



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



**How Climate Protection strengthens Indigenous Territories in the Amazon:
The REDD Early Movers Program (REM) in Mato Grosso, Brazil**

**TAIGUARA ALENCAR (GIZ) , RENATA COSTA (GIZ) , ELIANE LIMA (FEPOIMT),
DERONI MENDES (ICV)**

Copyright 2019 by author(s). All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.

Abstract:

Brazil is a signatory of the Paris Agreement to tackle the Climate Change. The Mato Grosso State, located in the Amazon, committed with the end of the Illegal deforestation which allowed the launch of the REDD Early Movers (REM) Program supported by KfW and GIZ. It rewards pioneers for their success in reducing deforestation, based in payment for results under a stock-flow methodology that rewards several actors, especially the conservationists. The Program, coordinated by the State Government, includes a Subprogram for Indigenous Territories whose consultation process (of 43 ethnicities) fully respected the Convention 169 of ILO. It has the partnership of the brazilian NGO Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) and has the Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT) as the protagonist. The article aims to demonstrate how the REM Program, supported by German Cooperation, has strengthened the Indigenous Territories in Mato Grosso-Brazil,

Keywords: REDD, ILO 169, Traditional Rights, Indigenous Territories

Introduction

Brazil is ranked as the seventh principal greenhouse gas emitting nation. In 2017, the country emitted 2.07 billion tons of CO₂, with 686 million tons resulting from deforestation. 529 million tons came from deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest and 159 million tons from deforestation of the Cerrado Biome. Between 2015 and 2017 emissions reduced by 2.3%, yet with changes in land use continuing to be the main cause of emissions (Climate Observatory 2018). In order to reduce emissions, the country approved a National Policy on Climate Change and has had a National Plan since 2008. To reinforce its commitment to reducing climate change, Brazil signed the Paris Agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP) in 2015.

In addition to national level commitments, sub-national level commitments were also signed at the COP, as was the case with the Brazilian State of Mato Grosso. Mato Grosso's annual Amazon Rainforest deforestation rate had peaked 11,814 km² in 2004. Although still high, by 2017, this rate had been reduced to 1,561 km² per annum (a reduction of 87%). In 2015, at the COP, the state government committed itself to ending illegal deforestation and creating the conditions for eventually adopting **the REDD Early Movers Program (REM)**. This program is supported with funds from German financial cooperation KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, and with technical cooperation from GIZ GmbH - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, both based on resources from BMZ - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the German Government.

It's worth noting that in 2015, Brazil also approved a National REDD +¹ Strategy (ENREDD +), guided by the 2013 REDD + Warsaw Framework. This is the principal international framework for deforestation mitigation in developing countries. Following the framework and its guidelines allows for the country or state's mitigation efforts to be recognized internationally and be duly rewarded by the program. Thus, they are rewarded with international financial resources for continuing to conserve their forests and avoid forest degradation, based on how much deforestation mitigation (reducing, stopping or reversing deforestation) they achieved, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, using a UNFCCC approved benchmark assessment.

Fulfilling all the prerequisites, the REM Program in Mato Grosso was finally formalized at the 2017 COP in Bonn. KfW thus rewards the state's REDD + pioneers using a payment for results contract and German Technical Cooperation - GIZ assists with focused technical advice to the pioneers so that they can

¹ [1] (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)

continue to meet KfW requirements and receive payments for the results achieved. The REM Program operates in a similar manner in the State of Acre in Brazil and in other South American countries, such as Colombia and Ecuador. The British Government has also recently committed financial resources to the program.

The breakdown of payment by results and the governance arrangement of program beneficiaries is an essential aspect of the REM program. Based on the carbon stock-flow, the program rewards actors that traditionally conserve the standing forest, and encourages actors at the borders of deforestation to act more sustainably. To this end, four sub-programs have been defined: 1) Institutional Strengthening and Public Structural Policies; 2) Family Agriculture, Traditional Peoples and Communities; 3) Sustainable Production, Innovation and Markets; 4) Indigenous Territories. The Indigenous Territories Subprogram pays special attention to the participation of Indigenous populations in the REM Program. The Indigenous populations of Mato Grosso are comprised of some 50 000 individuals (IBGE 2010), of 43 ethnicities and much cultural diversity, officially inhabiting 71 different Indigenous territories. These territories cover 16.4% of the state's land area (approximately 150,000 km²) and they are fundamental for avoiding deforestation, currently conserving more than 26% of Mato Grosso's forests.

Thus, the Indigenous Territories Sub-program seeks to fully meet the requirements of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), for the rights of Indigenous and tribal peoples around the world, protecting their rights to land, education, health-care and differentiated participation. The Sub-program was set up by GIZ in 2018, in close partnership with the Centro de Vida Institute (ICV), a Brazilian NGO with extensive experience in socio-environmental issues, and with the State Department for the Environment of Mato Grosso (SEMA-MT), which coordinates the REM Program.

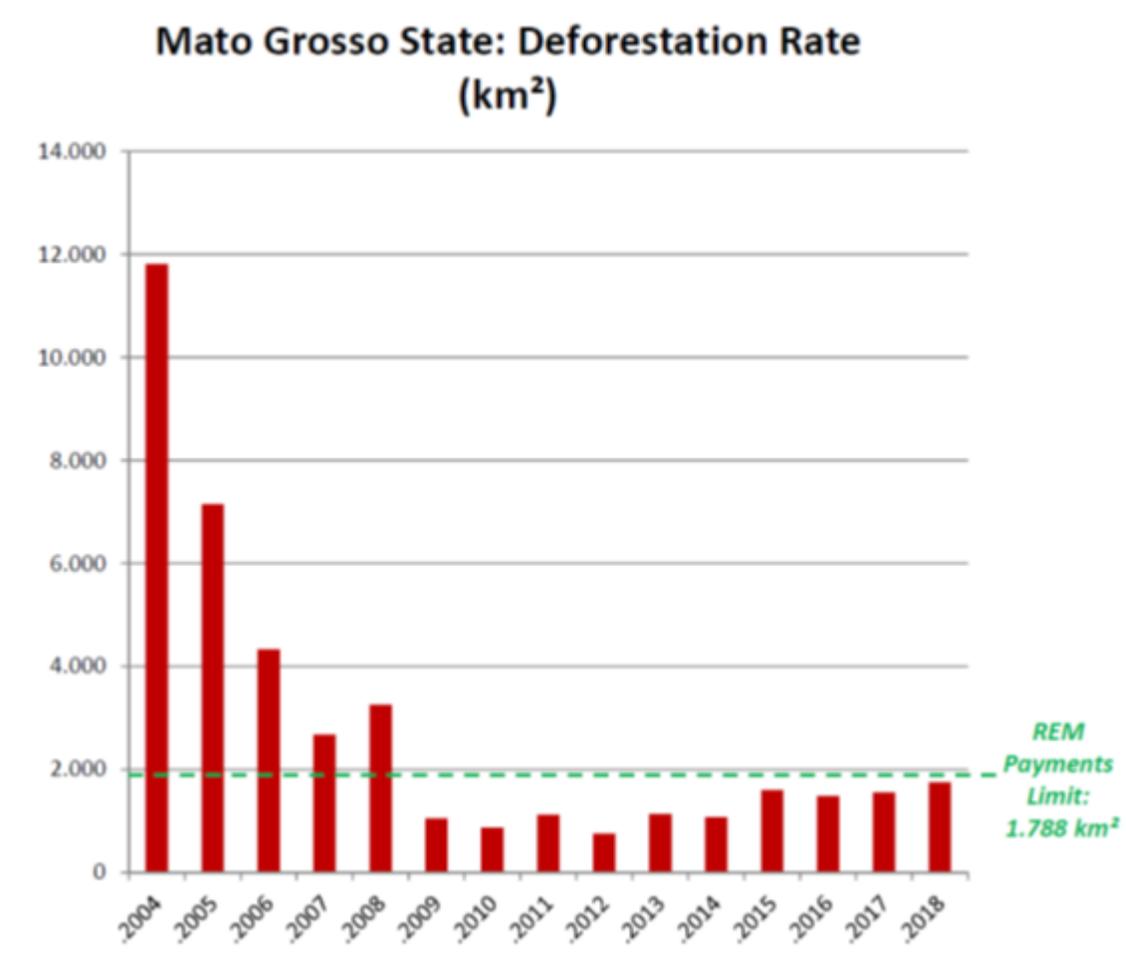
The Federation of Organizations and Indigenous Peoples of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT) is a key element of the REM sub-program. The Federation, which emerged in 2017, represents a milestone for the strengthening of the Indigenous Movement in Mato Grosso, as for the first time, all the diverse Indigenous peoples of the State of Mato Grosso are represented by a single entity. Despite being a recent achievement, FEPOIMT has already contributed significantly to the effective implementation of the REM Program and the protection of Mato Grosso's Indigenous territories.

