

**Proposal Submission in response to Call for Proposals (CFP) issued by
LEAF Coalition on April 22, 2021**

Dated: August 2, 2021

Your use and review of this proposal submission (Submission) is subject to the following conditions.

1. **Authorized party.** You represent and warrant that you are an authorized representative of the company that employs you and which is a participant in the LEAF Coalition (Company) and, in that capacity, can bind Company to the terms herein.
2. **Confidentiality.** Except as otherwise agreed by you and Emergent, you understand that the information contained herein is confidential (hereinafter "Information"). You will:
 - a. Use your best efforts to keep the Information confidential;
 - b. Not reveal such Information to parties other than those: (i) which are Emergent-named individuals that represent companies that are members of the LEAF Coalition; and (ii) employees, agents, partners, shareholders, officers, directors or other representatives of Company (collectively, "Representatives") who have an actual need for such Information to further Company discussions that may result in purchase of emission reduction credits ("Activities");
 - c. Advise in writing Representatives receiving the Information of its confidential nature;
 - d. Direct such Representatives to treat the Information confidentially, not to use it except in connection with the Activities, and not disclose it to any third person that is not authorized to receive such Confidential Information.
3. **Disclaimer.** This Submission is the 'raw' submission of a jurisdiction in repose to the CFP. Neither Emergent nor any party of the LEAF Coalition have conducted any verification of claims made in this Submission or made any edits. This disclaimer applies to all sections of the submission, including claims made around projected emission reductions (ERs)

By accessing this Submission, to protect and further the interests of the LEAF Coalition, if you intend to negotiate an ER transaction contemplated by this Submission within the next twelve months, you agree to work in good faith to reach mutually agreeable terms to transact under the LEAF Coalition, and agree to be transparent about and seek to resolve any complicating issues with the LEAF Coalition. If complications cannot be resolved after good faith efforts, you agree for the next six months to provide prior written notice to Emergent and members of the LEAF Core Advisory Group before you initiate discussions directly or indirectly with the Host Jurisdiction responsible for this Submission with respect to a potential emission reduction transaction contemplated by this Submission outside of the LEAF Coalition.

If you are unwilling or unable to comply with this obligation, please destroy this document immediately and notify Emergent accordingly.

Call for Proposals Application Template

Jurisdictions are invited to provide a sample cover letter in their tender. By signing this form, the jurisdiction acknowledges that, at a future stage, we will negotiate in good faith toward mutually fair and acceptable terms of a transaction through an Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with LEAF Coalition participants through Emergent, which acts as the Coalition's coordinator.

The terms of the LEAF Coalition's call for proposals (CFP) do not include removals because ART/TREES 2.0 has not yet been finalized. Once the final version is published, all its provisions will apply, removals will become eligible, and information on this will be requested from interested jurisdictions.

During this phase, jurisdictions are encouraged to provide brief and clear-cut responses with links to this template. LEAF Coalition participants recognize that the submission deadline is short and, as such, have no expectation of complete responses. Rather, we seek indication of willingness and ability to provide emission reductions to LEAF Coalition contributors according to the terms specified in the CFP. Please note that these responses are considered preliminary. If selected, Emergent will follow up with additional jurisdiction-specific questions.

Proposal submitted by the **State of Roraima, Brazil**

Institution name: Fundação Estadual do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos (FEMARH) do Estado de Roraima

Country: Brasil

Focal point's name, title: [REDACTED]

Mailing Address: [REDACTED]

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone: [REDACTED]

Brief description of the legal authority to represent the country or jurisdiction:

The legal authority that will represent the state of Roraima in the Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement with the participants of the LEAF Coalition will be the State Foundation for Environment and Water Resources of Roraima (FEMARH-RR), linked to the State Secretariat of Planning and Development - SEPLAN, approved by Law No. 815 of July 7, 2011. The Foundation is responsible for fostering, developing, managing, coordinating and implementing the policy of environment and water resources of the State of Roraima, in order to ensure the control, preservation, conservation and environmental recovery, aiming at sustainable socioeconomic development and improving the quality of life of the population.

FEMARH is also one of the state agencies responsible for carrying out activities related to

the objectives, structuring programs and special projects of the State Policy for Boosting Low Emissions Economic-Environmental Development of the State of Roraima, in addition to leading all discussions on the creation and implementation of the State REDD+ Jurisdictional System in the context of funding for Window A of the Governors' Climate & Forest Task Force (GCF).

Please check applicable category that best defines your institution:

National government

Sub-national government(s) (please specify applicable administrative level of government. If more than one subnational jurisdiction, please specify)

Please confirm that:

The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of one or several administrative jurisdictions no more than one level down from national level and one or several recognized indigenous territories;

Total forest area of at least 2.5 million hectares;

The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

Recognized indigenous communities (TBC – depending on inclusion under the finalized ART TREES 2.0)¹

Please confirm that:

The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of the territory/ territories;

Participating territories must be comprised of a total area (forest and non- forest) of at least 2.5 million hectares;

The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART

Expression of Consent

The Supplier, by checking the box, agrees to negotiate in good faith towards entering into an Emission Reductions Purchasing Agreement (ERPA) with interested LEAF Coalition participants if the proposal is assessed as eligible.

Please note: if a proposal overlaps geographically with another proposal, the LEAF Coalition will

¹ Under the proposed draft of TREES 2.0, "Participants shall be national governments (i.e., the highest level of government that exists in the country), subnational governments no more than one level down from national level, or recognized indigenous communities provided the requirements in section 3.1.1 are met." The ultimate eligibility of Indigenous communities' jurisdictions will depend on the definition of jurisdiction under the finalized ART TREES 2.0.

require a plan for how the two potential Suppliers will distribute benefits amongst themselves as well as the Supplier Country's authorization in the form of a letter, in accordance with ART/TREES.

Application date: July 30, 2021

Name of authorized representative: [REDACTED]

Signature: [REDACTED]

*This document contains preliminary content
and may be revised by 31st December 2021*

SCOPE

1. Forest Emission Reduction Targets (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a narrative and applicable links, outlining Supplier's forest goals related to emission reductions from REDD+, for example, 2030 zero deforestation goals

The State of Roraima has made progress on its global and national commitments to reduce deforestation and emissions. Roraima is a signatory to the Rio Branco Declaration, which was signed upon the state's entry into the GCF-TF in 2017, during the Conference of the Parties in Bonn, Germany (COP 23). By signing the declaration, the state committed to an 80% reduction in deforestation in the state by 2020. This declaration was revalidated, including targets for the year 2030.

Roraima is one of the Brazilian states with the largest forest coverage in different physiognomies, presenting about 70% of its original vegetation preserved along indigenous territories, conservation units and areas of military use (ZEF 2017). To structure the sustainable use of natural resources in these forest areas, the state has built a broad legal framework to guide the occupation of the territory and the use of natural resources. Among this legislation, through Decree No. 28.193/19² the state of Roraima established the State Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Slash-and-burn activities in Roraima (PPCDQ/RR), and, through the State Decree 12.272-E of January 25, 2011, created the Institutional Steering Committee and the Executive Committee for the follow-up, evaluation, monitoring and implementation of the actions of the PPCDQ/RR.

