

Experience in restoration from Brazil

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Capacity-building workshop for South East Asia on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Structure



Degradation and restoration in Brazil: an overview

From deforestation to reforestation

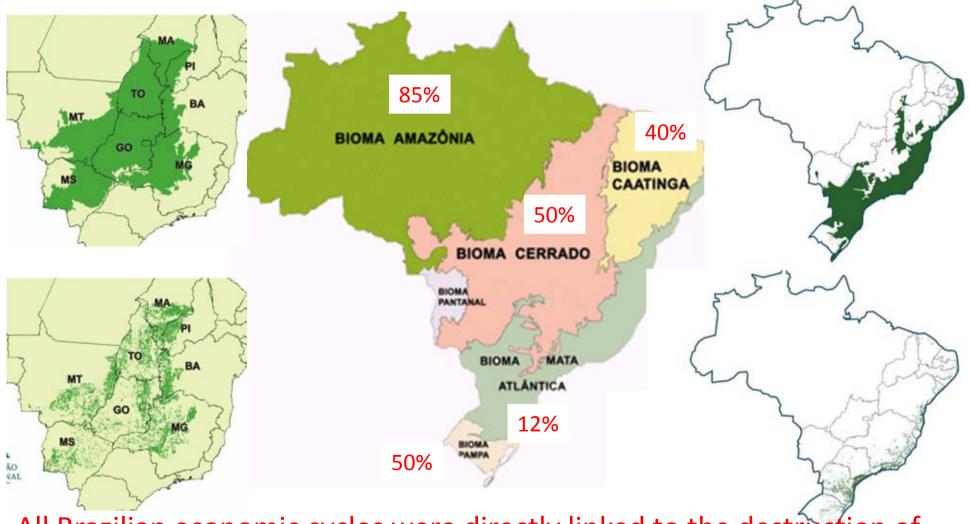
An integrated policy for ecological restoration

Early lessons for tropical countries



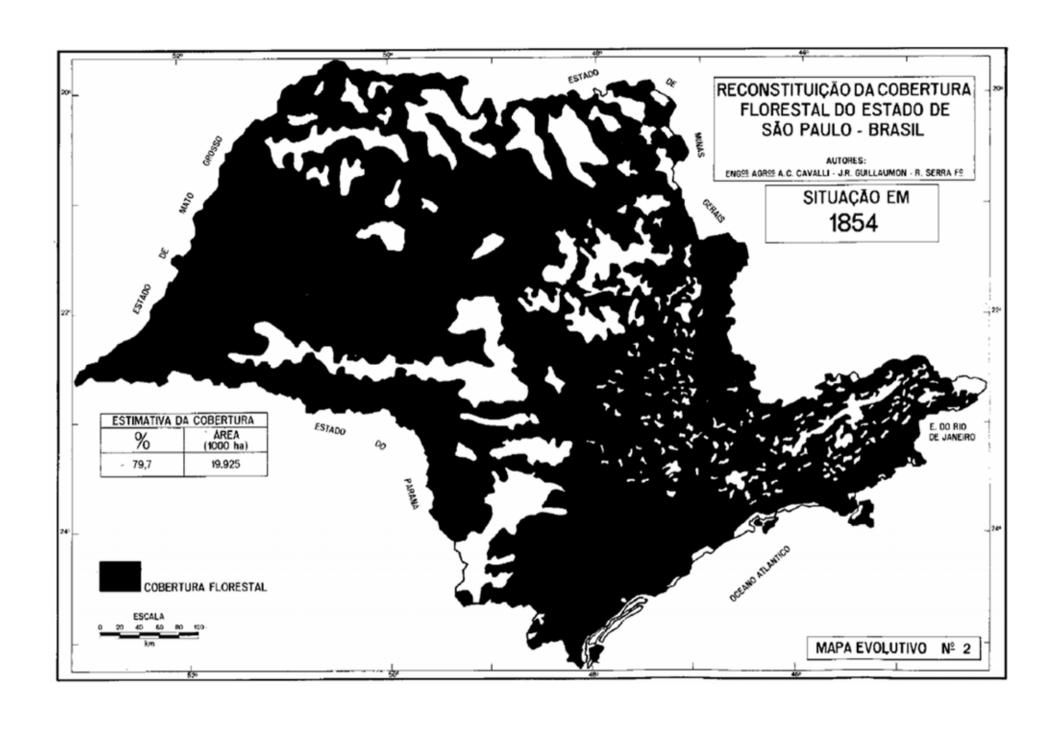
Degradation and restoration in Brazil: an overview

