



Instituto Floresta Tropical

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EXPANSION OF SOUND FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON: A SOUTH AMERICA CASE

Marco W. Lentini, M. Sc.
Executive Secretary - IFT

Support



Afiliated to



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ✓ What is the TROPICAL FOREST INSTITUTE - IFT?
- ✓ What is the current status of deforestation, illegal logging and forest degradation in the Amazon Biome?
- ✓ What are the perspectives and opportunities to tackle illegal logging and forest degradation?
- ✓ Conclusions and recommendations

The Tropical Forest Institute: IFT

- ✓ IFT is a not-for-profit organization in the Brazilian Amazon, and a **center of excellence in disseminating and improving forest management practices across the region**, using as one of its key strategies training and capacity building of several stakeholders involved in the forest sector.



IFT



IFT



Araquem Alcântara

Araquem Alcântara

IFT Strategy

Build capacity of different stakeholders of the forest sector (from chain-sawyers to decision-makers) to plan, implement, monitor and disseminate FM

Capacity Building

“Demystifying” FM, demonstrating to different stakeholders social the economic and ecological benefits from these practices.

Extension

Improve FM practices, increasing its profitability, minimizing its impacts, and allaying it dynamically to conservation

Applied Research

Execute and support the generation of strategic information towards the development of the forest sector and public planning

Strategic Studies

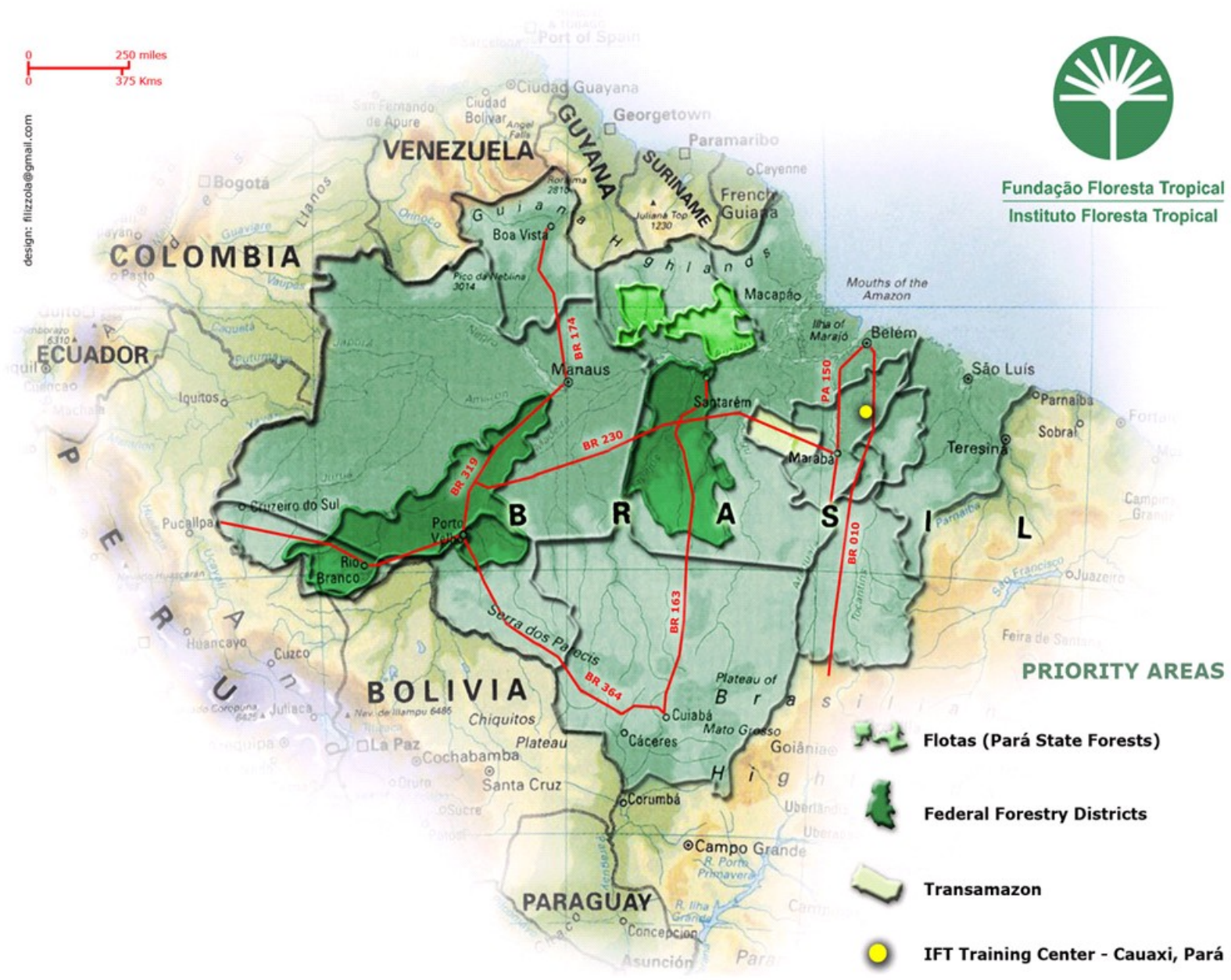


Fundação Floresta Tropical
Instituto Floresta Tropical

Forest districts and strategic regions

0 250 miles
0 375 Kms

design: flizzola@gmail.com



SOME FOREST FACTS...

