

Country: BRAZIL

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National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

United Nations Forum on Forests
Email: unff@un.org
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

General information

Head of forest agency

Name:	Antonio Carlos Hummel
Title:	General Director of the Brazilian Forest Service – Ministry of Environment
Address:	SCEN – Av. L4 Norte, Trecho 2, Lote 4, Bl. H, 70818-900 – Brasília DF
Phone:	+55 61 2028 7294
Fax:	+55 61 2028 7269
Email:	Antonio.hummel@florestal.gov.br

Name:	Fernando Coutinho Pimentel Tatagiba
Title:	Director of the Department of Forests – Ministry of Environment
Address:	Ed. Marie Prendi Cruz, SEPN 505 Norte, Bloco "B" 5 ° andar sala 503, 70.730-542 - Brasília DF
Phone:	+55 61 2028 2133
Fax:	+55 61 2028 2132
Email:	Fernando.tatagiba@mma.gov.br

UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

Name:	Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto
Title:	Ministry of External Relations
Address:	Palacio do Itamaraty, Anexo I, sala 439, Brasília – DF 70.170-900
Phone:	+55 61 2030 8448/ 8451
Fax:	+55 61 3411 8446
Email:	paulino.carvalho@itamaraty.gov.br; dema@itamaraty.gov.br

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	Joberto Veloso de Freitas
Title:	Director of Research and Forest Information – Brazilian Forest Service – Ministry of Environment
Address:	SCEN – Av. L4 Norte, Trecho 2, Lote 4, Bl. H, 70818-900 – Brasília DF
Phone:	+55 61 2028 7294
Fax:	+55 61 2028 7269
Email:	Joberto.freitas@florestal.gov.br

Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available

NFP: National forest programme
 ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes X	No
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If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture	X
Climate Change	X
Energy	X

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Tourism		
Water		
Other: Science and technology, Agrarian Development , and Social Development .		
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Brazilian Government has implemented several plans and programs that establish an inter-institutional mechanisms for cross sectoral cooperation focusing in reducing deforestation and forest degradation, with a view to promoting more sustainable forest management, thus leading to reduced emissions and enhanced conservation of forest carbon stocks. The most important are:</p> <p>Agriculture: ABC Programme – Low Carbon Agriculture ABC is a sectoral plan for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change, based on a low carbon emission from agriculture activities, also known as the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan). The overall objective of the ABC Plan is to ensure the continued improvement of sustainable management and use of natural resources by the agriculture sector, with a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing CO2 uptake on the vegetation and soil, while increasing productivity.</p> <p>The Forest Investment Program (FIP) The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Brazil is one of the 8 FIP pilot countries. The Brazilian FIP Investment Plan was approved in May 2012 by the FIP subcommittee. This Plan comprises coordinated actions by three Ministries (Environment; Science, Technology & Innovation; and Agriculture and Livestock and Food Supply) focused on building synergies in order to maximize the impact of a larger set of policies aimed at reducing deforestation in the Cerrado biome.</p> <p>Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon area (PPCDAM) Launched in 2004, the PPCDAM goal is to reduce deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon region. PPCDAM is organized in three axes: Territorial and Land tenure organization; Monitoring and Environmental Control; Fostering sustainable productive activities (Brazil. Civil House (Presidential Executive Office), 2004). It is a strategic set of actions involving partnership and collaboration among institutions at federal, state and municipality levels, as well as the private sector.</p> <p>Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Wildfires in Cerrado (PPCerrado) Launched in 2010, PPCerrado aims at coordinating and carrying out initiatives to reduce deforestation in the central region of the country, the so called Cerrado biome (the Brazilian Savana), defining reduction targets for deforestation rates and providing the foundation for estimating greenhouse gas emissions in the biome. Such effort and the effective reduction in forest cover loss will be used to define emission reduction targets under the umbrella of the National Plan on Climate Change (MMA, 2009). Actions by nine ministries and the Presidency of Republic civil affairs Ministry are in course.</p> <p>National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC) Launched in 2008, the PNMC aim is to identify, plan and coordinate actions and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions generated in Brazil, as well as other activities required for adaptation to the impact of climate change. Two of PNMC's main targets are related to the forestry sector: 1) Seeking sustained reduction of deforestation rates in all Brazilian biomes to achieve zero illegal deforestation 2) Preventing the net loss of forest cover area by 2015, which means that, in addition to conserving forests at the levels established by the previous goal, the area of planted forests should double from 5.5 million ha to 11 million ha until 2020</p> <p>Federal Program of Family and Community Forest Management (PMFC). The federal government launched the Decree 6,874/2009 establishing the PMFC program, coordinated jointly by the Ministries of Environment (MMA) and Agrarian Development (MDA). The plan aims of promoting actions for promoting sustainable forest management by countryside families, agrarian reform settlers and traditional peoples and communities.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes X	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	No	