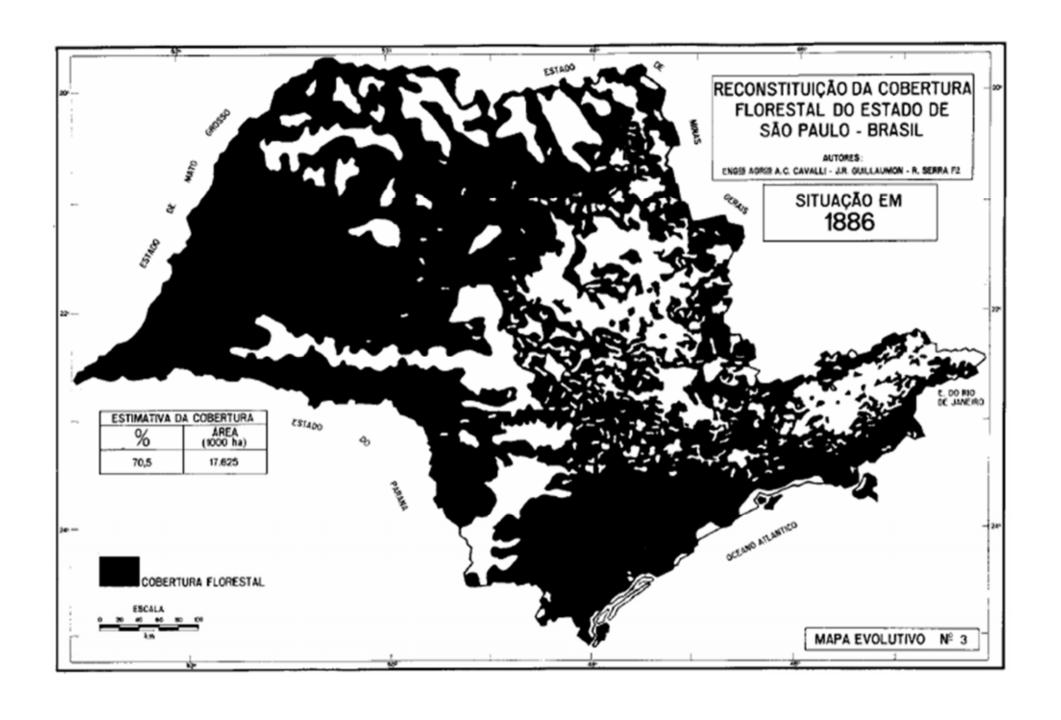


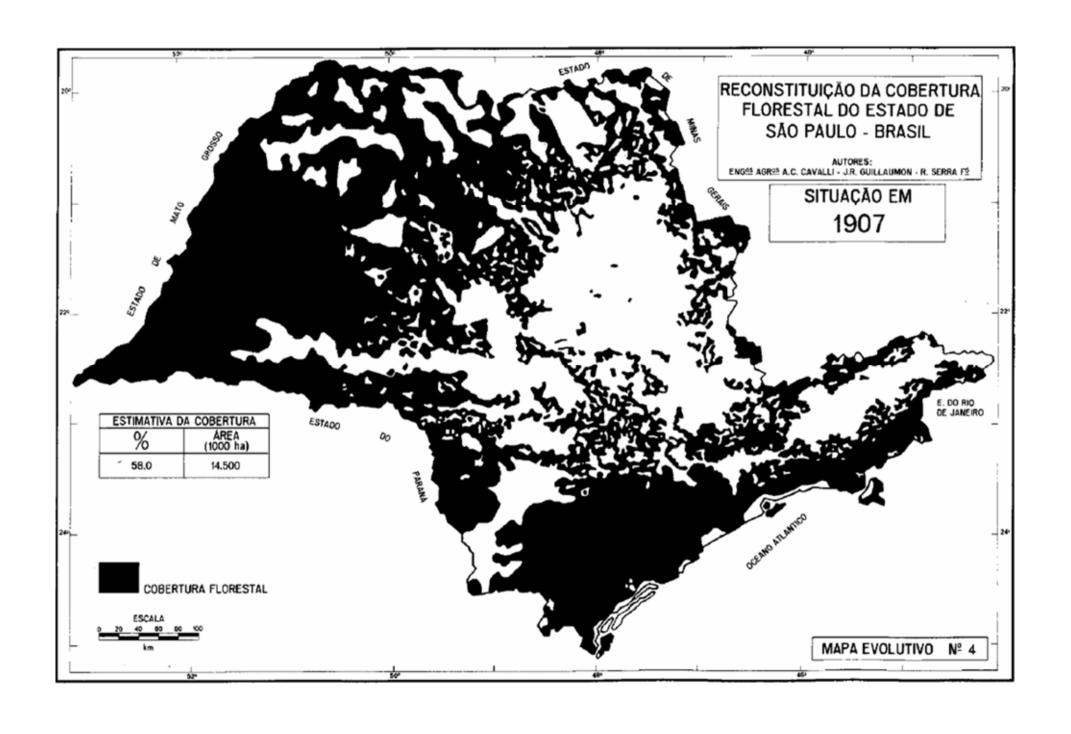


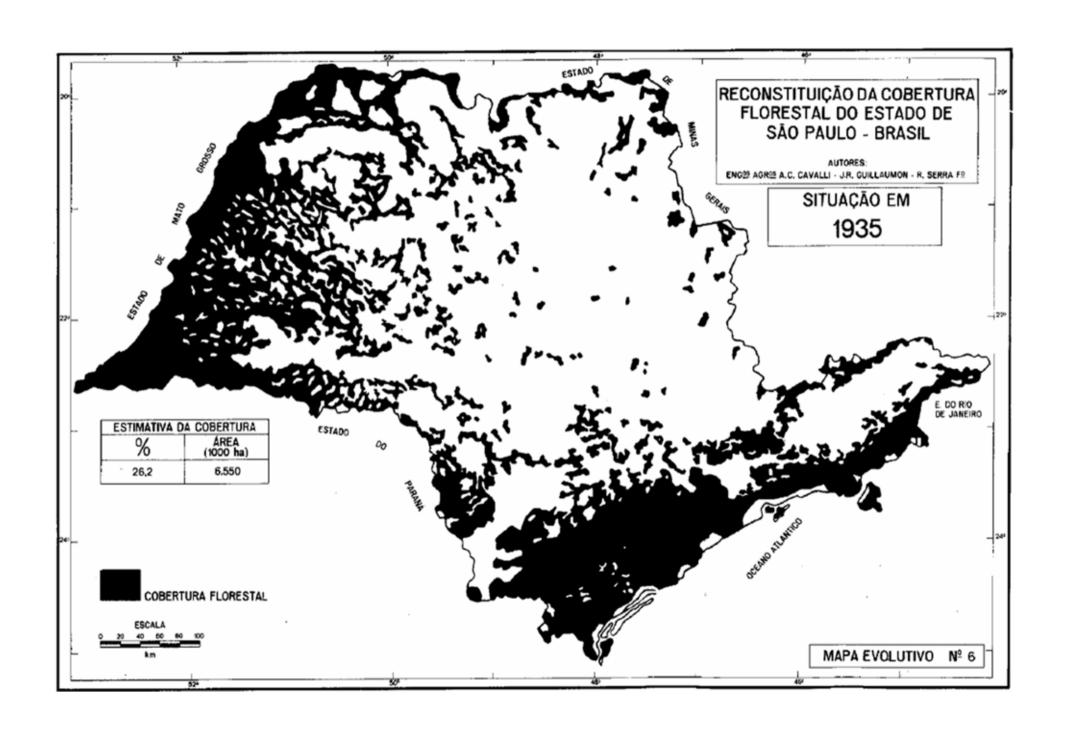
All Brazilian economic cycles were directly linked to the destruction of its natural heritage