Upon building the PPCDQ RR, Roraima aligned itself with the commitments to reduce deforestation established by the National Policy on Climate Change - PNMC (Federal Law 12.187-E/2009³; Decree 7.390-E/2010⁴), and with the Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAR), established by the PNMC and carried out by the Ministry of Environment (MMA). Currently, the plan is being updated for the period 2020-2023 and in this revision process, the new commitments to reduce deforestation are being defined.

Taking into account that the state of Roraima has a large part of its areas protected, in addition to having one of the lowest rates of deforestation in the Amazon region, the goals and commitments of this fourth revision of the PPCDQ RR should be bold enough to vigorously oppose against the recent increase in deforestation. However, as the state has been working to achieve economic development through increased production without compromising the state's forest resources, it is necessary to bring together deforestation reduction targets and the viability of economic growth. Thus, the PPCDQ RR should propose a 10% reduction per year from 2022 to 2026.

It is important to note that less than three years ago the state was the first in Brazil after the 1988 constitution to have a complete federal intervention due to the severe economic crisis, provoking difficulties in the enforcement and monitoring in this period and impacting the

² <https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/diarios/276563047/doerr-12-12-2019-pg-3?ref=feed>

³

https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=841507&filename=LegislacaoCitada+-

⁴ <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/2010/decreto-7390-9-dezembro-2010-609643-norma-pe.html>

deforestation rates of 2019. However, they have already advanced a lot in this period in terms of short-term policies and also in changing the way of thinking and management, which demonstrates that they are working legally and generating confidence.

Another highlight is the large migratory flow that had more than 2,000 Venezuelans a day, destabilizing social and development policies of the state and impacting actions of preservation and sustainability.

The State recently experienced a paradigm-breaking process and proposed a long-term development vision, reflected in its Plan for Sustainable Development of the State of Roraima - Roraima 2030⁵. This Plan is designed to foster the sustainable integrated socioeconomic development, with the increase of productive activities, expansion and improvement of services and public goods, to ensure favorable conditions to boost a process of overcoming social and regional inequalities for all municipalities in the state; as guidelines to improve the access of the population to high quality social goods; transform Roraima into an innovative and sustainable state; and make the state economically viable by optimizing its resources. Roraima 2030 has a policy of Low Emissions Boost, a foundation for the Sustainable Development Pillar, which includes the following goals, namely:

- a) To generate new environmentally driven ventures and businesses;
- b) Minimize, zero, or compensate the emission of CO₂ in agribusiness and agro-industrial activities, meeting the provisions of the Forest Code;
- c) Eliminate illegal deforestation;
- d) Strengthening and supporting projects in at least 100,000 hectares of already modified and anthropized areas, in order to reduce the pressure on the standing forest, having as a baseline the year to be established in the REDD+ Roraima System;
- e) Support and strengthen the regeneration, reforestation and forestation of at least 100,000 ha of degraded areas, having integrated agro-environmental systems in place (SAF's, ILPF, etc...);
- f) In the accounting system, the carbon in the forest should be valued at 100% and internalized as an environmental asset; and
- g) Cut by 50% at least the procedural and bureaucratic deadlines of the administrative procedures adopted for the implementation of the Economic-Environmental Policy.

Regionally, Roraima is an effective member of the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon and the Governors' Task Force for Climate and Forests. Recently the Consortium of the Legal Amazon presented a Green Recovery Plan, targeting illegal deforestation and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as seeking to address socio-economic inequalities through job creation and fostering sustainable economic growth.

2. Progress towards, or readiness to meet (non-safeguards elements of) ART/TREES requirements (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a summary of the Supplier's progress towards preparing/submitting a concept note, and/or registration document for ART, including expected timelines for submission (e.g. estimated date by which a registration document might be submitted). Please include links to

⁵ <https://al.rr.leg.br/2020/12/10/projeto-roraima-2030-sera-apreciado-na-assembleia-legislativa/>

any relevant documentation that has already been submitted to the ART secretariat, if applicable.

Please provide an overview of the steps taken to align with non-safeguards requirements of ART/TREES, and Supplier's ability to meet such requirements. If the Coalition participants select this proposal, this information will be accepted as indication of commitment towards meeting ART/TREES requirements. The State of Roraima is now getting ready to hand in its concept note to ART TREES and align itself with the criteria needed to generate emission reduction credits.

Roraima has a land area of 224 thousand km² and, according to data from Mapbiomas⁶ 96% of the State area (21,429,785 ha) is covered by remnant vegetation (including secondary forests), comprising the Amazon biome and large extensions of savannah, commonly called "lavrado" areas, 3% is anthropic use (21,429,785 ha) and 2% includes (345,340 ha) other areas (Figure 1).

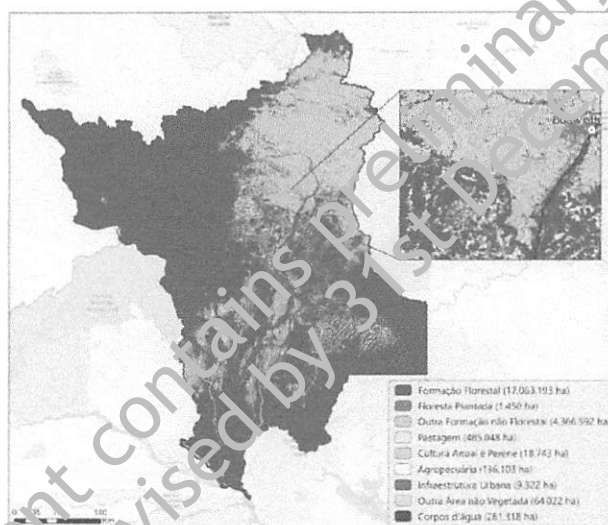


Figure 1: Land use in the State of Roraima (Source: Mapbiomas, 2017.)

Roraima's state forests management is the responsibility of FEMARH, through its Forest Management Department and under the guidance of the PPCDQ RR. FEMARH has also established a series of Cooperation Agreements to assist in forest management, such as with the Management and Operational Center of the Amazon Protection System - Censipam, to foster the production and sharing, through geo-services, of images, data and geospatial information, as well as carrying out technical cooperation related to structuring, modeling, training, production and dissemination of geospatial information produced or managed by the participants, in the geographical area of the Legal Amazon. In addition to the State Coordination of Protection and Civil Defense, and the Military Fire Department of Roraima for the prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation, forest fires and environmental crimes strengthening the interinstitutional governance for the sustainable use of natural resources in the State of Roraima.

⁶ <https://mapbiomas.org/>

Roraima uses PRODES⁷ as the official database for deforestation surveillance. This methodology includes the mapping of a minimum area of 6.25 hectares, but only provides the identification of clear-cut areas, without information on regeneration and forest degradation. The information comes supplemented with Mapbiomas, a methodology that maps an area of 0.5 hectares. This use in the context of REDD+ is an indication of the potential compliance with the criteria established by the UNFCCC⁸.

Concerning official data on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, Brazil has the National Inventory of GHG Emissions and Removals, which provides a complete overview of emissions in the country, including the historical series of GHG emissions from anthropic activities, listed in five sectors: Agriculture and Livestock, Energy, Industrial Processes, Land Use Changes and Forestry, and Waste.

