

Country: **BRAZIL** _____

Date of submission: _____

Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum¹, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

¹ Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 _E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

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
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

General information

UNFF national focal point

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PART I:
Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

The Brazilian government has not only created new forest policies and legislation but also amended existing ones. Among them:

The Law 12,651/2012 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/l12651.htm), which set rules for protection of Brazilian native vegetation, replaced the old Forest Code of 1965 (Law No. 4.771/65). This law provides regulation and guidance for controlling logging, tracking the origin and destination of transported forest products and implements various instruments to promote recovery of native vegetation, such as the Rural Environment Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural - CAR) .

The publication of Decree 6,063/2007 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2007/Decreto/D6063.htm), which addresses the sustainable management of public forests, Decree 6,660/2008 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6660.htm), which regulates management of Mata Atlântica, Decree 6,874/2009 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Decreto/D6874.htm), which establishes the Federal Program for Community and Familiar Forest Management - <http://www.florestal.gov.br/florestas-comunitarias/programa-federal-de-manejo-florestal-comunitario-e-familiar/programa-federal-de-manejo-florestal-comunitario-e-familiar>, Decree 7,008/2009 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Decreto/D7008.htm), which sets the “Arco Verde” Operation aimed at establishing sustainable production models in the municipalities prioritised for control and reduction of deforestation in the Amazon, Decree 7,167/2010 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7167.htm), which sets the rules for the National Fund for Forest Development - <http://www.florestal.gov.br/extensao-e-fomento-florestal/fundo-nacional-do-desenvolvimento-florestal/fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-florestal>, Decree 7,390/2010 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7390.htm), which details the National Policy for Climate Change - <http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima>, Law 12,512/2011 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2011/Lei/L12512.htm), which establishes the Environmental Conservation Support Program – “Bolsa Verde” - <http://www.mma.gov.br/desenvolvimento-rural/bolsa-verde>, Decree 7,572/2011 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2011/Decreto/D7572.htm), which details about Program “Bolsa Verde”, Decree 7,830/2012 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2012/Decreto/D7830.htm), which addresses the Rural Environmental Registry System – SICAR, the Rural Environment Registry - CAR and the Environmental Regularization Programs - PRAs) -

<http://www.car.gov.br>, Law 12,854/2013 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2013/Lei/L12854.htm), which supports forest restoration and agroforestry in settlements of small farmers, and Decree 8,235/2014 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2014/Decreto/D8235.htm), which sets general rules for PRAs.

Another important law is the National Climate Change Law – Law 12,187/2009 (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/l12187.htm), which contains voluntary targets for the forest sector, such as the consolidation and expansion of legally protected forests and reforestation areas, and the restoration of the forest cover in degraded areas (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/l12187.htm).

Additionally, the Brazilian government has created some new protected areas (mostly national forests) and continued to implement the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon – PPCDAm (launched in 2004) - <http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas/control-e-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-desmatamento/plano-de-a%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-amaz%C3%B4nia-ppcdam>.

The following websites inform on some of the Monitoring Systems at the Brazilian Amazon area, managed by The National Institute for Space Research (INPE):

PRODES - <http://www.obt.inpe.br/prodes/index.php>;

DETER - <http://www.obt.inpe.br/deter/>;

DETEX, DEGRAD - <http://www.obt.inpe.br/degrad/>;

TERRACLASS - http://www.inpe.br/cra/projetos_pesquisas/terraclass2012.php

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,

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The implementation of PPCDAm resulted in a continuous decrease of annual deforestation rate in Amazon, from 12,911 km² in 2008 to 4,848* km² in 2014. The main axes of the plan are: land tenure and land use planning (creation of protected areas and recognition of indigenous lands are included); environmental monitoring and control; and sustainable productive activities. Source: <http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas/controle-e-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-desmatamento/plano-de-a%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-amaz%C3%B4nia-ppcdam>.

2. Prioritization of municipalities with high deforestation rates for actions to reduce deforestation (Decree 6.321/2007). After the publication of that Decree, the deforestation rate decreased 39.28%, considering 48 municipalities. From 2007 to 2010, 11,959.7 km² were deforested in those municipalities and, from 2010 to 2013, the deforested area figure fell to 7,261.4 km². Related to that, there is also Resolution 4.226/2013, edited by the National Monetary Council, which determines that the granting of agricultural credits will be limited to producers registered in the Rural Property Certification Registry (CAR) with an environmental permit or certificate of property.

