



GCF task force

Rio Branco, Acre, Brasil | 2025

Nova Economia Florestal: conectando
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Field Trips – Wednesday, May 21, 2025

Below is the introduction to the GCF Task Force Annual Meeting Field Visits to promote learning synergies within the GCF Task Force network.

1 - Forest Restoration and Fire Management: From Nursery to Forest



Forest Restoration Area, model SAF 07

On this route, you will have the opportunity to learn about the strategies adopted for environmental monitoring and forest restoration, including field discussions on integrated forest fire management. This visit begins with a stop at Acre's State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA), which coordinates the Integrated Center for Geoprocessing and Environmental Monitoring (Cigma), created in 2020 by Decree No. 6,843 of September 22, 2020). Cigma uses qualified information to guide the government's public policies, with the support of advanced technologies, geospatial tools and a highly trained technical team.

Cigma is made up of units that work in an integrated manner to ensure the efficiency of their actions: Central Remote Sensing and Geoprocessing Unit (UCGEO), the Environmental Monitoring and Situation Room (SISMA), the CAR and PRA-AC Management Technical Office, and IMAC's Geoprocessing Division.



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An example of these actions is Command and Control, which is employed during critical periods of deforestation and fires, UC GEO produces image charts, which allow detailed monitoring of affected areas and help develop rapid intervention strategies. During periods of drought and river flooding, the focus is on hydro-meteorological monitoring, whereby data is used to support the state's Crisis

Situation Rooms, optimizing the response to environmental emergencies and contributing to quick and effective decision-making.

SISMA functions as an operational center, working in partnership with the State Civil Defense and the Acre State Military Fire Department. With accurate and up-to-date data, SISMA carries out daily hydro-meteorological monitoring, tracking river levels, rainfall patterns, hotspot activity, air quality and the weather forecast, essential information managers to make quick and effective decisions when dealing with extreme events such as floods, fires, and droughts.

As part of the CAR and PRA-AC Technical Management Office, the Forest Restoration and Replacement Division (DIRFLOR) has excelled in carrying out projects to promote restoration strategies, which are essential for recovering degraded areas and promoting environmental sustainability.

The route then continues to the Viveiro da Floresta, a unit of SEMA dedicated to producing seedlings for the Environmental Regularization Program in the State of Acre. The route will start at the Clones da Amazônia Biofactory building, where visitors will have the opportunity to visit the laboratory responsible for producing micropropagated long bananas, an innovative process used to guarantee the quality and multiplication of seedlings.

The visit includes the nursery's outdoor area, where the shade houses, rustication areas and shipping shed are located. In this space, the native and fruit species produced in the nursery



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are prepared for distribution and planting, both as part of forest restoration and to promote sustainable agriculture.

During the tour, participants will have the opportunity discuss their own expertise and work in this area exchange their own experiences while learning about to understand in detail the process of growing, handling, and shipping seedlings (, from production in the laboratory to their use in the field), as part of the environmental restoration strategies implemented in the state of Acre.

Next, we will have the opportunity to visit Mrs. Maria Delci's rural property in the municipality of Capixaba, located in the São Gabriel Rural Land Settlement Project. This property, which has had an Environmental Commitment Agreement (TCA) signed since 2021, has an area of 2.25 hectares dedicated to an Agroforestry System, implemented three years ago. Participants will learn how this follows a specific model (model 07) of the Catalog of Agroforestry Systems Indicated for Acre.



The planting, which took place in February 2022, includes a variety of crops, such as bananas, coffee, açaí (clump) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) trees - all key elements in the integrated reforestation and bioeconomy planning of the state. The property received support from the Global REDD Program for Early Movers - REM Phase II, financed by the German Development Bank (KfW). SEMA acts as one of the sub-executing entities and is responsible for supporting the actions of PRA-Acre. During the visit, participants will have the chance to learn about the environmental regularization process and the implementation of an agroforestry system on the land settlement area. This includes the project's initial planning, area isolation, soil preparation and planting, as well as monitoring, maintenance and management of the agroforestry system over the last three years, including the unique management role of Mrs. Maria Delci.



