

*Reaffirms*

REAFFIRMS  
PROTAGONISM IN  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT



SEPTEMBER 2018



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Reaffirms  
Protagonism in  
Environmental  
Management

REAFFIRMS

PROTAGONISM IN

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The Federal Government has increased protected areas by more than 94 million hectares in the Amazon, the Cerrado, the Caatinga, the Atlantic Forest and the Marine Coastal biome, from May 2016 to June 2018. Due to the expansion and creation of 14 areas, protected territorial area increased more than 100%. Today, there are 335 federal conservation units in the five regions of the country, totaling more than 167 million hectares.

From May 2016 to June 2018, 14 federal conservation units were created, such as the Environmental Protection Area (APA) and the Spix Macaw Wildlife Refuge, in the Caatinga and the Ferruginous Fields National Park, in the Amazon.



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# PROTECTED AREAS INCREASE BY OVER 100%

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## INCREASE IN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS FROM 1.5% TO 26.3% WITH THE CREATION OF FOUR CONSERVATION UNITS IN THE BRAZILIAN TERRITORIAL SEA.

Also, more than 200 thousand hectares were expanded in 3 conservation units, such as the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park in the Cerrado.

The government prioritized the strengthening of extractive reserves (Resex), to boost the valorization of the standing forest. Four conservation units for sustainable use were created and another four already have undergone studies for establishment or expansion, to protect the livelihood and culture of the residents and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. Training courses in production and processing of

products are offered to the communities, contributing to the increase of income.

The government is working extensively on the Connectivity of Landscapes-Ecological Corridors Program to promote the integration of public policies that provide connectivity between protected natural areas. It is a landscape management strategy that allows the construction of a panorama in South America and promotes the basis for dialogue with neighboring countries and partners around the world.



# DEFORESTATION IS REDUCED IN BRAZILIAN BIOMES



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Deforestation in the Amazon has dropped in the current administration, after an upward trend in recent years. The emphasis on monitoring, incentives for the forest economy and the resumption of conservation actions reversed the curve and caused a 12% reduction over the period from August 2016 to July 2017.

**AMAZON**





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## CERRADO

Monitoring with daily alerts on deforestation in the Cerrado was launched in 2018 and annual measurements, as in the Amazon. The Federal Government recently released the Cerrado deforestation data for 2016 and 2017, measured by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). In relation to 2015, the reduction was 43% in 2016 and 38% in 2017.

According to the National Policy on Climate Change, which created a reduction target of 40% for the Cerrado biome for the year 2020, relative to deforestation observed in the period from 1999 to 2008, there was a decrease of 53%, exceeding the goal by 13%.



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Between 2016 and 2017, deforestation in the Atlantic Forest decreased by 56.8% in relation to the previous period (2015-2016). This is the lowest total deforestation rate of the historical monitoring series, conducted by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation.

## ATLANTIC FOREST





## EMISSIONS REDUCTION

THE REDUCTION IN THE EMISSION OF GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG) WAS APPROXIMATELY 2.6 BILLION TONS OF CO<sub>2</sub> IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Between 2005 and 2017, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases of 6.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. This corresponds only to the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.

This reduction has significantly altered the Brazilian greenhouse gas emissions profile.

The result includes only emission reductions to combat deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado and can be characterized as an anticipation of results that would only be expected for the year 2020.

The strengthening of Brazilian environmental policy, with the expansion of conservation units, consolidation

of indigenous lands and implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), has generated the removal of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, an important contribution to mitigating global climate change.

The numbers also reflect the results of continuous actions against illegal deforestation in Brazilian biomes: in addition to daily monitoring, the creation and integration of systems that gather data on the national territory, sectoral agreements with productive chains and the actions of command and control of the Brazilian government to combat the illegal removal of native vegetation.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF THE ORIGIN OF FOREST PRODUCTS (SINAFLOR) ALLOWS THE MONITORING OF THE ENTIRE TIMBER PRODUCTION CHAIN, TO CURB THE ILLEGAL EXTRACTION AND MARKETING OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND FURTHER REDUCE DEFORESTATION.





The Federal Government's law authorizes the extension of the period for hiring of firefighters in the conservation units managed by the Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), for up to two years, thus improving fire-fighting actions. It also allows hiring teams formed by people living near the federal PAs, promoting the involvement of the population and contributing to the generation of employment and income.

Hiring 1,016 forest brigades, to work in 62 fire brigades in indigenous lands, federal settlements and quilombola territories.

Planting of 600 thousand native tree seedlings for the recovery of areas degraded by fires.

