



Land Use Dialogue in the Belém Endemism Area

Completion Workshop – Co-chairs’ Summary Report

November 25, 2024, in person

Introduction

The Land Use Dialogue (LUD) is an initiative aimed at engaging multiple stakeholders to gather knowledge and lead processes that enable responsible businesses, improve governance and promote inclusive development in relevant landscapes.

The Land Use Dialogue has already held several editions around the world, including in Brazil, Ghana, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. In Brazil, it was held in 2016 in the Alto Vale do Itajaí region, in the state of Santa Catarina, with four initiatives currently underway and two recently completed in the country.

The Dialogue phase comprises three stages of the initiative as a whole:

- Scope Dialogue;
- Field Dialogues; and
- Completion Workshop.

The main expected results include:

- Construction of an environment for dialogue between local leaders;
- Promotion of multi-stakeholder engagement, including decision makers;
- Creation of an environment conducive to the creation and/or promotion of platforms led by local actors (forums, alliances, coalitions, etc.); and
- Impact on local and regional public policies.

The landscape chosen for the Land Use Dialogue in the Amazon encompasses the Belém Endemism Area (AEB in the Portuguese acronym), totaling 243,000 km², located in eastern Pará and western Maranhão, comprising 147 municipalities (62 in PA and 85 in MA). AEB contains 42 Conservation

Units¹ and 17 Indigenous Lands, 14 of which are regularized. This represents 34,209.97 km²² of protected areas (14.08% of the area). The AEB is a priority area for conservation and restoration in the Amazon due to its critical importance for biological conservation, as well as for the livelihoods of 6 million people who live in the region.

The AEB has already lost 70% of its forests and faces serious socioeconomic challenges. A study coordinated by the Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon indicated that 3 million hectares in the region present high or very high opportunities for restoration. The environmental liabilities of the AEB under the Forest Code could reach 10 million hectares (Law 12.651/2012), 20% in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and 80% in Legal Reserve (RL) areas, with potential for restoration and generation of direct socioeconomic benefits.

The great challenge in the Belém Endemism Area is to develop ways to use the valuable natural capital that remains without destroying it, restore strategic areas for the maintenance of important ecosystem services for the region and innovate with productive activities that generate job opportunities and income for the local population. The nearly 150 municipalities in the states of Pará and Maranhão that make up this region are characterized by low Human Development Indexes (HDI) and high inequality indicators (Gini coefficients). Therefore, the region faces enormous challenges related to the need to develop productive activities that combine the protection and recovery of natural capital with the socioeconomic demands of the local population.

Overview of the main results of previous stages

Due to the context presented above and detailed in the [concept note](#), the area described was chosen as a case study for the first Land Use Dialogue in the Amazon.

The first stage – Scope Dialogue - was held in person on August 20th and 21st, 2019, in Belém-PA. A [co-chairs' summary report](#) was generated as a result of this stage, with the following top five challenges ranked in order of priority for the landscape:

1. Overcome the deficit of information and studies on the local reality, leading to an improved proposal elaboration process and more substantiated debates;
2. Meet the high demand for community and family forest management (a topic that must be substantiated);
3. Establish discussion networks;
4. Reconcile the conflict between commodity production and family farming; and
5. Fight illegal activities.

The main opportunities include:

¹ Six Environmental Protection Areas, two Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest, one Natural Monument, one State Park, two Natural Parks, three Wildlife Refuges, one Biological Reserve, one Sustainable Development Reserve, 20 Extractive Reserves and five Private Natural Heritage Reserves.

² The area does not represent the total size of all Conservation Units, only the area that is within the limits of the Belém Endemism Area.

Land Use Dialogue

1. The possibility of establishing a forest recovery/restoration agenda, which includes both compliance with the Forest Code (PPA and LR) and opportunities for the development of production chains related to the recovery of native vegetation and forest management;
2. The implementation of legal instruments provided for in the Forest Code, such as validation of the Environmental Rural Registry (*Cadastro Ambiental Rural* – CAR), Environmental Reserve Quotas (*Cotas de Reserva Ambiental* – CRA) and payments for environmental services that are dependent on the resolution of land tenure conflicts; and
3. The opportunity to establish governance mechanisms in the territory, development of public/private policies.

In the second stage, during the Field Dialogues in the [Gurupi Mosaic](#) and in [Tomé-Açu](#), visits were carried out to validate the priority challenges related to the landscape. This mainly resulted in the construction of two sustainable and prosperous landscape visions for a 10-year timeframe, one for each regional context. The participants also thought of relevant actions to materialize these landscape visions, and prioritized the actions for each region where the dialogue was held.

Gurupi Mosaic

- 1) Financing (loans, Payment for Environmental Services, other resources);
- 2) Forest restoration; and
- 3) Enforce legal compliance.

Tomé-Açu

- 1) Family succession actions in local agriculture and capacity building for young people;
- 2) Promotion of land tenure regularization and legal security in Pará's agricultural sector (state government, NGOs, companies and producers);
- 3) Public policies for rural women;
- 4) Ecological restoration project to recover native forest fragments; and
- 5) Project to promote environmental compliance.

Completion Workshop

The Change Phase is the final stage of the LUD, focused on continuing the dialogue, promoting action and conducting adaptive monitoring and evaluation. During this stage, the visions and strategies defined in the previous stages of the initiative are implemented.

The LUD Completion Workshop in the Amazon was held on November 25, 2024, in Belém (PA), with the following objectives:

- Understand how the priority actions identified are being implemented to achieve the landscape vision built in the field dialogue stage;
- Discuss and develop concrete strategies, establish goals, identify resources needed and define responsibilities (action plan); and

Land Use Dialogue

- Promote adaptive monitoring and evaluation, ensuring that the process is transparent, stakeholder-driven and responsive to change.

After compiling the experiences acquired in the previous stages, the final stage is focused on generating the results defined by the participants and outlining paths for advancement in the landscape.

Consolidated Landscape Vision

Working in groups, the participants unified the two landscape visions defined in the Field Dialogue stage to consolidate a single vision of a sustainable future landscape for the Belém Endemism Area:

“Multicultural and resilient territory, with an emphasis on health, community well-being and the protection of life. Structural public policies for territorial planning are implemented at the municipal, state and federal levels. Biological and sociocultural diversity is preserved, ecosystems are restored, and sustainable practices strengthen the connectivity of the landscape. Cooperation between local stakeholders, integrated management and governance ensure fair sharing of benefits, with payments for environmental services and accessible resources, ensuring special attention to indigenous peoples, traditional communities, quilombolas and family farmers. Food, land tenure and legal security, inclusive income generation, community participation and autonomy are consolidated, alongside strengthened environmental education and social communication.”

Solutions, strategies and priorities

Participants conceived actions and strategies to achieve the landscape vision. They outlined the most relevant issues and then voted on actions considered priorities, with six actions receiving the most votes:

- 1) **Fire prevention and firefighting strategy:** strengthen fire prevention and firefighting resources (materials, training, human resources);
- 2) **Environmental education in practice:** Environmental Education Program of Maranhão Amazon, workshops, training focused on raising the population’s awareness of issues related to fire, restoration and conservation;
- 3) **Water security:** restoration with greater attention to Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs), small dams in areas suitable for rainwater collection, awareness raising against construction and monitoring of bridges over streams/creeks;
- 4) **Responsible and inclusive communication:** improve language and content for society and different social levels - establishing partnerships and collaborations between the media and institutions that carry out the actions and generate data;
- 5) **Land tenure regularization:** land tenure information system to cross-reference data from ITERPA, INCRA and notary offices; and
- 6) **Implementation of the Free Babassu Law in municipalities:** Information about the Law / Communication from municipalities with the presence of babassu breakers.