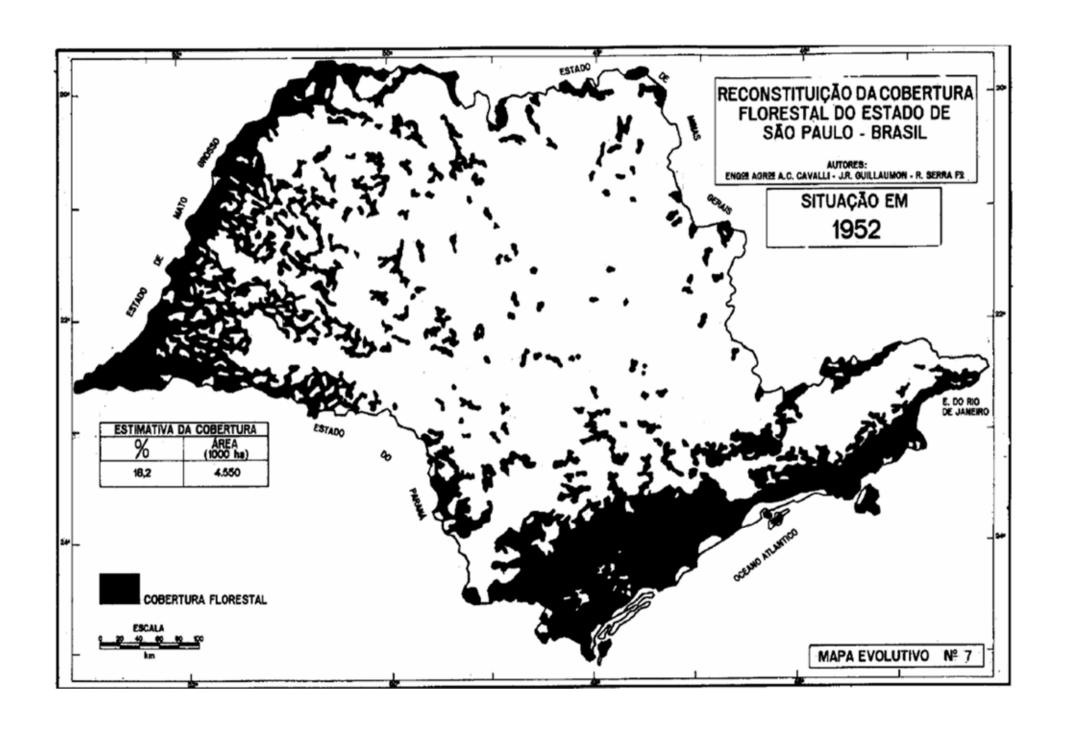


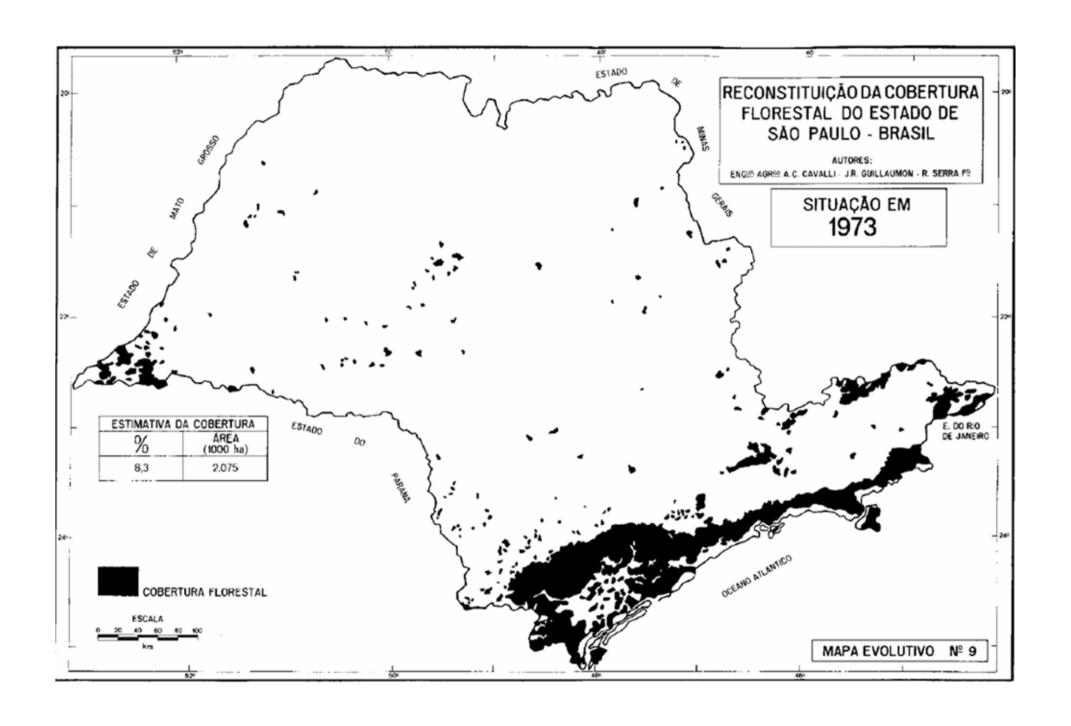












Degradation and restoration in Brazil: an overview



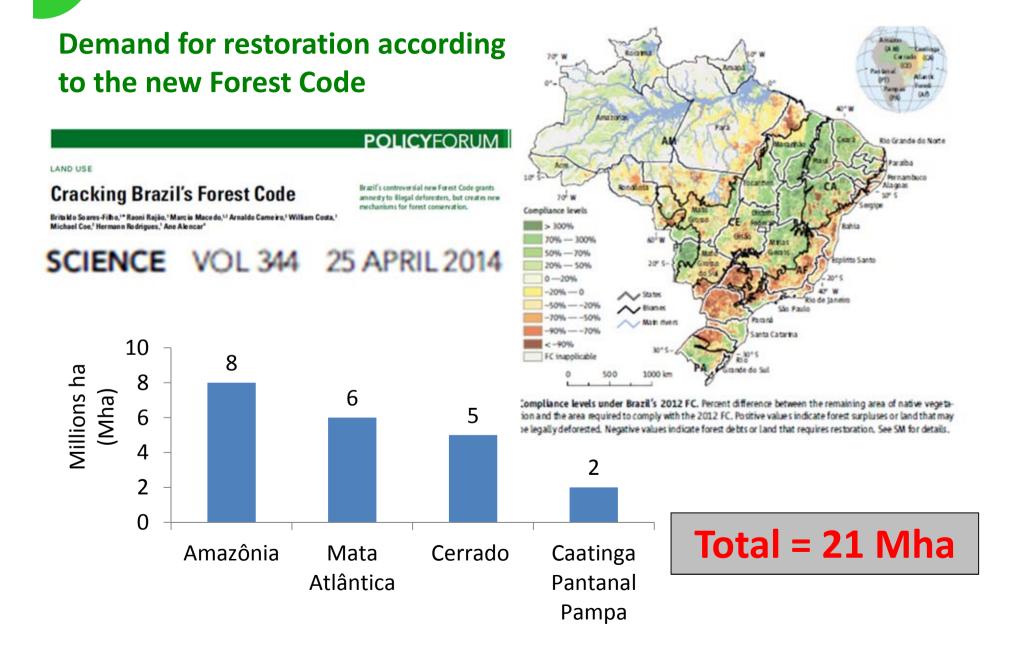
• 1862: beggining of the reforestation of the **Tijuca Forest** leaded by Manoel Archer, by planting 127,000 seedlings in 13 years.



• 1934, 1965, 2012: Brazilian Forest Code – establishes minimum forest cover in private landholdings (from 20 to 80%) and areas of permanent protection (conservation and restoration)