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Forest concession is one of the modalities of public forest management stipulated by Law 11,284/2006 and regulated by Decree 6,603/2007. It allows the Federal Government, states and municipalities to grant through bidding the legal right for private companies to manage public forests in a sustainable way and subject to the payment of a fee to the Federal Government. In total, Brazil has 622,200 hectares of public forests under the forest concession regime.

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The **National Forest Development Fund (FNDF)** was also established by Law 11,284/2006 and regulated by Decree 6,603/2007. It aims at fostering the development of forest-based sustainable activities in Brazil and promoting technological innovation in the forest sector. Since 2010, FNDF selected and supported 150 organizations that submitted projects related to SFM, reaching approximately 7,300 beneficiaries and amounting to R\$ 16,276,228.37 in financial aid. More information available at: www.florestal.gov.br/extensao-e-fomento-florestal/fundo-nacional-do-desenvolvimento-florestal/fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-florestal.

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eps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?

- New legislation
- Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- Export controls
- Import controls
- Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- None
- Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Brazil has implemented an online web-based control system for monitoring forest products transport all over the country (DOF System - Document of Forestry Origin – Ordinance MMA 253, August 18th of 2006), which is aimed 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 IBAMA state officials. Moreover, a committee for the evaluation of the system has been established. -<https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/index.php/autorizacoes-e>

[licencas/documento-de-origem-florestal-dof](#)

In 2013, there was a new DOF Normative Instruction, which dismantled bureaucracy of the governmental forestry management processes and detailed the specific transportation documents for controlling the export of forest products and byproducts.

In 2007, by initiative of Brazil, there was the inclusion of Pau Brazil (Redwood, *Caesalpinia echinata*) in the Annex II of CITES.

In 2010, by the initiative of Brazil, there was the inclusion of the Pau-Rosa (Rosewood, *Aniba rosaeodora*) in the Annex II of CITES.

Furthermore, the government passed new forestry laws and administrative resolutions which replaced the old Forest Code of 1965. Examples of resolutions were mentioned above.

3. **Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?**

- Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- Other, please list below:

Have these steps resulted in:

- More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- Other, please list below:

Reduction of deforestation rates in the Amazon.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In 2011, the Brazilian Government implemented the Environmental Conservation Support Program – “Bolsa Verde” (**Green Grant Program**). Through this program, thousands of families living in extreme poverty who reside inside protected areas, extractive reserves and sustainable settlement projects, who depend on forests to live, like indigenous communities, provided that beneficiaries are committed to maintain vegetation cover and sustainable use of natural resources, start to receive every three months a financial benefit of R\$ 300 (~US\$ 150). It seeks, therefore, to reduce poverty in rural areas while encouraging the conservation of natural resources, thereby decreasing deforestation and ecosystem degradation in Brazil. The Green Grant Program has been assisting more than 68,000 families (data from 2014).
Link: www.mma.gov.br/desenvolvimento-rural/bolsa-verde
<http://www.mma.gov.br/desenvolvimento-rural/bolsa-verde/item/9141>
http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80088/Publicacao_Green_Grant_Jan2013.pdf

Created by the Law 11,284/2006 (Public Forest Management Law) and regulated by Decree 7,167/2010, the **National Forest Development Fund (FNDF)** is a public fund of financial nature, which is part of the Federal Government budget and it is managed by the Brazilian Forest Service. It aims at fostering the development of forest-based sustainable activities in Brazil and promoting technological innovation in the sector.

Since 2010, the FNDF selected 150 organizations for supporting approximately 7,300 beneficiaries and it had financed R\$ 16,276,228.37 for supporting projects related to SFM all over the country.

Link: www.florestal.gov.br/extensao-e-fomento-florestal/fundo-nacional-do-desenvolvimento-florestal/fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-florestal.

