inexistent technical assistance for their maintenance. Different levels of organization and professional capacity among producing groups were also identified. Product identification and proper packaging were considered challenges, particularly for less organized groups. One of the greatest challenges pointed out was the need for increased sales, since production has grown more than sales. Obtaining a Federal Phytosanitary Inspection Label (SIF) is the main goal and challenge of the entire Bico do Papagaio honey production group, since without it, reaching new markets is nearly impossible. Native beekeeping was also pointed out as a challenge for the region, with emphasis on the fact that there is already some experience in the region, since native bee honey (natimel) is already being produced using 12 native bee species. Natimel has a higher price, which makes up for the lower productivity of native bees. Although solutions have not been found for all problems identified, the Axixá workshop showed that the tool is useful to establish dialog with communities and develop strategies for overcoming bottlenecks.

b) Technological Interchange Seminar for Baru, Pequi and Babassu. The event was organized by ISPN in Brasília between July 26 and 28, 2007, with support from MDA. Over 60 small farmers from 35 organizations participated, discussing difficulties and challenges to agroextractivist activities in the Cerrado, with emphasis on integral use of the three most important species. Bottlenecks and alternatives for technical assistance, credit, partnerships and research and development were discussed, among other topics.

1.2) Technology Systematization and Dissemination

a) Technological Manuals for Integral Processing of Baru, Pequi and Babassu. Content was produced, with support from MDA, based on experiences supported by the PPP-ECOS. The three



manuals include a wide range of possibilities for integral use of fruits and nuts. FLORELOS will support printing of the manuals in the second year, during which new manuals will also be prepared for different species.

b) Social Technology Week. Through the Central do Cerrado, ISPN participated in the event promoted by the MCT's Secretariat of Science and Technology for Social Inclusion (SECIS) along with the Institute of Social Technology (ITS), showing agroextractivist products resulting from the use of social technologies supported by PPP-ECOS. The event served as a starting point for negotiations with SECIS to include agroextractivism and sustainable production in the MCT agenda, also strengthening the relationship between ISPN and ITS, which is working toward passing of laws in favor of development and dissemination of social technologies.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

The initial planning for year 1 included publication and distribution of the technology manuals, which was not possible due to the need for revision by government agencies. Publication and distribution was incorporated into the planning for year 2.

Results:

- Technological bottlenecks identified for honey, fruits and nuts, many of which are common to medicinal plants, spices, phytocosmetics, handicrafts and ecotourism, to be studied in more detail in year 2.
- 56 partners identified and engaged.
- Two technological and interchange workshops held and systematized;
- Three technological manuals developed and printed.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Workshops with beneficiaries about technological bottlenecks identified during the first two years of the project.

2) ORGANIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (SUSTO)

Summary of objectives:

In order to fill the gap between natural resources available in the target areas and consumer demands, improvements are necessary to organization of production, which is the missing link. To accomplish this, specific challenges must be overcome, related to organization of family farmers with little education and income, who are involved in seasonal part-time activities in remote locations. FLORELOS will provide, guide or act as a catalyst for technical assistance aimed at appropriate legal organization (family units, associations, cooperatives, private companies and agreements for combinations thereof, according to specific circumstances) and formalization, i.e. capacity to meet



bureaucratic and tax prerequisites inherent to participation in the formal market. Apparently, there is no shortage of demand, but rather a lack of links between production and consumption. The regulatory framework, especially regarding sanitary regulations, is inappropriate for the community scale, since it was designed to regulate production in large industries. In local communities, entrepreneurship and business vision are wanting. Difficulties are not as great in productive stages as they are in processing and marketing. It is paramount that tools for planning and sales be improved and disseminated in order for community business initiatives to produce. Regarding formalization, specific capacity-building and/or technical assistance are necessary to meet legal demands.

Topics/activities covered:

2.1) Technical Assistance

a) Adaptation plans for agroindustries. Plans for physical changes to plants were developed by qualified professionals and contain guidance and recommendations for organizations to meet legal requirements by means of changes in their production and processing facilities. Organizations also receive guidance about the bureaucracy necessary to obtain registration which will support legal operation of their plants. Implementation of the plans is up to the organization. During the first stage plans were made for: jam and preserve processing unit at the Community Development Association of Caxambu (Promessa de Futuro), in Pirenópolis; unit for integral use of baru at the Center for Studies and Sustainable Use of the Cerrado (CENESC), also in Pirenópolis; and Cerrado fruit pulp processing unit at COOPERFRUTO, in Santa Maria do Tocantins.

b) Manuals of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). GMP manuals were produced with the goal of standardizing processing flows and procedures that organizations should employ to ensure their products' quality. Manuals were developed and implemented by qualified professionals along with representatives and workers from the benefitted agroindustries. The GMP manual is an important element for legalization of the establishments. The following groups were benefitted: Promessa de Futuro (jams and preserves); CENESC (baru); COOPERFRUTO (fruit pulp); Missão Verde (honey and sweets); FASE/Grupo das Margaridas (babassu).

c) Market studies. Assessments were made at the local and regional levels, focusing on insertion of products from organizations in their respective regional markets. Institutional markets were assessed, as well as regional retail and wholesale. Market studies were carried out by persons named by the organizations involved in this activity by means of a methodological form prepared by a qualified professional beforehand. Field researchers from organizations which carried out the studies in the regions were trained by the expert responsible for the form. The following groups benefitted: CENESC (baru); COOPERFRUTO (fruit pulp); Missão Verde (honey and sweets); FASE/Grupo das Margaridas (babassu); and STR Lucas do Rio Verde/PA Gleba Ribeirão Grande (copaiba oil).



d) Projects for the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). Three projects were prepared for insertion of agroextractivist products in the institutional market via the MAPA National Supply Company's PAA. Along with directors and members from organizations, the technical experts hired made the assessment of productive capacity, supply and distribution of regional foods, with emphasis given to products from sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity. CENESC, COOPERFRUTO and the Life and Preservation Group of the Colônia I Settlement benefitted.

e) Simplified business plans. Simplified business plans were prepared to help organizations in their commercial activities. The plan provides guidance for improvements in administrative and productive processes in the organizations (optimized costs and sales), as well as an economic feasibility study for the business initiatives. The following groups benefitted: CENESC (baru); COOPERFRUTO (fruit pulp); Missão Verde (honey and sweets); FASE/Grupo das Margaridas (babassu); STR Lucas do Rio Verde/PA Gleba Ribeirão Grande (copaiba oil).

f) Visual identity plans. By means of services rendered by professional designers, logos, labels, folders, banners, calling cards and letterheads were made for organizations, with the goal of strengthening their product image. The identity plans reflect the culture and identity of the local group. Printing of the products is carried out by the organizations, monitored by ISPN.

2.2) Systematization, Dissemination and Exchange

a) Manuals of sustainable technologies for products of Cerrado biodiversity. Contents of manuals for integral use of baru, pequi and babassu were prepared in appropriate language for small farmers, containing information about management, production and processing techniques for these important Cerrado fruits and nuts.

b) Manual of environmental, sanitary and tax regulations. The manual has the function of guiding organizations of small farmers, technical experts and other interested parties in their understanding of legal regulations to be followed regarding sanitary, environmental and tax matters to be taken into account when bringing a business initiative into formality. The goal is qualification of initiatives for entry into the formal market. The manual is an important source of information for organizations which face difficulties taking the necessary steps. The regulations manual is currently under revision at the MDA and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) before publication. The government is in charge of official publication in 2008 with partial support from FLORELOS.

c) Technological exchange seminar for baru, pequi and babassu. The technological seminar had the goal of disseminating and exchanging technologies developed by community organizations which make sustainable use of the Cerrado. Presentations of the sustainable use experiences were made for baru, pequi and babassu.



2.3) Market Access

a) Central do Cerrado. The eco-social products of the Central do Cerrado are the result of a coordination supported by ISPN which includes 21 community productive organizations. It was started with the objective of finding solutions for the difficulties faced by organizations trying to market their products, and rose out of the ISPN work in search of viable upscaling for sustainable community production. The Central was established by a project supported by PPP-ECOS in 2004, submitted by the Institute of New Cooperation Frontiers (INFC) and currently has support from the COMCERTA project, executed by the CEBRAC Foundation and complemented by FLORELOS, which supported the Visual Identity Plan and the Central do Cerrado Workshop/Assembly in September 2007.

Participation with display of products in the following trade shows is worthy of note:

- BioBrasil Fair – São Paulo/SP (May 2007);
- National Family Farming Fair – Brasília/DF (October 2007);
- Terra Madre Brasil – Brasília/DF (October 2007);
- ExpoSustentat/BioFach 2007. ISPN promoted the Northeast & Cerrado space – São Paulo/SP (October 2007);
- Teia - Belo Horizonte/MG (November 2007);
- Mercadão Floresta - São Paulo/SP (May 2007);
- II Forest Peoples Meeting - Brasília/DF (August 2007);
- ExpoFlora – Holambra/SP (August 2007);
- Brasil Sabor Gastronomical Festival – Brasília/DF (ABRASEL and Labor Group);
- Puro Rítmo – Brasília/DF (June 2007);
- Traditional Communities Meeting in Alto Paraíso/GO (July 2007);
- Extension Week of the Catholic University of Brasília (September 2007);
- Social Technology Fair - MCT/SECIS - Brasília-DF (October 2007).

The Central do Cerrado is a non-profit initiative established by 21 community organizations which carry out productive activities based on sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity.

It serves as a bridge between community producers and consumers, offering high-quality products such as: pequi, baru, jatobá flour, babassu flour, buriti, honey, fruit pulp, handicrafts and others, which are collected and processed by small farmers and traditional communities in the Cerrado.

In addition to promoting dissemination and insertion of sustainable Cerrado use community products in local, regional and international markets, the Central do Cerrado is also a center for diffusion of information and technical support for communities aiming at improved productive, organizational and managerial processes.



The Central do Cerrado operates within the principles and concepts of Fair Trade, with the goal of promoting social inclusion by means of strengthened community production initiatives which bring together Cerrado conservation and generation of income and social protagonism.

b) CONCRAB Distribution Central. The Central do Cerrado served as a model for creation of the agrarian reform product central by the Confederation of Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (CONCRAB), in Brasília.

c) Northeast and Cerrado Space. The Northeast and Cerrado Space, promoted by ISPN, the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the German Technical and Social Cooperation Service (DED), the MDA, the Ministry of National Integration (MI), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Dom Hélder Câmara Project and the São Francisco and Parnaíba Valleys Development Company (CODEVASF), had as its objective providing family farmers and agroextractivists from the Northeast and Cerrado opportunities to access the market through participation in the ExpoSustentat/BioFach 2007. The joint initiative had its start in 2006 in the first Northeast and Cerrado space of the ExpoSustentat/BioFach. Its success in 2006 and 2007 resulted in efforts by the organizers to make it a permanent space for qualification of family farming and agroextractivism. This action is an excellent example of the possibilities for interaction between the Cerrado and other biomes.

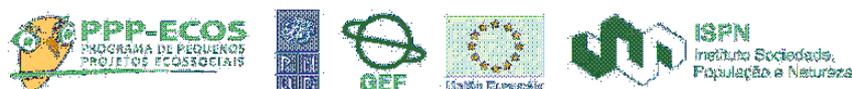
2.4) Events

Due to the advanced stage of knowledge accumulated by ISPN through its PPP-ECOS support of productive agroextractivism projects focused on marketing, ISPN has frequently been invited to give lectures and participate in discussions related to alternatives for marketing of community products and has exerted significant influence in definition of public policy in this area. There is participation in construction of the State Family Farming and Fair Trade Product Marketing System (SECFES), which intends to establish Marketing Service Bases (BSC). ISPN takes part in the National Fair Trade System, as well as in regulation of sustainable organic extractivism and participative guarantee systems, in the scope of Law 10831, about organic agriculture.

a) UnB Sustainable Development Center Trade Show. Presentation of ISPN, PPP-ECOS and FLORELOS and Central do Cerrado booth during Environment Week in Brasília, in June 2007.

b) Seminar of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains. Participation in planning and execution of event promoted by MMA, MDA, Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and Rural Agency in Goiânia, October, 2007.

c) Agroextractivism Workshop for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Workshop. A presentation was made at the workshop promoted by MDA in Brasília in March.





d) Seminar of Sustainable Brazilian Experiences. A lecture was given during the event on sustainable experiences organized by Conservation International (CI) and the British Embassy in Brasília in March.

e) Brazilian Symposium on Agrototoxin Residues in Food. During the symposium organized by the National Sanitary Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) on November 22 and 23, 2007, in Búzios, the FLORELOS Vice-Coordinator gave a lecture with the title “Visibility and Sustainability of Extractivism in Brazil: the Case of the Brazilian Cerrado,” about how extractivism may be an economically feasible and practicable activity from a sustainable development standpoint, without the use of agrototoxins.

2.5) Representation

a) National Fair Trade Council. ISPN is the alternate, representing the Cerrado Network of NGOs and is part of the Thematic Committee of Solidary Credit and Finance and the Thematic Committee on Marketing.

b) Organic Agriculture Group (GAO). Contribution to preparation of a decree for regulation of Law 10831, about organic agriculture, and active participation in production of Sustainable Organic Extractivism Norm.

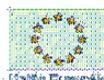
c) Brazilian Fair Trade System. Participation in development of the system in the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) National Secretariat of Fair Trade (SENAS) and the Secretariat of Territorial Development of the MDA.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- 5 simplified business plans produced;
- 5 market studies performed;
- 3 plans for physical adaptations for agroindustries prepared;
- 5 manuals of good management practices developed;
- 6 visual identity plans made;
- 13 events with display of products for sale;
- 5 lectures given;
- 2 public policies relevant for organization of production;
- Discussions in official events and workshops systematizing and influencing guidelines for organization of production and possible establishment of Eco-Social Productive Arrangements (APES).



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Reference in Logical Framework:

- Technical assistance contracts enabling higher level of organization and formality for products and better access to markets;
- Capacity-building, work plans, market studies, reflections about methodologies for productive arrangements with eco-social objectives.

3) CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (CAPA)

Summary of objectives:

Adding to results of the SUSTO subproject (above), capacity-building activities will focus on preparation of business plans for economic feasibility and market studies, as well as more appropriate forms of local organization for participation in fair trade. Sustainable productive activities need increasing amounts of appropriate legal knowledge and capacity for mobilization of legal support, be it public or private, with the objective of making their rights known and the means to stand up for them. Development of a conceptual framework becomes necessary for capacity-building activities aimed at support of sustainable production. Based on difficulties and challenges pointed out by PPP-ECOS regarding capacity-building, the conceptual proposal of itinerant capacity-building arises, based on successful and unsuccessful cases experienced by the productive groups themselves.

Topics/activities covered:

3.1) Itinerant Capacity-Building

The conceptual framework for an itinerant capacity-building program was defined in the Central do Cerrado Assembly in September, 2007. Four meetings were held with IEB for definition of the concept and development of capacity-building program for access to markets for community business initiatives. Terms of Reference were prepared for contracting the activity coordinator. Capacity-building is planned in four modules based on the practical experience of groups involved. Didactic theoretical materials will be developed for each module and will serve as support material for comprehension of the practical experience. Specialized professionals will be contracted to prepare the theoretical content based on practical experience. The itinerant capacity-building process will train two members from each organization in each module. In addition to capacity-building, the process will promote effective exchange of experiences and information. The following modules are intended:

- Organizational and productive planning (strategic and business planning focused on market and economic feasibility studies);



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- Communication and marketing (emphasis on visual identity and communication);
- Sanitary, environmental and tax legislation for agroindustries (emphasis on registration);
- Good practices in management and manufacturing (emphasis on quality and registration);
- Total management quality for community business initiatives (emphasis on systems for monitoring and control of productive processes, human resource, financial and product quality management);
- Marketing (emphasis on access to markets).

The intention is not to create specialists in the proposed module topics, but rather to promote the business outlook for community initiatives. Capacity-building should create critical awareness for entrepreneurs regarding the importance and reach of existing business tools.

3.2) Sustainable Agriculture

In connection with the Eco-social Advocacy (ADES) project, supported by CORDAID, negotiations were undertaken for production of a concrete proposal for an extension and graduate studies program in sustainable agriculture for the Cerrado. The Dean of Extension (DEX) of the University of Brasília (UnB) showed interest. The UnB Sustainable Development Center (CDS) will also be involved. The project for a specialization course in sustainable development prepared by the Environmental Institute for a Sustainable Brazil (IABS) for the National Colonization and Agrarian Reform Institute (INCRA) is a good starting point. The Association for Zero-Tillage Planting in the Cerrado (APDC) will be involved.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Conceptual framework for capacity-building actions developed;
- Capacity-building seminar for participation in trade shows involving 20 community organizations;
- Negotiations for a sustainable agriculture course under way.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Capacity-building, work plans, market study production, reflection about methodologies for productive arrangements with eco-social objectives.

4) ECO-SOCIAL PRODUCTIVE ARRANGEMENTS (APES)

Summary of objectives:





FLORELOS will support development and implementation of Local Productive Arrangements (APLs) which incorporate socioenvironmental concerns, i.e. social inclusion, income generation and distribution, environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This requires identification and overcoming of bottlenecks for production and marketing, development of work plans and market studies and discussion about methodologies for implementation of Eco-Social Productive Arrangements (APES). Cooperation with institutions and participation in discussions about APLs will also be encouraged.

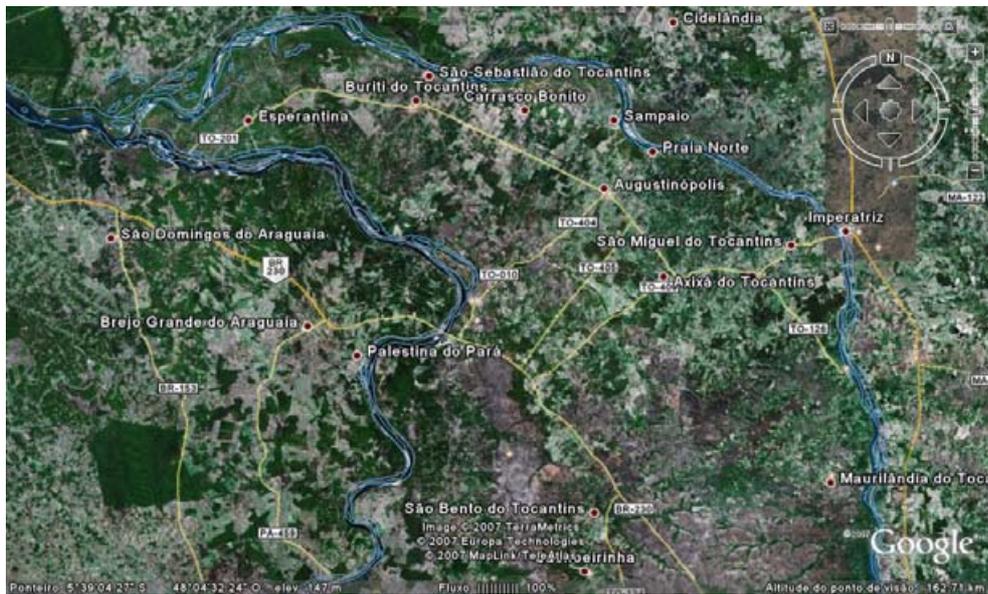
Topics/activities covered:

4.1) Technical Visits

To become acquainted and foster exchange, the seven productive experiences with potential for becoming APES identified in the original proposal were visited. Some new possibilities were also identified. During technical visits, the objective was to get to know the entire productive cycle, from the fields to sales, and to identify difficulties and potentials. At the moment, the following experiences seem to hold the greatest promise:

a) Honey and babassu in the Bico do Papagaio. Several organizations in the far north of Tocantins state were visited, such as the Rural Workers Union of Esperantina, São Sebastião and Buriti (STR-ESP), the Alternatives for Small Farming in Tocantins (APA-TO) NGO, in Augustinópolis, the Buriti Womens' Association (AMB), in Buriti do Tocantins, the Cerrado Bee Project (PAC), in Araguatins, the São Francisco de Assis Association (ASFA), in Axixá do Tocantins and the Bico do Papagaio Beekeepers Association (ABIPA), also in Axixá do Tocantins. All organizations have executed or are currently executing PPP-ECOS projects and undertake sustainable productive activities in regional communities, with special emphasis given to *Apis mellifera* honey and babassu palmmuts and its derivatives. The Bico do Papagaio region has the potential to develop and consolidate productive arrangements related to honey and babassu. In the former case, the greatest challenge is expansion of the scale of sales to reach other consumer markets outside the region, with the need for a sanitary inspection label. In the babassu chain, challenges are related to insertion in the market of products with higher value added, such as babassu oil, development and diffusion of processing technologies and particularly access to natural resources (land tenure matters) and looming threats of native vegetation destruction (conversion to homogenous cattle production systems, crops and eucalyptus plantations).

The **Bico do Papagaio**, located in the far north of Tocantins state, is a transition area between the Cerrado and Amazon biomes, with natural boundaries formed by confluence of the Tocantins and Araguaia rivers. There are many social organizations in the region working with agrarian matters, in addition to agroextractivism and struggle for land. The main production chains in the region are of honey from European bees (*Apis spp*) and babassu palmnuts (*Orbiginya speciosa*), with much importance given to subsistence agricultural activities (manioc and bean crops, mainly), milk cattle ranching and fishing.



b) Phytotherapeutics in the Middle Araguaia. Located in western Goiás state, in the Middle Araguaia region, in the municipality of Diorama, the Small Farmers Agroecological Technology Center (AGROTEC) is dedicated to production of phytotherapeutics based on exotic and native plants, for distribution and sales to the regional Unified Health System (SUS), including 19 municipalities in the Middle Araguaia region. Small-scale industrial processing of medicinal plants offers prospects of high economic return. There are however formidable difficulties for marketing, due to health regulations and lack of appropriate regulatory framework for phytotherapeutics. This is being overcome by negotiations of exceptionalities with the federal government, with a view to establishing a new model.

c) Medicinal Plants in Western Goiás. Experiences of community production of popular medicine made from native Cerrado plants were visited in the municipalities of Goiás (former state capital, currently a historic site), Buriti de Goiás, Itaberá and Itapurunga. The experiences supported by the Pacari Network are of great importance for primary health care and prevention of illnesses in



communities, particularly considering the reality of small countryside municipalities, with municipal governments which do not have many funds available, precarious health care services, which cannot meet the demand, large parts of the population is poor and cannot afford private health care. In spite of all that, traditional community use of native plant medications is not recognized by governments (municipal, state and federal). The main challenges faced by this activity are recognition of a popular health care system, capable of reaching remote areas outside the possibilities of the State and growing scarcity of plant raw materials, as a result of destruction of native vegetation. Western Goiás is currently facing what could be considered the second cycle of agricultural frontier expansion, driven by expansion of sugar cane plantations for ethanol production. The growing difficulties in raw material collection (native plants) have driven community groups to come up with strategies for conservation and appreciation of genetic resources in native plants. A project for a sustainable medicinal plant management plan has been carried out in private areas.

d) Ecotourism in Pirenópolis. In August, a visit was made to Pirenópolis, Goiás, for the opening ceremony of the Flor das Águas Private Reserve of Private Patrimony (RPPN) of the Pro-Nature Foundation (FUNATURA). It is adjacent to the Vagafogo RPPN, which has participated in previous PPP-ECOS projects. FUNATURA, a partner of FLORELOS, is working with the municipal government and a local university to establish a mosaic of private reserves in Pirenópolis, Corumbá and Cocalzinho, which can become an ecotourism APES. In addition to protecting environment and generating income, the initiative also promotes social inclusion of youth.

4.2) Support for Events

Support for events related to productive experiences by communities and technical participation in these events contribute to expansion of knowledge and updating of dialog with grassroots organizations, as well as to marshaling of collaboration and partnerships with civil society and government organizations.

a) III Bico do Papagaio Honey Festival. Promoted by ABIPA, in Axixá, on July 14, the honey festival is regionally important, since the activity is currently an important source of complementary income (occasionally the main one) for family farmers in the region. ABIPA has a central role in honey production in the Bico, since it gathers different beekeeping initiatives and projects. It also has an important honey sales outpost and is the main candidate to receive investments to obtain the SIF, which could potentially benefit a large number of experiences.

b) Regional Central-West Seminar of the National Fair Trade System. Promoted by the Center for Production, Research and Capacity-Building in the Cerrado (CEPPEC), in Nioaque (MS), from November 21 to 23, the event put fair trade in the Brazilian Central-West into discussion. Focus was placed on community productive experiences, discussion of related public policy and dissemination of productive experiences with the CEPPEC social base, mostly made up of small farmers who are





agrarian reform settlers. The Central do Cerrado was presented and discussed. The discussion of mechanisms and spaces for fair trade has been the topic of many community organizations with productive projects. Several organizations supported by PPP-ECOS are interested and participating in these discussions.

4.3) Workshops and Meetings

a) Restaurants and Potential Market Workshop during Terra Madre Brasil. Held in Brasília on October 5, the workshop gathered dozens of participants, representing several existing experiences in the link among productive community experiences (producers) and restaurants (consumers), including producers, marketing networks, chefs, researchers, government technical experts and civil society representatives. Participants sought to identify “eco-gastronomical” products, strategies for their insertion in the market and obstacles to improvement and expansion of the demand. Eco-gastronomical products come from differentiated territories, for which Slow Food concepts of “co-existence” and “strongholds” are appropriate. Insertion in markets depends on new relations and differentiated niches. Restaurants were seen as strategic for introduction of “new flavors”, with potentials for opinion-making. Chefs are essential for establishment of new relations. Communication and marketing are also key, since family farming and local community products are often associated with lack of control and quality. Another key point is the sanitation (ANVISA) and phytosanitation (MAPA) regulatory framework, setting requirements incompatible with the reality of family farming. Influencing public policy is paramount for more appropriate regulations for these cases. Some proposals to overcome this barrier have been presented, such as public policy fora and solidary consumer networks.

b) Native Beekeeping Workshop during Terra Madre Brasil. Held in Brasília on October 6, with the objective of identifying opportunities for native Brazilian bee honey production, the workshop gathered beekeepers from different regions of the country and some natimel producers from Pará and Maranhão. Technical aspects of native beekeeping and natimel production were presented, as well as marketing strategies. Latin America and the Caribbean is the only place stingless native bees are found. The product is different from European bee honey, especially because of the high yeast content, consequently undergoing fermentation, thus requiring a maturation process. It is of interest for restaurants and chefs who have come up with different dishes for each type of natimel. Although the volume produced by each hive is inferior to that of *Apis spp.*, producers believe it is possible to make up for this with the product’s premium price. The activity has potential for generating complementary income in areas with remaining native vegetation or relatively well conserved productive landscapes.

c) SEBRAE. Dialog was maintained with the Brazilian Service of Support to Micro and Small Businesses (SEBRAE) in order to identify opportunities for implementation or strengthening of APLs which incorporate socioenvironmental principles. During the meeting on September 27,





ISPN's presentation focused on the FLORELOS project, agroextractivism and APES. SEBRAE stated that their focus in agribusiness is development of small projects, for which socioeconomic and environmental sustainability is sought. APLs are an important element of SEBRAE's work. A new meeting was scheduled for participation by state directors. On November 6, the new presentation of PPP-ECOS and FLORELOS was followed by discussions about synergies and potential collaboration at the state and sector level. One of the obstacles to closer cooperation is the issue of informality of agroextractivism.

Reason for modification to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Initial steps for implementation of local productive arrangements with eco-social objectives;
- Participation in trade shows, networks and international initiatives to open markets in developed countries;
- Exchange of experiences between PPP-ECOS and similar experiences in other biomes, including other projects supported by the EU.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Capacity-building, workplans, production of market studies, reflections about methodologies for productive arrangements with eco-social objectives.

5) MOBILE PROCESSING UNITS (MOVE)

Summary of objectives:

Assessment of experiences and support for implementation of prototype mobile or portable units for community sustainable resource use initiatives in the Cerrado and neighboring areas, aimed at insertion of high-quality products and added value in the market. The subproject will contribute to maintenance of productive landscapes and improved income in local communities.

Topics/activities covered:

5.1) Analysis of Mobile Units in Brazil

Considering the pioneering nature of the MOVE subproject, an assessment of mobile units in the country was carried out to generate knowledge about the existing diversity of experiences and analyze possibilities and limitations of this strategy to improve the scale of biodiversity-based product processing, adding value and quality to agroextractivist production. The assessment is primarily concerned with possibilities. Limitations of fixed cost, variable cost, insurance, personnel



(administrative, technical and driver), managerial and logistical responsibilities, will be identified through interviews with operators and users.

a) Mobile SENAI Technical School. The mobile school was established in 1974 to carry forth labor preparation programs in locations not reached by schools in the National Industrial Education Service (SENAI). With 23 mobile units, the institution achieves flexible coverage and more intense exchanges among the institution and local industries. According to the facilities, functionality and adaptability, mobile schools can be classified in two categories: (i) self-transporting, represented by the set made up of classroom and laboratory, assembled on the mobile structure; (ii) not self-transporting, represented by Mobile Schools with equipment, furniture and tools transported in a regular truck, thus requiring appropriate facilities in the destination to house them. All courses are prepared in accordance with requests made by public and private companies, in light of their available infra-structure. This experience is demonstrative of the possibility of transporting equipment which is not necessarily a part of the vehicle.

b) Mobile CMBBC Project Dissemination Unit. The Cerrado Biome Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project, coordinated by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (EMBRAPA), has in its Mobile Dissemination Unit (UMD) a library and multimedia space aimed at building public awareness of conservation and sustainable use of natural Cerrado resources. Installed in a van, the UMD is equipped with computer, television, VCR, DVD player, stereo, power generator and a small demonstrative library, with the objective of disseminating information about the Cerrado to children and young adults in lower and middle school in rural and urban agricultural schools, family farmers and traditional communities, whether they have electric energy supply or not. Processing is not carried out, although mobile units can be important media for dissemination combined with practical activities, for hands-on learning.

c) Expolabor Mobile Laboratories. Based on the presupposition that controlled and sterile laboratory environments need not be static, the Expolabor company carries out projects involving mobile laboratories designed and built with the purpose of meeting specific needs. This solution minimizes manufacturing and installation costs, since the entire environment is prepared and tested. This is useful for companies which need quick expansion of their laboratories. It is also useful during renovations to static facilities, during which time regular laboratory operations cannot be stopped. Operational mobile unit projects can either be built in a specific vehicle or placed on top of a truck, for transportation to hard-to-reach areas. Two types of mobile laboratories are developed by the company: (i) Clean Rooms, for situations in which the main objective is isolating the product from contamination or exposing it to controlled contamination from the environment, built in containers, with controlled environments containing only sterile materials and filtering mechanisms, with controlled temperature, pressure, humidity and particle contamination; (ii) Specialized Exams Laboratories in vans or mobile units on trucks, which make *in situ* analyses, be they clinical analyses in communities, or taking water samples on riverbeds or milk and soil samples in farms, among



others. This experience shows evidence of possibilities for quality and environment control, which are increasingly important for agroextractivists.

d) Brazil in the Kitchen Program. The Social Industry Service (SESI), in partnership with the MDS, is responsible for the “Brazil in the Kitchen – Intelligent Cooking” project, aimed at teaching the population for integral preparation and consumption of food products, at low costs and high nutritional value, thus avoiding wastes. The intention is to show that excellent flavor, low cost and high nutritional value can be found in integral use of food products. The nutritional education program offers training courses for multiplying agents and food education courses. Mobile schools and kitchens in local schools are used as facilities. Mass education, nutritional education workshops, lectures and other activities are included in the methodology. The program is one of the support tools for the Zero Hunger Program, present in all 26 Brazilian states and Federal District, with over 200 thousand students covered. This experience shows the possibility of insertion in far-reaching governmental programs.

e) Health Care. By means of a partnership between the National Rural Education Service (SENAR) and the Mammary Institute of Rio Grande do Sul (IMAMA), the “IMAMA and SENAR on the Road to Prevention” program is aimed at preventive mammarian cancer treatment and women’s health. A mobile truck serves as a classroom for local communities in 53 municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul. Didactic activities are carried out for conscience-building and self-awareness in women, with instruction regarding the need for preventive consultations and examinations. This experience thus points out the success of mobile unit work with preventive health care, as in the case of nutrition.

f) Mobile Digital Inclusion Laboratories. The MCT, by means of partnerships with municipal governments, has implemented mobile digital inclusion laboratories. These laboratories are installed in buses equipped with 12 computers and a server, as well as a TV set and DVD player for didactic support, training 24 students at once. The goal is building capacity in public school students and unemployed persons, facilitating their entry into the work force. This experience shows that computers are increasingly essential for organization of sustainable family farming production, at least in the aspects of processing and marketing.

g) Bambui Mobile Milk Analysis Unit. Equipped on a van, the mobile laboratory supports bacterial and physical-chemical analyses of milk and its derivatives, to meet phytosanitary regulations. This unit is particularly interesting for territories where the main small holder activity is production of milk. They are organized into milk basins, with possible incorporation of sustainable biodiversity use.

h) APAEB Mobile Marketing Unit. The Sisaleira Region Association of Sustainable and Fair Development (APAEB) developed a prototype for participation in events in Bahia. A bus, equipped with shelves and other equipment, serves as a mobile sales point, providing efficient transportation





and organization of sales spaces. It is ideal for participation in promotional and commercial events, with the added bonus of transporting personnel and delivering merchandise. This experience is evidence of the multi-functionality of mobile units, which can also be used to transport processed and finished products. As in all other cases mentioned above, which were studied from a distance, limitations are not known.

5.2) Analysis of Mobile Units in the Cerrado

Direct contacts and discussions were held in this activity with organizations related with PPP-ECOS which have concrete mobile unit experiences in different stages of planning or implementation, aimed at identification of opportunities for widespread diffusion of this strategy for improved scale.

a) CAA-NM. The Alternative Agriculture Center of Northern Minas Gerais (CAA-NM) currently executes a project supported by PETROBRÁS for production of biodiesel. The project includes both production of vegetable oil for diesel manufacture based on oleaginous plant crops and fine vegetable oil production, made from native plants managed by extractivists. The CAA project involves over four thousand small farmers, from 300 rural communities of 19 municipalities of Minas Gerais. In the stage of project conception, CAA planned on working with mobile crushing and oil extraction units. Suppliers were contacted for tenders aimed at procurement of the full line of equipment necessary. Nevertheless, an analysis of the total amount necessary for construction of these units led to discontinuation of the process, due to large distances among producers, reaching 300 km, which means high transportation costs in addition to logistical and schedule challenges.

The project currently has in its plans installation of two new oil extraction units. One will be annexed to the fruit pulp factory of the Grande Sertão Cooperative, receiving seeds and other residue, such as rinds and even pulp, in addition to other grains. The other fixed unit will be a part of a much larger arrangement, including oleaginous plants and biofuels for PETROBRÁS. CAA still believes, nonetheless, that a mobile oil extraction unit is feasible at a lower production scale, with a larger variety of vegetable oils. This would be part of a fine oil vegetable basket, with high added value, avoiding production of oil for fuel, due to the low returns. This could be interesting for regions with agroextractivist aptitude, in which varieties for use in food, cosmetics and medicine can be used.

b) AGROTEC. The prototype assembled by AGROTEC is a mobile unit installed on a container-type structure, which can be transported on the back of small trucks and temporarily installed in remote locations. The unit was projected for solar dehydration and vegetable oil extraction for production of cakes made of sub-products of vegetable oil extraction, aimed at reinforcing family diets, animal feed and marketable sub-products. The AGROTEC prototype was developed in order to solve infra-structure bottlenecks and make necessary logistics feasible in processing of agroextractivist products from native forest fragments, with remote rural communities and agrarian reform settlements.



Figure 5.1 AGROTEC mobile unit



At the time of prototype development, AGROTEC performed parallel studies about agroextractivist potential in two large agrarian reform settlement projects, PA Canudos and PA Oziel, in Western Goiás. The idea is to get settler farmers involved in agroextractivist activities, increasing appreciation of remaining Cerrado areas in these settlements and avoiding new deforestation for implementation of pastures or crops. The AGROTEC mobile unit is particularly promising for community initiatives based on sustainable use of fruits and other native vegetable resources, in sites distant from urban centers and which are low in infra-structure. The equipment needs must be calculated in accordance with productive capacity and the portfolio of products from agroextractivism and market demand for these. For now, the unit is limited to operation in Diorama. It will be tested in the field in 2008 and further knowledge will be generated about possibilities and limitations of mobile units in general.

c) **Pacari Network.** Activities of the Pacari Network revolve around popular use of native Cerrado medicinal plants with over 80 community groups, spread out over the states of Minas Gerais, Goiás, Tocantins, Maranhão and Mato Grosso do Sul. Currently, along with communities in the Goiás countryside and Northern Minas Gerais, a project has been in execution for extraction of fine vegetable oils (essential and fixed oils) from native Cerrado plants, aimed at use in production of cosmetics and raw materials for phytotherapeutics. The project includes planning for investments in a small laboratory for analysis of the physical-chemical qualities of oils, as well as some equipment (mulcher, mini-press and drag-extractor) for extraction and semi-industrial oil processing. It is not yet clear whether the equipment should be installed on a mobile base, allowing for mobility to several communities, or next to the existing infra-structure for processing of medicinal plants originating from sustainable management systems, in the municipality of Itaberaí. Further clarifications are expected regarding this topic.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:





Does not apply, although analysis of experiences shows the need for caution in assembly and circulation of mobile units in following years, until limitations have been better identified and solved.

Results:

- Analysis of mobile equipment experiences in Brazil;
- Analysis of innovative mobile unit projects of sustainable Cerrado biodiversity use by PPP-ECOS grantees;
- One mobile processing unit in operation.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Mobile unit in operation.

6) COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (PODE)

Summary of objectives:

The objective is to systematize knowledge learned so far about empowerment of local communities and sustainability of their organizations over time. PPP-ECOS stands out for its ability to avoid dependence of communities on the program, with modest support for activities which are already under way. Innovative means are sought for coverage of expenses related to participation of civil society in dialogs for public policy and influence on their creation. Balanced partnerships between NGOs and community-based organizations are also essential. Due to its capillarity, the action will make possible establishment of appropriate control to fill the gap between donors and local communities for identification of new sources of funding. Standards may also be established, such as a code of conduct for civil society organizations, written by ISPN and adopted by several grantees. Local communities need to gather more information regarding means to obtain legal assistance and how to make use of the legal apparatus in their favor.

Topics/activities covered:

6.1) Meetings and Events

a) Cerrado Network. Working with leaders participating in coordination of the Cerrado Network and MOPIC, the project sought to open discussion about the most appropriate forms of representation for networks and organizations in political fora. Cooperation with the Cerrado Network, involving organizations all over the region, and the alliance with indigenous peoples of the Cerrado, inhabitants of the most extensive intact areas, are strategic. The immediate focus of FLORELOS was improved coordination among civil society representatives in the National Commission of the Sustainable Cerrado Program (CONACER). A meeting in Brasília in May was



attended by professionals from other organizations who presented their experience in representation, communication and political coordination. The Cerrado Network improved its national presence, although it is still undergoing internal reorganization.

b) Mobilization of Cerrado Indigenous Populations (MOPIC). FLORELOS supported three MOPIC coordination meetings, with the objective of fostering discussion about the difficult role of representation in political fora, which are often technocratic and time-consuming. MOPIC objectives were outlined during the meetings, as well as its political agenda, needs, themes for activity and relations with the grassroots. Defense of indigenous lands and livelihood implies defense of the Cerrado environment. ISPN and CTI supported and accompanied MOPIC leaders during political meetings, discussing strategic relations with partners and other organizations aimed at establishment of alliances and creation of opportunities for future policy activity. Inserting the Cerrado indigenous agenda in fora such as the Cerrado Network, CONACER and the Alliance of Forest Peoples and activities of organizations such as The Nature Conservancy (TNC) are examples of activities with support from ISPN, CTI and CEBRAC.

c) Brazil Soy Platform. The Brazil Soy Platform (AS-Br), in existence since October 2003, is made up of civil society organizations which have shown concern about the impacts of the expanding agricultural frontier, particularly soy. Since its establishment, AS-Br has organized events, proposed criteria, provoked discussions and prepared documents bringing the attention of society, governments and national and international organizations to the socio-environmental risks of uncontrolled expansion of the monoculture. Empowerment of communities is paramount for the future of the Cerrado. During the São Luís meeting in February, the first day was dedicated to capacity-building of local leaders, continuing the work started by CEBRAC in the Individual Leadership Capacity-Building Project, this time with a more hands-on approach. The second day was for discussion and approval of the Charter of Principles. In the third and fourth days, AS-Br and guests made presentations of current and future actions in the scope of the Platform, proposing new paths to be taken, preparation of an agenda for 2007, AS-Br Secretariat and others. The main difficulty faced by AS-Br is in its collective nature, since there are sharp differences among participants in terms of positions regarding soy, other commodities and biomes other than the Amazon.

d) Baru, Pequi and Babassu Technological Seminar. The objective of the seminar was exchange of experiences and opportunities related with these activities and recommendations for communities, non-governmental organizations, universities and government, so that producers and agroextractivist spokespeople are empowered. The seminar took place in Brasília from July 26 to 28. It was held by ISPN with support from the “*Cerrado que Te Quero Vivo – strengthening local development by means of sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity*” project, funded by the MDA Secretariat of Family Agriculture (SAF) and the FLORELOS project. There were 65 participants, divided into organizers, guests and community representatives, from 36 organizations. Participants were divided into groups



for each productive chain and each group discussed the same topics: difficulties, challenges/solutions and recommendations for collection and management, processing and marketing. As a conclusion, it is clear that public policy for agroextractivist production is distant from the reality of communities. In order to empower agroextractivism, integrated and continuous actions are necessary for communities, contemplating production, processing and marketing processes, clarifying topics of management, training and planning. Civil society organizations must understand the bureaucratic complexity inherent to formalization of their business initiatives, proposing changes to the regulatory framework. Experience systematization and dissemination is essential for promotion of replication. Networks are keys to the process of dissemination and replication of popular knowledge. The seminar facilitated rich exchanges among groups, in addition to identifying opportunities and threats in the pequi, baru and babassu productive chains. The enthusiasm shown by participants was clear, particularly those who are starting their activities. Topics worthy of further discussion include formalization costs, needs for subsidies and risks of non-compliance with regulations designed for large companies.

6.2) Diagnose of community empowerment methodology

a) State of the art of community empowerment and sustainability of experiences. The study includes experiences in three biomes: the Cerrado and the neighboring Amazon and Caatinga. Inputs regarding participatory methodologies for promotion of community empowerment are sought through dialog among experiences as a strategy to learn lessons. For each biome (Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga), experiences with capillarity reaching grassroots associations and traditional communities and promoting sustainable development were chosen. The first completed case studies is about the Amazon Bank of Assistants in Agroecology (BAS), managed by the Amazon Group of Assistance in Agroecology (GTNA), which aims at fostering construction of agroecological knowledge in the region by means of the “smallholder-smallholder” methodology for capacity-building in agroecology. In the Cerrado, due to the wealth of experiences, PPP-ECOS was chosen as a case study about hands-on learning methodology, put into practice by means of financial support for small projects and knowledge exchange. The third and final case study focuses on the Semi-Arid Network (ASA) in the Caatinga. A comparative analysis is now being undertaken, in an attempt to promote dialog among actions and provide inputs for establishing guidelines.

b) Analysis of community empowerment methodologies. A document about learning processes in the form of exchanges was prepared. Both BAS and PPP-ECOS have much in common, since they are managed by institutions with capillarity in their respective biomes and encourage promotion of community empowerment by means of learn-by-doing methodologies. Lessons and suggestions will be drawn from actions which improve the PPP-ECOS practices with Cerrado communities. These ideas will be tested during the second year of FLORELOS as a pilot, with the goal of guiding an empowerment process for communities with replicable methodology for other programs. Some results can already be envisaged. Firstly, the learning process leading to community empowerment





seems to be more efficient when investments are made in local knowledge and recognition of this knowledge as technical. Growing demands by traditional communities for external technical assistance have annihilated traditional knowledge systems built over the years in specific contexts. By means of construction of a knowledge network, programs such as BAS and PPP-ECOS have potential for dissemination, since communities are empowered and local leaders trained by means of appreciation of their knowledge and exchange of experiences.

6.3) Funding for Communities

Fundraising is always a challenge for civil society organizations engaged in sustainable development. This challenge increases in step with the growing need for resources and scarcity of funds. Information about existing sources of funding is dispersed, which is one of the main obstacles faced by those searching for resources. For this reason, ISPN, in an effort to identify and organize useful information for fundraising, mapped possibilities for sustainable development projects and actions. This mapping of sources of funding is aimed at smallholder agroextractivist and agrarian reform settler associations, workers unions and community-based organizations. Albeit simple, the survey is wide in scope. In 2007, the process of revision, updating and expansion of this website catalog was started. Furthermore, an assessment of Cerrado communities and associations is intended, with their areas of activity, location and actions, for potential donors who may be interested in supporting sustainable development projects and actions in the Brazilian Cerrado and its transitions.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Diagnose of community empowerment experiences in the Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga aimed at production of a methodology which takes local knowledge into consideration and fosters exchange of lessons learned;
- 3 seminars held making use of methodologies to facilitate exchanges of experience and appreciation of local knowledge;
- Analysis of learn-by-doing hands-on methodology in comparison with classroom training;
- Interaction among hundreds of experiences in three different biomes;
- Revision of catalog of sources of funding.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Grantees and partners interacting.

7) CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS (RESO)

27





Summary of objectives:

The goals of this subproject in the first year of the project were to provide information for the main policy networks relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, offer support for improving participation of members of networks and social movements in government councils and build alliances among biomes.

Topics/activities covered:

7.1) Civil Society Representatives in CONACER

Civil society, under the leadership of the Cerrado Network of NGOs, has eight seats in the National Commission of the Sustainable Cerrado Plan (CONACER). On April 19, after the Commission's meeting, the need for strategies and goals regarding civil society participation in CONACER became evident. A meeting was held by ISPN/FLORELOS on May 9 and 10 with 21 participants, including CONACER representatives and the Cerrado Network Executive Coordination. The objectives of this meeting were: (i) start debates in the Cerrado Network about topics such as representation, communication, Forest Code and climate change; (ii) provide representatives with opportunities to analyze the situation and plan their participation in CONACER.

7.2) II Meeting of the Alliance of Forest Peoples

The II Meeting of the Alliance of Forest Peoples took place after revival of the alliance idealized by Chico Mendes in the 1980s for the Amazon. The return of the Alliance of Forest Peoples to the national policy scenario was decided in January through negotiations among three large networks based in the Amazon: the Amazon Working Group (GTA), the Brazilian Amazon Coordination of Indigenous Organizations (COIAB) and the National Rubber Tappers Council (CNS). In keeping with the spirit of FLORELOS, ISPN helped shift the focus to all Brazilian forests, not just the Amazon. The name in Portuguese is now *Povos das Florestas*, in the plural, not just *Povos da Floresta*. In Brasília, between September 18 and 23, 21 years after the first meeting in Xapuri, the Alliance was resumed. ISPN supported organization of the event with human resources, being responsible for thematic coordination. Participation by the Cerrado Network and MOPIC was supported. The meeting gathered over 5 thousand extractivists, fishers, farmers, indigenous people and *quilombola* maroon descendants in a series of panels, meetings and seminars with activists and high government officials. The new and broader alliance can be considered a new framework for relations among social movements in different forests and their interaction with the government.

7.3) Agribusiness Expansion in the Cerrado





In spite of the great impact caused by agribusiness on communities and their livelihoods in the Cerrado, systematized information about the main crops grown in the Cerrado for export did not exist in a form civil society could use for policy purposes. To help fill this gap, databases were compiled for cotton, soy, corn, livestock and sugarcane with data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and Brazilian Supply Company (CONAB). Statistics for municipalities, maps and charts make this information more accessible and easier to interpret and have been passed on to the press, NGOs and government agencies.

7.4) Bills in Congress

Among the several thousands of legislative bills currently in Congress, those with the strongest positive or negative impacts on conservation and good use of biodiversity were selected. Nine projects received priority status for 2007/2008, eight of which are favorable to conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Bill 6424/05, on the other hand, if passed, will allow recovery of illegally deforested Legal Reserves with exotic species, such as palm, eucalyptus and cacao. Furthermore, the proposed law permits recovery of Legal Reserves in water basins other than those in which the deforestation took place. The letter from civil society against this bill is currently the reference for the Parliamentarian Environmentalist Bloc and the Cerrado and Caatinga Workgroup in the Chamber of Deputies. Since a significant number of organizations in the FLORELOS public is unaware of the process for approval in congress, three bulletins were produced in 2007 to explain this process and show what is happening with bills of interest to Cerrado civil society in Congress.

7.5) Contacts with other biomes

As can be seen in the activities and results of various other subprojects, ISPN and its partners held meetings, conversations and a multitude of other contacts with representatives of civil society in the Amazon, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest and Pantanal about issues of common concern regarding sustainable livelihoods and productive landscapes.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Civil society representatives in CONACER with strategy for participation;
- Legislative bills of importance for civil society monitored in Congress;
- Cerrado Network, with indigenous participation, included in the Alliance of Forest Peoples.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Cerrado Network strengthened from lessons learned by networks in other biomes;
Cerrado networks and coalitions active.





8) AGROEXTRACTIVISM ACTION PLAN (PLANEX)

Summary of objectives:

The objectives of PLANEX are to develop action plans on wild collection (extractivism) to be carried forward in Brazil and other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa and to promote interministerial action on this subject in Brazil.

Topics/activities covered:

8.1) Current Situation and Future Prospects

Studies carried out by anthropologist Alfredo Wagner of the Amazonas State University point out that approximately 25% of the Brazilian territory is occupied by 4.5 million people in traditional communities, the main groups of which are as follows:

Table 8.1.1. Traditional peoples and area in Brazil.

Traditional People or Community	Inhabited area (hectares)	Number of people
Indigenous peoples (220 ethnic groups)	110 million	734,127
<i>Quilombola</i> maroon communities	30 million	2,000,000
Rubber tappers	3 million	36,850
Rubber tappers and nut collectors	17 million	163,000
Babassu palmtree crackers	18 million	400,000
People dislodged by construction of dams, including fishers and riverbed inhabitants		1,000,000
Pasture back inhabitants		140,000
Totals	176 million	4.5 million

Source: Almeida 2005.

Professor Paul Little, Coordinator of UnB's Graduate Studies Program in Anthropology, mentions at least 26 specific groups about which little is known and information about their conditions is scarce. Due to the need for further knowledge about this scenario, ISPN, in association with other civil society networks, is putting together studies aimed at inclusion and recognition of agroextractivism



in national public policy. This requires recognition of the economic importance of this activity for livelihoods.

In 2007, the second stage of development of a proposal for construction of action plans for agroextractivism received support from FLORELOS. Consultations are being carried out to marshal support and collaboration for construction of proposals, with contributions from other countries as well. Since a single plan for all countries and sectors would be unlikely to be officially approved, various action plans are being developed separately but in coordination.

8.2) Legal Framework

An assessment of the state of the art and legal framework for extractivism identified the legal framework for extractivism, the available budget and bottlenecks keeping policies from reaching possible beneficiaries. Criticisms of limitations the existing legal framework were also prepared. These inputs can be used by civil society in proposals and influence over opinion makers for construction of national extractivism policies.

8.3) Partners and Stakeholders

Discussions were held with CNS, GTA, COIAB and MIQCB for joint planning and definition of methods and strategies for finalization of the proposal and dissemination among government representatives. An executive meeting was held with members of partner groups (CNS, GTA, COIAB and MIQCB) to define activities aimed at PLANEX development. Consultations were also undertaken with various secretariats and ministries, especially MMA (including IBAMA and ICMBio), MDA, MDS, MCT and MTE.

8.4) Legislative Process

A selection of legislative bills was made to include those which somehow have impacts on agroextractivism, with the goal of providing inputs for civil society to support policy formulation. Bills include legal recognition of the activity, payment between harvest periods (similar to that of fishers in the time when fish migrate upstream to reproduce), social security (extractivists cannot yet retire as such) and free access to natural resources (such as the Free Babassu project, granting access to and prohibiting removal of babassu palms in private and public property). The greatest progress was with the Free Babassu Law and approval in the Senate of the Constitutional Amendment Proposal 56/01, written by the former Senator current Minister of Environment, Marina Silva, establishing retirement benefits for extractivists. Extractivists will be put in the same situation as rural workers and those who have family economy activities, including smallholders, ore and precious stone prospectors and manual fishers, who are entitled to retirement benefits five years earlier than the remaining workers.



**Reason for modifications:**

Does not apply.

Activity results:

- Situation in Brazil analyzed;
- Base PLANEX document ready;
- Consultations with stakeholders under way;
- Document about “state of the art of agroextractivism” finished;
- Relevant bills in National Congress monitored.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Proposals for agroextractivism presented (PLANEX).

9) INDIGENOUS DIALOGS (INDIA)

Summary of objectives:

In accordance with COIAB demands, in addition to ongoing initiatives involving PPP-ECOS grantees from the Xavante and Timbira ethnic groups, modest support is intended to promote dialog among indigenous groups in the target area. These groups control the widest intact forest areas, but suffer strong pressure to exploit natural resources and allow agricultural activities to take place in their lands. Dialog promoted by FLORELOS includes groups beyond the Amazon basin which are not part of larger networks. Traditional communities not considered as strictly indigenous will also be included. Focus will be placed on sustainable livelihoods and relevant public policy, such as recognition of indigenous territories as legally protected areas, juxtaposition with conservation units, environmental management in indigenous lands, buffer areas surrounding indigenous territories and universal rights.

Topics/activities covered:

9.1) Meetings and Events

a) Meeting of Coordination of the Mobilization of Cerrado Indigenous Peoples (MOPIC). The meeting held on March 8-10 at the Cultural Center of Brasília, with support from FLORELOS, had the goal of defining guidelines, political strategies and priority actions in 2007. Internal movement matters such as assistance, funding, institutionalization and partnerships were also discussed. The meeting was attended by COIAB leaders and Brazilian indigenous movement specialists, with the objective of painting a more general picture of the movement in which this new Cerrado indigenous network is inserted.



The Log Race and the Mobilization of Cerrado Indigenous Populations (MOPIC)

Using the buriti log race as a means of political manifestation first happened in 2003 as part of a public manifestation in the University of São Paulo. It was organized by the Warã Xavante Association, followed by a seminar in which problems faced by the A'uwê Xavante were discussed, given the Cerrado deforestation in the areas surrounding their territories and socio-cultural and environmental problems resulting from it.

In 2004, the Xavante and Krahô established a coordination of Cerrado indigenous peoples through their respective organizations, the Warã Xavante Association and the Makraré Association.

Dialog between these two groups resulted in a log race in the Brazilian economic center and landmark of the city of São Paulo, the Paulista Avenue. The event closed the Second USP environment week, in which indigenous groups participated, discussing environmental problems of differing magnitudes.

In the city of Brasília, the indigenous people stormed into Congress and placed their logs inside. With support from the organizers of the “Cerrado Outcry,” they demanded approval of a proposal for a constitutional amendment establishing the Cerrado as a national heritage site.

The manifestation had widespread repercussion in the media and public opinion in both cities, giving visibility to the problems faced by the indigenous people which arise from Cerrado deforestation, a product of agribusiness expansion and construction of dams with direct impacts on their lands.

In November 2006, the traditional Xavante (Xavante Warã Association) and Timbira (Krahô, Kanela, Apinajé, Gavião and Krikati Wyty Catë Association) Log Race took place in the mall in Brasília, with ministries on either side. This time, however, there were participants from 20 indigenous populations in the Cerrado, among which: Xavante, Krahô, Apinajé, Kanela, Gavião Pykobjê, Paresi, Karajá, Xerente, Suiá, Nanbikwara, Kiniquinawa, Terena, Xakriabá, Bakairi, Kaxixo, Irantxe and Guarani Kaiowa.

Racers crossed the Congress finish line, where the president of the Parliamentary Indigenous Populations Front, Eduardo Valverde (Representative, PT-RO), received them. The logs were brought into the House of Representatives, in a symbolic gesture of victory.

This act marked the opening of the “Our Land, Our Home” seminar, with a three-day duration and the goal of discussing an agenda for policy and planning of a widespread process of indigenous mobilization in the Cerrado.

General problems and demands affecting indigenous populations in the Cerrado were brought up, regarding land tenure, educational, socio-cultural, environmental and health care problems. In addition to these topics, two possible alternatives for solutions or reductions for these problems were discussed, the Indigenous GEF and the Cerrado GEF.

This meeting elected a Vice-Coordinator Hapyhy Krahô and General Coordinator Hiparidi Top’Tiro, as well as an Executive Committee made up of ten members: Mariléia Bakairi and Sonia Pareci (MT), Dilson Guarani



Kaiowa and Agnaldo Knikinawa (MS), Idjawala Karajá and Tserewê Xerente (TO), Paulo Kanela and Herbert Krikati (MA) and Domingos Xacriabá and Hélio Kaxixó (MG).

Appointment of Coordinators and Committee marked the formal start of MOPIC, which became more consolidated after the second meeting of the Executive Committee, in March 2007, in Brasília.

During definition of strategic actions, the need for a diagnostic survey of Cerrado Indigenous Lands became clear. The goal is to map out the lands and their state of conservation. Regarding policy, the mission of MOPIC was defined as coordinating, pressuring governments and assisting existing local projects, not as executor, but rather as an institution providing assistance.

As a result of the meeting, a preliminary diagnostic based on secondary sources was included in the strategic FLORELOS planning for 2007, in order to identify Indigenous Lands in the Cerrado and their current situation. The main partner in charge of this action was CTI, under ISPN coordination and in collaboration with MOPIC.

b) Indigenous April. Between April 16 and 24, FLORELOS supported participation of the MOPIC Coordination in the political event which is becoming traditional. The indigenous movement gathers annually on the green of the mall of ministries to discuss political matters and demands of indigenous populations in Brazil. MOPIC was able to present its guidelines and objectives as a Cerrado indigenous movement, which was of great importance for political visibility.

c) Meeting of Cerrado Indigenous Leaders. From July 2 to 5, in the Bacaval Village of the Paresi Indigenous Land, a meeting was held by MOPIC with technical support from ISPN, CTI and A Casa Verde and financial support from PPP-ECOS and FLORELOS. The meeting held in the village is part of a strategy defined by MOPIC of gathering the Committee and Coordination periodically in the villages. The goal is keeping the movement alive and with capillarity, redefining political actions and strategies, meanwhile disseminating guidelines in communities, insuring representation and achieving capillarity.

9.2) Diagnostic of Cerrado Indigenous Lands

The idea of preparing a diagnostic of Cerrado indigenous populations arose from the need identified by the indigenous movement for unified information regarding these people whose livelihoods and culture are intrinsically connected with this biome. Despite increasingly evident Cerrado degradation and the conservation objectives of many organizations, challenges are colossal, especially regarding the dire situation of indigenous groups. The lack of information about the relationship between Brazilian indigenous groups and the Cerrado was another issue raised.

The diagnostic paves the way for discussion in the indigenous and indigenist universe, driven mainly by uncontrolled use of natural Cerrado resources, inefficient or inappropriate public policy in the



environmental and social areas, the need for consensus among different groups and the urgent need for systematized information to support the struggle for survival.

The diagnostic is an important first step. Classification into fixed and immutable categories or “labels” is not the intention, but rather an assessment based on shared experiences and knowledge of the biome. Thus, the diagnostic has a political dimension. Definition of Cerrado indigenous populations is a task which requires communication among various stakeholders, in particular the indigenous communities themselves. In an effort to avoid possible omissions, participation is as wide as possible.

The idea of the diagnostic was initially to perform a study about the Indigenous Lands in the Cerrado, although after the start of the activities, the team realized there are several ambiguous situations in which definition of Cerrado or Forest Indigenous Populations (transition areas, Cerrado spots in the Amazon, Xingu Indigenous Park, among others). It thus became clear that indigenous people themselves are best suited to answer these questions, and they are being invited to the discussion regarding the diagnostic. The strategy employed in an attempt to avoid classification coming from outside of the condition of Indigenous Lands was systematization of data about Indigenous Lands “with” Cerrado, as shown in the map produced.

The diagnostic therefore goes beyond indigenous populations in the Cerrado, which depends on the official definition of the biome, referring instead to Cerrado areas (continuous, intermittent or present only in small areas surrounded by another biome) in indigenous lands. The difference between these interpretations is that, for the time being, the goal is restricted to investigation of the socioenvironmental situation of lands which have parts of the Cerrado in their area. In the future, further knowledge of the cultural relationship between indigenous populations and the Cerrado will be sought. More detailed research is thus necessary, with field visits and more specific bibliographic research. This may come after the diagnostic, which was mainly based on secondary data and information gathered in governmental and non-governmental institutions.

The assessment of secondary data is not yet complete with all information gathered about the 83 indigenous groups making up this roster of people with Cerrado in their lands and 216 indigenous lands in this same situation. This resulted from changes in the structure of the diagnostic during the last months of discussion and thematic analysis. As the work progressed, the team realized it would be far more complex to approach this topic than believed at first. Therefore, the result presented at the end of the first year still requires further discussion.

One of the main challenges faced by this diagnostic is utility for indigenous movements in at least two aspects: (i) identification of which indigenous groups are in fact in the Cerrado, contributing to organization and coordination processes; (ii) provide inputs for public policy proposals in favor of





the Cerrado, by means of an updated survey of the environmental situation in Cerrado indigenous lands.

Closer relations with indigenous movements in the Cerrado (MOPIC, Wyty-Catë, COIAT, COAPIMA, OIT, etc.) and direct participation of indigenous representatives are foreseen in the following stages. One of the strategies is formation of a small group of indigenous researchers who will contribute to treatment of secondary data, especially registration of field data in their respective regions.

9.3) Technical Visits to Indigenous Lands

a) Halitinã Association Paresi Project. A visit took place from June 2 to 5 to monitor activities supported by PPP-ECOS. The leaders used the end of 2006 harvest to start their activities. The project coordinator informed that indigenous families insisted on starting as early as possible, due to their involvement and excitement with the project. Activities which took place during this period included:

- 490 seedlings planted, 150 of which have already sprouted (nurseries for enrichment of degraded areas);
- Experimentation with different planting techniques;
- Maintenance of the community car for transportation and marketing;
- Purchase of materials for the pre-processing unit;
- Capacity-building workshops;
- Selective collection of fruits, dehydration, preserves in oil, production of bars and jams;
- Construction of plant nurseries;
- Marketing production;
- Participation in the Sustainable Agriculture Exchange Group.

Regarding indicators, six families (approximately 50 people) participated in 20 days of work collecting and processing fruits, generating income of R\$68.00 per family. It should be noted that prior to this project, these families had no income from pequi, which is sold in one of two possible forms: 200g packages of dehydrated pequi (R\$6.00) and 500g packages of peeled and washed pequi (R\$5.00).

b) Xacriabá Project. The Xacriabá are responsible for two PPP-ECOS projects which were monitored in 2007. The Medicine House was already in operation, albeit precariously, prior to PPP-ECOS support, when CIMI and the Pacari Network offered capacity-building courses in medicinal plant medication preparation. Elderly members of the community had recipes and occasionally produced the medication at home and wished to rescue this knowledge. A group of volunteers currently gathers on the first Saturday of each month to prepare medications from material they



collect in the Cerrado. These medications are sold to the community, the most expensive being a syrup which costs R\$3.00. Income helps to pay for containers. Some donations are made to poorer families and volunteers also receive medications in exchange for their work.

Monthly production of about 50 medications is insufficient to meet the demand in the 27 villages. Upscaling is not possible mainly because of the cost of containers. In the past, the problem was a lack of volunteers, but 20 people are now part of a permanent group. Some volunteers donate honey, experimentally produced with support from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), to be used in syrup production.