National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	No	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Ministry of Environment - MMA is responsible for coordinating the program called "Bolsa Verde" or the Green Grant, launched in June 2011. "Bolsa Verde" is, in practice, a program of income transfer focused on the population group that lives within protected areas and whose livelihood comes from the forest resources. Families living in extreme poverty who develop sustainable activities, when enter in the program, start to receive every three months a financial benefit of R\$ 300 (~US\$ 150).</p> <p>The proposal is to increase the income of these populations, while it encouraging the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources. In one year, the program reached about 20 thousand families, and the Ministry of Environment goal is to reach 50 thousand families by 2014.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Despite the fact that the country has available the main elements for an adequate capacity and technology required for implementing SFM, such as decentralized state institutions, regulations and adapted forest management systems for the majority of forest type existing, some challenges still remain as barrier for the fullness of SFM implementation. Amongst the main challenges within the forest sector, the insufficient number of qualified staff is, in some state forestry institutions, both to control forestry activities and to provide technology transfer. Outside the forest sector, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, causing deforestation and illegal logging, also continues to be a limiting factor to the promotion of sustainable forest management in the Amazon region.</p>		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	X	
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Forest monitoring by remote sensing techniques: Brazil's forest monitoring system for detecting deforestation in Amazon region, by INPE/PRODES, produces annual rates that have been successfully used for driving forest policies and actions by the Government. The technology has been transferred to countries in the Amazon region through multi and bilateral cooperation</p>		

projects and opportunities for training.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		X
Tax breaks		X
Subsidies		X
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		X
Others; please specify (maximum 250): There are low-interest loans to small-scale producers, subsidized by the government. Moreover, there are public funds that operate non-reimbursable financing credit lines, both at the federal and at the state levels, such as:		
Amazon Fund The Amazon Fund aims at raising donations for non-refundable investments for deforestation prevention, monitoring and combat, and also for the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon biome, under the terms of Decree N. 6,527/08. The fundraising mechanism is based on the reduction of emissions from deforestation;		
National Forest Development Fund (FNDF) The National Forest Development Fund is a public fund, created by the Public Forest Management Law (Law No. 11,284/06) and regulated by Decree No. 7,167/10. It is intended for fostering the development of forest-based sustainable activities in Brazil and promoting the sector's technological innovation. Establishment of a system to guarantee minimum prices for community based forest products based on subsidies of the government. The new Forest Code (Law 12,651, of 2012), authorizes the establishment of program support and encourage the conservation of the environment that includes lines of action, through lines of financing to meet voluntary initiatives of native vegetation conservation, restoration of forest areas and tax exemptions for key inputs and equipment used in sustainable forest management. However, the mechanisms to implement these strategic incentives are yet to be defined through more specific regulations.		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). At National level there are three collegiates involving the main stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation, with representation of federal, state and local governments, industries, workers, local community, NGOs, indigenous people and scientists. They are:		
1) National Environment Council - CONAMA is the consultative and deliberative chamber of the National System of Environment - SISNAMA. It is within the CONAMA responsibilities to establish standard and, criteria to guide the control and maintenance of the quality of the environment, the implementation and enforcement of environmental standards and policy of the country, and establishing indicator systems. Some CONAMA's decisions are related to forest resources management.		

2) National Forest Commission (CONAFLO)

CONAFLO is the National Forest Commission, established by Decree 3.420/2000. CONAFLO provides guidelines for the implementation of the national forest programme (NFP) and allows the joint participation of various interest groups in developing public policies for the forest sector. It is a consultative board.

3) Commission on Public Forest Management (CGFLOP)

The Commission on Public Forest Management (CGFLOP) is the Brazilian Forest Service advisory body, aiming at advising, evaluating and proposing guidelines for the management of public forests in Brazil, especially regarding to the long term forest concessions in public forest lands.

At the State level the process of public participation in SFM may vary, from existing advisory or deliberative bodies dedicated to forest issues, to wider commissions dedicated to all environmental issues, including forests, like CONAMA's role at federal level.

