

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PLAN FOR THE

RECO VERY

OF NATIVE VEGETATION
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ
(PRVN)



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November 2023



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Executive Summary

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Dear citizens of the State of Pará and members of the global community,

With great pride but also with hope, I would like to introduce you to the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in the State of Pará (PRVN-PA), which is a pioneer initiative that reaffirms our commitment to environmental, economic and social sustainability.

Since 2019, the state of Pará has been outlining an effective strategy towards positioning itself as the world leader in environmental sustainability. After enacting the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC - Law No. 9.048/2020) and subsequently putting into effect the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA - Decree No. 941/2020), Pará has undertaken a formidable commitment to restore 5.6 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030. The PRVN-PA is a crucial stride toward attaining this objective, encompassing nearly half of the national target, underscoring the state's prominent position in environmental preservation and the ongoing efforts to combat the climate emergency.

This Plan is the result of a unique collaborative process involving indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional communities, family farmers, research institutions, the third sector, the private sector and various levels of public governance. Collectively, a shared vision was crafted for a more prosperous green future for the State of Pará and the generations to come.

The PRVN-PA transcends being a mere ecological restoration strategy; it symbolizes the route to fortifying the local economy by recognizing the value of our natural wealth. This com-

prehensive plan introduces fresh prospects for family farming, endorsing sustainable practices that not only guarantee our food security but also safeguard traditional knowledge. Rooted in a profound understanding of people's connection to the land, this Plan fosters development while concurrently tending to the very soil that supports us.

The PRVN-PA advocates for a model of participatory management within conservation units, public spaces and collective territories, intertwining environmental conservation with the rights and well-being of our communities. Our commitment extends to preserving these areas, recognized not only for their critical role in biodiversity conservation and climate regulation, but also as central hubs of knowledge and education for our local population and the global community.

This is an urgent call for action and partnership. Together, we can transform the PRVN-PA into a paradigm showcasing how economic development can seamlessly coalesce with environmental conservation. I invite you to join us on this transformative journey, contributing to and engaging in the implementation of this crucial Plan.

The green future unfolds right here in Pará.

Let's work together!

Helder Barbalho
Governor of the State of Pará

Dear collaborators, partners, and citizens of Pará,

I hereby extend my sincere gratitude to you. The fulfillment of the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation of Pará (PRVN-PA) marks a significant chapter in our environmental and social history, and this moment bears witness to collaboration and shared commitment. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to each individual, organization, community, and institution that has invested time, expertise, and passion in co-creating the PRVN-PA. You are the genuine architects of this ambitious plan, laying the groundwork for a more sustainable future for our state.

My deep thanks to our scientific and academic community, whose research and crucial analyses underpin our strategies. To the leaders of family farming and representatives of Indigenous Peoples, quilombolas, and traditional communities, my respect and admiration, as you have ensured that the Plan embodies the immeasurable worth of ancestral knowledge and practices in preserving our environment.

I would like to thank the NGOs and the private sector partners for their commitment to sustainability and their willingness to invest in a greener future. I acknowledge and commend government agencies at all levels for their collaborative spirit and concerted efforts in aligning policies and programs toward a common goal.

I seize this opportunity to thank and acknowledge the rural producers for their commitment and dedication to transitioning to more sustainable socio-environmental practices. Your endeavors to align productive activities with environmental goals are a crucial stride toward forging a more balanced and secure future for our state.

This Plan stands as testimony to our collective determination which affirms our responsibility to both present and future generations, and it reflects our unwavering dedication to this land that gave us our support. Each contribution played a pivotal role in shaping a PRVN-PA that is inherently inclusive, integrative, and visionary.

May this Plan serve not only as a tool of public policy but also as a symbol of our collective potential when we unite. We will still be counting on the active participation and support of all of you as we advance in implementing the proposed actions towards a Pará that thrives in harmony with its people and flourishes with its nature.

Sincerely,

Mauro O' de Almeida
Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainability

1. PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY OF NATIVE VEGETATION IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

Amplifying the efforts for the recovery of native vegetation stands as the central challenge set forth by the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021 to 2030). Numerous nations, including Brazil, have pledged to restore 350 million hectares by 2030, contributing to the ambitious targets of the Bonn Challenge. Tackling the climate emergency, enhancing people's quality of life, and averting biodiversity degradation stand out among the manifold benefits arising from initiatives to restore native vegetation.

Since 2012, Brazil has proactively developed and revised a range of legal instruments devoted to native vegetation recovery. The Law for Native Vegetation Protection (New Forest Code - Law No. 12.651/2012), the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg - Decree No. 8.972/2017), and its National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (Planaveg - Interministerial Ordinance No. 230) are examples of these instruments. **The Brazilian goal of recovering 12 million hectares by 2030** is embedded in different international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, the New York Declaration on Forests of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 20x20 Initiative in Latin America.

Since 2019, the state of Pará has been creating a favorable political environment for the implementation of its native vegetation recovery agenda, recognizing the socio-economic,

environmental, and cultural advantages and, in 2020, this commitment was formalized enacting the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC – Law No. 9,048/2020) and, subsequently, introducing the State Plan Amazônia Agora (Amazon now) (PEAA – Decree No. 941/2020). **Within the PEAA, the state committed to recover 5.65 million hectares by 2030, nearly 50% of the national target.**

The EMC envisages the creation of specific tools for its implementation, notably the **Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation**. This program aims to integrate and promote actions for native vegetation recovery, harmonizing various policies currently in operation within the state.

The Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in the State of Pará (PRVN) is an instrument to guide the Program’s action. The drafting guidelines were established in late 2022, when the state of Pará released Decree No. 2.750 during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 27). This decree established the Working Group responsible for crafting the Plan (GT-PRVN-PA), which was broadened through a public invitation to institutions interested in contributing to the formulation of the PRVN-PA.

As a pioneer in addressing the climate emergency, Pará introduces the first Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in the Brazilian Amazon. Emanating from a participatory and co-construction process, the PRVN-PA complements existing state policies and programs in favor of an **environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically viable future.**

BENEFITS FOR ALL OF SOCIETY

The **Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in the State of Pará (PRVN-PA)** is a collective commitment that benefits and involves the whole of society. The Plan presents the measures necessary for the State to achieve its restoration and reforestation goals.

Its goals go beyond the recovery of native vegetation. The plan outlines **four major objectives** that provide benefits for society as a whole:



OBJECTIVE 1

Promote the recovery of native vegetation



OBJECTIVE 2

Stimulating the creation of green jobs



OBJECTIVE 3

Encourage research, development and innovation



OBJECTIVE 4

Ensuring food security





2. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION IN THE STATE OF PARÁ?

The territory of Pará has a significant forest coverage, encompassing around 75% of its expansive territory (**Figures 1 and 2**). Its extensive surface showcases a wealth of socio-biodiversity, including forest formations, mangroves, wetlands, swamps, and savannas, combined with urbanized areas, conservation units, indigenous territories, *quilombola* communities, settlements, agricultural areas, pasturelands, and many others. Among the remnants:

- i)** 36% (36.0 million hectares) are in conservation units;
- ii)** 27% (24.2 million hectares) are in indigenous lands;
- iii)** 13.9% (8.9 million hectares) are in settlements; and
- iv)** 1.2% (1.2 million hectares) are in *quilombola* territories.