Degradation and restoration in Brazil: an overview



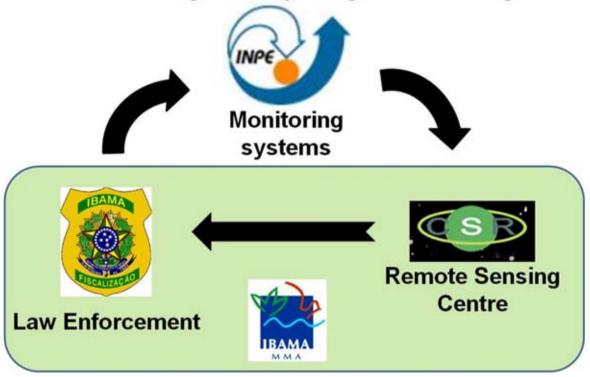


From deforestation to reforestation

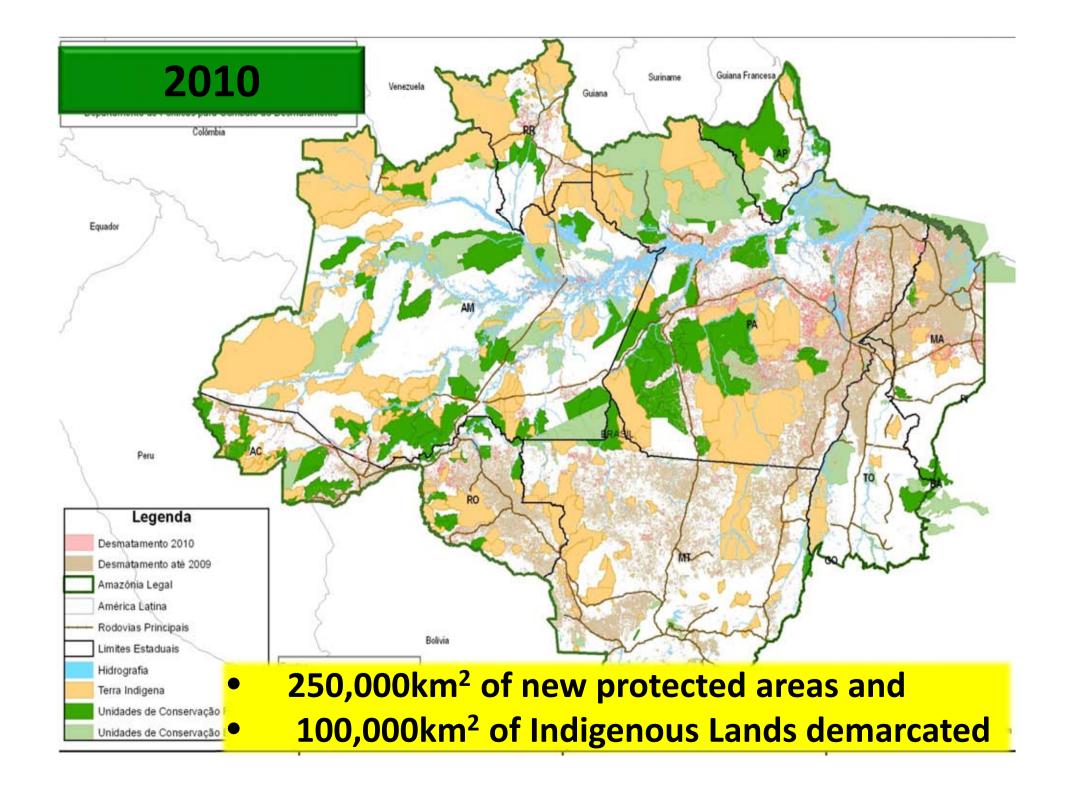




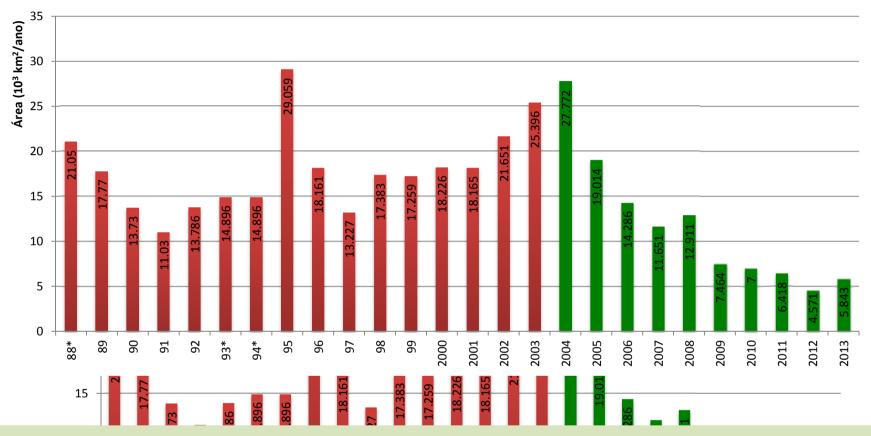
Monitoring-Analyzing-Enforcing







Legal Amazon Deforestation



Deforestation in 2013: 5.843 km²

- 79 % 2004-13

+ 28 % 2012-13

From deforestation to reforestation



Published online 12 March 2008 | Nature 452, 134-135 (2008) | doi:10.1038/452134a News

Brazil goes to war against logging

It represents half of the world's rainforest and is home to one-third of Earth's species, yet the Amazon has one of the highest rates of deforestation. Jeff Tollefson looks at efforts to curb the problem.

