

NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON ALL TYPES OF FORESTS VOLUNTARY SHARING OF INFORMATION ON PROGRESS <i>Suggested Format</i>	Country: BRAZIL	Date: December 2008
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A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NLBI

Cross-cutting Thematic Clusters		
Ref.	Cluster	Actions
1A	Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM	<p>(a) Definition in 2008 of National Targets for combating deforestation and to stop loss of forest cover</p> <p>(b) Several field and non-field training activities involving different actors including media, decision makers, politicians and local communities to inform about sustainable forestry</p>
1B	Financing SFM	<p>(c) Implementation of changes in legislation to allow favorable conditions for forest investments including a halt on interest rates for forest projects with federal budget; increasing of payback period for forest loans (up to 21 years); and authorization to use forest as guarantee for loans related to forest activities</p> <p>(d) Creation and implementation of the National Forest Development Fund and of the Amazon Fund</p> <p>(e) Establishment of a system to guarantee minimum prices for community based forest products</p>
1C	Capacity Building and Technology Transfer	<p>(f) Over 500 people trained on sustainable forestry in intensive courses on reduced impact logging of at least one week in a training center in the forest</p>
1D	Stakeholder Participation	<p>(g) National Board of Forest (CONAFLO) and Public Forest Commission (CGFLOP) are implemented and working. Those commissions have representatives from federal, state and local governments, industries, workers, local community, NGOs, indigenous people and scientists</p> <p>(h) Several consultations processes involving the rules and guidelines for public forest management, community forest and forest concessions among other topics. All processes are open to the public</p>
1E	Enhanced International Cooperation	<p>(i) Cooperation with other Amazon Basin countries on training for forest cover monitoring systems</p> <p>(j) Implementation of the Amazon Fund with up to 20% of the funds available for transferring technology based on monitoring to other tropical countries</p>

Topical Thematic Clusters

Ref.	Cluster	Actions
2A	A. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance	<p>(a) implementation of the Brazilian Forest Service</p> <p>(b) Over 700 people in jail and sued as a result of anti-corruption actions related to the forest sector</p> <p>(c) Over 1.4 million m³ logs apprehended in operations against logging (2005-2008) performed in contravention of national legislation</p> <p>(d) Implementation of electronic control over CoC (chain of custody, including storage, trade, transport etc.) of forest products at federal and state levels</p> <p>(e) Implementation of two new systems for monitoring on time deforestation (DETER) and logging (DETEX) – (2005-2008)</p>
2C	C. Protection of Forests	<p>(f) 50 million hectares of new protected areas (25 federal and 25 state level) (2004-2008)</p> <p>(g) 10 million ha of new Indigenous Areas recognized (2004-2008)</p> <p>(h) Registry of 211 million hectares of public forests</p> <p>(i) Creation and Implementation of ICMBio (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation), the federal agency responsible for the administration and maintenance of parks and other protected areas</p>
2D	D. Science and Research	<p>(j) Development of DETEX – system for detection of illegal selective logging through satellite imaging</p>
2E	E. Public Awareness and Education	<p>(k) Over 500 people trained on sustainable forestry in intensive courses on reduced impact logging of at least one week in a training center in the forest</p> <p>(l) Production of a monthly special program for Radios in the Amazon to promote sustainable forest</p> <p>(m) Campaigns promoted by state governments from the southern part of the country to consume only sustainable and legal forest products</p>
2F	F. Private Sector and Industry	<p>(k) Measures to promote sustainable forest include changes on finance system (see 1B above)</p> <p>(l) Establishment of the “Amazon Agreement on Legal and Sustainable Logging in the Amazon” (Pacto Madeira Legal e Sustentável) involving federal government, industries and NGOs</p> <p>(m) Establishment of the Sustainable Amazon Pact (Pacto Amazonia Sustentável) involving companies in the South of Brazil to promote market actions through the sustainable forestry in the Amazon</p>
2G	G. Indigenous and Local Communities	<p>(n) 10 million ha of new Indigenous Areas recognized</p> <p>(o) Creation of the 6 million hectares of Extrativist Reserves (territories dedicated to local communities to work on sustainable management of forest products)</p> <p>(p) Establishment of 3 million hectares of sustainable settlements</p> <p>(q) Development of the National Policy for Community Forestry and the National Policy for Traditional Communities, both in full consultation with the beneficiaries</p>
2H	H. Monitoring, assessment and reporting	<p>(r) Implementation of two new systems to on time monitor of deforestation and logging (DETER and DETEX) – (2005-2008) – systems are open and available in the internet</p> <p>(s) Implementation of the National Forest Inventory</p> <p>(t) Maintenance of the PRODES as public information on deforestation which is annually reported by INPE (National Institute of Space Research).</p> <p>(u) Implementation of the National Permanent Sample Plot Network (SisPP)</p>

B. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL OBJECTIVES ON FORESTS

Global Goals		
Ref.	Goal	Results
GO1	<i>Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.</i>	<p>(a) Deforestation in the Amazon decrease from 27,429 km² in 2004 to 11,946 in 2008. The average deforestation rate between 1995 and 2004 (10 years) was 20,528 km². Since then rates were below that: 18,793 km² (2005), 14,030 km² (2006), 11,224 (2007) and 11,946 km² (2008)</p> <p>(b) Brazil sets two targets related to GO1: (i) reduce the average deforestation rate by 70% in the period 2014- 2017 when comparing to the average deforestation from 1996 to 2005 (19,500 km²) and (ii) stop net loss of forest cover by 2015</p>
GO2	<i>Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.</i>	<p>(c) Establishment of a system to guarantee minimum prices for community based forest products</p> <p>(v) 10 million ha of new Indigenous Areas recognized.</p> <p>(w) Creation of the 6 million hectares of Extrativist Reserves (territories dedicated to local communities to work on sustainable management of forest products)</p> <p>(x) Establishment of 3 million hectares of sustainable settlements.</p> <p>(d) Development of the National Policy for Community Forestry and the National Policy for Traditional Communities. All made in full consultation with the beneficiaries</p>
GO3	<i>Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.</i>	<p>(e) The total area of protected forest in Brazil are over 200 million hectares, including indigenous reserves, parks, national forests and other IUCN type protected areas</p> <p>(f) Increase in the area of certified forest operations from 300,000 to 3 million hectares (2004-2008)</p> <p>(g) 50 million hectares of new protected areas (25 federal and 25 state level) – (2004-2008)</p> <p>(h) 10 million ha of new Indigenous Areas recognized (2004-2008)</p> <p>(i) Registry of 211 million hectares of public forests</p> <p>(j) Creation and Implementation of ICMBio (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation), the federal agency responsible for the administration and maintenance of parks and other protected areas</p>
GO4	<i>Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.</i>	<p>(k) Creation of the Amazon Fund to raise funds for the protection and sustainable management of the Amazon forests. The fund raising mechanism is based on the reduction of emissions from deforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This initiative has already resulted in commitments from the Government of Norway and Germany to donate over US\$ 1 billion in the period of 2008 to 2015 - Up to 20% of the raised funds will be invested in the promotion of monitoring systems in other forest biomes in Brazil and other tropical countries

C. CONCLUSION

In this section, you may wish to provide:

- (a) An overall assessment of implementing the NLBI in your country

Brazil is tackling the main problems affecting Forest protection and the implementation of sustainable forest management through concrete initiatives as well as by strengthening the Government's political commitment which has resulted in concrete progress in the achievement of the Four Global Objectives.

- (b) An analysis of lessons learned regarding implementation, highlighting examples of successful and less successful actions taken

Two main lessons learned are:

- **Political commitment is crucial to achieve progress in the promotion and implementation of SFM, and must be translated into concrete action not only at federal, but also at state and local levels;**
- **The involvement of all stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy implementation is hard but absolutely necessary to guarantee long-term commitment to SFM.**

- (c) A summary of future priorities and any problems that need to be addressed for further national-level implementation of the Instrument

Priorities:

- **Implement plans to combat deforestation in all biomes;**
- **Strengthening the actions to increase value of the forest and promote SFM (finance, technology, capacity building and payment of environmental services);**
- **Revise and adjust the National Forest Code.**