CarbonCal (CCAL), an online carbon calculator designed to support public managers, especially those linked to state REDD+ programs, in developing strategies to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation was used to structure the REDD+ strategy. It uses the PRODES database and is available for the Amazon and the Brazilian savannah (Cerrado).

The main measures to be taken (not safeguard-related) for the state to comply with the ART TREES standard are linked to the implementation of an official monitoring system to cover the entire area of the state, incorporating information on forest degradation and the follow-up of areas under regeneration and restoration. In summary, the state needs to strengthen its systems for monitoring forest coverage and environmental accounting to make them more efficient. This involves the purchase of geoprocessing equipment and tools and the hiring of skilled labor.

Its arrangement of environmental and low emissions development policies is intended to provide an instrument for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation, Environmental Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+), in accordance with federal regulations established through the National REDD+ Strategy⁹ (ENREDD+), the Thematic Advisory Chamber on Safeguards under the National REDD+ Commission (CONAREDD+), which is drafting the Brazilian Safeguards Information System (SISREDD+), and international agreements.

Depending on the progress in bridging these gaps, Roraima will be able to prepare a Concept Note for ART TREES and tender it as of 2022. However, a demonstration of commitment to the standard's eligibility criteria is already in place.

3. Capacity building/technical assistance needs (500 words excluding links and appendices)

If applicable, please summarize the capacity gaps and needs for support identified as necessary to meet ART/TREES requirements, and plans to address these gaps before

⁷ <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>

⁸

https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/ciencia/SEPED/clima/Comunicacao_Nacional/Comunicacao_Nacional.html

⁹ https://www.normasbrasil.com.br/norma/decreto-29710-2020-rr_405863.html

submitting validation/ verification documents to ART. This information will be critical for planning purposes.

Roraima is in the process of structuring its jurisdictional REDD+ system, which will allow the state to access the international carbon market. Nevertheless, the state is still facing obstacles, especially at this time of pandemic, and for this reason needs technical and financial support to implement a set of concrete actions to mature its REDD+ system.

- **Regulatory Framework:** The State will need to regulate legal and infra-legal acts in order to organize its REDD+ Jurisdictional System, and for this, it will need specialized legal consulting to prepare draft regulations that are aligned with existing policies, plans and programs.
- **Public Consultations:** In particular, Roraima needs technical and financial support to carry out public consultations, especially involving indigenous populations and traditional communities, and establish the necessary governance, laid down in Decree no. 29.710/2020, for the application of this public policy. This consultation process should be carried out both to present and discuss the REDD+ policy under construction in the state, as well as to define how the Information System on Social and Environmental Safeguards of REDD+ in Roraima will be drafted.
- **Forest coverage surveillance and carbon accounting:** The preparation of reports with updated information about deforestation and surveillance of vegetation coverage in the state, as well as a socioeconomic analysis of deforestation, is another demand that needs to be met by a specialized consulting firm. It is also necessary to promote the strengthening of the forest coverage surveillance and environmental accounting systems, which requires significant contributions to the structure of FEMARH. The state will then be able to respond to the demands of emissions reduction monitoring and to elaborate carbon maps and inventories of GHG emissions. Regarding the accounting of GHG emissions for the purpose of transactions, the state will need support to structure an efficient Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, as well as technical training and knowledge transfer for the tracking and accounting of the credits generated because of the reduction of emissions. The state also needs to hire a consultant to do an analysis of the validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in the state, which is a registry that makes up the database for control, surveillance, environmental and economic planning, and deforestation control.

The attached spreadsheet (Annex i) provides details of these technical needs, especially those related to compliance with the safeguard indicators.

4. High Forest Low/Deforestation (HFLD) (if applicable, 500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please indicate whether the Supplier expects to qualify as HFLD according to the criteria in the draft TREES 2.0 and whether the Supplier proposes to make available emission reductions under LEAF according to a future approved HFLD -methodology in TREES. Please note that expressing expectation to do so is not binding.

N/A - The State of Roraima does not fit into the HFLD category.

5. Estimate of ART/TREES crediting level (non-binding)

Please provide an estimate of the ART/TREES crediting level, including annual estimates used to develop the crediting level, and links to further methodological descriptions of these estimates. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions and will not be final.

Please indicate a tentative selection of baseline years, consistent with the ART-TREES standard. Please indicate the assumptions made in the emission reduction volume calculations.

Please provide a link to relevant public documentation or reporting (e.g. National Communications, REDD+ strategy/action plan).

The estimates for the generation of credits from emission reductions in the State of Roraima when applying the eligibility criteria of the ART TREES standard for the period established in the CFP of the Leaf Coalition, between 2022 and 2026, were made using the database of the Program for Monitoring the Deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon Forest by Satellite (PRODES), which provides official deforestation data for the Brazilian Amazon.

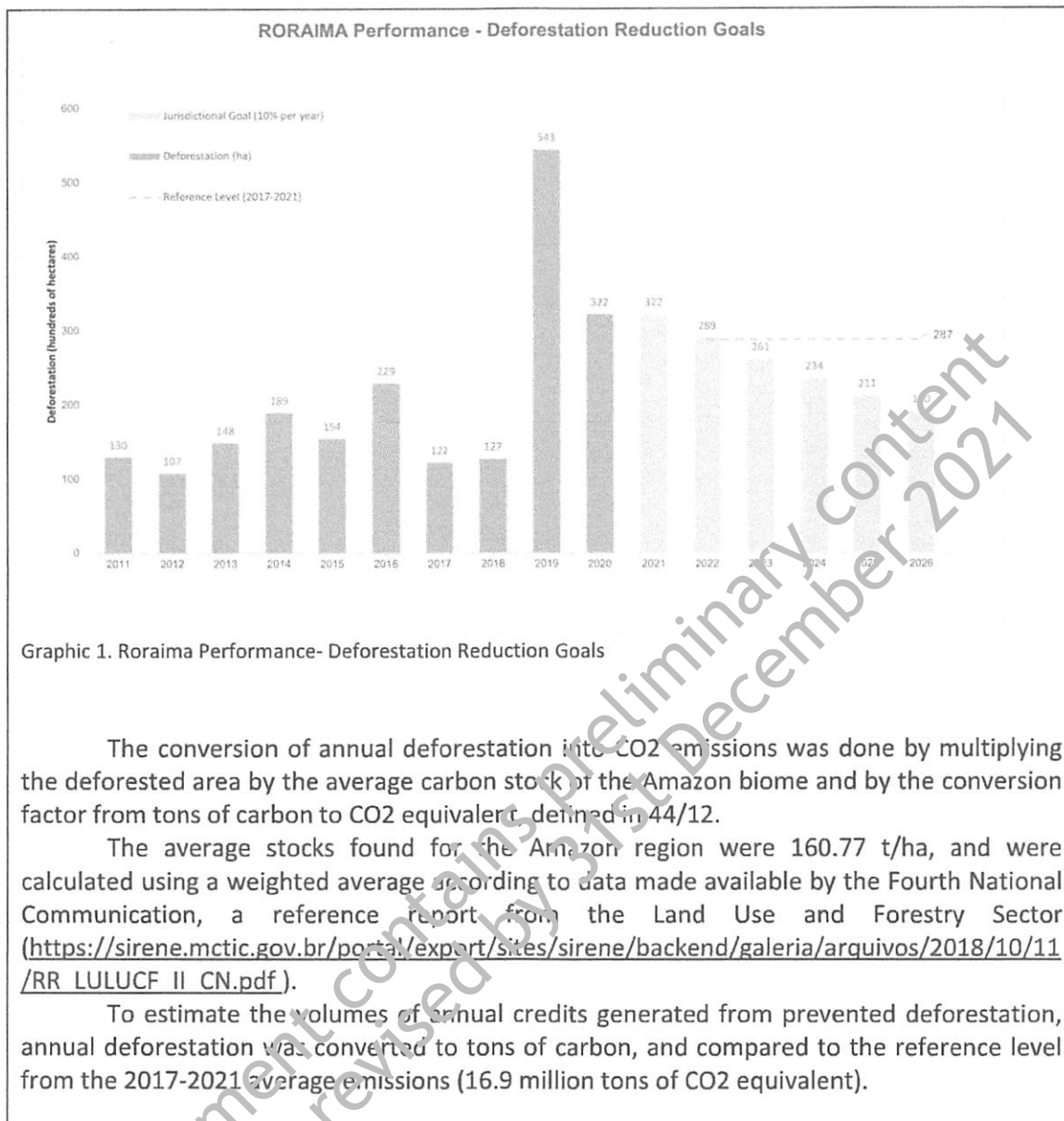
The mapping done by PRODES includes a minimum area of 6.25 hectares and corresponds to the period from August to July of each year. The data are available in two forms: rate and increment. For the scope of the analyses of the volume of credits, the values of increment were used, available up to the year 2020. Thus, the deforestation of 2021 was considered equal to that of 2020.

