



**SERVIÇO FLORESTAL
BRASILEIRO**

Our conversation

1. Facts of Brazil
2. Brazilian Forest Sector
3. National Forest Program
4. Forest Policy Tools
5. Amazon & Deforestation
6. Amazon Fund

1. Facts of Brazil

1. Facts of Brazil



Area: 850 million ha (5°)

Population : 170 million (5°)

GDP: US\$ 1.000 billion (10°)

Annual Surplus: 4,25% (1°)

Forest Area: ~ 500 million ha

1. Facts of Brazil

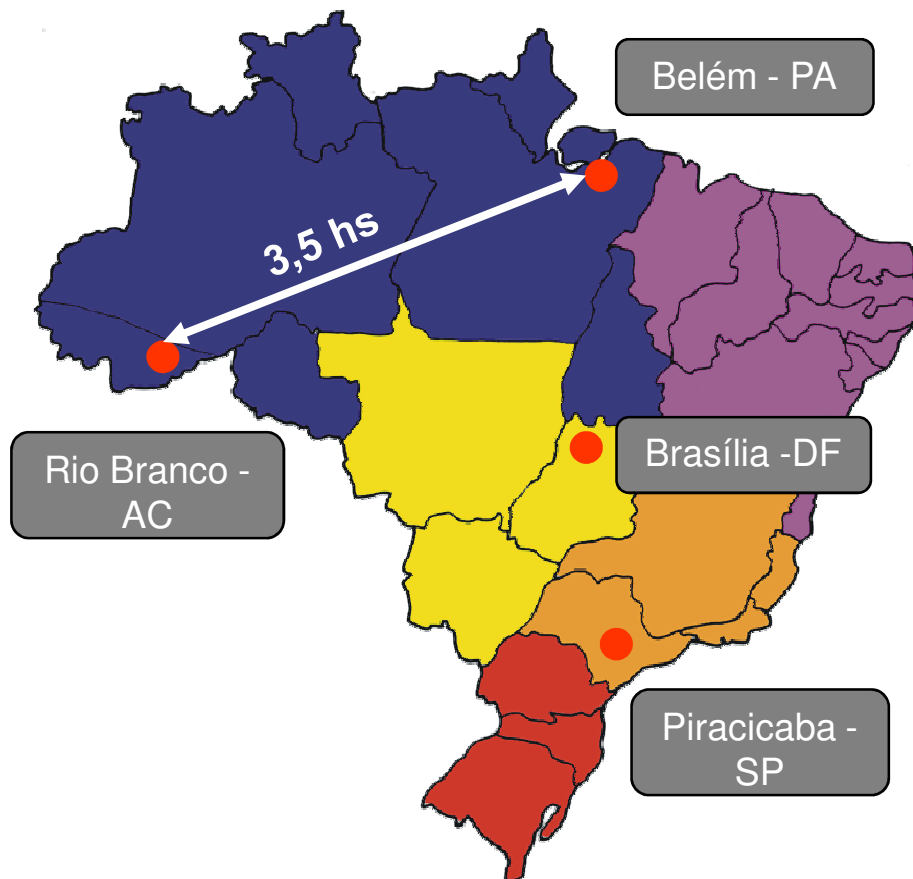
Political Organization

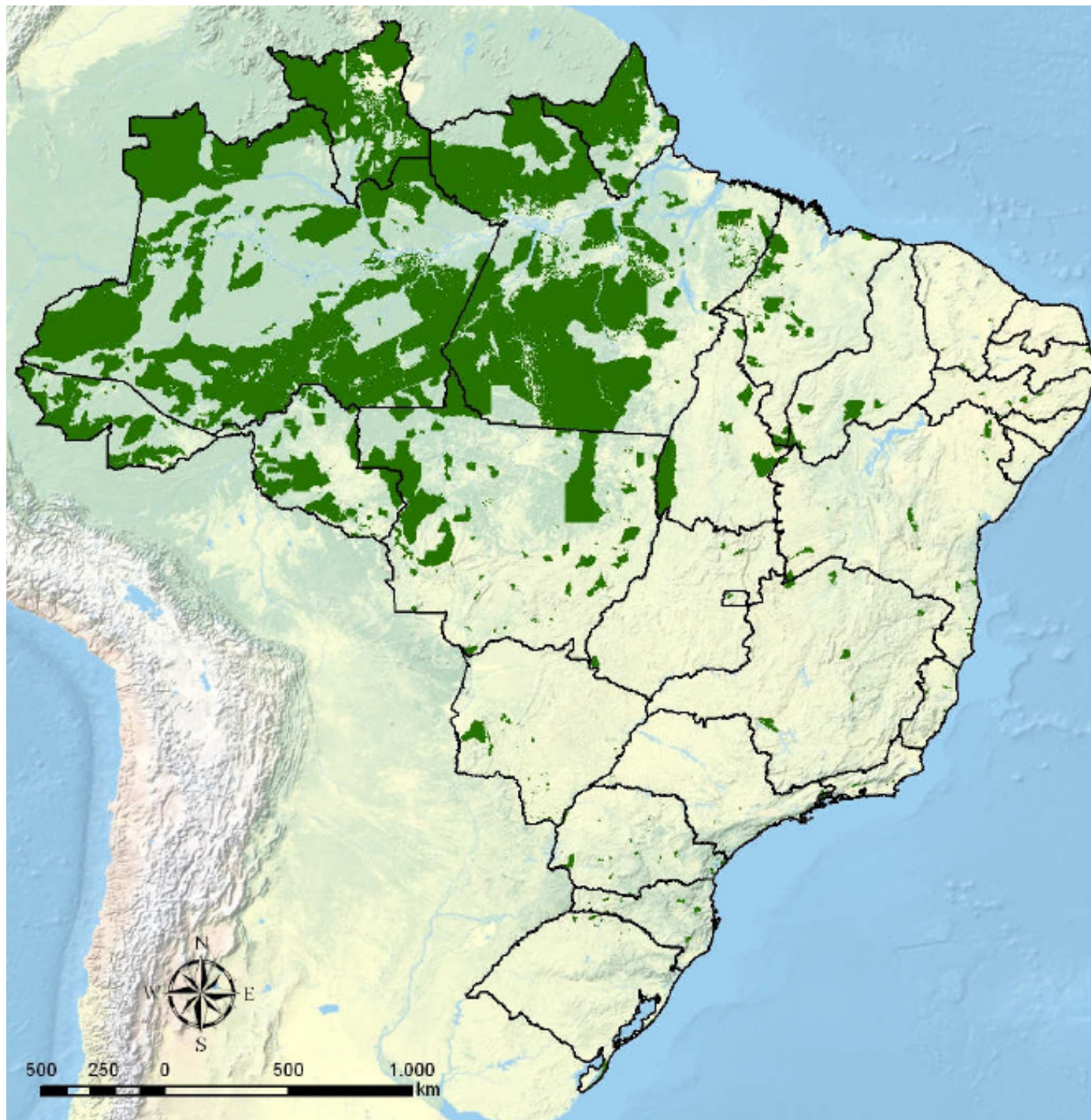
5 Regions: N, S, NE, CW, SE

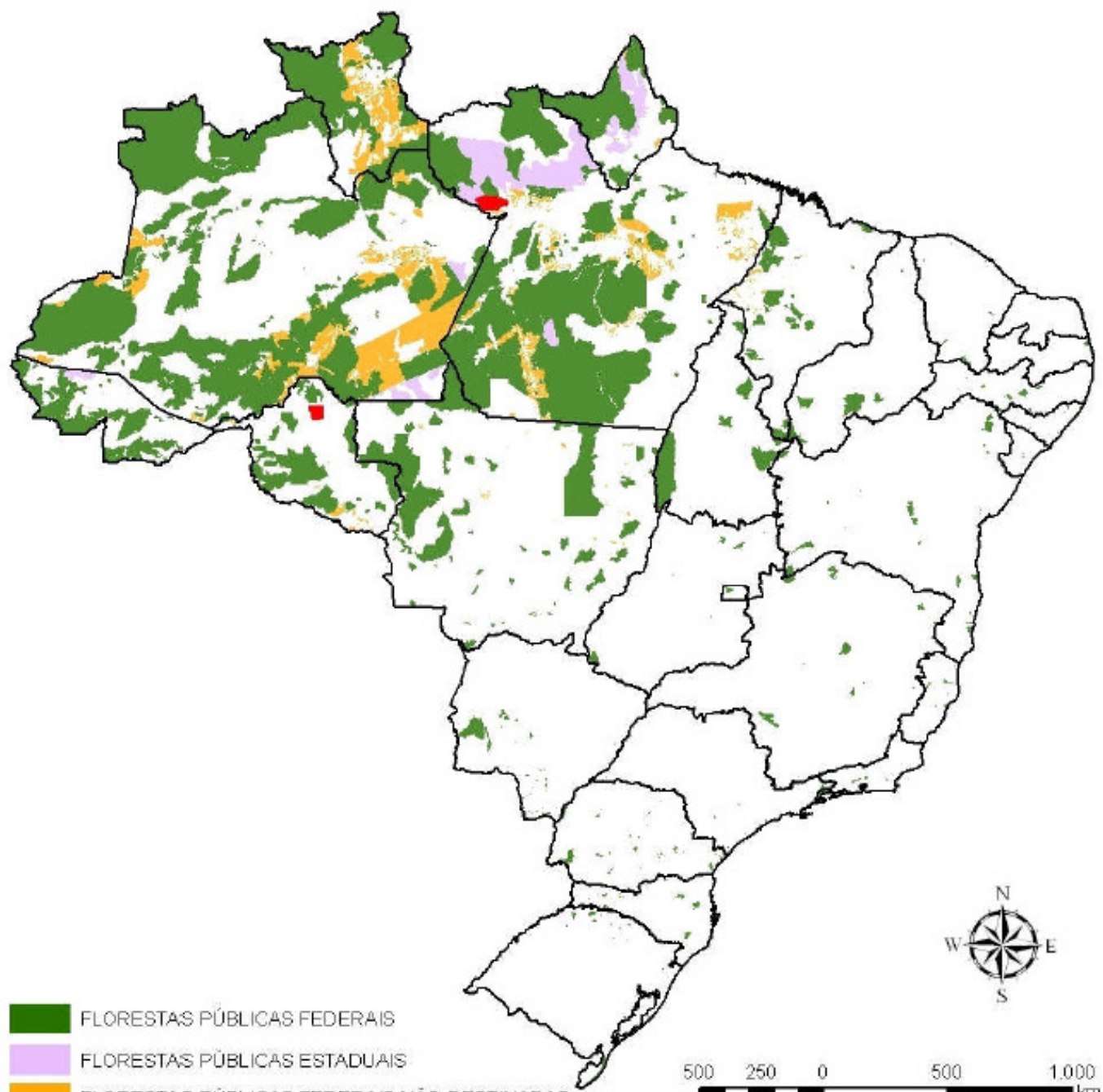
27 States: Including Federal District

Municipalities: > 5500 (and growing)
(all with Legislative, Executive and Justice)

