

POSITIVE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

**Production and Sustainable Consumption of Natural
Forest Wood: Reflections and Recommendations**

RESULTS OF THE PLENARY SESSION

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental
Belém - June 4 and 5, 2019



In the course of the International Environmental Day's Celebration and the 80-- year Celebrations of Agricultural and Forestry Research in the Amazon, Embrapa Amazônia Oriental carried out this event through the projects Bom Manejo² (Embrapa/ABC-MRE/ITTO/SFB/IFT), Remafor (Embrapa-Cirad/Agropolis) and the TmFO Network (www.tmfo.org) and with the collaboration of several strategic partners concerned with the sustainable development of the legal timber production chain and others forestry products.

Background

Brazil has the second largest forest area in the world, with 495.8 million hectares of natural and planted forests, representing 58.2% of the national territory (SFB, 2017b). Of these forests 62.8% are public, identified by the CNFP in 2017. They are defined according to Law 11284/2006 as "natural or planted forests located in different Brazilian biomes, in properties under the domain of the Union, states, municipalities, Federal District or entities of the indirect administration."

The Amazon biome covers an area of 4.2 million km² (49.3% of the national territory). It is formed mainly by dense and open forests, but it shelters a diversity of other ecosystems, such as seasonal forests, flooded fields, temporary flooded forests (igapó and várzea), savannahs, mountain refuges, campinaranas and pioneer formations. This biome contains vast stocks of commercial timber and carbon and provides a wide variety of non-timber forest products that allows the maintenance of various local communities.

The planning of sustainable forest production based on concessions for natural or planted public forests for timber logging, non-timber and services resources have been possible by the Public Forest Management Law (11284/2006). According to the National Public Forestry Register (CNFP), in December 2017, there were approximately 311 million hectares Public Forests registered, approximately 227 million hectares of Federal Public Forests, 84 million hectares of State Public Forests and 292 thousand hectares of Municipal Public Forests. The Annual Forest Grant Plan 2019 - PAOF 2019 declares eligible to concessions approximately 2.6 million hectares of Federal Public Forests, distributed in nine National Forests and one special area of land not yet destined for use, with interest of the Brazilian Forest Service for direct destination. These areas are located in four states of the Federation: Amazonas, Amapá, Pará and Santa Catarina (www.florestal.gov.br).

Although this huge potential for timber production and the possibilities in the forestry sector represent an immense contribution to the states and - certainly - Brazilian economy, we often observe extremely negative news. Urgent improvements in the chain of forest products are necessary, through the implementation of government policies to encourage production at different levels that support forestry activities, enabling this sector to make its real contribution to the local, regional and national economy. Actions to strengthen the forest products chains and the real development of the primary and industrial productive sector in its various segments of forest entrepreneurship are essential to achieve its effective contribution to the development of the sector as a whole, as well as its definitive recognition and contribution to sustainable development at local, regional, Brazilian and worldwide level.

In this sense, we believed to be urgent a debate involving research, development and innovation (PD & I) sectors, forest professionals trainers (Federal Universities and Institutes), federal and state governments (SFB, Ibama, Semas, Ideflor- ICMBio, etc.), the productive sector (private companies, associations of producers, cooperatives, etc.), consumers (furniture companies, veneer, etc.). Together, by means of reflections and debates, we hope to produce recommendations to the different segments of the wood products chain, and be included in their respective agendas, consequently strengthening them and expecting effective participation and contribution to the achievement of the goals established in the Sustainable Development Objectives - SDO, United Nations.

RESULTS OF THE PLENARY SESSION

Panel 1. Research, Teaching, Training and Forestry Extension

Central Issue: After more than three decades of managed forest research, what have we learnt from and about forest re-composition? And what about forest education, training and extension to ensure timber logging, sustainability and conservation of forest resources in managed forests?