To calculate emissions between 2022 and 2026, the reduction targets defined by the jurisdiction of Roraima were used for the Amazon biome.

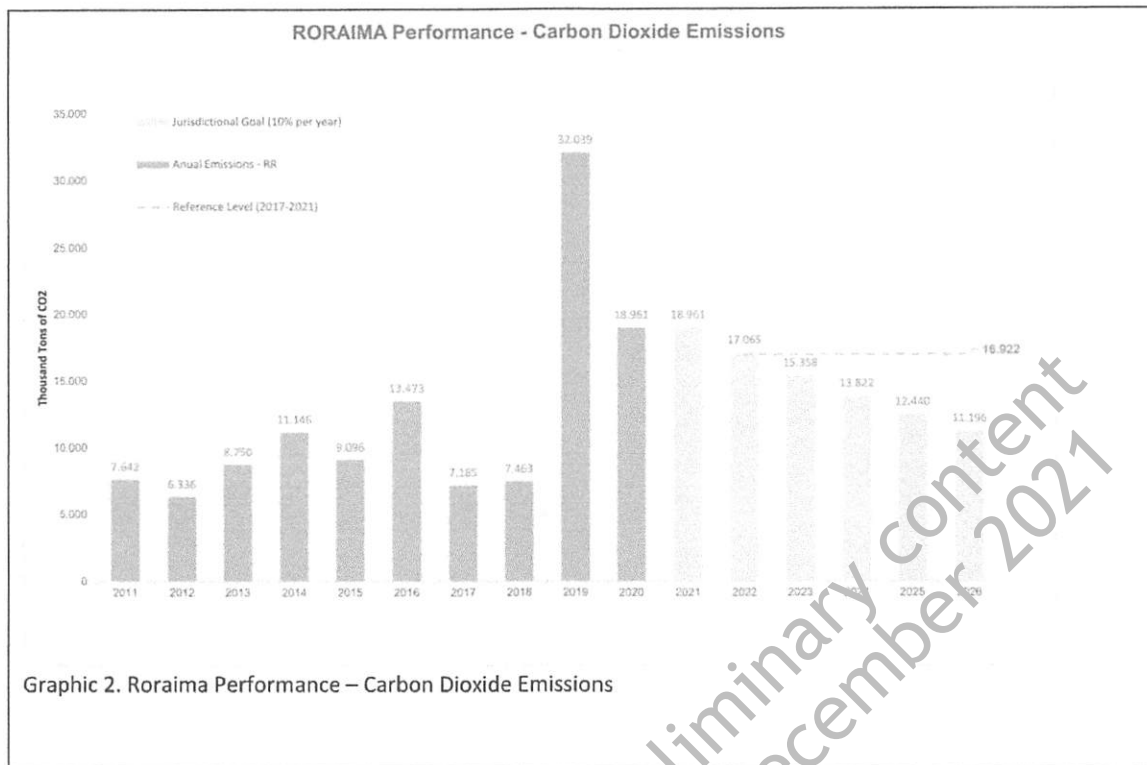
These reduction targets were based on deforestation in 2021 (considered equal to the 2020 data from PRODES) so that for the Amazon biome a 10% reduction per year was applied (2022-2026).

The reference level, represented by the average deforestation between 2017 and 2021, according to the methodological criteria established by ART TREES, was calculated based on the annual deforestation annual increment from PRODES, resulting in the annual targets from 2022 to 2026 expressed in the chart below, together with the reference level obtained for the period in question (28.7 thousand hectares).

This document contains pre-final content and may be revised by the Secretariat



This document contains preliminary content and may be revised by 31st December 2021



6. Annual target ERs3 (non-binding)

Please provide an estimate of the ART/TREES expected volumes of ERs that may be delivered annually in the 2022-2026 period. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions, and will not be final.

The estimated volume of emissions reductions for the state of Roraima are expressed on the table below. The annual credits total 14.9 million tons of CO2 equivalent. After removing the deductions for leakage (20%) and buffer (20% in the case of Roraima, where mitigation factor #3 is applied), we obtain a net volume of credits of 8.9 million tons of CO2.

It is worth noting that these net volume estimates do not include any discounts defined in CONAREDD Resolution 6, which provides for the distribution of the funding limits of payments for emission reduction results between the Federal Government and the states of the Amazon biome. At the time of the transaction, these emission reductions will be consolidated in the ART TREES Registration Document and must be aligned with the CONAREDD methodologies and definitions, integrated and "nested" with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and made compatible with the Infohub.

Delivery by the end of (year)	Quantity (interval, measured in tons of CO2 equivalent)	Credit year (please specify in parentheses if forest emissions are being accounted for on a time scale other than a calendar year (e.g. August 1 - July 31))
2023	938,191.48	2024
2024	1,859,683.21	2025

2025	2,689,025.77	2026
2026	3,435,434.08	2027

7. Policies and Measures (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a summary of existing policy measures, regulations, enforcement and public finance instruments (taxes, transfers, subsidies) the Supplier determines are adequate to achieve the ERs, and a reference to where this information is publicly provided. If applicable, please describe other interventions (beyond policies and measures) Supplier has taken, or will take, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and enhance sequestration in order to provide ERs under LEAF (e.g. forest fire prevention). If the interventions are not yet operational, please provide a timeline with milestones.