This article demonstrates **how the REM Program, supported by German Cooperation, has strengthened Indigenous Territories in Mato Grosso**. To this end, the article presents: the problems of deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest and Cerrado in Mato Grosso; How REM helps revert these

problems, particularly on Indigenous lands; the Indigenous Movement in Brazil and the State of Mato Grosso and its role in the construction of the REM Indigenous Subprogram, together with FEPOIMT; results and reflections on the extent to which the protection of Indigenous populations and their lands has been strengthened; and what the prospects are for the future.

1 - Deforestation in Mato Grosso and the REDD + Program for Pioneers (REM)

Major causes of deforestation are the “opening up” of forests with roads, the growth of cities, the expansion of extensive livestock farming, accelerated illegal logging, and increased monoculture-intensive agriculture. Overall, agriculture is currently the principal cause of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and in Mato Grosso. Here, deforestation peaked between 2003 and 2004 at 11,814 km² and began to decline and stabilize in 2009 (insert numbers, a chart and a map with deforested areas). However, in 2015, deforestation began to increase again.



Analysis by the Centro de Vida Institute (ICV), based on data from the Project for Monitoring deforestation in the Legal Amazon by Satellite (Prodes) at INPE², shows that from August 2017 to July 2018, 7,900 km² of the Amazon Rainforest was deforested. Mato Grosso was the second most Amazon deforested state in this period, losing a total of 1,749 km², accounting for 22% of all Amazon Rainforest deforestation detected in the country, the highest rate in 10 years³.

Mato Grosso is comprised of three biomes: The Amazonian biome, the Pantanal and the Cerrado. The Cerrado is Brazil's second largest biome and is considered the world's most biodiverse savannah (with more than 11,000 native plant species). It originally occupied about 360,000 km², 40% of Mato Grosso's total area. However, 46% of this has already been lost, threatening in turn, the loss of ecosystem services, which include water supply, climate regulation and biodiversity conservation, as well as food supply. In addition, the Cerrado shelters different traditional populations, such as the Riverine and Babaçueiro populations, Indigenous peoples and Quilombolas. Between 2014 and 2017, Cerrado deforestation decreased nationally by 31%, but in Mato Grosso, it increased by 24%. From August 2016 to July 2017, deforestation of this biome in Brazil was 7.4 thousand km², with Mato Grosso accounting for 17% of the total, eliminating about 1.2 thousand km² of vegetation. Although there is still a great extension of Cerrado areas that can be legally deforested, there is also a high degree of illegality. During this period, only 2% was carried out with permits from the environmental agency. 60% of all agricultural production takes place in the Cerrado region and the Cerrado biome is currently considered strategic to the Brazilian economy for agricultural production expansion.

Although the Pantanal is the smallest of the Brazilian biomes, it is home to at least 4,700 species of flora and fauna. The Pantanal is found in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and is under threat in both states. According to data from WWF Brazil, 18% of the Pantanal has been deforested (O Eco, 2017). Marli Deon Sette, doctorate in Environment and Human Rights, mechanisms, including economic mechanisms, need to be developed to contain the deforestation of native vegetation and inhibit environmentally unsustainable production. Environmentally unsustainable production in the Pantanal (and other biomes) includes extensive monoculture, such as that of soya, which is destructive to the Pantanal soil, as is the use of its accompanying chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Ever more extensive livestock rearing and building of hydroelectric dams have also proven to be environmentally unsustainable.

² National Institute of Space Research. Responsible for the official calculation of the rate of deforestation in the Amazon, INPE maintains a historical series since 1988 and also provides real-time deforestation data, which guides the team inspection teams (DETER System). More recently, this important research institution has also calculated annual deforestation in the Cerrado Biome (see www.inpe.br).

³ In May 2018, the third phase of the Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the State of Mato Grosso (PPCDIF / MT) was instituted, after a long construction process

In 2015 at the COP 21 in Paris, the state government of Mato Grosso undertook to eliminate illegal deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest by 2020, reduce total deforestation of the Cerrado to a maximum rate of 150 km² per year by 2030. Not achieving the internationally accepted targets, and inversely, increased deforestation of native vegetation in both the Cerrado and the Amazon Rainforest, through altering the land use, demonstrate that control of deforestation in Mato Grosso is a challenge, and more effective action is needed to curb illegal practices.

Also in 2015, the State Government launched a Program of Targets for Reducing Deforestation, known as the PCI Strategy (Produce, Conserve, Include) under a newly signed National REDD + Strategy (ENREDD +). This strategy responds to climate change through a subnational agreement to reduce emissions and commit to zero deforestation. PCI has a committee composed of several state, civil society and private sector secretariats to ensure compliance on 24 goals and 182 initiatives.

2- The REDD+ Early Movers Program (REM) in Brazil

The visible commitment to reducing deforestation in the State of Mato Grosso, allowed for the state's consequent participation in the REDD+⁴ REM Program. REM is a global initiative, coordinated by the German government, but also operating with resources from Norway and the United Kingdom. This is a pilot program that rewards REDD + pioneering and innovative climate change mitigation efforts with the slogan "it's worth it to protect the forests". Through a clear and transparent distribution of benefits, REM fosters sustainable development for Indigenous communities and communities that depend on the sustainable extraction of forest resources, such as rubber tappers, as well as small scale farmers. REM supports the implementation of the core components of REDD +: REDD + Registries, safeguards and financial mechanisms that can reach the local level. It operates in the scope of international cooperation, with public resources, in the case of Brazil - from Germany and the UK, rather than with private REDD + projects.

Thus, bridge funding is in place until the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) REDD + mechanism is operational. It is important to note that there is no transfer of reduced emission funds in the financing mechanism, but rather an incentive for the program to use reduced

⁴ The acronym REDD stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. It was later realized that increasing forest conservation is as important as reducing deforestation for keeping forests intact and this involves effective management and increasing carbon stocks. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD + addresses actions in developing countries to: (i) reduce emissions from deforestation, (ii) reduce degradation emissions, (iii) sustainable forest management and (v) increase carbon stock

emissions in reports of national mitigation efforts to the UNFCCC of partner countries. To achieve this objective, it is essential for the parties to have a transparent mechanism in measuring carbon and identifying reduced emissions, for accurate payment.

REM Program eligibility includes the following: established implementation structures; an integrated approach, such as participatory mechanisms and forums, initiated safeguard discussion processes; established ombudsman mechanisms; proposals for an equitable distribution of benefits with at least 50% of the resources being allocated to local beneficiaries; benefit and incentive mechanisms for forest preservation, forest recovery and the reduction of deforestation; measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanisms, for gradual improvements and the reduction of errors and uncertainties.