One of the positive impacts of the work in the Medicine House is reduced fires. Several meetings have been held in the school and community hall for conscience-building regarding Cerrado and spring preservation. Meetings at the site of springs have also been held, under the trees.

The second project supported focused on recovery of springs, since lack of water is a serious problem for this population. In all, 15 springs have been fenced, in addition to construction of a plant nursery. The simple yet efficient fencing system uses barbed wire to close in the area surrounding the spring, leaving only a narrow passage which enables one person to enter at a time. Bicycles or animals cannot pass. The spring is isolated from the area in which people collect water, bathe and wash their clothes.

Vegetation in the surrounded area is in a good state of recovery, with native Cerrado species. The area is clearly a transition. Taking a few steps back reveals a large area of Caatinga “dry woods”. The Xacriabá explain that vegetation recovers rapidly after fences are installed, and that no one is allowed to clear anything inside the protected areas. Seedlings from the nursery have also been planted around springs.

9.4) Indigenous Researchers Seminar

The seminar for “Definition of Guidelines and Strategies for Creation of a Working Group for Cerrado Indigenous Researchers” was held in Brasília from October 16 to 18, 2007, with the objective of starting discussions about the relationship among indigenous research experiences, as well as the possibility of working with a group of indigenous researchers to build, in a participatory manner, a more comprehensive diagnostic. Working with indigenous researchers is an attempt to expand appreciation of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity. The seminar was attended by indigenous cause specialists, FLORELOS partners (CTI and IEB), MOPIC representatives, an indigenous teacher from the Wederã Village (MT) specialized in qualification of indigenous teachers and the Coordinator of the project for mapping of traditional Cerrado communities by means of popular researcher training. Results and conclusions include identification of several possible models for work with indigenous professionals, from pure and simple classroom training to a complex





process combining field work in a wider public with a smaller number of researchers. Conclusions and suggestions of the three days of meetings were systematized and are currently in use as a guide for a more comprehensive discussion with representatives from the indigenous movement and definition of strategies to be adopted in the second year of the project.

Reason for modification to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Technical-financial support actions for strengthened Coordination of Cerrado Indigenous Populations – cooperation and partnership with MOPIC;
- Diagnostic of situation of Indigenous Lands with Cerrado;
- Map of Indigenous Lands with Cerrado;
- Two technical visits for assessment of sustainable livelihoods in Indigenous Lands;
- Indigenous researchers seminar.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Indigenous societies inserted in discussion about sustainable livelihoods.

10) CONSERVATION WITH COMMUNITIES (COMO)

Summary or objectives:

COMO has the following objectives: (i) produce recommendations for public policy aimed at creation of mosaics including productive and protected areas, with or without the presence of humans, for maintenance of ecosystem services and avoiding problems of relocation of traditional populations; (ii) interaction with communities for development and implementation of proposals for community use of natural resources in the Cerrado biome and neighboring areas; (iii) cooperation with other civil society projects and initiatives for promotion of sustainable use.

Topics/activities covered:

10.1) Study of Sustainable Use Conservation Units in the Cerrado

In order to participate in discussions about sustainable use in the Cerrado and transitions, a compilation of data about the current state of implementation of sustainable use Conservation Units in the Cerrado was made. The context was provided by data in the CDS report on “The State of Protected Areas in Brazil, 2005”. For FLORELOS, the specific focus was on Extractive Reserves (RESEX) and Environmental Protection Areas (APAs) in the Cerrado, considering their geographical location, legal instruments, area, geographical boundaries, maps, georeferenced

information and management plans. The source was the database of the Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), the agency responsible for implementation and management of Conservation Units in Brazil. Information about RESEX in the Cerrado and transitions was consolidated in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1. RESEX in the Cerrado and transitions.

RESEX	Location		Decree number and date	Area (hectares)	Available information		
	State	Municipalities			Shapefile	Maps	Management plan
Ciriaco	MA	Cidelândia	534 20/05/1992	7,050	Yes	Yes	No
Mata Grande	MA	Senador la Roque and Divinópolis	532 20/05/1992	10,450	Yes	Yes	No
Extremo Norte do Tocantins	TO	Sampaio and Carrasco Bonito	535 20/05/1992	9,280	Yes	Yes	No
Recanto das Araras de Terra Ronca	GO	Guarani de Goiás and São Domingos	S/n. 11/09/2006	11,964	No	No	No
Lago do Cedro	GO	Aruanã	S/n. 11/09/2006	17,337	No	No	No
Chapada Limpa	MA	Chapadinha	S/n. 26/09/2007	11,971	No	No	No
Total	3	9	6	68,052	3	3	0

Source: ICMBio 2007 and decrees.

Six RESEX were implemented in the Cerrado and its transitions to other biomes, for a total area of 68,052 hectares. RESEX have been created in only three of the eleven states in the central part of the Cerrado. In addition to poor territorial distribution, analysis of Table 10-1 shows that size is far from sufficient to benefit numerous communities making direct use of Cerrado natural resources.

Information disseminated by NGOs, such as the Cerrado Network, GTA, Carajás Forum and CNS, makes clear that most RESEX have land tenure problems. This was witnessed in the MMA workshop on Creation of RESEX in the Cerrado, on October 29, in which leaders from the Extremo Norte and Mata Grande reserves confirmed that land tenure was not regularized since 1992, 15 years ago, when they were created. Former owners did not receive compensation and are still present. Even those who do not use the land exclude extractivist communities from access to native resources

such as babassu. The Director of Protected Areas of the MMA said the ministry has no budget for land tenure regularization, but, nonetheless, intends to continue creating new Conservation Unit, including RESEX.

Table 10-2. APAs in the Cerrado and transitions.

APA	Location (state)	Decree number and date	Area (ha)	Available information		
				Shapefile boundaries	Maps	Management plan
Bacia do Bartolomeu	DF and GO	88,940 07/11/1983	83,502*	Yes	Yes	No
Bacia do Descoberto	DF and GO	88,940 07/11/1983	41,291*	Yes	Yes	No
Cavernas do Peruaçu	MG	98,182 26/09/1989	145,667*	Yes	Yes	No
Carste da Lagoa Santa	MG	98,881 25/01/1990	35,600	Yes	Yes	No
Morro da Pedreira	MG	98,891 26/01/1990	66,200	Yes	Yes	No
Rio Paraná	MS	No number 30/09/1997	1,003,059	Yes	Yes	No
Meandros do rio Araguaia	GO, MT and TO	No number 02/10/1998	357,126	Yes	Yes	No
Nascentes do rio Vermelho	GO	No number 27/09/2001	177,176*	Yes	Yes	No
Planalto Central	DF	No number 10/01/2002	504,188*	Yes	Yes	No
Total						
09	06	09	2,413,809	09	09	00

Source: ICMBio 2007 and decrees.

* Area estimated from shapefiles.

Table 10-2 shows that nine Federal APAs are located in the Cerrado or its transitions. Comparison of this georeferenced APA information collected by ICMBio in 2007 with the boundaries of the Cerrado biome defined by the Map of Brazilian Biome in 2004 indicates that seven of the nine federal APAs are in the central part of the biome and only the Rio Paraná APA is in a transition area with the Pantanal.

Information in Table 10-1 about territorial base is incomplete, often lacking the name of municipalities in which the APA is located or the delimited area. The consolidated APA area was



obtained from georeferenced information, by means of analysis in a Geographical Information System (GIS). The average area of the nine Federal APAs located in the Cerrado and transitions is 268,201 hectares, and the total area covered by APAs is 2,413,809 hectares, which is 35 times the area of RESEX.

Absence of available information about management plans in the ICMBio website indicates that they have not yet been produced. A future analysis will focus on implementation of the APA management council, the first step toward full use of an APA's tools for planning and territorial management.

Comparison of tables 10-1 and 10-2 shows that APAs are currently responsible for 96.9% of the area under protection by means of federal Sustainable Use Conservation Units in the Cerrado and its transitions to other biomes. RESEX account for only 3.1%. Considering 2004 IBGE data regarding Cerrado area (2,036,448 km²), Sustainable Use Conservation Units in the Cerrado and transitions currently cover 1.22% of the biome. If the Rio Paraná APA is not considered, i.e. considering only the APAs strictly in the Cerrado, federal Sustainable Use Conservation Units account for 0.73% of the total area.

This analysis suggests that APAs require more attention and that, in addition to federal protected areas in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), other alternatives need to be considered.

10.2) Meetings and Events

a) Creation of Conservation Units in MMA. The meeting about creation of Conservation Units in the Cerrado was held by MMA on August 17 in Brasília. The meeting was attended by representatives from environmentalist institutions with activities in the biome, technical experts from the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests (SBF), the Departments of Protected Areas (DAP) and Biodiversity Conservation (DCBio), as well as the Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests, the Director of Protected Areas and the Chief of Staff of the MMA Executive Secretariat. MMA informed participants that it is working toward the goal of protection of 10% of the biome by means of creation of Conservation Units in the Cerrado, be they for Integral Protection or Sustainable Use. Representatives of conservationist NGOs such as TNC and CI defended creation of Integral Protection Conservation Units alone. ISPN participation, on the other hand, raised questions about the impacts of Conservation Units on the biome and on traditional communities. It was pointed out that there is strong correlation between remaining areas in the Cerrado and presence of local communities (indigenous or traditional populations) and that there are many missed opportunities for sustainable use outside conservation units. The appropriateness of the RESEX model for the Cerrado was also questioned, considering the high cost of acquiring land. Unlike the Amazon, where most lands are public, in the Cerrado most areas are privately owned and are expensive due to expansion and consolidation of agribusiness. Creation of RESEX in the Cerrado is thus prone to benefit only



small areas and few families. Another point was the lack of a proposal to insure and expand sustainable use in the biome as a means of protecting an area covering half of the biome. Even if the goal of protecting 10% (approximately 200 thousand km²) can be reached, there is still remaining Cerrado in approximately 50% of the biome. A document was produced with considerations regarding creation of protected areas in the biome and the need for actions for protection of conserved areas in the biome by means of sustainable use, promotion of sustainable livelihoods and management of productive landscapes.

b) Meeting during the II National Meeting of the Alliance of Forest Peoples. The meeting held on September 21 in Brasília was promoted by MMA for the discussion about creation of RESEX in the Cerrado. Participants included MMA technical experts and consultants, researchers and local communities. The goal of the meeting was to continue discussion about creation of RESEX in the Cerrado. Among the topics covered in the discussion, the following stand out:

- Vocation of Cerrado communities for cattle raising, an historic factor which should be taken into consideration in the creation of RESEX in the biome;
- Extractivism in the Cerrado is based on use of multiple resources, not one exclusive or main resource, as is usually the case in RESEX implemented in other biomes;
- Most lands in the Cerrado are privately owned, not public, unlike in the North, so that RESEX rarely surpass 10 thousand hectares;
- Communities making use of the resources often live in areas other than those in which management is carried out and commute from their households to management areas.
- The regulatory framework (sanitary, environmental and tax) is currently a barrier for inclusion in the market of products from agroextractivism.
- Since areas available in the Cerrado are smaller, but technology is more abundant, industrialization is the key to making RESEX with smaller areas feasible;
- In the Cerrado it is necessary to work with recovery of degraded areas, with semi-extensive wild animal management and crops and livestock, which could imply a new category called “agroextractive reserve”.
- The mosaic idea is very important to avoid isolation of Conservation Units.

c) Technical Workshop on Sustainable Development Reserves and Extractive Reserves in the Cerrado Biome. The workshop held on October 30 and 31, in the Bay Park Hotel, in Brasília, was attended by 37 participants, who were community representatives from RESEX (Chapada Limpa, Mata Grande, Extremo Norte, Vereda dos Buritis) and traditional populations of the Cerrado (*geraizeiros*, *retireiros*, palmnut breakers), government technical expert, NGOs and universities. The MMA presentation, made by consultant Ricardo Ribeiro, focused on the context of RESEX creation in the Cerrado. According to the consultant, the State is ambiguous about creation of Conservation Units, which results in political conflict. On one side are developmentalists, and on the other, environmentalists and conservationists. The current land tenure situation of communities in the



Cerrado was defined as critical. It involves loss of rights over use of natural resources, limitations for small animal breeding, fencing in of common use areas and construction of hydroelectric power plants which flood collective and traditional areas. The challenge was defined as creation of common use areas in the Cerrado, with distinct social, cultural and environmental characteristics. The laws regarding common use areas, as defined by the SNUC, was characterized by public domain, ownership by concession of public property for life and intimate relationship between culture and environment. SNUC has a Management Council, the appointed decision making division not taking the logic of collective decision-making and community management instruments. SNUC was considered a barrier for RESEX management. Before SNUC creation, use and management plans were discussed in community assemblies, during which plans of use for common areas were defined.

Three experiences of sustainable use in the Cerrado were then presented by representatives from the Cerrado Network.

- Vanderlei de Castro presented the AGROTEC experience in the proposal for the Vereda dos Buritis RESEX in Diorama, Goiás. Since Cerrado devastation is at an alarming level, the largest remaining areas are in the mountains and other hilly terrain in Western Goiás. Between 5% and 6% of the population is estimated to still practice extractivism.
- Manoel da Conceição Santos presented experiences of the Rural Workers Education and Culture Center (CENTRU) and Agroextractivist Cooperatives Center of Maranhão (CCAMA), pointing out the need for coordination and empowerment to face those in power, who have access to national and international capital. Unification of the bases is of the utmost importance. Technical experts have to understand that socialization of technologies and knowledge is fundamental for communities.
- Eliseu Joaquim da Silva, from CAA-NM and the Grande Sertão Cooperative, pointed out that in the Northern Minas Gerais region land and livelihoods were both expropriated from a large number of smallholder family farmers. Eucalyptus monocultures put an end to common pasture, extractivism and hunting areas. Communities were fenced in by eucalyptus. Farmers had to find seasonal jobs in other regions (picking coffee, harvesting sugarcane), but the trend is leaning toward automation of these processes. The greatest threat to the Cerrado and its communities is charcoal production. In Northern Minas Gerais, the Grande Sertão Cooperative is promoting a change in the logic of development at any cost which prevailed in past decades. Farmers are being marshaled into productive groups, promoting sustainable use of biodiversity and diffusing agroecological practices.

Participants living in RESEX and members of communities requesting creation of RESEX expressed their views:

- The Network of Cerrado Extractivists, connected with CEDAC, proposed more active participation in policy dialog about the Cerrado. Two RESEX decreed in September, 2006,





the Terra Ronca Recanto das Araras (GO) and the Lagoa do Cedro (GO), have generated insecurity and death threats in communities due to the delay in compensation payment of former land owners. Creating RESEX and not compensating landowners is worse than not creating them.

- The Chapada Limpa RESEX, in Maranhão, is considered by settlers as a success story. Communities are improving living conditions, with involvement in productive activities which generate income. Success is a result of involvement on the part of the municipal government.
- The Araguaia Retireiros (Luciara – MT) requested that an area of 60 thousand hectares be created. Pastures are traditionally for common use, with no fences. The small farmers live in harmony with the neighboring Carajás and Tapirapé indigenous populations.
- The request for creation of the Caiapó RESEX and expansion of the Vereda do Buritis proposal was made five years ago by AGROTEC, but the process was lost in MMA and IBAMA.
- The Mata Grande and Extremo Norte RESEX were created 15 years ago, but so far there have been no compensation payments for former landowners (or grabbers). Families are currently worse off than before RESEX creation.

The Cerrado Network prepared a manifest directed at the MMA pointing out the current lack of an appropriate interlocutor and appropriate policies for the Cerrado and requesting a hearing with the Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests to discuss the environmental policy for the Cerrado. Lastly, the MMA representative emphasized the fact that the Ministry does not have a precise assessment of the land tenure liability, but the estimate of the cost is in the neighborhood of R\$10 billion. Most Conservation Units did not have compensation payment processes completed, which is not something unique to RESEX. Although MMA does not have resources for creation of Conservation Units, the policy is to create them regardless of availability of funds.

d) Amazon Initiative. The “Amazon Initiative Consortium for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources” (IA) event was held in Brasília on November 27. It is a Pan-Amazon project of the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The discussion focused on identification of research priorities regarding climate change and poverty. ISPN suggested that in addition to conservation, compensation and certification, which were already listed, sustainable use also be prioritized. A specific suggestion in this regard was the study of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs), a model outside SNUC but proposed by IUCN, as well as successful experiences in APAs, a SNUC category which could be better used. The APES subproject of FLORELOS was also mentioned. IA seeks to design and implement collaborative programs which identify and promote sustainable land use systems. Six companies of agricultural research in Amazon countries are the founding members, in addition to four CGIAR centers and the Interamerican Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA), by means of the ProCitrópicos Program. The initiative was launched in October 2004 to prevent, reduce and recover degraded areas, contributing to improved living





conditions in the region, in harmony with the political framework of the Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (OTCA).

e) **MOSAICOS Seminar.** On September 28, a meeting was held at ISPN with Jean Phillippe Delorme, from the French-Brazilian Cooperation, regarding the MOSAICOS project, supported by the National Environment Fund (FNMA) and the UE. Planning for the MOSAICOS Project Seminar and synergy between the FLORELOS and MOSAICOS projects were discussed. Specific topics included the need for changing scale of conservation actions and public policy, French Natural Regional Parks, the Coastline Watch experience in France and shared territorial management. Some MOSAICOS subprojects are in the Cerrado, such as the Grande Sertão Veredas and Itabira. ISPN was invited to participate in the seminar on November 6-9 in Brasília. Approximately 50 people attended, including beneficiaries, NGO representatives, MMA and IBAMA technical experts and a French delegation with experience in Natural Regional Park management. Representatives from subprojects in territories of Minas Gerais, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro were present. Implementation of FNMA projects supporting MOSAICOS were discussed. The central proposal is for shared territorial management, by means of collective action and decision-making, including municipal political and executive institutions, NGOs and other civil society sectors. MOSAICOS subprojects, implemented in territories in which there are Conservation Units, are aimed at management of surrounding areas and interaction among conservation and production activities with sustainable standards. Official representatives of the French-Brazilian Cooperation made presentations about the proposal for Territorial Development in Conservationist Bases (DTBC) and other experiences supported by the French government in Brazil which have a territorial approach. Presentations about French experiences with Regional Parks included the Mission Bassin Minier, multifunctionality of space and territorial organization, the need for transversality for production of a park charter (*Charte de un Parque*), the Provence Cotes d'Azur Alpes experience with territorial organization and function of protected areas and the French Coastline Conservatory.

10.4) Community Use Areas

a) **Itaberaí.** As an alternative to disappearance of native medicinal plant species, the Pacari Network of Cerrado Medicinal Plants, an organization gathering community-based organizations which make use of medicinal plants for preparation of home-made traditional medication in four states, has been preparing the innovative proposal for a management plan based on sustainable use of several species of medicinal plants in the same area. The study area, located in Itaberaí, is located in a region where pressure on native Cerrado vegetation is in the second cycle, now driven by expansion of sugarcane plantations. The Itaberaí Management Plan is regarded by local communities as a means to insure supply of plants for the future, by means of fair remuneration for private landowners who conserve native Cerrado vegetation. This innovative approach merits further study.



b) Buriti de Goiás. Communities making traditional use of medicinal plants for preparation of medication have seen increasing reduction in availability of genetic resources in Serra Dourada, in the Goiás State APA, and requested creation of a RESEX for management of medicinal plants within the APA.

c) Diorama. Five years ago, AGROTEC submitted a formal request for creation of the Vereda dos Buritis RESEX and has not yet received a reply. All necessary documents were filed at the National Center for Sustained Development of Traditional Populations (CNPT) of IBAMA, but given the new structure, they must now be at ICMBio.

d) Bico do Papagaio. The Extremo Norte do Tocantins RESEX has not yet been regularized. Former landowners have not received compensation payments and bar access of traditional populations to biodiversity resources. Communities face insecurity and misery.

e) Imperatriz. The situation at the Mata Grande RESEX is similar to that of the Extremo Norte RESEX, in the Bico do Papagaio.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply. The COMO activities were planned to start only in the second year of the project. Nevertheless, given the opportunities and urgent needs in the scope of public policy and technical aspects, the activities listed above started already in the first year.

Results:

- Questions raised in meetings about creation of Conservation Units in the Cerrado;
- Document “ISPN Considerations about Creation of Conservation Units in the Cerrado”;
- Participation in “RESEX in the Cerrado” meeting during II National Meeting of Forest Peoples;
- Participation in “Technical Workshop about Sustainable Development Extractive Reserves in the Cerrado Biome”;
- Participation in “Amazon Initiative for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources”;
- Participation in Mosaicos Project Seminar;
- Technical visits and meetings with communities and civil society organizations which submitted requests for protection of community use areas.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Public policy proposals for areas surrounding Indigenous Lands, benefit sharing, mosaics of protected areas and productive landscapes in the Cerrado.

11) TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (CONTRA)





Summary of objectives:

The action will support development and presentation of proposals related with traditional knowledge as complementary alternatives to intellectual property arrangements, providing inputs and qualification for representatives of Brazilian civil society, based on concrete experiences, for participation in discussions for international agreements about biodiversity, marketing, intellectual property and culture. Brazil is of great importance in these negotiations due to its full range of indigenous and local communities. The action will emphasize on capitalization of concrete experiences, rather than just juridical or diplomatic debates. Due to their growing involvement, local communities can no longer avoid dealing with this subject.