Nevertheless, the history of illegal deforestation and land grabbing has given rise to extensive areas where native vegetation has been either partially or completely removed or degraded. In these regions, the interplay of fire and the extraction of native vegetation has reshaped the landscape, significantly affecting biodiversity, nature's benefits to people, and the livelihoods of local communities.

FIGURE 1. Land use and coverage emphasizing the 12 integration regions outlined by the State Secretary of Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS-PA)

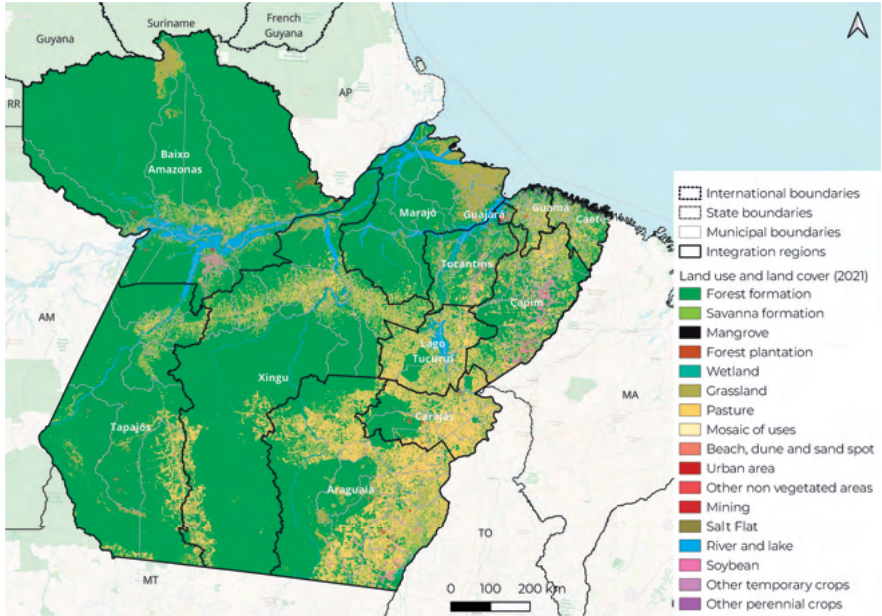
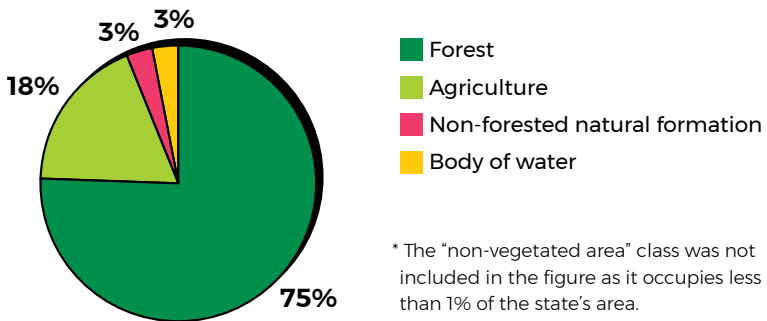


FIGURE 2. Distribution of land use and cover in the state of Pará*



* The “non-vegetated area” class was not included in the figure as it occupies less than 1% of the state’s area.

Source: MapBiomias (Collection 7.0 - 2021).

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY AREAS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

The areas eligible for restoration in the state, i.e., open areas without native vegetation cover, account for 18.6% of the territory - totaling 23.2 million hectares (Mha) - distributed across private properties (12.8 Mha), rural settlements (5 Mha), indigenous territories (424 thousand ha), quilombola areas (337 thousand ha), protected areas (1.6 Mha), and other public forests not allocated (2.9 Mha). These areas predominantly consist of pasture and agriculture, often marked by low productivity, and are concentrated in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state. **In private rural properties, approximately 2.88 Mha of these open areas constitute environmental liabilities and should ideally comprise legal reserves (LR) and permanent preservation areas (PPA) with native vegetation, as outlined in the forestry code. In rural settlements, these environmental liabilities correspond to about 911 thousand hectares (Table 1).**



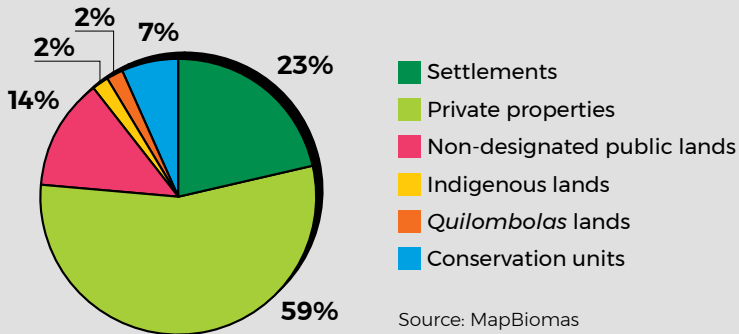
TABLE 1. Environmental liability for private properties and rural settlements.

Environmental Liability	PPA deficit	LR deficit	
Private Properties*	Small	30,283	268,239
	Medium	74,367	866,124
	Large	161,506	1,487,541
Settlements	734,276	176,844	

* Small, up to 4 fiscal modules, and large, over 15 fiscal modules.

Source: Observatório do Código Florestal and IPAM.

FIGURE 3. Areas eligible for restoration in the State of Pará



Consequently, the state of Pará, like other Amazonian states, is experiencing climate and environmental crises, with the population bearing the negative impacts of deforestation. This includes more frequent and prolonged droughts, floods, landslides, compromised water and air quality, and a diminished food supply. Mitigating these risks, coupled with the potential environmental, social, and economic benefits arising from harmonizing production, conservation, and environmental compliance, provides promising narratives for initiatives focused on restoring native vegetation.

Revitalizing transformed areas offers the State an opportunity to appreciate and enhance the socio-biodiversity of the Amazon and Pará. Açai, cocoa, Brazil nuts, heart of palm, rubber, tucumã, cupuaçu, cumaru, and murumuru are among the diverse array of products that can drive the progress of socio-biodiversity economies in Pará, aligning with the goals of this plan, the Bioeconomy Plan, and other state-formulated policies.




The recovery of degraded areas brings numerous environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

Among these benefits, its possible to highlight:





ENVIRONMENTAL

-  Improvement of air quality;
-  Improvement of water quality, climate, and pollination;
-  Protection of soil, springs, and water resources;
-  Mitigation of the risk of fires and natural disasters;
-  Decrease in forest fragmentation;






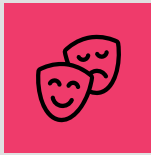
ECONOMIC

-  Compliance with environmental legislation;
-  Food security and diversity;






SOCIAL

-  Diversification of income for producers and local communities through the production of seeds, seedlings, and timber/non-timber products from restored areas;
-  Commercialization of carbon credits;
-  Payment for environmental services;



CULTURAL

-  Production of natural and traditional medicines;
-  Increase in areas designated for ecotourism;
-  Restored areas to strengthen cultural reproduction and ancestral heritage.

