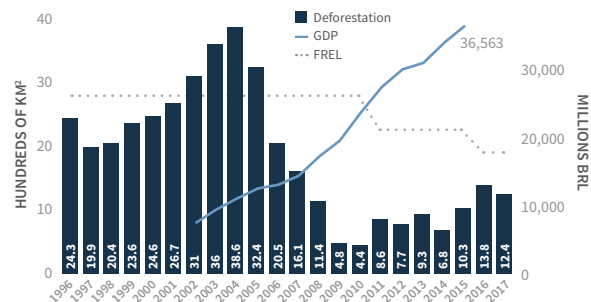
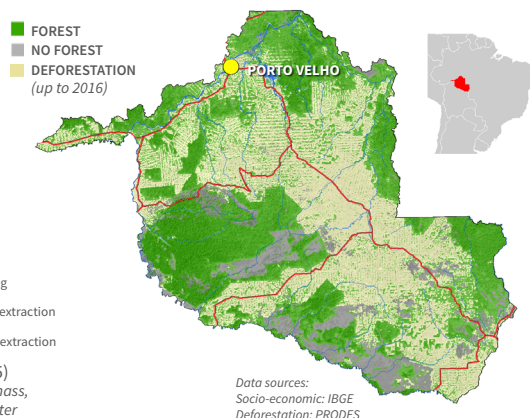




LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 1st state to revise Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) to align with Brazil's new Forest Code
- High interest in expanding & protecting state Conservation Units (UC), spearheaded by current administration
- State environmental policies generally prioritize social & biodiversity impacts over emission reduction
- Land use for soy production (main crop contributing to land use change) has steadily increased in previously degraded areas (over 20x since 2000)
- State Sustainable Development Plan (PDES) developed with representatives of all state government agencies ensuring participation & alignment of all sectors

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	Small-scale cattle ranching Large-scale illegal timber extraction Small-scale illegal timber extraction
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA	42.73 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2015) <i>Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, & litter</i>
POPULATION	1,831,272 (2018)
HDI	69.00 (2010)
GDP	USD 10.03 billion (2015, Base year 2010)
GINI	0.452 (2015)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Administration Health & public education Manufacturing & other industries Agriculture
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	24%/76%