## STRATEGIES AGAINST FOREST FIRES



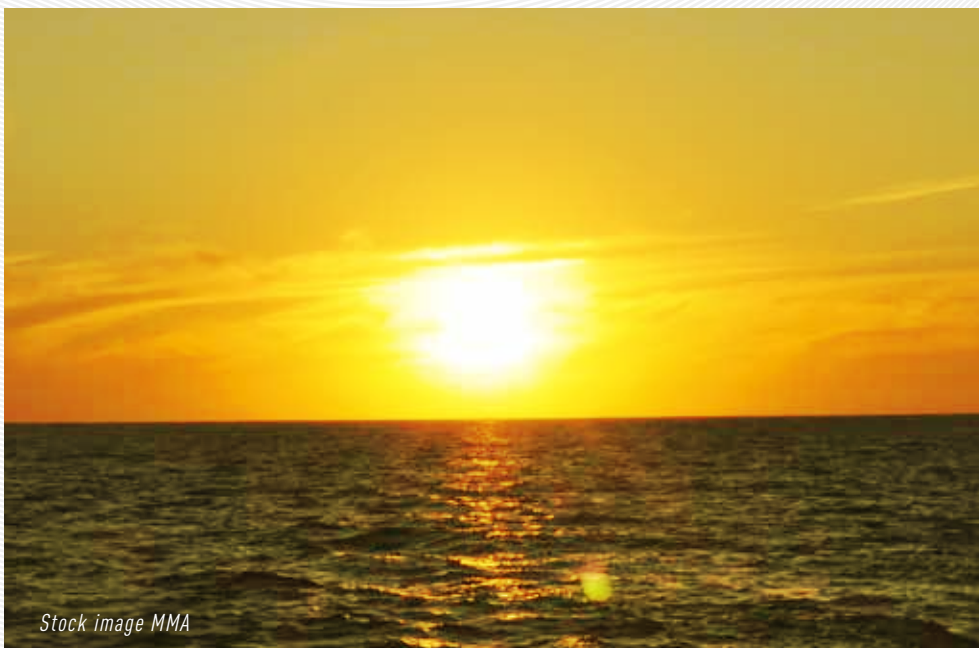




# PRESERVATION OF FORESTS AND RECOVERY OF BIOMES



*Nelson Yoneda*



*Stock image MMA*



Stock image MMA



Between 2015 and the beginning of 2018, R\$ 11.8 million were paid in subsidies for products such as açaí, andiroba, babassu, natural rubber, cocoa, brazil nuts, mangaba and pequi, representing a jump in subsidies. This represents the strengthening of the policy that guarantees the payment of the value of biodiversity products and values the maintenance of the native vegetation, contributing to preserve the standing forest.

## REESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEE POLICY FOR SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY PRODUCTS

## STRENGTHENING EXTRACTIVE COMMUNITIES



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Establishment of the National Plan for the Strengthening of Extractive and Riverside Communities (Planafe), promoting social inclusion, promoting sustainable production, energy and water infrastructure and improving environmental and territorial management. These are the four pillars of Planafe, which will increase production with a focus on raising income and developing mechanisms for structuring socio-biodiversity product chains.





*Stock Image MMA*

Redeser Project will reverse the desertification process in affected areas using sustainable agroforestry practices.

The goal is to reverse desertification through actions that address soil and water degradation and biodiversity loss. Initiatives include multi-purpose forest management, promotion of integrated management of natural resources in productive landscapes, restoration of forests and landscapes, and management of knowledge, training and awareness.

## COMBATING DESERTIFICATION



*Jefferson Rudy*

## URAD STRATEGY

The new strategy to combat desertification is based on the Degraded Areas Recovery and Climate Vulnerability Reduction Unit (URAD). The units are based on environmental actions, such as the recovery and conservation of soil and biodiversity; social actions, which engender water security, such as the recovery of springs and energy security; and productive actions, with the implementation of integrated crop-livestock-forest systems.

URAD GENERATES ACTIONS THAT TRANSFORM THE LOCAL REALITY AND HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES LIVING IN THE BRAZILIAN SEMI-ARID REGION.



# TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT

Environmental regulation in Brazilian rural areas is a priority. In the current administration, over 5 million properties throughout the country were enrolled in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), a mandatory registration for owners and squatters of rural properties, with information on the need to replant vegetation within their lands. This corresponds to 448.3 million hectares.

**RURAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
REGISTRY:  
5 MILLION REGISTERED  
RURAL PROPERTIES**



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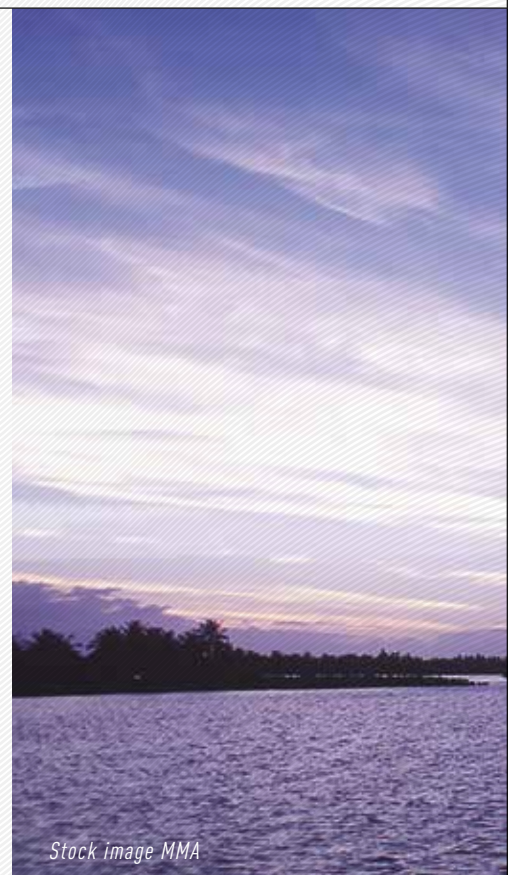
THE CAR IS THE LARGEST  
DATABASE ON RURAL PROPERTIES  
ON THE PLANET AND IDENTIFIES  
APPROXIMATELY 100 MILLION  
HECTARES THAT WILL BECOME  
CONSERVATION AREAS.





## PROGRAM FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF SÃO FRANCISCO RIVER BASIN *NOVO CHICO PLAN*

Launched in August 2016 to improve socio-environmental conditions of the watercourse that cuts through the Brazilian semiarid, the Program for the Revitalization of São Francisco River Basin - Novo Chico Plan involves several federal agencies in actions to ensure the human consumption, animal consumption, irrigation and other activities in the region.



*Stock image MMA*

# WATER FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

## ÁGUA DOCE PROGRAM - PAD

A total of BRL 53.4 million went to the Água Doce Program, which carries good quality water to rural communities in the Brazilian semiarid. The action resulted in the production of 2 million liters of drinking water per day, benefiting about 210 thousand people.





## RIVER PLANTERS

The River Planters program developed a mobile application that allows you to connect rural property owners to individuals and institutions interested in recovering water springs in the country. This also applies to the Permanent Preservation Areas. By contributing to the fulfillment of the Brazilian goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions, the application was among the eight global initiatives selected by the United Nations (UN) to participate in the Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Climate Action Forum, held in November 2017, during 23rd Climate Conference in Germany.

1.6 MILLION WATER SPRINGS REGISTER IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY - CAR



## WATER PRODUCER PROGRAM

Developed by the National Water Agency - ANA, the Water Producer program recognizes the actions of preservation carried out by rural producers in the country, with payment for environmental services. In 2017, BRL 18 million were transferred through the program. Membership is voluntary and encourages beneficiaries to invest in the good care of waters.



*Alessandra Fontana*

The committee created by the Ministry of the Environment to elaborate the first Plan of Action to Combat Marine Debris is already working. At the 2017 United Nations General Assembly, Brazil announced its support to the global Clean Seas campaign. The Federal Government also participated in the adoption of the UN resolution for the elimination of microplastics in the oceans and the reduction of marine pollution.

## CLEAN SEAS

In the same year, at the Oceans Conference, the Brazilian delegation submitted three voluntary commitments: establishing coastline and coastal management national programs; promote marine spatial planning; and combat marine debris. Brazil also participated in the adoption of a resolution which, among other commitments, encourages Member States to draw up their national and regional action plans.



The Ministry of the Environment and the National Water Agency published, in March 2018, the document “Environmental Economic Accounts for Water”, a new survey with physical and monetary indicators on the supply and demand of water in Brazil.

Of the 6.2 trillion cubic meters of water available in Brazil in 2015, about 3.2 trillion cubic meters were taken from nature to be used in economic activities.



*Stock image MMA*

## ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR WATER

# BUDGET REPLENISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTE TO RESULTS

The Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - Ibama and the Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), both under the Ministry of Environment, had their budgetary integrity restored, which resulted in the recovery of the operational capacity of the two institutes. The replenishment of 74% for Ibama and 81% for ICMBio was decisive for the significant decline in deforestation in the Amazon.