ICONS FROM NOUN PROJECT (FROM TOP TO BOTTOM): ©MADE X MADE ICONS; ©WAHYU NIUR ARIE; ©TEEWARA SOONTORN; ©ADRIEN COQUET

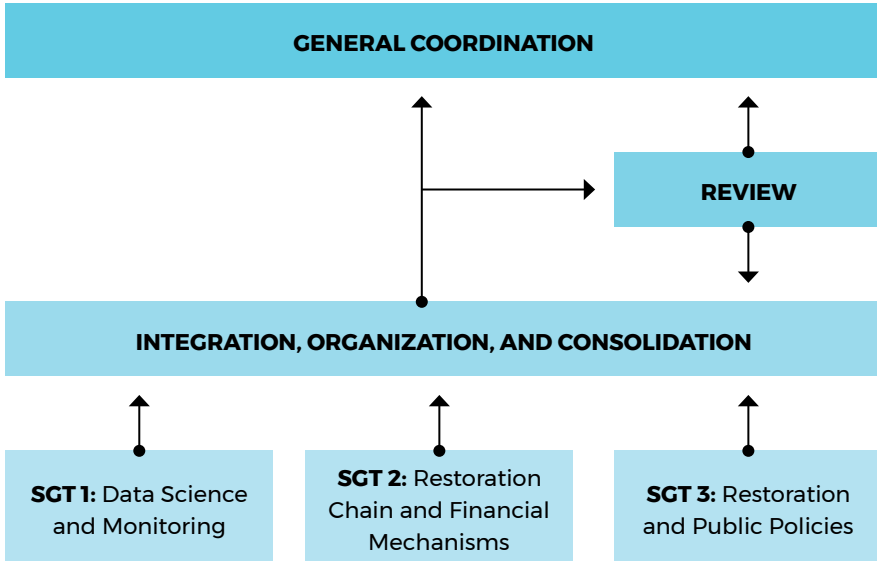
3. HOW WAS THE PRVN-PA FORMULATED?

The PRVN-PA was co-developed through broad participation among various social sectors. Public authorities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, research institutions and organizations representing indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, traditional communities and family farmers took part in the debates and stages of the document's drafting. This participatory process ensures plurality of voices and perspectives that are fundamental to the success of recovery actions in a state as diverse as Pará.

This collaborative effort was facilitated by the enactment of Decree 2.750/2022, which detailed the guidelines and procedures for formulating the PRVN-PA. The Working Group (GT-PRVN-PA) was tasked with the drafting of the plan. SEMAS, expanded this Group through a public call to engage diverse organizations that could have been interested in contributing to the development of the Plan. This call garnered participation from 40 organizations of various sectors of society, who joined the GT-PRVN-PA.

Working Group PRVN-PA was divided into four spheres in order to organize and streamline its work: 1. General Coordination; 2. Review Committee; 3. Integration, Organization and Consolidation Committee; and 4. Working Subgroups (**Figure 4**). The **Pará State Government**, through SEMAS, was responsible for the General Coordination. Institutions with notable technical knowledge formed **The Review Committee**, which helped systematize the Plan's products.

FIGURE 4. Working group's areas of activity for the construction of the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation of Pará



At the same time, the **Integration, Organization, and Consolidation Committee** comprised institutions appointed by the General Coordination to build the preliminary version of the PRVN-PA documents based on the outcomes from workshops and webinars. Finally, the **Sub-Working Groups** worked on building the PRVN-PA products, drew up the preliminary diagnosis, planned the regional seminars, consolidated the regional contributions, and formulated the action frameworks. These sub-groups were organized around specific themes: i) data science and monitoring; ii) the recovery chain and financial mechanisms; and iii) recovery and public policies.

Throughout the process of shaping the Plan, bilateral and multilateral meetings took place with relevant stakeholders from diverse sectors of society (**Table 2**). Furthermore, the Organization, Integration, and Consolidation Committee convened weekly follow-up sessions, while other bodies met according to the schedule agreed by the GT-PRVN-PA.

TABLE 2. Bilateral and multilateral meetings held during the development of the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation of Pará

Stages	Meetings held	Period (2023)
Socio-environmental indicators diagnosis	1 hybrid meeting of the GT-PRVN-PA. 3 online meetings of Subgroups; and 1 online meeting of the Review Committee.	March-June
Key success factors diagnosis for native vegetation recovery	4 in-person regional meetings (Belém, Santarém, Marabá, and Altamira); and 2 online meetings of the Review Committee.	June-August
Action framework	6 hybrid meetings of thematic subgroups; and 1 online meeting of the Review Committee.	August-September
Public consultation	3 thematic webinars partners: a) third sector - Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon; b) private sector – Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CEBDS Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development); and c) public sector - Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA); and 1 in-person workshop with PIQCTs.	October

DEVELOPMENT STAGES

The formulation of the PRVN-PA involved various interconnected and crucial phases for structuring the document:



1ST STAGE

DIAGNOSIS OF PREPARATION AND PLANNING

Compile, organize and describe socio-environmental indicators.

Joint construction with the Working Group and subgroups



2ND STAGE

RESTORATION DIAGNOSIS - SUCCESS FACTORS

Evaluate success factors to develop strategies that increase the likelihood of large-scale restoration.

Regional seminars.



3RD STAGE

ACTION FRAMEWORK

Develop an action framework to promote the recovery agenda.

Joint construction with the Working Group and subgroups.



RESULT

STATE PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY OF NATIVE VEGETATION

4. PREPARATION AND PLANNING DIAGNOSIS: SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

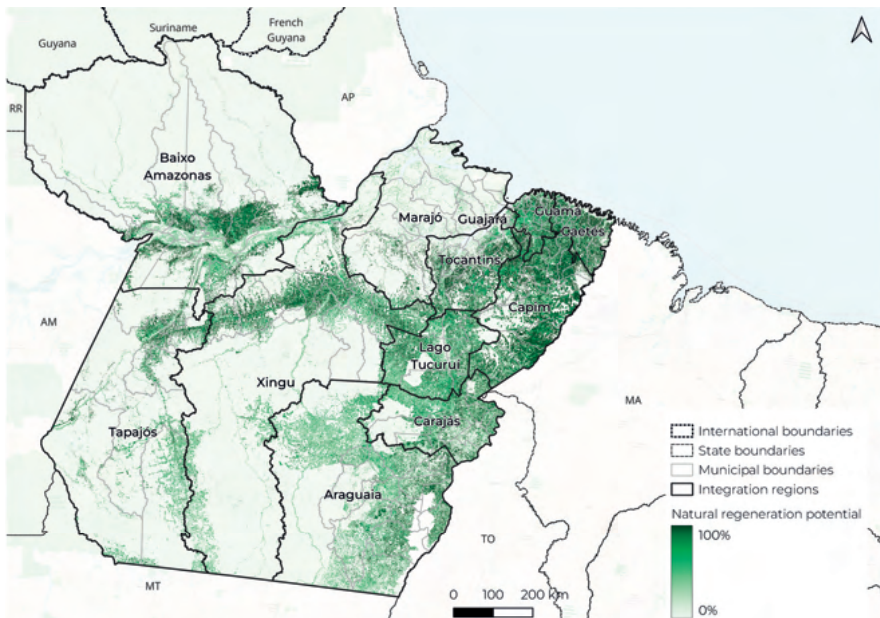
In the initial stage of the PRVN-PA, a comprehensive assessment of socio-environmental indicators was conducted to grasp the context of degradation and strategize the scaling of actions for native vegetation recovery in the state. From January to May 2023, consultations engaged stakeholders in conservation and restoration, complemented by bibliographic and documentary research conducted by the International Institute for Sustainability (IIS), with collaboration from SEMAS, IPAM, WRI Brazil, and the Alliance for the Restoration of the Amazon (*Aliança pela Restauração na Amazônia*). Building on these studies, extensive discussions took place with review groups and subgroups of the GT-PRVN-PA, involving more than 90 representatives from around 40 institutions. The indicators identified are listed and briefly described below, with detailed presentations, including graphs, maps, tables, and textual descriptions, available in the PRVN-PA-PA and supplementary materials for this initial phase.