1E: Enhanced international cooperation

11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	X	
North-South		X
South-South		X
Triangular		
Others:		

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

- FAO played an important role in the development of the forest sector in Brazil. FAO provided substantive support for the development of the Brazilian National Forest Program (NFP) supporting the establishment of the institutional capacity and the strategic tools necessary to implement the NFP through several projects. The activities of these projects sought to create a legal framework for management and management instruments available to relevant agencies. More recently, the FAO collaboration has supported the government strategy of devolving management of forest resources to lower instances, such as states, municipalities and local communities. At the same time, FAO national collaboration has focused on a national system of forest information, providing complementary support for the development of the National Forest Inventory (NFI), and facilitating inter-country agreements on the indicators and criteria for sustainability in the Amazon region.
- Throughout its 25 years, ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization) has supported 46 projects in Brazil. The projects have different goals, always related with the sustainable management of forest resources. ITTO's support resulted in significant capacity building and the professional training of forestry in the country.
- Projects related to forest resources have also been object of international cooperation through the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (OTCA) and its regional and national units in the eight Member States. The main areas worked are: Criteria and Indicators for SFM, protection and sustainable use of renewable natural resources, integration and regional competitiveness, knowledge management and technology transfer, and organisational development.
- The World Bank (BIRD) and Global Environmental Fund (GEF) are among other multilateral institutions that have historically played an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of the forests in Brazil supporting important projects and structural tools for the forest management in the country.
- Brazil is also part of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), a targeted program under the Strategic Climate Funds administered by the BIRD. The Brazil Investment Plan for FIP seeks to promote sustainable land use and forest management improvement in the Cerrado, the second largest biome in Brazil and South America, contributing to reducing pressure on the remaining forests, reducing GHG emissions and increasing CO2 sequestration.
- The bilateral cooperation is also an important instrument for the support of forest policies and activities in Brazil. Among the main bilateral partners we can identify Norway, Germany, USA, UK, French, EU, Italy, New Zeland, China, among others.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:				
Forests and climate change				
Forest biodiversity				
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	X			
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods				
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	X			
Others; please list:				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No		
	X			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No		
	X			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country				
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<p>Brazil has implemented an online web-based control system for controlling forest products transport all over the country (DOF System - Document of Forestry Origin), aiming at preventing the illegal transportation of wood and, consequently, to inhibit illegal deforestation and illegal logging. DOF has been continuously improved to be more efficient and safe, and operational training opportunities are periodically offered to states IBAMA's staffs, as well as a committee for the evaluation of the system has been established.</p> <p>During recent years, IBAMA has concentrated efforts in combating illegal deforestation in Amazon region. According to the INPE/PRODES system for monitoring annual deforestation rate in that area, 2011 had the lowest deforestation rate since 2004, with a 77% annual deforestation decrease.</p> <p>To combat illegal forest fires, IBAMA increase efforts by hiring 1,906 trained and equipped firefighters to serve 102 municipalities considered the most critical in the occurrence of forest fires. Furthermore, it continuously monitor those hotspots and launched educational actions to alert the most affected populations about the use of fire and problems caused by it.</p> <p>Furthermore, the passed new forestry law, (Forest Code - Law No. 12,651, of May 25, 2012), which replaced the old Forest Code of 1965 (Law No. 4.771/65), provides regulations and guidance for controlling logging, track the origin and destination of forest products transported, as well as prohibiting the use of fire.</p> <p>The Forest Code also established the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR, which is a national database based in the compulsory registration of all rural properties, providing appropriate data for controlling and monitoring forest within private lands, enhancing compliance with environment and forest conservation within private properties.</p>				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	1,582,214	2,596,316	9,376,887	9,714,216

Fuelwood	6294	13053	3666	586
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	X	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Cashew nuts, Brazil nuts, vegetable waxes, mate, vegetable oils and resinoids (US\$ 1000)				417,719
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007: Creation and implementation of ICMBio (Institute Chico Mendes for Biodiversity Conservation), the federal agency responsible for the administration and maintenance of parks and others protected areas; • 2010-2011: Increasing in protected areas, by federal and state government, comprising 22 million hectares through creation of 194 new protect areas (Conservation Units); • 2007-2011: Registry of 297 million hectares of public forests in the National Register of Public Forests, facilitating the monitoring and forest management in public land areas. • 2010-2011: Several actions aiming at law enforcement in Amazon region, resulting in 77% reduction of annual 2011 deforestation rate compared to 2004, which is considered one of the highest annual rates of deforestation in the last decades. • 2008: Launched the National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC)'s aiming at coordinating actions and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions generated in Brazil, with targets seeking steady reduction of deforestation rates and preventing the net loss of forest cover. • 2010: Launched the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Wildfires in Cerrado biome (PPCerrado), aiming at coordinating and carrying out initiatives to reduce deforestation in the region, defining reduction targets for deforestation rates and providing the foundation for estimating greenhouse gas emissions in the biome. • 2012: The new Forest Code (Law 12,651, of May 25, 2012), set new rules for protecting forests alongside rivers and forests within private properties, aiming at enhancing biodiversity conservation and promoting sustainable forest management. 				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007		2011	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011	
Public sector (federal government)				
Private industry				
Bilateral cooperation				
Multilateral cooperation				
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).				