Currently, the global REM Program is operating in three countries: Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador. In Ecuador the strategy is national, in preparation and has joint financing between the German Government and the Norwegian Government, for a total of approximately 40 million euros. In Colombia, the program is part of a strategy called Vision Amazonia and is only for the Amazon Biome. In this case, the partnership is between the Government of Germany, the United Kingdom and Norway, with payments projected at 90 million euros. In Brazil, the strategy is subnational and has been operating since 2013 in the state of Acre, 25 million euros were disbursed in its first phase and a second phase has been approved. In all current programs, including REM Acre Phase II and REM Mato Grosso, GIZ operates within the realm of technical cooperation, providing support tools and leveraging the best scenarios for payment-for-result resources to reach beneficiary entities. Post that payment depends on some eligibility criteria, including avoidance of illegal deforestation on an agreed upon territorial scale.

In Mato Grosso, the REM Program will invest up to 44 million euros over the next 5 years in actions and initiatives for forest conservation, fostering sustainable practices in the Amazon, the Cerrado and the Pantanal. Thus, for REM Mato Grosso, it was established that the following would be necessary:

- a. A maximum level of emissions that cannot be emitted is established. A subnational level must be consistent with the national framework;
- b. A maximum deforestation rate established (in the case of Mato Grosso, the maximum negotiated rate for deforestation is 1,788 Km² per year);
- c. Deforestation drivers identified and measures developed for intervention;
- d. Data on land tenure;
- e. An existing monitoring system (MRV) and

REDD+ registration;

f. A system to reduce the risks to forest permanence;

g. A quantified distribution of benefits plan: at least 50% of the resources must reach the local level, including family farmers, extractivists and Indigenous communities;

h. The participation of women guaranteed in the distribution of benefits plan;

i. A Transparent REDD system;

j. An operating financial mechanism;

k. Guaranteed safeguards and consultation and participation processes;

l. A significant country / state financial contribution from where the program is taking place .

Thus, the establishment of the REM Mato Grosso Program was possible because of pre-existing REDD+ discussions in the state. To broaden discussion on the theme and establish a system of governance for climate change mitigation, in 2009 the Mato Grosso Forum on Climate Change (FMMC) was created with the participation of universities, government, NGOs, etc. This forum did not have, at first, the inclusion of Indigenous representation, due to difficulties in making this participation feasible. In 2017, Indigenous representation was inserted in both the REDD + State System Governing Council and in the Mato Grosso Forum for Climate Change. FEPOIMT is a participating member of both organizations, although participation in the Mato Grosso Climate Change Forum is also open to other institutions representing Indigenous peoples.

Mato Grosso has a REDD + state system (State Law 9,878 / 2013) to monitor compliance with the Cancun Safeguards, that is, care that must be taken to reduce or prevent possible the possible negative impacts of a given REDD + initiative. Among the safeguards are respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous and traditional peoples and communities; the compatibility of climate interests with biodiversity and with public policies to combat deforestation; avoidance of displaced or revived deforestation; clear rules on the responsibility of each participant and transparent and effective forest governance structures; in addition to ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant actors, particularly Indigenous peoples and local communities.

The REDD + policy of Mato Grosso (Law No. 9.878 of January 7, 2013, which also established the State System of REDD +) is one of the tools for mitigation of climate change in the state. It is led by the Secretary of State for Environment - SEMA-MT and linked to the national REDD + strategy (ENREDD +). The integrated program of sectoral programs for REDD + policy, with low-emission rural development

principles (DRBE), can strengthen existing initiatives and new opportunities in regional governments for socio-environmental governance, systemic conservation and sustainable production in the state.

It is considered of fundamental importance to create conditions for dialogue, participation and the protagonism of the Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso, in the implementation and construction of the Indigenous sectoral program, already foreseen by this law.

In this process, questions should be included regarding benefit-sharing arising from programs and projects, the regulation of REDD + programs and projects on the Mato Grosso Indigenous lands. Furthermore, there must be a discussion on the socio-environmental safeguards and monitoring mechanisms from the perspectives of the Indigenous peoples.

The REDD + policy, even before the REM, had been seen as an opportunity to improve dialogue and collaboration between government, civil society, Indigenous peoples and other actors who share the rural landscapes. REDD + is a compensation mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions, to reduce global warming. As Indigenous peoples preserve the forests (20% of the remaining forest area of Mato Grosso is in Indigenous territories) and environmental services provided by the forest, it is fair and necessary to include them in the construction and implementation of the REM Program. Considering the importance of Indigenous lands for the conservation of forests, an effort was made for dialogue among all involved in the program (KFW, GIZ, State Government and Indigenous peoples) for the integration of Indigenous representatives into the Mato Grosso Climate Change Forum and the REDD+ State Management Council.

With the support of GIZ, and resources directly from BMZ (Global Project REM / GIZ), the Government of Mato Grosso initiated a consultation process with for the participatory construction of a Subprogram of Indigenous Territories for the REM Mato Grosso Program. With the fundamental role of the Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT) and technical support from Institute of Life (ICV), the process started in March 2017 and finalized in December 2018. However, before demonstrating the details of this process, it is necessary to take a look at the history of Indigenous peoples in Brazil and Mato Grosso.

3 - The Indigenous Movement in Brazil

In the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese arrived in Brazil, there were approximately 2 to 5 million inhabitants with approximately one thousand distinct ethnic and cultural groups. From the 1500s until the

1970s, Indigenous peoples were considered a “transitory social category”, that is, all public policies aimed at Indigenous peoples aimed for their "integration into national communion", through colonization, evangelization and even enslavement. In 1957, an estimated 70,000 Indigenous inhabitants remain.

In 1910, the Indian Protection Service and for Localization of National Workers and the was created as part of the Ministry of Agriculture (SPILT) Its main purpose was to integrate and protect the Brazilian Indians after the massacres that had occurred with the construction of the railroads and the implementation of the telegraph lines.(Brazil, 2002). Although claiming to protect Indians, its main purpose was to integrate these populations into the mainstream culture (Ibid, 2002). They heralded the “evolution of Indians” through westernization while disregarding Indigenous socio-cultural heritage, in order to make their land and labor available for the country's “development”.

At the Sixteenth Congress of Americanists in Vienna, Austria, Brazil was publicly accused, of exterminating the Indians present in their territory, with the justification of “national development” (Carneiro da Cunha, 2009). In 1967, after many criticisms and reflections on the part of those involved with the Indigenous cause, the SPI was extinguished and the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) was created, no longer with the aim of assimilating Brazil's Indigenous population into the mainstream culture, but rather to safeguard these traditional communities (Brazil, 2002).

Yet only in 1988, with the enactment of the Federal Constitution of Brazil, were Indigenous people’s rights, socio-cultural development and lands described as the State's task to guarantee, for the socioeconomic development of Brazil. Furthermore, on November 22, 1969, the American Convention on Human Rights, known as the Pact of San José, was signed at the Inter-American Conference on Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica, serving as international fiscalization for Indigenous rights in Brazil.

The Federal Constitution of 1988, the highest legal authority in the country, contains specific laws for Indigenous peoples, ensuring social, cultural, physical and subjective human rights, as can be seen in article 231. "Indigenous peoples are recognized for their social organization, customs, languages, beliefs and traditions, and their original rights over the lands they traditionally occupy, and it is for the Union to demarcate and protect their property and rights" (CFB, 1988).

Article 231 details the rights that must be ensured for these traditional populations:

Paragraph 1. "The lands traditionally occupied by Indians are to be permanently inhabited by them, those used for their productive activities, those indispensable to the preservation of the

environmental resources necessary for their well-being and those necessary for their physical and cultural reproduction, according to their uses, customs and traditions "(CFB, 1988).