Jeff Tollefson

Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (Lula) mounted a military-style crackdown on deforestation in the Amazon in January — just a month after the government proclaimed that deforestation rates had dropped 59% over the previous three years. The action was prompted by alarming new satellite data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in São José dos Campos, indicating that clear-cutting is once again on the rise.

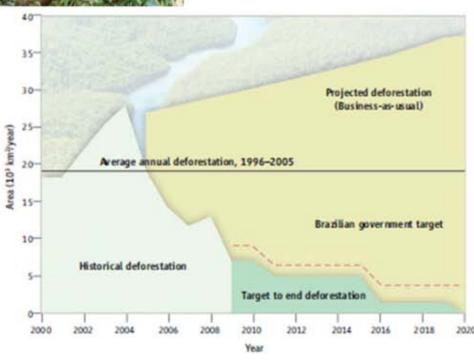
40

14 to 67

ENVIRONMENT

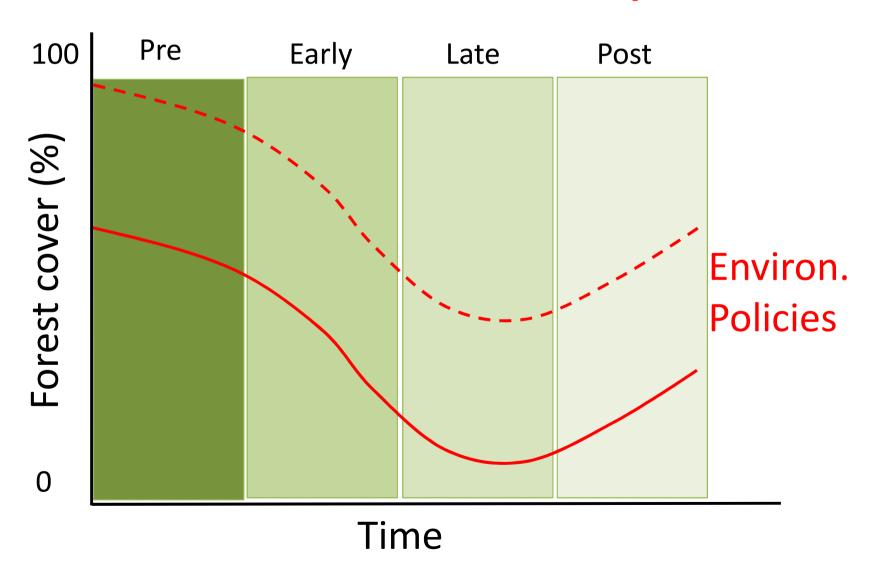
The End of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon

Daniel Nepstad,^{1,28} Britaldo S. Soares-Filho,³⁸ Frank Merry,^{1,24} André Lima,² Paulo Moutinl John Carter,⁴ Maria Bowman,^{1,27} Andrea Cattane o,¹ Hermann Rodrigues,² Stephan Schwart: David G. McGrath,^{1,2,38} Claudia M. Stickler,^{1,2,7}Ruben Lubowski,⁵ Pedro Piris-Cabezas,^{5,8} Sergio Rivero,⁶ Ane Alencar,^{2,7} Oriana Almeida,^{2,8} Osvaldo Stella²





Forest transition theory



From deforestation to reforestation

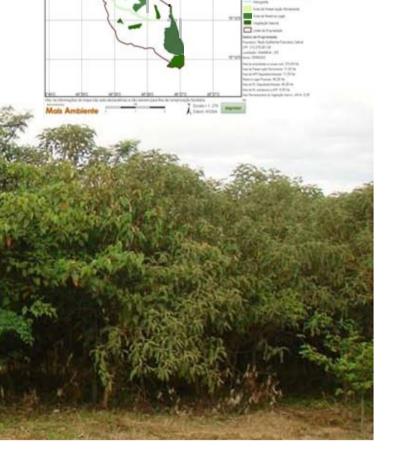


Economic support for environmentally friendly africulture

New tools for assessing legal compliance

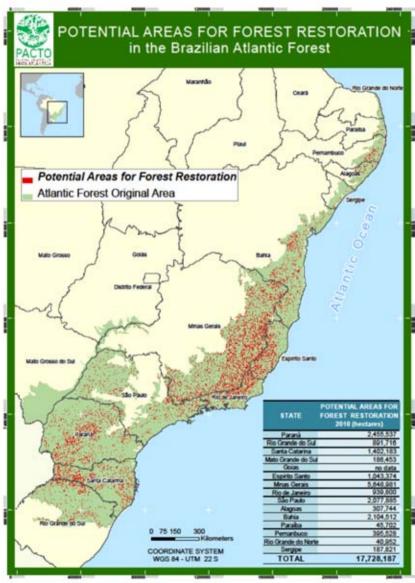






The Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact:

A major effort by Brazilian society to restore and transform its most threatened biome



Potential areas for forest restoration (ha)	
PR	2.455.537
RS	891.716
SC	1.402.183
MS	186.453
ES	1.043.374
MG	5.648.981
RJ	939.800
SP	2.077.885
AL	307.744
ВА	2.104.512
PE	395.528
Σ	17.453.712





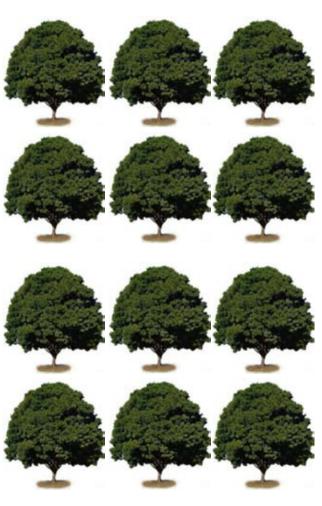
Calmon *et al.*, 2011 Melo *et al.*, 2011