In addition to these six priority actions, the following actions were also considered relevant:

- Strategies and resources to fight extreme climate events (fire/flood): build capacity and infrastructure to combat and mitigate;
- Access to financing and incentives: advance land and environmental regularization;
- Foster sociobiodiversity product chains with investments, training, Technical Assistance and Inclusive Rural Extension (ATERI), infrastructure;
- Preparation of an integrated action plan;
- Adequate training and retraining for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension technicians, support the hiring of more technicians;
- Projects that promote restoration actions and include restoration, creation of an ATER Observatory to monitor effectiveness;
- Territorial planning: revision/update of the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE, in the Portuguese acronym) with the creation of an interstate public commission for the allocation of land and forests with broad society participation;
- Expansion of studies on species diversity for restoration;
- Implementation of popular pharmacies and use of herbal medicines: strengthening of research centers and partnerships with Science and Technology Institutes (ICTs, in the Portuguese acronym);
- Environmental regularization: use environmental compensation resources to incentivize restoration projects;
- Create the AEB Seed Network: identify interested communities and their collection areas, identify potential markets. Identify the demand for restoration to ensure business sustainability;
- Mapping of institutions operating in the region; and
- Work with the solidarity economy to value the work of traditional peoples and communities and family farming.

Group work and construction of the Action Plan

The discussion included the **positive actions already being carried out** and **what else needs to be done** in the context of the priority strategic actions. In terms of what needs to be done, an Action Plan was created after the discussion, in which concrete and **priority** strategies were defined to achieve the landscape vision. The Workshop participants consider that partnerships and institutional support will be essential for the success of these strategies. The action plan describes what needs to be done and how, who is in charge and potential supporters for these strategies, so that they are successful.

The table below shows the results of group work carried out during the workshop:

Land Use Dialogue

What needs to be done	Theme	Concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision	Responsibilities / Potential supporters
Water security (small dams)	Water	Compilation and analysis of water resources monitoring data	Suzano, large companies, National Water Agency (ANA), MAPBiomás Água, CPRM, Conexão águas (MPF), River Basin Councils/Committees
		Restoration with greater attention to PPAs, small dams in areas suitable for rainwater collection, awareness raising against construction and monitoring of bridges over streams/creeks	PAGES Project (MA), CI, Suzano, Embrapa (network project), GEF8, Restaura Amazônia, BNDES, MST, Vale Fund, private initiative and partners
Promote Science, Technology and Innovation actions	Science, Technology and Information	Expansion of studies on species diversity for restoration	UEMA University, UFMA, UFPA, UFRA, IFMA, IFPA, UEPA, FAPESPA e FAPEMA, MPEG, Embrapa, CNPq, CAPES
		Study of the region's water basins, water quality, meteorology	Suzano and companies for licensing purposes
		Groundwater data and climate data collected from meteorological satellites to obtain the water balance on a temporal scale	IMAZON
		Support for bioeconomy startups	Vale Fund, S System, FAPs
Alignment in communication from different entities	Communication	Preparation of informative material about the regions, promotion of meetings/workshops between them, at the government level that operates in the AEB	Dialogue, Forum, Alliance, Executive Secretariat of the Gurupi Mosaic
Responsible and inclusive communication	Communication	Improvement of language and content for society and different social levels - establishing partnerships and collaborations between the media and institutions that carry out the actions and generate data	Educational and research institutions, media in general, community radio
Environmental education in practice	Environmental Education	Environmental Education Program for the Maranhão Amazon, Workshops, training to raise awareness among the population about issues related to fire, restoration, conservation	IBAMA and partners, Interinstitutional Commission for Environmental Education (SEMAS)

