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SUPPORT FOR ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

Since it was founded in 1952, the BNDES has always participated in formulating public policies to develop the country. Over the years, incorporating environmental issues in project financing has gained increasing importance. However, to deal with current challenges, implementing specific environmental policies is crucial, as has happened with the BNDES' support for renewable energy, sanitation and solid waste sectors. Restoring Brazilian biomes is on this list of environmental policies that underpin economic and social development.

In the coming decades, Brazilian society will face the challenge of implementing restoration programs for biomes throughout the national territory, as required by Act N°. 12,651/2012, which stems from the Forest Code, to protect native vegetation. The results of this effort will also depend on the effectiveness of financing instruments, the development of management techniques and models, cost reduction and restoration aims at a territorial level, such as those for watersheds, ecological corridors, springs and sensitive areas regarding biodiversity.

Considering the situation of the Atlantic Forest Biome – which has the lowest coverage regarding the original area, but on the other hand, still has one of the world's highest biodiversity rates –, the BNDES launched the BNDES' Atlantic Forest Initiative (IBMA). Its goal is to directly support projects aimed at restoring this biome, using non-reimbursable resources from the Bank's Social Fund.

This publication, in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), addresses this first experience of the Bank in non-reimbursable support for ecological restoration of the Atlantic Forest Biome. All in all, the BNDES Atlantic Forest Initiative amounts to R\$ 36 million (US\$ 12 million)¹ in contracts to restore approximately 3,000 hectares in 14 projects. It is a small amount compared to the BNDES' standard

¹ Exchange rate US\$ 1 = R\$ 3.082 on May 5, 2015.

support for other sectors, but extremely important within the universe of those restoring the Atlantic Forest. Support from voluntary sources and the BNDES' own resources is considered unique on a national scale.

Currently, the Bank already offers reimbursable lines of credit, such as the BNDES Forestry (BNDES Florestal), the Climate Fund Program (Programa Fundo Clima) and the Low Carbon Agriculture Program (Programa de Agricultura de Baixo Carbono). Non-reimbursable funds, as was the case of the first phase for IBMA, even more limited if compared to reimbursable resources, will play an important role in the coming years in providing support to restore priority areas and strengthen the regional sector for and seedlings and seeds.

Brazil's development relies on the success of this undertaking.

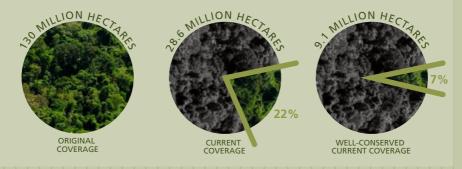
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATLANTIC FOREST

Comprising a wide range of forest formations and associated ecosystems, it is recognized as one of the sites with the most significant biodiversity in the world.

Originally, the Atlantic Forest covered approximately 130 million hectares in 17 Brazilian states (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo and Sergipe), crossing the borders with Paraguay and Argentina. Today, the remains of native vegetation are down to approximately 22% of its original coverage, but only 7% of the total is well conserved in fragments over 100 hectares.



ATLANTIC FOREST COVER IN BRAZIL



VEGETATION DIVERSITY

Even fragmented, its vegetation diversity is greater than that found in some continents. Currently, approximately 20,000 species make up the Atlantic Forest, equivalent to 35% of the existing species in Brazil. In North America, considering all of its biomes, some 17,000 species are found. In Europe, this amount reaches 12,500.

Atlantic Forest 20,000 SPECIES



North America 17,000 SPECIES



Europe 12,500 SPECIES



Expanding and consolidating protected areas – such as protected areas and indigenous lands –, the restoration of degraded areas and the sustainable use of native vegetation are essential to maintaining its biological and cultural diversity.

FAUNA

There are 12 endemic genus in the forest, that is, that do not occur elsewhere in the world, including two genus of endangered primates: the lion tamarins and wooly spider monkeys.

849 species of birds

200 species of reptiles

370 species of amphibians

270 species of mammals

350 species of fish

VITAL IMPORTANCE

It is vitally important to more than 120 million Brazilians who live in the area, providing very important environmental services.