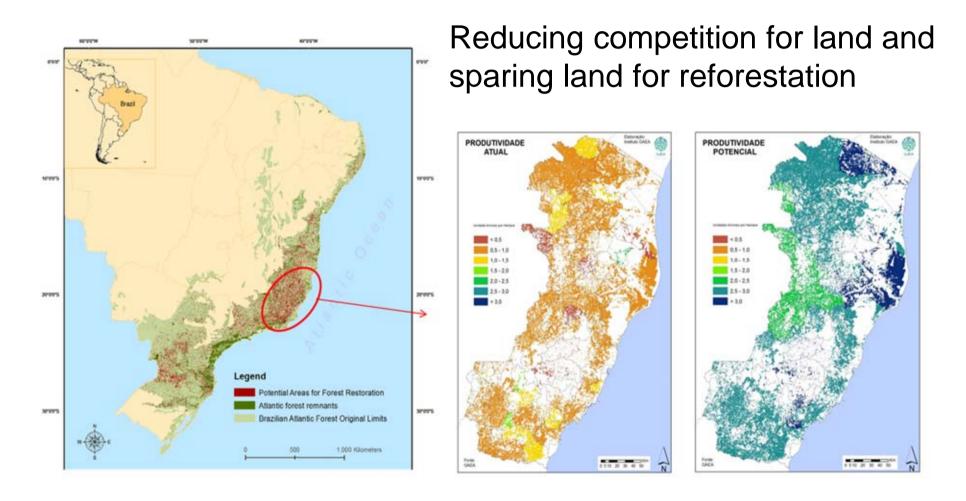
Competition for land, leakage

Old-growth stands are substituted by young-regenerating forests: losses in biodiversity and ecosystem services



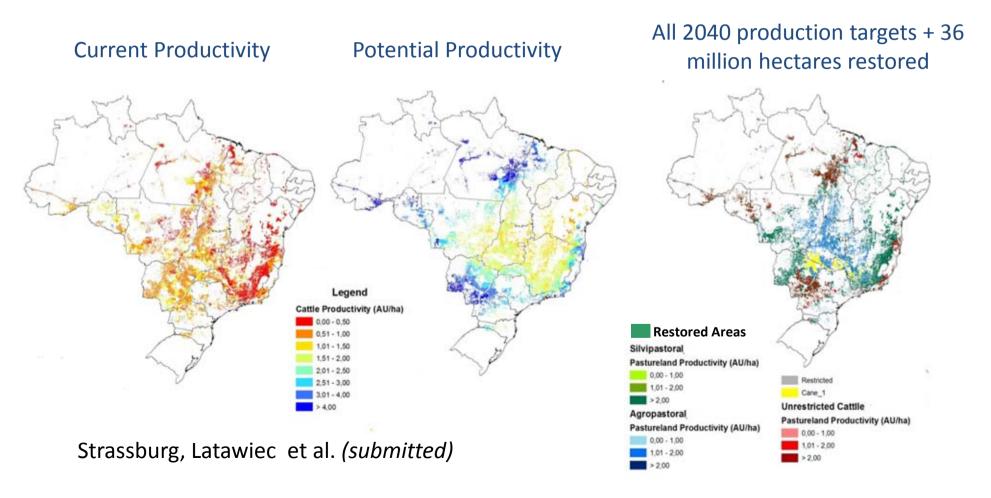
Forests Elsewhere



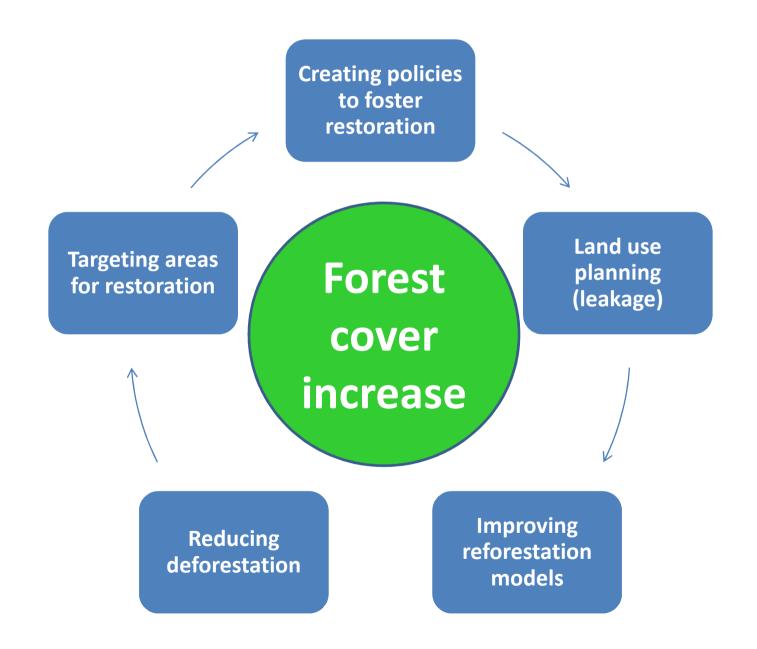


Latawiec AE, Strassburg BBN, Brancallion P, Rodrigues R., (submitted to Frontiers in Ecology and Environment

- Current productivity: 118 million Animal Units;
- Potential sustainable carrying capacity: 367 mi Animal Units;
 - Current productivity only 32-34% of potential







Early lessons for tropical countries



Reforestation is only justifiable when deforestation in low

Legal instruments and policies are needed

Restoration has to be included in a land use planning context

Restoration has to become more attractive to farmers