Paragraph 2 "The lands traditionally occupied by the Indians are destined for their permanent possession, and they shall enjoy exclusive use to the riches of the soil, the rivers and the lakes in them" (CFB, 1988).

The Brazilian Indigenous population currently exceeds 800 thousand people, belonging to 246 ethnic groups, with speakers of more than a hundred languages. There are more than 700 Indigenous lands, at all phases of demarcation, which corresponds to 13% of the Brazilian territory (insert area). Of this total, 98.4% are in the Legal Amazon (the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins).

In accordance with the Constitution of 1988, FUNAI must identify, demarcate and monitor Indigenous Lands, in addition to providing support and social protection. However, the institution has been criticized for not fulfilling this role and has had an insufficient structure for decades. Since 2010, land conflicts and illegal logging have killed more than 350 Indigenous people in Brazil. In addition to expanding agriculture and the exploitation of timber, Indigenous lands are threatened by illegal mining, large-scale mining and the construction of major works, such as hydroelectric dams. Still, the recorded rate of deforestation on Indigenous lands accounts for only 1% of all illegal deforestation in the Amazon.

Even with frameworks, institutions, covenants and laws directed to protecting Indigenous lands, culture, way of life and human rights in Brazil, what has been observed in many cases is non-compliance with the laws, and invasions of Indigenous lands, with the justification of "socioeconomic development" of the nation. Decree 1775/1996 provides that FUNAI is responsible for the process of demarcation of Indigenous Lands, which has five stages: 1) identification studies; 2) approval and contestation; 3) declaration; 4) physical demarcation; 5) homologation by the presidency of the republic.

From the point of view of the Indigenous movements, it was during the 1980s that struggles to guarantee Native Rights and Demarcation of Indigenous Lands gave rise to the Indigenous Movement. In the 1990s, the Rio-927 was a great stage for discussion on the role of Indigenous peoples in conservation and sustainable development, which advanced the demarcations of Indigenous Territories, especially in the Brazilian Amazon with PPTAL (Integrated Project for the Protection of the Indigenous Populations and Lands of the Legal Amazon)⁸, imposing the challenge of sustainable land and resource management. Mato Grosso and Rondônia did not have PPTAL demarcations, as they had other projects, such as

PRODEAGRO (Program of Agro-environmental Development of MatoGrosso) and PLANAFORO (Agricultural and Forestry Plan of Rondônia), largely financed by the World Bank.

Between 2004 and 2005, great importance was given to the ratification of the ILO Convention 169 (International Labor Organization). This period also saw the start of the ATL or Free Land Camp Movement, which involved Indigenous people from all over the country camping outside the government buildings in Brasilia, demanding to have their cause noticed, heard and discussed. This movement is organized by APIB (Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil), set up in 2005, after the first ATL. Brazilian Indigenous peoples also participated actively in the design and implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI, Decree 7.747, 05/07/2012), for environmental and territorial management by Brazilian Indigenous peoples. The National Indigenous Policy Commission (CNPI), supports the participation of the Indigenous movement in the construction and future implementation of PNGATI and the dialogue between the Brazilian State and Indigenous peoples, articulating at local, regional, state and national level. They also hold the National Indigenous Policy Conference, whose first meeting was held in Brasilia in December 2015. In the same year, the Indigenous Climate Change Committee (CIMC) was set up. This is a discussion group linked to the CNPI, composed of Indigenous representatives linked to APIB, via FUNAI, with the support of IPAM, whose objective is to train and generate information on climate change and REDD +, compatible with the Indigenous reality.

PNGATI participates in reducing deforestation and climate change on many fronts, including with REDD +, such as in the REM Program. As stated in the organization's guidelines, PNGATIS contributes to the maintenance of ecosystems in the biomes where Indigenous Lands are situated, through: the protection and conservation of natural resources; the protection and strengthening of Indigenous knowledge and their systems of management and conservation of natural resources; recognition of the rights of Indigenous peoples, based on current legislation, in relation to environmental services for the protection, conservation, recovery and sustainable use of the natural resources that they promote on their lands.

Furthermore, PGNATI has the following objectives, according to its thematic axis. Axis 9: promote Indigenous participation in climate change discussion (Axis 2); promote protection and restoration of springs and water courses essential to the Indigenous peoples (Axis 1); Support the ecosystem monitoring of Indigenous lands and the adoption of environmental recovery measures (Axis 1); Indigenous participation in the protection, surveillance and environmental monitoring of Indigenous lands and their limits (Axis 1); promote recovery and restoration of degraded areas on Indigenous lands, particularly the

prevention and combating of desertification (Axis 4); promote prevention and control of damage, disasters and environmental emergencies on Indigenous lands and surrounding environments (Axis 4); identify native species of Indigenous socio-cultural importance, of use in Agroforestry Systems and for restoring landscapes in degraded areas (Axis 4); Recover and conserve agrobiodiversity and natural resources essential to the Food and Nutrition Security of Indigenous Peoples (Axis 4); discourage the use of agrochemicals on Indigenous lands or the cultivation of genetically modified crops (Axis 5); recognize, protect and promote the rights of Indigenous knowledge, practices, traditional uses, customs, beliefs and traditions associated with biodiversity (Axis 6); support and value Indigenous initiatives to develop research, ethno-scientific and technological production (Axis 6); train, equip and raise awareness for the prevention and control of burning and forest fires (Axis 7).

Territorial Management Plans are PNGATI's main implementation tools. Of the 77 Indigenous lands demarcated in MT, only 6 have management plans completed and 2 are under preparation. Management plans are a tool for determining the sustainable use and conservation of Indigenous lands, as well as a tool for valuing traditional participatory governance in each territory. In addition, the plans articulate public policies, social organization and self-management of Indigenous territories.

4 - The Indigenous Movement in Mato Grosso

In 2016, after several attempts, the Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT) was organized (it was originally created in 1999), in order to strengthen Indigenous organizations. This was a milestone for the social organization of Indigenous peoples in the state of Mato Grosso. In addition to the enormous challenge of bringing together 43 ethnic groups and 95 Indigenous territories, with legitimate representation, establishing a dialogue in such a wide territory, there was also the challenge of following up on the complex theme of REDD +, participating in forums and technical groups for which training is required. Furthermore there is the need for optimum communication and understanding to ensure that any consultation carried out in this context takes place in a qualified and broad manner, as advocated by the international agreements of which Brazil is a signatory, such as Convention 169 of the ILO.