The actions to reduce deforestation and GHG emissions are anchored in the new version of the PPCDQ. To achieve these goals, the PPCDQ RR is organized in three pillars: Territorial Planning; Environmental Surveillance, Command and Control; Bioeconomy and sustainable economic alternatives. The municipalities of Caracaraí, Rorainópolis, Caroebe, Pacaraima, Normandia and Bonfim being, those areas most affected by deforestation and fires, are priorities for the implementation of the actions of this Plan. The resources from the agreements signed with LEAF should be, in part, destined to carry out these actions.

The State of Roraima began policies and programs focused on the low emissions economy after joining the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF) in 2017, when it was able to access NORAD resources in building a jurisdictional system for REDD+ and Payment for Environmental Services, in a partnership with IPAM. Among many positive results for the structuring of the system, we highlight the publication of the Decree establishing the State Policy for Boosting Low Emissions Economic-Environmental Development, which has REDD+ and the ABC Plan as a strategic instrument for achieving its goals.

Roraima 2030 is an ambitious initiative to foster the development of the state by the end of the decade, based on seven pillars of action: health, safety, education, infrastructure, welfare, management and economy, and sustainable development. This last pillar includes the following objectives: 1. to achieve land tenure governance; environmental management; sanitary quality; agro-environmental Roraima; and ethno-development in the areas where indigenous populations live; 2. to develop an industrial development plan; a tourism development plan; strengthening the commercial and service sectors; Roraima 5.0 development of Startup's; and 3. Provide the necessary conditions to favor more competitive services and products from Roraima and access to foreign markets and Made in Roraima: Roraima's products to become more competitive.

The Roraima 2030 Plan establishes long-term development strategies that, aligned with the current socio-environmental challenges faced by the Amazon, will provide a rational use of natural resources as it encourages and supports sustainable production in the state, fostering an effective improvement in people's quality of life. One of the strategic pillars is that of Sustainable Development, where sectorial plans are allocated, such as the Agro-environmental Roraima, dedicated to strengthening the sustainable production chains and to encourage the intensification of production in areas already open; and the Environmental

Management, with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the implementation of environmental legislation in Roraima.

Currently, FEMARH-RR (environmental management agency) has several Technical Cooperation Agreements (ACT) signed with sectors of the state government, in order to foster the integration and coordination of the public agenda. The ACT signed with the State University of Roraima - UERR enables the acquisition of equipment, for purposes of carrying out maintenance, surveillance, conservation, and inspection of the environment. Additionally, the ACTs with the State Coordination of Protection and Civil Defense, and the Military Fire Department of Roraima - CBM-RR, intend to meet the Application Plan of Resources of Petrobras Fund, in alignment with the PPCDQ/RR, for prevention, surveillance and the fight against deforestation, forest fires and environmental crimes strengthening the inter-institutional governance focused on the sustainable use of natural resources in the State of Roraima.

In an effort to generate knowledge and share resources, FEMARH-RR and the Institute of Land and Colonization of the State of Roraima - ITERAIMA, have signed ACTs with the corresponding agencies of the states of Amapá and Pará. The ACTs with ITERPA and SEMA-AP, for example, provide technological exchange, sharing of infrastructure, source codes, assignment of use, documentation, training, in order to improve and create a technological solution for the optimization of land regularization procedures (ITERPA/ITERAIMA) and the processes of Licensing, Inspection, Surveillance, Management and Environmental Protection (SEMA-AP/FEMARH-RR).

Regarding partnerships with the federal government, FEMARH-RR signed an ACT with the Managing and Operational Center for the Amazon Protection System (Censipam) to encourage the production and sharing, through geo-services, of images, data and geospatial information, as well as the implementation of technical cooperation related to structuring, modeling, training, production and dissemination of geospatial information produced or managed by the participants, in the Legal Amazon geographic area.

Finally yet importantly is the ACT signed with IDESAM (Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon), to subsidize the Timber Forest Exploitation Monitoring System - SIMEX in the Amazon region.

This entire legal and policy framework supports the actions that are being implemented and that will contribute to the achievement of the state's goals.

8. Use of Proceeds (1000 words excluding links and appendices)

Please acknowledge the eligible uses of proceeds as established in the CFP , and provide initial thinking on the focus of a high-level investment framework describing the plans or arrangements in place for investing the proceeds of a transaction with LEAF Coalition contributors. This plan should be consistent with achieving the Supplier Country's NDC and sustainable economic development with a priority for forest protection and forest restoration, including its REDD+ strategy/action plan. The plan must also explain how benefits from such a

transaction will be distributed to stakeholders. This plan should demonstrate equity, inclusivity, and transparency, and it should reach local communities and support wider climate goals. Suppliers may indicate whether future payments will be used to leverage up-front investments, if applicable. In other words, proceeds may be used to repay bonds or loans that were used specifically to finance activities that are consistent with the guidance on use of proceeds.

Roraima has a large area of remaining indigenous vegetation, especially areas of Amazon rainforest under environmental protection. This condition represents an advantage from the point of view of environmental assets, but the maintenance and use of this environmental economic potential is a major challenge, where actions of territorial planning, environmental management and surveillance are important, but it is essential that economic instruments that allow the valorization of environmental services provided by the maintenance of indigenous vegetation be developed and implemented.

Deforestation is a challenge to be treated seriously. Between the years 2001 and 2019, an average of 23.8 thousand hectares per year were deforested, relatively low when compared to other states in the Legal Amazon, but with significant peaks in 2008 and 2019, when it reached 67 and 54.7 thousand hectares, respectively. In 2020 the deforestation rate decreased to a lower level and the expectation by observing the DETER data is that in 2021 these reduced rates will continue.

Institutional strengthening of the strategic government agencies involved in the Roraima 2030 initiative and the PPCDQ-RR will be essential to achieve the reduction targets for deforestation, GHG emissions and sustainable economic development. To reach the beneficiaries, REDD+ resources must be committed from the moment the programmatic structure that will be built under the REDD+ Jurisdictional System is implemented. Under this approach, the application of financial resources will be through policies, programs and/or sub-programs, such as, namely:

- the Agro environmental Plan, to foster a favorable environment for business, legal security, job and income generation within a perspective of development and growth, economic inclusion and respect for the environment, adding value to the state's potential, increasing entrepreneurship, competitiveness and increasing the value of production, as well as increasing participation in national and international markets for the products of the state's main agribusiness production chains;
- the ABC Program, focused on the development of low GHG emission agricultural and forestry activities, in line with the National ABC Plan;
- Environmental Management Plan: whose objective is to foster legal and environmental security for the economic development of Roraima, by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of management procedures for the environmental suitability of rural properties, the licensing of economic activities, environmental surveillance and enforcement, and the conscientious use of natural resources; and
- Others that may be created.

Additionally, the state intends, in the short term, to make investments to promote data and/or information integration for efficient environmental control, improvement of methods to enable remote inspection, and, in the long term, investments to strengthen sustainable

agriculture and payments for environmental services.

As for allocation of resources among beneficiaries in Roraima, the land tenure category that holds and preserves the largest quantities of forests and natural resources is the native population, which occupy 47% of the territory. The role of these populations in the preservation of the state is unquestionable, and makes this group fundamental to the implementation of REDD+ in the state. The gender issue is also a factor that should be considered when sharing benefits, given the presence of potential risks for women in REDD+ policy activities, such as the occurrence of higher workloads without adequate compensation, or the absence of women in consultation processes and training activities.