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Opportunity for the GCF Task Force network:



The GCF Task Force network provides a robust opportunity to share knowledge and experiences around creating new forest economies. To that end, we have formulated 7 questions that we would like to find an answer to together:

- Learn about environmental monitoring in the state of Acre and share experiences from other GCF Task Force Jurisdictions
 - What strategies can be adopted to expand forest restoration combined with production systems in the Amazon?
 - How can we overcome the challenges of maintaining infrastructure and using technologies in the production process through tissue culture in the Amazon region?
 - What impact has the creation of patents had on the dissemination, recognition and advancement of technological innovation in in vitro micropropagation implemented at the Clones da Amazônia Biofactory?
 - What is the format for partnerships and incentives between the public administration and the private sector in maintaining the Viveiro da Floresta? How can its financial sustainability and independent operation be guaranteed? How can this initiative impact the forest restoration process in the state of Acre?
 - How can we expand the reach of these development initiatives, ensuring continuity and scale, especially among women and small family producers?
 - What strategies can strengthen ongoing technical monitoring, ensuring that environmental, fire and flood responses, and productive results are maintained in the long term?
- How can the appreciation of the property and the increase family income contribute to engagement in other environmental regularization actions and access to sustainable markets?



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2 - Natural Infrastructure and Jurisdictional REDD+: Protecting Forests at the Landscape Level

This route will provide an immersion in landscape-level conservation, including Acre's jurisdictional REDD+ program, and sustainable development efforts in one of Acre's most iconic extractive reserves. The visit begins in Xapuri, where we will learn about the history and legacy of the rubber tapper and environmentalist leader, Chico Mendes, and how this history paved the way for Acre's jurisdictional REDD+ planning and implementation efforts. This visit will also highlight the preservation and sustainable development work carried out in the extractive reserves.



Photo: Native latex extracted from the rubber tree

This route offers a vibrant journey through life in the rubber plantations, allowing you to immerse yourself in the rubber tapping culture and experience the daily life of extractivists, from collecting latex to the traditional forest management techniques traditions in used in extractivist communities.



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Photo: Brazil nut extractivist

It will also feature the reconstruction of Amazonian memory through visits to key sites of resistance for land ownership and environmental awareness, including a visit to the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, where the standing forest reveals itself as a sustainable solution for regional development.



Who was Chico Mendes?

Francisco Alves Mendes Filho, known as Chico Mendes, was a rubber tapper and trade union leader who organized rubber tappers, indigenous peoples and riverside communities to defend the Amazon rainforest against deforestation and predatory exploitation. His work to defend the environment and the rights of traditional populations gained international repercussions. His struggle resulted in the creation of the first extractive reserves in Brazil, consolidating a model of conservation allied to the sustainable use of natural

resources. Today, the extractivist and rubber tapper Raimundo Mendes de Barros, or



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Raimundão, Chico's cousin, continues the legacy, passing on his experiences and knowledge to new generations, so that they can fight for the greater good of preserving the Amazon rainforest and climate issues.

The Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

Created in 1990, the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve is one of the country's main protected areas, covering approximately 931,300 hectares in seven municipalities in Acre. Extractive reserves are territories set aside for traditional populations, guaranteeing the sustainable use of biodiversity, the long-term conservation of intact forest ecosystems, and the preservation of local culture.

Cooperativa Central de Comercialização Extrativista do Estado do Acre (Cooperacre).

This route will also include a visit to Cooperacre. Strengthening the bioeconomy and generating income in a sustainable way helps to reduce deforestation and is a key element of Acre's jurisdictional REDD+ strategy. Cooperacre works to organize the production of a network of around 25 producers' cooperatives and associations, to which around two thousand families are directly linked, as well as another thousand families who are not formally affiliated, but who benefit from the purchase of their production.