The creation of an organization like FEPOIMT, had been thought of for many years. Influential Indigenous leaders had been talking about an entity that could represent all the Indigenous peoples from the State of Mato Grosso and they named it FEPOIMT in 1999 and this marks the start of FEPOIMT's historical timeline (GIZ 2018):

1999 - FEPOIMT was created based on the need for representation of the indigenous peoples of the state of Mato Grosso. Having as first president the Leadership Maria Helena Pareci;

2000 - Indication of the first Indigenous person in the administration of FUNAI in Tangará da Serra (Daniel Cabixi); Indigenous access to higher education;

2006 - Indication of an Indigenous representative in the National Commission Policies Indigenista-CNPI;

2008 - The building was ceded by the MT government to FEPOIMT. Fight for the Terena, Kaiabi and Guato Indigenous Lands in MT; questioning of Indigenous representivity

2010 - The COIAB Assembly and meeting of Mato Grosso Indigenous peoples. Formation of the FEPOIMT commission;

2015 - Participation in the CNPI Local, Regional and National Conference; Transition from 2015 to 2016 - reorganization of the MT Indigenous regional offices;

2016 - FEPOIMT General Assembly held in the Umutina village, Umutina - Balatiponé people, election of the first board. FEPOIMT participation in the state health council. First public hearing of the Mato Grosso State Government for the Indigenous peoples of the state;

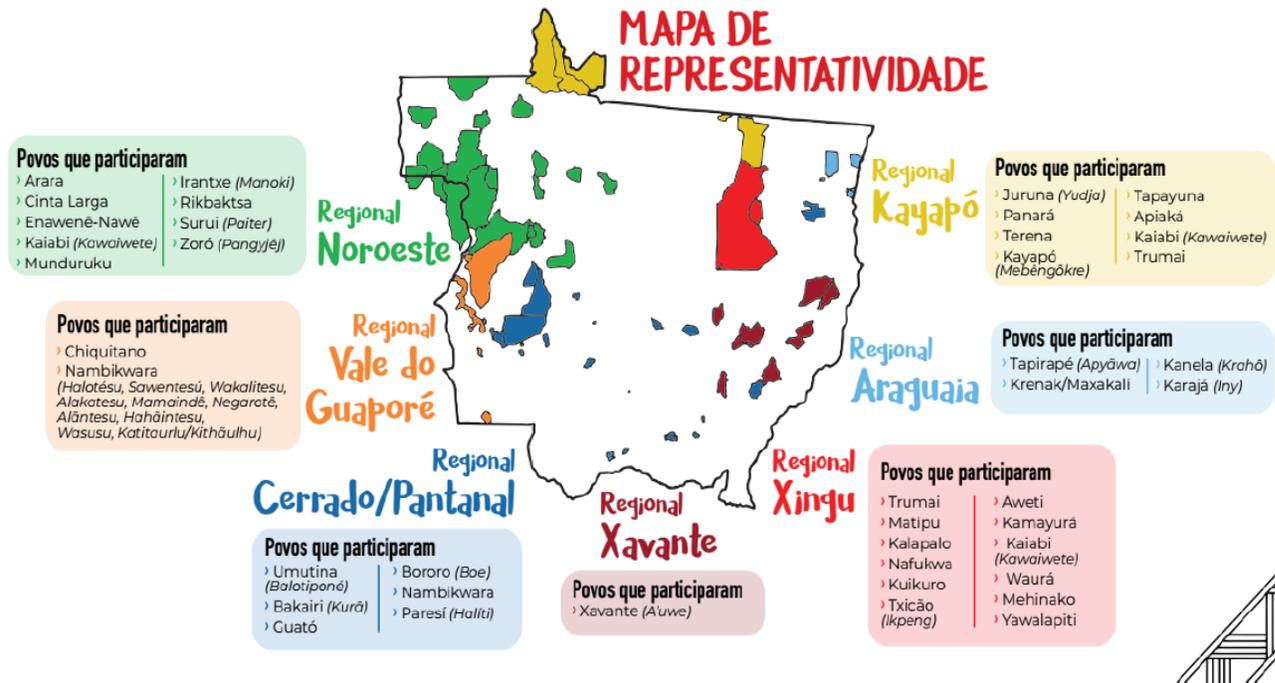
2017 - Second FEPOIMT assembly held in Rio Verde village, Tangará da Serra Municipality, Haliti Pareci people. Indication of an Indigenous person for the Superintendence of Indigenous Affairs-SAI. REM / REDD + Discussions;

2018 - Consultation workshops of the REM Mato Grosso program in Mato Grosso's seven Indigenous regions. FEPOIMT Assembly at Polo Leonardo Xingu. Registration of the FEPOIMT Statute (12/26/2018);

2019 - Representation for Indigenous rights, MP 870/2019.

The Federation was born out of the need to strengthen the Indigenous struggle and to defend their rights before the Brazilian National Government. FEPOIMT is a defender of the collective interests of Indigenous populations and has the responsibility of liaising with public and private organizations to realise priority public policy demands, as defined by the Mato Grosso Indigenous communities

To facilitate political representation and participation and for the process of consultation and implementation of the REM Program, FEPOIMT grouped The Indigenous lands of Mato Grosso into 7 political management regions (see below). They are: Araguaia Valley, Xavante, Xingu, Kayapó, Guaporé Valley, Cerrado-Pantanal and Northwest



The vast majority of Indigenous lands are under pressure from deforestation, due to the strong expansion of agro-business in the state of Mato Grosso, in soybean, cotton and livestock. Natural resources on their lands are also severely threatened. Rivers and springs are being polluted by the use of agrochemicals in surrounding plantations. There has also been increased forest fires in and around Indigenous Lands, due prolonged drought caused by perceptible changes in the rainfall regime, another threat and caused in turn by deforestation. Conflicts with farmers, loggers, and other actors that dispute natural resources are also permanent challenges for the Indigenous populations of the state.

Although Indigenous lands represent 16.5% of the territory of Mato Grosso, Indigenous peoples have historically had limited participation in public policy. The geography and distribution of the Indigenous lands in the state are a challenge for dialogue with public authorities. With the creation of FEPOINT, the Indigenous movement is aligning itself to legitimize a governance structure for permanent Indigenous representation in Mato Grosso and overcome this challenge whilst ensuring their representation in the formulation of and participation in public policies that are aimed at or affect in Indigenous issues in the state.

However, despite these efforts, FEPOINT's representation will become fragile, if the participatory governance process of the REM Program as a pilot for governance in public policies of the state, is not

fulfilled and valued. It is necessary to strengthen participatory processes, the federation and its bases. Let us now see how the ILO Convention 169 could help fulfill this objective during the process of construction of the Subprogram of Indigenous Territories of the Mato Grosso REM Program.

5 - ILO Convention 169

According to the Ministry of the Environment (2015 b), the definition of an Indigenous component in the national REDD + strategy is based on compliance with existing national and international legislation, including free and informed prior consultation, established by Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Convention 169 is an international treaty adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 1989. In Brazil, the convention was ratified by decree No. 5051, April 19th 2004. Since this is an international treaty, the proposals made are binding for the nations that have ratified it.

Thus, its legislation was followed in the formulation of Mato Grosso's REM Indigenous Subprogram.

For example, the right to free, prior and informed consultation is the right of indigenous peoples, quilombola communities and traditional communities, to be asked by the State whenever it intends to implement a legislative or administrative measure that is likely to affect them directly. This recognizes and imposes on the State the duty of Free Consultation, Prior and Informed (CLPI) to indigenous and tribal peoples. This is also based on respect for the cultures and ways of life of ethnic groups. Therefore, Convention 169 is known as the international instrument that broke the paradigm of cultural assimilation, to give way to multiculturalism. As a central axis, the Convention established the rights to participation and prior, free and informed consultation. The international instrument also emphasizes the rights to work, education, language and freedom of belief.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (also known as UNDRIP) is another international policy that reinforces the right to free, prior and informed consultation. This is an agreement signed by several countries, including Brazil, which addresses various issues concerning the rights of Indigenous peoples. The Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007, after more than 20 years of negotiations between Indigenous peoples and nation states.

Article 2 of Convention 169 states that: "Governments shall be responsible for developing, with the participation of the peoples concerned, coordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of these peoples and to ensure respect for their integrity."

Similarly, the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights emphasizes in several provisions that states have a duty to consult Indigenous populations. Article 19 provides that: "States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous peoples concerned, through their representative institutions, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative and administrative measures that affect them. "

The principles of "Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Indigenous peoples" are:

- Free Consultation: The process of consultation must take place without pressure or coercion, respecting traditional governance and the social, cultural and political organization of the Indigenous peoples. The decision of the Indigenous peoples must be respected, including their right to say "no".

