Imazon

2024 Activity REPORT

ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL EDITION

35 YEARS

Imazon

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2024 Activity Report

35 years of **IMAZON** in figures

- **1,040** published studies, including **323** bulletins, **271** scientific articles, **225** technical reports, **144** books, and **42** book chapters. In addition to **35** management plans, technical notes, or maps.

*Plano de Manejo, Notas Técnicas e Mapas

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

- **5 million km²** of the Legal Amazon monitored on a monthly basis via satellite imagery for deforestation and forest degradation (SAD) and annually for logging (Simex), risk of deforestation (PrevisIA), changes in land use (MapBiomas), water surface area (MapBiomas Água), and roads.
- **25 million hectares** of federal, state, and municipal Conservation Units (CUs) created with support from Imazon through technical studies and/or public consultations.
- **22 million hectares** of protected areas monitored and assisted in northern Pará.
- **3 million hectares** under forest management in the Amazon based on the original model developed by Imazon in the 1990s.
- **5,570 Brazilian municipalities** with quality of life assessed annually through the Social Progress Index (IPS Brasil).
- **3,561 public civil actions** (ACPs) for illegal deforestation and 78 criminal cases related to land grabbing analyzed.
- **146 meatpacking plants** and **67 retailers** assessed annually in relation to policies and practices to combat the trade of beef sourced from illegal deforestation in the Amazon (Radar Verde).
- **More than 4,000 people** trained in sustainability, geoprocessing, and community development courses.
- **Over 100,000** followers on social media, including Instagram (30,000), X (29,000), LinkedIn (23,000), Facebook (18,000), YouTube (2,000), and TikTok (1,000).
- **Over 4,000** media reports per year.
- **22 national and international awards** and honors.

Letter from the **EXECUTIVE BOARD**

> In a year of intense climate and social crises, we further strengthened our role as a benchmark in **knowledge production, social engagement**, and the **development of effective solutions** to the main challenges facing the Amazon.

Thirty-five years ago, the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (Imazon) was founded in response to concerns that still resonate today: how to protect the Amazon and secure a fair and sustainable future for its inhabitants? Over these decades, while seeking solutions to this concern, we have overcome challenges, generated data, and proposed solid paths forward.

In 2024, Imazon maintained its commitment to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon rainforest, guided by science, transparency, and action.

With the support of cutting-edge technologies such as satellite imagery and artificial intelligence, we intensified the monitoring of forest degradation and made progress in mapping out roads that have a direct impact on containing deforestation while while raising awareness among society and public managers about the risks of devastation and extreme drought.

Vitória Leona/Imazon

Through our Deforestation Alert System (SAD), we recorded a 7% reduction in Amazon deforestation between January and December 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Out in the field, our work continued to stand out and strengthen Imazon's institutional commitment to Amazonian sustainability. We promoted ecological reclmation actions in vulnerable territories and supported the socio-environmental management of several municipalities in the region. Radar Verde, our beef chain transparency index, continued to highlight structural bottlenecks that require immediate action and collaboration between the public and private sectors and civil society, with a view to enabling sustainable production capable of generating jobs and opportunities.

We also promoted bioeconomy through solid proposals developed under the 'Amazon 2030' project, and launched the Social Progress Index (IPS) for the entire country, the 'IPS Brasil', the largest application of the index in the world in terms of the number of territories analyzed (5,570 municipalities).

Actions that were not restricted to institutional boundaries. The outreach of our communications has grown, reaching 100,000 followers on social media and active participation in national and international media, reiterating the relevance of the data and proposals shared by our teams.

> "As we celebrate another cycle of achievements, we continue to underline that when we conduct science committed to the reality of the Amazon, it is possible to reverse the damage and build an Amazon that is deforestation-free, economically vibrant, and socially equitable."

With gratitude for each partnership and each step taken along this journey, we invite you to join us. Come and learn about our history. May it be an inspiration for new generations. May this reading renew your commitment to protecting the Amazon—our greatest asset, which is also hope for the future of Brazil and the world.

Ritaumaria Pereira
Chief Executive Officer

Verônica Oki
Managing Director

A letter from the **CO-FOUNDER**

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

IMAZON 35 YEARS: THE CULTURE THAT FOUNDED THE INSTITUTE

In celebrating Imazon's 35th anniversary, I found myself reflecting on the context of its creation and the elements that shaped the institute's culture. The organization was established in the late 1980s, a period of changes highlighted by the redemocratization of Brazil. At the same time, the Amazon was going through a turbulent period, with record levels of deforestation, wildfires, and social conflicts. These two major movements—one positive, the redemocratization, and the other negative, the destruction of the forest—provided the foundation for shaping the institution's agenda in the region.

It was in this vibrant context that Imazon was created. As a research institute, the organization's DNA focused on issues of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Scientific work was anchored in a three-component approach. First, from the outset there was a strong emphasis on both multidisciplinary and quantitative field studies. Next, there was an emphasis on communicating the results of this work clearly, concisely, and broadly to a variety of audiences—far beyond the academic cycle. And finally, there was a quest for solutions to land-use issues that, from an empirical perspective, would be capable of addressing the social, economic, and institutional reality of the region. To achieve this, it was necessary to go beyond traditional research (with a strong diagnostic bias) to an approach more focused on finding solutions with potential for adoption and replicability.

> This culture, which defined Imazon's approach from the very beginning, was forged during its foundation in 1990. And this would not have been possible without the generous contribution of Chris Uhl, the institute's mentor and co-founder.

Indeed, the cultural elements that enabled the organization to fulfill its mission during those first 35 years are enshrined in an internal document. Written by Chris back in 1989, it is entitled "Imazon's Culture" and remains the institutional guideline to this day.

Therefore, to celebrate Imazon's 35th anniversary, I have summarized some of the ideas from that document:

Sense of purpose
The fate of the Amazon will be decided in a fraction of our historical time, and therefore we have great responsibility. And to perform our role, we must be clear about it. For Imazon, our mission should be to "generate high-quality scientific information, with a focus on solutions, and go further by taking this information to governments and society so that they can decide, adopt, and scale up these results."

Use of time
Time is our scarcest resource. Therefore, we must avoid excessive meetings, clearly define the agenda, and respect the scheduled duration of all meetings. In addition, we must prioritize clarity, objectivity, and conciseness in our speeches and texts.

Modest profile
Imazon serves the Amazon, not itself. Therefore, excessive self-promotion hinders the adoption of our recommendations by other institutions, while co-authorship increases the rate of acceptance of good proposals.

Network operation
Research institutions such as Imazon are small and can only be effective if they collaborate with other public and private organizations. It is important to remember that solutions are only scaled up by society based on economic and social feasibility and public policies.

Proximity

Understanding and contributing to solutions for the Amazon requires being out in the field—in contact with reality. This demands being open to hearing opposing views and constantly challenging our beliefs.

Remembering these cultural elements is essential so that they continue to resonate with everyone who is part of Imazon, both in this anniversary year and in all those years still to come.

Beto Veríssimo
Imazon's Co-founder

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

ABOUT **US**

The Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (Imazon) is a Brazilian non-profit scientific institution whose mission is to promote conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon. We are an organization dedicated to research and the pursuit of solutions to problems related to the use and protection of the region's natural resources.

In 35 years, Imazon has published 1,040 studies, including 323 bulletins, 271 scientific articles, 225 technical reports, 144 books, and 42 book chapters. In addition to 35 management plans, technical notes or maps These publications serve as support for decision-making by public authorities and bring specialized knowledge to the community.

Mission, vision
AND VALUES

MISSION

To promote conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon.

VISON

The Amazon as a region where biodiversity, forest cover, and associated environmental services will be conserved and sustainable development will be achieved in order to secure decent living conditions for all the inhabitants in the region.

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

VALUES

1. Sustainability

Solutions to problems related to the use of natural resources must be based on the principles of sustainability, namely the capacity of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time. This means respecting all forms of life and nature's cycles, valuing cultural diversity, strengthening sustainable local economies, considering the environmental and social costs involved in production processes, and promoting efforts to share benefits (sharing power in decision-making and sharing goods and services created in a sustainable manner).

2. Ethics

To adopt a respectful relationship with all people and institutions; to respect copyright and professional codes of ethics; and to fight prejudice and racial, gender, religious, and social inequalities.

3. Use of the scientific method

Imazon conducts objective and impartial analyses based on proven scientific methods described in specialized literature.

4. Quality excellence

Imazon's work undergoes a rigorous process of internal quality control and external peer review. This reinforces the institute's credibility and respectability.

Main
CONTRIBUTIONS

1990
• Establishment

1992
• The first forest management pilot project in the Amazon was developed and operated on a 250-hectare area in Paragominas (Pará State) between 1993 and 1994. The results and publications that stemmed from this initiative have enabled the region to currently manage over 3 million hectares.

1998
• Holding of the first workshop on community forest management in the Amazon, which promoted the exchange of experiences among 12 mapped-out initiatives. This was the starting point for the region to have more than 1,500 traditional community projects almost a decade later, in 2007.

2000
• Research conducted jointly with the World Bank on the dynamics of boom-bust cycles served as a reference for the development of public policies to fight deforestation and to create conservation units in the Amazon.

• Studies contributed to the National Forest Program (PNF) and the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC).

2002
• Research on the ecology of mahogany - the most valuable tropical wood at the time - was essential for its inclusion in the list of endangered species of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora Species (CITES).

• Publication of a series of studies in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

2004
• Direct involvement in the creation of the Mahogany State Forest (Flota) in Acre State, covering 143,897 hectares.

1992

Arquivo Imazon

1998

Embrapa Acre

2005

• The Normalized Difference Fraction Index (NDFI), developed in 2003 by researcher Carlos Souza Jr., was officially launched to the scientific community, after field validation, through an article published in the journal Remote Sensing of Environment. This index has been used to monitor forest degradation in the Pan-Amazon region and other biomes and has already been used in more than 50 scientific articles worldwide.

2006

2006

Ideflor-Bio

• Technical support for the creation of 13 Conservation Units (CUs), totaling approximately 22 million hectares. Out of these, six were in partnership with the government of Pará, namely: the State Forests (Flotas) of Faro, Iriri, Paru, and Trombetas, the Grão-Pará Ecological Station (Esec) — the largest tropical conservation area on the planet — and the Maicuru Biological Reserve (Rebio), which together cover 13 million hectares. The other seven were in partnership with the federal government, in Amazonas and Pará, along the BR-163 highway: the Amanã, Crepori, Jamanxim, and Trairão National Forests (Flonas), the Jamanxim and Rio Novo National Parks (Parnas), and the Tapajós Environmental Protection Area (APA), which cover 6.4 million hectares. In addition, Imazon contributed technical information for the creation of approximately 3 million hectares of state conservation units in southern Amazonas State.

• Research on the forestry sector and forest concessions contributed decisively to the drafting of the new Public Forest Management National Law (11.284/2006).

2007

• Participation in the creation of the Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (Raisg).

• Unprecedented partnership with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and State Public Prosecutor's Offices (MPEs) to monitor illegal deforestation in protected areas in the states of Pará, Mato Grosso, Amapá, and Roraima.

2008

• Release of the Deforestation Alert System (SAD), which monitors deforestation and forest degradation throughout the Legal Amazon on a monthly basis using satellite imagery. Developed since 2006, this was the first remote monitoring initiative of this kind undertaken by civil society anywhere in the world.

• Development of the Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex), a pioneering tool in the world for detecting timber extraction and assessing the lawfulness of such activity.

• A study on livestock ranching contributed to the creation of a resolution by the National Monetary Council (CMN), which requires environmental and land compliance for credit concessions in the Amazon.

• Launching of the Green Municipality Program in the city of Paragominas, in Pará State. This initiative resulted in a drastic reduction in deforestation and a significant increase in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). As a result, the municipality was the first to be removed from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change's (MMA) critical deforestation list.

2009

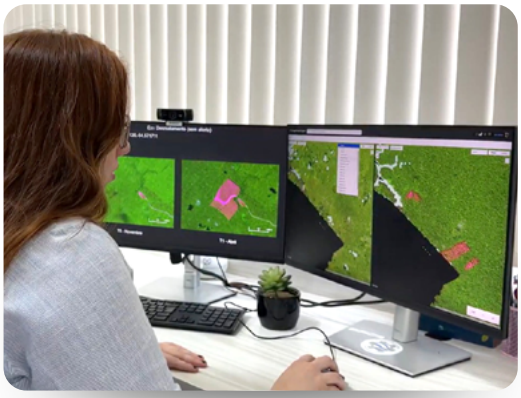
• Imazon was one of the key institutions in the "Open Letter from Brazilian Companies" in favor of a climate agreement at the Copenhagen Climate Conference, COP-15. This initiative was recognized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) as one of the most important in the preparatory phase to the event.

• Assistance to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) in drafting the Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) for livestock ranching in Pará State, known as the "Beef TAC." This instrument was fundamental for greater oversight of the chain and the expansion of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

• Studies on the Environmental Crimes Law have contributed to the improvement of strategies to combat deforestation. Among them are changes to speed up the donation of seized assets and the dissemination of the list of embargoed properties.

• Publications contributed to the creation of the Federal Program for Community and Family Forest Management (PMCF).

2008



Arquivo Imazon

2009

United Nations

Embrapa Acre

2010

• Partnership with Google to develop the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) on the Earth Engine (EE) platform.

• Support for the creation of the Juruena and Campos Amazônicos national parks in southern Amazonas State, covering a total area of approximately 3 million hectares.

2011

• Support for the design and implementation of Pará State's Green Municipalities Program (PMV). The public policy was applied in 105 of the 144 cities in the state, covering approximately 1 million km² and benefiting more than 5 million people. As a result, municipalities in Pará State were removed from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change's (MMA) critical deforestation list.

• Co-leadership of the "Green Livestock" project in the city of Paragominas (Pará State), which aimed to expand good production practices, animal welfare, and working conditions in the sector.

2012

• Pioneering work monitoring deforestation in settlements in the Amazon contributed to the creation of the Green Settlements Program by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra).

• Partnership with the Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) to implement the Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex) in Mato Grosso State.

2013

• Participation in the release of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimation System (SEEG), the first initiative of its kind in the hemisphere. Imazon was responsible for updating emissions estimates from the land use change sector for all biomes in Brazil.

• Support for the design and implementation of Pará State's Illegal Deforestation List (LDI).

• Preparation of the Management Plan for Utinga State Park in the city of Belém (Pará State). With an average of 40,000 visitors per month, the park is currently one of the most visited conservation units in the Amazon.

2010

Arquivo Imazon

2011

Rafael Araújo/Imazon

2013

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

2014

• Publication of the first report based on the Social Progress Index (SPI) at the subnational level worldwide, which measured the quality of life in all 772 municipalities in the Legal Amazon, called “IPS Amazônia.” New publications were released in 2018, 2021, and 2023. Starting in 2024, the data began to be released annually through IPS Brasil.

• Imazon’s Deforestation Alert System (SAD) was one of the inspirations for the World Resources Institute (WRI) in building the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform, a deforestation monitoring tool that, for the first time, provided real-time access to satellite images, maps, and crowdsourcing of the world’s forests.

• Contribution to the development and implementation of the Sustainable Territories Program in the municipalities of Oriximiná, Terra Santa, and Faro, in northern Pará State, covering a total area of 120,000 km².

2015

• Leading role in the design and development of the MapBiomas network, which aims to map out changes in land use and land cover in Brazil on an annual basis.

• Creation of the Community Environmental Agents Program (AAC), in partnership with Pará state’s Institute for Forest and Biodiversity Development (Ideflor-Bio). The initiative has already trained more than 100 volunteers to lead environmental protection and education actions in the state.

• Development of the Integrated Environmental Management System (Sigam), which assists in the decentralization of municipal environmental management.

2017

• Studies have contributed recommendations for the implementation of the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg), whose goal is to restore at least 12 million hectares of forest by 2030.

• Launching of FloreSer, a system for monitoring secondary vegetation in the Amazon available on Google Earth Engine (GEE).

2014

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

2015

Fernanda da Costa/Imazon

2017

Vitória Leona/Imazon

2018

• Research helped develop the Land Registration and Regularization System (Sicarf), launched by the Pará State's Land Institute (Iterpa).

2019

• Direct support in the creation of the Jará Environmental Protection Area (APA), located in the city of Juruti (Pará state). The municipal conservation unit covers 4,850 hectares.

• Launching of the Portal Proteja, the largest digital library on protected areas in Brazil, in partnership with other institutions.

2020

• Amazon 2030 project launched in partnership with other institutions to create an economic and social development plan for the region. The initiative has already benefited from the contribution of more than 120 renowned researchers and published more than 80 studies.

• Creation of the Simex Network, comprising Imazon, ICV, Idesam, and Imaflora, with the aim of mapping timber extraction throughout the Legal Amazon on an annual basis and assessing the legality of the activity in states with public management plans.

2021

• Launching of PrevisIA, a platform that uses artificial intelligence to identify areas at highest risk of deforestation in the Legal Amazon.

• Technical coordination of the MapBiomas Água platform, which monitors the country's water surface.

2022

• Support for the expedition that found the largest tree in the Amazon and the fourth largest in the world, in the Paru State Forest (Flota), in northern Pará. It is a red angelim tree 88.5 meters tall, equivalent to almost 2.5 times the size of Christ the Redeemer (in Rio de Janeiro), with an estimated age of 600 years.

• Launching of Radar Verde, an initiative designed to highlight which meatpacking companies and retailers have the most effective practices for banning beef from illegal deforestation areas in the Amazon.

2019

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

2020

Idesam

2021

Arquivo Imazon

2022

Havita Rigamonti/Imazon/deflor

2023

• Beginning of wetland mapping in the Pan-Amazon region, in partnership with Raisg and MapBiomas Água.

• Research involving 3,500 court cases related to illegal deforestation in the Amazon prompted the National Council of Justice (CNJ) to launch the Protocol for the Ruling on Environmental Cases.

• A study on land regularization contributed to Federal Decree No. 11.688, which directed land titling for conservation purposes.

• Launching of the JusAmazônia Portal, which allows users to monitor civil lawsuits related to environmental crimes in the Legal Amazon region.

• A study on livestock ranching contributed to the creation of the National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems (PNCPD), which aims to recover and convert up to 40 million hectares of low-productivity pastures into agricultural areas within ten years.

2024

• Launching of the Social Progress Index (SPI) for all 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, the ISP Brasil. This was the largest application of the ISP in the world in terms of the number of territories analyzed.

• Contribution with seven statements approved at the First Conference on Environmental Crisis Prevention and Management, organized by the Federal Justice Council (CJF). These texts serve as guidelines for judges across the country in decisions related to environmental issues.

• Imazon joined the Advisory Board of the Pará State Government's Sustainable Livestock Program, which has cattle traceability as one of its goals.

• Launching of the Grande Tumucumaque Program has placed Imazon among the institutions working to monitor biodiversity in the Amazon.

2023

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Arquivo Imazon

2024

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

WWF

Awards
AND HONORS

Imazon has received **22 awards** and honors, demonstrating the importance of the institute's work for conservation and socio-environmental development in the Amazon:

2023

• Rede MapBiomas, integrated by Imazon, received the Collective Social Innovation Award from the Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship. The award was presented during the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

2022

• We received the Path to Sustainability Medal of Honor, awarded by the Institute for Forest and Biodiversity Development (Ideflor-Bio).

• The MapBiomas Network, which Imazon is a member of, got the Skoll Social Innovation Award from the Skoll Foundation.

2021

• We were awarded the Amazon Forever Diploma from the Belém City Council.

• Imazon's artificial intelligence-based deforestation forecast platform, PrevisIA, was recognized in the IT Media Awards, known as the "Oscars" of the IT sector in Brazil, as a Microsoft case study. The company and Fundo Vale partnered to create the tool.

Arquivo Imazon

2018

• We won as the best NGO in the Northern Region and were ranked among the 100 best NGOs in Brazil in the 2018 Best NGOs Award.

2017

• Imazon and Mineração Rio do Norte won first place in the State Award for Innovation in the Mineral Industry with the Sustainable Territories Program. The award was presented during the 13th Pará Industry Fair.

2014

• Researcher Beto Veríssimo was included in Época Magazine's list of the 100 most influential people in Brazil.

• Veríssimo was also recognized as the most outstanding personality of the year in the "Society – Sustainability" category of the Faz Diferença Award, granted by O Globo newspaper.

2012

• We were ranked in the TOP 3 of the Greenvana GreenBest 2012 Award, in the "NGO" category.

• We were recognized by the Paragominas City Council with the Célio Miranda Merit Award, the city's most important commendation for individuals or institutions that have contributed to its development.

2011

• We won first place in the "NGO" category in the 2011 Greenbest Award Academy selection.

• Researcher Carlos Souza Jr. was recognized by the International Biographical Centre as a member of the Top 100 Scientists 2011 list.

• For his contributions to combating deforestation in the Amazon, researcher Beto Veríssimo was recognized by Alfa Magazine as one of its Men of the Year list.

2010

• We won the Skoll Foundation's Social Innovation Skoll Award.

• Paragominas, in Pará, ranked first in the "Municipalities" category of the Chico Mendes Award, from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), due to the implementation of the Green Municipality Project, carried out in partnership with Imazon.

2009

• We received the Marina Silva Award from the Belém City Council, awarded by the Municipal Environment Secretariat (Semma).

2008

• We ranked first place in the "Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)" category of the Chico Mendes Award, awarded by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA).

2006

• The Biosphere Environmental Institute and the Brazilian Institute for Specialized Studies (Ibrae) awarded the Diploma of National Distinction in Environment, Sustainable Development, and Social Responsibility to Luis Carlos Estraviz Rodrigues, president of Imazon's Board of Directors at the time.

2004

• We received the Title of Honor for Merit from the Legislative Assembly of Pará for our outstanding services to the state.

2001

• We won the USAID Award, granted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

1997

• We won the Henry Ford Award for Environmental Conservation in the "Science and Human Resources Training" category.

35 ANOS de história

It was during the final years of Brazil's military dictatorship, when the country was engulfed in a deep economic crisis that led to hyperinflation and increased social inequality, in a period that became known as the "lost decade" (1980-1990), that images of the destruction of the Amazon rainforest began to dominate the headlines of the national and international press. And words such as deforestation, burning, logging, and mining began to become part of the everyday vocabulary of Brazilians.

At that time, American ecologist **Christopher Uhl** (1949-2025), a professor at Pennsylvania State University, was working as a visiting researcher at Embrapa and received a grant to study logging in Pará. To this end, he recruited a team that included two students from the Federal Rural University of Amazonia (UFRA) in Belém: Beto Veríssimo and Paulo Barreto. The group spent a year in the field and produced pioneering studies, which were published in international scientific journals. However, Uhl wanted to go further.

> "I realized that the most extraordinary and precious ecosystem on the planet was under real threat and that it would not be enough to simply write research articles documenting the unfolding situation in the Amazon. Something bigger and bolder was needed," said the scientist in an **interview** with Imazon in 2020.

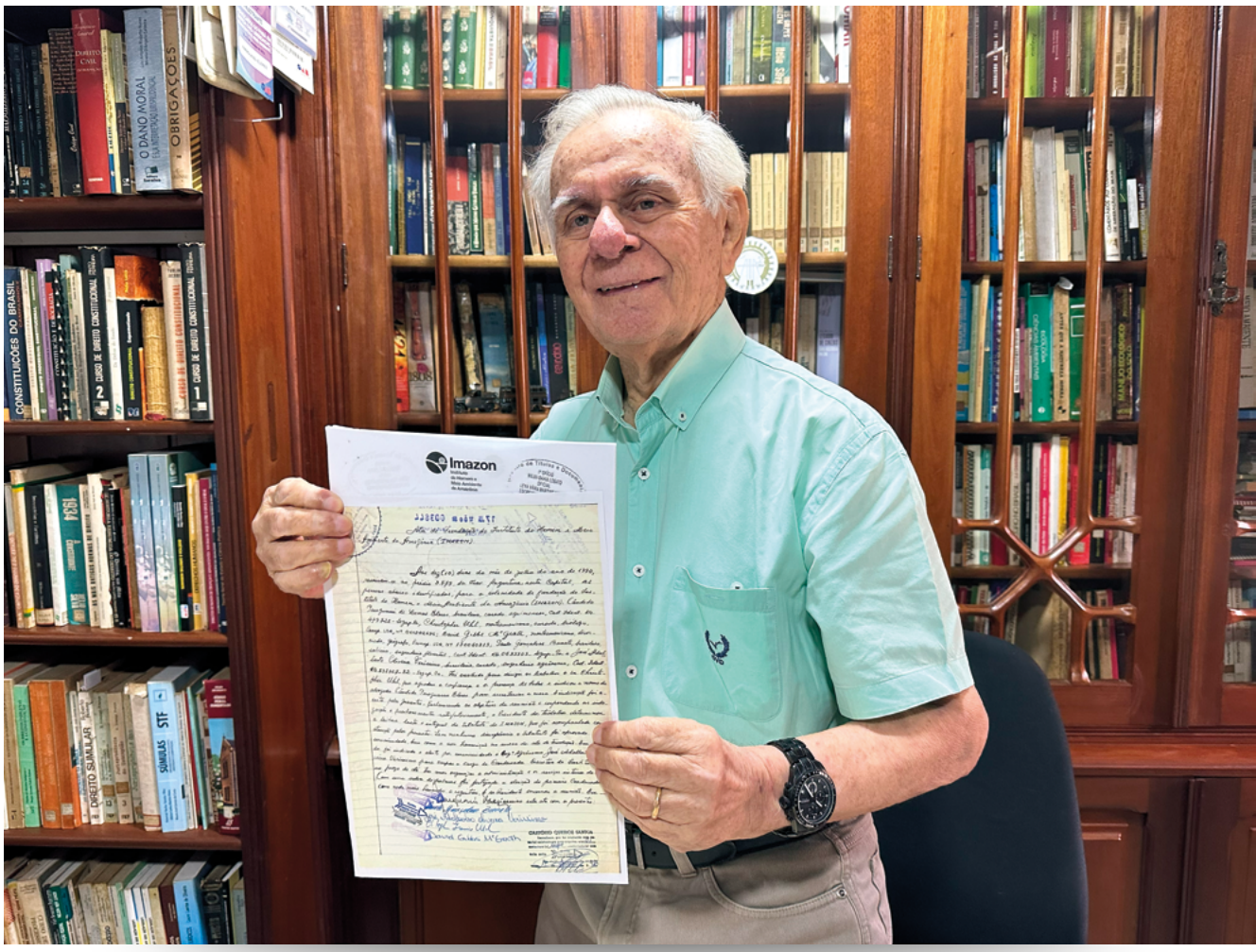
The bold idea the ecologist had in mind was to create a scientific non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to promoting conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon. This idea was presented to Veríssimo in 1988, who accepted the challenge. "We began holding a series of parallel meetings with influential people from the public and private sectors, civil society, and researchers with a strong

presence in the Amazon. And all these conversations served as the basis for defining the organization's mission and agenda. It was a two-year gestation period. It wasn't an impulse, it was a well-structured planning process," he recalls.

▲ Christopher Uhl on Combu Island, Belém, in 1996 (Photo by: Tatiana Veríssimo)

With that, the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (Imazon) was officially established on July 10, 1990, in Belém. In addition to Uhl, Veríssimo, and Barreto, lawyer Cândido Paraguassú and geographer David McGrath also signed the founding document. At the time, they also elected Veríssimo as the institute's first chief executive officer. The agronomist says that there were already other environmental NGOs at the time, but with activism as their central focus. "As a research institute, Imazon was very different; it had a different DNA. Therefore, it was something new," he comments. With that, the birth of the institute paved the way for the emergence of a new generation of scientists in the Amazon.

▶ Chris Uhl, Beto Veríssimo, David McGrath and Paulo Barreto, four of the institute's five co-founders (Photo: Imazon Archives)



▲
Surveyor and lawyer Cândido Paraguassú, the fifth founder of the institute (Photo: Imazon Archives)

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Today, only about 3 million hectares of the Amazon are under forest management, thanks to the efforts of Imazon scientists who, in the early 1990s, convinced loggers to grant them an area to develop a demonstration project in the municipality of Paragominas, in the state of Pará. The result of this initiative was the establishment of technical bases for forest management and the design of public policies for forest use and conservation. In addition, the project revealed that managed logging was profitable and could be done on a large scale.

It all began with the publication of the institute's first studies in international scientific journals, which focused on logging, between 1991 and 1992. Research revealed predatory, informal, and mostly illegal logging. This made it clear that a sustainable model for the activity needed to be demonstrated in the field, which was turned into a project by Imazon.

To put this into practice, researchers from the institute spoke with the Paragominas Loggers Union looking for business owners who would agree to have the demonstration carried out on their land. "After several discussions and field visits, we secured a 250-hectare area, about 30 kilometers from the urban area of the municipality," says Barreto, who coordinated the project.

In 1992, Imazon began assembling and training the team that would work on the initiative. It needed chainsaw operators, tractor drivers, tractor assistants, loader operators, and inventory teams.

In total, around 40 people were hired and underwent training under the guidance of Dutch forestry engineer and biologist **Johan Zweede** (1942-2022), former forestry director of the Jari Project and founder of the Instituto Floresta Tropical - IFT [Tropical Forest Instute].

> “There was no team in the Amazon trained to do management. Everyone was trained to cut down the forest,” says Veríssimo.

▲
Johan Zweede, left, with part of the project team
(Photo: Imazon Archives)

It was in that same year that Paulo Amaral, an agronomist who graduated in 1990 from the Federal Rural University of Amazonia (UFRA), joined Imazon with the mission of working on this project. The initiative operated in the forest from 1993 to 1994, and the workers were divided into two teams: one to test sustainable management and another to carry out traditional, predatory logging, so that researchers could document the differences. Working time, costs, damage to the forest, logging efficiency, profitability, and vegetation regeneration were all measured.

In addition to these studies, the pilot project led to the creation of the **Tropical Forest Institute (IFT)** in 1994, which focused on training in forest management. Under Zweede's leadership, the institution contributed to the scalability of the practice in the Amazon.

In 1998, Imazon also coordinated the first workshop on **community forest management** in the Amazon, which promoted the exchange of experiences among 12 mapped-out initiatives. Followed up in subsequent studies, the initiative already had **1,500 projects** involving traditional peoples and communities in 2007. Furthermore, the institute was also prominent in research on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), which included an initiative to **map out and disclose the prices** of 24 of these products over a period of 10 years.

> "In the end, several studies were published showing that it was possible to significantly reduce environmental impact and that this improved efficiency, reduced the risk of accidents, and increased profitability," explains Barreto.

REMOTE SENSING

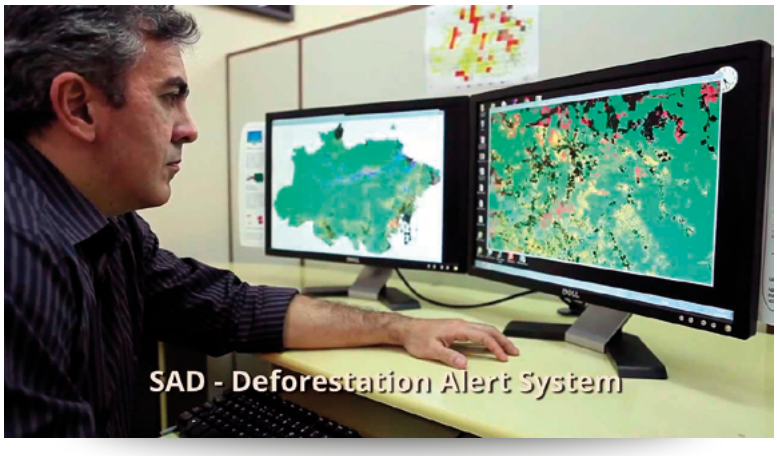
The pursuit of scientific innovation rooted in Imazon finds one of its greatest examples in the field of remote sensing. In its 35 years of existence, the institution has created the world's first remote monitoring systems for deforestation, forest degradation, and logging ever made by civil society. It also inspired Google Earth Engine and **Global Forest Watch (GFW)** and contributed to the creation of MapBiomas, platforms that have revolutionized the global use of satellite imagery. More recently, with artificial intelligence, the organization has also developed a tool to predict deforestation and is working on another capable of predicting extreme weather events such as droughts and floods.

A member of the Imazon team since 1992, Carlos Souza Jr., a geologist who graduated from the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), was responsible for the first publications focusing on remote sensing, starting in 1997. Years later, in 2003, he created a calculation that enabled the analysis of forest degradation using satellite images, the Normalized Difference Fraction Index (NDFI).

> "Brazil's space agency pioneered in developing near real-time forest monitoring systems for the Brazilian Amazon through the DETER and PRODES programs, and Imazon, a Brazilian NGO, developed an influential independent system. GFW seeks to leverage the country's experience and provide near real-time forest alerts to communities around the world."
> Nigel Sizer, global director of WRI in 2014

After a period of field validation, the innovation was published in the scientific journal **Remote Sensing of Environment** in 2005. The success of the NDFI enabled Imazon to create, in 2006, the world's first monthly monitoring system for deforestation and forest degradation carried out by civil society. After two years of validation in Pará and Mato Grosso, the Deforestation Alert System (SAD) was officially launched in 2008, when it began reporting these disturbances on a monthly basis throughout the Legal Amazon.

Carlos Souza Jr. showing SAD date (Photo: Imazon Archives)



In the same year, the institute used the NDFI to create the Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex), a pioneering tool for detecting timber harvesting and assessing its legality worldwide. In addition to identifying areas explored by satellite imagery, the system also cross-references this information with public data on permits for the activity and management plans. Simex was initially implemented in Pará State and, as of 2012, in Mato Grosso State, through a partnership between Imazon and the Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV).

Years later, in 2020, the two institutions joined forces with the Amazon Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development (Idesam) and the Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora) to expand the application of the system throughout the Amazon, forming the Simex Network. Since 2021, the group has published annual reports on the area of logging in the region and assessments of legality in states with public management plans.

Another innovation in this area was a partnership established with Google in 2010 to develop SAD within the Earth Engine platform. Officially launched that same year during COP16, held in Cancún, Mexico, the platform revolutionized remote sensing around the world.

> "With Google Earth Engine, we can quickly access data and large-scale computing power, as well as shared algorithms," says Souza Jr.

Years later, in 2013, Imazon participated in the creation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimation System (SEEG) of the Climate Observatory network. The institute was responsible for updating emissions estimates for the land use change sector for all Brazilian biomes. In 2015, Imazon

also played a leading role in the design and development of the MapBiomas Network, a pioneer in mapping out land use changes on a national scale.

Since then, the institute has been responsible for the Amazon biome and, in 2021, it served as the technical coordinator in the launching of the MapBiomas Água platform, which monitors the surface water area across the country. In addition, in 2023, Imazon launched a project to map out and monitor wetlands in the Pan-Amazon region, in partnership with institutions that are members of the Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (Raisg), which the institute has been part of since its creation in 2007.

The organization has also been prominent in the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in remote sensing. In 2021, Imazon launched PrevisIA, a pioneering platform for forecasting deforestation using AI. The tool was developed through a partnership with Microsoft and the Vale Fund and has already resulted in technical cooperation agreements with four State Prosecutors' Offices in the Amazon region— [States of] Acre, Amazonas, Pará, and Mato Grosso.

The institute also works on implementing artificial intelligence in SAD, through a partnership with the federal government's Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IMPA), and in Simex, independently. In addition, it is developing PrevisIA Clima, a platform that will use AI to predict extreme weather events such as droughts and floods.

> "We are using historical series of climatological data and water surface dynamics to train artificial intelligence to make annual predictions," anticipates Souza Jr.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Pastures have occupied most of the cleared areas in the Amazon, making animal husbandry one of Imazon's main research topics. Over its 35 years of operation, the institute has been responsible for pioneering work that has encouraged a reduction in deforestation in the sector, as well as the adoption of best production practices.

Although Imazon began publishing on the subject in the 1990s, it was in the 2000s that these studies gained greater relevance. Especially since 2005, when the institute mapped OUT and visited all 65 meatpacking plants registered at the time in the Federal Inspection System (SIF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Mapa). The project involved the participation of Ritaumaria Pereira, an agricultural engineer who graduated from the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), joined the institution in 2004, and is currently its CEO.

Years later, in 2008, the book "**A Pecuária e o Desmatamento na Amazônia na Era das Mudanças Climáticas**" [Animal Husbandry and Deforestation in the Amazon in the Age of Climate Change], by researcher Paulo Barreto, encouraged the National Monetary Council (CMN) to require that rural credit be granted only to ranchers who complied with environmental rules. This cut down nearly $2.9 billion in loans between 2008 and 2011, which helped stop the clearing of over 2,700 square kilometers of forest—a 15% drop in deforestation during that time, according to an analysis by the **Climate Policy Initiative**.

Researcher Paulo Barreto at the Forest Day event in 2011 (Photo: Imazon Archives)

Another impact of the 2008 study was to encourage the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) to create Conduct Adjustment Agreements (TACs) so that meatpacking companies would commit to purchasing cattle only from deforestation-free farms, an initiative known as the "Beef TAC" or "Livestock TAC." Since then, Imazon has been monitoring the performance of these agreements through studies and has a seat on the Technical Chamber of the Meat TAC, a working group created by the MPF to assist in the implementation of these commitments.

> "Throughout these 16 years of TAC, Imazon has played a key role in providing data to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, including **mapping out meatpacking plants**, and disseminating the results of audits," comments Pereira.

The organization also co-led the **"Green Livestock" project in Paragominas**, Pará, which was launched in 2011 in partnership with the municipality's Rural Producers Union. According to Barreto, who coordinated the initiative, the union wanted to expand the best practices in production, animal welfare, and working conditions that had been adopted by some farmers. The project showed that those ranches who implemented the best practices increased their productivity from 5 to 20 arrobas per hectare per year, four times more than the others. In addition, they also achieved greater profitability and worker satisfaction.

> "Some financial institutions have started using Radar Verde to question meatpacking companies about their commitments to combat deforestation," says Barreto.

Another highlight in the area of livestock husbandry is **Radar Verde**, an initiative designed to identify the meatpacking plants and retailers that have the most effective practices for banning beef from illegal deforestation in the Amazon. Launched in 2022 by Imazon in partnership with the institute O Mundo Que Queremos [The World We Want], the project publishes annual reports on transparency in the chain. In addition, Imazon published studies through Radar Verde on the environmental policies of **China,** the **European Union**, and the **United States** that may impact Brazilian beef exports due to their relationship with illegal deforestation in the region.

Imazon has also published articles on livestock ranching in the Amazon 2030 project. Research on the initiative's activities aims to identify the best ways to make it sustainable in the region and contributed to the formulation of the **National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems (PNCPD)**, launched in 2023. The public policy aims to recover and convert up to 40 million hectares of low-productivity pastureland into arable land within ten years.

The value of livestock research has also been recognized by the government of Pará. In 2024, Imazon became part of the technical council of the **"Sustainable Livestock Program"**, which has cattle traceability as one of its goals.

Researcher Ritaumaria Pereira presenting Radar Verde at COP-27 in Egypt (Photo: Imazon Archives)

CONSERVATION

In three and a half decades of scientific work, Imazon has made major contributions to the history of conservation in the Amazon. The institute played a key role in providing technical support for the creation of 25 million hectares of conservation units in the region. In addition, it has gained prominence in the implementation of the Mosaic of Protected Areas in Northern Pará, especially in the state Conservation Units (CUs) created in 2006.

Grão Pará Ecological Station (Esec), the largest tropical conservation unit on the planet, relied on technical support from Imazon in its creation (Photo: Ideflor-Bio)

Imazon's support for the creation of these territories began with research recommending this action in the late 1990s, notably a **study** published in partnership with the World Bank in 2000 and a **series** with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2002. Then, between 2004 and 2019, the institute was directly involved in the creation of more than 20 protected areas, through technical studies and public consultations, covering a total of around 25 million hectares.

Thirteen of these conservation units, covering a total of 20 million hectares, were created in 2006 alone. Out of these, six were in partnership with the government of Pará, with five in the north of the state, namely: the State Forests (Flotas) of Faro, Iriri, Paru, and Trombetas, the Grão-Pará Ecological Station (Esec) — the largest tropical conservation area on the planet — and the Maicuru Biological Reserve (Rebio), which together cover 13 million hectares.

In 2009, Imazon also published the Management Plan for these five conservation units. This task led to the recruitment in 2007 of Jakeline Pereira, a forestry engineer who graduated from the Federal University of Amazonas (UFAM). In addition, in 2013, the institute developed the current Management Plan for Utinga State Park in Belém, Pará. With an average of 40,000 visitors per month, the site is currently one of the most visited conservation areas in the Amazon.

> "We led the technical studies and public consultations. It was the largest creation of protected areas all at once in the world, a territory that exceeds the states of Santa Catarina and Espírito Santo combined," recalls researcher Beto Veríssimo.

◀ Researcher Jakeline Pereira presenting the Land Use Planning for the Faro Forest in the 2000s (Photo: Imazon Archives)

Since the 2010s, another focus of Imazon in the area of conservation has been to support the consolidation of protected areas, mainly in northern Pará. Work that has been carried out through research, field projects, and the institute's participation in the councils of these territories. Among these actions, Pereira highlights the Community Environmental Agents Program (AAC), created by Imazon in 2015 in partnership with Pará State's Institute for Forest and Biodiversity Development (Ideflor-Bio).

> "The program offers a training cycle so that people can implement actions in environmental education, monitoring, and income generation in their communities," says Pereira.

In 2022, Imazon also supported the **expedition** that found the largest tree in the Amazon and the fourth largest in the world at the Faro State Forest. It is an 88.5-meter-tall red cedar tree, almost 2.5 times the size of Christ the Redeemer, with an estimated age of 600 years.

In 2024, the institute entered another area of activity within the field of conservation: biodiversity monitoring. This work, which will include the installation of cameras and other technologies to monitor the animals, is part of a larger territorial protection initiative: the **Grande Tumucumaque Program**, which is being carried out in partnership with the Institute for Indigenous Research and Training (Iepé) and will last for 15 years.

LAW

Despite legislative and public policy advances, the practice of environmental crimes in the Amazon has historically been linked to impunity. For this reason, researching the most effective solutions for increasing penalties for land grabbers and illegal loggers has been the focus of Imazon's studies in the field of environmental law for over 20 years. During this period, the institute's research on land use planning made it a national and international benchmark on issues related to land grabbing and land regularization in the region.

▲ Brenda Brito, in 2003, the year he joined Imazon (Photo: Imazon Archives)

Imazon's first legal studies, published in 2005, assessed the impacts of the new Environmental Crimes Law (9.605/1998) and contributed to the improvement of strategies to combat deforestation. Among them were changes to speed up the donation of seized assets and the dissemination of the list of embargoed properties in 2009. These studies were published thanks to the joining of researcher Brenda Brito to the institute in 2003, when she was in her final year of law school at the Federal University of Pará (UFPA).

Starting in 2020, Imazon resumed its research on environmental liability lawsuits. The motivation was the program "Amazônia Protege", launched in 2017 by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), which aims to increase the punishment of illegal loggers in court. Published in 2022, the **first analysis** of more than 3,500 civil lawsuits under the program prompted the National Council of Justice (CNJ) to launch the Protocol for the Judgment of Environmental Lawsuits in 2023. Based on the results of this study, Imazon also contributed seven statements that were approved at the First Conference on Environmental Crisis Prevention and Management, organized by the Federal Justice Council (CJF) in 2024. These texts serve as guidelines for judges across the country in decisions related to environmental issues.

Conducting research on land regularization in the Amazon since 2008, Imazon also contributed to the launch of the Land Registration and Regularization System (Sicarf) by the Pará Land Institute (Iterpa) in 2018. The technological solution has made land ownership processes in the state more organized and faster.

Then, in 2021, the institute published a series of unprecedented studies on federal and state land use laws and practices in the region, which includes a report for each state and the book "**Dez fatos essenciais sobre regularização fundiária na Amazônia**" [Ten Essential Facts About Land Regularization in the Amazon], which consolidated the results. The work was widely cited, mainly because it revealed that almost 30% of the region consisted of public areas with no designated use and drew attention to the role of state governments in land regularization.

Brenda Brito with the book "Dez fatos essenciais sobre regularização fundiária na Amazônia", 2021 (Photo: Imazon Archives)

> "In general, state laws end up encouraging this ongoing illegal occupation of public lands. Some, for example, do not even have a deadline for this occupation. So, we made several recommendations to close these loopholes that still exist in state legislation, which ultimately allow recently illegally deforested areas to receive land titles," says Brito.

Another important initiative is the **Amazon 2030** project, created in 2020, in which Imazon published five scientific papers on land use planning. One of them, from **2022**, showed that it was not necessary to change federal land law to combat land grabbing, but that it would be necessary to amend a decree so that the allocation of public forests would be done with a focus on conservation and sustainable use. Recommendation that was implemented by the federal government in 2023, with **Decree No. 11.688**.

In 2024, however, political pressure led to the relaxation of this restriction, including the possibility of titling areas partially overlapping public forests, through **Decree No. 12.111**.

> “Imazon estimated that 67% of federal public forests were already under threat of privatization. For this reason, the 2023 decree moved forward by restricting the allocation of public lands for the creation of protected areas or territories for traditional peoples and communities, forest concessions, and other forms of use compatible with the sustainable management of these territories,” adds the researcher.

DEVELOPMENT

Promoting sustainable development in the Amazon has been at the heart of Imazon’s mission since it was established in 1990. Over the past 35 years, the organization has participated in pioneering initiatives in the area, such as the Belém Sustentável [Sustainable Belém] publications, the Municípios Verdes [Green Municipalities] program, the Índice de Progresso Social - IPS [Social Progress Index], and the Amazônia 2030 project. The institute has also led several studies on regional economy and development, including articles in the renowned scientific journals World Development and Science, and a series of studies on the dynamics of the “**boom-bust**” cycle of the region’s occupation model, in partnership with the **World Bank**.

Following studies in the mid-1990s that outlined the critical issues facing the region and suggested recommendations for making it more sustainable, Imazon also published several papers with specific proposals for the development of the states at the end of the decade. In the 2000s, the institute pioneered studies focusing on quality of life indicators in the Amazon, the first of which were the books “Belém Sustentável” [Sustainable Belém], published in **2003** and **2007**.

In 2008, the organization played a leading role in the design and implementation of the Green Municipality Program in the city of Paragominas, in Pará State. This initiative resulted in a drastic reduction in deforestation and a significant increase in the Rural Environmental Register (CAR), which made the city the first to be removed from the critical deforestation list of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). Based on this experience, Imazon also supported the design and implementation of Pará State's Green Municipalities Program (PMV). The public policy was applied in 105 of the state's 144 cities, covering approximately 1 million km² and benefiting more than 5 million people. As a result, other municipalities in Pará were removed from the critical deforestation list.

Another major contribution by Imazon in the area of sustainable development was the publication of the first report based on the Social Progress Index (IPS) at the subnational level in the world, in 2014, which measured the quality of life in all 772 municipalities in the Legal Amazon, called "IPS Amazônia." New publications were released in 2018, 2021, and 2023.

In 2024, this regional index was incorporated into a more ambitious project: **IPS Brasil**, which analyzed the quality of life in 5,570 Brazilian municipalities. This was the largest IPS application experiment in the world in terms of the number of territories analyzed.

> "We had a huge impact on the use of this information throughout the country, mainly by journalists and public administrators. Overall, the index showed that municipal income, the GDP, does not secure social progress. That is why IPS is an excellent tool for guiding public policy,"
> celebrates researcher Beto Veríssimo, coordinator of IPS Brasil.

Another highlight is the **Amazon 2030** project, launched in 2020 by Imazon in partnership with the Amazon Entrepreneurship Center, the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), and the Department of Economics at PUC-Rio. According to Veríssimo, who is one of the coordinators, the initiative aims to lay the foundations for a medium-term sustainable development agenda (by 2030) with long-term implications. In this sense, the project indicates that the government's role is to align incentives and create a favorable environment for low-carbon social and economic development in the Amazon.

The project comprises more than 80 publications and involved the collaboration of over 120 researchers from local, national, and international institutions. In 2023, the main results of the initiative were published in the book "**Amazônia 2030: as bases para o desenvolvimento sustentável**" [Amazonia 2030: the foundations for sustainable development].

RESTORATION

Imazon has been contributing to research on forest restoration since 2017, when the federal government launched the National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (Planaveg), which aims to restore at least 12 million hectares of forests by 2030. In the same year, the institute created the **FloreSer** system, which monitors secondary vegetation in the Amazon using satellite imagery.

It was with data obtained from this tool that Imazon published a report in 2021 with **unprecedented** information that the region had 7.2 million hectares of secondary vegetation over 5 years old, equivalent to the territory of Ireland. The following year, in 2022, another **study** revealed that, of this entire area, 5.2 million (73%) were on land unsuitable for agriculture. In other words, they did not compete with grain production.

> “Based on this research, we have identified that secondary vegetation management is the best way to scale up forest restoration in the Amazon, both because it is low cost and, in most areas, because it does not compete with agriculture,” says researcher Paulo Amaral.

Researcher Paulo Amaral during a restoration project conducted by Imazon in the city of Ulianópolis, Pará State (Photo by: Vitória Leona/Imazon)

Imazon has also conducted field projects focused on the restoration of cleared areas. Since 2021, the institute has reached a total of 350 family farmers who have benefited from restoration actions in their areas, 286 hectares of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) implemented, and 166,000 seedlings of forest species planted in municipalities in the state of Pará.

In addition, between 2023 and 2024, the institute contributed to the restructuring of five community nurseries, which produced 88,000 seedlings in those two years. This initiative benefited 150 families settled under the agrarian reform program.

> “When we work in communities, we combine restoration with food security, which is why we implement SAFs. We also work with Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), a strategy that uses some human interventions to boost landscape recovery, such as installing fences to prevent animals from entering, fire protection using firebreaks, and removal of invasive plants, for example,” explains researcher Andréia Pinto.

Researcher Andréia Pinto in a field operation with Imazon (Photo by: Vitória Leona/Imazon)

Tribute to
CHRIS UHL

CHRISTOPHER UHL: A LEGACY OF SCIENCE, SENSITIVITY, AND COMMITMENT TO THE AMAZON.

Christopher Uhl, Co-founder and mentor of Imazon (Photo: Imazon Archives)

Ecologist, professor, and co-founder of Imazon, Christopher Uhl was born on February 24, 1949, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, United States. He devoted much of his life to scientific research and was one of the leading thinkers on sustainable solutions for the Amazon. Described by many as a true mentor, he was someone who combined sensitivity, wisdom, and intellectual generosity.

Uhl passed away on February 10, 2025, at the age of 76. He is dearly missed by his wife Dana L. Stuchul, his children, his friends, and the scientific community. At Imazon, where he was affectionately known simply as Chris, his presence remains alive in the fond memories and professional recollections of all who worked with him or learned from his lessons.

Throughout his career, he taught biology for 30 years at Pennsylvania State University, where he was one of the people responsible for developing the institution's sustainability policy. At the university, he also created the course "BISC 3: Environmental Sciences," which has been taken by more than 15,000 students. In addition to teaching, he conducted fundamental research on the tropical forests of South America, with an emphasis on the processes of degradation caused by fires and forest regeneration. To this day, these studies still influence the science of tropical ecology.

Chris with the Imazon team in the 1990s (Photo: Imazon Archives)

During the 1980s and 1990s, Chris stood out as one of the leading scientists in the field of forest ecology. He lived in Belém between the late 1980s and early 1990s, during which time he worked as a visiting researcher at Embrapa. It was in this context that he realized the lack of integrated research and trained professionals capable of thinking about the Amazon in a multidisciplinary way, a perception that motivated him to create, together with his Brazilian friends, an institute dedicated exclusively to research and sustainable development in the region. He founded Imazon on July 10, 1990, with Beto Veríssimo, Paulo Barreto, David McGrath, and Cândido Paraguassu.

After the institute was established, Chris remained in Brazil for four years, returning to the United States in 1994 to resume his position as a professor at Pennsylvania State University. Despite the distance, he maintained deep ties with Imazon as a mentor, friend, and constant inspiration. In 2020, he was honored during the institute's 30th anniversary celebration, reinforcing his central role in the history of the organization.

Chris was the author of three remarkable books: 'Desenvolvendo Consciência Ecológica' [Developing Ecological Awareness] (2003), 'Ensinando Como Se a Vida Importasse' [Teaching As If Life Matters' (2011), and Awaken 101 (2020). He was a multiplier of knowledge and a generous advisor. His writings reflected his belief that science should be at the service of life, with ethics, sensitivity, and purpose.

For Imazon, Chris was not only one of the founders, but someone who shaped the soul of the institution. His vision helped establish a way of doing science that is deeply committed to the well-being of the Amazon and its peoples.

He was a guide, especially for researchers who were there in the early years of the institute, fostering careers and promoting a scientific approach that goes beyond data: science with heart. In 2025, during an event held by Imazon in his honor, fellow scientists, friends, and admirers shared memories and reflections on the man behind the researcher. A person of integrity, an inspiration, and passionate about life.

"Be close to the problem. Think long term. Anticipate trends. Offer pragmatic solutions. Work in a multidisciplinary manner and in partnership with local stakeholders. These are the principles Chris taught us. This is what we have always done. These are the elements that have made our achievements possible".
Beto Veríssimo

Ana Serrão/Imazon

Ana Serrão/Imazon

"Chris was extraordinary to us. He built Imazon with great wisdom; he was a very insightful man who focused on the fundamentals. He always thought first about aligning purposes and values. I am grateful to him for being the foundation of my career, but also for creating this space, Imazon".
Paulo Barreto

"I would like to describe Chris using a word that describes him. He was truly amazing. I am very grateful for everything he did. For Imazon, for us, and for the Amazon. He leaves behind an invaluable legacy. Chris will never die for us. He will always be with us".
Paulo Amaral

Ana Serrão/Imazon

Ana Serrão/Imazon

"Many people pass through our lives, but very few change our paths. Chris was one of those people in my life. Discipline, experience, scientific rigor. We try to pass on as much of this culture as we have learned. And he will always be our mentor".
Carlos Souza Jr.

Ana Serrão/Imazon

"I am grateful to those people who are grateful to Chris because they are managing to pass on to future generations everything they have learned, with dedication and scientific method".
Ritaumaria Pereira

"He left us too soon. We take comfort in knowing that, when he passed away, he was certainly aware of what he was leaving behind: the immense legacy represented by the generation of environmentalists he trained. It must be nice to close your eyes knowing that you lived a good life.
João Moreira Salles"

"Chris was a visionary and a great friend. He had an impressive capacity for work and advanced research into solutions for the region's main problems like no one else. No one has ever done so much for regional science in such a short period of time. Chris will always be remembered as a giant in the history of Amazonian science.
José Maia Cardoso da Silva"

"Chris's influence on my career is immeasurable. He encouraged me to question the relevance, logic, cohesion, and practical application of our ideas. He taught me the importance of precision, clarity, and rigor in scientific work, lessons that have stayed with me throughout my career. I am eternally grateful for his guidance and friendship.
Eugênio Arima"

"Whenever you were at Chris's house, talking to him, he was working. It was impressive, any day of the week. This thing about him living for science.
Edson Vidal"

"We knew that Chris had a huge passion for Brazil, for the Amazon, for us. He wanted to create a community of Brazilians that could profoundly influence the country. He brought together science, values, and extraordinary ethics.
Rui Rocha"

PROGRAMS

MONITORING THE AMAZON

Daisy Feio/Imazon

Monitoring and analysis of the main human pressures on the Legal Amazon based on satellite imagery and databases. To this end, the program combines technological innovations in remote sensing, spatial analysis, and artificial intelligence. Currently, the area maintains nine monitoring actions: 1) **deforestation**; 2) **forest degradation**; 3) **logging**; 4) **change in land use and land cover**; 5) **secondary vegetation**; 6) **official and unofficial roads**; 7) **risk of deforestation**; 8) **water surface dynamics**; and 9) **wetlands**. The program also provides training to civil servants, university students, and civil society. In addition, it makes data, bulletins, technical reports, and scientific publications available to disseminate the use of geotechnologies. Finally, the program contributes to the development and evaluation of public policies and private sector actions geared toward the protection and restoration of the Amazon.

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Vitória Leona/Imazon

This program contributes to the reclamation of deforested and degraded landscapes in the Legal Amazon by generating information, maps, and diagnoses to support the planning, execution, and/or monitoring of reclamation actions on different levels. In addition to direct support for stakeholders implementing restoration areas at the forefront by bolstering local capacities, providing technical guidance, and supplying material, operational, and logistical inputs. The program's regional studies particularly address the potential of natural regeneration in the Amazon as an ally for larger-scale restoration at lower cost, including analyses of the suitability of areas for other uses (risk of suppression), territorial and land tenure context, among others. In Pará, the program also operates in the field with forest and productive restoration projects alongside family farmers. In these areas, Imazon mainly supports the implementation and maintenance of Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and conducts training to educate multipliers in forest restoration in the Legal Amazon.

PROTECTED AREAS

This program supports municipal, state, and federal governments in the creation, protection, implementation, and consolidation of protected areas in the Amazon. The program develops studies and **management plans**, provides training, and integrates councils. Furthermore, it supports

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

biodiversity conservation initiatives and actions to improve the quality of life of traditional peoples and communities. Projects that integrate biodiversity monitoring actions, training for public managers and civil society, training and monitoring of community environmental agents, environmental education, and communication. There are also initiatives to support community development, and to promote the management of forest natural resources, and community-based tourism. The program also prioritizes collective instruments for territorial management, such as Protected Area Mosaics and Ecological Corridors. Finally, it operates through partnerships with local social and environmental institutions and public agencies.

POLICIES AND SOCIOECONOMICS

Márcio Nagano/Imazon

The purpose of this program is to assess the effectiveness of public policies and private sector initiatives within the low-carbon development agenda supported by nature-based solutions and social inclusion for the Legal Amazon. To this end, the program is one of the leading institutions in the **Amazon 2030** project, an initiative whose main objective is to propose a sustainable development agenda for the region. The program is also responsible for producing and publishing the **IPS Brasil**, which measures the quality of life of 212 million Brazilians living in the country's 5,570 municipalities. Additionally, the program conducts research on cattle ranching in the Amazon, a land use activity that currently occupies almost 90% of deforested areas. Due to its interdisciplinary nature, the results of the Policies and Socioeconomics program have helped both the public and private sectors make better decisions for the sustainable development of the region.

LAW AND SUSTAINABILITY

Bárbara Brito/Divulgação

It seeks to contribute to securing that environmental, climate, and land laws and practices in the Legal Amazon are compatible with zero deforestation and with a development model that respects the rights of the populations that keep the forest standing. To this end, the program's scientific output assesses the impacts and makes recommendations on three main topics: 1) combating and holding accountable those responsible for forest crimes and land grabbing; 2) land legalization and land use planning; and 3) proposals for changes in legislation, such as bills, provisional measures, and decrees.

Resultados
DE 2024

MONITORAMENTO DA AMAZÔNIA

In 2024, the Amazon Monitoring Program continued its strategic work on several projects that consolidate Imazon as a benchmark in remote sensing. As part of the "**Conexão Povos da Floresta**" (Forest Peoples Connection) initiative, the institute took the lead in the Territorial Protection Working Group (WG), responsible for organizing, validating, and systematizing databases on indigenous, Quilombola, riverside, and extractive communities in the Brazilian Amazon. This effort resulted in a unique database that enhances the comprehensive protection of territories and traditional populations.

The **MapBiomas** project launched the **MapBiomas Degradação** platform, which provided new data on the degradation of native vegetation in Brazil. The platform features degradation vectors between 1986 and 2021, including border areas, fragment size, isolation, fire frequency, elapsed time since the last fire, and age of secondary vegetation. In addition, **Collection 9 of MapBiomas Brasil** showed that pasture expansion was the main cause of deforestation in the Amazon between 1985 and 2023, a period in which the area designated for this use grew by 363%.

▲ Videos about the importance of water on show at Cine Líbero Luxardo cinema in Belém, Pará State (Armando Ribeiro/ Imazon)

The **MapBiomas Água** platform launched **Collection 3,** which revealed a significant 3.3-million-hectare reduction in the Amazon's water surface area in 2023, a year marked by a severe, long drought. In addition, Imazon organized the exhibition of three MapBiomas Água documentaries at **Cine Líbero Luxardo** [a local movie theater] for classes from the Manoel de Jesus and Madre Celeste public schools in Belém (Pará State). **One of the audio-visual productions** was released in 2024, depicting the drought along the Solimões River in 2023.

Another highlight in the water issue is the project "**Mapping and Development of an Approach for Conservation and Management of Wetlands in the Amazon,**" underway since 2023, and undertaken by the Amazon Network for Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (Raisg), which includes Imazon as a member. In 2024, the institute held the **Amazon Wetlands Workshop** as part of the initiative, bringing together researchers from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, as well as representatives of traditional populations such as riverine communities, Quilombolas, extractivists, and indigenous peoples. The goal was to systematically develop a common legend for wetland maps among countries, as well as to discuss synergies, opportunities, and challenges for studying the topic.

More specifically, another workshop, this time at the national level, sought to deepen the debate on public policies, legal frameworks, and the way of life of the populations residing in these territories, with the aim of producing a more collaborative mapping, aligned with the local reality and capable of supporting the proposal of new conservation areas. The event brought together scientists from various organizations and Quilombola, indigenous, and peasant leaders.

PrevisIA, a platform that uses artificial intelligence to anticipate areas at greater risk of deforestation in the Amazon, launched together with the Pará Public Prosecutor's Office (MPPA) the **Maps of Critical Municipalities for Combating Deforestation**, focusing on 26 priority territories in the state. The project also stood out for the publication of a chapter in **a book on the Cipó platform** and for its participation in conferences and training sessions for members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, expanding the use of geotechnologies in fighting and preventing illegal deforestation.

Release of "Mapas dos Municípios Críticos para o Enfrentamento ao Desmatamento' [Maps of Municipalities Critical to Combating Deforestation] at the Pará State Public Prosecutor's Office (MPPA), in Belém (Rodrigo Reis, Ascom/MPPA)

At the same time, monthly data from the **Deforestation Alert System** (SAD) showed a second consecutive year of decline in devastation, totaling a 7% reduction from January to December 2024, compared to the same period in the previous year. However, forest degradation increased significantly, with a 497% increase in the degraded area in the same comparison, reaching 36,379 km².

The monthly release of SAD data plays a key role in transparency and social control over the environmental situation in the Amazon. By publishing updated figures on deforestation and degradation, Imazon helps ensure that civil society, the press, public administrators, and decision-makers have access to reliable information that can inform enforcement actions, public policies, and social mobilization in defense of the forest.

In this context, **SIMEX 2024** showed a **19% increase in illegal logging in the Amazon**. The results were released through infographics targeting seven states in the region, in addition to the overall picture of the Amazon. The Simex team also participated in the Mini Summit Geo for Good Google 2024 event, reinforcing Imazon's presence on global geotechnology platforms applied to environmental conservation.

Imazon's Amazon Monitoring Program team at Geo for Good Google 2024 (Imazon Archives)

Among scientific publications, highlights included the article "**Amazon severe drought in 2023 triggered surface water loss**," published in IOP Science, and four papers presented at the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS).

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Intended to foster the recovery of cleared areas in the Amazon and to generate income for family farming, Imazon's Landscape Restoration Program began 2024 by training an additional 94 family farmers in best practices for forest and productive restoration. Young people, adults, and seniors living in rural settlements in Paragominas, in southeastern Pará, participated in the course "**Training in Forest Restoration**". The initiative, carried out in partnership with the Amazon Fund, IEB, WRI, the Paragominas Rural Communities Forum, and the Municipal Government, consisted of three modules that combined theory and practice. The content covered topics such as socio-environmental development, sustainable production and management, and forest restoration, as well as strategies for social organization and market integration.

Another purpose of the training was to qualify the participants to promote the environmental suitability of their land, thus contributing to Brazil's progress toward the goal set out in the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg) to restore 12 million hectares of forests in Brazil by 2030. At the end of the course, 75 rural producers received a kit containing 250 seedlings of native Amazonian species, as well as agricultural inputs and tools to implement Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) on their properties.

Graduates of the Forest Restoration Training course receiving their certificates in the village of Sorriso, in Paragominas, Pará State (Daisy Feio/Imazon)

▲ Teachers during training for the Salas Floresta project in Ulianópolis, Pará State (Armando Ribeiro/ Imazon)

In 2024, Imazon also supported the implementation of 31 hectares of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) in rural settlements in Pará State. A total of 20,000 native tree seedlings, fertilizer and other inputs were provided to facilitate the initiative, directly benefiting 65 families in the municipality of Paragominas. With this initiative, the project, which began in 2021, reached a total of 201 family farmers, 136 hectares of SAFs were implemented, and 56,000 forest seedlings were planted in the municipalities of Capitão Poço, Dom Eliseu, Paragominas, and Ulianópolis.

The institute also continued its activities in settlements in the Metropolitan and Northeast mesoregions of Pará, covering the municipalities of Belém, Santa Bárbara do Pará, Castanhal, and Irituia. Undertaken in technical cooperation with WRI Brasil and Associação Brasil Popular (Abrapo), this initiative resulted in the restructuring of five community nurseries, which produced 52,000 seedlings in 2024, thereby totaling 88,000 seedlings since 2023. These nurseries are operated by the settlers themselves, and the seedlings produced were distributed among 150 families for the cultivation of SAFs.

Another highlight was the second stage of the Salas Floresta project, an initiative of the Motriz Institute (formerly known as the Gesto Institute) in partnership with the Ulianópolis City Government. Imazon supports the initiative in training and implementing “educational SAFs” in city schools. The project seeks to promote the pedagogical use of SAFs and natural environments, bringing the curriculum closer to the Amazonian reality of the students. In the second phase, 19 civil servants from the areas of education, agriculture, and the environment were trained. These professionals became local multipliers and trained another 23 teachers in the methodology, totaling 11 schools implementing Salas Floresta.

PROTECTED AREAS

In 2024, Imazon's Protected Areas Program also continued to work hard to consolidate conservation units in northern Pará, which, together with indigenous and Quilombola lands, formed the largest block of protected territories in the world, covering around 22 million hectares.

One of these is the Faro State Forest (Flota), where the communities of Português and Monte Sião received training to strengthen the conservation unit's Community-Based Tourism (CBT) project. One of them was in communication, with the goal of structuring social media and customer service through WhatsApp Business for "Roteiros Amoflota," as the community's TBC is called. To boost the project's visibility, Imazon took **five digital influencers from the Amazon** on an immersion trip to the region to experience local life, resulting in the production of highly engaging promotional videos.

Activities with digital influencers in the Faro State Forest to promote Community-Based Tourism (Márcio Nagano/Imazon)

In addition, with a view to promoting local lifestyles, a school garden and a community garden were established in the area. The initiative promoted environmental education and the sustainable use of natural resources, focusing on food production for school and family consumption, encouraging income generation and improving the quality of life of local families. Another important milestone of the year was the **reopening of the Faro State Forest Integrated Management Community Center**, a space designed to enhance coordination between communities and institutions in the participatory management of the conservation unit.

In addition, through the program, Imazon is one of the organizers of the national campaign **Um Dia no Parque** [A Day in the Park], responsible for mobilizing the event in Pará. In 2024, the State capital, Belém, and the cities of Afuá, Augusto Corrêa, Belterra, Bragança, Faro, Juruti, Marituba, Monte Alegre, Óbidos, Santa Isabel, Santarém, São Geraldo do Araguaia, Ponta de Pedras, Tracuateua, and Viseu hosted activities related to the initiative.

A Day in the Park 2024 at Utinga State Park, in Belém, Pará State (Imazon Archives)

Continuing with actions geared at territorial enhancement, the **Seminar on Protected Areas in Northern Pará (SAPEG)** was held, bringing together representatives from different organizations, communities, and public institutions to discuss the challenges and opportunities in managing these territories. The purpose of the meeting was to collectively discuss the advantages of building the Northern Pará Mosaic, an instrument that will enable integrated management of neighboring areas. The initiative included discussion panels and exchanges of experiences with representatives from other mosaics already existing in the Amazon and Brazil.

In the area of institutional management, two important training sessions were held. The first was aimed at extractive associations in the Trombetas State Forest, in Óbidos (Pará State), promoted in partnership with the Association of Communities in the Juruti and Surrounding Areas (Acaje). The second, focusing on institutional and project management, targeted the Mixed Cooperative of Traditional Peoples of Calha Norte (Coopaflora), thus enhancing its operations and expanding its capacity for organization and fundraising.

Attendees at the Seminar on Protected Areas in Northern Pará, held in Santarém, Pará State (Daisy Feio/Imazon)

POLICIES AND SOCIOECONOMICS

▲
Cover of the IPS Brasil 2024 Report

In 2024, the program launched the Social Progress Index (IPS) for all 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, **IPS Brazil**. This was the largest application of the index in the world in terms of the number of territories analyzed. Overall, this showed that municipal income, or GDP, does not guarantee social progress. Therefore, the index is an excellent tool for guiding public policy. In addition, IPS Brazil represented a turning point in the history of Imazon itself, as it was the first time the institute had carried out work on a national scale.

Another project in the program is **Radar Verde** (Green Radar), which aims to show consumers and investors which meatpacking companies and retailers have the best policies and practices for preventing meat from illegal deforestation in the Amazon from entering the market. In addition to the annual publication of **sector results**, the initiative was presented at national events, such as Expomeat in São Paulo, and international events, such as Climate Week in New York, United States.

Finally, Radar Verde was also a source for awareness campaigns by other organizations. The Brazilian Institute for Consumer Protection (Idec) used data from the initiative in its "**Where Does Beef Come From**" campaign, expanding the reach of information about the social and environmental risks involved in the livestock chain and encouraging more responsible choices by consumers.

▲
Researcher Camila Trigueiro speaking during Expomeat 2024 (Animal Product Recycling Industry Fair – FIRA)

Another initiative of the program is the **Amazon 2030** project, launched in 2020 by Imazon in partnership with the Amazon Entrepreneurship Center, the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), and the Department of Economics at PUC-Rio. The initiative has benefited from the collaboration of more than 120 researchers from dozens of regional, national, and international institutions. The result has been the publication of more than 80 studies on various key topics for the economic and social development of the Amazon.

In 2024, the project also launched the extension course "Amazon 2030: Foundations for Sustainable Development," training aimed at regional and national leaders working in the Amazon. The training promotes technical knowledge, exchange of experiences, and strengthening of networks.

In the field of publications, Imazon researchers participated in the reports "**From scarcity to abundance: the case of cattle ranching in the Amazon**," which analyzes the expansion of the activity from a sustainability perspective; and "**Facts about the Amazon 2024**," with updated data that helps to understand the advances and challenges of the Amazon territory.

LAW AND SUSTAINABILITY

In 2024, the program maintained its main goal of assessing the effectiveness of the Brazilian judiciary in holding perpetrators accountable for environmental crimes, such as land grabbing and deforestation. The main objective is to contribute to ensuring that environmental, climate, and land laws are enforced effectively and in accordance with zero deforestation and sustainable development in the Amazon.

As part of its efforts, the Law and Sustainability team contributed seven statements approved at the **First Conference on Environmental Crisis Prevention and Management**, organized by the Federal Justice Council (CJF). These texts serve as guidelines for judges across the country in decisions related to environmental issues.

The program also released the results of the updated analyses of the **Amazônia Protege** project, an initiative by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) aimed at combating deforestation through civil lawsuits filed against illegal loggers. The presentation took place during the **II JusAmazônia Workshop**, held online in December 2024 by the Democracy and Sustainability Institute (IDS).

Another highlight was the launching of the **e-book on the JusAmazônia Platform**, a research and monitoring tool that gathers information on approximately 6,500 public civil actions related to illegal deforestation in the region. Developed in collaboration with Imazon, the platform strengthens access to judicial data and supports analyses that contribute to understanding the legal landscape of environmental crimes in the Amazon.

Researcher Hannah Farias at the First Conference on Environmental Crisis Prevention and Management (Hannah Farias/Personal archive)

The first edition of the **Sustainable Amazonian Leaders Program (LIAS)** was also held, involving 26 women from Pará aged 30 or over who hold professional and social leadership positions. Representing five of the six mesoregions of Pará and 23 different areas of activity, participants received online training from experts on topics such as climate change, the Amazon, public policy in the executive and legislative branches, female participation in public debate, media relations, and digital content production.

Graduation ceremony for the first class of the Sustainable Amazonian Leaders Program (LIAS) in Belém, Pará State (Ana Serrão)

The LIAS program also included an immersion course in Brasília, with visits to ministries, the National Congress, and third sector organizations. At the end of the program, the leaders expanded their capacity to participate in environmental and climate debates, strengthening themselves with strategic information to have a qualified impact on COP 30, which will be hosted in Belém, capital of Pará, in November 2025.

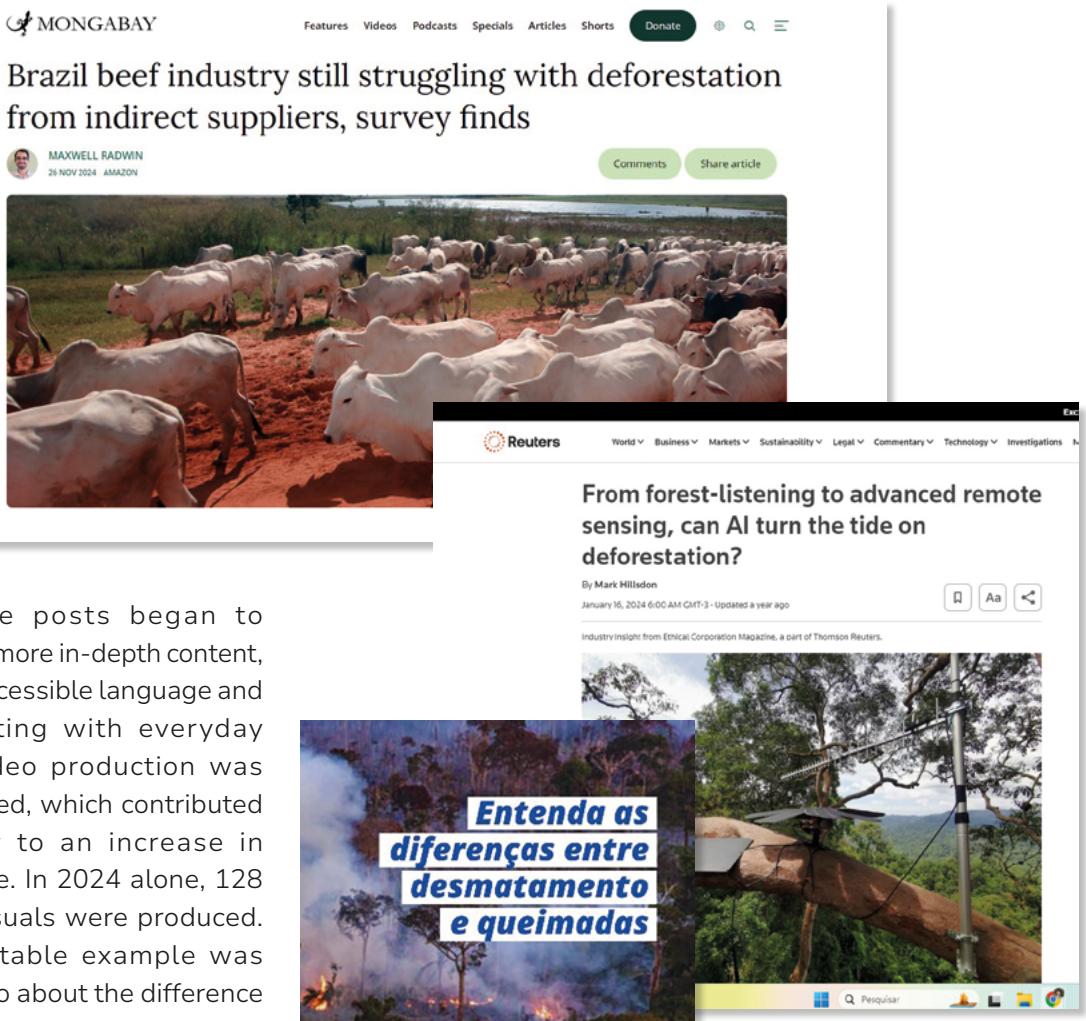
In addition, researcher Brenda Brito, the program coordinator, was one of the authors of the article "**Land conflicts from overlapping claims in Brazil's rural environmental registry**," published in the journal Sustainability Science.

COMMUNICATION

Imazon continued to implement its new communication strategy in 2024, focusing on increasing the visibility of the institute's scientific production and other activities. In relation to the press, the work involved improving the content sent to journalists, thus expanding and segmenting the mailing list, and better connecting the institute's results with topics highlighted in the public agenda.

These actions contributed to the institute's work being referred to 2,900 times in the press, with 1,736 mentions in the national media (60%) and 1,164 in the international media (40%). In Brazil, 255 of these mentions (15%) occurred in the 20 media outlets with the largest audience. Abroad, the mentions came from 80 countries, with the United States (317), Germany (159), and Mexico (60) standing out.

On social media, the communication strategy focused on three main areas: improving the quality and format of content, strengthening relationships with influencers and stakeholders, and the strategic use of paid media. With these actions, Imazon's content exceeded 1 million views in 2024, and the institute's institutional profiles surpassed 100,000 followers on social media: Instagram (30 thousand), X (29 thousand), LinkedIn (23 thousand), Facebook (18 thousand), YouTube (2 thousand) e Tik Tok (1 thousand).



Mongabay report on the results of Radar Verde, a project led by Imazon that studies the relationship between cattle ranching and deforestation in the Amazon

Reuters report on PrevisIA, Imazon's artificial intelligence platform that uses variables to predict areas at greatest risk of deforestation in the Legal Amazon

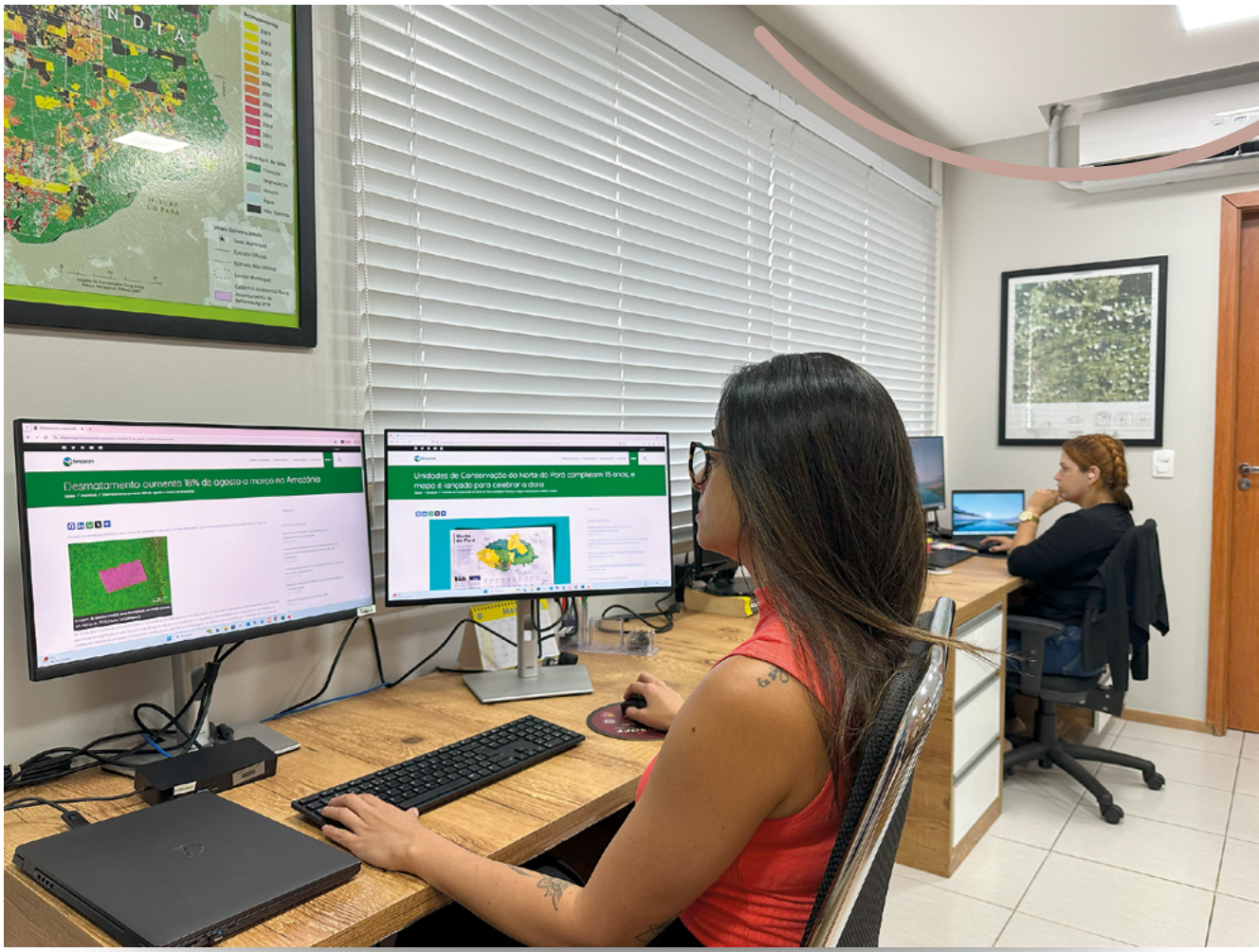
The posts began to explore more in-depth content, using accessible language and connecting with everyday life. Video production was intensified, which contributed directly to an increase in audience. In 2024 alone, 128 audiovisuals were produced. One notable example was the video about the difference between deforestation and forest degradation, which exceeded 10,000 views on Instagram, even without investment in paid media.