The main activities carried out by the cooperative include the acquisition, logistical support, processing and marketing of extractive production. Cooperacre operates in the production chains for Brazil nuts, its main product, fruit pulp, latex and, to a lesser extent, copaiba oil.



Chico Mendes House

The Chico Mendes House in Xapuri, Acre, is an important Brazilian historical heritage site that functions as a museum dedicated to the memory of the rubber tapper and environmentalist, located in the center of the city about 100 meters from the Acre River. It is a simple wooden building with a clay tile roof that preserves furniture and personal objects of the environmentalist.

Listed as a state heritage site in 2006, and recognized as a federal heritage site by IPHAN in 2007, this space symbolizes the struggle for the rights of



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rubber tappers and the preservation of the Amazon and is considered a global icon of the socio-environmental movement.

Field Experience: Chico Mendes Trail

To optimize the experience and allow for greater interaction, the participants will be divided into two groups: Group A and Group B, which will take reverse routes and meet for lunch. Discussions throughout this route will also include a focus on developing jurisdictional REDD+ strategies for managing and protecting forests at the jurisdictional scale. Acre has a long history of piloting innovative jurisdiction-scale



ecosystem services laws and programs, and we will facilitate rich exchanges on carbon market mechanisms, as well as other payment for ecosystem services and results-based payment mechanisms.

Opportunity for the GCF Task Force Network:

We believe that in the GCF Task Force network there is an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences around creating a new forest economy. To this end, we have formulated five questions that we would like to find an answer to together:

- Jurisdictional REDD+ programs have been shown to reduce investment risk, but to also require significant investment of time, political capital, and ongoing collaboration across society. How can the experiences shared in Acre help advance investment into large-scale forest governance efforts? What options are available to GCF Task Force members and community partners to access jurisdictional REDD+ carbon market?
- The extractive bioeconomy generates income for traditional communities, but faces challenges such as price fluctuations and the difficulty of accessing more advantageous markets. How can we guarantee greater predictability and economic stability for extractivists within a sustainable model?



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- Cooperatives and associations play an essential role in organizing extractive production, but they face many management and commercial challenges. What successful experiences exist in the GCF Task Force Network that could serve as a model for strengthening extractive cooperatives in the Amazon?
- Rubber tappers and extractivists live in protected areas, where forest conservation is a fundamental principle. How can the need for infrastructure and local development be reconciled with keeping the forest standing? Are there any examples of sustainable infrastructure for extractive communities that could be replicated?
- Valuing rubber tapping culture and the memory of Chico Mendes is essential for keeping the extractivist identity alive and strengthening the new forest economy. How can community-based tourism and environmental education initiatives contribute to generating income and, at the same time, promoting the communities' cultural identity? Are there any good practices within the GCF Task Force Network that can serve as inspiration?



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3 - Establishing a Thriving Bioeconomy: Focus on Social Inclusion & Strengthening Traditional Communities



This route will offer visits to three areas related to this topic, the of linking theory to practice. In area 01: The purpose of the visit to Fazenda Filipinas, the headquarters of the Acreditar Association will be to present the honey production chain in Acre and highlight the work of the 15 association members, who are extractivists and beneficiaries of this chain. During the visit, it will be possible to demonstrate the collective apiaries on the farm, highlighting sustainable management practices and the quality of the honey produced.

In addition, the farm has a rural school, which emphasizes the importance of environmental education, and a meliponary that will allow representatives to learn about native bees and their contribution to biodiversity. This visit is an excellent opportunity to promote innovative practices and strengthen partnerships with event participants, highlighting the work of Fazenda Filipinas, local extractivists in forest conservation and the bioeconomy. At the same time, the crossing of the Acre River to the headquarters of the visit will take place by cable car, a tourist attraction that will allow you to see the state's landscapes.

Along the way, from Rio Branco to Xapuri, it will also be possible to see landscapes such as the production of corn, livestock, soybeans and other crops such as passion fruit, and bananas, among others, ranging from small to large producers.



