GLOBAL EXPERT WORKSHOP ON BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS
OF REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND
FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

# THE BRAZILIAN REDD+ STRATEGY: Challenges and Opportunities

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#### PPG7 (Pilot Program for Tropical Forests):

- ✓ Indigenous Land (29 million hectares).
- ✓ Extractivism Reserves (2.1 million hectares).
- ✓ Sustainable Forest Management (28,000 hectares).
- ✓ Ecological corridors (40 million hectares in the Amazon and 8.5 million hectares in Atlantic Forest).
- ✓ Macrozoning.
- ✓ Capacity building for civil society.
- ✓ Agroforestry

• High deforestation rates in the 90's and beginning of 2000's.

- Accelerated loss of forest cover in the Amazon.
- Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (2004).

Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon – PPCDAm:

- ✓ Forest cover monitoring.
- ✓ Enforcement of the forest law.
- ✓ Land use planning and assignment of property rights.
- ✓ Promotion of sustainable use of forests.

#### ARPA (AmazonProtected Areas):

- ✓ To increase and consolidate the implementation of Protected Areas in the Amazon Forest.
- √ Three specific objectives:
  - (i) identify and create new strict protected areas;
  - (ii) effective establishment of these new areas;
     and
  - (iii) develop long-term sustainable management tools and mechanisms for effective protection within all Amazonian strict protected areas.

# **Milestones of Forest Policy**

- Monitoring
- Enforcement

- Protected Areas and Territorial Planning
- Public Forests Law

# Monitoring

Dual monitoring:

PRODES (yearly) + DETER (fortnightly).

■Reliable data.

Real time deforestation alerts.

#### **Enforcement**

Integration of forest monitoring and inspection operations in permanent basis.

Creation of the Environmental Monitoring Centre

in the licensing and monitoring agency – IBAMA.

### **Protected Areas and Territorial Planning**

- National Registry of Rural Estate.
- Obligation of georeferenced data.
- ■Re-registration of properties over 100 hectares.
- Creation of new conservation units

(approximately 53 million hectares).

#### **Public Forests Law**

•All public land with forest cover in 2006 is a

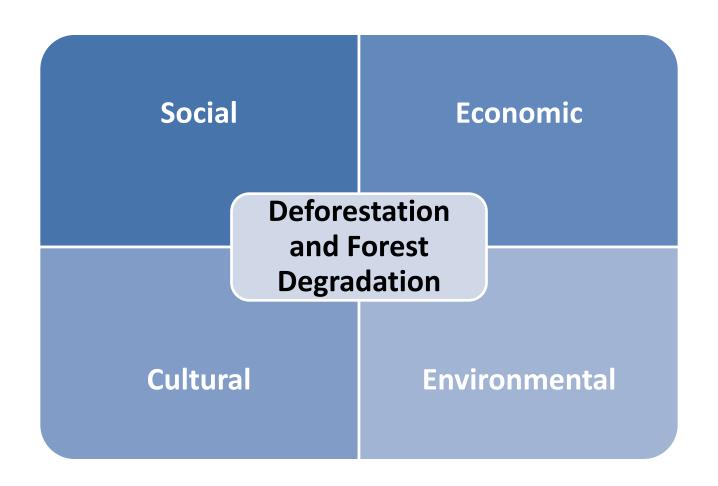
public forest.

■Public forests should remain public and forests.

#### **Public Forests Law**

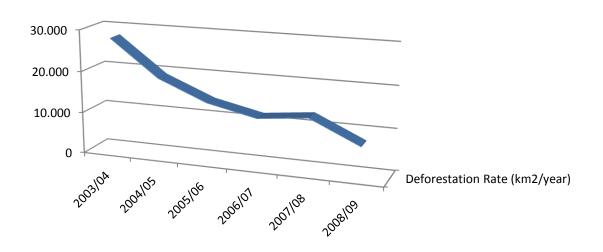
- National Forest Information System.
- National Registry of Public Forests.
- Promotion of sustainable forest management.
- Concessions for private sector.
- National Fund for Forestry Development.

#### **Brasil**



#### **Deforestation in Brazil**

#### **Deforestation Rate (km2/year)**



■ Deforestation Rate (km2/year)

#### **Current Status of REDD+ in Brazil**

- PPCDAM national and subnational.
- Sustainable Amazon Plan (2008)
- Amazon Fund (2008).
- •21 individual initiatives self-labeled as REDD+.
  - Lack of connection with UNFCCC negotiations.
  - Still prepared as CDM format

#### **International Cooperation for REDD+**

•Norway:

Amazon Fund (up to US\$1 billion until 2015)

- •Germany:
- Amazon Fund (pledge of EUR 18 million)
- GTZ (technical cooperation for the Ministry of Environment and for the Amazon Fund) and DED (technical cooperation)
- KFW (financial cooperation to better enforcement of forest law at the BR-163 District: EUR 42 million)

#### **International Cooperation for REDD+**

•UK:

Amazon Fund (technical cooperation)
South-South Cooperation

•GEF:

ARPA II (US\$ 16 million)

National Forest Inventory (US\$ 9 million – in negotiation)

#### Perspectives

REDD+ is a long term strategy.

Build the National Regime of REDD+ (legal milestones in 2011/2012):

- REDD+ National Strategy
- Financial Framework
- Representativeness
- Rights and Responsibilities of REDD+ stakeholders

Launch the National Webplatform for REDD+ (October 2010).

# THANK YOU!