Political System: Presidential Federal Republic







- FLORESTAS PÚBLICAS FEDERAIS
- FLORESTAS PÚBLICAS ESTADUAIS
- FLORESTAS PÚBLICAS FEDERAIS NÃO DESTINADAS
- FLORESTAS PÚBLICAS FEDERAIS EM PROCESSO DE CONCESSÃO

1. Facts of Brazil

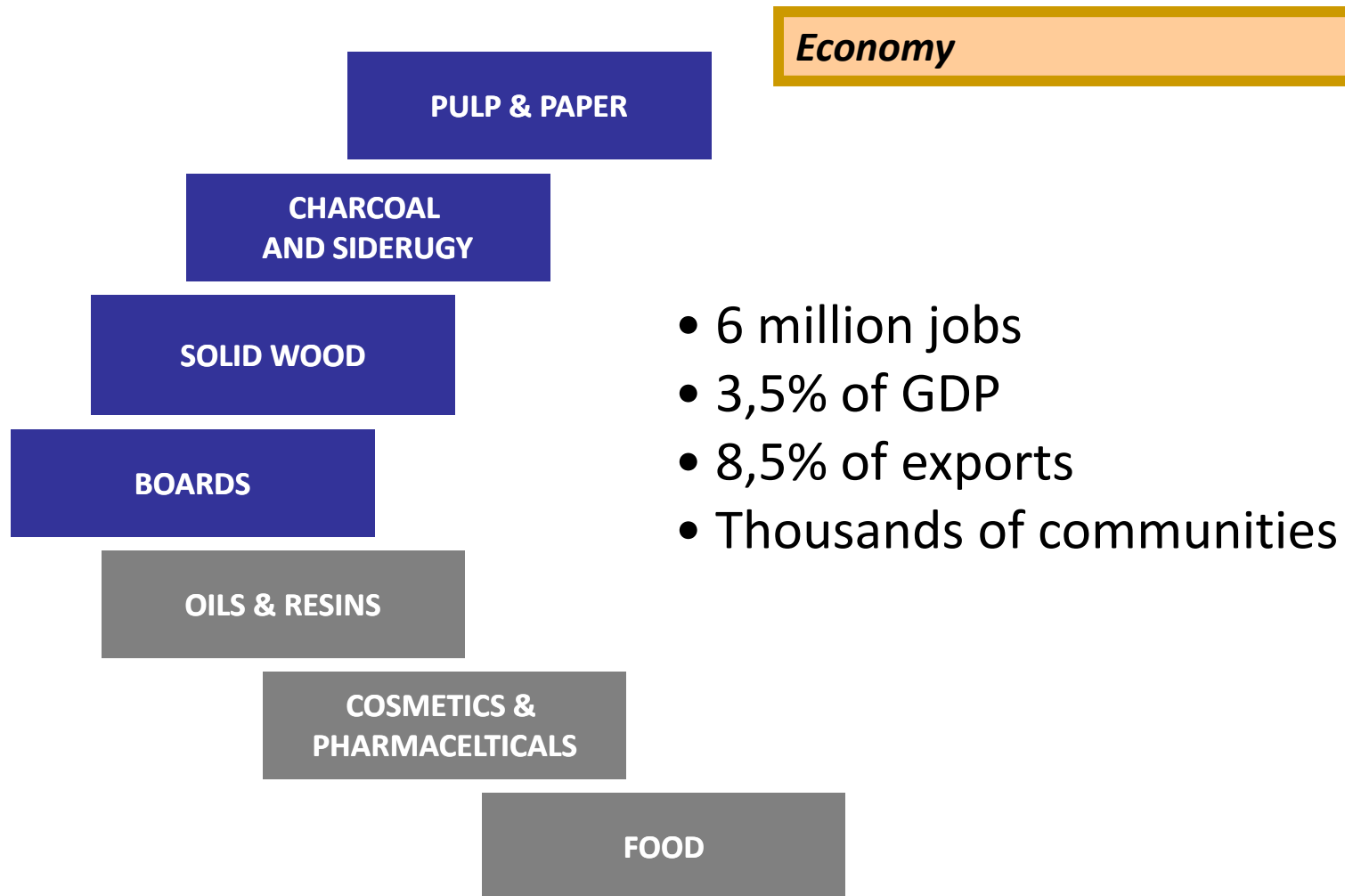


Socio and Cultural Diversity

- Indigenous people [> 300 groups – 600k people]
- Quilombolas [ex-slaves communities]
- Extractivists
- Ribeirinhos, Caiçaras, Caboclos and Sertanejos
- Imigrants [Orientals, Europeans, Arabians etc]

2. Brazilian Forest Sector

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*Only country with a
name of tree*

16th Century – Pau Brasil (*Cesalpineia equinata*)

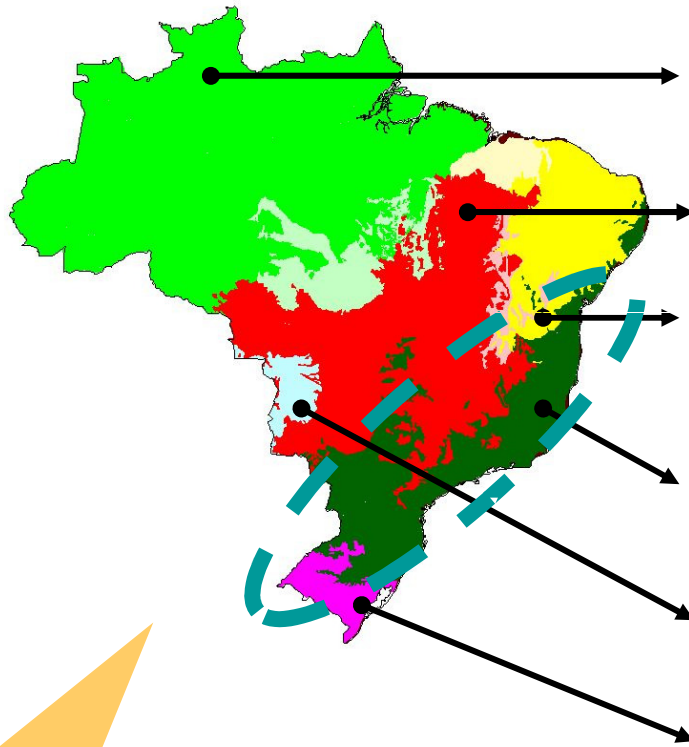
19th Century – Rubber (*Hevia brasiliensis*)

20th Century – Mahogany (*Swietenia macrofila*)

- **Pau Rosa** (*Aniba roseodora*)

- **Castanheira** (*Bertholetia excelsa*)

2. Brazilian Forest Sector



> 70% of population

	% of the Country	% of Natural Ecosystem Conserved
Amazônia	48	85%
Cerrado	21,6	45%
Caatinga	12,4	30%
Atlantic Rainforest	13	7%
Pantanal	1,6	90%
Southern Fields	1,8	10%