Forests cover a large proportion (> 60%) of the Amazon, which could be used for economic development (300 million hectares).

A large part of the Amazon (> 40%) contains climatic conditions improper for agriculture

Forest management is still incipient in the Amazon (< 5% of total timber production)

Rural populations live in deep poverty and are rarely stimulated to use their forests in a sound way

Logging is the first activity carried out in rural municipalities to generate jobs and income, but due to the lack of sound practices such economic development is ephemeral



Greenpeace



Araquem Alcantara

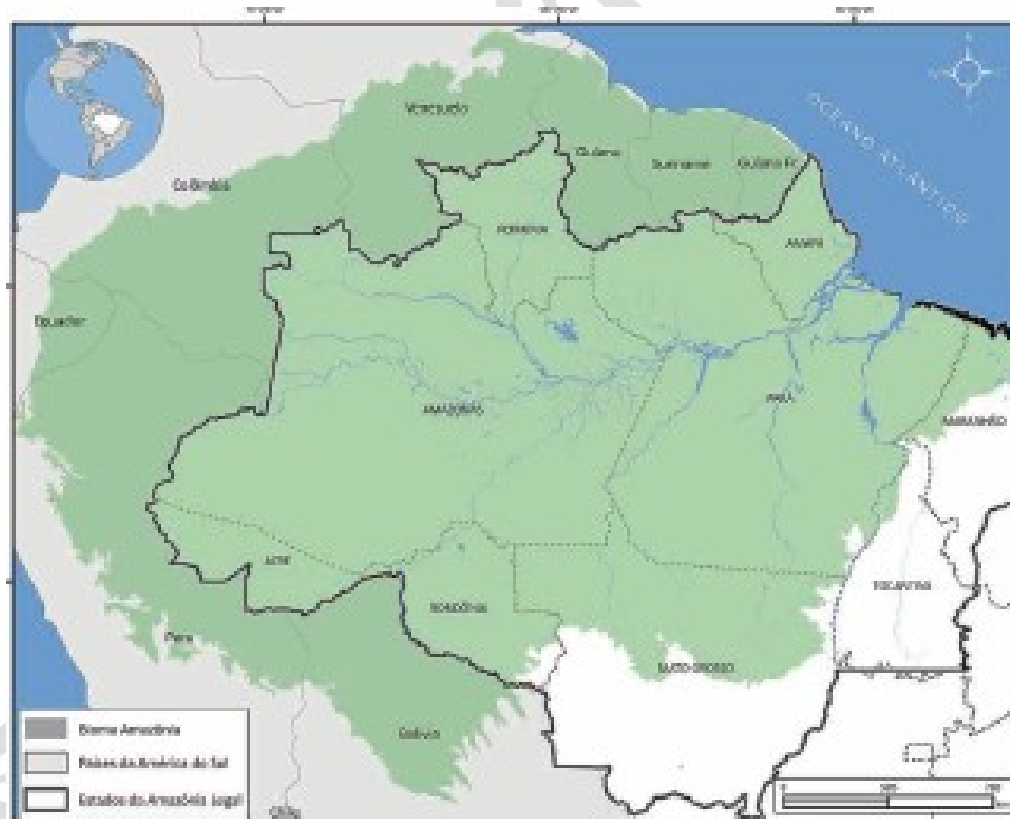


Imazon



IFT

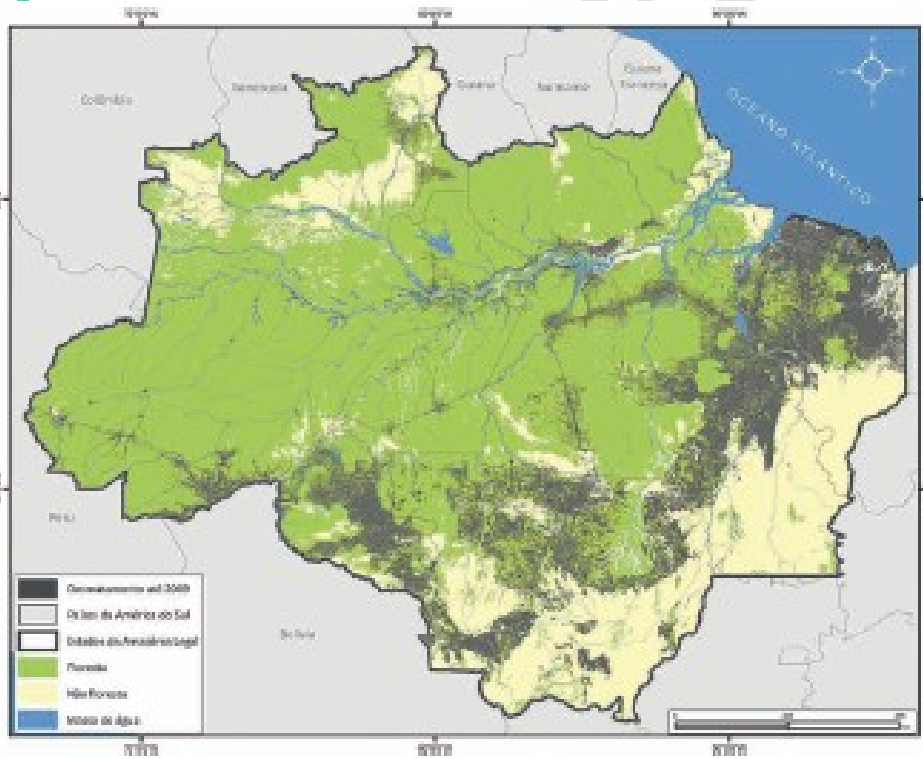
THE AMAZON BIOME



- ✓ Total Amazon Biome = 6.4 million km².
- ✓ 63% of the Biome is in Brazil

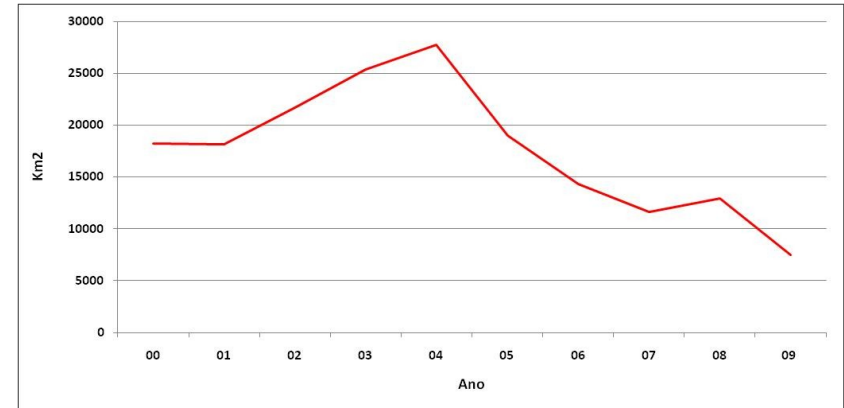
Source of the map: Pereira et al (2010)

DEFORESTATION IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

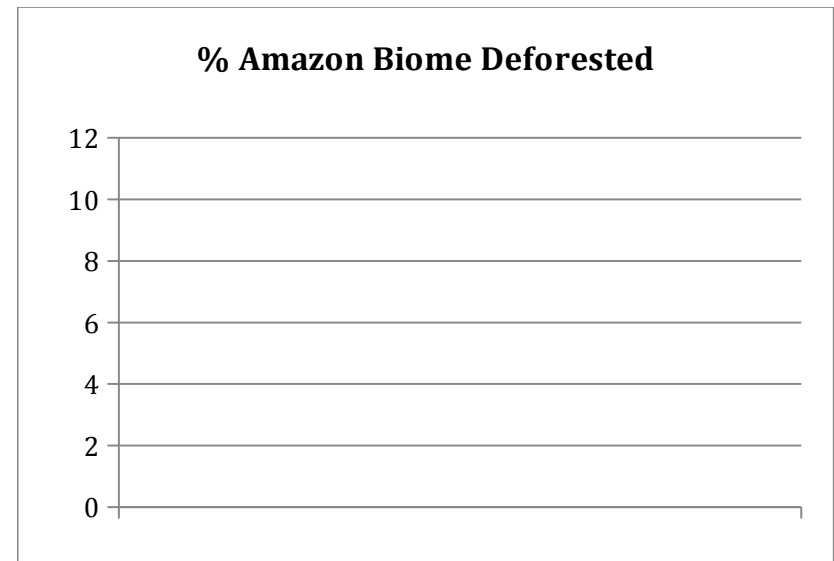


Source of the map: Pereira et al (2010)

Evolution of deforestation rates (km²/year)

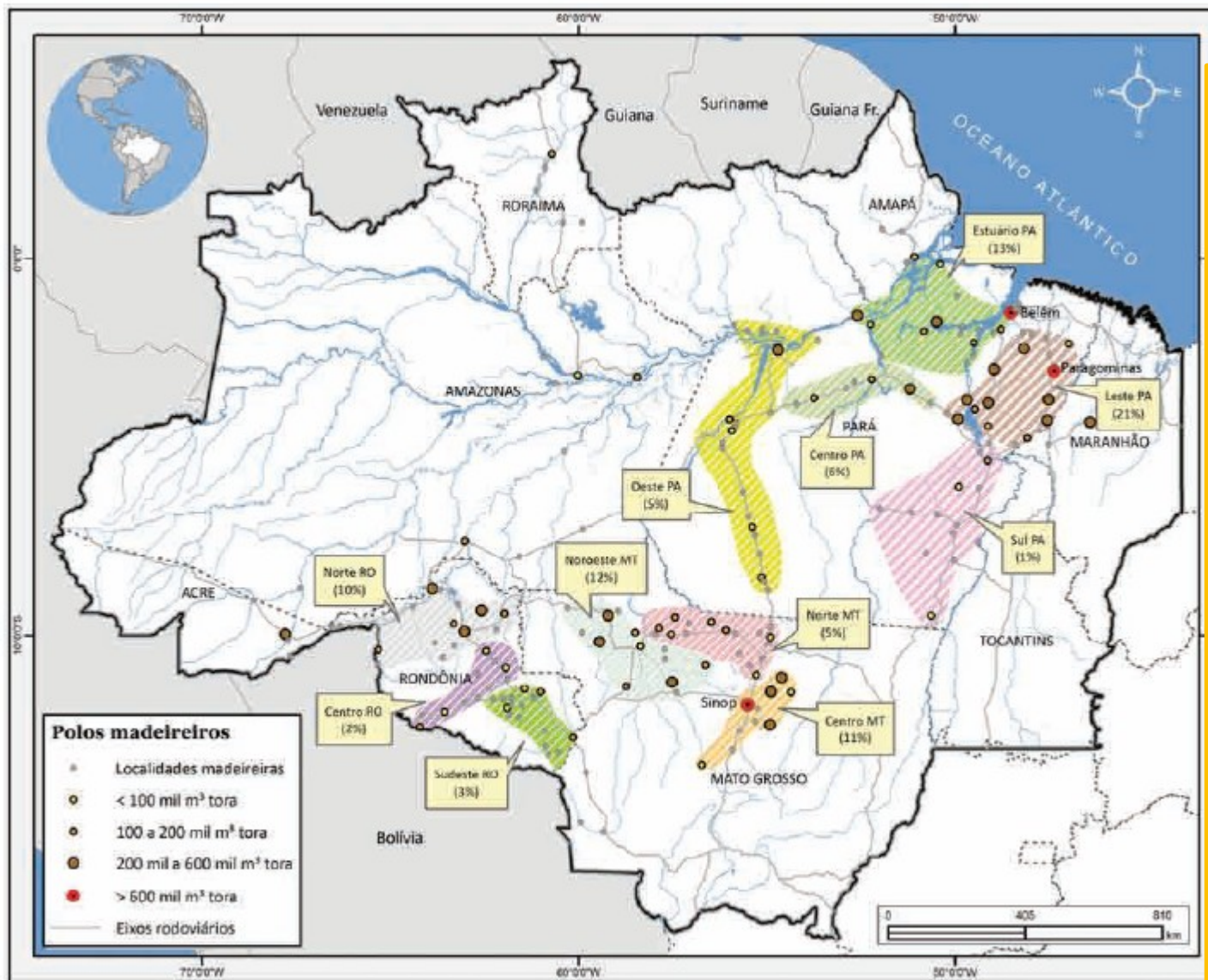


% Amazon Biome Deforested



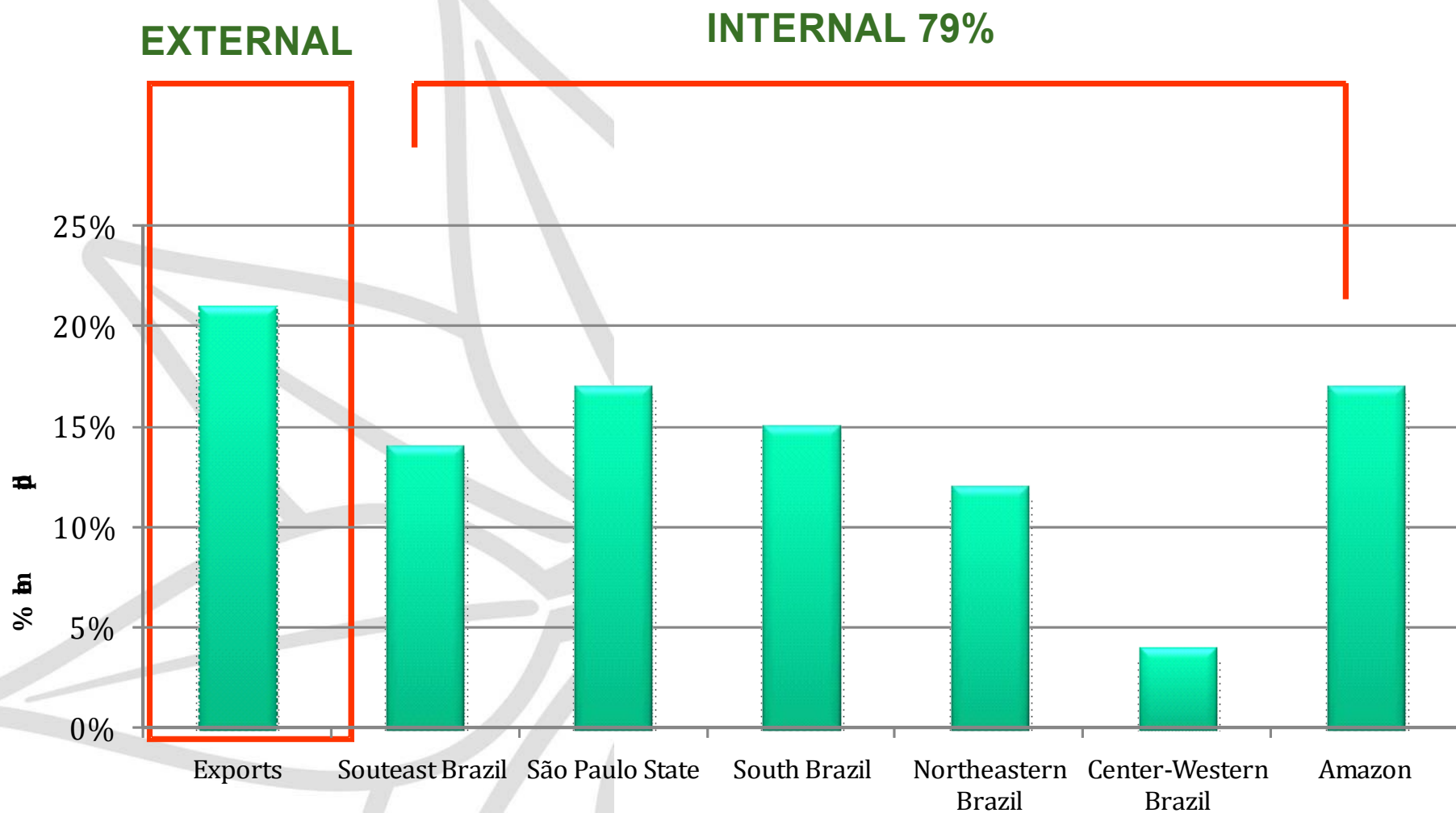
Researchers estimate that forest degradation from illegal logging accounts for other 10,000 – 15,000 km²/year (Nepstad et al. 1999).

Logging centers in the Brazilian Amazon

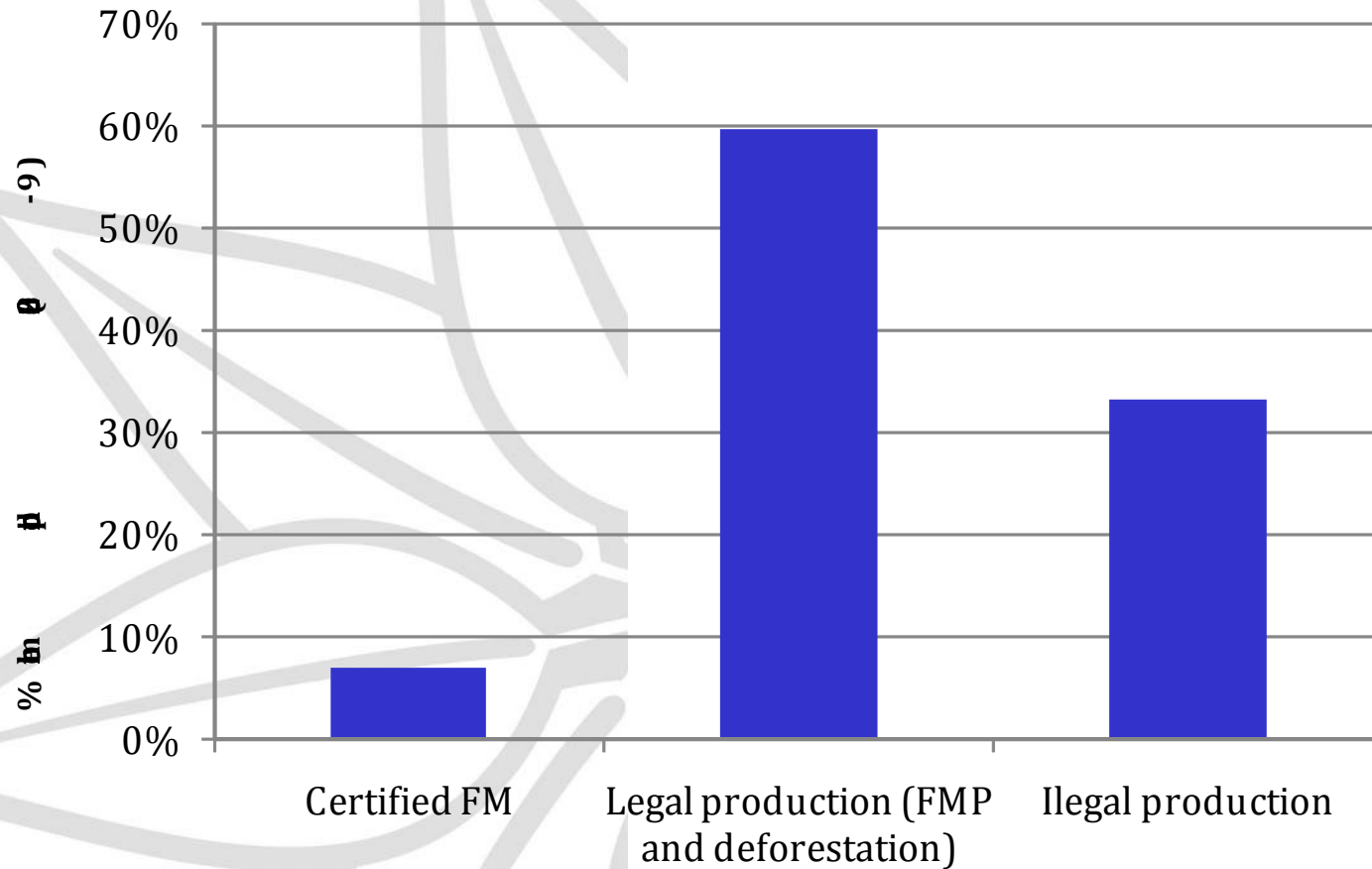


- ✓ In 2009, there were 75 logging centers in the BA, distributed in 11 logging zones
- ✓ Historical data show the strategic importance of logging in the regional economy

MARKETS FOR THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON TIMBER (2009)



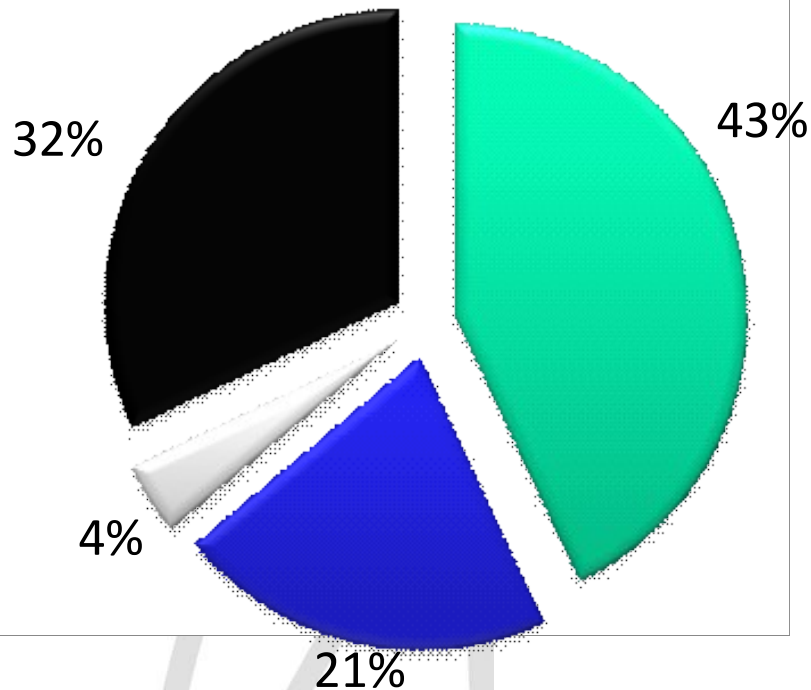
Status of illegal timber production in the Brazilian Amazon




* Area of natural forests under FSC certification in Brazil = ~3 mi. ha

Protected Areas

- Protected Areas
- Non-protected areas assumed to be public lands
- Private properties with legal documentation from official land agencies
- Areas assumed to be private, but without official documentation



Source: Barreto et al. (2008)

- ✓ Land tenure  IFT
Instituto Floresta Tropical
currently one of the main constraints for forest management
- ✓ A new forestry Law now makes possible to expand FM on public lands through forest concessions

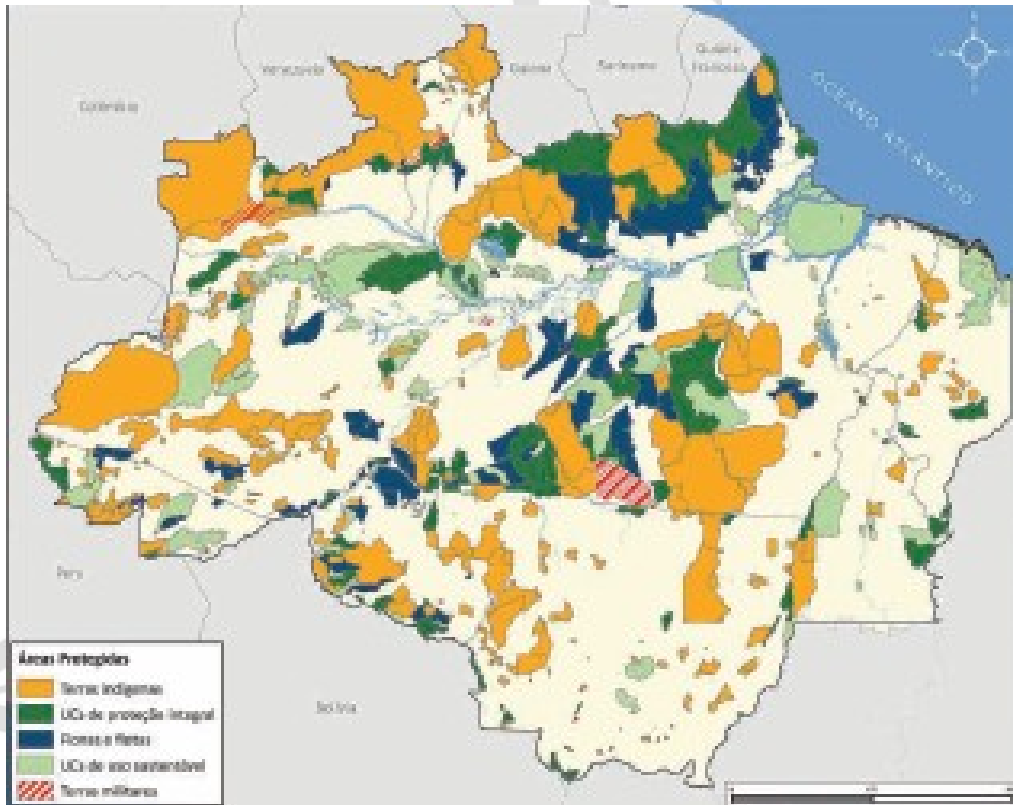
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STRATEGIC MONITORING SYSTEMS



- ✓ 3 systems (2 official and 1 independent) created to detect illegal deforestation with high periodicity
- ✓ 1 independent system to detect problems in the execution of FMP, been already tested by government agencies

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN TERRITORIAL ORDERING

Protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon in 2010



Source of the map: Pereira et al (2010)

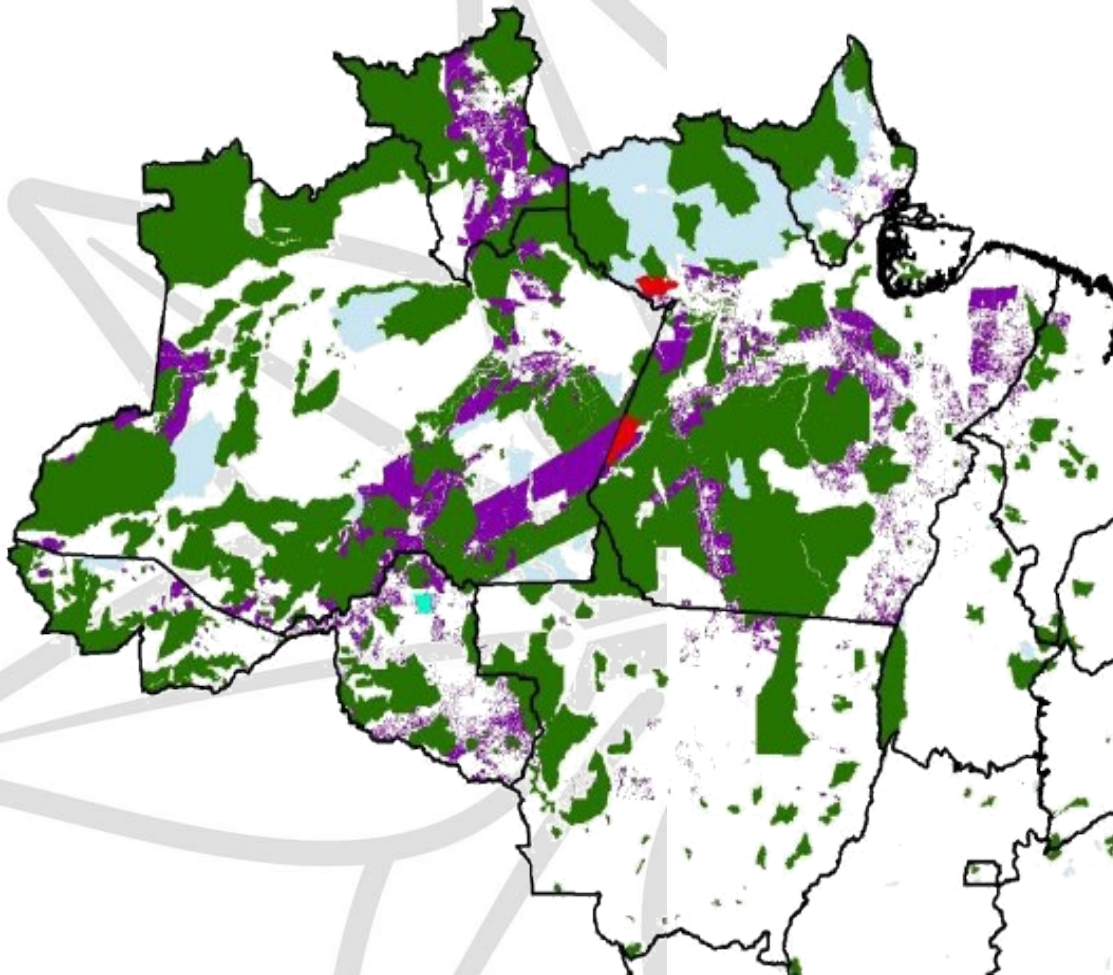
- ✓ > 2.2 million km² of protected areas in the BA (44%)
- ✓ Construction of economic-ecologic zonings for land use
- ✓ Land tenure regularization for small producers
- ✓ Larger penalties for producers not complying with environmental legislation

Status of sound FM in the Brazilian Amazon

Table 4b Management of the production PFE in Latin America & the Caribbean ('000 hectares)

Country	Natural					Planted		
	Total area	Allocated to concessions/ under licence	With management plans	Certified	Sustainably managed	Total area	With management plans	Certified
Bolivia	17,000	5,470	5,470	2,210	2,210	60	n.d.	0
Brazil	98,100	n.a.	5,250	1,160	1,360	3,810	1,350	1,350
Colombia	5,500	2,150	n.d.	0	200	148	80	58
Ecuador	3,100	n.d.	65	0	101	164	65	21.3
Guatemala	1,140	540	697	520	672	71	25	7.57
Guyana	5,450	3,800	3,730	0	520	12	0	0
Honduras	1,590	1,070	671	37	187	48	28	0
Mexico	7,880	8,600	8,600	163	163	100	34	0
Panama	350	86	63	0	0	56	32	12.2

PERSPECTIVES FOR THE EXPANSION OF SOUND FM PRACTICES



- ✓ Since 2007, government is implementing a policy of concessions in public lands
- ✓ Slow progress in the concessions (~150 k ha by Dec 2010)
- ✓ Potential to shift production to sustainable sources

STRENGTHS

- Large area of forests, in a large extent already protected
- Best option for rural economic development is forest management
- Territorial ordering and Strategic monitoring systems are evolving fastly
- Forest densely inhabited by communities with potential to conserve them with economic benefits

WEAKNESSES

- Land tenure situation is chaotic, and can effectively take decades to be resolved
- There are still, despite advances in policies, perverse economic incentives towards deforestation and degradation
- **There is a enormous lack of trained professionals, workers and communities to efficiently expand FM**
- Main markets for Amazonian forest products are not concerned with the origin of these products.