Land Use Dialogue

What needs to be done	Theme	Concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision	Responsibilities / Potential supporters
ATER (inclusive)	Rural Extension	Adequate training and retraining for ATER technicians, hiring of more technicians; projects that promote restoration actions and include restoration; creation of an ATER Observatory to monitor effectiveness	Secretariats of the Environment, Secretariat of Family Farming, UNDP, IPAM, CI, CIFOR-ICRAF, TNC, EMATER, Suzano, University involved in the project, ANATER, FUNAI
Community training	Training	Strengthening of institutions such as Rural Schools and Rural Family Homes	State, Universities, NGOs, Technology institutes
Capacity building	Training	Training focused on restoration, nurseries	Alliance, CI, Amazon and Itaú, Universities
Qualified workforce	Training	Creation of companies, cooperatives, associations specialized in the technical and managerial aspects of restoration	OCB, S System, government bodies
Joining of different power spheres for the conservation of AEB	Integrated governance	Mapping of institutions operating in the region; awareness raising among institutions for engagement; enabling ACT and financing (agreements and terms of support); preparation of an integrated action plan	MMA, ICMBio, SEMAs
Fire prevention and firefighting strategies	Fire	Strengthen fire prevention and firefighting resources (materials, training, human resources)	Institutional consortium of public authorities at municipal, state and federal levels and private and civil society entities
Land tenure regularization	Land tenure	Land tenure information system to cross-reference data from ITERPA, INCRA and notary offices; strengthen ITERPA with human and financial resources	Private sector, Public Prosecutor's Office, Court of Justice, Universities
Land use planning	Land tenure	Revision/update of ZEE with the creation of an interstate public commission for the allocation of lands and forests with broad society participation	State and MPF
Connect demand/supply	Market	Insert local actors into Redário and Nursery Network	Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon; State
Incentives to the sociobiodiversity economy	Market	Promote spaces to foster sustainable businesses; encourage labels and product certification to make products more	SEBRAE

Land Use Dialogue

What needs to be done	Theme	Concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision	Responsibilities / Potential supporters
		competitive and reach new markets with added value	
Strategies and resources to fight extreme weather events (fire/flood)	Climate change	Build capabilities and infrastructure to combat and mitigate; creation of committees for local coordination (communication) with brigades and rapid response capacity; work on prevention	Ibama, ICMBio, Fire Department, Civil Defense
Restoration projects	Restoration	Work on pacts in communities and with local stakeholders; restoration of PPAs; effective communication and environmental education (local radio stations)	Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon
Create AEB Seed Network	Restoration	Identify interested communities and their collection areas, identify potential markets; identify the demand for restoration to ensure business sustainability	Local associations, research and education institutions, ISA and ISPN
Environmental regularization	Restoration	Use environmental compensation resources to encourage restoration projects	State and civil society
Implementation of the Free Babassu Law in municipalities	Legislation	Information about the Law and communication from municipalities with the presence of babassu breakers; implementation	MIQCB, local associations, State Secretariat for Human Rights, UEMA Social Mapping Program, Sema
Expand public-private partnerships	Partnerships	Risk parity funds (counterpart) to increase capital and share risks Creation of funds - RPPN - Data sharing - Structuring of chains - Integrated fire monitoring and prevention	Suzano Vale Fund Educational and research institution ICMBIO Fire department Restoration companies (e.g. Mombak, Re-green)
Strengthen and expand organizations and partnerships	Partnerships	Encourage the creation of community brigades; so-called small projects (microprojects, e.g. for individuals: small value)	Collectives (e.g. Forum, Alliance, etc.) ICRAF ISPN Embassy of Japan (e.g. subsidies for Tomé-Açu)
Implement public policies in Indigenous Lands	Public Policies	Formal mechanisms of the different power spheres to serve ILs (e.g. state and municipality delegate demand to the	Public Prosecutor's Office Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