2. Brazilian Forest Sector

Forest Plantations

< 6 million ha

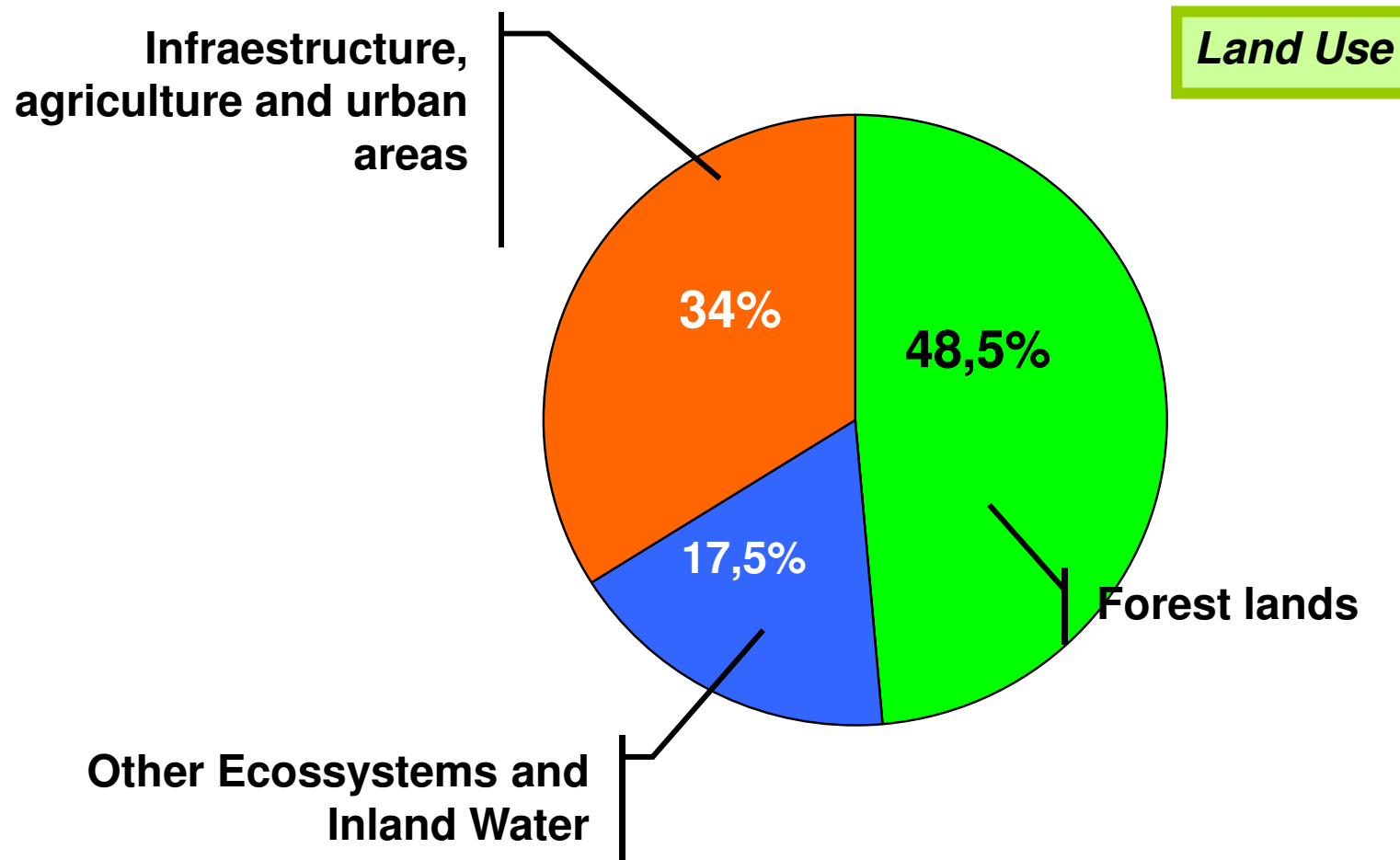
1% of Forest Cover

85% of production for industrial use

Average growth rate 35 m³/ha/year

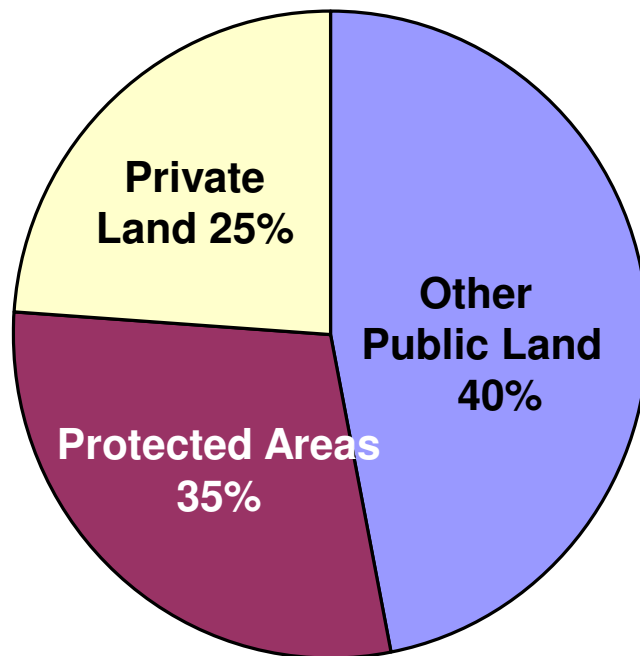


2. Brazilian Forest Sector



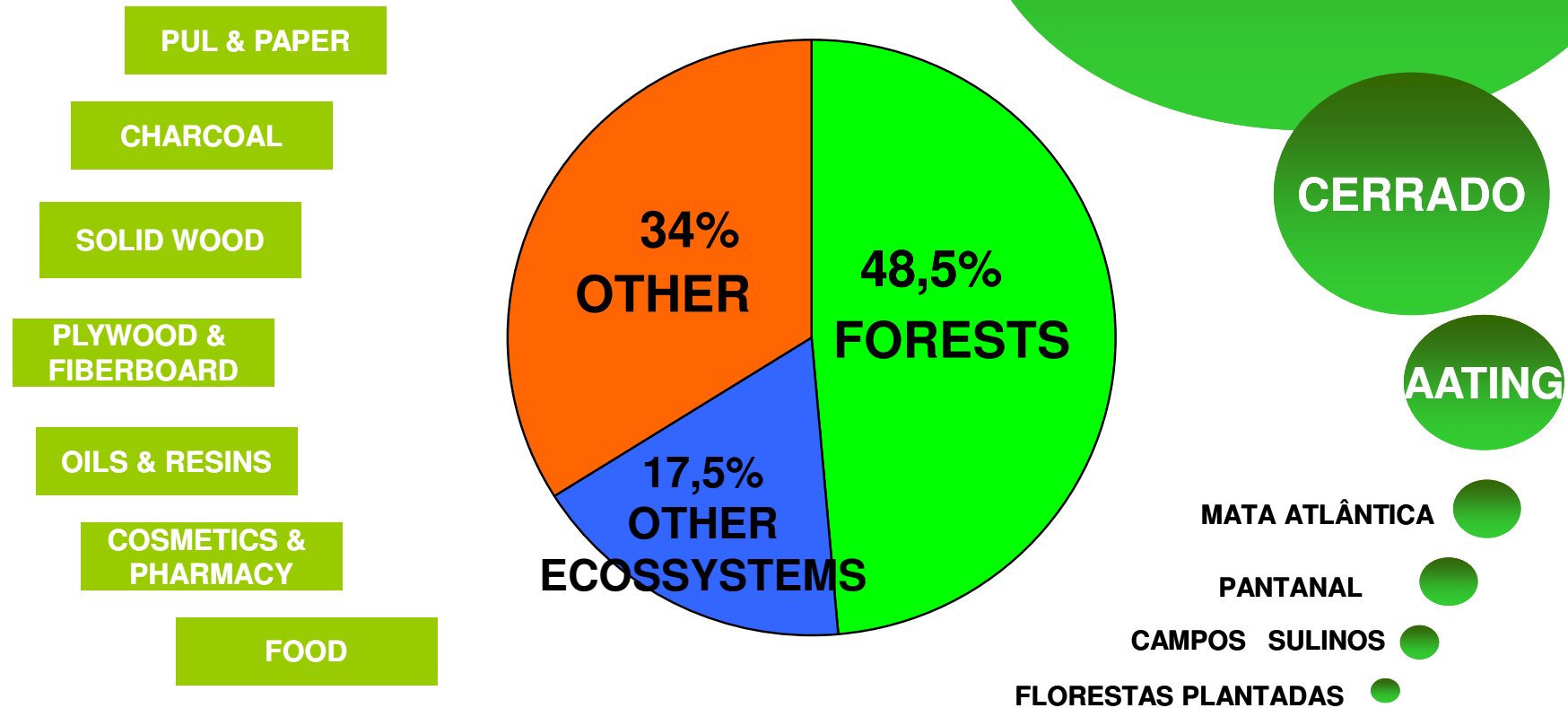
2. Brazilian Forest Sector

Land Tenure in the Amazon



75% Public Land

2. Brazilian Forest Sector



Private
Plantations

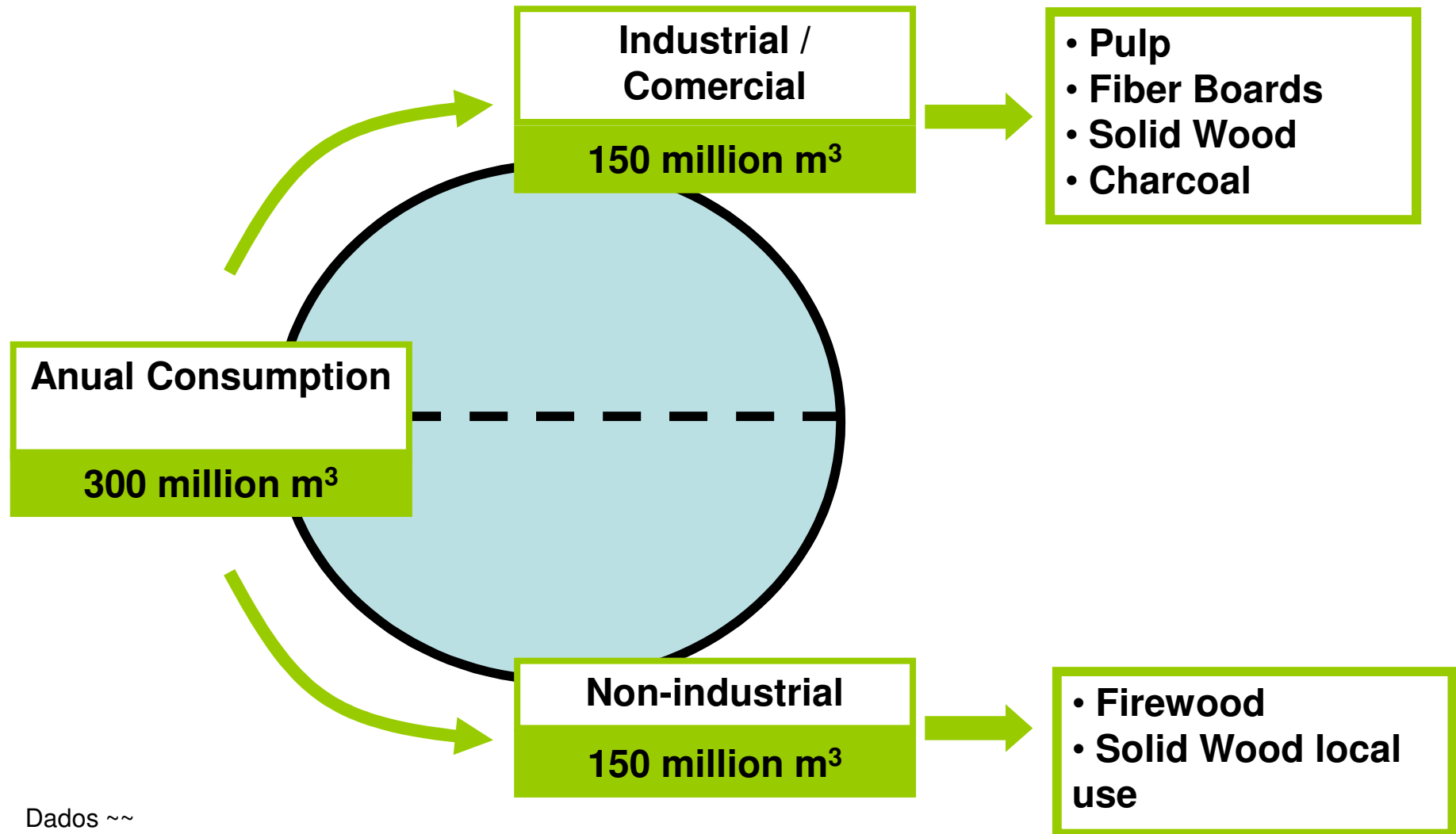
Private Native