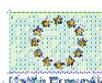
Topics/activities covered:

11.1) Participation

a) International Symposium in Ethiopia. The PPP-ECOS experience in the Cerrado was presented in the “International Symposium Promoting Local Specialities from Southern Countries. Origin-based products and biodiversity: heritage, territories, governance”, held between April 23 and 26 in Addis-Abeba, Ethiopia. The symposium was organized by IDDRI (FLORELOS partner), the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) and the Centre Français des Études Ethiopiennes (CFEE). Representatives from several countries in the Southern Hemisphere attended (Brazil, Senegal, India, Peru, South Africa, Ethiopia and Nigeria), presenting their local experiences regarding practices and laws to protect traditional knowledge, as well as possibilities for application of international regulations based on the French experience of “origin-based products” in the different contexts of countries represented in the symposium.

In addition to discussions of local contexts to inform debates at the international level, renowned French researchers participated, explaining concepts of territory (*terroir*) from a French point of view, which includes special characteristics of a geographic location indicating a product’s individuality. *Terroir* is a product with a set of characteristics and local influences which are transferred to the finished product, adding rare value to it. As a result of symposium discussions, creation of a South-South network was proposed to keep alive the exchanges among local experiences in Southern countries about theories and concepts in an international-level discussion (generally promoted by Northern countries), even after the end of the event. The conclusion reached by symposium organizers was that any attempt to create a *sui generis* international protection policy for traditional knowledge, in addition to benefit sharing, should be informed by local experiences.

b) Meeting of Xavante Midwives. FLORELOS supported and participated as lecturer in the meeting held in Brasília from May 21 to 24. The meeting took place as a result of the project executed by the Warã Association with financial support from PPP-ECOS, for health and nutrition during pregnancy and childbirth. The objective of the project was rescuing and transmitting to





younger women the traditional knowledge of elderly women about plants and practices employed in diets and health care in the Xavante world. The project was concluded with success and one of the products was a book about traditional childbirth procedures and nutritional and medicinal diets during gestation and birth. The proposal for publication of this book drew attention to the controversy regarding protection of traditional knowledge, the risks of making it public and the topic of intellectual property. In order to discuss these topics with Xavante midwives, professionals from DPG, ISA, ISPN, FUNASA and FUNAI were invited to explain the discussions at the national level, existing legislation and possible solutions and risks involved in publication of knowledge about Cerrado plants used in conjunction with traditional knowledge. One conclusion was that communities must be kept informed about the issue.

c) Workshop about Popular Medicine and Law Granting Access to Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Benefit Sharing. The workshop was held by the Pacari Network with support from PPP-ECOS and FLORELOS from August 7 to 9 in Luziânia. It was conceived during a traditional knowledge seminar held in 2006, when the conclusion was reached that social movements at the bases should be better informed about the subject and legal implications in local realities. The workshop also resulted from a request for definition of criteria to be used by communities when registering traditional knowledge. The conclusion reached was that there is no point in trying to define criteria for protection of knowledge without first acquiring proper knowledge of the policy. The methodology used brought together theory and practice. Presentation of relevant parts of the law was made by specialists (technical experts from ISA, Pacari Network and organizations from other biomes) and government representatives (DPG). Next, practical activities were carried out with representatives from local communities about how theoretical discussions fit into practical realities. As a result of the workshop, a network of organizations in different biomes was created to strengthen and improve participation of communities in policy dialog about protection of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity and benefit sharing.

11.2) General State of the Art

A document was produced containing topics in the discussion about the subject at the international and national level, as well as in the scope of debates among academic scholars and scientists, analyzing Pacari Network and DPG initiatives regarding transfer of information in the legislation to communities by means of appropriate language for traditional and community contexts. The informational calendar for 2007 about Genetic Heritage and Traditional Knowledge, produced by DPG, is an example of how to pass on important information contained in the laws in more accessible language for the public at large.

11.3) State of the Art in PPP-ECOS





Complementing studies about legislation and national, international and academic debates, an analysis of local realities was made, focusing on the cases of the Pacari Network and the Warã Association. A practical result for the second year is planned to take place during a seminar and publication of a book discussing debates at the national and international level, with appropriate language aimed at communities. The target audience is made up of project beneficiaries, with possible replication to a wider public.

11.4) UnB course about traditional knowledge

The course taught by Professor Paul Little at the UnB Department of Social Anthropology was part of activities planned in a project approved by CNPq. Traditional knowledge is considered from a point of view of “inter-scientificity”, i.e. the means for interaction and dialog between traditional knowledge systems and the modern scientific system in the scope of epistemology, methodology, politics and economy. The topics covered were relevant for formation of critical mass and to join scientific theory and practice in daily life, as proposed by FLORELOS. Topics such as communication between traditional environmental knowledge and modern science, promotion of dialog among traditional knowledge holders and researchers and the relations among them with regard to public policy enriched knowledge regarding the issue and provide a basis for future activities.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

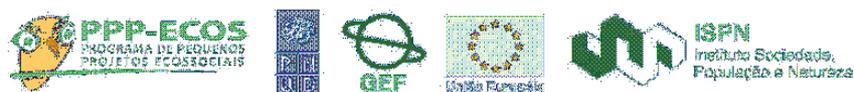
- State of the Art document about the issue of traditional knowledge and legislation about benefit sharing;
- Participation in international symposium and support and participation in two national meetings organized by PPP-ECOS for insertion of the topic in communities;
- Document with guidelines for the coming years of the FLORELOS project aimed at dissemination, in appropriate language, of the national and international debates for project beneficiaries.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Participation in international discussions about traditional knowledge, intellectual property, participative eco-social certification.

12) EXCHANGES AMONG PPP-ECOS GRANTEES (PEX)

Summary of objectives:





GEF-SGP (PPP-ECOS) grantees in Brazil have accumulated a great deal of practical experience in the field, but are distant hundreds or thousands of kilometers from each other. The action will promote exchange of experiences among them, by means of PPP-ECOS and Cerrado Network workshops, co-financing events and technical visits, which make possible horizontal exchanges of the see-to-believe type, without creating dependence. Similarly to other exchanges planned in FLORELOS, the objective is construction of synergy and coherence.

Topics/activities covered:

12.1) Data on PPP-ECOS

In order to obtain a map of the complex PPP-ECOS universe, built over the past 12 years with hundreds of small projects, an assessment of files from 1995 to 2007 was made, analyzing each project, with the goal of organizing and systematizing information about the program and projects supported, for generation of knowledge, supporting exchanges, publications, impact data, evaluation and dissemination in a form that is useful for FLORELOS purposes.

The following data were assessed regarding the program:

- Calls for proposals: allocation, amount approved (Memoranda of Agreement – MoAs), amount disbursed (execution by projects), number of proposals received, number of proposals supported, organizations (name, location, general characteristics) supported in each call for proposals;
- Material produced by the program (report templates, MoAs, calls for proposals) and about the program (documents, evaluation reports);
- Number of organizations directly supported and number of intermediary organizations.

In turn, data assessed about individual projects were:

- General roster: organization support, contacts, starting year, amount supported, geographical location, project coordinator, year of conclusion;
- Project summary;
- Indicators (number of families and/or communities benefited directly and indirectly, area under management, production, public policy influenced, income generated, technology developed, gender and generation relations etc.);
- In cash and in-kind co-financing (amount in Reais and goods and services) and sources supporting the project, with updated contacts;
- Results;
- Concluded projects;
- Publications.

Results and products yielded by the study fall into two categories: (i) reports, graphs and spreadsheets about evolution of the program over the past 12 years; (ii) reports with data about the





projects supported by the program according to information listed above. These products have the goal of generating qualified data and indicators for planning and action related with program and project impacts and fundraising.

12.2) Support for Projects for Sustainable Livelihoods

Over 100 PPP-ECOS projects were active in 2007 with focus on sustainable livelihoods in the Cerrado and its transitions. In addition to these projects, the DOEN Foundation supported eight more projects for co-financing of PPP-ECOS in areas under pressure from the soy frontier in the states of Goiás, Tocantins, Mato Grosso and Maranhão through the ALSO project. This support from PPP-ECOS and co-financing for local communities is unique in comparison with most other biomes.

12.3) PPP-ECOS 2007 Call for Proposals

On October 1, the PPP-ECOS 2007 call for proposals was launched, with widespread dissemination for potential program beneficiaries and the general public. The call for proposals was open for 45 days and the result indicated the enormous unmet demand. 205 proposals were received from all over the Cerrado and its transitions to other biomes, which were pre-selected and sent to the National Steering Committee (NSC) for analysis. The NSC selected 31 projects, one out of every seven submitted, for a total allocation amount of US\$810,000, in addition to support for the second stage of ongoing projects. Respective Memoranda of Agreement (MoAs) were sent to UNDP for signature.

12.4) Technical Monitoring Visits

Numerous trips were made to visit projects in execution of the PPP-ECOS portfolio, for monitoring and gathering of contributions to FLORELOS, always promoting exchange of information and ideas. Monitoring also takes place in meetings in Brasília and other locations, as well as contacts by telephone or e-mail.

a) Jalapão. Participation in the I Agroextractivism Fair of Mateiros, Tocantins, and visit to the Jalapão Network project, executed by Onça d'Água (BRA/06/29) between April 27 and 29. The Jalapão Network is being formed with agroextractivist producers from the entire region. Production by the group includes buriti sweets, jatobá flour, pequi and buriti oil and buriti mats and fans. Logos and packaging were discussed.

b) Bico do Papagaio. Between July 8 and 15, the STR-ESPERANTINA (BRA/04/25), SANTA TEREZINHA (BRA/06/24), MULHERES DE BURITI (BRA/06/17), ASFA (BRA/06/34) and STR-ARAGUATINS (BRA/01/09) projects were visited. The structures built with PPP-ECOS support were inspected, such as the manioc meal houses and babassu units. There is intense communication among numerous autonomous projects in the Bico do Papagaio region. Some organizations in the



region which do not receive direct support from PPP-ECOS were also visited: APA-TO, ABIPA, COOPTER-Araguatins and ASCOART.

c) **Mato Grosso.** Between October 19 and 23, DOEN Foundation monitoring of projects receiving ALSO co-financing was carried out together with ISPN. FASE-MT (BRA/05/35) was visited in Cáceres and the Lucas do Rio Verde Rural Workers Union (BRA/06/02) project was visited in Lucas do Rio Verde and Nova Mutum. Near Cáceres, the Corixinha settlement was visited to see the group of women which is undertaking pequi processing. In Nova Mutum, the Maria Oliveira settlement was visited, where copaíba oil is being extracted.

d) **AGROTEC.** Between March 1 and 4, a visit to the “Pilot Project for Production of Medicinal Plants, Raw Materials and Phytotherapeutics in Western Goiás” (BRA/05/17) took place. A technical visit to the phytotherapeutic agroindustry facility and local primary health care arrangement in the municipal SUS was followed by a meeting with the project team. Further technical visits included the mobile unit for dehydration, fruit processing and native Cerrado plant oil extraction, for the MOVE subproject, as well as the fields and the degraded Cerrado enrichment areas, for the ENRIQUE subproject.

e) **Mid-Araguaia.** Between May 25 and 28, two projects were visited, the project mentioned above and “Implementation of the Mobile-Itinerant Prototype Unit for Solar Dehydration of Fruits and Vegetable Oil Extraction in the Cerrado for Agrarian Reform Settlement Areas in the State of Goiás” (BRA/04/10). A meeting was held with the Association of Municipalities of the Mid-Araguaia (AMMA), for possible creation of an APES based on the Protocol of Intentions of the Pilot Project for Medicinal Plants (BRA/05/10). A meeting was held with the AGROTEC technical team for evaluation of implementation of the pilot project for medicinal plants in Western Goiás. Additionally, the Oziel Settlement Project was visited, in Baliza, with the goal of becoming acquainted *in loco* with the socioenvironmental context and evaluating implementation of the project for agroextractivism and implementation of the mobile processing unit at the Oziel Settlement Project (BRA/04/10), for the MOVE subproject.

f) **Bico do Papagaio.** From July 8 to 15, the projects visited were “Strengthening Agroextractivism in the Municipalities of Esperantina and Buriti” (BRA/04/25), “Learning from and Preserving Babassu in Rural Communities of Buriti” (BRA/06/17), “Handicraft Production and Marketing and Cerrado Appreciation in Axixá, Tocantins” (BRA/06/34) and “Cerrado Bees” (BRA/01/09). Technical visits were made to projects which have degraded area enrichment activities, for the ENRIQUE subproject and implementation of Agroforestry for the APES subproject, as well as a technical meeting with leaders and technicians from various organizations (APA-TO, STR-ESP, AMB, ASFA, ABIPA and PAC) involved with eco-social productive projects in the Bico do Papagaio. The “Opportunities and Threats for Honey Production in the Bico do Papagaio” workshop,



held in Axixá, was also useful for APES. Results of the BRA/04/25, BRA/06/17, BRA/06/34 and BRA/01/09 projects were monitored *in loco*.

g) Western Goiás. From August 1 to 4, the projects “Popular Cerrado School: the Start of the University We Hope For” (BRA/05/18); “Sustainable Management Plan for Medicinal Cerrado Plants in the Legal Reservation of the Brumado Estate I” (BRA/04/22); “Cerrado Outcry: Radio Talk” (BRA/04/23); “Sustainable Management Plan for Medicinal Cerrado Plants in the Legal Reserve of the Brumado Estate II” (BRA/06/22) were visited. The following community projects aimed at primary health care by means of medications made from medicinal Cerrado plants were visited: Itaberaí Health Pastoral community pharmacy, Goiás Family Farmer House, Itapuranga Health Pastoral community pharmacy, pharmacy of the Itapuranga Santa Casa, Buriti de Goiás Health Pastoral community pharmacy and a home pharmacy in Itaberaí. Dialog was maintained with the holders of traditional knowledge, beneficiaries and technical experts of projects related to community use of Cerrado medicinal plants, with focus placed in Western Goiás, in the Rio Vermelho territory (projects BRA/05/18 and BRA/06/22). Among other activities, the following stand out: monitoring visit to the Itaberaí projects for production of a management plan for medicinal plants in the Brumado Estate (BRA/04/22 and BRA/06/22); monitoring of medicinal plant collection with the small pharmacy in the Buriti de Goiás Health Pastoral, in Serra Dourada (BRA/06/22 and BRA/05/18); meeting with coordinators and directors of the Pacari Network in Itaberaí for discussions regarding projects BRA/04/23 and BRA/05/18.

h) Unaí, Minas Gerais. The project “Technical and Socioenvironmental Capacity-Building for Agrarian Reform Settlers” (BRA/06/37) was visited on November 24, with a field day for technical experts and beneficiaries of the Santa Clara Settlement Project, as well as participation in a workshop for capacity-building of the group of women regarding good practices in production of Cerrado fruit compotes and preserves, a visit to the plant nursery and community office facilities, where a community milk cooler is installed and visits to areas for replanting and recovery of riparian woods with native Cerrado species.

i) FUNATURA. On August 3, the team participated in the opening ceremony for the RPPN Flor das Águas in Pirenópolis, with a formal event in the Municipal Theater, attended by authorities and community members, and a ceremony in the reservation. Since FUNATURA works with a regional focus, an APES for ecotourism is possible. During the occasion, other projects in Pirenópolis were contacted.

j) Nioaque. From November 20 to 23, several members of the project team went to Nioaque to attend the Center-West Regional Seminar of the National Fair Trade System and the II Regional Meeting of the Cerrado Network in Mato Grosso do Sul. It was possible to follow up on ECOA, CEPPEC and IPCP projects at the time, in addition to projects from other states in the southern half of the Cerrado, by means of conversations with attending representatives.



Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- 70 PPP-ECOS grantees participating directly in various workshops and events aimed at exchanges;
- Systematization of data regarding the 12 years of PPP-ECOS existence in Brazil;
- 2007 PPP-ECOS call for proposals launched and selection process concluded, with 30 new projects for promotion of sustainable livelihoods supported in 2007;
- Technical monitoring visits documented in reports.

Reference in the Logical Framework:

Workshops, events, technical visits promoting exchange of PPP-ECOS experiences.

13) REMOTE SENSING FOR COMMUNITIES (REMO)

Summary of objectives:

Use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) is being considered for processing of secondary data (statistics, estimates, diagnostics and socioenvironmental reports), as well as georeferencing information regarding sustainable use and PPP-ECOS projects. Selection and development of a methodology for community use of free GIS tools is also planned, with the goal of identification of areas in sustainable use, influence areas, territorial planning and environmental management. Meanwhile, establishment of cooperation will be sought for use and interpretation of orbital images with the objective of classifying and quantifying: (i) areas in different types of sustainable use, (ii) environmental services rendered (carbon fixation, water production, soil and biodiversity conservation).

Topics/activities covered:

13.1 Comparative Analysis of GIS and Remote Sensing Software

During visits to Paris and Montpellier in March-April and contacts with the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), the project Coordinator saw that in spite of their high quality, SPOT data incur high costs which would not be affordable for FLORELOS, at least without a special project. More affordable alternatives were therefore sought, particularly for the Cerrado, which does not have the same amount of international and national attention as the Amazon. A consultant was hired to perform a comparative analysis of four Geographic Information Systems (GIS): ArcGis, Quantum GIS, GvSIG and Mapwindow GIS. Likewise, six remote sensing softwares were

compared: Envi, Erdas Imagine, HyperCube, Multi Spec, FWtools and Spring. This analysis sought to identify appropriate applications for the following uses:

a) Use of GIS in ISPN. Retrieval of information in specialized laboratories and primary data sources (public, free or other forms of cooperation) is the goal, for production of secondary data, statistics, estimates, diagnostics and reports about sustainable use in the Cerrado and neighboring biomes, as well as georeferencing information regarding projects supported by PPP-ECOS.

b) Free community use of GIS. The tool will assist in identification of areas and estates, qualification and quantification of different types of soil use, emphasizing areas under sustainable use and influence areas; visualization of infra-structure and other development and landscape transformation vectors; generation of estimates about environmental services performed; territorial planning and environmental management.

Comparison among Remote Sensing and GIS programs involved analysis of presence or absence of variables of interest, and their occasional grading. Variables analyzed were: minimum ease of configuration for installation; software language; existence and language of manual; friendly interface; compatibility with other extensions; image georeferencing; projection definition; coordinate re-projection; area and distance measurements. For remote sensing, the following variables were included: program stability, geographic grid; scale bar; layout and map exporting. For GIS, the following variables were also analyzed: image classification; image mosaics; image exporting; vector availability; filtering; level shadowing; contour levels; image band junction and juxtaposition. The main results are summarized in tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.1. Comparative analysis of remote sensing software.

Remote Sensing Software						
Variable	Envi	Erdas Imagine	Spring	MultiSpec	HyperCube	FWTools
Installation	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Regular
Portuguese Language	No (ENG)	No (ENG)	Yes (POR)	No (ENG)	No (ENG)	No (ENG)
Manual in Portuguese	Yes (POR)	No (ENG)	Yes (POR)	No (ENG)	No (ENG)	No (ENG)
Friendly Interface	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Weak	Regular
Compatibility with Extensions	Good	Good	Good	Regular	Regular	Good
Image Georeferencing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Definition of Projection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Coordinate Re-projection	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Image Classification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Image Mosaics	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Image Exporting	Good	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Good
Vectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Filtering	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Contour Shadowing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Contour Levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Band Junction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Stability	Good	Good	Regular	Good	Regular	Weak
Image Juxtaposito	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Map Layout	Good	Regular	Regular	Weak	Weak	Weak
Measurement of Areas and Distances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Score	25	22	20	13	14	13

Legend: * unsupervised classification; ** only one type of filter.

Scores: yes = 1; no = 0; good = 2; regular = 1; weak = 0.

Source: ISPN.

Table 13.2. Comparative analysis of GIS softwares.

GIS Software				
Variable	ArcGis	MapWindow Gis	GvSig	Quantum GIS
Installation	Good	Good	Good	Weak
Portuguese Language	Yes (ENG/POR) #	Yes (POR/ENG)	Yes (POR/ENG/SPA)	Yes (POR/ENG)
Manual/tutorial	Yes (ENG/POR)	No (ENG)	No (ENG/SPA)	No (ENG)
Friendly interface	Good	Good	Good	Good
Extension Compatibility	Good	Good	Good	Good
Image Georeferencing	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Projection Definition	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Coordinate Reprojection	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
On-the-fly Projection	Yes	Yes	No	No
Stability	Good	Good	Good	Weak
Map Layout	Good	Weak	Regular	Weak



Geographic Grid	Yes	No	Yes*	Yes*
Scale Bar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Map Exporting	Good	Regular	Good	Weak
Area and Distance Measurement	Yes	Yes***	Yes	Yes
GPS Connectivity	Yes	Yes	No	No
Score	22	17	16	10

Legend: # available in expansion pack; * does not show coordinates; ** restricted to degree, feet and meter units; *** calculates area of polygons.

Score: yes = 1; no = 0; good = 2; regular = 1 and weak = 0.

Source: ISPN.

Interpretation of results found in the analysis indicates that the paid remote sensing software options Envi and Erdas Imagine have the best work interface. In addition to the vast array of available tools, the most complete environment is offered. Among free alternatives, the greatest problem found was the difficulty of working with unfriendly interfaces and reduced resources. Among the most promising, MultiSpec and Spring stand out. The former, despite a lack of advanced tools, was relatively stable, with a friendlier user interface. The latter is entirely in Portuguese and has many functions.