4. **Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?**

Yes No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

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:

Agriculture: ABC Programme – Low Carbon Agriculture

ABC is a sectoral plan for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change based on lower carbon emissions from agriculture activities, also known as the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan). This Program is coordinated by the Presidency of Republic, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and Ministry for Agrarian Development. 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 (http://www.agricultura.gov.br/arq_editor/download.pdf).

The Forest Investment Program (FIP)

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is part 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, 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.

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. PPCDAm is managed by a Interministerial Working Group whose members are: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of Justice, President's Cabinet of Institutional Security, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Labor,

Ministry of Management & Budget, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fishing, and Secretariat of Strategic Affairs.

Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Wildfires in Cerrado (PPCerrado)

Launched in 2009, 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. The Executive Committee is composed by the Presidency, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Ministry for Agrarian Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Development, Industry and International Commerce, Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Minig and Energy, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of National Integration.

(<http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas/controle-e-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-desmatamento/plano-de-a%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-cerrado-%E2%80%93ppcerrado>).

National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC)

Launched in 2008, the PNMC objective 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 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.

The Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change has representatives of the Presidency, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Cities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Minig and Energy, Ministry for Agrarian Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Development, Industry and International Commerce, Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Ministry of Transport and Secretariat for Strategic Affairs.

(http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2007/Decreto/D6263.htm).

Family and Community Forest Management Federal Program (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 at promoting actions to foster sustainable forest management by countryside families and traditional/indigenous peoples and communities.

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The programs were already described in the previous question.

The main commissions where cross sectoral plans and actions are discussed are:

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.

(<http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas/comissao-nacional-de-florestas>).

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 (<http://www.florestal.gov.br/menu-horizontal-de-internet/institucional/comissao-de-gestao-de-florestas-publicas-cgflop>).

National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO): CONABIO is composed by representatives of government agencies and civil society organizations that have an important role in the discussion and implementation of policies on biodiversity. The Committee aims to promote the implementation of commitments made by Brazil related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as to identify and to propose priority areas and actions for research, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components (<http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/comissao-nacional-de-biodiversidade>).

5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

Yes No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

By 2015, 2 millions hectares of Federal Public Forests under concession.

By 2020, achieve a 36.1% to 38.9% reduction in projected greenhouse gas emissions (<http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima>).

By 2020, reduce deforestation rates in the Legal Amazon down to 3,925 km² representing an 80% drop compared to the base-line (19,625 km²) (<http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima/plano-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima>).

By 2020, the area of planted forests should double from the 5.5 million ha in 2008 to 11 million ha, of which 2 million ha will be planted with native species, especially in areas of degraded pastures, aiming at their economic and environmental restoration (<http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima/plano-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima>).

By 2020, reduction of 40% in annual deforestation rates in the Cerrado Biome compared to the base-line (15,700km²) (<http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas/controle-e-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-desmatamento/plano-de-a%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-cerrado-%E2%80%93-ppcerrado>).

By 2020, at least 30 % of Amazon, 17% of the other terrestrial biomes, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well

connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/Conabio/Documentos/Resolucao_06_03set2013.pdf).

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks will be enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification (http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/Conabio/Documentos/Resolucao_06_03set2013.pdf).

6. **Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:**

- Afforestation ha
- Reforestation ha
- Restoration ha

Introduction or enforcement of:

- Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- Subsidies for forest protection
- Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- Other, please list below:

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Decree 6,660/2008: new legislation focused on conservation and protection of Mata Atlântica forests;
Law 12,651/2012 (which set rules for protection of Brazilian native vegetation), Decree 7,830/2012 (related to SICAR and PRAs), Law 12,854/2013 (which supports forest restoration and agroforestry in settlements of small farmers), and Decree 8,235/2014 (which sets general rules for PRAs) are all examples of new legislation aimed to support of reforestation.

Links were provided in the answers above.

7. **What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?**

- Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- Other, please list below:

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How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

At the national level there are collegiate boards 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:

National Environment Council (CONAMA)

CONAMA is the consultative and deliberative chamber of the National Environment System - SISNAMA. Web-link: <http://www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/>

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.

Commission on Public Forest Management (CGFLOP)

The Commission on Public Forest Management (CGFLOP) is the Brazilian Forest Service advisory body devoted to 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.