Video about the difference between deforestation and degradation on Imazon's Instagram

ADMINISTRATION

Imazon's administrative department continuously improves the institute's organizational processes and communication of these procedures to other teams. This action had positive impacts on deliverable standardization and productivity. As a result of this commitment, for yet another year, the organization's accounts and contracts were approved during external and independent audits.

In addition to these achievements, 2024 was marked by a significant investment that provides access to a corporate wellness platform, thus promoting a program focused on physical and mental health.



▲ Administrative staff members Fabiany Lucidos and Tassia Batista (Daisy Feio/Imazon)

Key **SUPPORTERS**

BEZOS EARTH FUND

NICFI
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative

INSTITUTO ITAÚSA

instituto arapyaú

skoll FOUNDATION

VALE

INSTITUTO DEL BIEN COMÚN

iepé

iCS instituto CLIMA e SOCIEDADE

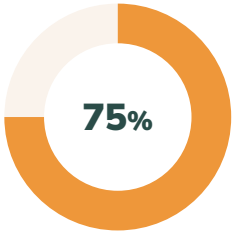
WRI BRASIL

Rafael Araújo

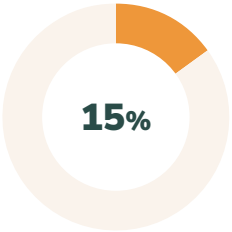
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Summary

INFLOW OF FUNDS		
Bezos Earth Fund	8,589,945.00	24.8%
Norwegian Agency For Development Cooperation	4,419,000.00	12.8%
Instituto ITAÚSA	4,000,000.00	11.6%
Instituto Arapyaú de Educação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável	3,000,000.00	7.2%
The Skoll Foundation	2,028,466.00	5.9%
Vale S.A.	1,900,000.00	5.5%
Instituto Del Bien Comun - IBC	1,872,168.47	5.4%
Instituto de Pesquisa e Formacao Indígena - Iepé	1,796,350.00	5.2%
Instituto Clima e Sociedade - ICS	1,061,000.00	4.5%
IPÊ - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas	1,433,039.48	4.1%
World Resources Institute - WRI	1,269,518.60	3.7%
Google LLC	724,941.30	2.1%
Alcoa Foundation	574,000.00	1.7%
Eneva S.A.	462,860.00	1.3%
Associação Fundo de Sustentabilidade Hydro	440,585.50	1.3%
Fundacion Amigos de La Naturaleza	430,905.42	1.2%
Associação Vale para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável - Fundo Vale	388,747.00	1.1%
Instituto Conexão Povos da Floresta	145,200.00	0.4%
Martins Floresta Naativa SA	78,500.00	0.2%
The Wellbeing Project	15,800.89	0.0%
TOTAL	**34,552,527.66**	**100.00%**
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS		
Research	18,651,298.93	75%
Administration	3,710,981.25	15%
Equipment and Infrastructure	559,379.28	2%
Partners/Subgrants	2,098,526.38	8%
TOTAL	**25,020,185.84**	**100.00%**

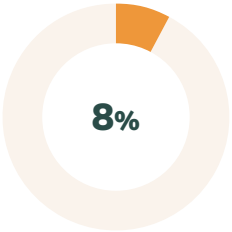
Allocation of **FUNDS 2024**



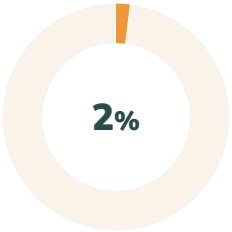
Research



Administration



Partners / Subgrants



Equipment and Infrastructure

THE AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Balance sheets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 - (in thousands of Reals)

Assets	Notes to the Financial Statements	2023	2022	Liabilities and equity	Notes to the Financial Statements	2023	2022
Current				**Current liabilities**			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	48,247	34,876	Suppliers		89	45
Advance payments	5	751	909	Social and labor obligations		1,080	705
Receivables		8	7	Tax obligations		15	81
		49,006	**35,792**	Advances received		-	100
				Liabilities from Project Funds	7 b)	46,150	33,737
						47,334	**34,669**
Non-current				**Non-current Liabilities**			
Fixed assets	6	1,084	1,285	Liabilities from Project Funds	6.b	990	1,199
Intangible		46	64			**990**	**1,199**
		1,130	**1,349**				
				Equity			
				Share Capital	10	1,812	1,272
						1,812	**1,272**
Total Assets		**50,136**	**37,141**	**Total Liabilities and Equity**		**50,136**	**37,141**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

THE AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Surplus Statements
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 - (in thousands of Reals)

	Nota Explicativa	2024	2023
Net revenue			
Unrestricted Revenue	11	86	281
Restricted Revenue	11	24,683	22,372
Total net revenue		**24,769**	**22,653**
Operating costs			
Unrestricted Expenses	12	(49)	(68)
Restricted Expenses	7.a	(24,683)	(22,372)
Total costs		**(24,732)**	**(22,440)**
Gross surplus		**37**	**213**
Other operating income			
Administrative expenses		2	-
Surplus Before Net Financial Result			
Financial income	13	(133)	(274)
Financial expenses			
Net financial result		**(94)**	**(61)**
Net surplus for the period			
Receitas financeiras	14	752	290
Despesas financeiras	14	(119)	(133)
Resultado financeiro líquido		**633**	**157**
Superávit liquido do exercício		**540**	**96**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

THE AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statements of comprehensive income
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of Reals)

	2024	2023
Net surplus for the period	**540**	**96**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		
Superávit do exercício abrangente total	**540**	**96**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

THE AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statements of changes in equity
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 e 2023 (in thousands of Reals)

	Share capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2022	**1,176**	**-**	**1,176**
Net surplus for the period	-	96	**96**
Absorption of the Deficit for the period	96	(96)	**-**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**1,272**	**-**	**1,272**
Surplus for the period	-	540	**540**
Absorption of the surplus for the period	540	(540)	**-**
Balances as of December 31, 2024			
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**1,812**	**-**	**1,812**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

THE AMAZON INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT - IMAZON
Statement of cash flows - Indirect method
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 e 2023 - (in thousands of Reals)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net surplus (deficit) for the period	540	96
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation/Amortization in the Period	**11**	**22**
	551	**118**
Changes in current and non-current assets and liabilities		
Advance payments	158	(357)
Receivables	(1)	97
Suppliers	44	(106)
Social and labor obligations	375	78
Tax obligations	(66)	4
Liabilities from Project Funds	12,410	25,718
Advances received	(100)	-
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	**13,371**	**25,552**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets – unrestricted	-	(13)
Net cash flow provided by investing activities	**-**	**(13)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**13,371**	**25,539**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	34,876	9,337
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	48,247	34,876
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**13,371**	**25,539**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete financial statements with the respective notes are available at www.imazon.org.br

Independent
AUDITORS' REPORT

BDO

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RELATÓRIO DO AUDITOR INDEPENDENTE SOBRE AS DEMONSTRAÇÕES CONTÁBEIS

Aos
Administradores, Diretores e Associados do
Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON
Belém - PA

Opinião sobre as demonstrações contábeis

Examinamos as demonstrações contábeis do **Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON ("IMAZON" ou "Instituto")**, que compreendem o balanço patrimonial em 31 de dezembro de 2024 e as respectivas demonstrações do resultado, das mutações do patrimônio social e dos fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, bem como as correspondentes notas explicativas, incluindo as políticas contábeis materiais e outras informações elucidativas.

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações contábeis acima referidas apresentam adequadamente, em todos os aspectos relevantes, a posição patrimonial e financeira do **Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da**

Enviar a versão em inglês

Base para opinião sobre as demonstrações contábeis

Nossa auditoria foi conduzida de acordo com as normas brasileiras de auditoria. Nossas responsabilidades, em conformidade com tais normas, estão descritas na seção a seguir intitulada "Responsabilidade do auditor pela auditoria das demonstrações contábeis". Somos independentes em relação ao Instituto de acordo com os princípios éticos relevantes previstos no Código de Ética Profissional do Contador e nas normas profissionais emitidas pelo Conselho Federal de Contabilidade (CFC) e cumprimos com as demais responsabilidades éticas de acordo com essas normas. Acreditamos que a evidência de auditoria obtida é suficiente e apropriada para fundamentar nossa opinião.

Responsabilidades da Administração e da governança pelas demonstrações contábeis

A Administração do Instituto é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação dessas demonstrações contábeis de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil e pelos controles internos que ela determinou como necessários para permitir a elaboração de demonstrações contábeis livres de distorção relevante, independente se causada por fraude ou erro.

Na elaboração das demonstrações contábeis, a Administração é responsável pela avaliação da capacidade de o Instituto continuar operando, divulgando, quando aplicável, os assuntos relacionados com a sua continuidade operacional e o uso dessa base contábil na elaboração das demonstrações contábeis, a não ser que a Administração pretenda liquidar o Instituto ou cessar suas operações, ou não tenha nenhuma alternativa realista para evitar o encerramento das operações.

Os responsáveis pela governança do Instituto são aqueles com responsabilidade pela supervisão do processo de elaboração das demonstrações contábeis.

Responsabilidades do auditor pela auditoria das demonstrações contábeis

Nossos objetivos são obter segurança razoável de que as demonstrações contábeis, tomadas em conjunto, estão livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, e emitir relatório de auditoria contendo nossa opinião. Segurança razoável é um alto nível de segurança, mas não uma garantia de que a auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras de auditoria sempre detectam as eventuais distorções relevantes existentes. As distorções podem ser decorrentes de fraude ou erro e são consideradas relevantes quando, individualmente ou em conjunto, possam influenciar, dentro de uma perspectiva razoável, as decisões econômicas dos usuários tomadas com base nas referidas demonstrações contábeis.

Como parte da auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras de auditoria, exercemos julgamento profissional e mantemos ceticismo profissional ao longo da auditoria. Além disso:

- Identificamos e avaliamos os riscos de distorção relevante nas demonstrações contábeis, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, planejamos e executamos procedimentos de auditoria em resposta a tais riscos, bem como obtemos evidência de auditoria apropriada e suficiente para fundamentar nossa opinião. O risco de não detecção de distorção relevante resultante de fraude é maior do que o proveniente de erro, já que a fraude pode envolver o ato de burlar os controles internos, conluio, falsificação, omissão ou representações falsas intencionais;
- Obtemos entendimento dos controles internos relevantes para a auditoria para planejarmos

- Concluímos sobre a adequação do uso, pela Administração, da base contábil de continuidade operacional e, com base nas evidências de auditoria obtidas, se existe incerteza relevante em relação a eventos ou condições que possam levantar dúvida significativa em relação à capacidade de continuidade operacional do Instituto. Se concluirmos que existe incerteza relevante, devemos chamar atenção em nosso relatório de auditoria para as respectivas divulgações nas demonstrações contábeis ou incluir modificação em nossa opinião, se as divulgações forem inadequadas. Nossas conclusões estão fundamentadas nas evidências de auditoria obtidas até a data de nosso relatório. Todavia, eventos ou condições futuras podem levar o Instituto a não mais se manter em continuidade operacional;
- Avaliamos a apresentação geral, a estrutura e o conteúdo das demonstrações contábeis, inclusive as divulgações e se as demonstrações contábeis representam as correspondentes transações e os eventos de maneira compatível com o objetivo de apresentação adequada.

Comunicamo-nos com os responsáveis pela governança a respeito, entre outros aspectos, do alcance planejado, da época da auditoria e das constatações significativas de auditoria, inclusive as eventuais deficiências significativas nos controles internos que identificamos durante nossos trabalhos.

Fornecemos, também, aos responsáveis pela governança, declaração de que cumprimos com as exigências éticas relevantes, incluindo os requisitos aplicáveis de independência e comunicamos todos os eventuais relacionamentos ou assuntos que poderiam afetar consideravelmente nossa independência, incluindo, quando aplicável, as respectivas salvaguardas.

Belém, 04 de setembro de 2025.