REGULATES THE FLOW OF WATER SOURCES

CONTROLS THE CLIMACTIC BALANCE

ENSURES SOIL FERTILITY PROTECTS CLIFFS AND SLOPES OF THE HILLS

A PROFILE OF THE SUPPORTED PROJECTS

Projects receiving support from the BNDES' Atlantic Forest Initiative (IBMA) are spread over a vast area of the Atlantic Forest biome, which stretches from the state of Santa Catarina to the south of Bahia, through Pontal do Paranapanema and the center-west of São Paulo.

Restoration models and techniques

Restoration activities of the 14 projects are conducted predominantly in protected areas (PA), with greater participation in those qualified as full-protection units. Some 12 projects include PAs, totaling 1,429 hectares, more than half of the total area. In six projects, areas in rural properties have been restored, while three projects involve settlements and communities, and only two are located in areas owned by the project manager or areas owned by partners.

Restored area, per land-title category

LAND-TITLE CATEGORY	HECTARES	PERCENTAGE
Full-protection protected areas	1,077	40
Sustainable-use protected areas	352	13
Rural properties	689	26
Rural communities	201	7
Areas owned by the project manager	364	14
Total	2,683	100

Restoration techniques used to systematize information are based on the restoration concept established by the Atlantic Forest Pact (2009 Pact).² In total, there are four main techniques:

² Pact to restore the Atlantic Forest: a reference in concepts and efforts for forest restoration. São Paulo: LERF/ESALQ: Instituto BioAtlântica, 2009.

Natural Recovery Management (NRM)

Isolating an area for natural regeneration.

Crowding Planting (CRO)

Occupying empty spaces with seedlings of early successional species.

Enrichment Planting (ENR)

Introducing species in the final stages of succession in areas with native vegetation, but with low floristic diversity.

Total Area Planting (TAP)

Areas with no tree species where seedlings of native species are planted in the whole area via modules or planting groups, or transfers from an allochthonous seed bank (which does not exist in the soil at the site to be preserved or restored) or direct sowing.

Number of projects and area (in ha) per restoration technique

TECHNIQUE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL REPORTED (HA)
NRM	6	448
CRO	2	62
ERN	10	637
TAP	14	1,472

The average restoration cost per hectare for the 14 projects analyzed is R\$ 13,464/ha (US\$ 4,368/ha). The analysis is focused on restoration costs and the factors that most affect the cost per hectare. It is important to note that the analysis is based on the budgets proposed in the projects and includes the several expenditure items (restoration, communication/ training the workforce and project management).

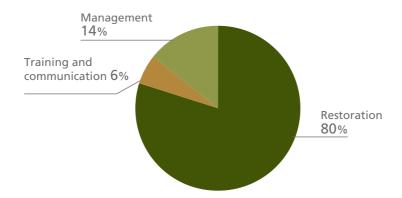
When comparatively assessing the costs of restoration projects, there must be a list of the types of items (investment in equipment, costs of supplies and labor, services etc.). Without these details, findings may not correspond to the reality. Still, as the cost is one of the most restrictive factors in restoring forests on a large scale, understanding the breakdown is fundamental for any support program and financing in the sector.

Total cost per item

Three items were analyzed: Restoration; Training the workforce and communication; and Project management. On average, based on the contracted budgets, the restoration cost in the 14 projects analyzed represented 80% of the total project budget, while 14% was spent on management and 6% on training and communication.

In the breakdown of Restoration costs, the workforce represented 51% of the total budget for the project, followed by seeds, seedlings and supplies (15%), then equipment, tools and materials (12%). Studies and research represented 2% of the total cost.

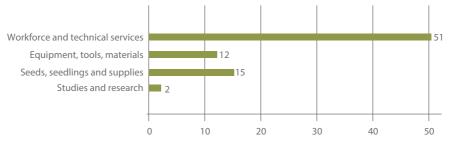
Budget of the projects - percentage per item



Strategies to reduce costs collaborate decisively in restoring existing environmental damage:

- prioritizing lower-cost restoration techniques (crowding planting and boosting natural regeneration) as well as using the resilience of the areas to be restored, whenever possible;
- reducing labor costs by reducing the tax and social security costs when paying rural producers who are beneficiaries of the project;
- structuring a restoration sector by providing inputs, such as seeds and seedlings, and skilled labor.