Forests

Public
Forests

Social
Forest

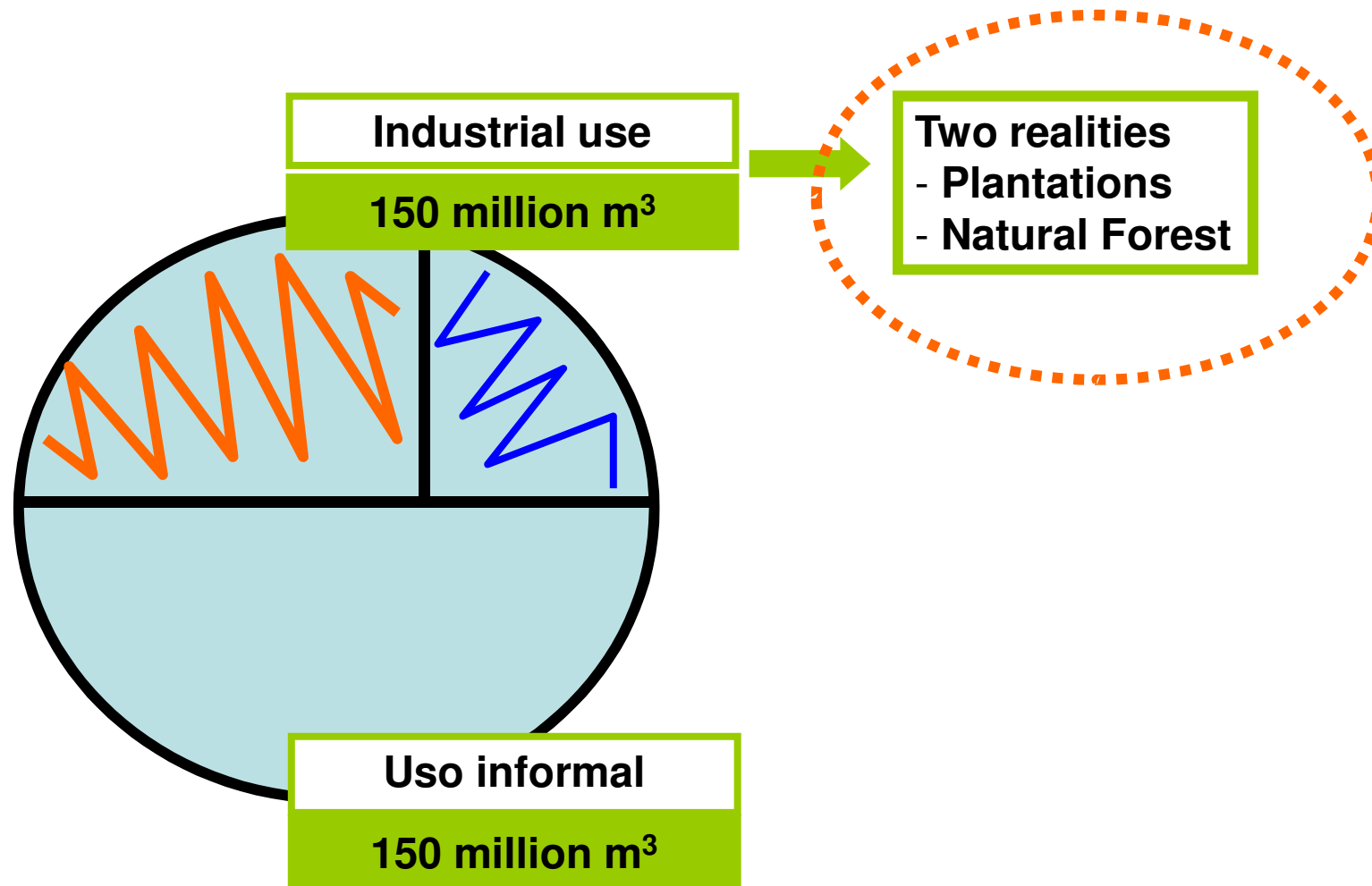
Landscape
Restoration

2. Brazilian Forest Sector

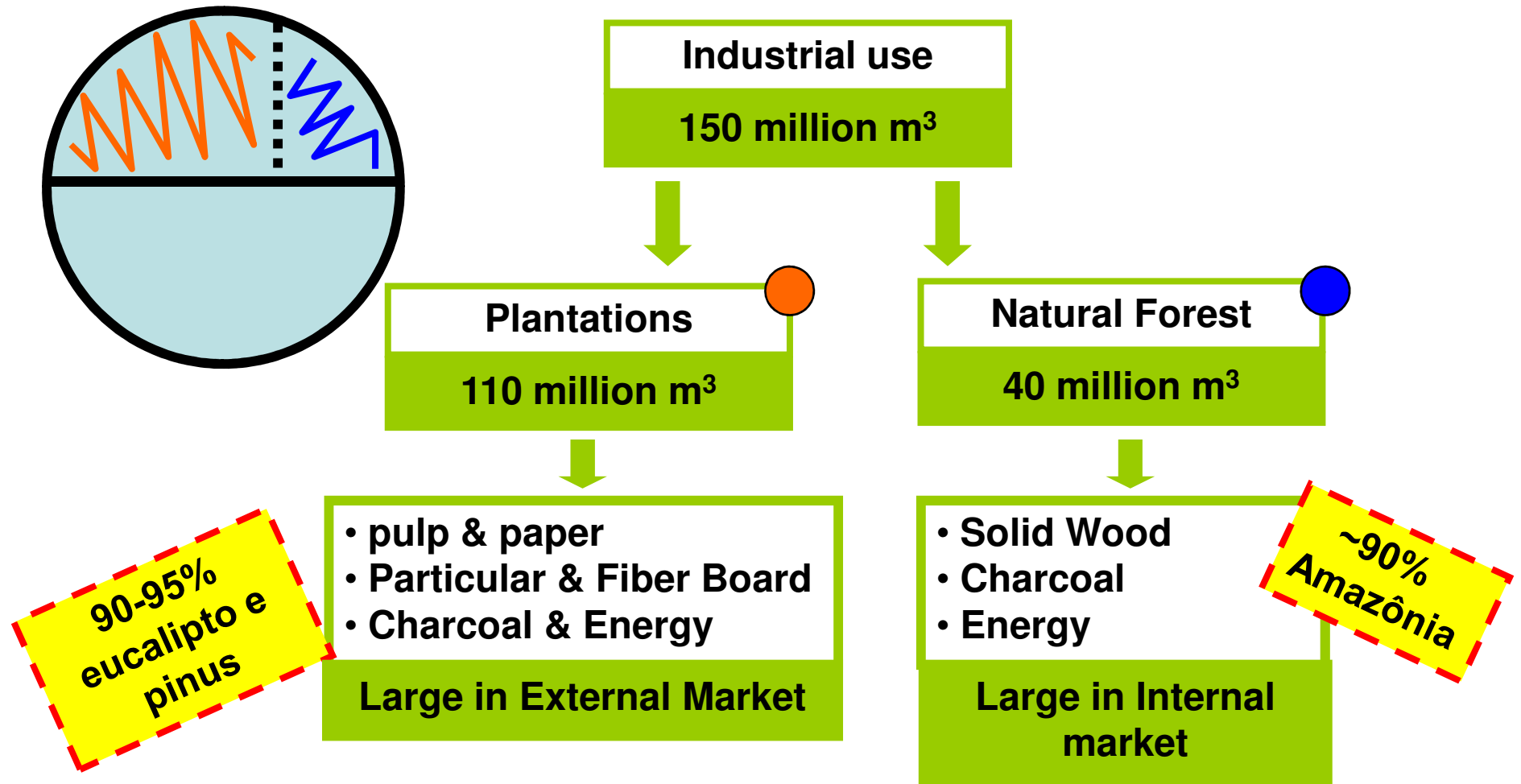


Dados ~~
FRA2005
ABRAF, 2005
Imazon, 2003

2. Brazilian Forest Sector



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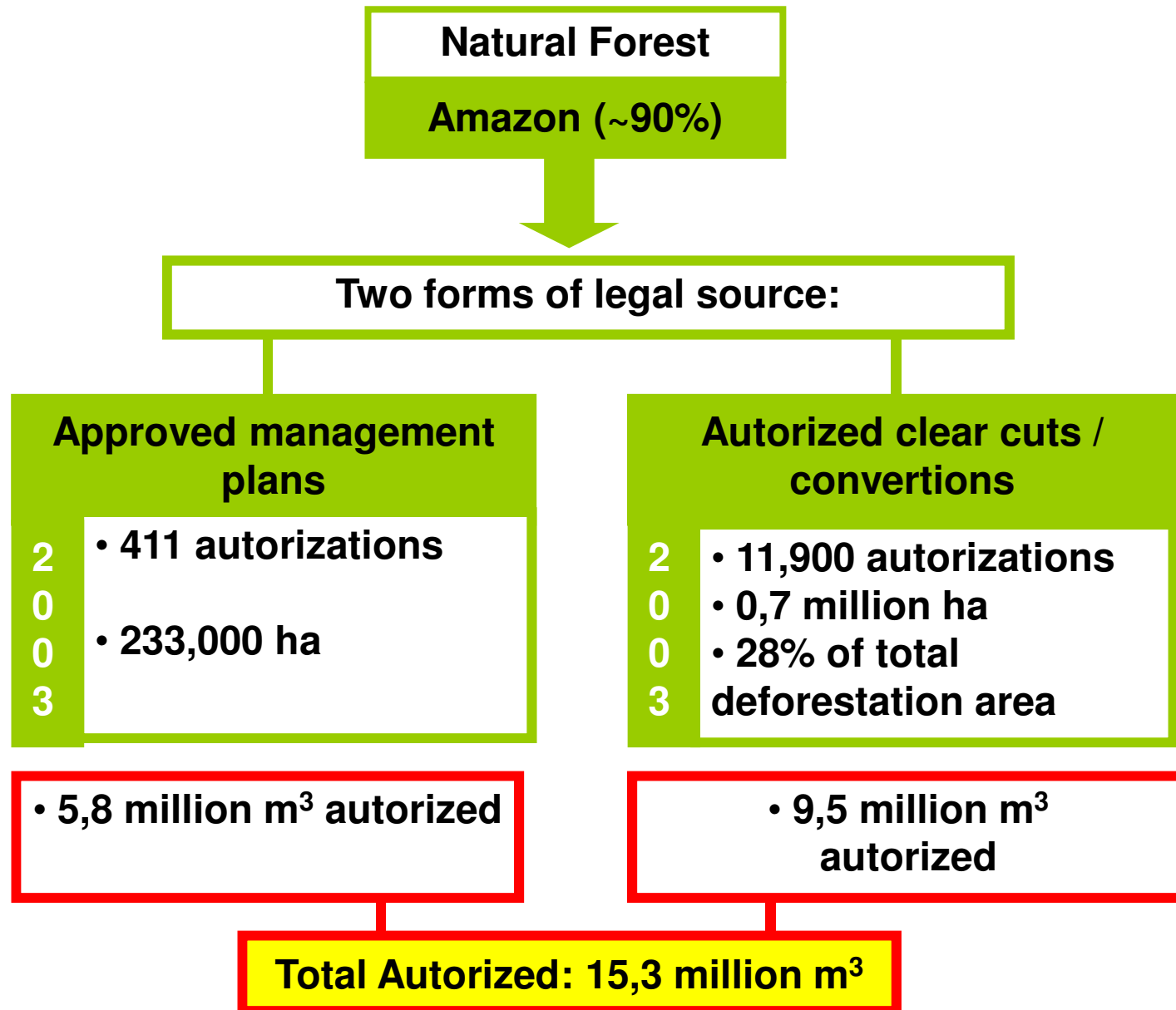
Plantations



- **90-95% exótic species**
- **Harvesting in deregulated:**
 - **Respect protected areas**
 - **Save the legal reerve**