BDO RCS Auditores Independentes SS Ltda.
CRC 2 PA 001064/F

Otony Pereira de Azevedo
Contador CRC 1 RS 089761/O-3 T - S - PA

Enviar a versão em inglês

List of publications
2024

▶ ARTICLES IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

- Land conflicts from overlapping claims in Brazil's rural environmental registry
- Amazon severe drought in 2023 triggered surface water loss
- Amazônia brasileira: desafios e oportunidades no século 21 [The Brazilian Amazon: challenges and opportunities in the 21st century]
- As Cinco Amazônias [The five Amazons]

▶ CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Secondary growth deforestation leakage in the Pará beef cattle purchasing zone
- AI-based Validation of Deforestation Using High-Resolution Satellite Imagery in the Brazilian Amazon
- Mapping Selective Logging in the Amazon with Artificial Intelligence and Sentinel-2

▶ BOOKS

- Amazônia 2030: bases for sustainable development
- E-book JusAmazônia: Transparência e Tecnologia para a Proteção da Amazônia
- Crimes Ambientais na Amazônia: lições e desafios da linha de frente

▶ REPORTS – AMAZÔNIA 2030

- Fatos da Amazônia 2024 [Amazon Facts 2024]
- IPS Brasil 2024 – Resumo Executivo [Executive Summary]
- Da "escassez" à abundância: O caso da pecuária bovina na Amazônia [From "scarcity" to abundance: The case of cattle ranching in the Amazon]

▶ REPORTS – RADAR VERDE

- Resultados frigoríficos 2024 [Meatpacking plants results 2024]
- Resultados varejistas 2024 [Retailer results 2024]
- Radar Verde União Europeia [Radar Verde European Union]
- Radar Verde Estados Unidos [Radar Verde United States]
- Radar Verde China [Radar Verde China]

▶ REPORTS – MAPBIOMAS

- MapBiomas Coleção 9: Mapeamento anual de cobertura e uso da terra no Brasil de 1985 a 2023 [MapBiomas Collection 9: Annual mapping of land cover and land use in Brazil from 1985 to 2023]

- Destaques do Mapeamento Anual de Cobertura e Uso da Terra no Bioma Amazônia entre 1985 e 2023 [Highlights of the Annual Mapping of Land Cover and Land Use in the Amazon Biome between 1985 and 2023]

▶ REPORTS – DEFORESTATION ALERT SYSTEM (SAD)

- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – December/2023
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – January/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – February/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – March/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – April/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – May/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – June/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – July/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – August/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – September/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – October/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – November/2024
- Deforestation Alert System (SAD) – December/2024

▶ REPORTS – THREAT AND PRESSURE OF DEFORESTATION IN PROTECTED AREAS

- Threat and Pressure of Deforestation in Protected Areas: SAD from October to December/2023

▶ REPORTS – TIMBER HARVESTING MONITORING SYSTEM (SIMEX)

- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Pará – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in the Amazon – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Amazonas – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Roraima – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Acre – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Rondônia – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Mato Grosso – August/2022 to July/2023
- Timber Harvesting Monitoring System (Simex): Mapping of logging activities in Amapá – August/2022 to July/2023

ANNEXES

EVENTS ORGANIZED OR CO-ORGANIZED IN 2024

- More than 90 family farmers in Pará are trained in forest restoration
- Imazon lança mapas dos Municípios Críticos para o Enfrentamento ao Desmatamento em parceria com o MPPA [Public Prosecutor's Office in Pará State]
- Pará to have 16 cities participating in the One Day in the Park campaign this Sunday
- More than 20 organizations launch Pan-Amazon Network to promote sustainable bioeconomy
- Partner organizations launch a new program for Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in northern Pará
- 6th PROTEJA Talks in Manaus gathers more than 200 people in a hybrid format
- TEDxAmazônia: transformative ideas for the future of forests and the planet
- LEIA GRATUITAMENTE [Read for Free]: Book on environmental crimes highlights the need for coordinated action in the Amazon
- Workshop Amazon Wetlands
- Seminar on Protected Areas in Northern Pará
- Cine Debate "A Água na Amazônia" [Debate: Water in the Amazon]
- National Congress by the Public Defender's Office on the Environment

NETWORK ACTION

Imazon participates in the following groups:

Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon (ARA)
Representatives: Andréia Pinto e Paulo Amaral.

Alliance for Assisted Natural Regeneration
Representatives: Andréia Pinto e Paulo Amaral

Environmental Chamber of the FSC Board of Directors – Brazil Initiative
Representatives: Paulo Amaral e Camila Damasceno.

Permanent Technical Chamber for Endangered Species in Pará State (CTPEA)
Representatives: Andréia Pinto e Carlos Alexandre da Cunha

Pará State Technical Forest Sector Chamber (CTSF)
Representative: Paulo Amaral

Brazil, Climate, Forests, and Agriculture Coalition
Representative: Paulo Barreto

Pro-CUs Coalition
Representative: Jakeline Pereira

Amazon Impact Movement Advisory Committee (MIA)
Representative: Jakeline Pereira

Pará State Climate Change Management Committee (Coges-Clima)
Representatives: Brenda Brito e Ritaumaria Pereira

Pará 2050 Steering Committee
Representatives: Ritaumaria Pereira e Camila Trigueiro

Jari Ecological Station Advisory Board (AP/PA)
Representatives: Jarine Reis e Daniel Pinheiro

Grão-Pará Ecological Station Advisory Board (PA)
Representative: Daniel Pinheiro e Jakeline Pereira

Faro State Forest Advisory Board (PA)
Representatives: Jeferson Figueira e Daniel Pinheiro

Trombetas State Forest Advisory Board (PA)
Representatives: Stephanie Gadelha e Daniel Pinheiro

Paru State Forest Advisory Board (PA)
Representatives: Jarine Reis e Stephanie Gadelha

Utinga State Park Advisory Board (PA)
Representatives: Jakeline Pereira e Camila Trigueiro

Trombetas River Biological Reserve Advisory Board (PA)
Representative: Daniel Pinheiro

Maicuru Biological Reserve Advisory Board (PA)
Representative: Daniel Pinheiro e Jakeline Pereira

Mulata National Forest Advisory Board (PA)
Representative: Jarine Reis e Daniel Pinheiro

Sustainable Territories Program Strategic Council
Representative: Andréia Pinto

Environment Council of the Brazilian Museum of Sculpture and Ecology (Mube) - São Paulo
Representative: Beto Veríssimo

Amazon Forest Forum
Representative: Andréia Pinto

National Public Prosecutor's Office Environment Committee CAR Working Group
Representative: Paulo Amaral

Climate Observatory (OC)
Representative: Brenda Brito

Forest Code Observatory (OCF)
Representative: Andréia Pinto

Observatory of Community and Family Forest Management (OMFCF)
Representative: Paulo Amaral

Environment Observatory – National Council of Justice (CNJ)
Representative: Ritaumaria Pereira

Restoration and Reforestation Observatory (ORR)
Representative: Andréia Pinto

Proteja Portal
Representative: Júlia Ribeiro

Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (Raisg)
Representative: Carlos Souza Jr.

Amazon Training Network (Recam)
Representative: Andréia Pinto

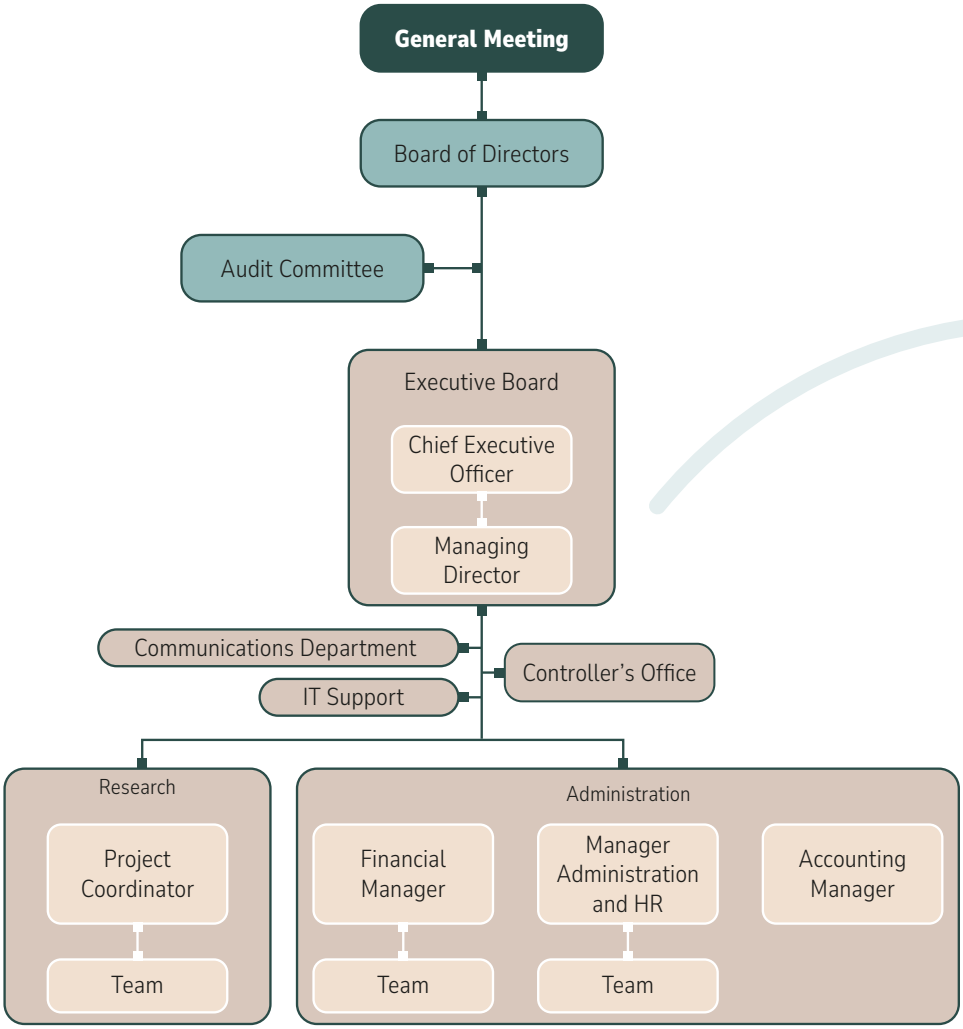
Protected Areas Mosaic Network
Representative: Jakeline Pereira

Integrated Legacy Network of the Amazon Region (Lira)
Representative: Jakeline Pereira

MapBiomas Network
Representative: Luis Oliveira

Coordination for the Amazon
Representative: Beto Veríssimo

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



GENERAL MEETING

Andréia Cristina Brito Pinto
Assistant Researcher at Imazon

Cândido Paraguassu de Lemos Éleres
Lawyer and professor at Unama

Carlos Moreira de Souza Junior
Associate Researcher do Imazon

José Adalberto Oliveira Veríssimo
Associate Researcher at Imazon

Marcia Makiko Hirota
Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Imazon

Paulo Henrique Coelho Amaral
Associate Researcher at Imazon

Paulo Gonçalves Barreto
Associate researcher at Imazon

Salo Vinocur Coslovsky
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Imazon

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman of the Board of Directors of Imazon - Associate Professor of Urban Planning and Public Service

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Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Imazon - Chair of the Foundation Board of SOS Mata Atlântica - Information Technician

André Loubet Guimarães
Executive Director of IPAM – Agronomist

Estevão Ciavatta
Film and TV director, screenwriter, photographer, and producer – Filmmaker

Pedro Moura Costa
CEO of BVRio – Businessman

Suely Mara Vaz Guimarães de Araújo
Professor in the Master's program in Public Administration, the Master's program in Law, Justice, and Development, and the undergraduate program in Law at the Brazilian Institute of Education, Development, and Research (IDP) – Urban Planner and Lawyer

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Edson José Vidal da Silva
Professor at Esalq, University of São Paulo (USP) – Agronomist

Luciana Costa da Fonseca
Professor and researcher at the Federal University of Pará and the Centro Universitário do Pará CESUPA – Lawyer

Leonardo Martin Sobral
Forestry Director at the Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (IMAFLORA) – Forester

TEAMS (2024 AND 2025)

Research: Amazon Monitoring
Carlos Souza Jr. (Associate Researcher)
Dalton Raphael Ruy Secco Cardoso (Assistant Researcher II)
Luis Augusto Lima Oliveira Junior (Assistant Researcher II)
Larissa Sousa Villas Boas Amorim (Assistant Researcher II)
Julia Gabriela Ferreira Ribeiro (Analyst II)
Alexandra Paiva Alves (Assistant Researcher I)
Jailson Soares (Analyst II)
Bianca Santos Nunes (Assistant Researcher I)
Stefany Pinheiro (Analyst II)
Raíssa Ferreira (Analyst I)
Camila Damasceno (Research Technician)
Bruno Ferreira (Analyst II)
Ives Brandão (Trainee)
Manoela Dias (Research Technician)
Jean Ramos das Neves (Research Trainee)

Research: Protected Areas
Jakeline Ramos Pereira (Director of the Protected Areas Program)
Daniel Costa Pinheiro (Analyst II)
Jarine Reis (Analyst II)
Jeferson Figueira (Analyst I)
Stephanie Jenane Figueira Gadelha (Analyst I)

Research: Landscape Restoration
Paulo Amaral (Associate Researcher)
Andréia Pinto (Research Associate)
Carlos Alexandre Cunha (Analyst II)
Laise Ribeiro Aleixo (Analyst I)
Lucas Nascimento (Technician)

Research: Policies and Socioeconomics
Beto Veríssimo (Associate Researcher)
Paulo Barreto (Associate Researcher)
Ritaumaria Pereira (Research Associate)
Camila Trigueiro (Analyst III)
Arthur Rocha (Analyst I)

Research: Law and Sustainability
Brenda Brito (Associate Researcher)
Hannah Farias (Assistant Researcher I)
Josevando de Sousa Silva (Assistant Researcher I)
Lorena Esteves (Assistant Researcher I)
Larisse Souza (Assistant Researcher I)
Maria Clara Reis (Trainee)

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Verônica Oki Igacihalaguti (Controller)
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Flavia Colares Valle Alves (Financial Assistant II)
Rita de Cássia Neves Oliveira Santana (Financial Assistant II)
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Jusceane da Silva Alencar (Administrative Assistant)
Alice Pantoja Marinho (Administrative Assistant)
Paulo Naylan Chaves Freitas (Administrative Trainee)
Rosa Pinheiro da Silva (General Services Assistant)
Camily do Carmo Ascensço Castro (Young Apprentice)
Cezar Augusto Holanda Mutran Filho (IT Trainee)
Giuliana Ferreira Toppino (IT Trainee)

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Fernanda da Costa (Coordinator)
Armando Ribeiro (Advisor)
Daisy Feio (Advisor)
Aline Lourinho Guedes da Costa (Trainee)
Jordan Castro (Trainee)

Information Technology
Helton Paulo Rodrigues de Souza(IT Assistant)
Adriano Bentes Pinto (IT Assistant)

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