Budget of the projects – percentage per Restoration item



The forest restoration sector

The figure below shows the stages in the forest restoration sector as well as the strategies and efforts that are key to structuring, which were inspired by efforts developed in projects the IBMA has supported.

Stages in the forest restoration sector



One of the greatest bottlenecks in increasing the scale of forest restoration in Brazil is the structure of the production sector, especially at the stages of seed collection, storage and seedling production. Increasing demand for restoration activities, especially due to obligations resulting from the Forest Code, tends to consolidate the restoration sector as an economic sector.

Seed collection and storage are important activities. They require not only professionals with specific knowledge but also training for professional collectors with proper equipment (depending on the species). Seed production planning and organization require considerable efforts in mobilization and training, but can be an important form of income generation for communities. Projects have included several investments to structure the supply stage for seeds and seedlings. This is done by supporting training, registering and planning production in approximately 36 nurseries, with a total production capacity of approximately two million seedlings.

Restoration and socio-production inclusion

Considering planting, maintenance, fencing, seed collection and seedling production (the latter two in some projects only), a total of 477 people with basic education were hired, including rural workers and members of the communities that projects are assisting. There is an average of 34 people per project; the lowest number of staff on a project is five, while the largest is 100 people. Approximately 0.18 jobs were created per hectare.

Challenges for restoration

Today, biomes restoration is a challenge for Brazil. With Act N°. 12,651/2012, the restoration sector and its production segment will tend to grow in size and quality. The National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (PLANAVEG), prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, presents measures to increase and strengthen public policies, financial instruments, the private markets and sustainable agricultural practices.

The BNDES already provides reimbursable and non-reimbursable credit facilities that make it possible to offer support to landowners of all sizes. Systematizing learning in this publication is a critical look and assessment that can assist those working with ecological restoration, environmental agencies and financial institutions in improving their activities in this sector.

Forest restoration as a strategy for increasing resilience to water shortages

Considering the seriousness of water shortages in urban supplies in the country, especially in the Southeast Region, and the importance of forest restoration in salvaging and maintaining water resources, managers of projects receiving IBMA support recommend linking the Payment Schedule for Environmental Services (PSA) for water to the forest restoration policy. Following, we list some issues that need to advance so at to link these agendas:

- PSA is an instrument that still needs to advance in terms of regulation, including restoration;
- tax exemptions and incentives for restoration are required, taking advantage of their importance not only in maintaining and restoring water resources, but also in the conditions for required to make environmental adjustments related to restoration and to water, and in licensing production projects.

Benefits and impacts

In general, it is argued that the restoration of native vegetation presents a series of economic, social and environmental benefits. Establishing a production sector for restoration in regions and locations can boost the increasing supply of timber and non-timber products. Restoring vegetation makes it possible to reduce the risk of landslides and river silting.

Economically, creating jobs mainly in rural areas induces higher growth in income, thus reducing poverty and improving food safety. Environmentally, the major highlights are linked to water resources, preserving soil, maintaining biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

The projects in the BNDES' Atlantic Forest Initiative have resulted in further benefits. The demand for seedlings and investment in nurseries has risen, influencing the seed sector, identifying matrixes and developing research, as well as experimenting with different restoration techniques.

The local forest restoration sector was strengthened by improving the technical capacity of producers, training skilled labor and fostering inter-institutional cooperation for restoration.

Many reported the importance of results related to restoration as well as conservation of water and soil resources. The main environmental benefits include creating ecological corridors and connecting fragments of forests.

On the following pages, there is more information on the 14 awarded projects.

SUPPORTED PROJECTS



Semeando Sustentabilidade – Recuperação Florestal (Sowing Sustainability – Forest Recovery)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Akarui – Association for Culture, Environment and Civic Awareness

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of São Luiz do Paraitinga and Natividade da Serra (São Paulo state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 160 hectares of Atlantic Forest in the Serra do Mar State Park and permanent preservation areas along rivers

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,495,000.00

DATE AWARDED **3.27.2012**





DANIELA COURA PROJECT COORDINATOR

"People are part of the restoration process and it is important they have an integrated view of the property and not only the restoration area. But how can we engage them?

Over time, we have been trying to understand what is most attractive, what motivates them, etc. And, from what motivates them – water, native fruits, beekeeping, seeds to produce seedlings, managing jussara palms, producing milk etc. – we are building a way of working together with farmers and owners, breaking paradigms.

It is not easy, but, gradually, people start to look at their land, their water sources, at their production areas in a different way."



Restauração Ecológica das Áreas Degradadas da Reserva Biológica Poço das Antas (Ecological Restoration of Degraded Areas of Poço das Antas Biological Reserve)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Silva Jardim (Rio de Janeiro state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 62 hectares in the Atlantic Forest in the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,024,000.00

DATE AWARDED

8.8.2012



EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAT AMLD

"It is worth highlighting that the golden lion tamarin is a species that only lives in the Atlantic Forest's lowland areas in the inland region of Rio de Janeiro and not in mountainous regions, where the betterpreserved forests are located.

From the total original area that the golden lion tamarin occupies, only 2% of forests remain, and still, in a very fragmented manner, in small islands of forest. Therefore, restoring the forest in these environments is extremely important and necessary to save the species from extinction."





Restauração Ecológica no Campus Fiocruz da Mata Atlântica (Ecological Restoration on the Atlantic Forest FIOCRUZ Campus)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) and Foundation for Scientific and Technological Development in Health (FIOTEC)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 344 hectares of Atlantic Forest with native species in the Pedra Branca State Park and in riparian areas on the Atlantic Forest FIOCRUZ Campus; and reestablishing the horticulture school on this campus.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,544,000.00

DATE AWARDED

8.12.2011



ANDREA VANINI BIOLOGIST, TECHNICAL COORDINATOR

"We work with the perspective to integrate conservation and ecological restoration with the creation of a healthy environment.

Many diseases, such as leishmaniosis, leptospirosis and dengue fever occur in the area the project covers. Degradation has generated greater interaction between wild and domestic animals, aggravating this situation. That is, conserving the area also aims to increase the supply of food for wild animals, minimizing the interaction with domestic animals, which helps reverse the progress of local diseases."





Restaurar (Restoring)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Blumenau Regional University Foundation (FURB)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Indaial (Santa Catarina state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring 500 hectares of Atlantic Forest in the Serra do Itajaí National Park (PARNA)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 4,878,000.00

DATE AWARDED

6.26.2013



MARCELO DINIZ VITORINO FORESTRY ENGINEER

"Restaurar is an important project to manage and maintain biodiversity. It is already known, for example, that the cougar is a species that inhabits the park and that there are frog species unknown to science in that area. However, the park is also home to thousands of springs that supply about one million inhabitants of Vale do Itajaí.

Taking out the pasture, fostering natural recovery and connectivity between the forest in the surroundings and the currently degraded area but, which in three, four years, will be in the initial restoration process, is critical to the region."





Restauração de Matas Ciliares com a Participação de Comunidades Rurais na Mata Atlântica do Sul da Bahia (Restoration of Riparian Forests with the Participation of Rural Communities in the Southern Bahia Atlantic Forest)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute for Socio-environmental Studies of Southern Bahia (IESB)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Camacan and Una (Bahia state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 72 hectares of Atlantic Forest in riparian areas of permanent preservation of private properties in the region

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 790,000.00

DATE AWARDED **10.13.2011**





LEONARDO NEVES
BIOLOGIST, PROJECT
COORDINATOR

"We always seek to involve the local community in all stages of the project: collecting seeds, producing seedlings and also planting. We conducted a workshop with twenty people from the settlement; we trained these people. The workshop took four days and we took five nurserymen from the workshop to help us.