**In general is all
legal**

2. Brazilian Forest Sector



2. Brazilian Forest Sector

Level of Legality of the Industrial wood production

Types of Forest	Total Volume (milhões de m ³)	Authorised Volume (milhões de m ³)	Proportion of Legality
Planted Forest	110	110	→100%
Natural Forest	40 ¹	5,8 (forest manag)	~40%
		9,5 (desforestation)	

Illegal Industrial wood → 15%

1. Fatos Florestais, Imazon (2003); PNF 2006
2. Considerou-se apenas Amazônia no caso de florestas naturais

3. National Forest Program

3. National Forest Programme

National Programs



- National Forest Program (PNF)



- National Program for Protected Areas (PNAP)

- National Program for Biodiversity (PROBIO)



- National Program to Combat Desertification (PNCD)



- Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA)



- National Water Resources Program (PNRH)

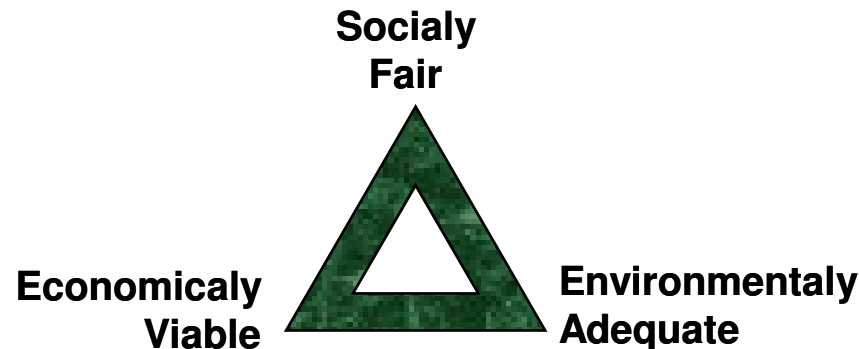
- Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAM)



3. National Forest Programme

MISSION

“ Promote the sustainable development by conveying the use and conservation of forest resources and services ”



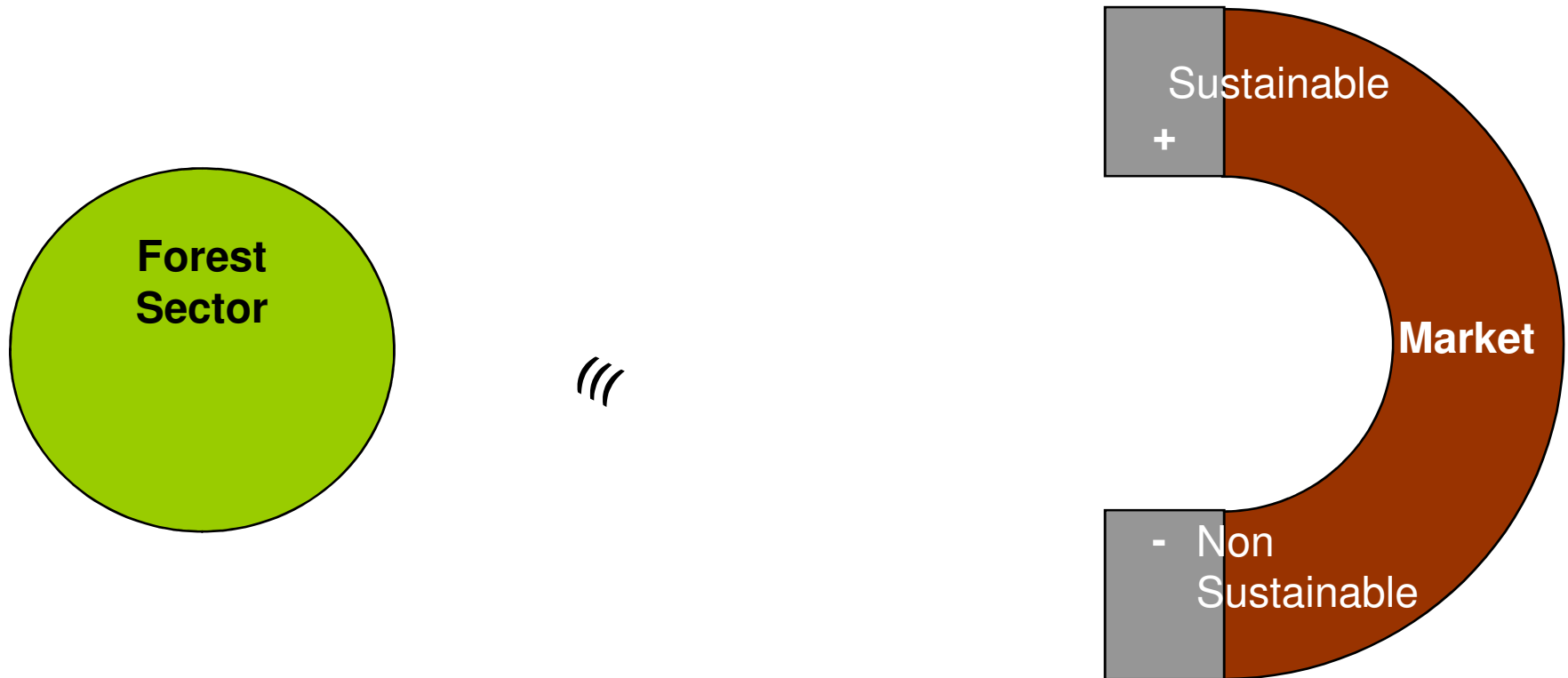
3. National Forest Programme

National Forest Development Goals 2004-2007

- **Strategic Action 1**: Expand of the Forest Plantations based on reforestation of degraded lands.
 - From 320,000 to 500,000 ha/year
 - 1/3 - small land owners
- **Strategic Action 2**: Expand the sustainable management of natural forest in harmony with the protection of high conservation value ecosystems.
 - From 350,000 to 15 million ha
 - 1/3 – social forestry