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In area 02: sustainable technologies will be presented in family production units involved in Livestock + Efficient and in the bioeconomy, pertinent to the milk production chain, in highly degraded areas. Description: Producer's+ Efficient Livestock Demonstration Unit: Gildeon Chavier Contact: (68) 99911-5185. Address: Colônia Cachoeira, BR-317, km 02, Ramal Pousada Laurian Municipality: Epitaciolândia Coordinates: 11°03'04.0"S 68°43'35.8"W. Release: Producer benefited from the+

Efficient Livestock program, with funds from the REM; Recovery of degraded pasture to avoid opening up new areas; Supply of inputs (lime and fertilizer); Technical support; Agricultural mechanization; Producer also benefited from a program to genetically improve the herd, through Fixed-Term Artificial Insemination (FTAI); Producer of urban origin, who migrated to the countryside after the pandemic, and today supports his family with milk production; Adopts silage production to ensure the herd is fed during the dry season; Uses mechanical milking and a cooling tank; Improved income and quality of life.

In area 03: we will gain knowledge of the pig production model, in the growing and finishing stages, which combines production intensification, efficiency, innovation and environmental responsibility, reflecting the introduction and advances of modern pig farming in the Amazon region. Description: Property: Granja Bela Flor. Producer: Fernando Lage. Municipality: Epitaciolândia. Activity: Pig farming.

This is a property that operates in the pig production activity, in particular, carrying out breeding systems in the growing and finishing phases. The production unit is an establishment designed to ensure the efficient, sustainable and technically advanced production of pigs. The Bela Flor farm adopts the best practices in animal management, biosecurity, nutrition and welfare, aiming for high productivity and respect for environmental standards, adopting an automated feeding system to offer balanced feed, automatic drinking fountains to ensure continuous hydration, air conditioning and ventilation systems to maintain thermal comfort.



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In addition, the farm uses biodigesters to treat waste, generating biogas and organic fertilizer; it uses water wisely and reuses it to clean the facilities; and it promotes animal welfare, with adequate space and humane management. In this sense, the Bela Flor farm can be considered a reference unit in pig production in the state of Acre, combining greater productivity and profitability due to the efficient use of inputs and technology; reduction of diseases through strict health protocols; environmental sustainability, minimizing negative impacts; and better meat quality, meeting national and international market standards.

Opportunity for the GCF Task Force Network:

We believe that in the GCF network there is an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences around a new forest economy. To this end, we have formulated 5 prompts that we would like to find an answer to together:

- The actions that will be visited are examples of SISA strategies in practice, benefiting the sustainable production chains of family production, extractivism and diversified livestock farming, benefiting traditional and indigenous peoples.
- The GCF Task Force network will have a great opportunity to learn about actions and raise issues and points view together in order to increase investment in these actions, which integrate family production units, generating employment and income according to the time of year, while at the same time facing severe droughts, floods and uncontrolled fires.
- As for the bioeconomy market, it is a formal market. In the Amazon, informality rates are high. What initiatives, programs or incentives exist to formalize small businesses among the members of the network? In addition, there is a great difficulty in transporting production and livestock farming provides extra income for these communities, which are unable to access it for most of the year.
- What incentives do we find in the members of the GCF Task Force Network to reduce and avoid the degradation of anthropized areas? These incentives recognize a real value for ecosystem services.
- What is the relationship between biodiversity and the market? Is the market playing a role in valuing the restoration of degraded areas, the adoption of sustainable technologies and social inclusion? What market incentives are known for restoring these degraded areas? Does the market really understand the impact of the loss of standing forests?



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4 - Governance and Benefit Sharing: Indigenous Leadership of Acre

The Governance and Benefit Route will include a visit to the Forest Peoples Training Center (CFPF), a space for indigenous education where training courses and workshops for Indigenous Agroforestry Agents (AAFI) take place.