Using deforestation data by land tenure category in the Amazon biome, it is possible to perform simulations using the stock and flow (EF) approach on how this distribution can be made among the various sectors of society that occupy the rural areas.

The EF approach is widely used in REDD+ projects in Brazil and is guided by two variables: deforestation data and forest stocks, measured in the different categories of land occupied across the territory (indigenous groups, large private producers, rural settlers, extractivists, etc.). The EF mechanism is therefore carried out by calculating the forest carbon stock and the reduction of the flow, that is, of carbon emissions (Moutinho et al. 2017)¹⁰.

The state may choose to apply the resources using existing programs that include these land categories, thereby adopting the "stock and flow programmatic" approach. In Roraima, the indigenous populations, due to their role as barriers to deforestation, are potential beneficiaries that should be precisely included within the REDD+ resources. It is equally important to stimulate sustainable actions in rural settlement projects and investment in sustainable agro-industry carried out by medium and large landowners, important catalysts of development for the State of Roraima.

However, it is necessary to organize an extensive consultation process with all the potential beneficiaries for the joint construction of the benefit sharing mechanism, once Roraima obtains resources from LEAF.

9. NDC Alignment (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please explain how payments received under LEAF would contribute to achieving the targets established in the Supplier Country's NDC.

Please also indicate how it is envisioned that the payments will contribute to raising the level of NDC ambition over time. Please note that it is not expected that potential Supplier Countries will be able to commit to increasing ambitions by the July 30th deadline. Rather, a simple narrative about how this is envisioned is welcomed.

The State of Roraima is engaged in the implementation of the Brazilian NDC, considering the goals set by it, and will direct its efforts and application of revenues among others to the following purposes:

¹⁰ Moutinho, P.; Guerra, R. Programa REDD para EarlyMovers—REM: Abordagem de Estoque e Fluxo para a Repartição de Benefícios em Programas de REDD: Conceito e Prática na Implementação de REDD no Estado do Acre; Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia—IPAM: Parabellum, Brazil, 2017; doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.14344.42248

For the forestry and land use change sector, the resources will directly and indirectly benefit the following NDC goals:

- i) Strengthening the compliance with the Forest Code, at the federal, state and municipal levels, namely through the following actions: Conclusion of the Rural Environmental Registration (analysis and approval), elaboration of the PRA - Environmental Regularization Program, revision of the State Environmental Code in line with the Forest Code, surveillance of vegetation coverage of APP's and Legal Reserve, enforcement actions in rural properties, update of the PPCDQ.*
- ii) Strengthening policies and measures to achieve, all over the Brazilian Amazon, zero illegal deforestation by 2030 and offset greenhouse gas emissions from legal vegetation suppression by 2030 - namely through the following actions: Conclusion, approval and implementation of the State REDD + and PES System, Tender of Projects for financing command and control actions and Bioeconomy, technical cooperation agreements with institutions such as the Federal Police, SENSIPAM to oppose against illegal deforestation, adoption of diverse tracking systems (Mapomias, Simex Network and others).*
- iii) Monitoring of sustainable management systems of indigenous forests, through georeferencing and traceability systems applicable to the management of indigenous forests, to discourage illegal and unsustainable practices - namely through the following actions: Technical cooperation agreement with PEDE SIMEX for the analysis of current licensed Management Plans and adoption of the surveillance system proposed by the network.*

For the agricultural sector, the resources will directly and indirectly benefit the following NDC goals:

- a) Strengthening the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) as a main strategy for sustainable development in agriculture, contributing to:*
- b) The additional recovery of 30,000 hectares of degraded grasslands by 2030.*
- c) increase of 2,000 hectares of integrated crop-livestock-forest systems (iLPF) by 2030*

These actions will also lead to new developments and application of resources in the scope of impact and economic-social development measures, particularly in:

- a) The implementation of human rights policies, especially for vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples, and traditional communities: Roraima has a State Secretariat for Indigenous Affairs (SEI), where there are actions that are directed to socio-cultural and economic aspects of the indigenous population. Promotion of training among indigenous people (instructors from their own community) stimulating the continuation of local cultures with handicrafts, cooking and other activities; subsidizing the formation of seedling nurseries within the communities together with crop and planting training for vegetable gardens formation and SAF'S, training of indigenous people for business management;*
- b) The implementation and strengthening of support and development policies for both the family of growers and workers in sectors affected by climate change policies and plans.*

c) Gender sensitive measures to be taken - Roraima has in its governmental structure, a State coordination of Public Policies for Women under the Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, according to Decree 1.383/2015.

In the scope of the long-term actions, the resources will be applied equally in programs and projects that can contribute to reach the global reduction target of 37% below the 2005 level in 2025 and 43% below the 2005 level in 2030, as well as the Carbon Neutrality target to be reached by 2060.

10. Nesting (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Se aplicável, favor descrever a abordagem inicial do Fornecedor sobre como será evitada a dupla contagem decorrente das atividades com âmbito geográfico sobreposto. Isto deverá incluir uma abordagem dos Fornecedores à contabilização da incorporação de atividades, seja creditando, seja buscando pagamentos baseados em resultados por reduções de emissões florestais na mesma área geográfica (por exemplo, projetos de redução de emissões ou remoções).

The State of Roraima features no private projects for the transaction of greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon, and, for now, it is not necessary to resolve issues of nesting emissions calculations.

Nevertheless, the State of Roraima already has all the technical tools to avoid double counting and ensure the nesting of private projects in the jurisdictional system. Within the scope of control and management of its territory, Roraima has developed policies to implement the following:

- Implementation and strengthening of the Forest Code - contributing to the full mapping of its territory and identification of its forest coverage. The current management instruments need to be strengthened, improved, and integrated, especially the Ecological Economic Zoning (ZEE) and the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), essential for territorial planning and for the MVC of environmental goals.*
- The establishment of a state REDD+ policy that allows the state to establish cooperation agreements with municipalities, other states and the Union, as well as with public and private institutions from other countries for the implementation of REDD+ initiatives, guaranteeing the promotion of Integration and Interoperability between Systems and Jurisdictions. The law also provides for the integration and interoperability between systems and jurisdictions to avoid double accounting of reductions and credits from environmental services generated by different entities, applying recognized national and international methodologies. The policy also anticipates a REDD+ State Accounting mechanism; and MRV - Measurement, Registration and*

Verification - instruments;

- *An Economic-Environmental Booster Policy for low-emission development, which purpose is to establish the institutional, strategic, programmatic and structuring bases for a permanent and integrated process of sustainable development of the state without dichotomies or antagonisms between the economy and the environment that creates and diversifies new production chains, local productive arrangements, territorial development and planning, and environmental conservation that engages in dialogue with global market trends and environmental, social and governance safeguards and criteria.*
- *A State Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Slash-and-burn activities in the state of Roraima (PPCDQ/RR), which is currently being updated*
- *It is in the process of concluding its Ecological Economic Zoning, which will bring legal and territorial security for the development of the state.*

The accounting control of the payments for results that may occur is ensured at the state level by the instruments identified above, such as the REDD+ policy, and at the national level by the use of the INFOHUB tool that provides accounting at the national level and integrates the efforts of all entities based on the legislation and regulations established by the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC - law 12.187/2009) and the CONAREDD resolutions.