## ENVIRONMENTAL FINES CONVERSION PROGRAM

The Environmental Fines Conversion Program, created in 2017, made it possible to convert the value of fines into services such as the restoration of degraded areas and reforestation. The proceeds will be directly invested in the projects.

This year, Ibama launched the first Public Call for Projects, for the Parnaíba and São Francisco river basins. The selection of restoration projects is underway and, in the case of the Parnaíba river, also of actions that promote the sustainable coexistence with the semi-arid.

# BRAZIL PLAYS A LEADING ROLE IN THE GLOBAL ARENA



Brazil has active dialogue with all the global actors in the topic of climate change and has acted with consistent stances in the defense of the principles of multilateralism, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, under the aegis of the Convention. Our diplomatic efforts are strengthened by the results of domestic initiatives, which enable Brazil to maintain its leadership in the international arena.





## TALANOIA DIALOGUE

Promotion of the Talanoa Dialogue in Brazil, aiming to exchange experiences and gather empathy through dialogue, with the aim to collaborate for the increase of ambition in the pre-2020 period and the achievement of the Brazilian contribution to the Paris Agreement. The results of the national dialogues will be presented in the regional dialogues as subsidies for the Dialogue which will take place during the 24th Climate Conference in Poland in December.

The Talanoa Dialogue platform seeks stability and inclusion through dialogue, creating a safe environment that promotes mutual respect for the construction of a decision-making platform focused on achieving the central goal of the Paris Agreement of maintaining the average global temperature rise below 2°C.

In the Talanoa Rounds, Brazil focused its interventions on biofuels; reduction of deforestation and the Montreal Protocol, a global pact for the protection of the ozone layer.

## THE DOHA AMENDMENT

Brazil has advanced in other important agreements on global climate action. In December 2017, the National Congress approved the legislative decree that confirms the country's accession to the Doha Amendment, an international mechanism aimed to extend until 2020 the commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to reduce carbon emissions.





The urgency of the climate agenda has led Brazil to speedily ratify the Paris Agreement of a global pact to curb the warming of the planet. In less than a year, the National Congress approved the Agreement and Brazil became one of the first countries to ratify it.

Brazil committed to reducing emissions by 37% by 2025 and 43% by 2030, calculated on 2005 emissions.

Following UNFCCC and Paris Agreement rules, Brazil has maintained close cooperation with several countries for the exchange of good practices.

## PARIS AGREEMENT



The advances that Brazil obtained with the cut in forest emissions began to be recognized financially. In order to strengthen integration, the Brazilian states have obtained authorization to raise funds based on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, known as REDD+. Acre and Mato Grosso were the first states to benefit from such resources.

This instrument was created by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to reward developing countries for their results in reducing forest emissions, conserving forest carbon stocks and other associated activities.

## REDD+



## VEGETATION RESTORATION



With the aim to promote the reforestation of 12 million hectares throughout the Brazilian territory, the National Plan for the Native Vegetation Restoration - Planaveg was launched. Its purpose is to strengthen policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural and livestock practices and other measures necessary for native vegetation restoration in degraded places with low productivity, especially in areas of permanent preservation and legal reserve. The deadline to complete this action is 2030.

## THE BONN CHALLENGE

Brazil hosted the third meeting of the Bonn Challenge, considered the largest forest restoration initiative in the world. The event was attended by representatives of the 40 countries that joined the measure. At the meeting, concrete examples of vegetation restoration were presented, ranging from the local to the international level. Planaveg was presented as an example of the Brazilian performance in this agenda.

The Bonn Challenge involves the international community in the challenge to restore 150 million hectares worldwide by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. The initiative was launched by Germany and the International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN. Brazil joined the Challenge in 2016, during COP 13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Cancún.





## 8<sup>TH</sup> WORLD WATER FORUM

In March 2018, Brasilia hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum. This was the first time the biggest international event on the water was held in the Southern Hemisphere. With the main theme “Sharing Water”, the meeting emphasized the importance of rational and sustainable use.

*Stock image MMA*



## CONTROL OF THE USE OF LEAD

Brazil has also made progress in controlling the use of lead. In March 2018, the President of the Republic and the Minister of the Environment signed a decree establishing the upper thresholds of lead substance allowed in the manufacture of house paints, paints for children and school work, varnishes and similar materials.





IN ADDITION TO THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES WITH OTHER NATIONS, THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT PRIORITIZES DIALOGUE WITH THE LOCAL WORKFORCE, WITH SEVERAL INSTANCES OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL, AND WITH BRAZILIAN SOCIETY IN THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.



MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENT