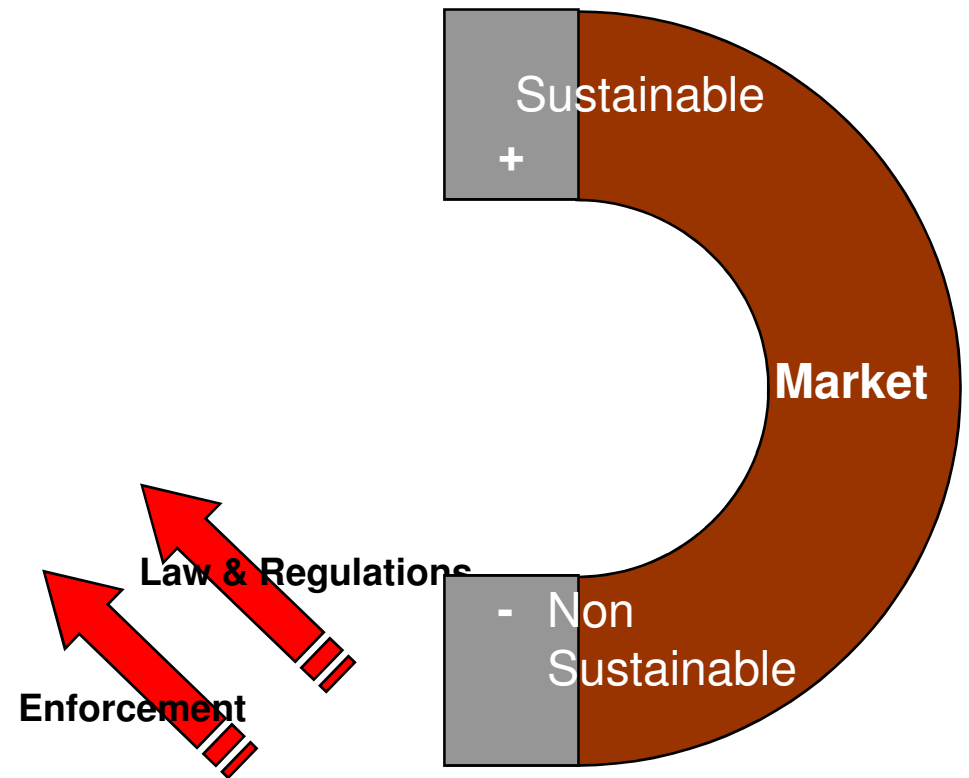
4. Public Policy Instruments for Forest

4. Policy Instruments

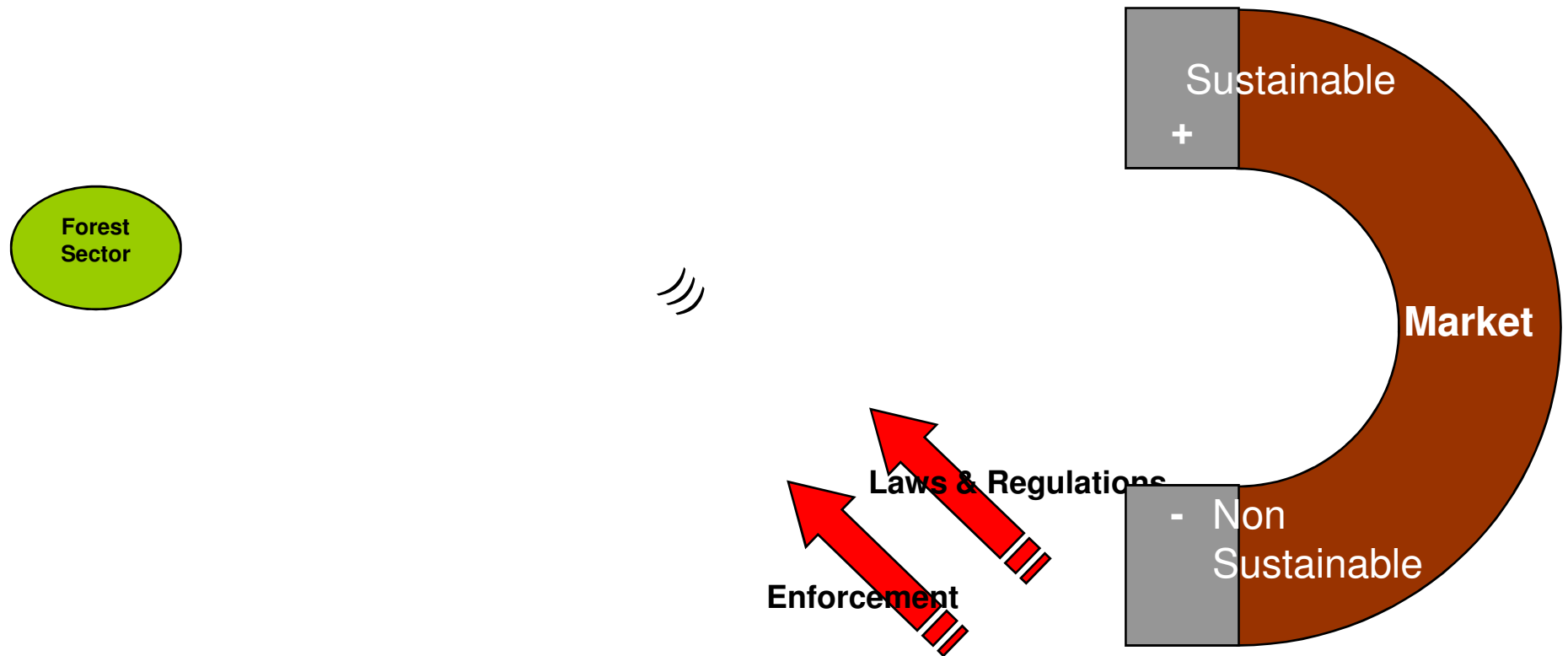


4. Policy Instruments

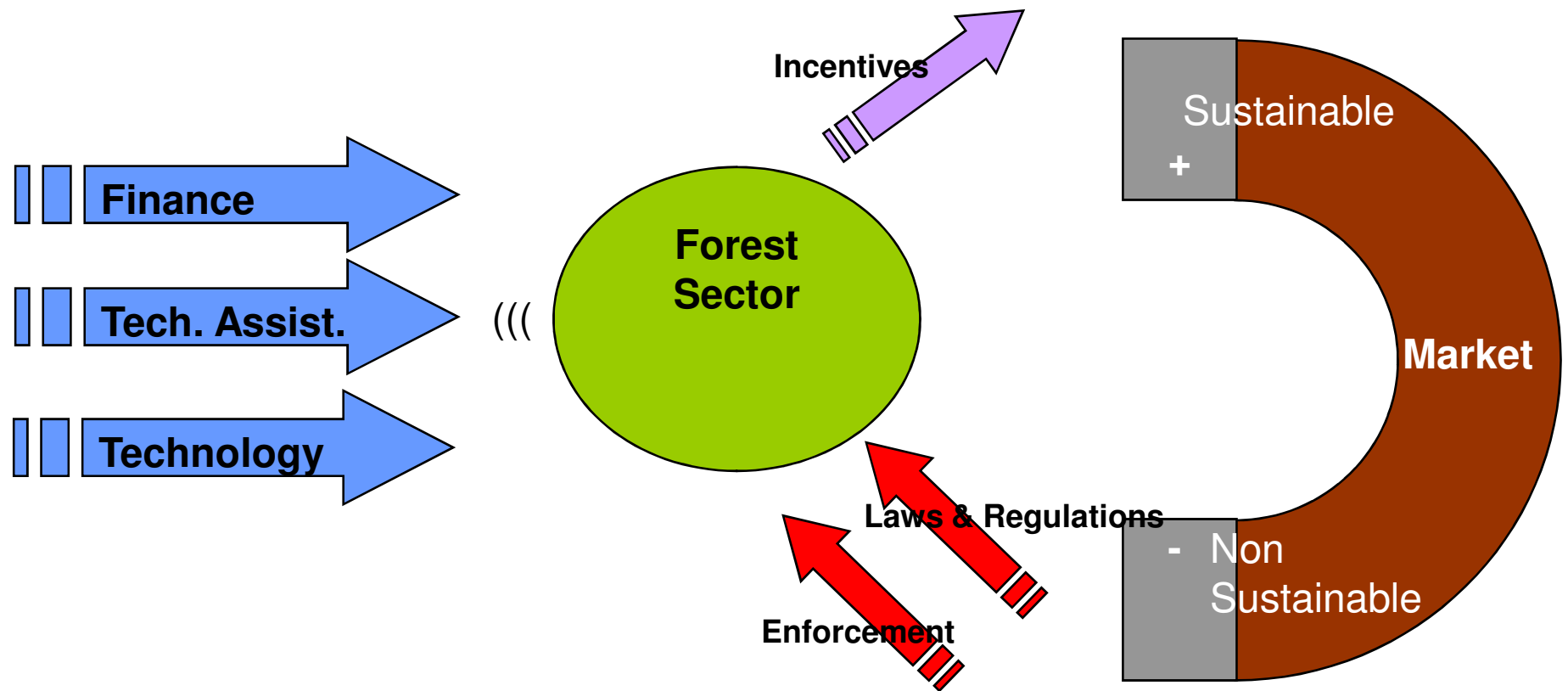
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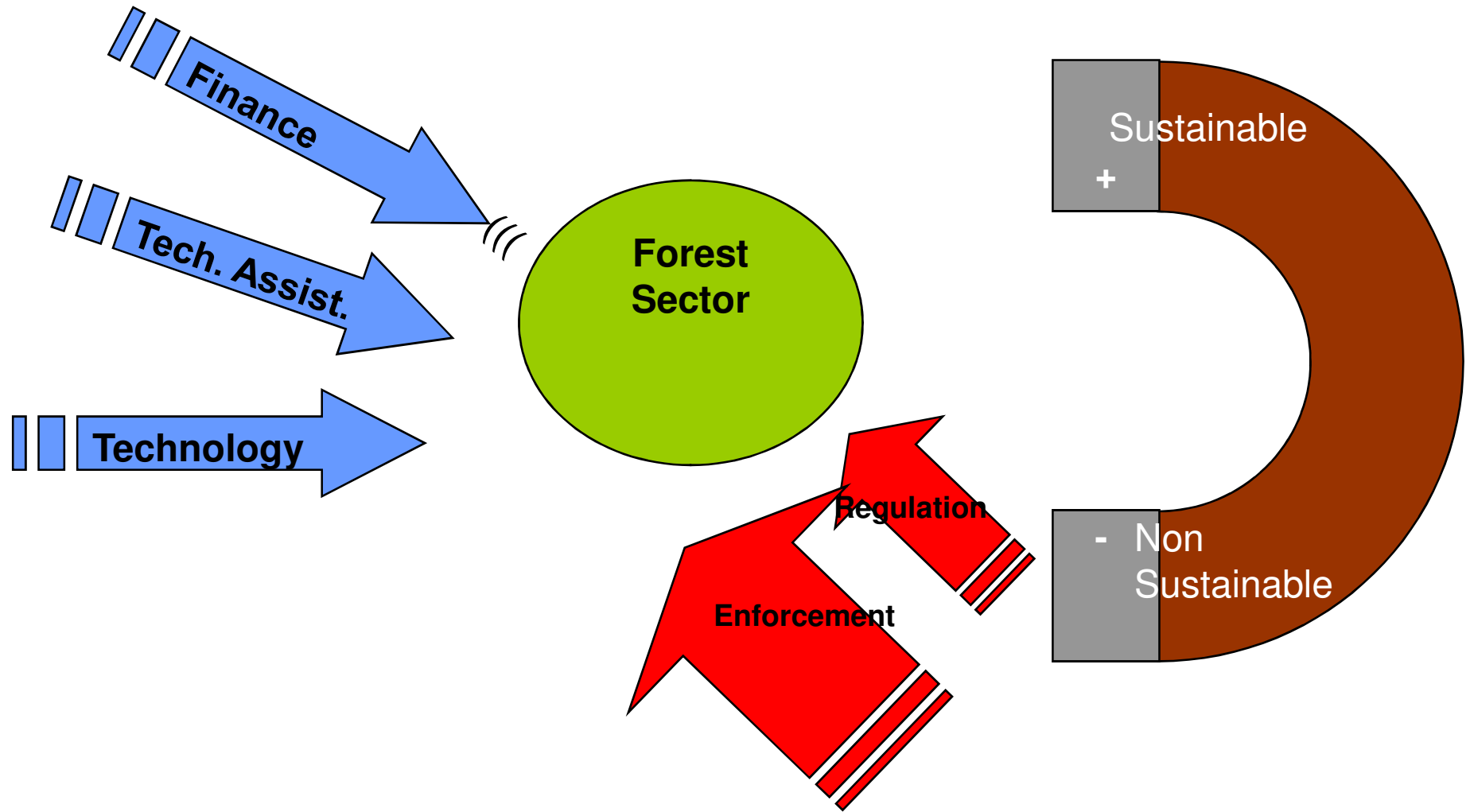
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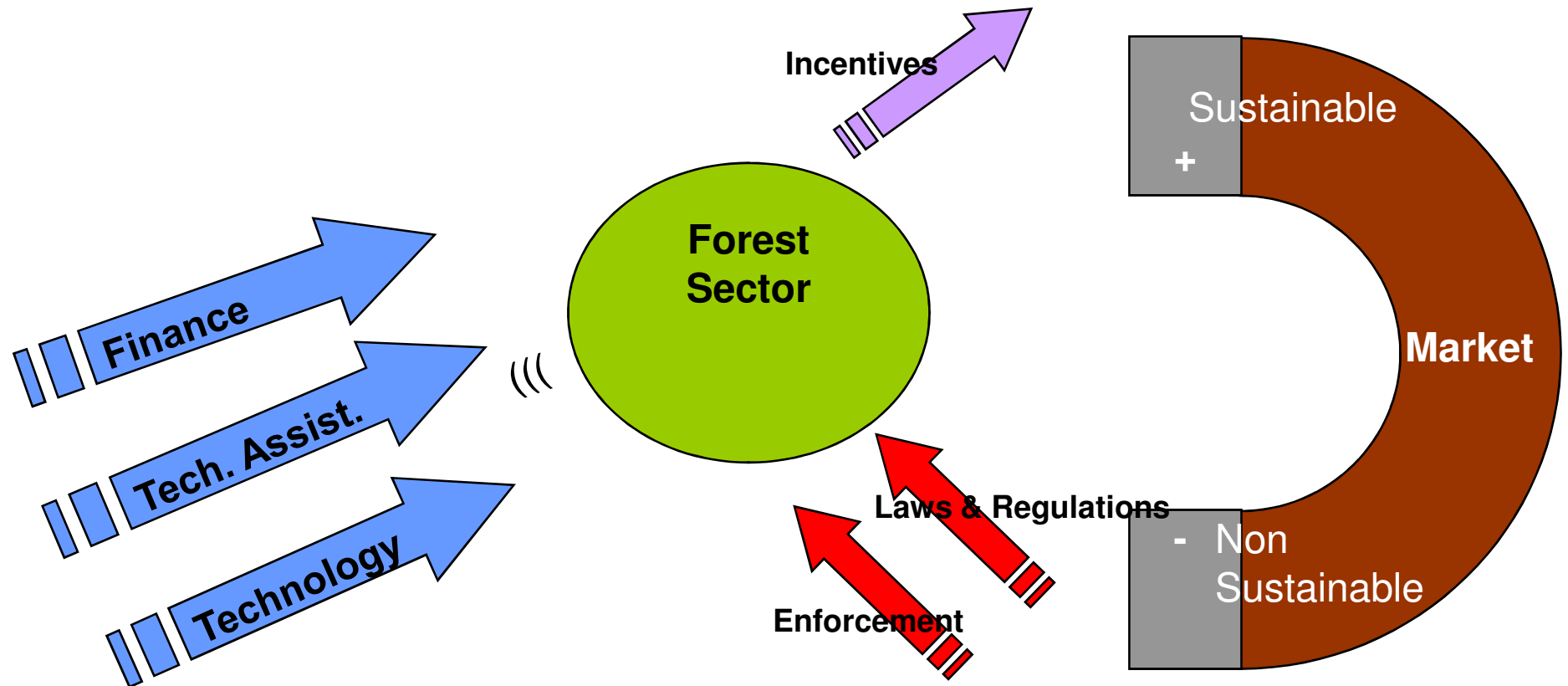
4. Policy Instruments