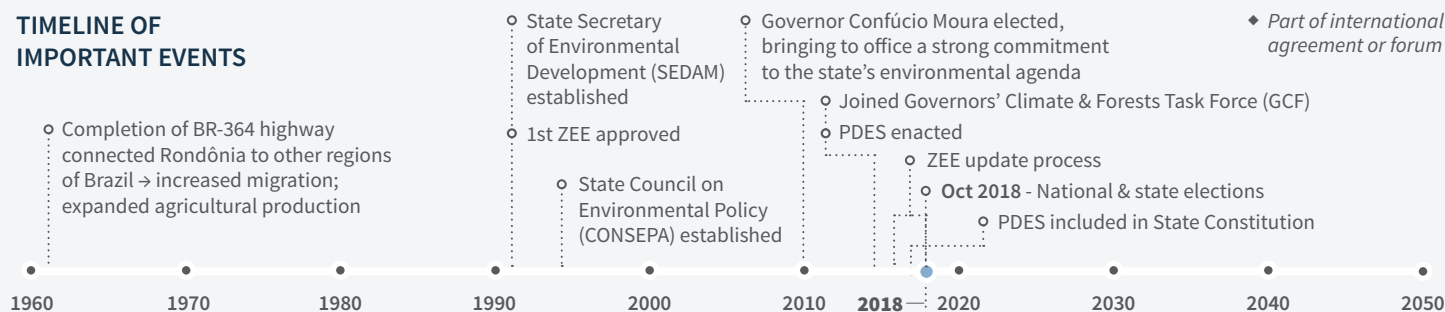


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

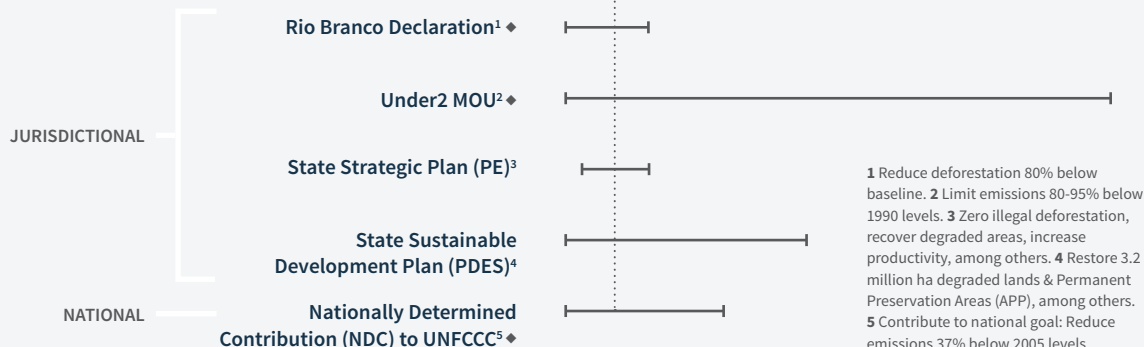
Brazil's 2012 Forest Code (FC), enforced in states using tools including the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and ZEE systems, among others, aims to protect native vegetation in rural settlements and promote sustainable development nationwide. Each state must update its ZEE in compliance with the FC, and doing so will strengthen state-level land use regulations. **Rondonia is a pioneer in updating its statewide ZEE to align with the FC** using a multi-stakeholder approach through workshops held in seven of the state's municipalities, which are considered to be micro-regions of the state, and a public hearing. Rondonia's ZEE revision creates 11 new UC (covering 600,000 ha), exemplifying a dedication to conservation efforts (however, this number is not yet final). In Rondonia, the ZEE

serves as guidance for every state-level development policy, including the PDES, and works in synergy with the PDES to contribute to aligning potentially conflicting sectors within the state government. For example, prior to approval, the state requires that sectoral budgets comply with PDES, which refers to the ZEE for zoning and protection requirements. This system ensures minimal conflicts arise between, for example, agriculture and environmental sectors. Since issues related to sectoral alignment have been a barrier to Rondonia's continued development and implementation of LED-R policies – as is the case of the PGSA – these requirements target specific challenges relevant in the state, and bode well for the secure continuity of LED-R programs going forward.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS



KEY INTERVENTIONS

 DISINCENTIVES  ENABLING MEASURES  INCENTIVES



¹ Secretary of Finance (SEFIN). ² SEDAM. ³ National Development Bank (BNDES)/Amazon Fund. ⁴ Transitional Occupational Group of SEDAM. ⁵ Main project activities of PDSEAI (ending 2018) will continue with financial support from Global Environmental Facility (GEF), through the multi-scale Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program. ⁶ Bank of the Amazon (BASA), Northern Constitutional Financing Fund (FNO). ⁷ State Technical Assistance & Rural Extension Company (EMATER). ⁸ Brazilian Agricultural Research Organization (EMBRAPA). ⁹ SEDAM, SEFIN, SEPOG, SEAE, SEAGRI & other state agencies. ¹⁰ Ministry of National Integration.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ● INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZEE & PDES guide jurisdictional planning & development PDSEAI consolidates environmental legislation to advance jurisdictional LED-R; main program activities will continue after project end (2018) with GEF funding
Spatial plan	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZEE in consultative update process to align with Brazil's FC ZEE outlines sustainable alternatives for agricultural production & forest management, environment monitoring & control, land tenure & regularization; however, poor enforcement
Performance targets	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for Prevention & Control of & Sustainable Alternatives to Deforestation (PPCASD) includes targets for zero increase in deforestation, protection & management of IP territories, UCs & rural properties
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National deforestation data publicly available (PRODES & DETER) In-person government forum (Integrated Results Agenda – AGIR) monitors public program results & revises targets; data generally internal
Policies & incentives	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPCASD under revision to identify results & issue a new plan Climate Governance & Environmental Services Policy (PGSA) proposes a state Payment for Environmental Services (PES) system; policy is long-delayed
Multi-stakeholder governance	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple state multi-stakeholder forums operating as legal governance bodies CONSEPA – advisory body for environmental policy decisions – includes representatives of federal & state governments, NGOs, private & productive sectors
Sustainable commodity production	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDES establishes state implementation of national Low-Carbon Agriculture (ABC) Plan by 2020 Lack of policies to address main drivers of deforestation
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity for enforcement of policies threatens IP rights IP Coordination Program (COPIR), official state governance body, incorporates IP perspectives into policy-making
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from federal government to support state-led activities FC compliance will foster engagement with federal government for development of PES mechanisms

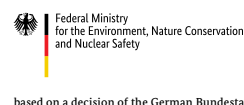
CITATION | T. Bezerra & O. David. 2018. “Rondônia, Brazil” in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Low levels of education & cultural factors (e.g. slash-and-burn & resistance to change practices) → low understanding of benefits of reducing deforestation
- Conflicting priorities within state government has delayed policy implementation (e.g. PGSA)
- Insufficient resources for enforcing environmental policies
- Producers & private sector not adequately engaged in state environmental agenda
- Increased investment in technology needed to foster change in agricultural sector

OPPORTUNITIES

- State-level implementation of ABC program will increase government engagement with cattle producers & producers' access to credit for implementing sustainable practices
- Approval & implementation of ZEE update will support improved land use management & enforcement, & development of PES systems
- Improved implementation of existing policies & programs viable dependent on election results