



Sustainability action · Project Forest and Land Use

Ecomapuá Amazon REDD+, Brazil

This project is vital to the conservation of the Amazon biome in the state of Pará, as its enormous area of dense vegetation is considered “extremely high” priority for conservation by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment.

Project

In Brazil’s Eastern Amazon region, the project covers a critically valuable ecosystem on Marajó Island, and preserves nearly 90,000 hectares of the Amazon biome.

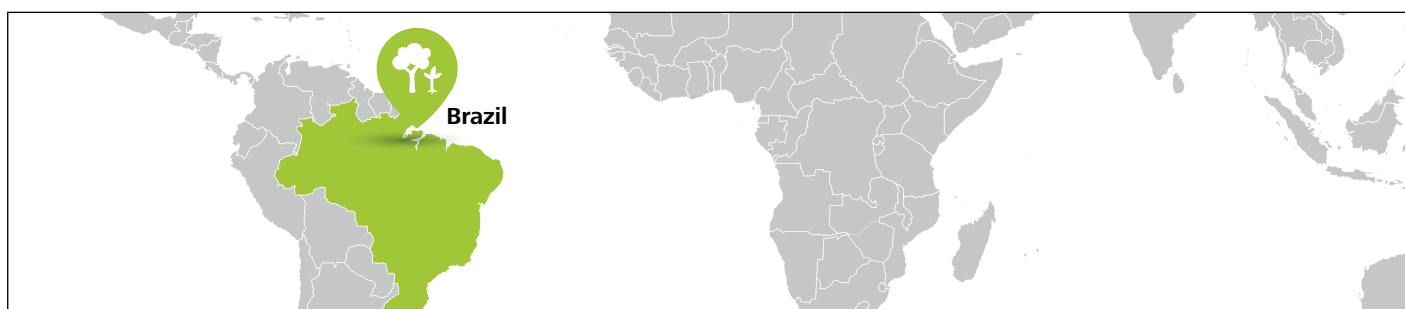
The primary rain forest of the Amazon acts like a giant greenhouse gas sponge, absorbing millions of tons of carbon every year. As a result of the project, commercial wood extraction – which has been a major cause of deforestation in the region – was banned in the

project area. The termination of all logging activity in the project area result in the reduction of 5 million metric tons of CO₂.

Total carbon dioxide emission reductions are expected to exceed 345,000 tons over a 30-year period. The project also targets the local livelihoods. There are more than 100 families living in the project area and their livelihood strongly depends on natural resources. To contribute to their sustainable development, the project promotes alternative sources of income and provides courses in how to make a living without extracting native wood.

The Ecomapuá Amazon REDD+ project became the first project to certify both emissions reductions under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and contributions to sustainable development under SOCIALCARBON.

Checklist	Additionality and permanence	3 rd party verified	Transparency	Annual CO ₂ -reduction	Social and environmental benefits	Marketing material
Project 301 737	According to the VCS and SOCIALCARBON	By the TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd.	Provided by Markit Environmental Registry	72,338 tCO ₂ e	As documented in our database	Pictures available



Location

The Ecomapuá Amazon REDD+ Project is located in the western part of the Marajó Island, in the State of Pará, Brazil. Marajó is the country's richest region in terms of waterways, and has a long history of colonization by subsistence farmers. The area has an extremely valuable ecosystem for many species, especially birds.

Project achievements

Socio-economic impact

- Construction of a school building, aviaries, apiaries and fish farming tanks in the local communities.
- Study conducted in partnership with local universities to understand the social reality of the resident riverside communities.
- Funding of three scholarships in Pará State universities for the best students of the communities
- Bursaries provided for three promising local students to work in the tree nursery
- Regional development: planned activities to receive carbon funding, providing valuable jobs and income for residents:
- Numerous jobs created, including conservation rangers, social workers, teachers, horticulturalists, foresters, construction workers, drivers, mechanics, and administrative personnel.
- Direct employment opportunities have been generated for about 30 local people
- Project improves livelihoods by making basic healthcare services such as antibiotics and clean water more widely available through government health clinics.

Environmental impact

- Sustainable forest management: training courses in seed and sustainable açai (local endemic fruit) production for the members of the local communities.
- Construction of a tree nursery to recover degraded land and for communities to produce seeds for sale.
- More than 34,000 described species of plants, 900 species of birds, 234 amphibians, 356 mammals, and 341 reptiles can be found in the forests of the project area.
- The forest is home to critically endangered animals like the Jaguar, Ocelot, Capybara, Tapir, Amazonian Manatee and the Black Caiman.
- The forest itself includes over 700 species of native trees, many of which are indigenous only to the Amazon basin.
- Project supplied the local communities with seeds and plants, while introducing the practice of intercropping and no-burn farming. These practices result in greater crop diversity and productivity, a wider range of nutritionally valuable crops, and a significant increase in the useable life of farmland.