Based on the presentations of the panelists, considerations and suggestions, we propose:

1. That, based on the information, knowledge and recommendations generated by research institutions, silvicultural recommendations should be developed allowing the continuous production of commercial stocks and the conservation of species diversity.
2. That the education of forestry engineers should provide a solid formation in the area of engineering, but with a comprehension of the social and ethical aspects of their action and performance.
3. That, in order to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the reposition of timber stocks, according to the interests of the forest manager, silvicultural practices such as enrichment of clearings and monitoring of forest dynamics should be adopted, accompanied by legal provisions to ensure the harvest of the cultivated species.
4. That the training of forest engineers and technicians should be carried out in educational units located nearby forest areas, generally in the landside regions of the state, where there is a possibility for students to generate greater motivation and vocation to work in the region, and that this can contribute to the reduction of desistance of forestry students.
5. That the business sector and the research and teaching institutions act in partnership, in order to offer practical professional experience to the students, as well as this should form a platform of conducting operational research.
6. That teaching and research institutions offer forest extension courses aimed at initial and continued training for a broad public, which includes practical topics, such as botanical species identification.
7. That the government, at the state and federal level, supports the establishment of Training Centers, which could be capable to provide additional training to the formation of forest engineering students and forestry technicians, as well as continued education courses for professionals at the public sector, liberal professionals, community forest managers and forestry workers.
8. That given the great range of demands on forestry engineers' responsibilities leading to a dilution of the training curriculum, an adaptation of the curricula of these courses need to be evaluated. For instance, should be offered a basic training (of at maximum 6 semesters), followed by a specialization (of at least 4 semesters) embodying at least: (i) one semester of theoretical training, (ii) one semester of residency in an organization acting within the area of specialization and (iii) one semester of preparation of a scientific monography. Areas of specialization could include, for example: planted forests, forest management, wood technology and timber industry, public policies and legislation, community forestry, etc.

Panel 2. Timber Production: Private Areas, Forest Concessions and Community Forest Production

Central Issue: What is the current scenario of the timber production chain and the bottlenecks found in forest management in private areas, concessions in public areas and community forest areas?

Based on the presentations of the panelists, considerations and suggestions, we propose:


1. That Technical Chambers should be created at state level, involving environmental agencies, forestry professionals and companies as participating agents in the process of legislation modification and in timber control systems.
2. That by ITERPA should be offered a consultation system regarding the veracity of issued land titles, in order to expedite the SFMP (Sustainable Forest Management Plan) analysis process. (Item specifically concerning Pará State.)
3. That concession contracts should be standardized, including the revision of the indicators foreseen in the first contracts.
4. That there exist normative incentives that motivate concessionaires to establish partnerships with Community and Family Forest Management (CFFM) initiatives for commercialization and industrial processing.
5. That accurate and systematized information on CFFM should be organized.
6. That CFFM should be recognized in its specificities, considering that the communities may have a different vision of forest business than the (conventional) private enterprise sector.
7. That governance processes should be encouraged to strengthen communities in their decision-making processes.

Panel 3. SFMPlans Licensing and Monitoring

Central Issue: What challenges must be overcome and what are the perspectives at present, so that the productive sector (forestry entrepreneurs: private companies and community associations and cooperatives) can be attended quickly in terms of licensing, technical support for documentary clarifications and monitoring / surveys of SFMP (Sustainable Forest Management Plans)

Based on the presentations of the panelists, considerations and suggestions, we propose:

1. That the licensing and monitoring bodies should replicate the licensing model adopted in the State of Mato Grosso, where the SFMP are licensed in parallel to the process of environmental regularization (recovery of environmental liabilities) of CAR (Environmental Rural Registry)
2. That analysis procedures for SFM Plans should be simplified by reviewing existing legislation and an updated terms of reference be prepared.
3. That the Normative Instruction IN MMA 15/2011 (referring to the destination of forest management residues) should be revised in order to allow the exportation of charcoal produced from forest exploitation residues.
4. That the SEMAS (environmental state secretariats) should seek to interact more with teaching, research and innovation institutions and the productive sector in order to receive technical contributions to develop more adequate licensing and monitoring standards.
5. That Forestry Engineers should seek to enhance the quality of the documents submitted to the SEMAS in order to accelerate the analysis and licensing process.
6. That technical standardization procedures for the analyses of forest management projects at SEMAS should be promoted.
7. That legislations principles and normative instructions should be revised in order to allow the Forest Engineers to exercise his/her technical capacity, exempting them from responsibilities related to land tenure and notarial documentation.
8. That the legislation at the state level creates conditions for the environmental analysts of SEMAS to have security in the analysis and acceptance of specificities proposed in the forest management procedures (Normative Instructions).
9. That the Sectorial Technical Chamber of Forestry, created by State Decree 1192, of August 18, 2008, which is directed by IDEFLOR-Bio should be reactivated.
10. That ICMBio's work with forest communities should be encouraged, seeking to promote community autonomy with emphasis on participatory action and planning.
11. That forest management in Pará State should be a strategic governmental policy, respecting what is provided in Law regarding the priority of States and Municipalities in environmental licensing and promoting that the sector will be recognized as an official sector.
12. That The Declaratory AOP (Annual Operational Planning), established by law 12 in the past year should be standardized for the enterprises which are already active for more than 2 years.