Land Use Dialogue

What needs to be done	Theme	Concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision	Responsibilities / Potential supporters
(e.g. Alto Rio Guamá Indigenous Land)		federal sphere); strengthen the governance of indigenous peoples through associations (e.g. training provided by educational and research institutions)	State Secretariat for Indigenous Peoples Funai State and municipal governments
Evaluate potential sources of support for the consolidation of the Gurupi Mosaic (corridor)	Public Policies	Facilitate communication between municipalities and the federal government (Corridor)	Ministry of Environment (MMA) IdeflorBio SEMA State Secretariats
Increase political influence to promote the conservation of AEB-Belém	Public Policies	Creation of the AEB-Belém Council; implementation of environmental compliance policies; environmental education/awareness policies; expand communication	Educational and research institutions ATER Civil society Environmental Secretariats
Achieve zero illegal deforestation / reduce legal deforestation / prevent degradation	Public Policies	Implement REED+ projects in groups; coordinate with the Minister and the Public Prosecutor's Office (consortium between the different actors within the mosaic); implement agroforestry systems (example of sustainable practices); implement the Law	Ambipar Bioflica Public Prosecutor's Office MMA - Secretariat of Biodiversity SEMA
Implementation of public policies and programs	Public Policies	Use licensing compensation resources; consortium (demand); coordination with parliaments (local politicians); coordination between collectives	Public Prosecutor's Office
Promote actions to encourage the agroecological and agroforestry transition	Public Policies	Capacity building; financial incentives	Educational and research institutions Organized civil society Effective implementation of PES for AEB
Access to financing and incentives	Resources	Advance land tenure and environmental regularization; incentives for cooperatives and collective groups (Bioeconomy)	Environmental bodies, INCRA, State Land Institutes
Implementation of popular pharmacies and use of herbal medicines	Health	Community training; ATER-Inclusive; strengthen research centers; partnerships with ICTs	SUS Fiocruz Anvisa Secretariats UEMA UFMA

Land Use Dialogue

What needs to be done	Theme	Concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision	Responsibilities / Potential supporters
			IFMA IFPA UFPA UEPA EMBRAPA Goeldi Museum Evandro Chagas Institute

List of Acronyms on the next page.

Among the actions that need to be taken, participants cited the creation of a Protection Plan for Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units, monitoring and participatory evaluation. However, strategies and responsibilities were not suggested.

The structuring of local organizations (chains), Agricultural Family Schools, Rural Family Homes were also mentioned as actions that need to be taken. The strategies indicated to enable this action include promoting socio-biodiversity product chains with investments, training, ATERI, infrastructure, working with the solidarity economy to value the work of traditional peoples and communities and family farming; in addition to the forestry economy, research and development of technologies.

Next Steps

- Define spaces to maintain the Dialogue;
- Examine each theme and create indicators;
- Share this workshop report with relevant stakeholders, as it can help to guide the actions of the mosaic and the work of other organizations, including the government;
- Define how to monitor the implementation of the defined actions, in line with the other initiatives of the Land Use Dialogue;
- Identify support actions for the consolidation of the Gurupi Mosaic;
- Amazon Forest Forum suggested as the agent responsible for monitoring the initiative's progress, supporting coordination with governments and other interested parties.

List of Acronyms: PT- EN

AEB – Área de Endemismo Belém: Belém Endemism Area

ACT – Acordo de Cooperação Técnica: Technical Cooperation Agreement

ANA – Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico: Brazilian National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency

ANATER – Agência Nacional de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural: Brazilian National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

ANVISA - Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária: Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency

APP - Área de Preservação Permanente: Permanent Preservation Area (PPA)

ATER – Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural: Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

ATERI – Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural Inclusiva: Inclusive Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social: Brazilian Development Bank

CAPES – Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior: Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel

CI – Conservação Internacional: Conservation International

CIFOR-ICRAF – Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry

CNPq – Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development

CPRM – Companhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerais/Serviço Geológico do Brasil: Geological Survey of Brazil

DF - Diálogo Florestal: Brazilian Forest Dialogue

EMATER – Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural: State Company for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

EMBRAPA – Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária: Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation

Fiocruz – Fundação Oswaldo Cruz: Oswaldo Cruz Foundation

FAPEMA – Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa e ao Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico do Maranhão: Maranhão Foundation for Research and Scientific and Technological Development

FAPESPA – Fundação Amazônia de Amparo a Estudos e Pesquisas: Amazônia Foundation for Research and Studies Support

FAP - Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa: Research Support Foundation

FF da Amazônia - Fórum Florestal da Amazônia: Amazonia Forest Forum

Funai - Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas: National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples

GEF8 – Global Environment Facility – 8ª Reunião: Global Environment Facility – 8th Assembly

IBAMA - Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

ICMBio – Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade: Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

ICTs – Instituições de Ciência e Tecnologia: Science and Technology Institutions

IDEFLOR-Bio – Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal e da Biodiversidade do Pará: Pará Institute for Forest Development and Biodiversity

IFMA – Instituto Federal do Maranhão: Federal Institute of Maranhão

IFPA – Instituto Federal do Pará: Federal Institute of Pará

IMAZON – Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia: Amazon Institute of People and the Environment

INCRA – Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária: Brazilian National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform

IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia: Amazon Environmental Research Institute

ISA – Instituto Socioambiental: Socio-Environmental Institute

ISPN – Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza: Institute for Society, Population and Nature

ITERPA – Instituto de Terras do Pará: Pará Land Institute

MAPBiomas – Mapeamento Anual da Cobertura e Uso do Solo no Brasil: Annual Land Use and Land Cover Mapping in Brazil

MIQCB – Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu: Interstate Movement of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers

MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change of Brazil

MP – Ministério Público: Public Prosecutor's Office

MPEG - Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Emílio Goeldi Museum of Pará

MPF – Ministério Público Federal: Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

MST – Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra: Landless Workers' Movement

OCB – Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras: Brazilian Cooperatives Organization

ONG - Organização Não Governamental: NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PAGES - Projeto Amazônico de Gestão Sustentável: Amazon Sustainable Management Project

PNUD – Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PSA – Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais: Payment for Environmental Services (PES)

REED+ – Redução de Emissões por Desmatamento e Degradação Florestal + conservação e manejo sustentável: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation + conservation and sustainable management

RL - Reserva Legal: Legal Reserve

RPPN – Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural: Private Natural Heritage Reserve

Land Use Dialogue

SEBRAE – Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas: Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service

SEMA – Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente: State Secretariat for the Environment

SEMAS – Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade: State Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability

SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde: Unified Health System of Brazil

TI - Terra indígena: Indigenous Land (IL)

TNC – The Nature Conservancy

UEMA – Universidade Estadual do Maranhão: Maranhão State University

UFMA – Universidade Federal do Maranhão: Maranhão Federal University

UFPA – Universidade Federal do Pará: Pará Federal University

UFRA – Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia: Federal Rural University of the Amazon

UEPA – Universidade do Estado do Pará: State University of Pará

ZEE - Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico: Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ)

Workshop Agenda

November 25

08:30 Welcome and presentations - Karoline Ruiz Ferreira

09:00 International perspective: About the FD and LUD Brasil - Fernanda Rodrigues.

09:30 Presentation on the background of LUD, national and international perspective - Fernanda Rodrigues.

- landscape vision
- defined priority actions
- group work: - What is the landscape vision for the Belém Endemic Area?

10:20 Coffee break

10:40 Group discussion

- What positive actions are already being taken in the context of the priority strategic actions?
- What else needs to be done to make these actions and the landscape vision a reality?
- Presentations by discussion groups

12:00 Lunch

13:30 Definition of concrete and priority strategies to achieve the landscape vision

14:30 Construction of the Action Plan. Based on the prioritized strategies, define:

- Goals
- Identify required resources
- Responsibilities

15:30 Coffee break

15:50 How progress will be monitored, and next steps

17:20 Closing

General coordination and facilitation carried out by Karoline Ruiz (Amazon Forest Forum) and Fernanda Rodrigues (Forests Dialogue).

Financial Support:

