



Tropical Forest Management as a Tool for Social Inclusion and Sovereignty of Traditional Communities: the Case of the *Resex Verde para Sempre* in the Brazilian Amazon

Lucas José Mazzei de Freitas

Fabrício Nascimento Ferreira

Milton Kanashiro

Maximilian Steinbrenner

**BOM MANEJO Project
Line**

A long-term cooperation
with ITTO and support from
the Government of Japan

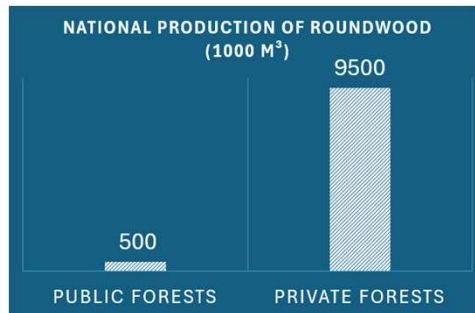


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Forest management context in the Brazilian Amazon

- Considerable potential for the development of community-based forest management

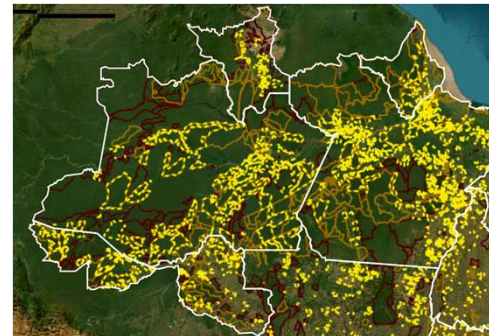


Source: PAOF/SFB/IDEFLOR-Bio; PEVS/IBGE

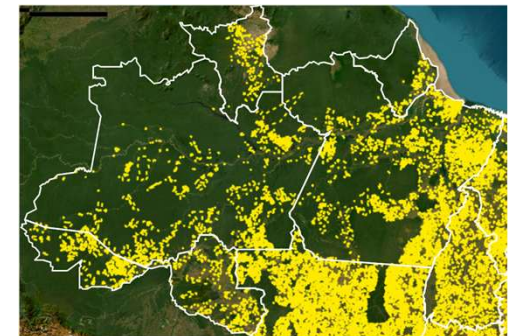


Source: TimberFlow Imaflora

Public forests, Conservation Units with indigenous, afro-descendant and traditional communities



Private properties with forestry and agricultural use



Source: SICAR / SFB

Forestry education/research context in the Brazilian Amazon

- Need to enhance investment in research and collaborations with international institutions

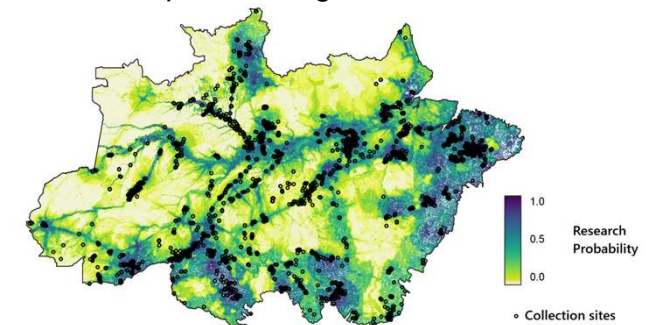


Source: Sociedade Brasileira de Engenheiros Florestais - SBEF

Only **3** research groups focused on Forest Management in the entire Brazilian Amazon, with no more than **20** researchers

Source: CNPq / DGP

Gaps in ecological research

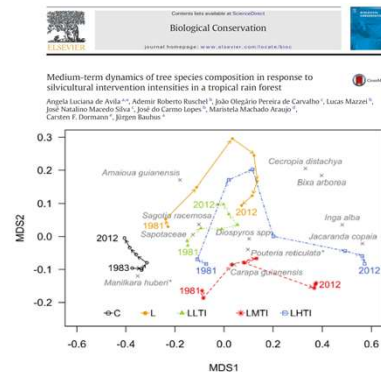


Source: Carvalho et al. 2023

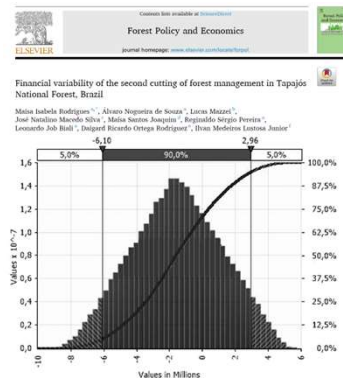
Science-Based Insights for Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon

Our current understanding:

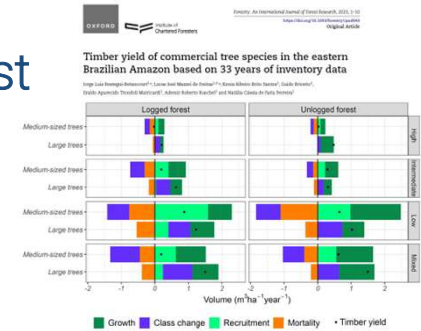
1) Even minor interventions lead to changes in floristic composition.



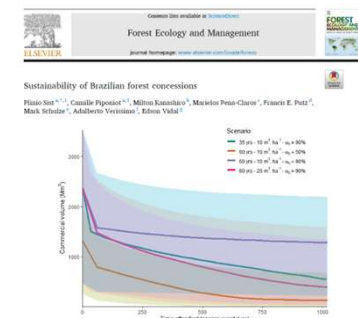
2) The economic viability of the second cutting cycle depends on maintaining a stock of residual mature trees and fair market prices



3) Logging intensity and cutting cycle must be based on each species' populational structure.



4) While tropical timber production can be perpetual in time, it is inherently limited by area



Scientific insights into forest management: learning from local and indigenous practices

Science can learn new ways of relating to all life from the indigenous peoples who have persisted and resisted for millennia.

“...to imagine cartographies, layers of worlds, where narratives are so plural that we don't need to come into conflict when evoking different founding stories.” (Krenak, 2012)

Sustainability of forest management must be part of a societal vision

We cannot rely solely on market forces to manage tropical forests.



RESEX – Extractive Reserve Verde para Sempre

Area: 1.3 million hectares

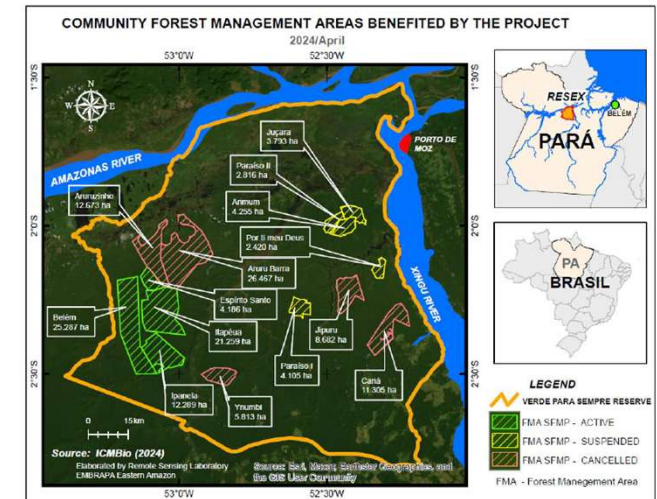
Communities: 35

Families: 3238

13 community forest management plans

145,000 hectares of management area.

367 people are directly involved in the activities.



A ground for exchange, building bridges between local cosmovision and scientific forest management.

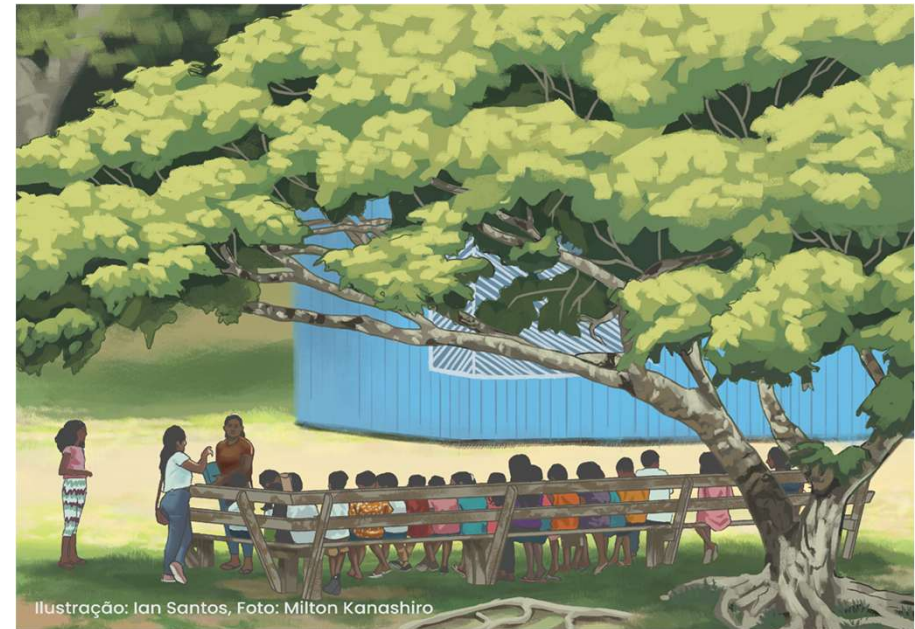


The communities already had their own demands, needs, and relationships with the forest and its production — building boats, houses, and community infrastructure, producing sawn timber, doors, and windows.

Lessons from participatory action research on community forest management in the Verde para Sempre extractive reserve.

Main results of the Bom Manejo Project:

- 1) Women's empowerment is essential to effective forest governance.
- 2) The choice of species and trees to be cut must be part of a collective decision, based on the community managers' objectives.
- 3) Community associations need to maintain active communication regarding prices and costs.
- 4) Forest management is also seen as a way to control the territory and maintain a presence in the forest areas surrounding the communities.



Example of the project's institutional arrangement.

Obrigado !



SAC: www.embrapa.br/fale-conosco

