



ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL REPORT

FOREST CODE SEMINAR AND OUTLOOK FOR FORESTRY IN BRAZIL AND IN THE WORLD

OUTPUT 1.6

“COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT: A SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR THE MAUES STATE FOREST, AMAZONAS STATE”

PD 454/07 REV. 3 (F)

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL

AMAZONIAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IPDA)

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Manaus - AM

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Summary

The Forest Law Seminar and the Outlook for Forestry in Brazil and in the world was held on November 12, 2014 at the Museum of Man in the City and County of Maués and was attended by the residents and community of the State Forest Maués.

In recent years the community forest management has emerged as a viable alternative to combine forest conservation and its use by communities. The search for community forest management and the participation of traditional populations in the management and conservation of forest resources has been intensified.

In this new perspective, traditional occupants or small forest owners are presented as the main people responsible for the success of forest management in the region. This population consisting of settlers, riverbank dwellers, rubber tappers and indigenous people are aware that their survival depends on the conservation of forests.

These initiatives represent a wide range of experiences considering the differences in types of organizations (labor unions, associations), access to forest resources (extractive reserves, individual batches), timber and non-timber, forest types, culture and time existence of projects.

The main objective is for participants to come out with as much knowledge about the Forest Code and its requirements for the implementation of Sustainable Community Forest Management.



1. Introduction

The first Brazilian Forest Code was established by Decree No. 23793 of January 23, 1934, subsequently repealed by Law No. 4,771 / 65, which defined in detail the principles necessary to protect the environment and ensure the well being of the population . It deals with the two main sources of environmental protection - provided through situations of preservation and conservation - which are the Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserve (RL).

The modification of the legislation weakened the environmental protection, reducing the standard of environmental protection. The new Law No. 12,651 / 2012, amended by Law No. 12,727 / 2012, has been heavily criticized by environmentalists.

However, when the law was passed, for those who want to protect forests, its not time to seek the legal text loopholes that allow more deforestation and avoid the restoration of forests, we seek to protective understanding of nature and say that the new law is better than we had thought.

The Federal Law No. 12,651 / 12, taking into account the insertions by the provisional measure No. 571/12 and the Federal Law No. 12,727 / 12, changes the current systematic about the permanent preservation areas, legal reserves and the accountability system for the recovery of areas where vegetation has been removed illegally.

In Brazil, the government's strategy to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources on private property is based on the adoption of command and control measures established by the Forest Code, in the form of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserves (RL)

Ahrens (2010) conducted an analysis of the structure of the Forest Code and found that its articles are listed in a continuous and sequential manner and as recommended by the legislative technique should be organized into thematic groups.

Thus, the Forest Code is organized as follows:

1. Forest Characterization and other forms of vegetation as a common interest of goods (article 1.);
2. Preservation and Conservation (Articles 2 to 10 and 14-18.);
3. Measures against fire (Articles 11, 25, 26 "e", "f" and "l" and 27.);
4. Economic exploitation (Articles 12, 13, 19-21, 45 and 46.);
5. Incentives for activity (Articles 38, 39 and 41.);
6. Control and supervision (Articles 22 through 24, and. 48);
7. Forest Education (Articles 42 and 43.);
8. Penalties (Articles 20, sole paragraph, 26-37 and 45 § 3.) And;
9. transitional and final provisions (arts. 44, 47, 49 and 50).

The objective of this seminar was to inform, guide and deepen the knowledge about the provisions of the new Forest Code to understand the community in compliance with established standards. The Community Forest Management will be supported by the compliance with the implementing rules set out in State Resolutions and Normative instructions.

The communities of the Maués State Forest involved in the project will have information as connoisseurs of the main regulatory framework on the use of forest resources through Community Forest Management Plans.

2. Methodology Applied

For this activity it was carried out a literature review on the topic, procedure adopted to further theoretical and methodological framework of the research, for understanding, construction of scientific knowledge of the subject in question.

Simultaneously monitoring on newspapers and magazines daily and weekly releases and the websites of government agencies on the amendment of the Forest Code, the data and information collected were analyzed and systematized in the form of texts and pictures.

It is important to mention the approval of the new Brazilian Forest Code in 2012 and its updates concerning procedures for the exploration areas, limits of Permanent Preservation Areas and Legal Reserves, Rural Environmental Registry, Management and Forestry.

Projectors were used for the presentation of the seminar with changes of the new Forest Code, illustrations of the modified content and various materials that might illustrate and facilitate the understanding to the residents of the communities involved within the Maués State Forest.

Participants had, beyond the formal presentation, an interaction with the content taught and its applications, through clarification of questions.



3. Presentation of data

The theme presented at the Seminar discussed the deepening of law and the respect and reflection with the community and the forest, with emphasis on the current state and the knowledge and practices of the community. So in plenary doubts were taken during the discussion and direct interaction between Community.