- Prior consultation: The right to be consulted beforehand, that is, before a decision is made regarding the development and implementation of projects and policies that may affect the life strategies, territories, health and socio-cultural practices of the Indigenous populations;

- Informed consultation: Adequate information and strategies should be provided for the understanding of Indigenous peoples on the subject, including details of associated risks, in the short, medium and long term. Indigenous peoples must hold the necessary information for decision-making regarding the project or policy in focus. Information should be widely communicated, covering as many people as possible, and should not be restricted to a few representatives, who generally hold greater political power.

Based on perspectives and opinions expressed in interviews with participants of this initial diagnostic phase, the importance of the right to participation in decision-making processes was identified and should include the following additional principles, both internally and externally:

- a) Representivity - one should listen to the largest number of people involved in the issue, and different opinions and perspectives should be taken into account. In the case of the REM Indigenous Subprogram, there was an effort to inform, listen to and consider the needs of people in the communities in the various regions, including the elderly, youth and women

.

- b) Legitimacy - just as in a democratic process, the people and institutions chosen to represent communities should be legitimately elected and with broad stakeholder participation. Associations and organizations can be considered legitimate representation of Indigenous communities.

c) Respect for self-determination - this principle is related to the principle of freedom in consultation processes, being the freedom to decide one's own future. It also refers to the freedom to maintain traditional forms of political, social and cultural organization, including systems of use and management of natural resources, social roles, forms of expression, rituals, and traditional calendars. Those conducting consultations should have some knowledge of these specificities of the Indigenous tribe in question.

d) Dialogue - it is necessary to promote dialogue and discussion of the topics and subjects of the consultation in a way that allows the participation and expression of those involved. This may involve the use of visual tools and the holding of on-the-spot conversations, workshops and meetings, including, where appropriate, translation into the Indigenous language and vice versa. That is, dialogue as a two-way process, in which the various parties involved can express and understand (even if they do not agree) each other's points of view. Dialogue and understanding may or may not lead to consensus on the decision to be made. It is important to recognize when it is not possible to reach agreement or consensus, to avoid manipulation or distorted views of the outcome of the consultation process.

e) Transparency - Transparency, a principle that is also present in the social and environmental safeguards of REDD +, is related to integrity and honesty in the sharing of benefits, use of common resources or choices made that were not previously agreed upon in the consultation process.

f) Empowerment - social participation in decision-making processes and integrated management must be implemented in such a way as to empower the participating subjects so that, through their own forms of organizing themselves politically, they acquire knowledge and skills to exercise citizen control , guided by self-determination.

Among the various practices that may harm the rights historically conquered by Brazilian Indigenous peoples is the implementation of infrastructure works (roads, hydroelectric power plants) without due consultation to obtain Free, Prior and Informed consent to communities affected by these works. But this problem was also verified in REDD pilot projects, and was thus sought to be avoided in the construction of the REM Program.

Nepstad et al. (2012 c 2013), among other researchers, analyzed experiences related to REDD + nationally and internationally, concluding that after 6 years of negotiations and experimentation, the compensation mechanism promised by this policy tool did not materialize in scale. According to the authors, political

leaders were frustrated by the lack of financial commitments for REDD +, and the tangible lack of return for the investments made. During these first years of implementing REDD + initiatives, several Indigenous peoples were approached by project developers (often obscure and clandestine) proposing carbon credit negotiations. The lack of information and understanding, and the lack of prior consultation processes and clear policy regulation, led to internal and external conflicts, institutional erosion and widespread resistance to REDD + by Indigenous movements at national and international levels. Moreover, tangible benefits for Indigenous communities did not materialize, despite the existence of some promising isolated experiences (such as the Suruí Project, see Olander et al., 2010). Gaps and uncertainties identified in these early REDD + attempts, sources of funding, implementation and accounting scales, role of governments and local communities, benefit distribution and other methodological aspects were considered and corrected in the MT REM Program.

6 - The construction of the REM Mato Grosso Indigenous Territories Subprogram

The REM Indigenous Subprogram emphasizes Indigenous leadership, autonomy and participation. Thus, its objectives were prepared through a process of mobilization, training and consultation with Indigenous peoples, taking into account the provisions of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on the rights of Indigenous peoples, participation, and free prior and informed consultation. The design and implementation of REDD + on Indigenous lands also sought to comply with the principles and premises defined jointly by FUNAI and MMA, from 2012 onwards, for fulfilling the needs of Indigenous peoples, within the scope of the PNGATI objectives and the achievement of emission reduction targets from the National Climate Change Initiative Policy (PNMC) (MMA 2015 b)

Among the FUNAI recommendations for REDD + dialogues and capacity building REDD is expected to be a mechanism that does not threaten, but rather strengthens respect for Indigenous rights; does not provoke conflicts or ideological domination; is part of a larger perspective, a complementary alternative for the conservation of forests and the recognition of environmental services provided by Indigenous communities, not merely a market instrument; is in harmony with and strengthens the life plans of Indigenous peoples; strengthens environmental and territorial management strategies; has Indigenous peoples as protagonists in its implementation; and is a tool to ensure and strengthen traditional ways of life and Indigenous cultures.

The REM Indigenous Subprogram, also followed these recommendations:

- Promote well-informed, symmetrical intercultural dialogue;

- Socialize information on the context of REDD and how it came about and point out how other benefits can be acquired by providing environmental services;
- Link REDD to the life plans of Indigenous peoples;
- Present the decision-making scenarios which Indigenous peoples can influence.
- Learn about Indigenous visions of the processes and effects of global climate change, in order to build intercultural knowledge;
- Exchange information on the theme - environmental services, climate change and REDD - for and with Indigenous peoples in order to better understand what REDD is and what the implications of their involvement in projects of this nature are;
- Form critical interlocutors, strengthening and qualifying leaders to know how to act when confronted with the subject;

Based on these principles, the construction of the Subprogram was carried out by the Federation of Organizations and Indigenous Peoples of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT), with facilitation and technical support from the Centro de Vida Institute (ICV) and GIZ. GIZ also provided financial support to FEPOIMT regional offices for the participatory construction of the subprogram.

The construction phase was preceded in 2017 by the preparation, mobilization and training activities of almost 200 Indigenous multipliers to disseminate basic and conceptual information on the REM / MT Program to all regions of the state.

In 2018, eight REM / MT Indigenous Territories Subprogram Information and Construction Workshops were held (Table 1), involving 43 Indigenous peoples from Mato Grosso and more than 1,300 participants. The workshops were for collecting socio-environmental and Production Diagnosis data, in addition to sharing information for the participatory construction of Priority Themes and Criteria for Access to Resources for the program. More specifically, this process had the following objectives:

- Align information on climate change, REDD + safeguards, access to REM resources, management and governance mechanisms;
- Collect contributions to the socio-environmental and production diagnosis, for a survey of associations and possible beneficiaries of REM / MT;
- Collect contributions on how to keep the forests standing;
- Identify the main aspects of the current scenario and the possible future difficulties for the REM / MT Program;

- Define Priority Themes to enable transformation, identifying proposals for the Indigenous Territories Subprogram and elaborating community action plans, to then implement, follow up and share the stages of construction and implementation of the program.

TABLE 1. WORKSHOPS FOR INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF THE REM / MT PROGRAM INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES SUBPROGRAM

Workshop	Location	Date	Representatives
Workshop 1: Xavante	Namunkurá Village, TI São Marcos, Mun. Barra do Garças	11 to 13/05/2018	150 participants from the Xavante tribe
Workshop 2: Cerrado e Pantanal	Meruri Village, TI Merure, Mun. General Carneiro	22 to 24/05/2018	150 participants from the Bororo, Bakairi, Guató, Nambikwara, Pareci and Umutina tribes
Workshop 3: Vale do Guaporé	Central Chiquitano, TI Portal do Encantado, Mun. Porto Esperidião	21 to 23/06/2018	150 participants from the Chiquitano, Nambikwara and Nagarotê tribes
Workshop 4: Northeast	Cravari Village, TI Irantxe, Mun. Brasnorte	17 to 19/07/2018	150 participants from the Manoki, Rikbatsa, Arara, Cinta Larga, Kayabi, Munduruku, Enawenê-Nawê, Surui Paeté and Zoró tribes
Workshop 5: Araguaia	Tia Irene Community Center, São Felix do Araguaia	06 to 08/08/2018	150 participants from the Karajá, Tapirapé, Kanela and Krenak/Maxakali tribes
Workshop 6: Women	Pakuera Village, TI Bakairi, Mun. Paranatinga	28 to 30/08/2018	250 participants from 43 Indigenous tribes

Workshop 7:	Kopenoty village, 11 to 150 participants from the Paran, Terena Gleba Iriri, 13/10/2018	Kayabi, Apiak, Trumai, Juruna, Tapayuna, Terena, Munduruku, Guarani and Mehinako tribes
Kayap	Mun Indigenous Reserve. Peixoto de Azevedo	
Workshop 8:	Leonardo Villas-Bas 21 to 150 participants from the Mehinako, Outpost, TI Xingu, 23/10/2018	Kuikuro, Kamayura, Yawalapiti, Kalapo, Waur, Matip, Aweti, Nafukwa, Trumai, Yudja, Kawaiwet, Ikpeng, Ksedje and Tapayuna tribes.
Xingu	Mun. Gacha do Norte	

In each Workshop, 3 fundamental questions were discussed:

- What activities do we already do that are aligned with the key message of the REM / MT Program "Keeping it 'worth it' to maintain the forests standing"?
- What do we need to improve the actions we want to strengthen?
- What difficulties do we have in improving the actions we want to strengthen?

By the end of the workshop, each delegation had formulated its proposals for the REM / MT Indigenous Territories Subprogram and its work plan to follow up and share the information and results of the workshop.

The entire consultation process culminated in the 3rd General Assembly of FEPOIMT (see photos below). Held from November 28 to 30, 2018, the event took place at the historic Leonardo Villas-Bas Post, in the famous Xingu Indigenous Territory, one of the most important Indigenous reserves in the Americas and the oldest pure linguistic mosaic in Brazil, located at 1,250 kilometers from Cuiab, capital of the state of Mato Grosso. Even with all the logistical challenge involved, at least 800 people participated, with representatives from the 7 regions of the Federation. In it, with the consent of the individuals themselves for long-term consultation based on enough acknowledge about REM, according to the pre-established presuppositions by FEPOIMT, the Indigenous citizens of the State of Mato Grosso deliberated for the "yes" to the REM by the delegates. Also a purpose for the Subprogram Indigenous Territories was edited and released to the State Government.



Delegates during the approval of the Subprogram of Indigenous Territories



Delivery of the Subprogram to the Mato Grosso State Government

7 - Lessons Learned and a Looking to the Future



At the end of this successful consultation process for the REM Indigenous Territories Subprogram, several lessons had been learned and accumulated knowledge to be applied in other similar experiences not only in REDD + projects but also in other socio-environmental projects involving Indigenous and traditional communities. From a reflection on this rich experience it is worth summarizing some recommendations:

- Participatory governance in REDD + processes can not be done only with representatives of parties, but with the whole of the community, however long it takes;
- Consultation processes should not be done away from grassroots communities - the best strategy is to bring the discussion to the community and not just bring the community into the discussion, as should be the processes of building programs, projects and public policies in REDD +; so the participation of FEPOIMT was essential and without them it would not have been possible to consult the communities;

- Translated information is essential for the community to see itself in the process and feel part of the proposed construction;

- Encouraging dialogue on counterpoints and also managing latent conflicts through efficient methodologies is essential;

- The feedback of representatives to their bases should be encouraged and guided so that information circulates;

- It is recommended that there be a transit of representatives of grassroots communities in the decision-making process. This should be done with care so that the history of the process is not lost with the dynamics of representatives. There must always be a guardian of the history of the process, which may be the government itself. The transit of representatives prevents only one part from being empowered, causing inequalities and disputes in the communities, it regulates the process and makes it more participatory.

- The processes must be organic and their methodology must be adaptable throughout the process itself.

- Beneficiaries of REDD + projects / programs / policies should be included at the decision-making tables;

- Government technicians should be able to deal with the methodological adaptations of the process and with differences in ways of life and also with the need to maintain space for dialogue among beneficiaries without the participation or interference of the government;

- Sub-national REDD + policies / programs / projects such as the REM should be guided by national policies on climate change and environmental and territorial management of Indigenous lands and articulated at local level with the respective local councils, which should continue to exist.

Even more important than succeeding in the consultation process of the Subprogram of Indigenous Territories, the REM has already allowed for the strengthening of FEPOIMT. Even though it has not begun to implement the subprogram itself, which will involve the investment of

considerable resources to meet the diverse demands of Indigenous peoples, it can be said that the federation has gained greater recognition, organization and projection.

In this sense, the following points should be emphasized as they contributed directly to the process of construction and consultation of REM:

- Institutional strengthening of the Federation, resulting from a grass roots approximation, which was able to gain credibility with the Indigenous peoples and visibility of FEPOIMT for all the 43 Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso;
- The process enabled a view of the reality of each region, and so FEPOIMT was able to perceive the specifics of each region according to its jurisdiction. With this, it was possible for the federation to glimpse the respective demands;
- In fact, FEPOIMT has begun a dialogue with the State Government and there has been various achievements, especially in the State councils, related to various public policies;
- The REM process was the first protocol actually constructed, discussed and led by Indigenous people at grassroots level, respecting ILO Convention 169, which also meant, respect and zeal with the Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso;
- Under the guidance of FEPOIMT, the REM process has made it possible to give visibility to the Movement of Indigenous Women of Mato Grosso.
- REM also facilitated the inclusion of FEPOIMT in the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), and in the broad discussion on international agreements on forests and climate change;
- FEPOIMT, in this short period of time, has become recognized among the large Indigenous organizations of Brazil, mainly at the level of the Brazilian Amazon, such as the Amazon Indigenous movement (COIAB), but also at the Latin American level (COICA).

In addition, in order to consolidate and prepare for the challenges of implementing REM, FEPOIMT, with support from GIZ, has carried out strategic planning for the coming years. This includes strategic

perspectives and objectives. The work is accompanied by organizational development, mapping both strengths and weaknesses in terms of team skills and knowledge, as well as specific training. The tables below summarize the main elements of this strategic planning. It is worth mentioning that the simple fact that an Indigenous organization with a few years of history constructing detailed planning at this level, including indicators and targets, represents a great advance and proof of its growth as an institution

Table 1: Mission, Values and Vision of FEPOIMT

MISSION	Promotion of political and sustainable development (social, cultural, environmental, spatial, economic) of the organizations and Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso for the strengthening of their autonomy and human rights
----------------	---

VALUES (What are the values, principles or beliefs, which should guide the behavior, attitudes and decisions of FEPOIMT?)	Respect for Citizenship and Peace
	Ethics and Democracy in Life
	Diversity
	Cultural Pride
	Valorization of History
	Self-Opinion
	"We are We"