What Biophysical Characteristics Matter for Native Vegetation Recovery?

The plan encompasses 41 significant biophysical variables, covering aspects such as land use and cover; biodiversity distribution; soil types; precipitation; protected or restricted areas; environmental debt; deforestation; fire frequency; heat sources; and the natural regeneration potential, which is briefly described below.

The natural regeneration potential can reduce the costs associated with recovery actions by over 70% compared to total seedling planting¹, emerging as the most cost-effective way to scale up native vegetation recovery. The Rio Capim, Xingu, Araguaia, and Lower Amazon Integration Regions exhibit larger areas with high natural regeneration potential (**Figure 5**).

FIGURE 5. Biophysical Model for the Potential of Natural Regeneration by Integration Regions in the state of Pará



Source: Elaborated by IIS based on WRI Brasil.

1. Crouzeilles, R., Beyer, H., Monteiro, L., Feltran-Barbieri, R., Pessôa, A., Barros, F., Lindenmayer, D., Lino, E., Grelle, C., Chazdon, R., Matsumoto, M., Rosa, M., Latawiec, A., Strassburg, B. (2020). Achieving cost-effective landscape-scale forest restoration through targeted natural regeneration. *Conservation Letters*. e12709.

How can Socio-economic Aspects Benefit from the Recovery of Native Vegetation?

Restoring native vegetation can yield positive short- and long-term socio-economic impacts when implemented. The PRVN-PA outlines 34 socio-economic variables for the state of Pará, such as population density, proportion of the rural population, Human Development Index (HDI), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and land prices.

The following **box** shows some descriptive social aspects of the state, some of which could benefit from the implementation of the PRVN-PA.

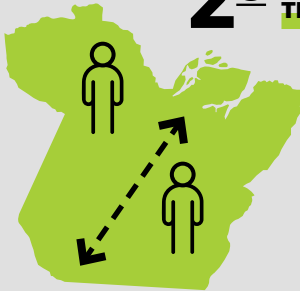
Pará's social and economic indicators consistently fall below the national average, with particularly high levels of social inequality and income concentration. These indicators highlight that deforestation vs advancements in the state's economic and social development are not correlated, underscoring the relevance of restoring native vegetation as a pivotal opportunity for the state. Beyond contributing to an enhanced quality of life regarding health and well-being, it may stimulate job creation and income generation. This is achievable through activities directly linked to its production chain, from the cultivation of inputs like seeds and seedlings to the marketing of products derived from restored areas².

2. Azevedo, V.M., Monteiro, L., Dib, V., Pepe, I. S., Almeida-Rocha, J.M., Gomes, F., Tubenchlak, F., Korys, K. A., Mendes, M., Crouzeilles, R., Latawiec, A.E., Strassburg, B.B.N. (2020). Diretrizes para a Restauração de Paisagens Florestais na Mata Atlântica e Amazônia brasileiras. Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade (IIS) Available through: https://www.iis-rio.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/IIS-Diretrizes_para_RPF.pdf Access on Oct 10. 2023.

State of Pará in numbers

Socioeconomic aspects

2^o largest state in the country by
TERRITORIAL EXTENSION



the state exhibits a low
POPULATION DENSITY

7,04 hab/km²



the most populous state in
the **NORTHERN REGION**

8,8 million
inhabitants in 2021



MONTHLY
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
per capita is low

R\$ 1.061



the **UNEMPLOYMENT**
RATE, in 2010, was

9,0%

among individuals
aged 18 and older



Pará faces substantial
INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

62,3%

of the population in 2021

Source: IBGE - Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (2010 and 2023).

ICONS FROM NOUN PROJECT: @TEEWARA SOONTORN (people); @AMIR ALI (money); ©DESIGN CIRCLE (carrinho pipoca)

How Many Stakeholders Participate in Native Vegetation Recovery?

According to the diagnosis carried out, the recovery agenda involves many stakeholders (**Figure 6**). The assessment revealed **139 entities and institutions** engaged in research and socio-environmental projects, participating in political forums, and fostering and/or facilitating connections in the recovery chain along with workers' cooperatives, rural unions, and organizations representing traditional peoples and communities. Several of these relevant entities are leaders in their respective territories and are actively involved in conservation and recovery of native vegetation.

FIGURE 6. Distribution of stakeholders and institutions involved in native vegetation recovery in Pará





Are there Projects Associated with the Recovery of Native Vegetation?

Various organizations seek to invest in socio-environmental projects in the state of Pará, focusing on the recovery of degraded landscapes. Characterizing these projects - identifying their main objectives, the organizations involved, and their scope- can enhance and complement recovery actions in the state. In total, **47 projects** were identified, covering a range of predominant themes:

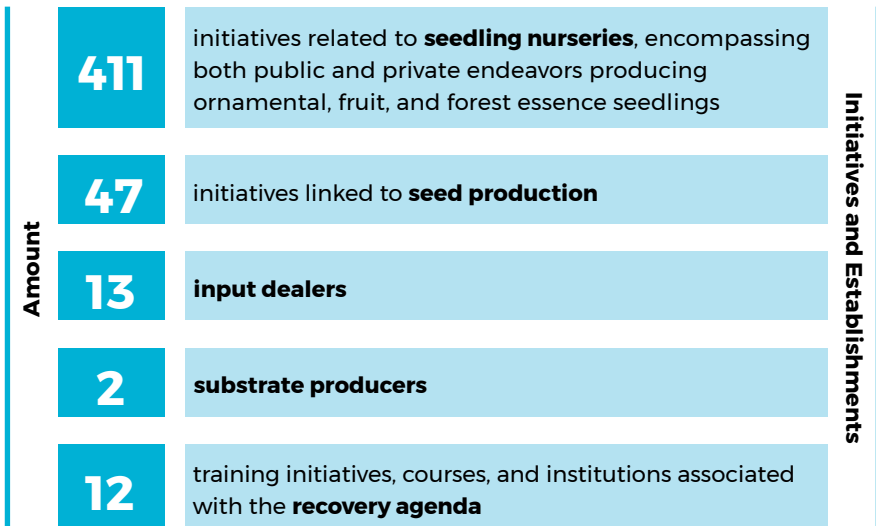
- incentives for good agricultural and livestock practices;
- promotion of productive recovery, supporting landowners and rural communities in the sustainable use of forests and soils;
- ecosystem recovery in public areas;
- implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs);
- Payment for Environmental Services;
- environmental regularization and compliance with the Forest Code;
- research and knowledge dissemination on the subject;
- promotion of integrated landscape management, incorporating recovery into objectives;
- support for the input supply chain (nurseries and seed collection);
- carbon sequestration; and xi) deforestation control.