The training is based on valuing and strengthening the knowledge, languages and cultures of indigenous peoples. Founded in 1994, it is the headquarters of the Pro-Indigenous Commission of Acre (CPI-Acre) in Rio Branco and stands out as a learning environment that integrates traditional knowledge, universal knowledge and sustainable practices. Situated on an area of 31 hectares, much of it reforested using Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), the CFPF has innovative demonstration models, such as rainwater harvesting, an organic vegetable garden and poultry and fish farming. These sustainable practices value indigenous knowledge and are applied in the AAFI training courses, applying these experiences in the Indigenous Lands (TIs).



In addition to the training courses, the CFPF houses the Indigenous Documentation and Research Center (CDPI), a valuable collection of authorship and co-authorship made up of books, posters, illustrations, graphics, paintings and documents on land regularization and indigenous rights. It also has an exhibition of indigenous mythological sculptures created in the Arts and Crafts subject, which is



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an area of training for the AAFIs, applying the concept of reusing wood. To visit the CFPF is to have an immersive experience in a differentiated and contextualized school that values indigenous cultures, knowledge, languages and intercultural dialogue. Being in this space means connecting with more sustainable ways of life, agro-forestry practices and artistic expressions that reaffirm the importance of traditional knowledge in building a fairer, more balanced and diverse future.

This visit will also include an in-depth technical exchange that will include Indigenous leaders from Acre, throughout the Brazilian Amazon, and the GCF Task Force Global Committee for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The Global Committee - made up of state representatives, Indigenous representatives, and local community representatives - is a unique space of bringing diverse, but willing partners to the table. Increasing interactions, partnerships, and collaboration between state governments and Indigenous and Traditional Peoples is fundamental to co-constructing a new forest economy.

Opportunity for the GCF Task Force Network:

We believe that in the GCF Task Force network there is an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences around a new forest economy. To this end, we have formulated 4 questions that we would like to find an answer to together:

- Being in this space means connecting with more sustainable ways of life, agro-forestry practices and artistic expressions that reaffirm the importance of traditional knowledge in building a fairer, more balanced and diverse future. How can community-based tourism and environmental education initiatives contribute to generating income , at the same time, promoting the cultural identity of communities?
- The training center and the state government stood out as pioneers in the creation of the Integrated Territorial and Environmental Management and Protection policy, even anticipating the PNGATI Law. How can greater stability be ensured to increase the participation of indigenous academics at the training center?
- The center is dedicated to the institutional strengthening of local indigenous associations, standing out as a pioneer in fundraising. It has expertise in governance and in the sharing of benefits related to REDD+, based on Environmental Services Incentive System Law



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(SISA). But they face many management and commercial challenges. What successful experiences exist in the GCF Task Force Network that could serve as a model for strengthening indigenous associations in the Amazon?

- Indigenous peoples live in protected areas, where forest conservation is a fundamental principle. How can the need for infrastructure and local development be reconciled with keeping the forest standing? Are there examples of sustainable infrastructure for indigenous communities that could be replicated?



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5 - Intensifying Sustainable Production: Coffee and Cocoa



One of the building blocks of a new forest economy is to increase the value of sustainably produced commodities, through targeted intensification efforts that reduce and reverse deforestation while boosting sustainable production. The aim of this route is to take the delegation to see the production of coffee and cocoa, planted in degraded landscapes in Agrarian Reform Settlements with a high degree of deforestation, sustainable technologies and family labor, with a view to intensifying and diversifying production, generating employment and income, well as curbing the effects that aggravate environmental disasters and climate change in three production areas.

Area 01: Agnaldo's family, located in the Pedro Peixoto Decentralized Settlement Project, Cumaru branch in Acrelândia, approximately 120 km from Rio Branco, including the branch. The visit revealed that this producer is a reference in this process of land use and decision making to invest in cocoa farming to intensify production, as he believes in the various benefits of the cocoa value chain for his property. His cocoa is intercropped with bananas, which form the basis of practically all the plantations identified in the state. On his property, he also plants coffee, in which he



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understands the logic of a diversified production unit and of opting for a certain agricultural activity over another.