<p>VISION</p> <p>(What does FEPOIMT wish for in 1, 3 and 5 years?)</p>	<p><u>Organization:</u> All functioning bodies, "clean name", federation consolidated and with its own headquarters, positive balance, fiscal obligations in order, accountability up to date, good reputation and administrative autonomy</p>
	<p><u>Technology:</u> Regional offices interconnected by communication network, communication and information team, information bank and presence in the digital media</p>
	<p><u>Professional Capacity:</u> Permanently trained team with practical knowledge; Experienced and skilled leadership in Indigenous leadership and politics</p>
	<p><u>Representativeness:</u> Recognized by the 43 peoples of its base, listening to them to gather their proposals, maintenance of representativeness, with encouragement and expansion of space and trust of grassroots communities</p>
	<p><u>Sustainability:</u> Agreements signed, awareness of the counterpart of the base and guaranteed financial stability</p>
	<p><u>Feedback of Actions:</u></p> <p>It will be given on credibility and confidence, on concretization of the actions in the territories, fulfillment of the legal norms, results of the program REM, fundraising and gratitude of the communities</p>

Source: Organizational Development Reports – FEPOIMT, 2019

Perspectives - Strategic Planning 2019 - 2021	Strategic objectives
Perspective 1 - Economic and Financial Sustainability	Establishment of Technical Cooperation
	Access to sources of funding
Perspective 2 - Market / Clients / Image	Avoiding the division of Indigenous Peoples
	Elimination of the violation of Indigenous Rights
	Achievement of credibility and trust
	Attention to the economic issue
Perspective 3 - Internal Processes and Technology	Building Partnerships
	Expansion of internal and external articulation
	Construction of Annual Work Plan
Perspective 4 – Learning and Growth	Committed governance bodies
	Technological upgrading and innovation
	Political Representation Building
	Capacity Development

Finally, when the next steps in the implementation of the REM Program are envisaged, it must be remembered that although FEPOIMT has been strengthened through this process, it is important that its spaces of dialogue with the grassroots be maintained. In addition, there is still a need to strengthen the articulation between the federation and the national Indigenous movement, especially against the new Brazilian political-institutional context, which proposes threats to Indigenous territorial rights. The concern is justified by the recent dismantling of FUNAI with the loss of several of its functions, such as the demarcation of Indigenous lands.

Moreover, even with clear and well-designed planning, a detailed diagnosis of what skills need to be further developed, various skills will still be needed in the short term. One of REM's next steps, after approval by the Subprogram of Indigenous Territories, is the construction and dissemination of project public notices and training for writing project proposals. Subsequently, FEPOIMT, together with its Indigenous communities, should be able to manage and monitor the implementation of these projects.

Even with the various challenges ahead, the tendency is that the EMR experience, now in its implementation phase, will further strengthen FEPOIMT, which will be very positive for the basic objectives of this important program, i.e. the reduction of deforestation in Mato Grosso and the mitigation of climate change.

And as is always said in the numerous meetings and workshops of this process:

VIVA o REM !!

Bibliographic references

Brazil (2002). Ministry of Health. National Health Foundation. National Policy for Health Care for Indigenous Peoples. Brasília. 40 p.

Carneiro da Cunha, M. (2009) Culture with Quotes. São Paulo: Cosac & Naify.

Brazil (2002). Ministry of Health. National Health Foundation. National Policy For Health Care for Indigenous Peoples. Brasília. 40 p.

Regional Council of Psychology of São Paulo.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND PSYCHOLOGY: THE SEARCH for gOOD LIVING.

Regional Council of Psychology of São Paulo. - São Paulo: CRP SP, 2016. Unity and power in the Indigenous movement Sandro Tuxa

ICV (2019). Analysis of Deforestation in the Mato Grosso Amazon (Prodes 2018). Authors: Ana Valdiones, Vinicius Silgueiro, Paula Bernasconi, Alice Thuault, Bruno Cardoso. Accessed at: <https://www.icv.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2019-AnalysisDesmatamentoProdesMatoGrosso-v2.pdf>

ICV (s / d). Analysis of Deforestation in Cerrado Mato Grosso - Prodes Closed 2017. Authors: Alice Thuault, Ana Paula Valdiones, Paula Bernasconi, Vinicius Silgueiro. Accessed at: <https://www.icv.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/AnalysisDesmatamentoCerradoMTProdes.pdf>

<http://www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br/emissoes-brasil-caem-23-em-2017/>

Acronyms Index

APIB – Articulação dos Povos Indígenas no Brasil

Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil

ATL – Acampamento Terra Livre

Free Land Camp

BMZ - Federal Ministry of Economical Cooperation and Development of Germany

CFB – Constituição Federal Brasileira

Brazilian Federal Constitution

CGREDD+ - Conselho Gestor de REDD+ do estado de Mato Grosso

REDD + Management Council of the state of Mato Grosso

CIMC – Comitê Indígena de Mudanças Climáticas

Climate Change Indigenous Committee

CLPI – Consulta Livre, Prévia e Informada

Free, Previous and Informed Consultation

CNPI – Conselho Nacional de Política Indigenista

National Council of Indigenous Policy

CO₂ – Gás Carbônico

Carbon Dioxide

COIAB – Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira

Coordination of Indigenous Organization of the Brazilian Amazon

COICA - Federación de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica

Federation of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Watershed

COP – Conferência das Partes

Conference of Parties

DRBE - Desenvolvimento Rural de Baixas Emissões

Low-emission Rural Development

ENREDD+ - Estratégia Nacional de REDD+

REDD+ National Strategy

FEPOIMT – Federação dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas de Mato Grosso

Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso

FMCC – Forum mato-grossense de mudanças climáticas

Climate Change Forum of Mato Grosso

FUNAI- Fundação Nacional do Índio

Indian National Foundation

GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
German Technical Cooperation

IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

ICV – Instituto Centro de Vida
Center of Life Institute (Brazilian NGO)

ILO – International Labor Organization

IDESAM - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia
Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazon Institute (Brazilian NGO)

INPE – Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais
National Institute of Space Research

KFW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
German State Bank of Development

MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente
Brazilian Federal Ministry of Environment

MP – Ministério Público
Public Ministry

MRV - Mecanismos de Mensuração, Relato e Verificação
Measurement, Reporting and Verification Mechanisms

MT – Mato Grosso State

PCI – Estratégia Produzir, Conservar e Incluir
Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy

PGTA – Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental Indígena
Indigenous Environmental and Territorial Management Plan

PLANAFORO - Plano Agropecuário e Florestal de Rondônia
Agriculture, cattle ranching and Forestry plan of Rondonia

PNGATI – Política Nacional de Gestão Ambiental e Territorial Indígena
National Policy for Indigenous Environmental and Territorial Management

PNMC – Política Nacional de Mudanças do Clima
National Policy for Climate Change

PPTAL - Projeto Integrado de Proteção às Populações e Terras Indígenas da Amazônia Legal
Integrated Project of Protection of Indigenous Populations and Lands in Legal Amazon

PRODES - Projeto de Monitoramento do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal por Satélite

Project of Satellite Monitoring of Deforestation in Legal Amazon
PRODEAGRO - Programa de Desenvolvimento Agroambiental de Mato Grosso
Program of Agroenvironmental Development of Mato Grosso
REDD+ - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REM – REDD+ for Early Movers
SEMA/MT – Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente do estado de Mato Grosso
Secretariat of Environment of Mato Grosso State
SISREDD+ MT – Sistema Estadual de REDD+ do estado de Mato Grosso
REDD+ State System of Mato Grosso State
SPI – Serviço de Proteção ao Índio
Indian Protection Service
UNDRIP - Declaração das Nações Unidas sobre os Direitos dos Povos Indígenas
United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF Brasil - World Wide Fund for Nature no Brasil

Figure Index

Figure 1: Deforestation Rates in the Brazilian Amazon (2004-2018)

Figure 2: Map of FEPOIMT Regional Offices

Figure 3: Scheme of the sessions that allowed the evolution of the construction of the elements that make up the Subprogram Indigenous Territories