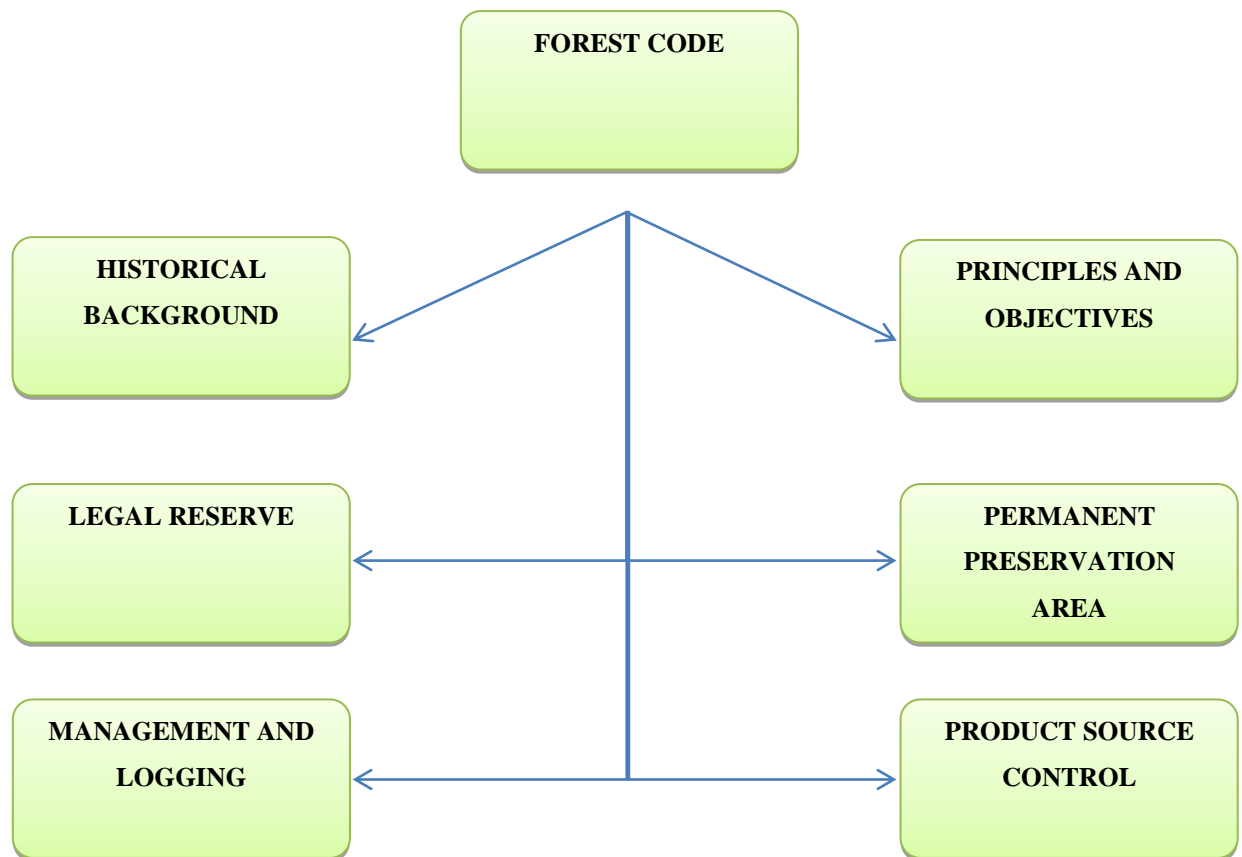


Figure 1 - Simplified diagram of presentation of data

4. Analysis, Data Interpretation and Results

Community who attended the seminar increased their perception of the relevant aspects of the Forest Code and its application in community forestry projects, such as: size of APP and rules for forestry through Community Forest Management.

So to start the project in the communities, the people involved will be oriented in practices to understand, guide and replicate the knowledge in a practical way, the main items contained in the Forest Code:

- **PERMANENT PRESERVATION AREAS - APP:** Are protected areas, covered or not by native vegetation with the environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitate gene flow of fauna and flora, protect soil and ensure the well-being of human populations..
- **LEGAL RESERVE:** Area located within a property or rural possession, delimited pursuant to art. 12, whose function is to ensure sustainable economic use of natural resources of rural property, assist the conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promote the conservation of biodiversity and the shelter and the protection of wildlife and native flora .
- **FOREST EXPLOITATION - NATIVE FOREST EXPLOITATION:** To explore native vegetation environmental licensing is necessary, the approval of the Plan for Sustainable Forest Management - PMFS. Will undergo technical inspections to monitor the operations and activities in the management area. Individuals or legal entities that use raw forest material coming from the removal of vegetation are required to reforest the area through PMFS approved by the environmental agency.
- **FOREST PRODUCTS SOURCE CONTROL:** Control of the origin of wood, charcoal and other forest products or by-products include a national system that integrates data from different federal entities coordinated, supervised and regulated by the appropriate federal agency of the National Environmental System - Sisnama, specifically the Brazilian Institute of

Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, supported in some cases by the Brazilian Forest Service - SFB and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBio and the licensor of the state agency in the event of Amazonas, the Institute of Amazonian Environmental Protection - IPAAM. Transport by any means and wood storage, firewood, charcoal and other forest products or by-products from forests of native species, for commercial or industrial purposes, require leave of the competent organ of Sisnama IBAMA and / or IPAAM.



5. Conclusion

The seminar's purpose to the participants of the communities involved in community forestry project was for them to understand the limits regarding the Permanent Preservation Areas - APP, Forest Management, Forest Exploration and transportation procedures, timber handling and marketing through the Document of Forest Origin - DOF.

The legal reserves as well as the APP also proffer important opportunities for sustainable use of natural resources, conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, biodiversity conservation, fauna protection, native flora and ecosystem services that ensure sustainability .

Another change of impact is the release of the registration of the Legal Reserve of each property and its registration must be done with a competent Real Estate Registry Office. Registration must take place in a competent environmental authority by being entered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR.

The CAR was created in federal and state levels and will serve for the control of rural properties with respect to legal reserves, leaving it to inspection by Sisnama, at the federal level and the Amazon Institute of Environmental Protection - IPAAM, at the state level.

6. Recommendations

Hold another seminar when with the start of activities in the implementation phase of Community Forest Management plans as scheduled for in the second phase of the project.

7. Implications of practice

1 and 2) - The marginal strips of **preservation course of natural water (perennial or intermittent) and lakes or natural ponds** are:

1) Width of the course of natural water	Forests Ranges	2) Lakes and Ponds Natural	Forest Ranges
10 meters	30 meters	Rural Areas	
10 a 50 meters	50 meters	50 meters	20 ha surface body
50 a 200 meters	100 meters	100 meters	Greater than 20 ha
200 a 600 meters	200 meters	Rural Areas	
Greater than 600 meters	500 meters	30 meters	General

3) **Perennial Springs** must have a minimum radius of 50 meters.

4) For the **artificial reservoirs** the buffer strips are defined in the environmental permit.



5) The **slopes with angles above 45 °**, equivalent to 100% of the line of maximum gradient.

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Annex

ATTENDANCE LIST






SEMINÁRIO CÓDIGO FLORESTAL E AS PERSPECTIVAS PARA A SILVICULTURA NO BRASIL E NO MUNDO

DATA: 12 de Novembro de 2014
HORÁRIO: 09 às 12 e 14 as 17 horas
LOCAL: Museu do Homem de Maués

Nº.	NOME	INTUIÇÃO	COMUNIDADE
01	Robson Luiz D. DZEUGO	TECNICO FLORESTAL	MAUÉS
02	JAMISON NAZARÉ MICHLES	Com. São Raimundo	Com. SÃO RAIMUNDO
03	Francisco Martins Correia	Com. S. Raimundo	As Calbas
04	El Saucim da Cruz	Com. São José	
05	Ar. Manoel Lima Almeida		
06	Mario Nelson Pereira	ASSAC	Com. São José do Cicaenta
07	M ^{te} Graçacilda de Souza Ligeiro	STTRM	Maués AM
08	Maria do Rosária da Silva	Com. São SB	
09	M ^{te} de Belém Sousa do Santo	STTRM	Maués
10	Amélia de Souza Gomes	STTRM	Tempo do

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Nº.	NOME	INTUIÇÃO	COMUNIDADE
11	Robson da Silva	ASAC	São José do Cicaenta
12	Marta Pereira dos Anjos	AGAC	São José do Cicaenta
13	Marily Vieira do Nascimento	ASAC	São José do Cicaenta
14	Dorivaldo do Santos de Oliveira	STTRM	MAUÉS
15	Maria Laurecilda Macedo	ASPAEMP	S ^{te} Sebastião do Pajura
16	Regina Leônia Ramos de Lima		
17	Maria Tereza Vieira Parreira	ASSAC	São José do Cicaenta
18	Maria Josina Batista Rodrigues		
19	AGEROR TORREIA MOTA		S. SEBASTIAO PAJURA
20	Edzilene da Silva Pass		S. Sebastião. Pajura

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Nº.	NOME	INTUIÇÃO	COMUNIDADE
21	Deilson Silva da Paz		São Sebastião
22	Maria Izabel Araújo de Almeida		S. Sebastião pajura
23	ERNAIDE REAIS DA SILVA		S. Sebastião do pajurá
24	Yoni Giovanni Rodrigues Cavalcanti	ASCAPAVA	Ponta Alegre
25	Bethiane Rodrigues Lima	ASPAFEMP	São João - Parauari
26	João do rosário J de Souza		
27	Edmundo Regis da Silva		
28	Olaueir da Lacerda	AZAMS	777 ^o Simai
29	Alfonso Genival Louira	ASAE-MS	Monte Simai
30	Maria Inete Araújo de Oliveira		São Rai mundo

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Nº.	NOME	INTUIÇÃO	COMUNIDADE
31	Maciél Cardelly Guimarães		Com São João Batista
32	Patrícia Alegria Pereira		Com: São João Batista
33	Maria Joyce Lacerda dos Santos		São João Batista - Faraol
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