Area 02: Producer Aclécio Daniel's family, located in the Pedro Peixoto Decentralized Settlement Project, Carlão branch in Acrelândia, approximately 135 km from Rio Branco, including the branch. The experience of this visit consists of understanding their history, as the family has already tried various investments in land use and is now investing in the intercropping of cocoa with bananas. He was already a banana producer and has now added cocoa to his crop. He recently planted 6 hectares and is on the Carlão branch in Acrelândia.

We believe that the participants will gain a better insight into the productive dynamics of family farmers in part of the Amazon from these two experiences with cocoa and coffee.

Area 03: Family of rural producer Celso Timpurim, located in the Pedro Peixoto Decentralized Settlement Project, Granada branch and 12 branch, in Acrelândia, approximately 115 km from Rio Branco, including the branch. A family made up of family farmers, nurserymen and coffee producers, cultivating 5 hectares alongside his wife, Elizelda, and their three children. The family is passionately dedicated to coffee growing, always seeking quality and sustainability.

Elizelda, as well as working on the property, was honored in 2023 for producing the best regional coffee in the Florada Premiada competition, run by the Três Corações company. Celso, on the other hand, was one of the five best coffees in the state when he took part in QualiCafé 2023, the state quality contest. The property has a complete structure, including a seedling nursery, a processing shed, a dryer and space for hulling the coffee, guaranteeing an efficient and sustainable production process. A good example to visit when it comes to intensifying production in consolidated areas defined by the state's Ecological-Economic Zoning. The family's work is an example of dedication to family farming and to strengthening sustainable coffee growing in the region.

Opportunity for the GCF Task Force network:

We believe that in the GCF Task Force network there is an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences around creating a new forest economy. To this end, we have formulated the below prompts that we would like to address together:





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- Brazil has several important ecosystems in its territory, not unlike the state of Acre, which are active in the process of climate change and indigenous peoples, as well as traditional communities that are part of the plurality of ecosystems.
- The importance of planning with zones that clearly define the management existing landscapes, such as Ecological Economic Zoning.
- Maturation, realization and partnerships on the road to agricultural and forestry development, and its expansion and growth combined with conservation and preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, without compromising a decent standard of living for the native peoples, rural producers and traditional communities of these regions.
- Moving forward in terms of the application of technologies, their expansion and appropriate use, in actions that permeate the use of clean energy, the incorporation of altered and degraded areas, forest restoration, in order to reinforce the opposite direction, which is facing high rates of deforestation, disordered burning and emission rates. What role does technology play in restoring degraded areas? In the conversion of production practices, what will regenerative livestock farming look like?
- Leveraging and overcoming the challenges of restoring landscapes and forest cover, both in agribusiness and family farming, requires investment and financial support in actions that generate results.
- With a vast biodiversity and 85% of its forests conserved and preserved, Acre has increasingly stood out on the national and international stage with its public policies aimed at mitigating and tackling these scenarios.
- In this context, it is important to highlight the pioneering role of the state of Acre in creating strategies such as the SISA program in 2010, with a set of strategies and instruments that benefit those who produce sustainably and conserve the environment. One of SISA's main programs, ISA Carbono, addresses one of the world's main challenges: reducing greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation.



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Free Time

Arriving on Tuesday, May 20, and have some free time on your hands? The Secretariat of Tourism of the State of Acre would like to show you around! **Reach out to them at gcftfacre2025@gmail.com by April 20**, and they will help you coordinate some sight seeing around town:

A. Historic Tour of Rio Branco

See the sights around the city in this 2-3 hour tour: central areas, memorials (subject to opening days), squares, churches and public markets:

- Palace
- Memorial of the Autonomists
- Cathedral
- Novo Velho Market
- Rubber Museum
- Peoples of the Forest Square
- Gameleira
- House of Acrean Handicraft

B. Environmental City Tour

This is a 2-3 hour tour of Rio Branco's main urban environmental parks:

- Campus of the Federal University of Acre - UFAC (in the areas allowed for visitation without prior booking)
- PZ, Museum of Paleontology
- Chico Mendes Park
- Forest Garden
- Capitão Ciríaco Park
- Ending with experiences of the wild chocolates of the Amazon (Loja Além do Cacau).