For GIS, the analysis also came to the conclusion that paid software is the best in terms of user interface and resources. The ArcGis program is the most advanced in the area, with a number of tools and resources which cannot be matched, serving as a reference for other programs. The second best were MapWindow Gis and GvSIG. Both have countless plug-ins available, but each with its particularities. MapWindow has a more familiar user interface and is better for georeferencing work, definition and projection of coordinate systems. GvSIG, in turn, has a better structure for generation of map layouts, in addition to being available in Portuguese.

13.2) Maps of Protected Areas and Agricultural Activities

In order to provide inputs for civil society and the discussion about public policy and development vectors in the Cerrado biome, maps of protected areas were produced (Conservation Units and indigenous lands) and agricultural activities (sugarcane, soy, corn, cotton and cattle). Thematic maps show the evolution of areas with priority for conservation and sustainable use, crop distribution for soy, cotton and corn, as well as some priority area crossovers for conservation with some of these types of soil use. Studies produced by ISPN have innovative analyses, albeit developed from publicly available data or with collaboration from research institutes, and serve to illustrate the type of information and analysis which are intended from the investment in GIS.

13.3) Contacts with Laboratories and Centers



In order to support development of collaborations for studies and analyses to be carried out by means of image processing and remote sensing tools, a list of contacts with institutions in the Brazilian Central-West or other regions with studies in the Cerrado was prepared. Data are systematized in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3. Institutions with remote sensing activities in the Cerrado

Institution	Title of published studies	Contacts
LSIE – UnB	Evaluation of morphometry used in support of production of a pedagogical map in the Ribeirão da Pedreira basin - DF	http://www.unb.br/ih/gea/instalacoes.html osmarjr@unb.br renatofg@unb.br vmramos@unb.br
LAPIG – UFG	Verification of effects of spectral outlining methods on detection of changes in the state of Goiás, based on Landsat images. Semi-detailed (1:250,000 scale) monitoring of soil occupation in the Cerrado: considerations and methodological proposal	www.ufg.br/lapig jacomo@iesa.ufg.br manuel@iesa.ufg.br laerte@iesa.ufg.br
EMBRAPA CERRADOS	Semi-detailed (1:250,000 scale) monitoring of soil occupation in the Cerrado: considerations and methodological proposal	sano@cpac.embrapa.br
CSR – UFMG	Modeling conservation scenarios for Northwestern Mato Grosso Estimation of Cerrado structure using optical and historical SAR data	www.csr.ufmg.br britaldo@csr.ufmg.br philippe@ufmg.br mariliafgomes@yahoo.com
UEG	Use of remote sensing for environmental monitoring of Cerrado fields Environmental monitoring in Cerrado areas based on remote sensing data	adriana_sol@bol.com.br
INPE	Average period of existence of fire scars in different physiognomical types of the Brazilian Cerrado, using data from the TM/Landsat sensor Spectral-angular characterization of phytophysiognomies of the Cerrado based on multi-temporal data of the MISR/EOS-AM1 sensor	www.inpe.gov.br/sr_eco.htm lombardi@ltid.inpe.br jroberto@ltid.inpe.br thelma@dir.iai.int aandfabri@dsr.inpe.br



	Analysis of fires over Cerrado vegetation in Southern Piauí in 1973	
IB – USP	Cerrado field pattern adjustments with different sensors Seasonal variation model for spectral Cerrado response Estimation of ligneous vegetable biomass in the Cerrado by means of optical and radar remote sensing	http://eco.ib.usp.br/lepac/ tencourt@ib.usp.br

Source: ISPN.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Comparative analysis of free GIS technology and remote sensing software for free community use of GIS;
- Comparative analysis of free GIS technology and remote sensing software for generation of secondary data, statistics, estimates, diagnostics and reports about sustainable use in the Cerrado and neighboring biomes;
- Production, dissemination and discussion of maps of protected areas (Conservation Units and indigenous lands) and agricultural activities (sugarcane, soy, corn, cotton and cattle) in the Cerrado.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Exchange of experiences among PPP-ECOS projects and other experiences in other biomes, including those supported by EC.

14) LESSONS LEARNED (LICA)

Summary of objectives:

Objectives of the LICA subproject refer to systematic knowledge, critically evaluated and made available to users, as well as integration between FLORELOS and the university, strengthening technical bases of analyses carried out and proposals formulated. Specific objectives for the first year were: i) support for external evaluation of the PPP-ECOS; ii) support offered or facilitated for students, researchers and professors for field work related to initiatives for sustainable use of the Cerrado; iii) identification of new sources of funds appropriate for supporting application of lessons learned; iv) studies including emblematic cases of sustainable family production and local eco-social governance, such as Xapuri and MAP (Madre de Dios-Pando-Acre), AGROTEC-AMMA, CTI-FrutaSã and CAA-Grande Sertão; v) development of impact and process indicators appropriate for





PPP-ECOS and their results; vi) development of positions which incorporate lessons learned by PPP-ECOS and other experiences in Brazil and abroad; vii) interaction with universities and scientific research institutions.

Topics/activities covered:

14.1) PPP-ECOS External Evaluation

The FLORELOS team provided technical support to the evaluation project executed by IABS in the scope of PPP-ECOS, especially regarding indicator development and application. It is important to highlight the specificities of an experimental program now in search of mainstreaming, and small community-based projects which combine social and environmental objectives. The project should be concluded in the first half of 2008.

14.2) Field Studies about Sustainable Use

By means of evaluations and participation in meetings, the FLORELOS team provided technical support for two research programs carried out by IEB: i) Scholarship Grants for Amazon Conservation (BECA), a research grant program aimed at conservation in the Legal Amazon, which includes a large part of the Cerrado; ii) Eco-social Research in the Cerrado (PESCO), specifically for field work in the Cerrado. Encouraging relevant focus for sustainable livelihoods in local communities is the goal, surpassing narrow scientific purposes. PESCO has developed a communications strategy. Additional resources are currently being sought for continuity and expansion of PESCO, as well as integration with UnB extension programs, via the Dean of Extension (DEX).

14.3) New Sources of Funding

Possible new sources of funding were identified, e.g. the Sustainable Cerrado GEF Initiative, ABN-AMRO, Moore Foundation, Ford Foundation, BNB, FUNBIO, FNMA, FAO, USAID and VEGA. Proposals have either been submitted or are currently in development for the majority of these sources. Meanwhile, the Ecological Income Tax proposal in Congress and the Network of Socioenvironmental Funds have been identified and followed as possible new horizons. Sources of small-scale grants have been sought by means of the Equator Network and through other bulletins.

14.4) Case Studies

a) **FrutaSã.** Given the lack of current studies in BECA or other sources about Xapuri-MAP, Bico do Papagaio or AGROTEC-AMMA, academic research about FrutaSã was supported,





including Anthropology Ph.D. candidate at UnB Jaime Siqueira and Master's students Juliana Noletto and Andréia Bavaresco, at CDS.

b) Grande Sertão Cooperative. Support was also given to preparation of the CDS Master's dissertation as well as publication of articles regarding the Grande Sertão Cooperative by Igor Simoni Homem de Carvalho. This experience was systematized with FLORELOS support for the Green Development Fund and disseminated worldwide.

14.5) Indicators

Impact indicators proposed by FLORELOS comprehend area in use (in hectares), number of families benefited and gross income generated. It should be noted that program-level (aggregate) focus is used to evaluate the entire integrated set of projects, through time. More specific impact indicators include non-monetary benefits, municipalities reached, degraded areas recovered, avoided emissions, avoided erosion, chemical pollution avoided, threatened species protected, national public policy, local public policy and technological innovation. Process indicators include capacity-building, dissemination, empowerment, management by women, women beneficiaries, indigenous groups, *quilombola* maroon communities, financial resource mobilization and cost-effectiveness.

14.6) Positions

30 positions are currently under development and in constant revision, referring to Agroecology, Fauna, Exotic and Native Beekeeping, Handicrafts, Biofuels, Biodiversity, Certification, Marketing, Communication, Conservation, Degradation, Dehydration, Ecotourism, Renewable Energy, Surrounding Areas, Fire, Indicators, Riparian Woods, NGOs and CBOs, Fish Farming, Medicinal Plants, Public Policy, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Indigenous Peoples, Agroforestry, Sustainable Transportation and Universities. The positions reflect lessons learned, so as to guide future action.

14.7) Universities

As mentioned above, engagement of CDS-UnB students, professors and researchers has been encouraged in topics of relevance to FLORELOS, as well as some students and professors from other UnB departments, especially Ecology and Forestry. Academic exchange is facilitated by the COMCERRADO research network, organized by the MCT, which brings together research institutions from all parts of the Cerrado. Furthermore, there is interaction with the Catholic University of Brasília about green governance, in addition to the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) and Federal University of Pará (UFPA) about regional development, among other exchanges with universities.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:





Does not apply.

Results:

- External PPP-ECOS evaluation under way, with systematized data and defined categories;
- Field work for 10 field studies about sustainable Cerrado use supported;
- 10 possible sources of funding identified, among other possibilities;
- 2 case studies completed or in progress;
- 13 impact indicators and 9 process indicators developed;
- 30 positions written regarding relevant topics;
- 5 CDS students engaged in research about the Cerrado and exchange with 3 other universities currently under way.

Reference in Logical Framework:

Fostering student and researcher production of knowledge regarding sustainable livelihoods in the Cerrado – scholarship grants, publications, communication strategies.

15) DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION (BIB)

Summary of activity objectives:

Documentation and publication are essential parts of knowledge management. The objective is to have, by the end of the FLORELOS project, a living library, in wide use of appropriate and available documentation, publication of relevant documents and dissemination by means of print and electronic media. In the first year of FLORELOS, the objective was to create conditions necessary for better use of the existing material for support of other subprojects. Specific objectives were development or updating of annotated bibliographies; physical organization of the ISPN library, making materials available to researchers and computerized cataloging; making the catalog of sustainable Cerrado products available in both English and Portuguese; PPP-ECOS database fed and made available; print and electronic medium publications.

Topics/activities covered:

15.1) Librarian Hired

By means of a selective process involving dozens of candidates, the librarian Hélio Braga Mendes was hired, with an undergraduate degree in this area from UnB. He is now directly responsible for most documentation activities, with participation and under supervision of the FLORELOS project Coordinator. In addition to printed material, contributions are made for publication of material prepared by ISPN through organization of digital text files. The collection of paper documents under his responsibility is made up of approximately seven thousand bound volumes, placed on shelves,

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and eight thousand unbound documents, stored in 56 file cabinets, in addition to extensive collections of magazines and bulletins about socioenvironmental topics. This does not include research materials and projects, which make up a detailed record of these topics over the past decades, organized into over one thousand binders.

15.2) Annotated Bibliographies

Several useful annotated bibliographies were prepared for FLORELOS. The main one is the Bibliography about the Cerrado (BIC), with over 600 references, many of which are annotated. Furthermore, ISPN has annotated bibliographies about other specific topics which are relevant for FLORELOS, such as regional development, population and environment, payment for socioenvironmental services, research methodology, indicators, marketing and sustainable development. Other annotated bibliographies are in the early stages of development.

15.3) ISPN Library

a) Classification. Partial revision of classification categories was carried out, including POV (Indigenous Populations) and AFR (Afro-Brazilians) as branches of MIN (Minorities), in addition to other breakdowns, such as FLO (Forests) and HID (water resources), from NAT (Nature).

b) Space. Possibilities of establishing a deposit library are currently under analysis, in an attempt to find a location with lower rent, making it possible to find other uses for activities and space sharing in the ISPN address. One condition for proper function of the deposit library is digitalization. The remote space could also be used for dead storage of ISPN documents.

c) Donations. Donations are possible for the Sustainable Development Center (CDS), Environmental Brasília Institute (IBRAM), Florestan Fernandes National School and/or Socioenvironmental Collection of the National Library of Brasília. Possibilities and deadlines must be analyzed, conditions for access verified and selection of materials for scanning prior to donation carried out. Internal policy for donation is being established.

d) Unbound material. Material which is not bound is currently being filed in three-ring binders on shelves instead of plastic envelopes in file cabinets and hardcover prong binders, which are difficult to handle. This requires purchase of binders and much effort for selection and preparation of documents, cutting, punching and, when necessary, making copies that fit in the binders.

e) Clippings. Newspaper and magazine clippings have been kept since 1968, either by cutting or making reduced, letter-size copies, with possible scanning as text in the future. Clippings are filed according to subject for recent years.





f) Digitalization. Several software alternatives were analyzed for the library. Digitalization should avoid the use of an application which requires much training, can soon become obsolete or has high maintenance costs. A format for the digital catalog must be defined and interns, volunteers or hired assistants mobilized. The material about the Cerrado should be digitalized first.

g) Scanning. Appropriate means of scanning from hard copies into text files rather than images are under study, thus enabling text-wide searches as done in Google, with no prior indexing.

h) Availability for researchers. The specialized ISPN library is used by CDS students and researchers from various other institutions, both governmental and non-governmental.

15.3) Catalog of Sustainable Cerrado Products

Widespread distribution of the catalog of sustainable PPP-ECOS Cerrado products in both English (**Long Live the Cerrado!**) and Portuguese (**Cerrado que Te Quero Vivo!**) took place. It is the best visual summary of sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity. It was also made available on the ISPN website. A regional catalog for Latin America and Caribbean is under negotiation, with support from GEF-UNDP.

15.4) PPP-ECOS Database

Updating and revision of information available about PPP-ECOS projects in the global SGP database is constantly under way (<http://sgp.undp.org>), according to new program demands. Preparation of a Portuguese version for internal and external use is also being carried out.

15.5) Publications

Some of the main publications for the year of 2007 were:

CARVALHO, Igor Simoni Homem de; SAWYER, Donald. 2007. Potentials and limitations of sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity: a case study of the Grande Sertão Cooperative, Minas Gerais, Brazil. No prelo.

D'ÁVILA, Nilo (Coord.). 2007a. **Cana-de-açúcar avança em áreas prioritárias para conservação e uso sustentável do Cerrado.** Brasília: ISPN.

D'ÁVILA, Nilo. 2007b. **Projetos tramitando:** conservação e meios de vida no Cerrado. Brasília: CEBRAC.





ISPN. 2007. **Sala Nordeste & Cerrado**: contribuições ao Banco do Brasil segundo avaliação de expositores e promotores. Brasília: Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza.

MACIEL, Luis Gustavo. 2007. **Desafios à efetividade e eficácia das Reservas Legais e Áreas de Preservação Permanente nos Cerrados**. Brasília: Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Universidade de Brasília. Dissertação de mestrado.

NOLETO, Juliana. 2007. **Sistemas alternativos de produção, sociedades indígenas e a possibilidade de emancipação social**: Brasília: Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Universidade de Brasília. Projeto de dissertação de mestrado.

SARAIVA, Nicholas; SAWYER, Donald. 2007. Análise do potencial econômico e socioambiental do artesanato do buriti em comunidades tradicionais nos Lençóis Maranhenses. In: **VII Encontro da Sociedade Brasileira de Economia Ecológica**, Fortaleza, 28 a 30 de novembro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007a. Amazon interventions and climate change. In: **Climate Change and the Fate of the Amazon**, Oriel College, University of Oxford, 20-22 March 2007. p.54-55.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007b. Agroenergia, ambiente e sociedade no Cerrado. Apresentado em “Cerrado, Preservação e Agroenergia”, Quintas do Futuro, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, 13 de setembro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007c. Cenários prospectivos da dinâmica territorial brasileira frente às mudanças climáticas. Apresentado na Mesa 2, “Cenários Prospectivos”, Oficina MacroZEE Brasil, Secretaria de Extrativismo e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável, Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Brasília, 30 e 31 de outubro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007d. Cerrado invadido por canaviais: aumento de plantações de cana-de-açúcar ameaça ecossistemas do segundo maior bioma do país. **Ciência Hoje On-Line**, 19 de dezembro.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007e. Climate change, technical progress and eco-social consequences in Brazil. **Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B**, special issue. No prelo.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007f. Desenvolvimento sustentável dos povos das florestas: benefícios locais, nacionais e globais. Apresentado na Mesa 1 do dia 21 de setembro do II Encontro Nacional dos Povos das Florestas, Brasília, 18 a 23 de setembro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007g. Gargalos e soluções para os marcos regulatórios do uso sustentável da biodiversidade no Brasil. Apresentado na Sessão II, “Políticas Públicas, Promoção dos Produtos da





Biodiversidade e Problemáticas”, Seminário Internacional para a Promoção e Proteção dos Produtos da Biodiversidade Brasileira, Programa Biodiversidade Brasil-Italia (PBBI), Brasília, 10-13 de dezembro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald et al. 2007h. Gestão, mercados e políticas públicas para produtos sustentáveis de biodiversidade brasileira. In: ALLEGRETTI, Mary (Ed.). **Biodiversidade: conservação, uso sustentável e responsabilidade corporativa**. São Paulo: Natura. p.66-75.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007i. Movimentos lineares e cíclicos na Amazônia: passado e futuro. Apresentado na Mesa Redonda “O Lugar da Experiência: Teoria e História da Amazônia” no Seminário “A Amazônia do Século XX e as Amazônias do Século XXI”, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Economia da Universidade Federal do Pará (PPGUFPA) e Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR) da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Belém, 13-14 de agosto de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007j. Mudança climática e agricultura no Brasil. Apresentado no Seminário “Subsídios para a Construção do Plano de Trabalho da Área de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável do IPEA”, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), Brasília, 12 de dezembro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007k. Mudando hábitos para salvar nossas florestas e o planeta. Apresentado no Painel 1, “Salvando Florestas para Manter a Biodiversidade (1992) x Mudar Hábitos para Salvar o Planeta e Nós Mesmos”, Seminário “A Agenda Socioambiental no Congresso 15 Anos Depois da Rio-92”, Comissão de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Câmara dos Deputados, Brasília, 14 de junho de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007l. Oportunidade de Reservas Extrativistas e Reservas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável no Bioma Cerrado. Apresentado na Oficina Técnica sobre Reservas Extrativistas e Reservas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável no Bioma Cerrado, Núcleo Cerrado e Pantanal, Secretaria de Biodiversidade e Florestas (SBF), Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Brasília, 30 e 31 de outubro de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007m. Plantas medicinais, mercado, estado e sociedade no Brasil. Apresentado na Mesa Redonda “Medicina Tradicional do Ponto de Vista do Mercado”, Seminário “Da Medicina Tradicional à Política Pública”, Universidade de Brasília, 21 e 22 de agosto de 2007.

SAWYER, Donald. 2007n. Políticas públicas e impactos socioambientais no Cerrado. In: GALINKIN, Ana Lúcia; PONDAAG, Miriam Cássia Mendonça (Orgs.). **Capacitação de lideranças do Cerrado**. 2ed. Brasília: Fundação CEBRAC, PPP-GEF-PNUD. No prelo.





15.6) Eco-Social Texts

Publication of a series of texts to continue the former ISPN Working Papers has begun, in the discussion texts style, with standardized covers, mentioning the source of funding. The texts include the disclaimer that opinions contained therein do not necessarily reflect the viewpoints of ISPN or its partners and supporters. Texts will be part of the ISPN website (<http://www.ispn.org.br>).

15.7) Other Activities

Discussions with IEB, which is starting an publishing house, include publication of books with commercial distribution. Publication of articles in scientific journals, at times with CDS students, is under way. Also in discussion is a specific issue of the IDDRI journal. Backup files of all digital media in ISPN are being organized. PPP-ECOS publications, including those of grantees, are being entered into the ISPN library in the respective section. Videos, CDs and DVDs are being organized under the same method applied for print media. Availability and means of accessing electronic articles from newspapers and magazines are being mapped.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- Librarian hired and in full production;
- 8 annotated bibliographies;
- Library with over 15 thousand documents undergoing physical organization and cataloging;
- Catalog of products from sustainable use of the Cerrado disseminated in Portuguese and English;
- PPP-ECOS database updated;
- 21 publications;
- 10 Ecosocial Texts.

Reference in Logical Framework:

c) KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: Encouraging researchers and students to produce knowledge about sustainable livelihoods in the Cerrado – research grants, publications, communication strategies.

16) KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION (DICO)

Summary of objectives:

Yearly workshops held by partners, associates, subcontractors and community and local organization representatives will take place in Brasília and cities in the countryside. The strategy for

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communications originally produced for the BBC project by ISPN will be adopted and put into practice, providing support for the PPP-ECOS communication strategy.

Topics/activities covered:

16.1) FLORELOS Launch

The FLORELOS project was officially launched in the National Congress during the event “Socioenvironmental Agenda in Congress 15 years after Rio 92”, organized by ISPN and CEBRAC, in partnership with the Environment and Sustainable Development Commission (CMADS). The event involved partner institutions, associates, beneficiaries and local organizations and special guests specialized on the topic. The objective was to promote reflection about the context of current environmental threats and the need for the National Congress and socioenvironmental movements to revisit the post-Rio 92 agenda, with attention to the Cerrado and sustainable use. During the opening, a breakfast of Cerrado products was served. Ambassador João Pacheco attended, from the Delegation of the Commission of the European in Brazil, as well as Thierry Dudermel and Cristina Carvalho, in addition to the coordinator of the International Center for Cooperation in Agronomical Research for Development (CIRAD) in Brazil, government authorities and press, among others. The event attracted attention in the Congress and the press.