13. That the obligation the annual re-registration of CEPROF should be withdrawn, maintaining its validity equally to the LAR (Environmental Rural Licensing), namely 5 years.

14. That should be given priority to carry out the follow-up monitoring in detriment of preliminary inspection, for SFMP with more than two APUs (Annual Production Unit).

15. That Forestry ports (ramps) should be exempted from licensing.

16. That the procedures for SFMP analysis and approval should be supported in computerized systems in order to allow better information management and to enhance security of decision-making of technical analysts, as well as issue alerts when appropriate.

17. That the BOManejo tool should be incorporated into the procedures of OEMAS and IBAMA (state and federal environmental authorities), in an integrated way to existing computerized systems.

18. That the emission fees for forest custom transfer certificates for timber (guias florestais) should be subject to payment in bulk, being possible payment by instalment. Exemption of fees from payment for small enterprises should be included.

19. That the measurement and occurrence of hollow trees in forest concessions should be regulated, granting a discount proportional to the volume of hollow trees in the payments made by the concessionaires.

20. That forestry activities should be included in the SAFRA Plan (Agriculture Crop Plan), with emphasis on the private and community Forestry Management Plans.

21. That Forest's Concessions should be supported by the Amazon Fund.

22. That the forestry pledge system should be implemented as an accepted guarantee procedure for forest entrepreneurs at private enterprise and community scale can obtain credits.

23. That there should be a promotion and opening of markets with incentives to organize fairs and events, publicity campaigns and public partnerships.

24. That there should be elaborated and maintained a registry of good (forest) managers (companies and community entrepreneurs).

Panel 4. Certification, Markets and Public Policies (specific niches, national and international)

Central Issue: What institutional strategies and / or arrangements could ensure the sale of timber and / or other products with origin in SFMPs at fair prices for the different stakeholders in the timber production chain?

Based on the presentations of the panelists, considerations and suggestions, we propose:

1. That the administrative and financial management for Community and Family Forest Management - CFFM should be improved in order to encourage and assess the connection between the Market and Community Forestry Producers, including tools for monitoring, traceability and forest governance (institutional arrangements).

2. That, recognizing the importance of forest certification, we should understand that there is a need to increase certification in community territories due to their legitimacy for commercialization (credibility) of forest products.

3. That the standards and costs of forest certification for communities should be re-assessed and adopted to the reality of community enterprises, and the CFFM Observatory can be an important partner in this process.

4. That, recognizing a decrease in financial incentives for the forest agenda, it is necessary to urgently retake investments in the forest production chain, with Forest Concessions and CFFM being opportunities to expand sustainable forest production.

5. That, in addition to wood, managing communities should have a broad knowledge of the entire forest product chain (wood, oils, seeds, etc.), as well as a strategy to ensure the commercialization of these products.

6. That the State Policy on Community and Family Forest Management should help to recognize the great potential of forest production (broad discussion), also increasing the productive representativeness of community enterprises in the forest market.

7. That the State Policy on Community and Family Forest Management helps promoting access to markets that recognize and incorporate the cultural and environmental conservation values into the price of forest products.

8. That Municipalities, States and the Union establish in their public purchases practices that encourage the use of products coming from the forest management

Organizers: Milton Kanashiro, Lucas Mazzei, Fabricio Nascimento Ferreira, Sandra Holanda, Sabrina Gaspar, Kélem Cabral and Ana Laura Lima.

Fellowships: Jéssica Santos and Paula Peres

References

Available at:

<<http://www.florestal.gov.br/florestas-sob-concessao/93-concessoes-florestais/processo-de-concessao/1452-paof-2019>>. Access on April 17, 2019.



www.embrapa.br/fale-conosco

