Preserving Biodiversity in São Paulo
Urbanization Rate (%): 92.46
Area (km²): 1,509
Rate of Population Growth (average) 2000/2005: 0.60

City of São Paulo

Population Growth
1870 - 30,000
1900 - 240,000
2005 - 10,744,060
Green Areas

The remaining forest areas of the municipality of Sao Paulo are equivalent to 21% (32798 hectares) of its territory.

2 APA
33 Urban Municipal Parks
7 Natural Parks
(6 in process)
BIODIVERSITY IN SAO PAULO
Mammals

- It has been observed a total of 58 wild mammal species, with 47 endemic species, 18 of them threatened and 5 probably threatened

Birds

- It has been identified 285 species of birds
- Among them, 44 species endemics to the Atlantic Forest
Within the Ibirapuera Park, 135 species of birds have been identified, some of which are threatened by extinction.
Reptiles and amphibians

There has been observed

- 37 species of reptiles
- 40 species of amphibians (21 endemic)
Considering data from the Environmental Secretariat and the Biota project, on 46 points of observation and collection in the city, it’s possible to identify 1,514 species of angiosperms, 73 pteridophytes and 8 gimnosperms.
REMAINING GREEN AREA IN SÃO PAULO
BIODIVERSITY IN SAO PAULO
Threats

- Poverty
- Migration into environmental protected areas
- Illegal occupation of the land
- Illegal deforestation
- Illegal hunting
- Launching sewage in natura into water courses
- Illegal collection of forest species
- Lack of knowledge about biodiversity
- Protected areas without economic value
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION GROWING RATE</th>
<th>%/YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Município de São Paulo</td>
<td>0,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distrito de Parelheiros</td>
<td>4,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distrito de Marsilac</td>
<td>8,22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAO PAULO
PROTECTING
BIODIVERSITY
SAO PAULO PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

Approved in 2003, it defines the land use in São Paulo; establishes special zones for environmental protection, to sustainable development, to agricultural activities, etc.

MUNICIPAL APAS.

2001: Creation of the Municipal Area for Environmental Protection – APA Capivari Monos

2006: Creation of the Municipal Area for Environmental Protection – APA Borore Colonia.
MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA (APA)

CAPIVARI-MONOS
APA Capivari-Monos
APA BORORÉ-COLÔNIA

FOTO *apud.* CAPOBIANCO & WHATELY, 2002
An integrated program for the protection of Sao Paulo’s Environmental Areas was created in 2005, and was strongly reinforced in 2007, integrating policies and programs between the local government and the State of Sao Paulo.

The project aims to protect the rich biodiversity and guarantee the preservation of the water sources which represents around 30% of Sao Paulo’s consumption of potable water.
A new Municipal Environmental Police Division was created in March 2007, with 200 municipal guards designated exclusively to protect both Environmental Protection Areas in the southern part of Sao Paulo City.
Sao Paulo is developing a large programme to recover degraded riparian areas.

There are about 20 riparian parks in projection and construction at many regions of the city.

The main aim is to improve urban quality of life and recover the vitality of water courses.

Riparian revegetation, leisure and bicycle exclusive routes are the core of this project.
MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME OF TREE PLANTING

• Since 2005 the City is planting around 180,000 trees by year, using about 100 different species of native flora of the Atlantic Forest.

• The program aims to increase green covering of the city and to create corridors for circulation of the avifauna that stills lives in the city.
SAO PAULO PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

“Rodoanel” News Natural Parks

• 4 natural parks surrounding the new highway belt will be created to compensate the environmental impact for its construction around the metropolitan region of Sao Paulo, in its southern zone.

• The creation of these four Municipal Natural Parks, with a total area of 1,200 ha and a 300 meters forest buffer zone on each side of the highway (24 km in Sao Paulo) will contribute to protect the biodiversity in a very threatened region of the City.
RODOANEL MARIO COVAS (Trecho Sul - Modificado) - PROPOSTA DE UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO SVMA

PARQUES EM ZEPMs e ESTRADA PARQUE em faixa de 300m por lado da via.
The municipal Herbarium is part of the international data base *Index Herbarium*, which unites botanic information’s from all over the world, which enables the exchange between specialists and the public in general.
The Technical Department of Veterinary Medicine and Care for Wild Fauna, created in 1993, provides veterinarian care to wild animals in Sao Paulo city, specially for animals arrested in repression against wildlife smuggling.

This project incorporates a very qualified team of professionals specialized in veterinary, biological and nutritional sciences.
Clinical-surgical veterinary services, with laboratorial support, are delivered to the wild animals brought by individuals or by the Center for Control of Zoonosis, the Fire Department, the Police and IBAMA. Veterinarians, biologists and nutritionists supervise the treatment.

Rehabilitation
After treatment, many animals need to be reintegrated into nature through rehabilitation periods in nurseries and sanctuaries. The rehabilitation process aims to recuperate the anatomy, functions and behavior of the animals that may be potentially released back into their natural habitats.

Veterinarian Assistance

Rehabilitation place for Caracarás Falcons – Anhanguera Park.

Feeding an anteater baby
Majority of the animals are released in the area they were found or where their species use to live. Those not able to rehabilitation are destined to zoos, if authorized by IBAMA. Of the 23,753 native wild animals entered to the Division (1991 to 2006) around 12,250 (52%) were reintroduced into their natural habitats.

**Destination**

The Reintroduction Program enables a more detailed study of the animals and more detailed research about the best natural areas free the animals. During the 10 years of the program, 9 groups of monkeys were formed, with 5 births still in captivity, resulting in the release of 23 individual monkeys. Once in their natural habitat, two new births were confirmed.
• Free University for Environment and Culture of Peace.

• Green and Healthy Environment Program. There are 6,000 health communitarian agents under training activities on health and environmental issues.

• Environmental Agenda on the Public Administration – A3P.
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

• Municipal Committee for Climate Change and Eco-Economy;

• Creation of a Technical Inter-secretariat group to propose a Municipal Program for Sustainable (Green) Procurement;

• “Expresso Tiradentes” a new Bus Rapid Transit with 33 km – 450,000 persons per day per direction.
Extension of the BRT “Expresso Tiradentes”:
165 km² (11% of the total area)
1.5 millions inhabitants (17% of the total)
São Paulo’s Green Belt Biosphere Reserve

- Incorporated in 1993 as an integral part of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, covering another 72 municipalities
47% of the wood exploited in Amazon is illegal;
70% is consumed inside Brazil;
Sao Paulo consumes 20% of the internal market.
June of 2005
Adhesion to the Greenpeace campaign ‘Friends of the Amazon’ Cities, with the Commitment of the Municipal Administration to eliminate illegal wood use from purchases municipal.
Green and Environment Secretariat
Secretaria Municipal do Verde e do Meio Ambiente

http://www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br