16.2) Communication Strategy

a) Revision of Strategy. In the past, there was more emphasis on printed media. Greater emphasis is now placed on electronic media and press, due to recent wide diffusion of new means of communication.

b) Visual Identity. A contest involving three professional graphic designers was held to choose the set of products for visual identity of the FLORELOS project. Following presentation of proposals and analysis by the project team, the Nabuko company was chosen. It was responsible for presentation of the project logo, as well as necessary materials for the project launch and event activities (pens, notepads, folders, PowerPoint presentation, T-shirts, stickers, invitations).

c) Communications Adviser. Following a tender procedure, a Communications Advisor was contracted for production and execution of a Communication Strategy for the FLORELOS project and its partners.

16.3) Dissemination

a) Meetings with partners and collaborators. Countless meetings were held and personal contacts made with partners and collaborators of the FLORELOS action for definition of strategies for





participation in the project, taking into account changes in institutional contexts since submission of the proposal and its approval and execution. Changes in the project were minor.

b) Meetings with other EU projects. Meetings and contacts were established beneficiaries of projects supported by the European Union for exchange of experiences and identification of convergence points with projects such as Diálogos, Mosaicos, Floagri and ‘Y Ikatu Xingu.

c) Identification of new agents. New collaborators which can be part of the FLORELOS action in the next four years were identified for definition of a strategy for relations with collaborators and beneficiaries of various kinds.

16.4) Workshops

The yearly PPP-ECOS workshop, on February 11-13, as well as many other seminars, workshops and meetings were undertaken through FLORELOS subprojects, covering all project activities, as informed in previous items of this report, involving hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply.

Results:

- FLORELOS launched in National Congress;
- Products bearing project logo made and distributed;
- Communications Strategy in execution;
- FLORELOS dissemination among partners, beneficiaries, collaborators and wider public;
- Workshops, seminars, meetings and events held, systematized and presented in this activity report.

17) MANAGEMENT (GERA)

Summary of objectives:

General planning and coordination of work done by various partners, associates and subcontractors, as well as reporting and auditing, all require significant management efforts. Monitoring and evaluation are included in this activity. There is also need for securing and managing co-financing from various sources and appropriate arrangements to receive and forward donations which are free from tax liabilities.

Topics/activities covered:





17.1) Planning for Years 1 and 2

a) Preparation for execution. A detailed study was made of conditions, rules and guidelines for execution of projects financed by the European Commission, including English versions. Exchanges of experiences were undertaken with other projects receiving support from this source. Various consultations were made and meetings held with the Delegation in Brasília, which also visited ISPN.

b) Planning of activities for year 1. Detailed planning of the project took into account the current context of the project, partners, collaborators and beneficiaries (Planning reference in table annexed to this report). Definition of strategies for execution and incorporation of partners in actions and development of studies, diagnostics and state of the art documents in topics covered by the project were the focus of the first year of the project's activities, with the goal of guiding concrete actions starting in the second year.

c) Work plan and budget for year 2. The work plan will result in a detailed document for activity planning for year 2 to be prepared in the first months of 2008, considering its results for following years and taking into account project results as planned in the logical framework.

17.2) Coordination of Technical Experts, Consultants and Partners

a) Team definition. The team and its attributions were defined, with distribution of actions in the first year among those primarily responsible for each subproject. Coordination of administrative and financial aspects of the project is in accordance with rules established by the European Commission in the English versions. As communicated to the Delegation on January 26, technical personnel for the project are paid through firms. Since it was not clear which regulation applied, item 4 or line h of item 7 of Annex IV, and no direct answer to the question was received from the Delegation, in order to be on the safe side, bidding processes were used to hire firms to provide technical personnel other than the Coordinator. Nor was there any objection from the Delegation to the obvious family relationship between the Coordinator and the partners of the firm responsible for administrative-financial management. The technical personnel and the management firm prevailed in the bidding processes because of their technical qualification with regard to know-how about small grants for sustainable livelihood projects in the Cerrado as well as price.

b) Activity management and coordination. Managing technical coordinators for actions and execution of the first year of the FLORELOS action was carried out, in addition to coordination with partners, collaborators and beneficiaries involved in project activities.

17.3) Activity Monitoring and Reporting

a) Monitoring and reporting. Project products and results were monitored and information systematized for production of the first progress report in both Portuguese and the final English version.





b) Auditing. Negotiation and preparation of Terms of Reference for auditing company and selection of PriceWaterhouseCoopers to undertake audit starting in December, just after completion of year 1.

Reason for modifications to planned activities:

Does not apply. The final narrative and financial reports will be submitted to the EC in February 2008 due to schedule of the auditing company and in light of doubts regarding auditing procedures which were discussed during a meeting with the Delegation held on January 22, with consequent additional work of auditors in order to include costs incurred by SGP grantees, not just the grant payments. Although SGP grantees are not partners, the Delegation interpretation required verification of individual expenses.

Results:

- FLORELOS team formed, contracted and executing project activities;
- Year 1 planning finished and executed;
- Work plan and budget for year 2 prepared;
- First narrative report produced in Portuguese and final English version.

2.2 Contracts above 5,000 Euro

Table 2.2.1. Contracts above 5,000 Euros.

Contract	Type	Amount	Procedure	Contracted by	Contracted
Project Coordinator	Service	€61,532.20	Single Tender according to subitem “h” of item 7 of Annex 4	ISPN	Aldeia Mundo
Project Vice-Coordinator	Service	€34,191.34	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	CEBRAC	AC Lobo
Focal Point for Production	Service	€17,821.8€	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	ISPN	Aldeia Mundo
Focal Point for Governance	Service	€13,273.72	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	CEBRAC (ADES)	AC Lobo
Focal Point for Knowledge Management	Service	€24,505.4€	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	ISPN	Aldeia Mundo





Consultants for Production	Service	€13,609.40	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	CEBRAC	Aldeia Mundo/AC Lobo
Consultants for Knowledge Management	Service	€24,133.77	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	ISPN	Ágil Consultoria e Assessoria Ltda.
Administrative -Financial Management	Service	€20,049.55	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	ISPN	Viabilis Consultoria Ltda.
Rent	Service	€33,822.02	Single Tender, according to sub-item c of item 7 of annex 4	ISPN	NZ Empreendimentos
Telephone services	Service	€5,158.55	Single Tender, according to sub-item c of item 7 of annex 4	ISPN	Brasil Telecom
Logistical support for events	Service	€22,293.93	Three tenders received, contract awarded to lowest qualified bidder	ISPN	Nobre Eventos Ltda.

All contracts signed in the scope of FLORELOS are in accordance with Annex IV of the General Conditions of the contract between ISPN and the EC, which states that the beneficiary shall take all necessary measures to avoid conflicts of interest and will inform the contracting authority without delay of any situation in which a conflict of interest is likely.

2.3 Updated Work Plan

The Work Plan for the next cycle of activities is in a spreadsheet attached to this report (Annex 2).

3 Partners and other cooperation activities

3.1 What is your evaluation of the relationship among formal Project partners (i.e. those which signed the Partnership Statement)? Please elaborate about each partner institution.

Relations with all seven formalized partners as established in the project submitted in 2005 are within or above expectations and will be intensified in the second year.





Partner 1 – CTI. Although the proposal in which CTI and ISPN were ICCO partners, submitted in 2005, was not approved by the European Commission, CTI is one of the FLORELOS project's closest partners. The institution, specialized in work with indigenous populations, through its staff and associates, has fundamental participation in the INDIA sub-project, as well as significant contributions for PODE, TECA, SUSTO, APES, RESO and CONTRA. During the second year, participation in other subprojects, such as PRIVA, is planned. DOEN Foundation co-financing is also partly executed by CTI, by means of the FICAS and ALSO projects, supported by this Dutch foundation. CTI is also a reference point for FLORELOS in Southern Maranhão state and parts of Tocantins.

Partner 2 – CEBRAC. CEBRAC is responsible for several activities in partnership or collaboration with ISPN, particularly the ADES Project, supported by CORDAID, and COMCERTA, supported by PPP-ECOS. Another GEF-SGP project, aimed at capacity-building for community leaders, resulted in publication of a book about public policy, with a chapter written by the FLORELOS Coordinator. In the second year, CEBRAC will have direct participation in the REMO, RESO, LOGO and POLI subprojects, among others.

Partner 3 – IEB. FLORELOS is in constant dialog with IEB regarding the CAPA sub-project, since it is an institution which specializes in capacity-building. PESCO, an IEB project which provides support for eco-social research about sustainable livelihoods in the Cerrado, based on the PPP-ECOS experience, was an important innovation which will continue in 2008, including a search for sources of funding. IEB is the FLORELOS partner of preference regarding documentation, publication and dissemination. Dialog with the private sector has not yet seen significant progress with IEB, although PRIVA will start in 2008.

Partner 4 – IDDRI. Andréa Lobo, Project Vice-Coordinator, participated in the traditional knowledge event held by IDDRI in Ethiopia, which was important for exchange of information with Europe, Africa and Asia. She also visited IDDRI headquarters in Paris. Donald Sawyer, project Coordinator, also visited their offices in Paris and in Montpellier in March/April and Guillaume Ernst is now in Paris, maintaining the links for cooperation. Dialog with IDDRI was temporarily interrupted with the departure of Sélim Louafi to FAO in Rome, but his work with traditional knowledge in this international organization could open doors to even larger possibilities, as evidenced by discussions in Brazil about implementation of the FAO treaty. In the second year, IDDRI is expected to play an important role in the EUREX and SUSSEX sub-projects, as well as in possible participation in the COP9 in Bonn, in May.

Partner 5 – UNDP. In Brazil, the BIO.COM Project, executed by ISPN for UNDP, continues, despite little concrete activity apart from widespread distribution of the catalog of sustainable Cerrado products published earlier, which is a calling card for the PPP-ECOS, depicting the variety and quality of Cerrado products. BIO.COM will be resumed in year 2, with a new schedule for



finalization on December 31, 2008. UNDP facilitates communication with the Caatinga and Northwestern Mato Grosso, where it has GEF projects. A wide-ranging project about vulnerability to climate change included in its planning cooperation between ISPN and UNDP, but the project's start has not been authorized by the Brazilian government. Among improvements in this relation for year 2, more agility in disbursement of PPP-ECOS project installments is paramount, since delays are not only harmful to local projects, but may also jeopardize the flow of resources for co-financing of FLORELOS as a whole.

Partner 6 – FUNATURA. FUNATURA is one of the main participants in PPP-ECOS. It is a nation-wide reference for conservation-related public policy, which is its specialty. As Executive Secretariat of the Cerrado Network of NGOs, it played a key role in coordination with Cerrado NGOs. The Meetings of Local Peoples organized yearly by FUNATURA in the Chapada dos Veadeiros and Grande Sertão Veredas, with FLORELOS support, are a space for dissemination and information exchange with local organizations in these regions of Goiás and Minas Gerais states. The Flor das Águas Natural Heritage Private Reservation (RPPN) in Pirenópolis, near the nation's capital, received PPP-ECOS support and may serve as the nucleus for an ecotourism Eco-social Productive Arrangement (APES) in the Cerrado.

Partner 7 – AGROTEC. Agrotec was the source of inspiration for several PPP-ECOS initiatives, particularly regarding the work with medicinal plants, solar dehydration of Cerrado fruits, wild fauna management and direct planting of Cerrado species seeds. The role it plays in the TECA and MOVE sub-projects is central, as is its engagement in the COMO subproject. The organization builds sensitivity and awareness in visitors about Cerrado use, in addition to field capacity-building, which serves the purposes of CAPA. Its coordination with 19 municipalities in Western Goiás state is a good starting point for an Eco-social Productive Arrangement (APES) of phytotherapeutical medicines. The pioneering work with medicinal plants is threatened by the resistance of official and private sectors related to pharmaceutical products and sanitary regulations, despite current possibilities of product insertion in the Unified Health Care System (SUS) in several municipalities of the region, thus enabling its survival and setting important precedents.

3.2 How is the relationship between your organization and state authorities in the country of implementation of the action? How has this relationship affected the project?

FLORELOS relations are better with the parts of government dealing with objectives in the social and environmental areas than with those aimed at accelerated economic growth by means of investments in infra-structure and exports. At the same time, sustainable use with conservation and development strategies is not easy to explain, going beyond conservation units, even for some conservationists. Implicit resistance to more appropriate regulatory frameworks is a challenge for upscaling of sustainable use activities in productive landscapes. However, although some relations are closer and stronger than others, respectful dialog is maintained with all relevant ministries and





the President's Office of Chief of Staff. Ultimately, the intention is to show that there are better alternatives to achieve economic growth, with sustainability.

3.3 When applicable, describe your relation with any other organizations involved in project implementation:

Associates:

The associates as per the proposal submitted in 2005 are: 1) Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), 2) Ministry of Environment (MMA), 3) Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), 4) Bank of Brazil Foundation (FBB) and 5) AIDEnvironment. Relations with all associates are excellent, although the relationship with FBB has not yet resulted in financial contributions, save for some PPP-ECOS grantees. Concrete relations with the three listed ministries, rewarding in all cases, are shown in the items regarding the various subprojects, particularly TECA, SUSTO and COMO. At the start of 2007, intense communications with the Secretariat of Sustainable Development Policy (SDS) of the MMA took place. Critical and constructive dialog is maintained with the Minister of Environment and secretaries and technical experts of the Executive Secretariat, the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests (SBF), the Secretariat of Climate Change and Environmental Quality (SQM), the Secretariat of Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development (SEDR) and the Secretariat of Institutional Coordination and Environmental Citizenship (SAICA), as well as with Directors of the National Water Agency (ANA) and ICMBio, with the goal of increasing MMA attention to the Cerrado and its relations with other biomes. MDA co-financed some activities, and continuity is expected for 2008. Interaction with the MCT has taken place through SECIS, as previously reported. AIDEnvironment, the European FLORELOS associate, was essential in coordination with European donors, particularly DOEN and CORDAID, as well as Dutch NGOs and NGOs from various other countries.

Subcontracts:

CEBRAC was sub-contracted to execute activities related to the Vice-Coordination, Consultants in Production and Marketing and Consultants in Governance. Dozens of PPP-ECOS grantees were sub-contracted directly by UNDP, on behalf of UNOPS. The Aldeia Mundo, AC Lobo (by means of CEBRAC), Viabilis, Ágil and GAJ were sub-contracted to perform services of different kinds, as shown in this report and the financial report. Relations with all sub-contracted parties has been highly satisfactory, in spite of significant delays in payment of installments to organizations sub-contracted by UNDP-UNOPS, which is the source of some concern.

Target groups:

Except for the problems with delays mentioned above, due to reasons beyond the control of ISPN, relations with the dozens of community-based and non-governmental organizations which make up the target groups have been the best possible, highly gratifying and indispensable for these groups which generally need other alternatives to survive with dignity in the standing Cerrado.





Other parties involved:

In addition to ministries included as formal partners, significant progress was made in the relationship with other relevant ministries, in an attempt to identify risks and opportunities among federal agencies, in addition to the Chief of Staff, with which there is ongoing communication. MDS and MTE are of key importance for traditional communities and fair trade, respectively. Communications with the Applied Economic Research Institute (IPEA) of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP) and the recent Ministry of Strategic Actions, responsible for long-term planning, are promising for the future.

Involvement with the National Congress in 2007 was noteworthy. The project team has followed and participated actively in events held by the new Environmentalist Parliamentary Bloc, the largest in Congress. The list of projects with priority for the Cerrado and Caatinga prepared by Nilo D'Ávila has become a reference in National Congress. Nine projects were in the pipeline for 2008, eight of which are favorable to conservation and sustainable livelihoods. The civil society letter against watering down the Forest Code is a reference for the environmentalists. Sustainable Cerrado use gained visibility in the National Congress. With support from the Permanent Environment and Sustainable Development Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, CEBRAC and ISPN organized, on June 14, precisely 15 years after the closing of Rio-92, a seminar about the socioenvironmental agenda. Members of the FLORELOS team participated in specific public hearings about the Cerrado and Biofuels and Food. Dialog with the Mixed Special Commission of Climate Change resulted in a seminar about the impacts of climate change in the Cerrado. In addition to this work in the National Congress, continuous dialog was established with representatives from Tocantins for a set of laws to be presented in 2008, similarly to what was done in 2007 in the federal parliament.

Scientific interaction with the University of Brasília was deeply intensified, particularly at the graduate level (Masters and Doctors) at the CDS, including opportunities for contact with undergraduates and other departments, especially Ecology and Forest Engineering. Interaction is also under way with other universities. Meanwhile, interaction with universities opens doors to other academic or scientific fora, such as the National Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Environment and Society (ANPPAS) and the Ecological Economics Association (ECO-ECO), among others, where scientific papers were presented.

Fruitful dialog was maintained with international cooperation of several countries. Regarding public policy in developed countries, the FLORELOS team contributed to dialog with the Dutch government about the new Minister of Agriculture's planned visit to Brazil and communication between Dutch organizations and the governor of Mato Grosso, Blairo Maggi, attracting attention to the Cerrado, the impacts of products other than soy and their social impacts, both direct and indirect. Donald Sawyer's participation in events and meetings about biofuels, with alerts regarding risks,



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may have contributed to the position taken by the British government and European Union regarding the issue, including socioenvironmental safeguards, the need for which is increasingly evident.

3.4 Where applicable, show links with other actions.

FLORELOS maintains close relations with the Socioenvironmental Institute's 'Y IKATU XINGU project, which participates in PPP-ECOS and was the only other Brazilian NGO selected in the same year in the Tropical Forests line. Exchange of information was established with the DIÁLOGOS project, executed by WWF, IPAM, AMAZON, ICV and CDS, institutions with which ISPN frequently interacts, particularly through CDS. Interaction with this project was also possible through IDDRI, since Stephane Guineau interviewed several organizations, ISPN included, about the situation of the BR-163 highway, where PPP-ECOS supports projects and the Coordinator has carried out research. According to details given in the COMO section of this report, FLORELOS has constant interaction with the MOSAICOS project, within the scope of that subproject. Interaction between FLORELOS and FLOAGRI is also significant. Acquaintances were made with beneficiaries and partners of other actions during the Info-Day in Belém in December.

4 Visibility

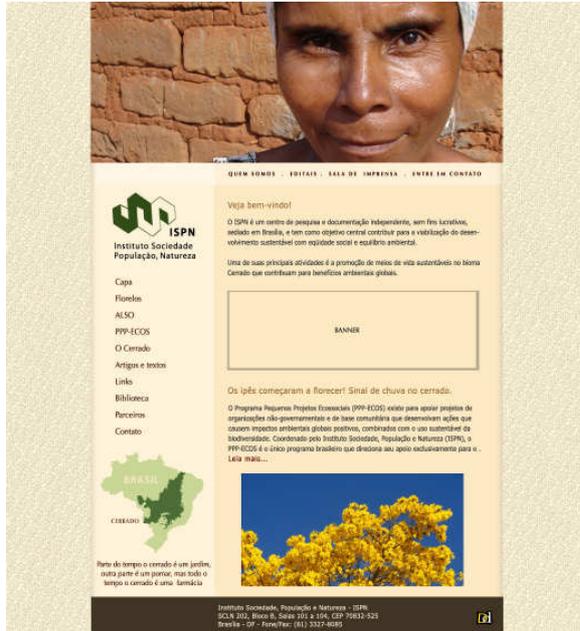
How has EC visibility been ensured in the project?

The first ISPN initiative to establish communication among the institution, partners, associates, beneficiaries and the public at large was creation of a logo for identification of the project. This logo resulted from a selection process in which three publicity agencies participated, after receiving a request for studies on the subject. The best proposal can be found on the pages of this report. FLORELOS visual identity became a part of internal documents and all dissemination material related with the project, such as folders, banners and souvenirs.

ISPN hired a Communications Advisor to update a communication plan encompassing all its projects and initiatives. FLORELOS has priority in the communication initiative. The work started with an assessment of priority activities, including production of a new website for ISPN which could serve as a medium for communication between ISPN and the general public.

The new website will be aired in 2008, which marks ISPN's eighteenth anniversary. The design studies and website content are the direct responsibility of the ISPN Communications Advisor, although the entire team participates in its development. Two studies for the website are presented below. The second sample page contains tests for insertion of logos of partner institutions, including the UE, with links included in the website.





As the site progresses, a series of dissemination activities for projects supported by the institution is also started, in addition to the current PPP-ECOS call for proposals, which expanded its outreach to areas not previously covered by the program. It is worthy of note that radio is a means which reaches the target populations of the action. Nevertheless, dissemination by means of newspapers and websites related with the topic are also part of the strategy. Receptivity was positive, and dozens of communication media were accessed. The repercussion was visible in UNDP, which dedicated two articles in a two-week period to PPP-ECOS, as shown in the clipping.

In addition to daily publication of new content in the current ISPN website, the study supported by FLORELOS about the expansion of sugarcane in priority areas for Cerrado conservation attracted considerable attention (see clipping). The study reached far in the media, mentioned in the major national newspapers **O Estado de São Paulo** and **O Globo**, and others, attracting the attention of specialized journalists such as Washington Novaes, who mentioned the study in an article about climate change and the climate COP.

There have also been numerous newspaper and magazine articles, television and radio interviews, notes for sites and other appearances. One thing leads to another and visibility has snowballed, approaching an avalanche. ISPN has become a source for journalists and media. The printed media include, in addition to the two national newspapers mentioned



above, **Correio Braziliense**, **Jornal da Comunidade**, **Época** and the American magazine **Fortune**. Television stations or networks include Globo, Bandeirantes, Record and TV Câmara. Radio includes CBN (Globo), Rádio Nacional and Rádio Câmara. The electronic media include G1 (Globo), Ciência Hoje, Manchetes Socioambientais, O Eco, Observatório do Agronegócio, Envolverde and Mongabay, among many others.