National Commission of the Sustainable Cerrado Program (CONACER)

The Conacer is composed of seven ministries and other Government bodies and civil society in order to monitor the actions related to the Sustainable Cerrado Program. <http://www.mma.gov.br/biomas/cerrado/comissao-nacional-do-programa-cerrado-sustentavel>

National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO): CONABIO is composed by representatives of government agencies and civil society organizations that have an important role in the discussion and implementation of policies on biodiversity. The Committee aims to promote the implementation of commitments made by Brazil related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as to identify and to propose priority areas and actions for research, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components (<http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/comissao-nacional-de-biodiversidade>).

8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?

Completely

- Partially
- None
- Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In Brazil, indigenous lands 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.

The Law 9,985/2000 regulates the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) - <http://www.mma.gov.br/areas-protegidas/sistema-nacional-de-ucs-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 area category.

The Brazilian law framework overall favors local communities and indigenous peoples, allowing for the management of 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 Decree 7,747/2012, established the National Policy of Territorial and Environmental Management on Indigenous Lands – PNGATI - <http://www.funai.gov.br/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 such as protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources in their land.

A partnership was built among the Brazilian indigenous movement, the National Indigenous Affairs Foundation – FUNAI, the Ministry of the Environment – MMA, The Nature Conservancy – TNC, and the United Nations Development Program – UNDP to implement the GEF-supported Indigenous Environmental and Territorial Management Project – GATI. The GATI project has the main objective of strengthening indigenous practices for the management, sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, as well as enhancing social inclusion of indigenous peoples.

Environmental management of indigenous lands. <http://www.funai.gov.br/pngati/>

9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?

- Yes No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- 2-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10-20 years
- Other, please specify:

Normally, these are long term strategies, with no previous deadline and with different timeframes for outcomes.

These strategies take into account:

- Domestic public funding
- Domestic private funding
- Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
- External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

AMAZON FUND (Fundo Amazônia), created in 2008 to raise donations earmarked for non-refundable investments in preventing, monitoring and combating deforestation, in addition to the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome forests. This Fund centers on reducing greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation in the Amazon, and follows the principles approved on REDD in international climate talks. Brazilian governments (federal, state and municipalities), scientific institutions and NGOs are eligible for grants from the Fund. Link: http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en

CLIMATE FUND (Fundo Clima) was established by Law No. 12,114 / 2009 and regulated by Decree No. 7,343/2010. Climate Fund is one of the instruments within Brazil's National Policy on Climate Change and is an accounting fund, linked to the Ministry of the Environment, aimed at guaranteeing resources to provide support for projects or studies, as well as financing undertakings that seek to mitigate climate change. Link: [http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Social and Environmental Responsibility/climate_fund_program.html](http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Social_and_Environmental_Responsibility/climate_fund_program.html)

NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT FUND (NFDF) 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. Link - <http://www.florestal.gov.br/extensao-e-fomento-florestal/fundo-nacional-do-desenvolvimento-florestal/fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-florestal>.

FOREST CONCESSIONS

Forest concession is one of the modalities of public forest management stipulated by Law 11,284/2006 and regulated by Decree 6,603/2007. It allows the Federal Government, states and municipalities to grant through bidding the legal right for private companies to manage public forests in a sustainable way and subject to the payment of a fee to the Federal Government. In total, the country has 622,200 hectares of public forests under forest concession regime. In this area 134,088.72 m³ of roundwood were felled, since the signing of the concession contracts. Forest Concession is a strategy of public and private partnership that aims to promote sustainable forest management leveraging resources from the private sector.

10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?