A 72-hectares project may seem little, but to southern Bahia that is a lot, especially in APPs. It all comes down to you helping improve the water, helping improve these people's standards of living. It is extremely important."



Semear (Sowing)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Terra Institute

TERRIROTRIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Aimorés (Minas Gerais state) and Colatina (Espírito Santo state)

OR IECTIVE

Restoration of 155 hectares with native species, of which 50 hectares are in riparian forest area at Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais state) and 105 hectares are in the Itapina Ecological Reserve (Espírito Santo state)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,470,000.00

DATE AWARDED 12.22.2010



JAEDER LOPES VIEIRA SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST

"One of the bottlenecks in restoring forests is to collect seeds from nature and turn them into seedlings. Thus, we had the idea to build a laboratory to work with seeds from the Atlantic Forest. We have been operating since 2011. We are studying seed germination and storage tolerance. The importance of this is that, knowing how the seed germinates and how much of it can be stored, we can conduct production in a coordinated manner in time."





Cores da Serra (Colors of the Mountain Ridge)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Terra Institute for Environmental Preservation (ITPA)

TERRIROTRIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Miguel Pereira (Rio de Janeiro state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring 73 hectares of Atlantic Forest in the Tinguá-Bocaina Biodiversity Corridor, in the Natural Rocha Negra Municipal Park, and in permanent preservation riparian areas on private property in this municipality

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,270,000.00

DATE AWARDED **6.12.2012**



MAURÍCIO RUIZ
AGRICULTURAL
TECHNICIAN,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE ITPA

"The properties we are working on are very difficult. Access is quite complicated because of the slope, land relief and degraded soil with eroded areas. Nothing is mechanized in that area, only the plantation areas, where air drills and rotary cutters are used. But other than that, it is all on the mule's back and the workers carrying around materials, seedlings and everything else that is needed."





Corredores de Vida: Restauração de Paisagens e Geração de Renda na Mata Atlântica do Oeste Paulista (Life Corridors: Restoration of Landscapes and Generation of Income in the Atlantic Forest of Western São Paulo)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Mirante do Paranapanema and Teodoro Sampaio (São Paulo state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring forests on 200 hectares in permanent preservation riparian areas on rural properties in Pontal do Paranapanema

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,600,620.00

DATE AWARDED

2.25.2011



LAURY CULLEN JUNIOR FORESTRY ENGINEER, PROJECT COORDINATOR

"In the area covered by the project, we have almost 6,000 families in family farming. We cannot talk about restoration without focusing on the social aspects. Therefore, our project is implemented by almost 100% of the community itself. This is because the forest that will remain in the long run is more important than the forest that we are planting now.

And the permanently changing landscape depends on community engagement. People are key to this process."





Cílios do Rio (Cilia of the River)*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Pró-Terra Institute

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Jaú and Ibitinga (São Paulo state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 117 hectares of Atlantic Forest in permanent preservation riparian areas on rural properties focusing on water resource management units Tieté/Batalha and Tieté/Jacaré

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,055,000.00

DATE AWARDED

5.3.2012

* The name of the project, in Portuguese, makes a comparison between 'cilia', which protect human eyeballs, and the riparian forest, that lines the river banks and protect the rivers and streams.



GUILHERME MOYA BIOLOGIST

"It is an ecological effort, no doubt, but it is a social effort, as well. Because we want to offer new income opportunities to the community, reintegrating people.

Take sugarcane, for instance. Mechanizing sugarcane, plantations covering about 90% of the region, triggered a high unemployment rate. Currently, we are creating a new identity for these sugarcane workers. They are the forest planters, that is, they have a job and a sense of belonging to the environment. And this is essential not to lose this restoration effort over time."