Some projects address multiple themes with focusing on developing solutions to align rural properties with the Forest Code being.

What Defines the Recovery Supply Chain in the State?

The supply chain is crucial to grasp the current and potential production capacity of seedlings and seeds considering the state’s recovery goals. The diagnosis revealed **485 initiatives/ establishments** related to the recovery supply chain (**Figure 7**). Some information gaps have been identified, such as limited data on the overall production capacity of seedlings and seeds, preventing an accurate depiction of the current state of reality. Additionally, during meetings and interviews, the participants emphasized the lack of technical training related to the recovery of native vegetation and its opportunities among rural extension agents.

FIGURE 7. Initiatives and establishments related to the recovery supply chain



Do Public Policies Support and Ensure Security to Recovery Actions?

Effective public policies and legal frameworks are essential for the success of restoration actions. The socio-environmental diagnosis identified **84 legal frameworks**, including laws, decrees, ordinances, normative instructions, state constitutions, and resolutions. Among these, 25 are federal, 34 are state-level, and 26 are municipal. These policies were categorized by their degree of relevance, with 25 being highly relevant due to their specific objective of promoting the recovery of native vegetation. Examples of these policies include the *Amazônia Agora* State Plan (PEAA - Decree 941 of 2020) and its instruments, the *Regulariza Pará* Program (Decree 2.745 of 2022), and the *Programa de Atuação Integrada para Territórios Sustentáveis* (Integrated Action Program for Sustainable Territories (Decree 2.744 of 2022). In recent years, Pará has established the necessary political framework for the development of its State Program for the Recovery of Native Vegetation, which is more geared towards meeting the related goals.

Do Public Policies Support and Ensure Security to Recovery Actions?

Mobilizing resources to meet the financial requirements of the state's target poses a key challenge in implementing native vegetation recovery. Therefore, it is crucial to identify opportunities to aggregate resources and formulate a multifaceted financing strategy. The socio-environmental diagnosis identified **53 funding sources** with diverse agents and

types of investments, fostering cooperation and reducing dependence on limited sources. However, there are challenges in accessing these funds, some of which were highlighted in meetings. These challenges include:

- lack of technical assistance;
- high requirements and bureaucracy for small and medium-sized landowners;
- absence of tax incentives for socio-biodiversity products generated in implemented recovery projects;
- discontinuity of resources;
- high interest rates.

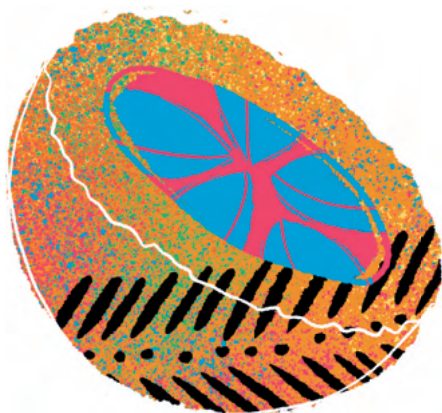
The social and environmental diagnosis indicators provide relevant information for the recovery of native vegetation in the state and the basis for developing the other stages described below. Some examples are related to:

- who are the stakeholders and which are the projects taking place in the territory;
- the regions with the highest concentration of nurseries in the state;
- the values of the environmental deficit and the areas that could be recovered;
- the interest of large groups and companies in recovering rural properties in the state, among others.

During the diagnostic phase, notable concerns emerged, such as challenges in finding municipal-level public policies on native vegetation recovery and difficulties accessing information about the productive capacity of nurseries in the state.

5. DIAGNOSIS OF KEY SUCCESS FACTORS: HOW TO MOTIVATE, FACILITATE, AND IMPLEMENT RECOVERY IN PARÁ

The participatory construction was a central element of the PRVN-PA. In the second stage of drafting the Plan, the organized civil society, the public sector, research institutions, the third sector, and the private sector were heard to grasp the challenges and opportunities for the recovery of native vegetation in the state. The results integrated information from the diagnosis of socio-environmental indicators, secondary data, discussions with reviewers, and contributions gathered at four regional workshops. These diagnoses included Altamira (June 29 and 30, 2023), Santarém (July 4 and 5, 2023), Belém (July 10 and 11, 2023), and Marabá (July 13 and 14, 2023) and were attended by more than 500 people.



THE KEY SUCCESS FACTORS AND THE METHODOLOGY USED IN THE SECOND STAGE OF BUILDING THE PRVN-PA

The **Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)**, developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) as a contribution to the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) and the Bonn Challenge, was used to guide the preparation, planning, data collection, analysis and presentation of results and recommendations.

Under this methodology, successful restoration processes have three characteristics in common:

- 1. CLEAR MOTIVATION**
- 2. FAVORABLE CONDITIONS**
- 3. CAPACITY AND RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINED IMPLEMENTATION**

These characteristics correspond to the themes – motivating, enabling and implementing – in the tables below.

For each of these characteristics, ROAM presents a series of key factors that must be present (green), partially present (orange), or absent (pink) for recovery actions to be successful³. Participants in the four regional workshops assessed these key success factors.

³. Hanson, C.; Buckingham, K.; DeWitt, S.; Laestadius, L. (2015). The Restoration Diagnostic. A Method for Developing Forest Landscape Restoration Strategies by Rapidly Assessing the status of Key Success Factors. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RC.2.1.4914.1846>.

Is there awareness among decision-makers, local communities, and landowners about the need to restore the forest landscape **to motivate restoration actions**? Is recovery believed to be beneficial? Does society have information to motivate it, and does society believe that crisis events are taken advantage of? Are regulations appropriate and clearly communicated? Are people motivated or inspired to implement/support actions to conserve and restore native vegetation?

*How did the Four Workshops Evaluate the Key Success Factors of the **Motivating Theme**:*

Actual Situation: ■ Present ■ Partially ■ Absent

Feature	Key success factor	
Benefits	Restoration generates economic benefits	■
	Restoration generates social benefits	■
	Restoration generates environmental benefits	■
Awareness	Benefits of restoration are publicly communicated	■
	Opportunities for restoration are identified	■
Crisis events	Crisis events are leveraged	■
Legal requirements	Law requiring restoration exists	■
	Law requiring restoration is broadly understood and enforced	■

Are there favorable conditions for restoring landscapes and forests **to enable restoration actions**? What is the assessment of market, ecological, political, social, and institutional conditions for restoration?

How did the Four Workshops Evaluate the Key Success Factors of the *Enabling Theme*:

Actual Situation: ■ Present ■ Partially ■ Absent

Feature	Key success factor	
Ecological conditions	Soil, water, climate, and fire conditions are suitable for restoration	■
	Plants and animals that can impede restoration are absent	■
	Native seeds, seedlings, or sources populations are readily available	■
Market conditions	Competing demands (e.g., food, fuel) for degraded forestlands are declining	■
	Value chains for products from restored areas exists	■
Policy conditions	Land and natural resource tenure are secure	■
	Policies affecting restoration are aligned and streamlined	■
	Restrictions on clearing remaining natural forests exist	■
	Forest clearing restrictions are enforced	■
Social conditions	Local people are empowered to make decisions about restoration	■
	Local people are able to benefit from restoration	■
Institutional conditions	Roles and responsibilities for restoration are clearly defined	■
	Effective institutional coordination is in place	■

How did the participants in the regional workshops assess leadership in the recovery sphere for the **implementation of recovery actions**? How did they assess existing capacities and knowledge? Are there any stakeholders and resources available and mobilized to implement actions to conserve and restore native vegetation?

*How did the Four Workshops Evaluate the Key Success Factors of the **implementing**:*

Actual Situation: ■ Present ■ Partially ■ Absent

Feature	Key success factor	
Leadership	National and/or local restoration champions exist	■
	Sustained political commitment exists	■
Knowledge	Restoration "know how" relevant to candidate landscapes exist	■
	Restoration "know how" transferred via peers or extension services	■
Technical design	Restoration design is technically grounded and climate resilient	■
Finance and incentives	Positive incentives and funds for restoration outweigh negative incentives	■
	Incentives and funds are readily accessible	■
Feedback	Effective performance monitoring and evaluation system is in place	■
	Early wins are communicated	■

The themes highlighted underscore the necessity for focused attention on the conditions and factors, particularly those linked to the Enabling and Implementing themes. The Motivating theme revealed various social, environmental, and economic advantages from enhanced native vegetation recovery. Nevertheless, there is a crucial need for widespread dissemination of these benefits to society alongside information about recovery legislation. This information should be presented objectively, be easily accessible, and be comprehensible, addressing the rights and responsibilities of each landowner.

In the Enabling theme, the absence of land-title regularization is considered a critical factor hindering the success of policies that restrict deforestation and promote native vegetation recovery. There is a substantial demand to open new areas without prioritizing using existing open spaces or enhancing their productivity, presenting a significant obstacle to deforestation reduction. Regarding Implementation, endeavors should focus on broadening the availability and accessibility of resources, training, and knowledge transfer, which are strong commitments from the state and society to the agenda, as well as monitoring and publicizing actions.

The Indigenous Peoples, *quilombolas*, and traditional communities (IPQTCs) of Pará were active in constructing this stage of the PRVN-PA, providing solid contributions motivating, enabling and implementing recovery actions. They **reinforced their crucial role in preserving forest areas and producing seeds and seedlings – ancestral knowledge of Amazonian peoples**. In addition, they exposed various opportunities and challenges posed by the recovery of native vegetation in their particular territories. Their demands and contributions to the Plan were outlined and compiled into collective documents for each region in which the workshops were held to draw up the Diagnosis of Key Success Factors: Marabá, Santarém, Altamira and Belém. These documents indicate, among other issues:

“The PRVN-PA should implement policies to foster sustainable forestry development, respecting and acknowledging the diverse realities of the IPIQTCs and their respective territories and forests. It should also consider local identities and cultures, placing value on native and endemic species that generate and ensure income for extractive communities [and other IPIQTCs]. The recovery of altered areas must be designed to generate income for these territories”.

**EXCERPT FROM THE BELÉM LETTER FROM IPQTCs COMMUNITIES
ON THE PRVN-PA**

The Government of the State of Pará should *“promote, within its competence, the land regularization of the IPQTCs, and also, must enable the elaboration of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and Georeferencing in the areas of IPQTCs”*, promoting the environmental regularization of their areas.

EXCERPT FROM THE ALTAMIRA LETTER FROM IPQTCs COMMUNITIES ON THE PRVN-PA

“The most effective approach to preserve native forests is to allocate these areas to communities that have traditionally lived, managed, and conserved the forest.” The initiatives of the PRVN-PA should aim to *“enhance the value chains of socio-biodiversity.”*

EXCERPT FROM THE SANTARÉM LETTER FROM IPQTCs COMMUNITIES ON THE PRVN-PA

The actions of the PRVN-PA should strengthen *“Improve existing seed and seedling nurseries, and establish new decentralized nurseries, considering labor, inputs, irrigation kits, and a variety of native forest, fruit, medicinal, and ornamental species that can generate income for the community. Implement training programs for seed collection to empower communities to become stewards of the seeds, enabling them to market and exchange these resources. (...) To ensure effective recovery of native vegetation, social participation must be guaranteed, and current legislation must be respected”*

EXCERPT FROM THE MARABÁ LETTER FROM IPQTCs COMMUNITIES ON THE PRVN-PA

6. ACTION FRAMEWORKS: HOW TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE THE RECOVERY OF NATIVE VEGETATION IN THE STATE

After identifying socio-environmental indicators and key success factors for restoration, necessary actions to enable large-scale recovery were outlined. **What are our goals? What are the expected outcomes? How will we accomplish them?** These guiding questions shaped the creation of action frameworks, providing answers that constitute the Plan's objectives, results, and lines of action. The frameworks include impact indicators for measuring results and process indicators for monitoring the progress of action lines, ensuring effective target tracking.

Following a collaborative approach, **the action frameworks were co-developed with the members of the GT-PRVN-PA.** An initial version was crafted by small groups drawing on practical experience and research related to the framework themes. This draft was then presented to other WG members to receive their inputs and modifications. These collaborative sessions took place on September 4, 5, and 6, 2023, with over 50 representatives from the institutions engaged in the GT-PRVN-PA. Ten action frameworks were formulated, corresponding to 10 distinct strategic objectives categorized into 3 action axes:

TABLE 3. PRVN-PA's Action Frameworks

Theme	Axis of Action	Strategic Objective	
Motivating	Governance and Normative System	Social engagement	
		Environmental and agricultural adequacy of private property	
Collective territories, protected areas, and undeclared public areas			
Governance and normative system for recovery of native vegetation			
Implementing		Planning, Monitoring, and Research	Spatial planning and monitoring of areas recovery
			Research, development, and innovation
		Recovery Chain and Financial Mechanisms	Financial mechanisms
			Market promotion
Supply promotion			
Enabling		Recovery Chain and Financial Mechanisms	Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER)

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT

What is sought? To enhance social involvement in the native vegetation recovery agenda, ensuring social inclusion through expanded communication efforts targeting farmers, urban population, creditors, opinion leaders, decision-makers, and IPQTCs. The objective is to raise awareness about native vegetation recovery, its legal regulations, suitable locations and methods, advantages and benefits, and how individuals can actively engage to support this agenda.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

- Establish local committees to manage the recovery of native vegetation.
- Implement collaborative educational initiatives involving both formal and informal educational institutions at municipal and state levels, engaging communities to raise awareness about the benefits of native vegetation recovery (NVR) and the importance of natural ecosystems.
- Create an award (legally instituted) to recognize impactful actions in the native vegetation recovery agenda, whether in recovery actions or related to the recovery chain.
- Establish a communication channel for dialogue between IPQTCs, family farmers, and other advocates for recovery with organizations supporting national and international environmental projects.