- Yes No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- Watershed protection/water supply USD
- Carbon storage (including REDD+) USD
- Nature conservation USD
- Other, please list below: USD

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The **Water Producer** was developed by the Brazilian National Water Agency (ANA), which has been partnering with the Conservancy in the implementation of the projects throughout Brazil. The program aims at compensating rural landowners for forest restoration and land management efforts to protect freshwater resources. - <http://produtordeagua.ana.gov.br//>

Another similar program, but that does not qualify as payment for ecosystem services, is the Support Programme for Environmental Conservation - Green Grant (*Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental – Bolsa Verde*), created under the “Brazil Without Poverty Program” (*Programa Brasil Sem Miséria*). It benefits social groups in extreme poverty who develop sustainable use of natural resources in rural areas. The Bolsa Verde programme goals are: encouraging the conservation of ecosystems; promoting citizenship, improving living conditions and the increase in income; and encourage the participation of beneficiaries in environmental, social, educational, technical and professional capacity building. Despite the *Bolsa Verde* realize quarterly transfers of R\$ 300.00 to beneficiary families, it is characterized as an income transfer program conditional to socio environmental criteria and not as payment for ecosystem services, once that, beyond the environmental conditionality, there are also social variables for the inclusion of families; the amount paid to each of the families is the same regardless the conserved area; and the program does not have a component to measure the environmental additionality of service.

More information about Bolsa Verde Program are available at the website: <http://www.mma.gov.br/desenvolvimento-rural/bolsa-verde>

The “**Amazon Fund**” (created in 2008 by Decree 6,527/2008) also support projects that consider PES - http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en

11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD	USD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?

- Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests

- Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- Other; please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Since 2006, Law No. 11,284 allows the concession of public forests to private companies undertaking sustainable management. Before that, private forest management could be implemented only in private land forests. By 2014 the Brazilian Forest Service has signed contracts for forest concession in four public forests in Amazon region, comprising a total area of 480,154,44 hectares of forests under Forest Management Plan for timber production by six companies, through 40 years contracts - <http://www.florestal.gov.br/concessoes-florestais/florestas-sob-concessao/tres-florestas-nacionais-abrigam-concessao-florestal>.

Also, Article 41 of Law No. 12,651/2012 authorizes the establishment of a program to support and encourage environmental conservation that will cover a number of lines of action, such as: payment for environmental services; granting of special agricultural credits and tax breaks for farmers that preserve or recover the native vegetation, and lines of credit to voluntary initiatives for restoration of degraded or disturbed areas. Furthermore, it established the Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA), representative nominative instrument in area with native vegetation, which could be commercialized in the financial market as a form of environmental compensation.

Another exemple is the **Plan of Low Carbon Agriculture (Plano ABC)**
 ABC is a sectorial 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). This Program is coordinated by the Presidency of Republic, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and Ministry for Agrarian Development. 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.
 Link: http://www.agricultura.gov.br/arq_editor/download.pdf

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- Government
- Intergovernmental Organization
- Private sector/philanthropy
- NGOs
- Others

Type of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- Technical

- Financial
- Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- Other, please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

FIP: The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the multilateral investment programs under the scope of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). FIP aims to mobilize funds to improve forest management, reducing degradation of forests and emission of greenhouse gases, promoting conservation through forests sustainable use.

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/country-program-info/brazils-fip-programming>

AMAZON FUND (Fundo Amazônia): Created in 2008 to raise donations earmarked for non-refundable investments in preventing, monitoring and combating deforestation, in addition to the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome forests. This Fund centers on reducing greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation in the Amazon, and follows the principles approved on REDD in international climate talks. Brazilian governments (federal, state and municipalities), scientific institutions and NGOs are eligible for grants from the Fund. Link: http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en and <http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/>

PANAMAZONIA: <http://www.dsr.inpe.br/laf/panamazonia/>

GEF: The Global Environment Facility is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries with economies in transition for projects related to the environment, biodiversity, climate change, water, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, assist in addressing global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable modes of actions. One of the projects funded by GEF aims to technical and financial support to actions related to the National Forest Inventory. http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=3767

German Cooperation: <http://www.giz.de/en/> - Bilateral cooperation operated by GUZ and KfW offering grants and loans to finance SFM related projects, especially in the framework of forest concessions. The financial cooperation will provide funding for infrastructure investments in areas of forest concessions.

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

Lack of fostering measures;
 Lack of taxes incentives;
 Slow bureaucratic process;
 Competition with informal market.

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- Forest inventory systems
- Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- Wood production for energy
- Wood processing technology
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Other, please list below:

Are these programs directed at:

- Forest owners
- Timber companies/forest products industry
- State agencies
- Local communities
- Indigenous communities
- NGOs
- General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

- Yes No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The funding for forest-related science and research, provided by CNPq (Brazilian National Council of Scientific and Technological Development), has increased from R\$9,050,166 in 2007 to R\$18,452,061 in 2013(<http://fomentonacional.cnpq.br/dmfomento/home/fmtvisualizador.jsp?>). Additionally, it is important to highlight that there are many institutions in Brazil engaged in forest-related science:

National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA): it conducts scientific studies on the physical environment and livelihoods of the Amazon region to promote human welfare and regional socio-economic development. Currently, INPA is a global reference in Tropical Biology, conducting research on forest products and tropical silviculture.
<https://www.inpa.gov.br/>

Tropical Forest Institute – IFT: It is a center of excellence in forest management in the Brazilian Amazon and provides demonstration areas for forest management and reduced impact exploitation.
<http://www.ift.org.br>

Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research – Embrapa: Founded under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) it has as part of its mission to facilitate

solutions for the sustainable development in rural areas. Embrapa has specialized research centers, including centers focused on forest issues.

www.embrapa.br/

Forest Products Laboratory – LPF: It is a Specialized Center of the Brazilian Forest Service that has been developing wood and other forest products technologies, generating and transferring knowledge to contribute to sustainable development in forest sector.

<http://www.florestal.gov.br/informacoes-florestais/laboratorio-de-produtos-florestais/laboratorio-de-produtos-florestais-lpf>

Institute for Technological Research of the State of São Paulo – IPT: This Institute hosts the Technology Center of Forest Resources, with specialized laboratories in the field of wood technology.

<http://www.ipt.br/>

Emilio Goeld Museum of Pará – MPEG: It is a research institution under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). Its main mission is to conduct research, promote scientific innovation, train human resources, conserve collections and spread knowledge in the areas of natural sciences and humanities related to the Amazon.

<http://www.museu-goeldi.br/>

15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?

- Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- Meetings with the general public
- Art events/Exhibitions
- Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The first national target established in the Brazilian National Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020 (CONABIO Resolution 06/2013) says: "By 2020, at the latest, Brazilian people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably". So far, medium progress was obtained, as several initiatives have been or are being carried out by different sectors both to enhance the definition of biodiversity value and to raise awareness, but valuation results and total target public effectively reached and sensitized are still limited. A series of public opinion polls (1992, 1997, 2001, 2006 and 2012) commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment indicated that public awareness of the natural environment and biodiversity, as well as their importance to human lives and activities has increased in Brazil along the last 20 years. The most recent poll (2012) indicates that 50% of Brazilians are aware of biodiversity loss in comparison to 43% in 2006. Additionally, the 2012 poll indicated that the environment holds the 6th place in the list of main concerns of the Brazilian population, after health, violence, unemployment, education, and politicians, in comparison to the 12th place in 2006 and no mention in 1992. This series of polls also demonstrated that Brazilians consider deforestation as the main environmental problem, and demonstrate concern with a number of other important environmental impacts, such as water pollution; air pollution; increase of solid waste generation; wasteful consumption of water; ozone layer; and climate change; among other aspects. These results are supported by the most recent poll carried out in 2014 by UEBT (Union for Ethical Bio Trade) Biodiversity Barometer, which concluded that in Brazil, 90% of poll participants had already heard about biodiversity and, among the seven countries assessed by the poll (France, Germany, United Kingdom, USA, Brazil, Vietnam and Colombia), Brazil presented the higher number of correct definition on what is understood as biodiversity (50%). Additionally, UEBT's poll indicated that 96% of Brazilian consumers buy cosmetic products containing natural ingredients, 89% expect companies to comply with their policies on respecting biodiversity, and 88% of interviewees believe they should personally contribute to

nature conservation. Numerous initiatives at the federal and state level also seek to promote knowledge, production and use of native biodiversity, disseminate information on endangered species and the importance of environmental conservation, reforestation incentives and programs, environmental education programs, among other similar initiatives. A few examples would be the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr); the Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest; the MDS Organic and Sustainable Brazil Campaign during the World Cup 2014; state, federal and private sector environmental education initiatives implemented through schools, TV and radio programs and other communications media; among many others.

The Brazilian Forest Service has striven to collect data and information as updated as possible, from various national sources, produced by the main actors involved in the management, use, conservation and restoration of our forests, and to gather them in a concise format for future reference. The BFS published the booklet Brazilian Forests at a glance 2013, with data covering the period from 2007 to 2012.

Link: <http://www.florestal.gov.br/publicacoes/tecnico-cientifico>

16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:

- National set of C&I
- Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Tarapoto etc.)
- Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

OTCA Tarapoto C&I Process and ITTO C&I

Are these C&I used to:

- Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

Brazil is participating in a OTCA project for the harmonization of the Tarapoto and the ITTO C&I processes. We provided information to ITTO C&I report 2012 "Status of tropical forest management 2011". Projects financed by ITTO are required to report in accordance with the ITTO C&I.

17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?

No.

18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:

The consistent and remarkable reduction of deforestation area in the last 10 years.

PART II

Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Although Brazil did not establish yet a quantitative indicator to link the role of SFM and the hunger and poverty eradication in a cause effect relationship, there are plenty of evidences for that:

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 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 (*Bertholletia excelsa*; Lecythidaceae) and Açai palm fruit *Euterpe oleracea*. Furthermore, parts of the products are sold in local markets generating income and direct access to other products;

Event that in smaller proportion, forests and forest products contribute to hunger and poverty alleviation also in other Brazilian biomes. In Caatinga(the Brazilian Savana), for example, wood products respond for approximately 30% of all energy sources, especially for cooking, playing an important role in rural families life. Both in Caatinga and Cerrado biomes, thereare traditional non forest products, like Pequi (*Caryocar brasiliense*; 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 a bridge between forest resources conservation and hunger/poverty reduction. The current Brazilian initiatives in that field were already described in this report.

20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

Due to the large area occupied by them, 58% of Brazilian territory, forests contribute significantly to all addressed aspects. For example, forests stock great amount of carbon. Because of that, deforestation is the principal source of green house gases emission (responsible for more than 60% of total emissions in 2005, according to the Second Brazilian Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC). The creation and maintenance of conservation units in Brazil avoided the emission of at least 2.8 billion tons of carbon (Contribuição das Unidades de Conservação para Economia Nacional, 2011 - www.mma.gov.br). In relation to the supply of timber and other products, in 2012 it was extracted from natural forests 58.5 million m³ of timber (<http://www.florestal.gov.br/snif/producao-florestal/consumo>) and 709 thousand tons of non-timber products (<http://www.florestal.gov.br/snif/producao-florestal/producao>). Concerning the protection of water resources, in watersheds and fountainhead with greater forest cover, the costs associated to public supply of water treatment is lower than in watersheds with small forest cover. Besides, 80% of country hydroelectricity comes from sources that have at least one tributary river downstream of conservation units (*Contribuição das Unidades de Conservação para Economia Nacional, 2011 - www.mma.gov.br*).

21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

UNFF discussions and processes.
 ACTO projects and discussions and processes.
 ITTO projects, activities and discussions.
 FAO discussions, projects and processes.
 The establishment of the "Amazon Fund".
 Bilateral discussions and exchange of experiences, initiatives and projects.

22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?

Yes No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

<http://www.mma.gov.br/desenvolvimento-rural/bolsa-verde>

MDG2: Achieving universal primary education

Some payment for environmental services programs require that all children in education age be at school – Bolsa Floresta (Green Grant Program), mentioned above.

MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

In 2012, the National Fund for the Environment (FNMA) supported the development of five Plans for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities, three of which addressing conservationist community initiatives led by women (fisherwomen, mussel collectors, babassu coconut-crackers, and family farmers). The Presidential Secretariat on Policies for Women (SPM) coordinates and monitors the implementation of the National Plan on Policies for Women (PNPM – *Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres*), which establishes links with actions implemented by almost all governmental agencies that impact on the lives of Brazilian women. Among the actions in this Plan, there are several actions targeting the empowerment of women, especially related to the conservation of traditional knowledge and biodiversity, traditional communities and indigenous peoples.

MDG4: Reducing child mortality

Green Grant Program - see weblink above.

MDG5: Improving maternal health

[Empty rectangular box]

MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

[Empty rectangular box]