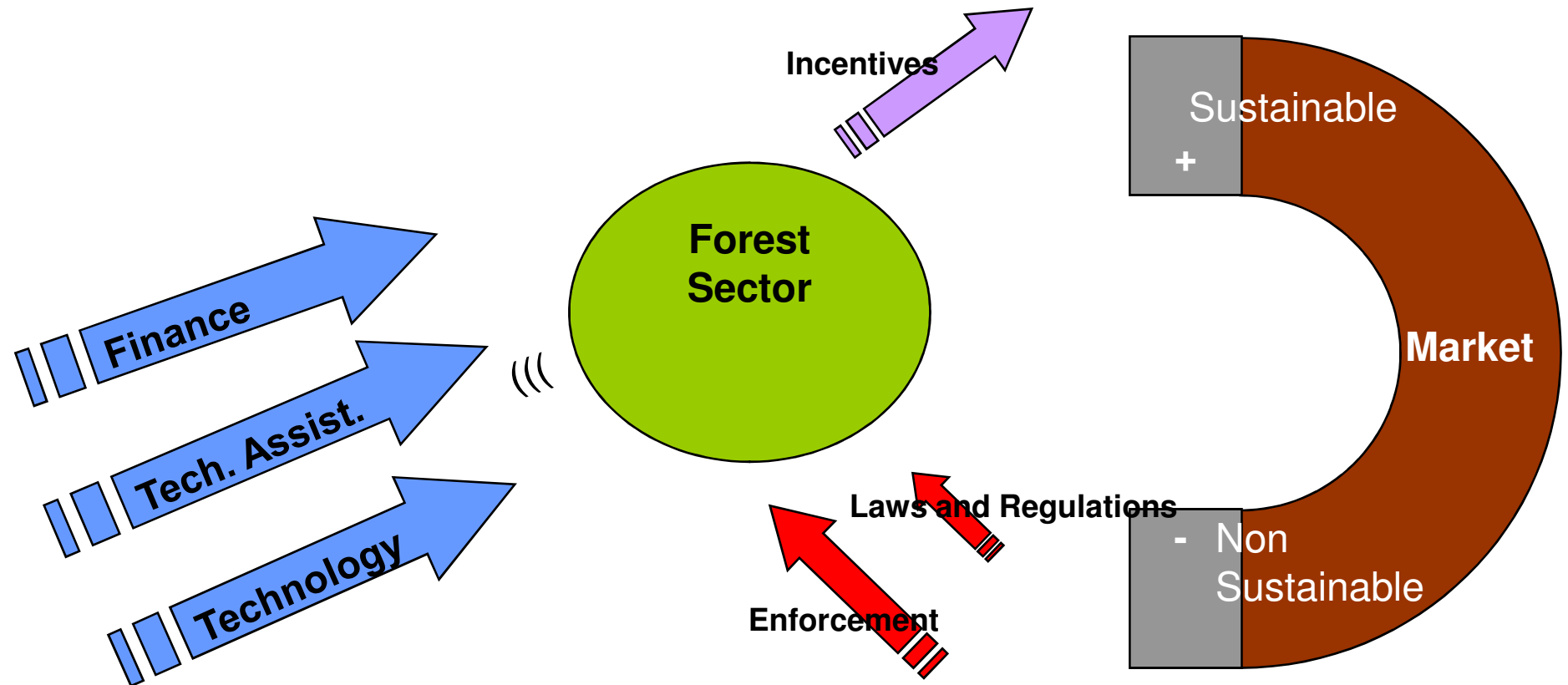
4. Policy Instruments



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4. Policy Instruments

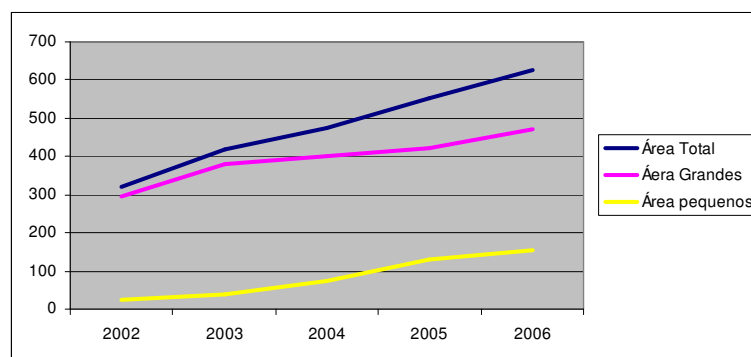
	FLORESTA PLANTADA	FLORESTAS PÚBLICAS	FLORESTAS NATIVAS PRIVADAS	FLORESTAS SOCIAIS	ÁREAS EM RECUPERAÇÃO
ASSISTÊNCIA TÉCNICA	✓	○	○	○	✗
TECNOLOGIA	✓	○	○	○	✓
CRÉDITO	○	✗	✗	○	✗
INCENTIVOS	○	✗	✗	○	✗
REGULAMENTAÇÃO	○	✗	○	○	○
MONITORAMENTO E CONTROLE	✓	○	✗	○	✗
Σ	DÉFICIT 200.000 ha / ano	• INVASÃO • USO SUSTENT. INSIGNIFICANTE	96% PREDATÓRIO	- PARTICIP. IRRISÓRIA NO MERCADO - USO NÃO SUSTENTÁVEL	ÁREA ANUALMENTE RECUPERADA INSIGNIFICANTE

6. Results

6. Results

→ Evolution of planted forest annually

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Industrial plantations (ha/year)	295	380	400	423	472
% Small producers	25 (7,8%)	40 (9,5%)	75 (15,7%)	130 (23%)	155 (25%)
Total	320	420	475	553	627



Target 2007
→ 500.000
→ 30%

6. Results

→ Evolution of SFM on Natural Forests

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SFM / Certified (ha)	0,3 Mi	1,1 Mi	1,4 Mi	1,4 Mi	3 Mi
Growing rate		250%	27%	0%	100%

50% Community

Target 2007
→ 15 Mi
→ 30%

6. Results

Resultados

→ Evolução da área taxa de desmatamento na Amazônia

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Área Desmatada no período (km2)	24.871	27.364	18.790	14.030
<i>Variação</i>	+7%	+10%	-32%	-25%

Reverse
Trend

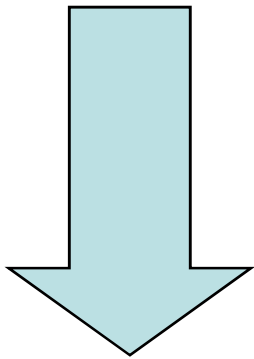
7. Forest Institucional Reform

Reforming the Forest Sector: the 6 steps

1. Making forestry a priority
2. Enroll stakeholders in forest policy development
3. Create the legal framework for the sustainable management of Public Forests
4. Give an address to sustainable forest development in the government
5. Create a mechanism to fund the efforts
6. Decentralize the responsibility and actions

Step 1: Making forestry a priority

- Moving from environmental agenda to the development agenda

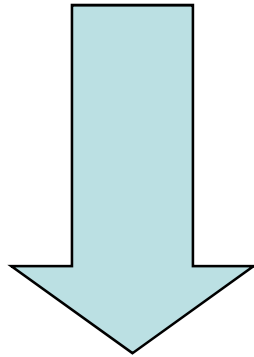


- One of the top priorities of the Presidential



Step 2: Enroll stakeholders

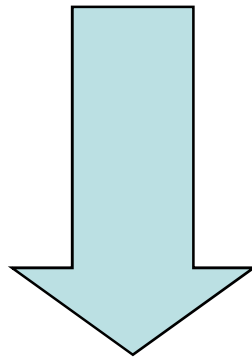
- Bring stakeholders to fight in same table at the same time.



- Feb 2004 establishment of the **National Board of Forests (CONAFLO)**
- 39 members representing community, workers, governments, academy, NGOs

Step 3: Legal Framework for Public Forest Management

- More than 65% of forests in Brazil are in public lands and there is no regulation on how to manage it.

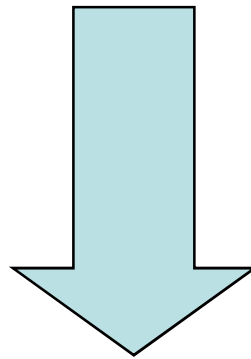


- New Forest Law developed in a long consultation process (2 years)



Step 4: An *adress* to forest development

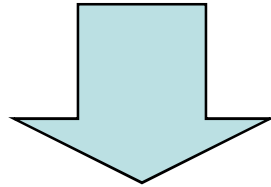
- Create a institution to serve as the catalist to the promotion of sustainable forestry and to manage the public forest system.



- Creation of the Brazilian Forest Service included on new forest law

Step 5: Create a mechanism to fund the efforts

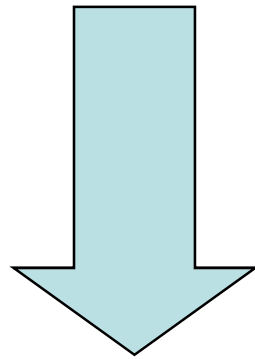
- Creation of a fund that invests in conservation and sustainable management of forests (training, capacity building, R&D etc.)