C. Geoglyphs In Acre

Visit to the Jacó Sá Archaeological Site, located on the BR 317 highway, towards Rio Branco - Porto Acre, in Rio Branco/Ac, about 50 km from the central area of the city. The guide will pick you up and in just over 50 minutes you will arrive at the archaeological site inside the Jacó Sá farm, which bears the site's name. As you enter the farm, you will be able to walk around the geoglyphs and learn a little more about the mystical universe of the earth sculptures through the guide's explanations. Due to the size of the geoglyphs, this walk can take around 1 hour without rushing through the 2 geoglyphs that are listed by IPHAN. On the way back, stop at the intersection of the 4 mouths for a quick regional snack and to go to the bathroom. The tour can be done in the morning or afternoon, but a morning tour is recommended.



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AFTER THE ANNUAL MEETING

Planning to stay in Acre after the Annual Meeting? Here are a few recommendations from the Secretariat of Tourism of the State of Acre:

DISCOVER THE WILD BEAUTY OF SERRA DO MOA

4 day package for 8 people. Price per person: R\$1,650.

Includes:

- Transfer Airport - Hotel - Serra do Moa
- Accommodation with breakfast, lunch and dinner
 - Guided walks

WhatsApp: (+55) 68 99987-7000

Descubra a beleza selvagem da Serra do Moa.

- Transfer Aeroporto-Hotel-Serra do Moa.
- Hospedagem com café, almoço e janta.
- Passeios com guia

Pacote de 04 dias para 08 pessoas

R\$1.650,00

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BATHING IN NATURE AND TRANQUILLITY ON THE CRÔA RIVER

Package for 10 people; price per person: R\$220.

Includes:

- Transfer Airport - Hotel - Crôa River
 - Boat trip
 - Forest hike
- Visit to Sumaúma

WhatsApp: (+55) 68 99987-7000

**Banho de natureza
e tranquilidade no
Rio Crôa**

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Passeio de barco
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task force

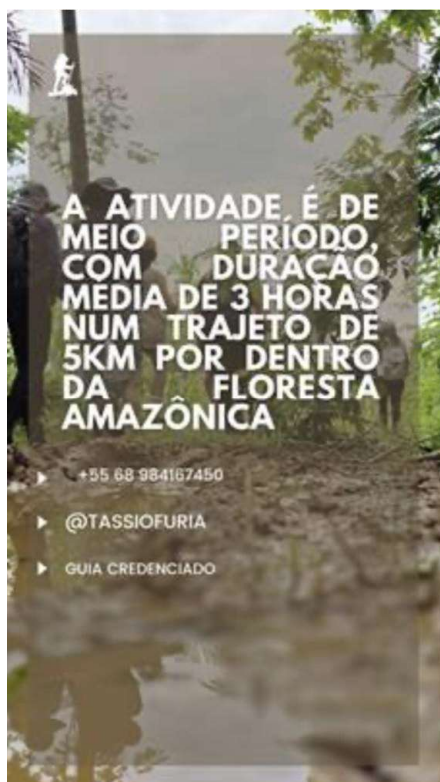
Rio Branco, Acre, Brasil | 2025

Nova Economia Florestal: conectando governos, povos e oportunidades

TREK THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

This is a half-day activity, with an average duration of 3 hours on a 5 km (3.1 miles) route through the Amazon rainforest. The environmental protection area of *Lago do Amapá* is 20 minutes from the center of Rio Branco and comprises more than 5,000 hectares of forest.

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