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
11 LINES
OF ACTION

MARKET PROMOTION

What is sought? Encouraging and strengthening markets for products (timber or non-timber) originating from native vegetation recovery areas and projects in Pará is essential to stimulating financial returns and fostering new businesses related to the restoration value chain.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
23 LINES
OF ACTION

- Develop and enhance regulations and standards to enable market access, ensuring both sanitary and commercial security.
- Establish and implement a participatory plan for the State Program for Sustainable Public Procurement, ensuring a fair market for products from recovery.
- Support the establishment and maintenance of processing units for socio-biodiversity products (food and seeds) in the territories, promoting traditional agriculture, cooperative, and associative practices. Ensure appropriate logistical structures for the conservation and processing of socio-biodiversity products in the territories.
- Promote integration between native vegetation recovery projects and specialized markets, such as CSAs (Community-Supported Agriculture) and other existing markets.

SUPPLY AND SERVICE CHAIN PROMOTION

What is sought? Promote a supply and service chain grounded in the principles of the bioeconomy and local socio-biodiversity concerning the recovery of native vegetation. Enhance the decentralized supply and service chain tailored to local contexts. These strategies must ensure the quantity and quality of seedlings, seeds, and other supplies, establishing a connection between the supply and recovery demands while broadening access to essential supplies and services.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
18 LINES
OF ACTION

- Develop an online platform with systematically organized databases containing qualitative and quantitative information on the local supply capacity of species, quantities, and locations of nurseries, collectors, and other technical details related to input supply in the recovery chain.
- Establish a network of seedling producers at the territorial level, integration regions, or watersheds to strengthen engagement and coordination among seedling, cutting, and other economically and environmentally significant input producers. This initiative is designed to operationalize processes, register information, collect data, and conduct targeted inquiries.
- Promote the development and expansion of the Sustainable Territories program and the PROSAF program, focusing on collaborations with municipalities and communities to establish nurseries and seed houses across the various integration regions of the state.
- Map institutions and companies providing restoration services, integrating the results into the online platform for demands and offers in the restoration chain.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RURAL EXTENSION

What is sought? Expand Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services targeting cost-effective recovery of native vegetation, incorporating current knowledge and aligning with legal regulations. ATER actions should encompass rural properties of diverse sizes and actively engage and serve communities, IPQTC territories, cooperatives, and civil society associations.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
22 LINES
OF ACTION

- Create multidisciplinary teams for each mesoregion - the RVN Forestry Caravans - made up of rural extension workers and local leaders (indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, fishermen, extractivists, family farmers, etc.), as well as technicians coming from the territories in which the work will be carried out, trained by recognized educational institutions.
- Expand the number of public ATER technicians, particularly in the priority regions for the recovery of native vegetation, ensuring continued training and work infrastructure, i.e., strengthening ATER organizations.
- Develop and execute permanent training programs for technical professionals, focusing on good agricultural practices and native vegetation recovery within the framework of integrated landscape management. These programs should also encompass the skills needed to guide producers in participating in environmental compliance and restoration-related projects, besides engaging with the State Program for Payment for Environmental Services.
- Promote the integration between research and local knowledge in the development of context-specific social technologies tailored to the demands of the Amazon region for their dissemination in NVR (native vegetation recovery).

ENVIRONMENTAL ADEQUACY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

What is sought? Promote the regularization and environmental and agricultural adequacy of rural properties and agrarian reform settlements to reconcile biodiversity recovery and conservation with sustainable production in Pará.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
34 LINES
OF ACTION

- Establish a restoration areas database to register Legal Reserves (LR) and Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) that require restoration within rural properties and agrarian reform settlements, streamlining the connection between owners and potential supporters/financiers.
- Establish demonstrative units with rural properties and agrarian reform settlements per watershed/municipality/integration region that showcase sustainable productive practices.
- Identify and organize mechanisms as well as financial sources aligned with the objectives of the PRA, channeling them toward diverse profiles of rural property owners.
- Develop applications and other digital tools to enable end consumers, buyers, and the general public to track and identify each sustainable product's origin and production methods.

COLLECTIVE TERRITORIES, PROTECTED AREAS AND UNDECLARED PUBLIC AREAS

What is sought? Promote recovery of native vegetation in collective territories, protected areas, and non-designated public areas, ensuring that the outcomes of these actions benefit the populations within and around these territories.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
32 LINES
OF ACTION

- Establish a task force comprising ITERPA, INCRA, SPU, SEMAS, ICMBIO, Ideflor-Bio, Funai, and other environmental and land regularization bodies, along with the IPQTCs, to expedite the review of delayed land and environmental regularization processes.
- Promote recovery initiatives centered on community forest management, Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), and other strategies to enhance the territories' socio-bioeconomy. Prioritize the adoption of suitable and context-specific technologies in recovery projects to support communities in community planting, including techniques (*muvuca*, among others). Collaborate with the IPQTCs in species selection and incorporate suggested techniques, such as living fences, to demarcate SAF areas.
- Establish a statewide project covering all Conservation Units (UCs) to designate seed collection matrices. Develop a comprehensive database incorporating input from researchers for individual identification. This initiative evaluates the need for revisions to UC policies to facilitate seed collection.
- Establish an environmental liability fund accessible to residents through associations and cooperatives, aiming to support the implementation of SAFs and the recovery of their respective areas.

GOVERNANCE AND NORMATIVE SYSTEM FOR THE RECOVERY OF NATIVE VEGETATION

What is sought? Consolidate the legal and governance security of the State Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation and its instruments by improving the regulatory framework and governance tools, promoting institutional strengthening and capacity building.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

- Create and regulate the Technical Chamber of the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation of Pará (CTPRVN-PA) within the scope of COGES-Clima, ensuring the involvement of PIQCTs and family farming.
- In partnership with the Municipalities, produce a survey of the existing legal framework at municipal level in the state of Pará.
- Provide advice to municipal councils and secretariats for the environment, agriculture, and others on monitoring the implementation of the PRVN-PA.
- Conduct regular (biannual) assessment of regulatory requirements for the implementation of the State Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation.

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
14 LINES
OF ACTION

SPATIAL PLANNING AND MONITORING OF AREAS IN THE PROCESS OF RECOVERY

What is sought? Develop and implement an integrated planning and monitoring system for restored areas throughout the territory of the state of Pará, to support decision-making regarding the recovery of native vegetation, incorporating existing data and systems. These actions should ensure compliance with the Forest Code and monitor activities in collective territories interested in restoring areas.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

- Create a platform linking monitoring information at different scales with native vegetation recovery initiatives.
- Strengthen coordination among municipalities in bottom-up monitoring initiatives by creating an inter-municipal committee with the presence of the state to discuss monitoring of recovered areas and creating a regular agenda of meetings for discussions with pre-established agendas.
- Draw up an implementation plan for state recovery. The implementation plan should be based on consultation with rural landowners to assess their interest in recovery models.
- Develop, publish and disseminate the *in situ* monitoring protocol, considering existing programs and initiatives (e.g., Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon), including ecological and socio-economic aspects

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
24 LINES
OF ACTION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

What is sought? Enhance the scope and targeted investment in research, development, and innovation to decrease costs, enhance quality, and improve the efficiency of native vegetation recovery. Consider the environmental, social, and economic factors specific to the state, as well as the institutional environment shaped by Pará's socio-environmental commitments.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
22 LINES
OF ACTION

- Promote training in seed and seedling production, nursery construction, collection and propagation of seeds of native species and agroforestry.
- Create an observatory and/or collaboration catalog to gather information from a network based on field cases of native vegetation recovery (NVR).
- Draw up a list of "priority research topics" to fill knowledge gaps on NVR, such as reproduction, conservation, genetics and management of native species; performance of different NVR techniques; carbon sequestration and other ecosystem services of areas undergoing NVR; management of vegetation for economic or environmental purposes; indicators for monitoring NVR processes; management methods to promote soil health.
- Calls for research and development funding in priority study areas to drive native vegetation recovery in the state.

FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

What is sought? Enable financial arrangements capable of promoting large-scale recovery of native vegetation, especially in areas occupied by rural producers, family farmers, and PIQCTs, and consequently contribute to achieving the goals of recovering native vegetation in Pará.

What should be done? Some examples of actions to be taken

THE COMPLETE
FRAMEWORK PROVIDES
26 LINES
OF ACTION

- Explore financial mechanisms that direct private resources towards recovering native vegetation for small rural landowners and IPQTCs.
- Encourage the allocation of ICMS-Ecológico funds to structure actions and to the production chain for the recovery of native vegetation.
- Assist in structuring the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) methodology for emissions accounting to structure a public-private fund to raise financing in the voluntary carbon market.
- Install and improve capacities in terms of physical infrastructure, technical training, and governance within municipalities for native vegetation recovery actions.

7. GOVERNANCE FOR THE MONITORING OF THE PRVN-PA

With the ambitious restoration goals of the Pará and the various actions outlined in the Plan, it is crucial to ensure positive, equitable, and responsible governance of the PRVN-PA. Engaging multiple sectors of society through a cross-responsibility approach is essential to align public policies and private initiatives, aiming for social, economic, environmental, and cultural benefits.

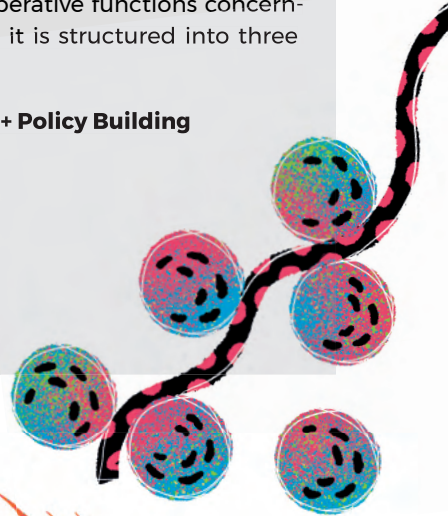
The establishment of the **Permanent Technical Chamber of the Plan for the Recover of Native Vegetation (CTPRVN-PA)** under the auspices of COGES-Clima will enable the Plan's governance, ensuring the involvement from diverse sectors of society, including leaders from IPQTCs and family farming. The chamber will oversee the pursuing of the Plan's objectives and adherence to its principles. Its full function can be monitored through SEMAS's official portals where information regarding its composition, meeting records, regulations, and studies will be accessible.

The initial step in implementing the PRVN involved conducting a comprehensive study to evaluate the required investment and the impacts of recovery actions. The study's objective and its preliminary findings are outlined below.

GOVERNANCE OF THE STATE SYSTEM ON CLIMATE CHANGE

COGES-Clima is the Governing Committee of the State System on Climate Change in Pará, as established by the Pará State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC/PA, Law No. 9.048 of 2020). Among its responsibilities, the committee oversees the implementation of the policy's instruments and makes decisions on projects and studies of climate change. COGES also serves consultative, normative, and deliberative functions concerning the instruments of the PEMC. Presently, it is structured into three Technical Chambers:

- 1. Technical Chamber for Monitoring REDD+ Policy Building**
- 2. Permanent Technical Chamber for Sustainable Rural Development**
- 3. Permanent Technical Chamber for Environmental and Land Management**



8. COSTS AND IMPACTS OF IMPLEMENTING PRVN-PA ACTIONS ON PARÁ'S ECONOMY

Considering the objective to restore 5.65 million hectares by 2030, a supplementary study to the PRVN-PA was conducted to assess the Plan's implementation costs and impacts on the economy of the state of Pará. The ambitious goal of restoring extensively altered areas in Pará requires significant investments; however, these investments yield a positive economic return for the state of Pará and the entire Legal Amazon and the national territory.

Some important results generated by this study are highlighted below.

It is estimated that investments in the order of **\$7.8 to \$9 billion (R\$40 to R\$46 billion) are needed to restore the state's target of 5.65 Mha**, considering the different scenarios evaluated. These investments would produce:

- Value Added between \$7.3 and \$8.4 billion (R\$36.6 to R\$42.2 billion);
- Remuneration (salaries + social contribution) between \$1.6 and \$1.9 billion (R\$8 to R\$9.4 billion); and
- Tax collection between \$320 and \$380 million (R\$1.6 to R\$1.9 billion).

The economic impacts extend beyond Pará, given the financial, input, and product flows between the state and the entire Legal Amazon, as well as the national territory:

- Out of the total added value resulting from investments in restoration in Pará, approximately 87% can be generated within the state, 2% in the other states of the Legal Amazon, and 11% in the rest of the country;
- Out of the total remuneration generated by restoration, on average, 77% remains in the State, 2% contributes to the Legal Amazon region, and 21% benefits other regions of the country; and
- Out of the total taxes generated, on average, 66% remain in the State, 4% go to other States in the Legal Amazon, and 30% go to other States in the country.

The actions to restore native vegetation in the state of Pará can boost the economy both within and outside the state, especially through the consumption of inputs and the sale of products to other states and regions, justifying investments that can originate from a wide range of sectors and regions. These actions present an opportunity to invest in expanding local sectors capable of replacing the import of essential inputs, thereby increasing the capacity to internalize the benefits of investments. This process contributes to increasing the state's share in the absorption of added value, remuneration, and, especially, tax revenue.

9. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The state of Pará has set an ambitious target of reclaiming 5.6 million hectares of altered areas by 2030. The PRVN-PA, established through a decree legitimizes the actions outlined in the Plan and provides it with legal assurances. This preparation underscores the state's alignment with international agreements and emphasizes its commitment to the UN's call for the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

Beyond the sheer number of hectares to be recovered, the implementation of the PRVN-PA is an essential contribution to community well-being, job and income generation, biodiversity protection, assurance of ecosystem services, augmentation of the state's carbon stocks, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the impacts of the climate emergency.





The broad involvement of different actors and sectors of society is required. People need to be informed about the best recovery practices, have access to seeds and seedlings, access to credit lines and actively participate in monitoring the Plan's actions. The recovery effort can achieve significant scale only through widespread social engagement and mobilization.

The collaborative development of this Plan opens the door to leveraging the recovery agenda for socio-economic and environmental benefits across the state. In this collaborative spirit, SEMAS and the State of Pará encourage each individual to participate actively, fostering a strengthened dialogue and collectively forging more sustainable production systems through the native vegetation recovery agenda.

By embracing integrated planning and management of diverse and resilient landscapes, the restoration of native vegetation comes up as a dynamic catalyst for inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication, the advancement of food security, and the enhancement of the overall health and well-being of the population..





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