11. Transfer of Title (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Some buyers will seek transfer of title of ERs on the ART registry, while others will allow the Supplier to retire ERs on the ART registry. Please indicate the Supplier's preference and expectations regarding transfer of title. Please refer to CFP document term "nature of transactions" for a detailed explanation of options under CFP related to transfer of title. Note that jurisdictions may choose to pursue multiple options.

The State of Roraima prefers pathways #1, #2, #3 and #4 whenever and as long as they meet the legislation in force; they are legally feasible and admissible. With regard partially to #3 (in relation to the specific issue of transfer of ownership) and path #4 (transfer of ownership and use for the corresponding internal buyer's commitments), the actions to be executed under the JNFCC and the Paris Agreement by virtue of a formal declaration and expressly inserted in the NDC will be subject (in principle) to the prior and formal consent of the Federal Government regarding the transfer of units:

Excerpt from NDC - Page 2:

"The Brazilian Government emphasizes that any transfers of units from mitigation results achieved in the Brazilian territory will be subject to the prior formal consent of the Federal Government".

Accordingly, the State of Roraima understands that whenever the national and international legislation in force and the scope of subnational competence that assists it as a federated entity so determines and allows, and also once the legal and regulatory requirements applicable at the national level are met, the application of paths #3 and #4 may take place..

12. Corresponding Adjustments (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please indicate Supplier's willingness to consider ERs with corresponding adjustments, per pathway #4 outlined in the terms of the CFP.

If applicable, please indicate the portion of total ERs (if any) for which the Supplier proposes to make a corresponding adjustment to the national account.

Please refer to CFP document term "nature of transactions" for detailed explanation of options under CFP related to corresponding adjustments. The State of Roraima intends to act with the maximum degree of compliance with international and national legal and regulatory provisions regarding the application of the standards of the UNFCCC (Framework Convention) and the Paris Agreement (Ratified by Legislative Decree No. 140, August 16, 2016) and other pertinent national complementary legislation - in particular its NDC.

Therefore, and within the scope and limitations legally established with respect to its powers as a federative entity (part of the Brazilian Federative Republic) under Articles 22, 23, 24 and 225 of the Federal Constitution, as well as the provisions of the law that established the National Climate Change Plan - Law 18.187/2009 and its respective regulating decree - Decree 9.578 / 2018, in addition to the provisions of the National Forest Code - Law 12.651 / 2012 - especially in its article 3, item XXVII of Law n. 12.651/12 (New Forest Code), the Law of the National System of Conservation Units - Law 9.925/2000 and the National Public Forest Law - Law 11.284 / 2006 and finally the REDD+ Decree : Decree 10.144 of November 8, 2019 that creates CONAREDD - National REDD+ Commission and Ordinance 518/2020 - Forest+ and Carbon+ - Voluntary Markets - Public and Private, intends to apply according to the best technique and science at the state level the corresponding legal provisions concerning the scope of future "corresponding adjustments" so as to achieve the internationally recognized technical and scientific rigor, whenever and as long as the national legislation in force allows it.

In respect to paths #1 and #2, and partially in relation to #3, Brazil has a system that has already served as a basis for international fundraising through "payments for results", namely in the experiences of the states of Acre and Mato Grosso.

With regard partially to #3 (in relation to the specific issue of transfer of ownership) and to path #4 the carrying out of the same, by virtue of a formal declaration and expressly inserted in the NDC both are subject to the prior and formal consent of the Federal Government for the purposes of transferring units with respect to the actions to be carried out under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement

Excerpt from NDC - Page 2:

"The Brazilian Government emphasizes that any transfers of units from mitigation results achieved in the Brazilian territory will be subject to the prior formal consent of the Federal Government"

Accordingly, the State of Roraima understands that always and as long as the national and international legislation in force and the scope of subnational competence that assists it as a federated entity so determines and allows, and once complied with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable at the national level, it may apply in the future the technical and scientific rules that determine the "corresponding adjustments" meeting the international,

national and subnational criteria.

13. Environmental, Social and Governance Safeguards (1000 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a brief description of the steps taken to assess safeguards requirements of ART/ TREES and Supplier's ability to meet such requirements. The Supplier should outline how all the TREES safeguards (Section 12 of the standard) will be addressed and respected, and how a national system for providing information on safeguards, or subnational equivalent, will inform TREES safeguards conformity.

Your response should include an outline of key current gaps in TREES safeguards performance and plans for gap-filling actions. Subnational Suppliers should outline how safeguards tracking and/or monitoring tools are consistent with national tracking or tools, in particular with the national system for providing information on safeguards.

Please provide links to relevant publicly available information (e.g., summaries of information on safeguards as submitted to the UNFCCC and/or provide a link to, or describe, the either digital or analog system for providing information on safeguards).

The state of Roraima partially complies with the ART TREES indicators. According to an analysis conducted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2020, the state complies with 86% of the structural indicators, 75% of the process indicators and still without compliance with the result indicators. Because the State of Roraima still has recent specific legislation about REDD+, it is not yet possible to evaluate the results. However, it is possible to verify compliance with some of the criteria for respecting safeguards, according to the ART TREES requirements.

Safeguard A. Consistency among forest policies

In December 2020, the Government of Roraima released Decree No. 29710-E¹¹, creating the State Policy for Boosting Low Emissions Economic-Environmental Development. The legal framework of Roraima's REDD+ policy under construction is aligned with federal and international forest policies such as Legislative Decree No. 140¹² of 2016 approving the text of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC, concluded in Paris on December 12, 2015, by the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988, Federal Law No. 6.938 of 1981¹³, which provides for the National Environmental Policy, the Federal Law No. 12.187 of 2009¹⁴, which provides for the National Policy on Climate Change, the Indigenous Vegetation Protection Code - Federal Law No. 12.051 of 2012¹⁵, in addition to other national and international standards that regulate the

¹¹ <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=405863>

¹² <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decleg/2016/decretolegislativo-140-16-agosto-2016-783505-publicacaooriginal-150960-pl.html>

¹³ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.html

¹⁴ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/l12187.htm#:~:text=LEI%20N%C2%BA%2012.187%2C%20DE%2029%20DE%20EZEMBR%20DE%202009.&text=Institui%20a%20Pol%C3%ADtica%20Nacional%20sobre,PNM%20e%20d%C3%A1%20outras%20provid%C3%A2ncias.

¹⁵ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/l12651.htm

subject. Moreover, the State of Roraima is part, since 2016, of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), and is a signatory to the Rio Branco Declaration, a climate agreement through which it commits to reduce deforestation.

The state is updating its Plan for Prevention of Deforestation and Slash-and-burn activities (PPCDQ) and finalizing its Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE).