22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners		
Local communities		
Private sector		
Indigenous communities		
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
An official opening for celebrating the International Year of Forests was made by the Ministry of Environment in the Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro, followed by several events throughout over the country, held by Brazilian public and private institutions, most of them devoted to raise awareness in society about the importance of preserving forests towards a sustainable life on the planet.		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		X
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		X
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		X
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
Forest Minute: It is a weekly radio program, created by the Brazilian Forest Service, in partnership with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), to broadcast forest issues for rural population of the Amazon region. The Brazilian Forest Service radio programme, called Forest Minute, lasts 15 minutes and is broadcasted from more than one hundred radio stations in the Amazon region. The programme is an open arena to answer questions and prioritizes the dissemination of valuable information to the public on topics such as community forestry, social and environmental benefits of forest management and the medicinal potential of trees in the region. In the Amazon region, the best form of communication is still the radio, due access difficulties. Therefore, the communication strategy adopted by the Brazilian Forest Service achieve an audience that plays an important role in forest resources conservation in that region.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	

27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
<p>If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Since 2006, Law No. 11,284 allows the granting of public forests to private companies undertake sustainable management and use of forest products and services. Before that, forest management could be implemented only in private land forests.</p> <p>By 2011 the Brazilian Forest Service has signed contracts for forest concession in two public forests in Amazon region, comprising a total area of 144,800 hectares of forests under Forest Management Plan for timber production by five companies, through 40 years contracts. This federal strategy enabling private sector to manage public forest lands is being increasingly followed by some states in Amazon region, comprising a total area (Federal and States) around 300 thousands hectares of forests under sustainable forest management.</p>		
<p>Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Law n° 11284 of March 2006 established Forest Concession as mechanism for allowing forest management in public land areas by private companies. It is based on an open bidding process to select companies with the best proposal taking in to account technical, environmental e social criteria. The selected private companies are granted with the right of implementing forest management for production, of timber or other forest products, for which they pay for the government. Contracts are of up to 40 year duration and the payment of fees are proportionally distributed amongst state, municipality, the National Fund for Forest Development, Forest Service and Institute Chico Mendes for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio).</p>		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	X	
<p>Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The Federal Decree No. 6,040/2007, established the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional People and Communities – PNPCT, whose main objective is to promote their sustainable development with emphasis on recognition, strengthening and ensuring their territorial, social, environmental, economic and cultural rights, with respect to their identity, their organization and their institutions.</p> <p>The Federal Decree No. 7,747/2012, established the National Policy of Territorial and Environmental Management on Indigenous Lands - PNGATI, aiming at ensuring and promoting the protection, restoration, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous lands and territories. One of the guidelines of this policy is the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights relating to environmental services due to the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources on their land.</p> <p>In Brazil, indigenous lands (lands traditionally occupied by Indians) are defined by the Federal Constitution (1988). These lands are property of the Union and cannot be used by anyone other than the Indians themselves. From 2008 to 2012, four million hectares of new Indigenous areas were recognized.</p> <p>The Law No. 9,985/2000 regulates the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), also assuring rights to traditional populations living and depending on forest resources within those areas, while respecting and valuing their knowledge and culture. The rights are, however, defined in accordance to the type and purpose of each protected areas category.</p>		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).

The Brazilian law framework overall favors local communities and indigenous peoples for manage their natural resources, once those communities and peoples are recognized. Indigenous people's rights are assured by law 6001/73, including their right of tenure guarantee and the exclusivity on its natural resources and all utilities their land can provide. Local communities living in conservation units do not own the land (it belongs to the State), but through the Decree No. 6,040/2007, they have assured their right to continue their traditions, including their own way of exploring sustainably the natural resources.

The federal government recently launched an initiative called "Bolsa Verde" (Green Grant), which is a grant offered for avoided deforestation to families living within conservation units and settlements, as part of the Brazilian poverty reduction policy. These families can also benefit from the sale of timber and non-timber products. Indigenous peoples are not yet part of the "Bolsa Verde" program and they can only sell non-timber products.

The Law No. 9,985/2000 and the Decree No.4,340/2002, which regulate the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), guarantee to the traditional populations whose livelihoods depend on use of natural resources within protected areas the right to remain in these areas, in order to protect natural resources while respecting and valuing their knowledge and culture and promoting them socially and economically.

30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	

Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).

In general, traditional communities do keep some traditional knowledge related to forests, especially on tree species for non-timber products such as medicinal uses. For timber production the knowledge is, however, more related to their livelihood than for processing and trade. They have limited capacity or expertise for timber production at commercial scale, using machinery and more formal forestry techniques. Furthermore, in Brazil the community forest enterprises are treated by law like any other private business.

Many communities and indigenous peoples have knowledge of the species and its management forms, but mostly not yet registered and recognized. There are still few knowledge benefits sharing agreements related to biodiversity, as recommended by the Convention on Biological Diversity, although a more appropriate legal framework is under development.

The National Plan of Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Products Chain (PNPSB) was released in 2009, under the coordination of the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), Environment (MMA), and Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS). It was created to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to ensure alternative income generation for traditional and rural communities, through facilitated access to financing policies, technical assistance and rural extension, to markets and the marketing tools. A policy of minimum prices guarantee for forest products is also part of the PNPSB.

The Program of Familiar and Community Forest Management (PMFC) was created to coordinate the actions of management and promoting sustainable forest management, focused on traditional communities and rural families who derive their livelihood from their forests. The program was established under the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), in 2010, by Decree No. 6,874/2009. The program will allow to traditional communities and rural families to receive training, technical support and financial resources to manage their forest resources through Forest Management Plans.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).

The mechanisms and their functions are described in item 1D above. The representativeness of the major stakeholders of the civil society is assured in all of them and all major plans related to forests and communities are developed through an open and participative process.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous		
Local		
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the national plans and projects mentioned in item 1A aiming at sustainable development, reducing deforestation and mitigating greenhouse gases emissions; • Implementation of Rural Environment Registry (CAR), establishing a national database for controlling, monitoring and prevention of deforestation within private properties; • Implementation and improvement of a computerized control system of forest products transport (DOF System - Document of Forestry Origin) to prevent the illegal transport of wood all over the country; • Expansion of the planted forest area from 6,6 million hectares to 7 million hectares (2008 – 2011) • Increasing in area of certified forest operations from 6.3 million hectares to 7.2 million hectares (2008 – 2011) 		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		

Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
		1,378*
*only federal payments		
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Ministry of Environment - MMA is leading a national program entitled "Bolsa Verde" (Green Grant). It is a program of income transfer focused on the population groups that live within protected areas, such as Conservation Unities like national forest or parks, to whom the main livelihoods means come from the forest. Families living in extreme poverty who develop sustainable activities started to receive a financial benefit of R\$ 300 (US\$ 150) every three months. In 2012 the target public was expanded to the whole country, also including conventional settlement projects and traditional population living alongside rivers. By May 2012, the programme has already benefited 23,355 families.</p> <p>Some states are also implementing mechanisms for ecosystem services payments.</p> <p>Established in 2007, by the Amazonas State Government, Bolsa Floresta (Forest Grant) Program is pioneer in establishing a payment scheme for ecosystem services. Traditional communities are rewarded for their commitment to stop deforestation, through the payment to families, communities, and family associations. In order to be eligible to receive the grants, families must attend a two-day training programme on environmental awareness and make a zero deforestation commitment. In addition, they must enroll their children in school. They then receive a monthly payment of 50 Reais (US\$ 25). Community associations can also receive payments of up to 4000 Reais (US\$ 2,000) to support legal income generation activities that do not produce smoke, such as bee keeping for honey production, fish-farming or forest management.</p> <p>The Minas Gerais State established a program for ecosystem service payment granted, also entitled "Bolsa Verde" (Green Grant) by which land owners are committed to maintain and recover forest areas. Since 2010, approximately 6.5 Million Reais (US\$ 3.3 M) were spent to reward forest cover maintenance in Minas Gerais.</p>		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
		5,139,449
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?		
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Some of the significant actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Plan for Promoting Products of the Sociobiodiversity Chain (PNPSB), released in 2009, which ensure alternative income generation for traditional and rural communities through access to credit policies, technical assistance and rural extension, to markets and the marketing tools and to the warranty policy of minimum prices; The Program of Familiar and Community Forest Management (PMFC), released in 2009, which allow to traditional communities and family farmers receive training, technical support and financial resources to work the forest sustainably from the community forest management plans; 		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC and CEFLOR	7,277,634 ha (2011)
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation and implementation of ICMBio (Institute Chico Mendes for Biodiversity Conservation), the federal agency responsible for the administration and maintenance of parks and others protected areas in 2007. Since 2008 was hired 1,468 to work in ICMBio ; • Expansion in the protected area by federal and state government in 22 million hectares (2010 – 2011) with creation of 194 new protect areas (Conservation Units); • Decrease of 47% of deforestation within federal protect areas (2007-2011); • Registry of 297 million hectares of public Forest in the National Register of Public Forest (2007 – 2011) • The Amazon Region Protected Areas Program – ARPA – The Brazilian program for conservation of tropical forests, whose actions cover 43% of the Amazon biome, playing an important role in protecting forest areas (http://www.programaarpa.org.br/en) 		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes x	No
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture	x	
Energy		
Water		
Climate change	x	
Nature conservation	x	
Others; please specify: Science and Technology		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes x	No
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). N/A		
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes x	No
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor	Recipient

	2007	2010	2007	2011
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				
<p>AMAZON FUND</p> <p>The Amazon Fund aims at raising donations for non-refundable investments for deforestation prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation and reducing carbon emissions, and also for the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon biome. Amazon was created in 2008 (Decree N. 6,527/2008). By 2011, the Amazon Fund have been committed approximately US\$ 130 Million with approval of 23 projects, averaging US\$ 5.5 Million per project. By that time, other 47 projects accounting for approximately US\$ 342 Million were under analysis phase.</p> <p>NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT FUND (also known as FNDF)</p> <p>The National Forest Development Fund is a public fund with a financial nature created by the Public Forest Management Law (Law No. 11,284/2006). It is intended for fostering the development of forest-based sustainable activities in Brazil and promoting the sector's technological innovation. It is managed by the Brazilian Forest Service. By 2011, the FNDF had financed US\$ 750 thousand and the estimate for 2012 are of US\$ 3 Million for supporting projects related to SFM all over the country.</p>				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<p>Although Brazil did not establish a quantitative indicator to link the role of SFM and hunger and poverty eradication in a cause-effect relationship yet, there are plenty of evidences for that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests provide food and shelter for most of the traditional populations of Amazon region for centuries, as well as serving as the main framework for the equilibrium of other natural resources, like the water, soil and wildlife. Those 		

<p>populations interact and conserve forest resources, while obtaining timber for their houses and energy, non-timber forest products for feeding and medicinal purpose. Examples of forest products playing relevant importance as food for traditional population's daily diet of Amazon region are Brazilian nuts (<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>; Lecythidaceae) and Açai palm fruit <i>Euterpe oleracea</i>. Furthermore, parts of the products are trade in local markets generating income and access to other products;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event that in smaller proportion, forests and forest products contribute to hunger and poverty alleviation also in other Brazilian biomes. In Caatinga, for example (the Brazilian Savana), wood products respond for approximately 30% of all energy sources, playing an important role in rural families life for cooking. Both in Caatinga and Cerrado biomes, there are traditional non forest products, like Pequi (<i>Caryocar brasiliense</i>; Caryocaraceae), widely recognised as an important food and income generating product; • More recently, the development of mechanisms for payments for ecosystem services to populations living in forests may inaugurate an path for link forest resources conservation and hunger and poverty reduction. The current Brazilian initiatives in that field were already described in this report. 		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators. N/A		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators. N/A		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators. N/A		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). N/A		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators. N/A		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). N/A		

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? N/A		X
Please list the indicators. N/A		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). N/A		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). In the context of the ongoing new Forest Code deliberations, the Brazilian Government is fully committed to the conservation and sustainable use of our forests as well as to ensuring the productivity of the agriculture. Maintaining our forests and planting trees, while making good economic sense in itself, is, in fact, essential for sustainable rural development. President Rousseff's decision to establish criteria based on social and environmental aspects recognizes that: small farmers and rural families (that represent 90% of rural properties and 24% of farm land are required to restore less while the medium and large landowners which represent 10% of the number of properties but 76% of farm land shall restore proportionately more degraded areas, based on technical criteria.		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		