Visibility guidelines established by actions receiving financial support from the European Union were observed in all publications.

The EC may make public the Project results. Are there any objections to publication of this Report in the EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If yes, please make your objections known here.

No objections, as long as the source is credited.

Contact person for the Project: Donald Sawyer

Signature:

Location: Brasília, DF, Brazil

Expected date of submission of report: Along with financial and auditor's reports, expected during February, 2008

Date of submission: February 20, 2008 (Portuguese version submitted earlier)



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ANNEX 1: SUMMARY MAP OF YEAR 1 ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1: APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (TECA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Identification of bottlenecks and definition of priorities	PPP-ECOS grantees	Production bottlenecks document	Organization of sustainable production (SUSTO)
Reflection regarding reach of scale (project and initiative integration)	Central do Cerrado Coordination	Production bottlenecks Document	Lessons learned (LICA)
Production and publication of technological manuals appropriate for Cerrado products	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Printed manuals	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB)
Seminar of appropriate technologies for baru, pequi and babassu	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Seminar Report	Dissemination and workshops (DICO)
ACTIVITY 2: ORGANIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (SUSTO)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Production and publication of Manual of Sanitary, Environmental and Tax Regulations	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Printed manual	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB)

Production of 5 market studies	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Studies produced	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
Production of 5 Simplified Business Plans	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Business plans	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
Visual Identity for 5 groups	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Visual Identity Plans	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
Production and implementation of Manuals of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for 5 groups	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	GMP Manuals	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES) Appropriate technology (TECA)
Production of Physical Adaptations Project for 3 agroindustries	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	Physical Adaptations Projects	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES) Appropriate technology (TECA)
Development of CONAB projects for 3 groups	MDA PPP-ECOS grantees	CONAB projects	Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
Production of document about bottlenecks and alternatives for sustainable production	PPP-ECOS grantees	Report	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB)
Research and systematization of methodologies/technologies for marketing	PPP-ECOS grantees	Research report	Lessons learned (LICA)
Central do Cerrado Assembly and preparatory seminar for participation in trade shows	CEBRAC Central do Cerrado	Meeting report	Community empowerment (PODE)
Support for participation in events	CEBRAC Central do Cerrado	Participation reports	Dissemination and workshops (DICO)

ACTIVITY 3: CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (CAPA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of Verification	Connection with other lines
Production of document about State of the Art of capacity-building for sustainable production	CEBRAC PPP-ECOS grantees	State of the Art Document	Lessons learned (LICA) Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
Concept production for “Training Course for Regional Agents for Added Value to Agroextractivist Production”	IEB Central do Cerrado MDA MMA SENAES	Minutes of meetings with partners	Appropriate technology (TECA) Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE) Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
ACTIVITY 4: ECO-SOCIAL PRODUCTIVE ARRANGEMENTS (APES)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of Verification	Connection with other lines
Technical visits to eco-social initiatives: three experiences	APA-TO, ABIPA, ASMUBIP, ASFA, AMB, STR-ESP	Technical visit reports	COMO, SUSTO, TECA
Development and test of methodology for identification of bottlenecks for sustainable use of Cerrado biodiversity	FUNATURA, CDS	Technical documents and reports	COMO, SUSTO, TECA

Support and participation in events related with community productive experiences	ABIPA, CEPPEC	Technical reports	COMO, SUSTO, TECA
Participation in workshops and meetings related with APES	SENAI, Slow Food	Technical reports	COMO, SUSTO, TECA
ACTIVITY 5: MOBILE PROCESSING UNIT (MOVE)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of Verification	Connection with other lines
Assessment of mobile equipment experiences	ISPN	Technical report	APES, COMO, TECA
Assessment of innovative mobile unit projects	AGROTEC, CAA, PACARI	Technical reports and documents about the projects	APES, COMO, TECA
ACTIVITY 6: LOCAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (PODE)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of Verification	Connection with other lines
Case study of community empowerment experiences in the Cerrado, Amazon and Caatinga	CTI GTNA (Amazônia) ASA (Caatinga)	“Community Empowerment, Learn by Doing” Document	Lessons learned (LICA) Civil society networks (RESO) (FLEX)

Reflection about methodologies for capacity-building of community leaders aimed at FLORELOS activities in coming years	CTI Cerrado Network	“Community Empowerment, Learn by Doing” Document	Lessons learned (LICA) Civil society networks (RESO)
Support for participation of leaders and assistants in political events in “learn by doing” mentality	Cerrado Network MOPIC CTI	Records and reports of participation in events	Indigenous dialogs (INDIA) Civil society networks (RESO) Policy for conservation and sustainable use (POLI)
Funding for communities	PPP-ECOS grantees Cerrado Network	Sources searched	Lessons learned (LICA) Civil society networks (RESO) Documentation and publication (BIB)
ACTIVITY 7: CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS (RESO)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of Verification	Connection with other lines
Meeting with Civil Society Representatives in CONACER for promotion of strategic participation of the Cerrado Network in the Council	Cerrado Network MOPIC CEBRAC	Meeting report	Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE)

Participation in organization of II Meeting of the Alliance of Forest Peoples	Cerrado Network GTA COIAB CNS	Meeting report, newspaper clippings and event website	Community empowerment (PODE) Dissemination and workshops (DICO)
Analysis of agribusiness expansion in the Cerrado, with assessment of distribution of main products (soy, corn, sugarcane and cotton) for generation of thematic maps	Cerrado Network MIQCB CEBRAC	Maps and analyses	Documentation and publication (BIB) Lessons learned (LICA)
Selection of law projects in legislative branch process of approval with interests in conservation and good use of the Cerrado	Cerrado Network MIQCB CEBRAC	List of Bills monitored	Policy for conservation and sustainable use (POLI)
Production of informative bulletins in digital format about status of bills in Congress	Cerrado Network MIQCB CEBRAC	Bulletins	Documentation and publication (BIB) Lessons learned (LICA)
ACTIVITY 8: AGROEXTRACTIVISM ACTION PLAN (PLANEX)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Consultation with different interested parties and organizations for support and collaboration in PLANEX construction	CNS COIAB GTA	Notes taken during meetings	Documentation and publication (BIB) Lessons learned (LICA) Civil society networks (RESO)

Assessment study about state of the art and legal framework of extractivism	CNS	Assessment document about status of extractivism in the political context	Documentation and publication (BIB) Lessons learned (LICA) (FLEX)
Selection of law projects in legislative branch processes for approval with interests in extractivism and seeking entry into agendas of different commissions and laws in favor of extractivism	CNS COIAB Cerrado Network Women Babassu Plamnut Breakers GTA	Documents with selected projects	Policy for conservation and sustainable use (POLI)
ACTIVITY 9: INDIGENOUS DIALOGS (INDIA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Support and participation of Cerrado indigenous persons in Indigenous April	MOPIC CTI Cerrado Network	Report of event participation	Civil society networks (RESO) Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE)

Partial diagnostic of Indigenous Lands with Cerrado based on secondary data. Start of systematization of data about situation of Indigenous Lands in the Cerrado	CTI MOPIC	Partial diagnostic of Indigenous Lands with areas considered to be Cerrado	Lessons learned (LICA) Civil society networks (RESO)
Production of preliminary map of Indigenous Lands in the Cerrado	CTI MOPIC	Printed map	Lessons learned (LICA) Dissemination and workshops (DICO)
ACTIVITY 10: CONSERVATION WITH COMMUNITIES (COMO)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Compilation and systematization of information regarding sustainable use conservation units in the Cerrado	ISPN	Tables with RESEX and APA data and systematized analyses	Civil society networks (RESO) Remote sensing for communities (REMO)
Participation in meetings and events related with public policy for sustainable use and conservation in the Cerrado biome	ISPN, with participation of other PPP-ECOS organizations	Summary of participation in meetings, systematized, meeting reports	Civil society networks (RESO) Remote sensing for communities (REMO)

Participation in meetings and events for cooperation with other projects and civil society initiatives in favor of sustainable use	ISPN, with participation of other PPP-ECOS organizations	Summary of participation in meetings, systematized, meeting reports	Civil society networks (RESO) Remote sensing for communities (REMO)
Technical visits and meetings with communities and civil society organizations which have submitted requests for protection of community use areas	ISPN, with participation of other PPP-ECOS organizations	Summary of participation in meetings, systematized, technical visit reports	Civil society networks (RESO) Eco-social productive arrangements (APES)
ACTIVITY 11: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (CONTRA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Participation in international seminar about traditional knowledge	IDDR	Participation report and presentation file	Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Lessons learned (LICA) Exchanges with Europe (EUREX) South-South Exchange (SUSSEX)
Support and co-participation in Xavante Meeting about Traditional Indigenous Knowledge – the case of Xavante midwives and publication of a book about the importance of plants in diets and childbirth.	Warã Association FUNASA MMA ISA	Event report and presentation file	Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE)

Monitoring of discussions about the subject at national and international level and production of diagnostic document to guide FLORELOS actions	IDDDRI PACARI Network Warã Association	State of the art document of discussion about legislation and communities	Lessons learned (LICA)
Participation in event organized by Pacari Coordination about medicinal plants, traditional knowledge and existing legislation in Brazil	PACARI Network MMA ISA PPP-ECOS	Event report	Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE)
Organization for publication of book about traditional knowledge, benefit sharing, previous and informed consent and existing legislation with appropriate language for communities	IDDDRI Researchers PPP-ECOS grantees	Book proposal and concept	Dissemination and workshops (DICO) Community empowerment (PODE) Lessons learned (LICA)
ACTIVITY 12: EXCHANGES AMONG PPP-ECOS GRANTEES (PEX)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Organization for publication of 12 Anniversary PPP-ECOS book. Production of “skeleton” for chapters. Document about publication rules, Invitations sent to authors.	PPP-ECOS grantees PEQUI Program partners: Casa Verde, National Steering Committee, IEB, ISA, FUNATURA	Book structure documents, publication rules and invitations.	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB)

Launch and dissemination of 2007 PPP-ECOS Call for Proposals	ISPN	2007 Call for Proposals and Proposal Template	Dissemination and workshops (DICO)
Modest support, exchanges among projects, monitoring of projects supported in 2006	PPP-ECOS grantees.	Project records, technical monitoring visit reports	Documentation and publication (BIB)
Production of study about Program in its 12 years. Assessment and systematization of data for evaluation of impacts, outreach and importance of the program	ISPN	Study, tables and graphs with systematized data about the Program	Lessons learned (LICA)
Preparation of PPP-ECOS database for digital monitoring of the Program. Intranet first, to be followed by Internet.	CEBRAC PPP-ECOS grantees	Intranet database	Lessons learned (LICA) Management and reporting (GERA)
ACTIVITY 13: REMOTE SENSING FOR COMMUNITIES (REMO)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Comparative analysis of free GIS and remote sensing software	ISPN	Consultant report	Lessons learned (LICA)
Production of maps and statistics of distribution of sugarcane, soy, corn, cotton and pastures in the Cerrado	ISPN and CEBRAC	Maps	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB) Dissemination and workshops (DICO)

Production of table with contact information for image processing laboratories and centers specialized in remote sensing located in or focused on the Cerrado	ISPN	Tables	Lessons learned (LICA) Documentation and publication (BIB)
ACTIVITY 14: LESSONS LEARNED (LICA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
External evaluation of PPP-ECOS	ISPN IABS	Evaluation proposal, survey forms, report	Documentation and publication (BIB) Exchanges among PPP-ECOS grantees (PEX)
Field study about sustainable use	IEB ISPN	Programs in execution, researcher products, reports	Documentation and publication (BIB) Exchanges among PPP-ECOS grantees (PEX)
Identification of new sources of financing for PPP-ECOS grantees and for the program	ISPN	Projects made, notes of contacts established	Exchanges among PPP-ECOS grantees (PEX)
Production of case studies for analysis of impacts and PPP-ECOS indicators	ISPN UNB	Case studies	Documentation and publication (BIB)
Reflection and production of documents about indicators, positions, relations with university for knowledge management	ISPN IABS IEB	Documents about indicators, positions, reports	Documentation and publication (BIB)

ACTIVITY 15: DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION (BIB)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Librarian hired by means of selection process for classification, organization of space, selection for donations, organization of clippings, digitalization, others	ISPN	Selection process	Lessons learned (LICA)
Production of annotated bibliographies about production in the Brazilian Cerrado with the objective of fostering academic production on the topic	ISPN	Annotated bibliographies	Lessons learned (LICA)
Distribution of catalog of sustainable Cerrado products for national and international public	ISPN PPP-ECOS grantees	Catalog	Lessons learned (LICA) Dissemination and workshops (DICO)
Publications about topics connected with FLORELOS project, production of Eco-social texts	ISPN UnB Sustainable Development Center	Publications	Lessons learned (LICA)
ACTIVITY 16: DISSEMINATION AND WORKSHOPS (DICO)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines

FLORELOS Project launch in event of National Congress “15 years after Eco 92”	FLORELOS project partners PPP-ECOS grantees	Report of the event, Congressional record, products made for event	All project lines
Communication strategy for FLORELOS project	ISPN	Communication strategy document	All project lines
Dissemination of project and discussion of guidelines with partners, collaborators and beneficiaries	Project partners PPP-ECOS grantees MMA MDA National Congress	Clippings, meeting records	All project lines
Support for and/or participation in workshops and events by team, partners, collaborators and beneficiaries	Partners, collaborators and beneficiaries	Reports and records of events held in Year 1 of the project	All project lines
ACTIVITY 17: MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (GERA)			
Activity YEAR 1	Parties Involved	Means of verification	Connection with other lines
Year 1 activity planning and Year 2 forecast	Project partners: CTI, CEBRAC, IEB, IDDRI	Planning document and work plan	All project lines



Assembly of project team, consultants, relations with partners and collaborators; coordination of work of technical, administrative and collaborator team	ISPN CEBRAC CTI	Contracts, Terms of Reference, selection processes for team members and consultants	All project lines
Monitoring and evaluation of Year 1 activities	ISPN CEBRAC CTI	Evaluation report	All project lines
Production of first progress report with FLORELOS activities	ISPN CEBRAC CTI	Report	All project lines



Activities for year 2	Description of Actions for year 2	Organizations Involved in Execution	Semester 1					Semester 2							
Preparation of activity 1 (Appropriate Technology – TECA)	Identification of lessons learned and technological bottlenecks faced in PPP-ECOS; Analysis of appropriate scale for processing; Five appropriate technology manuals; Interaction with networks, research centers and government agencies regarding social technology.	ISPN, MDA, ASSEMA, CGS, CENESC, UnB, AGROTEC, ITS, RTS, PPP-ECOS Grantees	■	■	■	■	■								
Execution of activity 1 (Appropriate Technology – TECA)					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 2 (Organization of Sustainable Production – SUSTO)	Studies and position papers on organization of sustainable production; Revised and printed sanitary, environmental and tax regulation manual; Technical assistance for simplified business plans, market studies, visual identity, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Food Acquisition Program (PAA); Support for market access.	ISPN, MDA, CEBRAC, IEB, PPP-ECOS Grantees, UnB, PBBI, FAO	■	■	■										
Execution of activity .2 (Organization of Sustainable Production – SUSTO)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 3 (Capacity-Building for Sustainable Production – CAPA)	Exchange in the Northeast & Cerrado initiative; Planning for training of regional agents for added value in agroextractivist production; Methodology and didactic	ISPN, IEB, GTZ, DED, KAS, MDA, MI, CODEVASF,	■	■											

Execution of activity 3 (Capacity-Building for Sustainable Production – CAPA)	material for participative implementation of strategic planning, business plans, economic feasibility studies, appropriate GMP, production and quality manuals and visual identity plans.	PDCH, FBES, PPP-ECOS Grantees																		
Preparation of activity 4 (Eco-Social Productive Arrangements – APES)	Analysis of experiences in Brazil and abroad; Proposals for promoting eco-social productive arrangements; Support for seven proposed APES involving PPP-ECOS projects.	ISPN, PPP-ECOS Grantees, MDA, MMA, SEBRAE, UnB, PNUD, FUNATURA																		
Execution of activity 4 (Eco-Social Productive Arrangements – APES)																				
Preparation of activity 5 (Enrichment of Areas – ENRIQUE)	State of the art of enrichment with useful species; Analysis of experience in Cerrado; Technology for different useful species in different settings; Proposed alternatives for organization; Support for experiments and monitoring.	ISPN, AGROTEC, UnB, ISA, COMCERRADO, PPP-ECOS Grantees																		
Execution of activity 5 (Enrichment of Areas – ENRIQUE)																				
Preparation of activity 6 (Mobile Processing Unit – MOVE)	Analysis of costs and management of mobile units; Analysis of relevant official norms; Preparation of recommendations; Support for and monitoring of implementation of mobile units with PPP-ECOS grantees.	ISPN, AGROTEC, PACARI, Central do Cerrado, PPP-ECOS Grantees																		
Execution of activity 6 (Mobile Processing Unit – MOVE)																				

Execution of activity 10 (Civil Society Networks – RESO)	civil society representatives in councils, commissions and working groups.	civil society networks																		
Preparation of activity 11 (Agroextractivism Action Plan – PLANEX)	Consultations on PLANEX proposals; Revision of proposals; Dissemination and discussion of proposals; Monitoring of relevant legislative, executive and judicial initiatives.	ISPN, PPP-ECOS Grantees, Cerrado Network, CEBRAC																		
Execution of activity 11 (Agroextractivism Action Plan – PLANEX)																				
Preparation of activity 12 (Indigenous Dialog – INDIA)	Dialog with indigenous groups; Analysis of situation of Cerrado indigenous peoples; Strategy for indigenous researchers; Strategies for protection of areas surrounding Indigenous Lands; Study of protection of indigenous rights in other countries.	ISPN, CTI, IEB, MOPIC, UnB																		
Execution of activity 12 (Indigenous Dialog – INDIA)																				
Preparation of activity 13 (Involvement of Private Sector – PRIVA)	Dialog with private sector (industries, retail and wholesale) for insertion of sustainable Cerrado use products in the market; Interaction with private sector for support to community projects within the framework of socioenvironmental responsibility.	ISPN, SEBRAE, private companies and business organizations, IEB, UnB																		
Execution of activity 13 (Involvement of Private Sector – PRIVA)																				
Preparation of activity 14 (Policy for Conservation and Sustainable Use – POLI)	Strategy for insertion of Cerrado in policy agenda; Analysis of implications of economic, social and environmental policy for Cerrado and sustainable use; Dialog	ISPN, CEBRAC, FUNATURA, CTI, NGO networks,																		

Preparation of activity 18 (Appropriate Registration and Certification – CERTA)	Critical analysis of existing legislation and certification; Proposals for certification appropriate for sustainable use in poor rural communities.	ISPN, CEBRAC, Central do Cerrado, GAO, ECOVIDA, Amigos da Terra, MMA, FAO	■	■	■	■													
Execution of activity 18 (Appropriate Registration and Certification – CERTA)					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 19 (Exchange among PPP-ECOS Grantees – PEX)	Conclusion of 2007 selection process; Capacity-building workshop for projects selected in 2007; Updating and enhancement of database; Exchange of experiences and information among projects; 2008 PPP-ECOS call for proposals, selection and start-up; Monitoring and feedback to grantees; Preparation of book on PPP-ECOS experience.	ISPN, IEB, CEBRAC, PPP-ECOS Grantees	■	■	■	■													
Execution of activity 19 (Exchange among PPP-ECOS Grantees – PEX)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 20 (Exchange among Brazilian Forests – FLEX)	Exchange with UNDP projects in other biomes; Exchange and collaboration with networks from other biomes; Exchange with similar government programs in other	ISPN, CEBRAC, GTA, CNS, ASA, RMA, FBOMS, Aliança dos Povos	■	■	■	■													

Preparation of activity 23 (Remote Sensing for Communities – REMO)	Collection and analysis of georeferenced data for Cerrado and local communities; Cooperation for interpretation of orbital images of communities and surrounding areas.	ISPN, PPP-ECOS Grantees, UnB, COMCERRADO, specialized centers	■	■	■	■													
Execution of activity 23 (Remote Sensing for Communities – REMO)							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 24 (Lessons Learned – LICA)	Four case studies; External evaluation of PPP-ECOS; Ex-post studies; Development and application of impact and process indicators; Support for field work by researchers; 30 position papers.	ISPN, AGROTEC, CTI, CAA, IABS, UnB,	■	■	■														
Execution of activity 24 (Lessons Learned – LICA)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 25 (Documentation and Publication – BIB)	10 annotated bibliographies; Updating and revision of PPP-ECOS database in Portuguese; Library organized and functional for users.	ISPN, CEBRAC, IEB, UnB	■	■	■														
Execution of activity 25 (Documentation and Publication – BIB)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preparation of activity 26 (Dissemination and Workshops – DICO)	ISPN website, with specific FLORELOS page and links; Workshops, seminars and meetings; 20 publications; 10 Eco-Social Texts; 30 citations in media.	ISPN, CEBRAC, IEB, PPP-ECOS Grantees	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
Execution of activity 26 (Dissemination and Workshops – DICO)					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Preparation of activity 27 (Management and Reporting – GERA)	Monitoring of team and partners; Evaluation of project execution; Preparation of reports; Planning for second project year and projections for following years.	ISPN, CEBRAC IEB, AGROTEC, FUNATURA, CTI, PNUD, IDDRI	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Execution of activity 27 (Management and Reporting – GERA)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■