Safeguard B. Forest governance structures

Access to information and corruption fighting

The Constitution of the State of Roraima established the right of everyone to receive private, collective or general information (art.26¹⁶). Specifically, in the environmental legislation of the State, there are provisions on the right of access to information (Complementary Law no. 007/1994¹⁷ - Environmental Protection Code for the Administration of Environmental Quality, Protection, Control and Environmental Development and Use of Natural Resources of the State of Roraima, art.26). The State Foundation for the Environment and Water Resources (FEMARH) has a website with general information about the state's environmental policies and rules. In addition, the state also has a transparency portal through which an individual can monitor the financial implementation of the Executive Power of the State of Roraima, and a State Audit Court, whose function is to exercise external control of public administration, monitoring and guiding the management of public resources for the benefit of society.

Governance and Transparency

Decree No. 29710-E¹⁸ ensures the creation of an Indigenous Peoples Working Group (GTPI) to include indigenous peoples in the process of building the programs and projects, building the governance safeguards and involving the Indigenous Peoples in the Environmental Enhancement and Sustainable Development System of Roraima - Roraima Verde.

Right to Land

The State of Roraima created the Institute of Land and Colonization of the State of Roraima (ITERAIMA). In addition, there is the Complementary Law No. 143/09¹⁹, to implement the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) and provide technological support to the regularization process and land use planning. However, the overlapping of federal protected areas with Indigenous Lands and the promotion of land regularization of rural settlements remains to be solved.

Accessing Justice

Roraima has a Public Defender's Office and a Prosecutor's Office, as well as an Indigenous Conciliation Center in the country, the Legal Center for Conflict Resolution and Citizenship (Cejusc).

¹⁶ <https://www.tirr.ius.br/legislacao/index.php/constituicao-estadual>

¹⁷ <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=161311>

¹⁸

<https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=405863#:~:text=Institui%20Pol%C3%ADtica%20Estadual%20de%20Impulsio%20florestal%2C%20e%20d%C3%A1%20outras%20provid%C3%A2ncias>

¹⁹ https://www.mpc.rr.gov.br/uploads/2013/09/09092013112307308_6.pdf

Safeguards C and D: Rights and participation of indigenous and traditional populations

Brazil is a signatory to ILO Convention 169 on indigenous rights. In addition, the state runs the Indigenous Secretariat of Roraima (SEIR) and the State Council for Environment, Science and Technology (CEMAT, in Portuguese), which is the collective deliberative entity and ultimate guideline of the state's environmental system. Moreover, the Constitution of the State of Roraima expressly recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples guaranteeing the promotion of socioeconomic integration of their communities, through support programs considering the environmental, cultural and technological specificities of the group or community involved (art. 173).

Nevertheless, the state needs to develop a Statewide Safeguards Information System to monitor compliance with indicators, especially those affecting indigenous and traditional populations. It also needs to carry out a broad FPIC process to discuss the role of these populations in the jurisdictional system and how benefits will be shared.

Safeguard E: Forest conservation, reversal and relocation

Roraima holds a set of legal instruments that subsidize forest conservation, namely: State Law no. 1. 304²⁰, of March 7, 2019 (Forest Replacement); State Complementary Law No. 149²¹ of October 16, 2009 (Roraimense Program of Rural Environmental Regularization); State Complementary Law No. 143 of January 15, 2005²² (System of Territorial Planning and Organization); State Law No. 986 of January 22, 2015²³ (regulates the Sustainable Forest Management Plan in indigenous forests); Normative Instruction to FEMARH No. 007/2019²⁴ (regulated the simplified procedures for the registration of the Legal Reserve of rural properties and possessions in the State of Roraima); among others. Roraima also has a PPCDQ that establishes measures for Territorial Planning and Management; Environmental Surveillance and Control; Promotion of sustainable productive activities, which is being updated.

The result of these policies is that 70% of the state areas are protected under Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Military Areas (PPCDQ/RR).

It is also necessary to strengthen state command and control instruments, so that the recent increase in deforestation can be controlled. To avoid the risk of relocation, it is important to think about integrated control strategies with the states, and even neighboring countries.

In summary, for the state of Roraima to be ART TREES compliant it is still necessary to observe the criteria that need to be met. However, it is a priority to focus on the regulation of the REDD+ Law and the development of a State REDD+ Safeguards Information System.

14. Financial Intermediary (FI)

²⁰ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bra185262.pdf>

²¹ <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=161719>

²² <https://al.rr.leg.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Lei-complementar-No.-143.pdf>

²³ <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=280623>

²⁴ <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=381443>

Before an ERPA can be finalized, an accredited FI must be identified as a channel for disbursement of funds. FIs will ensure that robust monitoring and reporting procedures on the use of proceeds are in place. If available, please provide the name of the proposed institution(s). Please note there ~~are~~^{may} be multiple candidate institutions.

The state of Roraima has built a jurisdictional system for REDD+ and PSA. The Jurisdictional System is structured to allocate the benefits generated by the system to sustainable activities that can promote further GHG emission reductions. According to the architecture of the System described in the Draft Decree, the creation of a State Fund for Environmental Services and REDD+ is planned in order to promote climate change mitigation, adaptation to its impacts and the recovery, maintenance and improvement of environmental services, as well as the development of REDD+ programs and projects, among others.

After Roraima is compensated for the transaction of the carbon credits, the Fund will be supplied and the resources will be destined to ongoing programs in the state and to the institutions responsible for the implementation of such programs and actions that will include the indigenous populations and traditional communities. If necessary, new programs can be created to spread the distribution of benefits.

Furthermore, it was defined together with the state managers that the public-private company Desenvolve RR would be the development agency of the jurisdictional REDD+ system for Roraima. Desenvolve RR is a public-private entity designed to foster activities of micro-entrepreneurs and the agricultural sector through loans. This agency has the necessary conditions to raise and manage REDD+ financial resources in Roraima. Desenvolve RR, created from the transformation of the Bank of the State of Roraima by Law No. 180 of September 25, 1997, modified by Law No. 1057 of May 30, 2016, is a development agency, i.e., it is a financial institution. Thus, the proposed format will be similar to the Amazon Fund in the BNDES, which allows the use of resources without the restrictions of public resources, compatible with the reception and allocation of resources for the implementation of REDD+ programs, subprograms and projects.

Within the compliance deadline for implementation of actions for adherence to ART-TREES and for reducing deforestation at LEAF eligibility levels, the State commits to adopting all measures and diligence compatible with the criteria required by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) for accreditation of Desenvolve RR, so as to obtain a high degree of conformity, compliance, legal security and transparency. In exceptional cases, other entities may be appointed as Financial Intermediaries.

Moreover, the indication of Desenvolve RR as Financial Intermediary in this process of submission to LEAF represents an effective opportunity to strengthen the structuring instruments for implementation of the REDD+ Jurisdictional System, and will enable the improvement of management processes, allowing managers to excel in procedures and administrative, financial and technical subsidies for decision making, whether for operational, commercial and investment activities in the carbon market (voluntary or regulated) or other environmental assets; whether for management decisions on fiscal, tax and other.

<p>15. Contacts and Implementation Arrangements</p> <p><i>Please describe the key jurisdictional contacts and government entities managing the jurisdictional program and indicate preferences for how subsequent correspondence with your jurisdictions should be handled.</i></p> <hr/> <p>CONTACTS:</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

This document contains pre
and may be revised by 31st Dec