

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

SURUÍ FOREST CARBON PROJECT

Project Proponent:



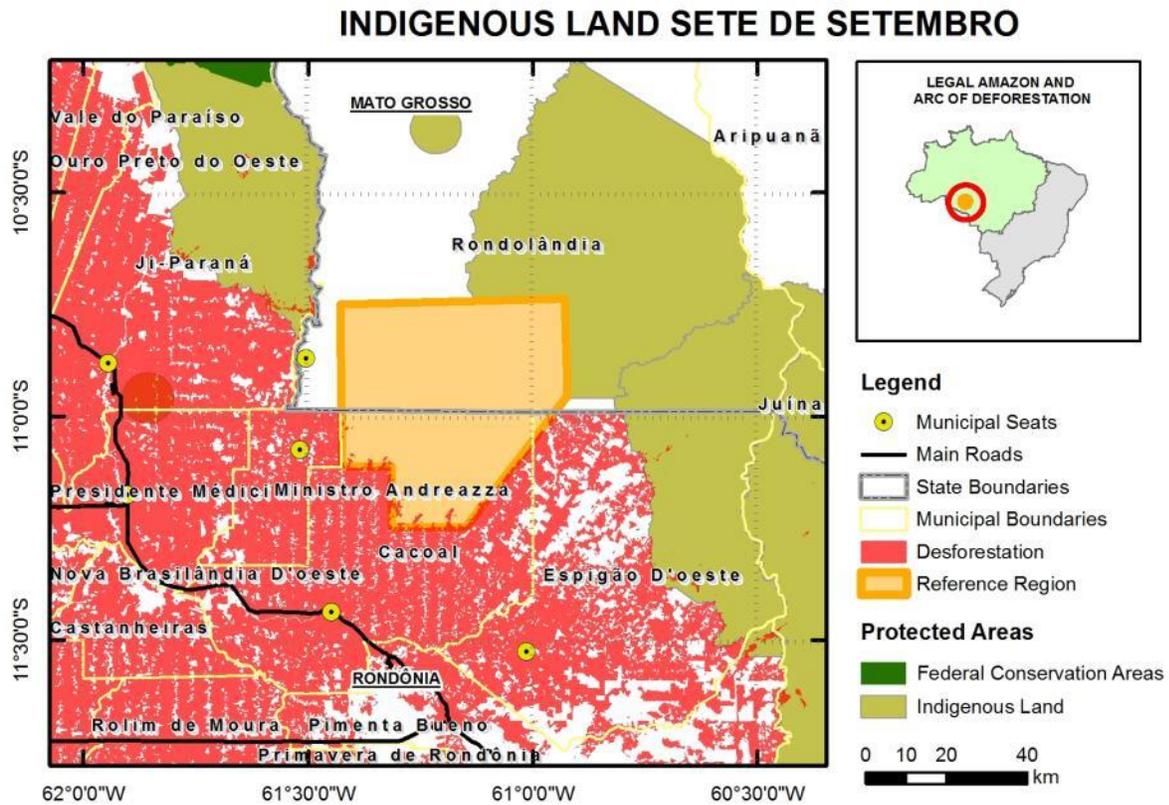
Document Prepared by:



Cacoal, September 2014

- i. **Project Name:** Suruí Forest Carbon Project
- ii. **Project Location:** Indigenous Land “Sete de Setembro”, municipality of Cacoal, Rondônia State, Brazil

Figure 1. Location of the Indigenous Land “Sete de Setembro”



- iii. **Project Poponent:** Metareilá Association of the Suruí Indigenous People

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- iv. **Auditor:** Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola – IMAFLORA

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v. Project start date, GHG accounting period and lifetime:

Project start date: 12th June 2009

GHG accounting period: 12th June 2009 up to 12th June 2038

Lifetime: 30 years

vi. Project implementation period covered by the PIR:

Climate Section: 12th June 2009 up to 28th July 2013

Biodiversity Secion: 12th June 2009 up to December 2013

Social Impact Assessment: 12th June 2009 up to July 2014

vii. History of CCB status including issuance dates of earlier validation/verification statements

etc: The Surui Forest Carbon Project was validated under the CCB standards in 30th March 2012 (Gold Level Status). Rainforest Alliance and Imaflora have validated that the SFCP is in conformance with the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard, Second Edition, December 2008.

viii. The edition of the CCB Standards being used for this verification: CCB Standards, third edition, December 2013

ix. A brief summary of the climate, community and biodiversity benefits generated by the project since the project start date and during the current implementation period covered by the PIR:

The PCFS seeks to consolidate forest conservation in the TISS through financial incentives from REDD + and Payments for Ecosystem Services. It is expected to reduce projected deforestation by at least 90% and to prevent at least 12,217.8 hectares of tropical forests from being cleared by 2038, thus generating 7,169,895.6 t CO₂e of emission reductions. Until this date, the SFCP has already avoided that 385.893,8 tCO₂ were released to the atmosphere, through reducing the deforestation between 2009 – 2013 within the indigenous land.

The project started leveraging a range of social benefits, such as the generation of new income sources based on sustainable alternatives, the creation of direct and indirect jobs in monitoring and land management activities.