Cultivando Esperança: Recuperar a Floresta para Colher Benefícios (Cultivating Hope: Restoring the Forest to Reap Benefits)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Mater Natura - Environmental Studies Institute

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Guarapuava and Inácio Martins (Paraná state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 95 hectares of Atlantic Forest in permanent preservation riparian areas on small rural properties located in the Serra da Esperança Environmental Protection Area

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,418,000.00

DATE AWARDED **12.13.2011**



POLLYANA BORN BIOLOGIST, PROJECT COORDINATOR

"We are applying a slightly different methodology for restoration, enriching the locations with yerba mate herb seedlings. After all, they are family farms, and it is not always possible to maintain an area solely for conservation, without farming it. So, we want to show the community that it is possible to restore a particular area and, at the same time, use it economically. This helped us call the owners to participate and help them to restore a range of riparian forests larger than those determined by the Forest Code."





Corredor Ecológico Monte Pascoal-Pau Brasil: Mata Atlântica, Biodiversidade e Comunidade (Monte Pascoal-Pau Brasil Ecological Corridor: Atlantic Forest, Biodiversity and Community)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Natureza Bela

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Porto Seguro (Bahia state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring 220 hectares of Atlantic Forest in the Monte Pascoal National Park

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,061,000.00

DATE AWARDED

6.13.2011



LUCAS JOSÉ DOS SANTOS FOREST ENGINEER, TECHNICAL MANAGER

"We are in a region that has been devastated over the years, especially due to the exploitation of native timber to produce handicrafts. To have an idea, the Pataxó community had never heard of forest restoration; they did not even know what it was.

In fact, this is the first restoration project run together with the Pataxó community. So, for the whole community, it was quite new to rediscover the importance of the forest where they live. Hence, the focus on capacity building, training and mobilization. Our efforts are aimed at turning the people who were clearing forests into tree planters."





Floresta Rio d'Ouro (Rio d'Ouro Forest)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Onda Verde Environmental Organization

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Nova Iguaçu (Rio de Janeiro state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring 130 hectares of Atlantic Forest in areas of the Tinguá Biological Reserve

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,941,777.00

DATE AWARDED 12.3.2013



"The idea is not only to implement restoration and scientific research, but also to provide environmental education, in partnership with public schools in the surrounding areas, so there is a sense of the community belonging to the area the project affects. This is because the feeling of belonging somewhere is essential for people to realize the importance of the environment and, thereby, understand the environmental services provided by their forests, which are right there beside them."





Iniciativa Verde (Green Initiative)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Green Initiative (TGI)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Some 17 municipalities in the state of São Paulo (Lorena, Guaratinguetá, Canas, Cachoeira Paulista, Silveiras, Barra do Turvo, Joanópolis, Nazaré Paulista, São José dos Campos, Botucatu, Pardinho, Torre de Pedra, Ibitinga, Jaú, Gabriel Monteiro, Pacaembu and Garça) and two municipalities in the state of Paraná (Formosa do Oeste and Nova Aurora)

OBJECTIVE

Restoring 425 hectares of Atlantic Forest in permanent preservation riparian areas in rural properties and protected area located in the states of São Paulo and Paraná

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 7,870,000.00

DATE AWARDED

3.20.2012





"We are working on five different approaches in these two states. There are several places with very different environmental, social and economic realities. Some areas have mountains; others are flat. Some regions have sugarcane crops, based on family farming,

focused on grain production,

with livestock etc. A real mosaic.

So, to reach the farmer, stirring this mobilization, instilling this conviction, we need to network, you need to be articulated with local groups. Partnerships are key."



Sustenta a Mata: Preservando Florestas, Desenvolvendo Comunidades (Support for the Forest: Preserving Forests, Developing Communities)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Cananeia, Cajati and Barra do Turvo (São Paulo state); Turvo (Paraná state); and Caçador (Santa Catarina state)

OBJECTIVE

Restoration of 130 hectares with native species in permanent preservation riparian areas from these three states

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,705,000.00

DATE AWARDED 11.11.2011



AURELIO PADOVEZI COORDINATOR

"It is not conventional restoration; it is restoration using native species to generate income, either directly (sale of products) or indirectly (sustainable use of a natural resource).

In Cananeia, for example, artisanal canoes made using guapuruvu wood are a part of the community's culture and it is important to the main economic activity in the region, which is fishing. We realized this, and the solution was to implement a planting system in the restoration model with the presence of this tree."



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