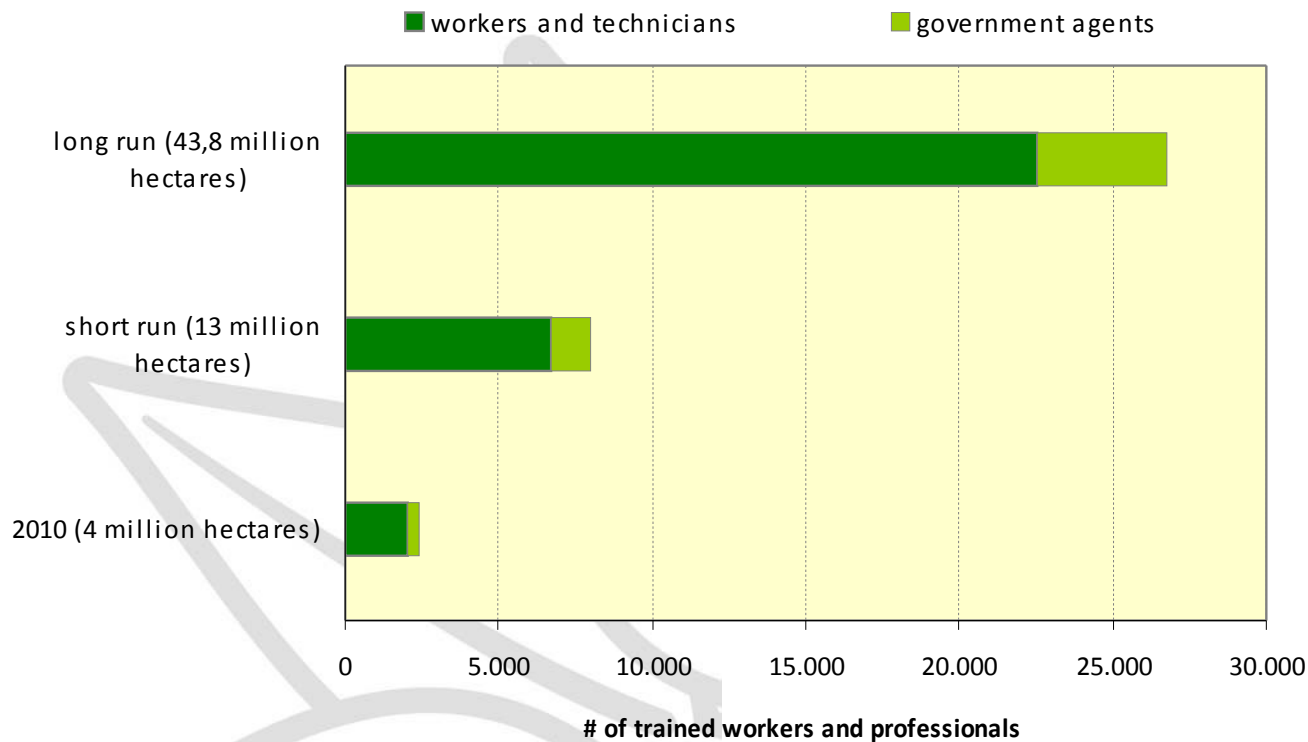
CHALLENGES

- Implementing the public forest concession systems in a sound, transparent and fair way
- Shift the majority of timber producers in Brazil to legal production systems, and afterwards to certified production systems
- Aware consumers in Brazil regarding the importance of purchasing responsible sourcing products

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing transparency in the forest sector, including a good implementation of the concession system, would generate more revenues and more social welfare
- Increasing area under FM would induce more producers to seek certification, allowing them to search for more selective markets
- REDD projects might stimulate forest conservation under sound FM

ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR TRAINED PROFESSIONALS



Source: Lentini et al., 2009

Capacity building

There is a critical lack of trained professionals to disseminate, implement, monitor and plan FM in the Amazon. In the short run, at least 10,000 trained professionals in FM would be needed to enable the implementation of a concession system satisfactorily. In the long run, such estimates vary from 30,000 to 100,000 people.

SOME OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ Forest deforestation and degradation might represent 14-20% of global annual GGE, being a important focus for climate change efforts
- ✓ Brazil can play an important role in climate change mitigation and better forest conservation since it concentrates 60% of the Amazon forest biome
- ✓ Progresses are being made: According to Chatham House (2010), around 17 million hectares of forests globally may have being protected from degradation through illegal logging in the last few years.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

PRODUCER COUNTRIES (i.e., BRAZIL)

- ✓ Need for actions related to better governance and to decrease frauds and corruption in the forest sector
- ✓ Need to reinforce measures to foment forest producers (mainly the small ones): training, financial support and technology
- ✓ Need to collect more reliable data and develop systems to increase transparency in the forest sector
- ✓ Certification can play an important role in decreasing illegal logging and degradation due to the independent third party monitoring component
- ✓ REDD+ projects can also contribute as an additional incentive for forest producers
- ✓ Need for actions focused on awakening internal markets about the importance of sound FM

CONSUMER COUNTRIES

- ✓ Better designed and selective legislation about the origin of forest products and economic incentives (i.e., financial support for projects aiming to help in forest conservation or to tackle illegal logging) are necessary

Thank you!



IFT

Instituto Floresta Tropical



FFT

Fundação Floresta Tropical

FUNDAÇÃO FLORESTA
TROPICAL

CONTACT:

Site: www.ift.org.br

E-mail: geral@ift.org.br

Phone: +55 91 3202-8300