Table 01. Overview of Progress in Implementation of Project Activities (Based on Table 4.4 of Validated Project Description)

Project Activity	Objective	Planned Activities (through 2015)	Activities Implemented during Monitoring Period
Forest Protection and Environment	Support the Paiter Suruí and non-indigenous people's monitoring and surveillance capacity to defend their territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Mapping risks, threats and vulnerability of Indigenous Lands; 2 - Re-establish and rehabilitate demarcating lines; 3 - Construction of bases for surveillance; 4 - Training of environmental agents; 5 - Provide enforcement with FUNAI and the Environmental Police. 6 - Implement routine surveillance expeditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Introduction of potential conflicts by representatives of Suruí's Parliament (assemblies of Suruí's Parliament); 2 - Developed in 2010 and validated in 2011, with FUNAI's support; 3 - Planning for building 1 base of surveillance in 2015; 4 - Developed 3 trainings financed by USAID; 5 - 3 participations of FUNAI in surveillance expeditions 6 - Implemented, but with adjustments due to social aspects and available budget.
Food Security and Sustainable Production	Organize the possibilities of sustainable economic use of natural resources within the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Diagnose the productive potential and the need for technical assistance; 2 - Promote discussion about the Network of Farmers; 3 - Identify sustainable alternative income generation; 4 - Promote courses in agro-extractive production; 5 - Implement agro-ecological management of plantations; 6 - Structure and improve supply chains; 7 - Prepare communication materials; 8 - Promote reforestation and agroforestry systems, and planting density; 9 - Provide technical assistance for local production; 10 - Analyze the possibility of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - The diagnosis was started on some productive fronts; 2 - The discussion started in 3 fronts: Brazilian nut, tourism and handcraft; 3 - Accomplished. Presentation of the document "Subsídios para construção do Plano de Promoção às Alternativas Econômicas da TISS" (Milanez 2011); 4 - 2 courses realized (one about "Agroforestry Systems" promoted by ECAM in April 2014, and the training in Agroecology, in partnership with EMATER); 5 - Not done yet; 6 - Development of business plans of the supply chains of Brazilian nut, tourism and handcraft; 7 - Development of website for publishing the Brazilian nut and handcrafts projects; 8 - Start of planting activities (150 seedlings planted in 12 villages); 9 - Initial discussions with the

		certification	Secretary of Agriculture focused on pisciculture; 10 - Not done yet.
Institutional Strengthening	Contribute to the autonomy of the Paiter-Suruí indigenous people through institutional strengthening of their organizations.	1 - Plan structure of Support Centers; 2 - Present Plan for approval of the Paiter. 3 - Equip Support Centers (computers, printers, telephones, etc.) and vehicles; 4 - Technical Consultancy (management and administrative organization). 5 - Hire staff	1 –Paiter Surui training center established; 2 – Preliminary talks about the “Plano de Política Pedagógica” for the Surui; 3 – Partially equipped with computers and printers; 4 – Workshops on project development and management of local associations; 5 – Assessor for the Carbon Project and women representative already hired.
Development and implementation of the Financial Mechanism (Suruí Fund)	Development and implementation of Suruí Fund for the financial management of the PCFS	1 - Create a financial management model for the Suruí Fund; 2 - Diversify funding sources for implementation of project activities;	1 – Development of manual (by Funbio) validated by the Surui leaders; 2 – New projects (counterparts, i.e, ECAM and FT projects, financed by Fundo Vale; Project of Idesam, ECAM, Kanindé and Metareilá, financed by Skoll).

The Surui territory has high conservation values (HCV), containing endangered or endemic specimens with an intense relationship and use of this diversity by the population, hundreds of specimens being used for food production as well as medicinal and spiritual purposes. The PCFS has started to reverse the scenario of deforestation and extinction of the local species, thus contributing to the maintenance of the ethno-environmental corridor composed of several indigenous lands and conservation units.

The project is undertaking various activities to control the deforestation currently occurring in the TISS. The activities are divided into four main areas, namely:

- 1) Forest Protection and Environment:** Support the monitoring, surveillance and training of the Paiter Suruí for them to defend their territory
- 2) Food Security and Sustainable Production:** Organizing the possibilities of sustainable economic use of natural resources in the TISS
- 3) Capacity Building:** Contribute to the autonomy of the Paiter Suruí people in TISS land management through the institutional strengthening of their organizations.

4) Development and implementation of a financial mechanism - Suruí Fund: financial management for the Suruí Forest Carbon Project, which is an essential tool for implementing the Paiter Suruí People's 50-Year Life Plan¹ in the TISS.

The base of the PCFS is to ensure income generation for the Paiter Suruí people through alternatives not associated with deforestation and natural resource depletion, while ensuring the protection of the territory and the integrity of the Paiter Suruí's traditional ways of life.

x. Which optional Gold level criteria are being used and a brief summary of the exceptional benefits generated by the Project to meet the requirements of each relevant Gold level:

The optional gold level creteria being used is related to the biodiversity component.

xi. Date of completion of this version of the PIR, and version number as appropriate: 01st September 2014

¹ Metareilá, 2010.