- **National Forest Fund**
- **Amazon Fund**

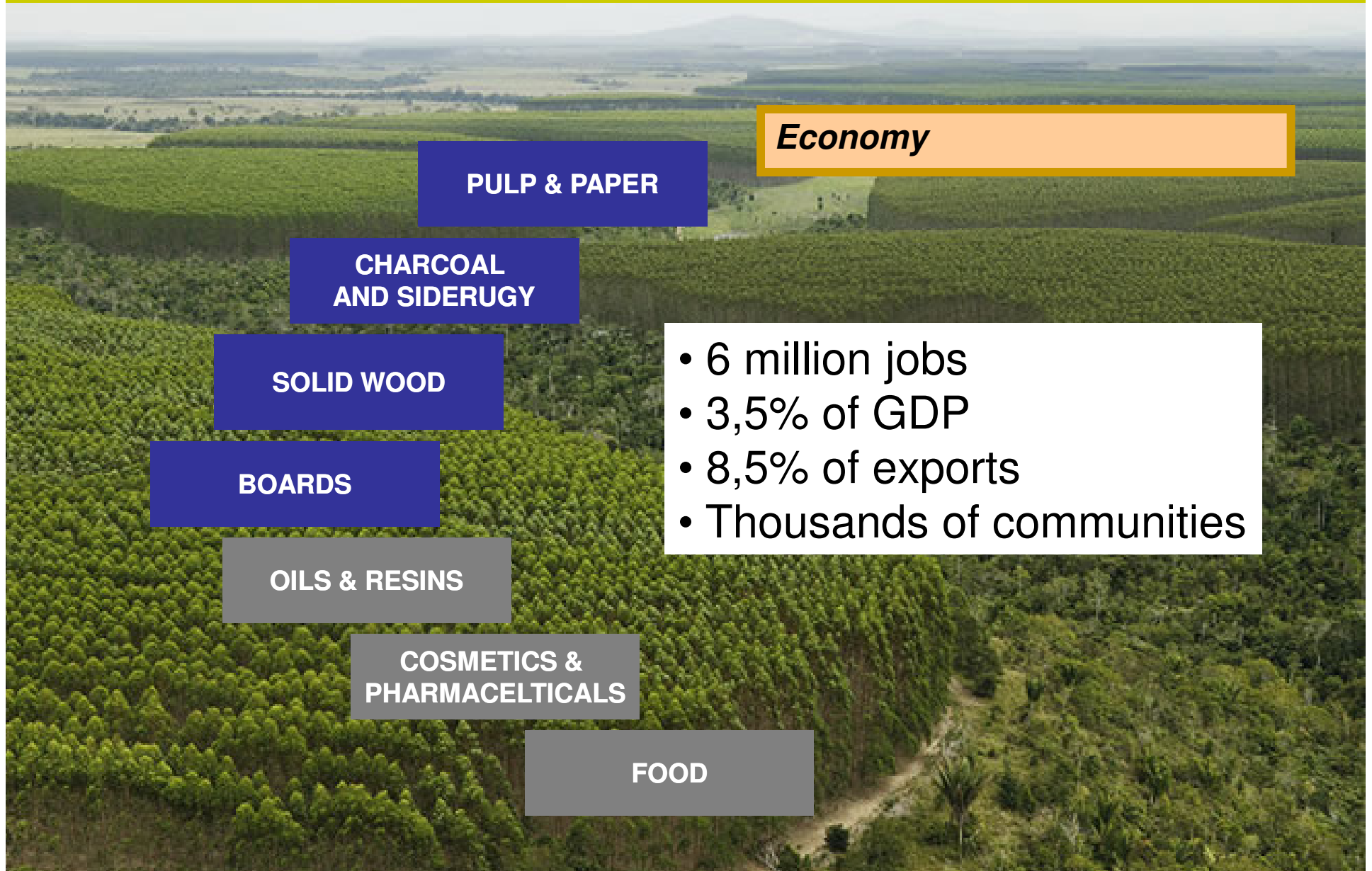
Step 6: Decentralization

- Share the the reponsability of forest regulation, licencing, monitoring and control with the state governments.

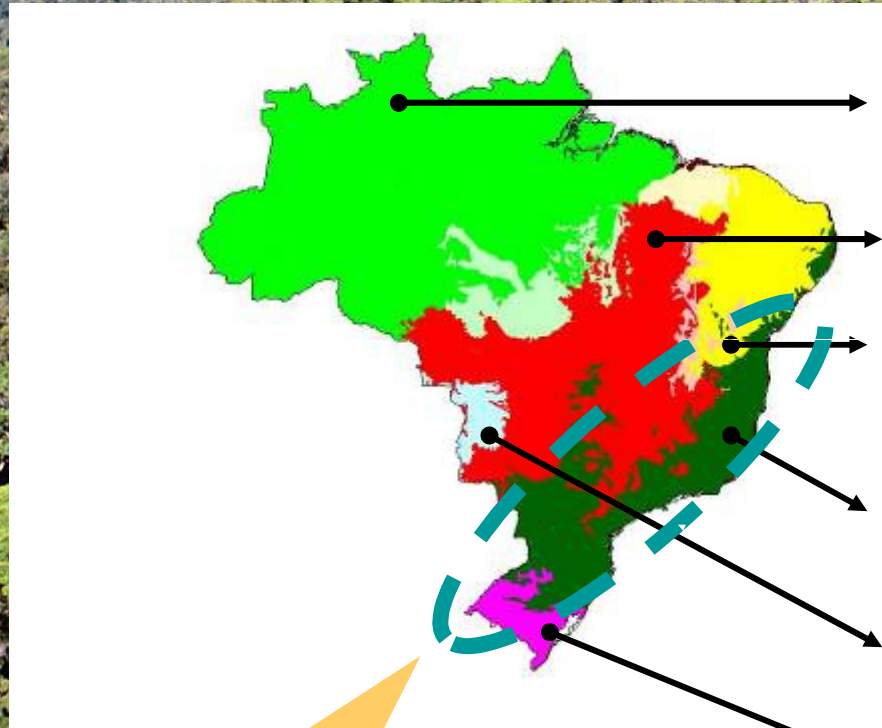


- New forest law give two year to shift forest regulations to the state governments (except of public federal lands)

2. Brazilian Forest Sector



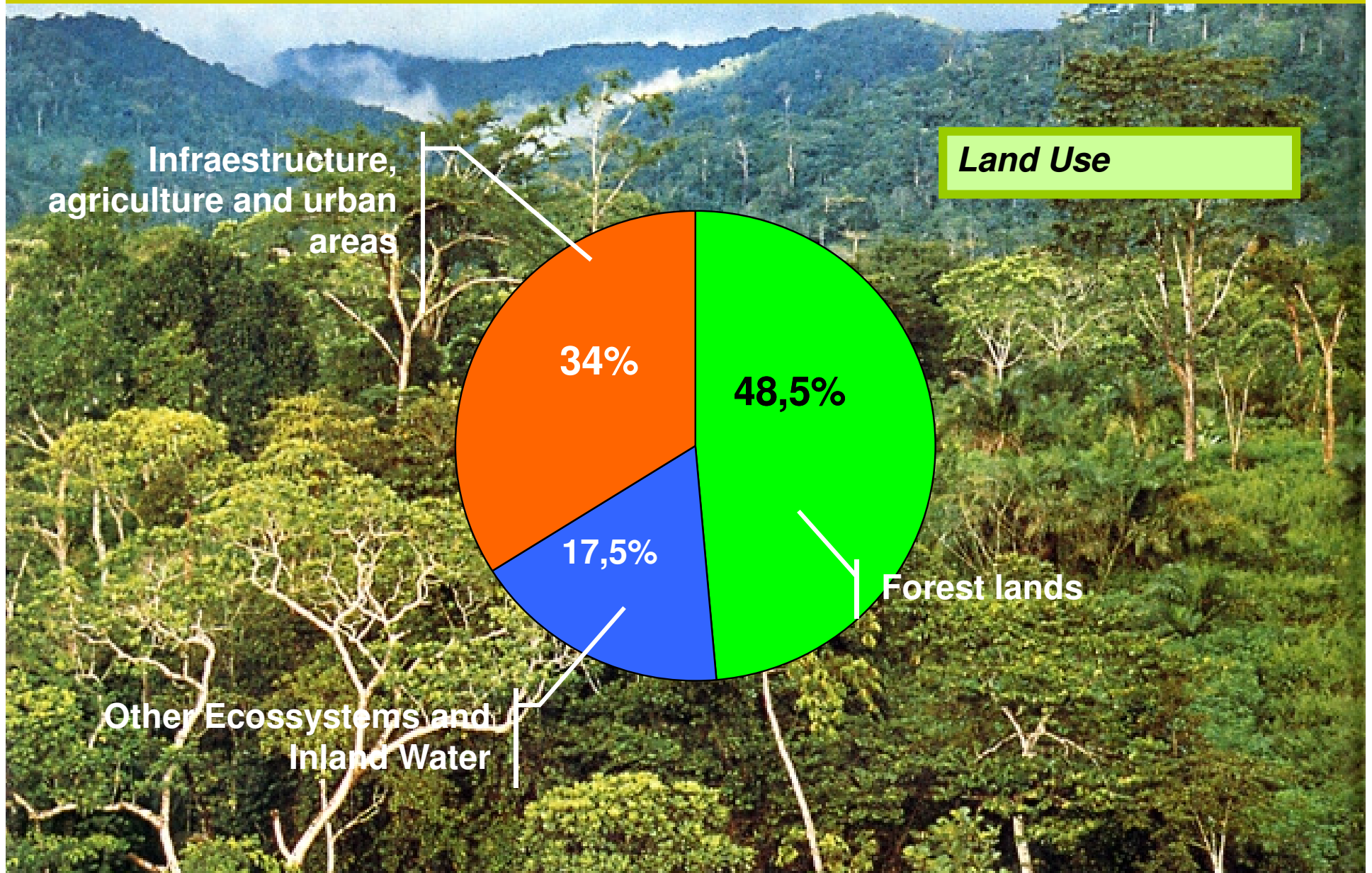
2. Brazilian Forest Sector



> 70% of population

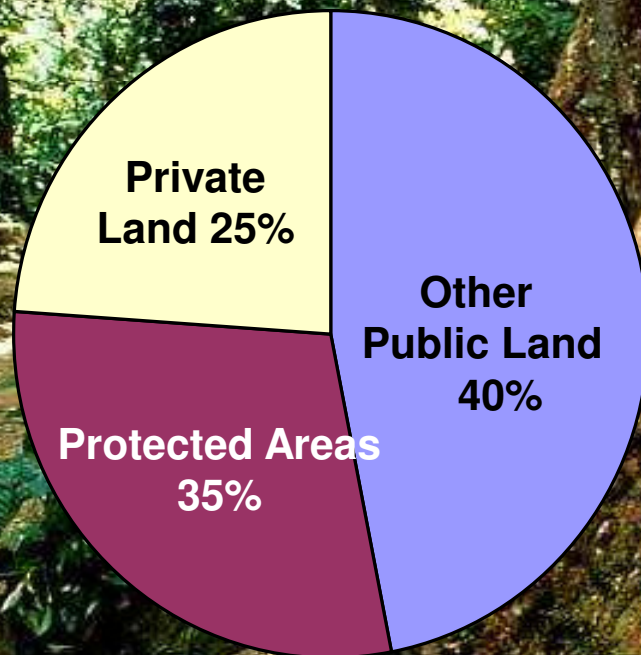
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