

Brazil

Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology

ROAM COUNTRY BRIEF

Brazil has committed to restore 12 million ha of forests under the Bonn Challenge for biodiversity and climate benefits, and restore an additional 5 million hectares of pasture under the country's low-carbon initiatives.

Why forest landscape restoration (FLR)

Brazil has the largest tropical forest in the world and about 12% of the planet's biodiversity. Brazil's goal is to restore and reforest 12 million ha of native vegetation over a 20-year period under the Bonn Challenge.

The government also plans to implement integrated crop, livestock and forestry initiatives on 5 million ha under the country's low-carbon initiatives and restore 5 million ha of pasture. Jointly, Brazil's overall restoration commitment is 22 million ha to Initiative 20x20, in support of the Bonn Challenge.

The National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PROVEG) and the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) are providing the enabling environment for restoration. The Native Vegetation Protection Law (LPVN, Law no 12.651/12) states that landowners must preserve (or restore) native vegetation cover in specific areas of their rural property, the legal reserve (LR) and areas of permanent protection (PPA). The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) was used at the sub-national level to assess the FLR opportunities, presenting the conditions and enabling factors for implementing restoration commitments.

Five of the 26 states (Espírito Santo, Pará, Pernambuco, Santa Catarina, São Paulo) as well as the Federal District undertook the ROAM process. The work was carried out by WRI Brasil, IUCN and local institutions, with support from the KNOWFOR program, funded by UK aid from the UK Government, and Accelerating Action project, funded by the government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative.

For further information:
[Forest Landscape Restoration in Brazil](#)

Espírito Santo State

Recommendations:

- Implement restoration with programmes encouraging the adoption of technologies and best production practices, focusing on the livestock industry that represents two thirds of the area to be restored.
- Recover watersheds used for public supply due to the supply risk for communities.

Additional recommendations include:

- Train project writers to focus on credit access linked to the forest economy.
- Access carbon market and investors.
- Define potential investors for economic restoration (e.g. investment funds).
- Develop and consolidate agroforestry models adapted to the region and specific needs.
- Incorporate the definition of priority areas into the state's public policies.
- Strengthen the legal framework with regulation for agroforestry systems (AFSs) and forest exploitation in PPAs and simplify the process for types of forest use.

For further information:

[Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities Assessment in Espírito Santo State](#)

Federal District

Investment in research and development are key to cost reduction per ha in the Cerrado biome. The Plan for the Recuperation of the Cerrado emphasised the need to deal with legal, institutional and technological bottlenecks, and create mechanisms to encourage producers to engage.

Five priorities were identified:

- Ensure protected landscapes and designation of sustainable productive landscapes.
- Implement programmes and projects for recovery and monitoring of the Cerrado.
- Establish a specific fund for the Cerrado as well as premiums and participation funds.
- Advance scientific research, focusing on conservation, recovery and sustainable use.
- Implement integrated fire management.

For further information:

[FLR Opportunities Assessment in Federal District developed by the Cerrado Alliance](#)

Pará State

Recommendations:

- Promote a legal forest market, with policy focused on a sustainable and low carbon economy, increasing the sustainability of agricultural activities.
- Create favourable conditions and undertake strategic restoration planning.
- Advance land tenure legalisation.
- Increase the efficiency and accessibility of financing mechanisms for forest restoration.
- Improve the quality of land cover mapping in the Amazon and expand the mapping of water-related privately protected areas (PPAs); increase the coverage and reliability of Rural Environmental Registry (CAR); and systematically monitor forest regeneration.

For further information:

[FLR Opportunities Assessment in Pará State developed by Imazon](#)

Pernambuco State

Recommendations:

- Map priority areas for conservation and coordinate actions across agricultural sector.
- Seek alternatives with economic returns to increase producers' income, especially in areas susceptible to desertification.
- Update the CAR and monitor LPVN compliance. Create incentive mechanisms for small-scale landowners.
- Access funds and strengthen lines of credit encouraging policies paying for ecosystem services, improve technical assistance, invest in research and technology to implement agroforestry initiatives.

For further information:

[FLR Opportunities Assessment in Pernambuco State developed by Capan](#)

Santa Catarina State

Recommendations:

- Include socio-economic analyses and aspects related to biodiversity, such as mapping landscape connectivity for endangered species, to define priority areas for conservation and restoration.
- Coordinate actions with the agricultural and livestock sector.
- Develop economic alternatives for permanent restoration, which is critical given the state's land structure predominated by small-scale farms.
- Validate CAR and monitor compliance with the LPVN to define areas to be restored and reduce costs through forest offset and Environmental Reserve Quotas.
- Implement mechanisms to encourage restoration actions for rural landowners and settlers.

São Paulo State

Recommendations, Paraíba Valley, São Paulo:

- Prioritise investment in the implementation of non-commercial FLR actions in riparian PPAs aligned with existing programmes.
- Leverage investments from compensation for native vegetation loss and environmental crimes, and from the local watershed committee.
- Regulate and review points of divergence in legislation and climate change programs.
- Continue the process of linking initiatives and stakeholders that began with ROAM.
- Recognise local rural investors and landowners already investing in restoration.
- Consolidate a regional native species market for sustainable productive chains.
- Strengthen governance and knowledge exchange and empower stakeholders.
- Use FLR categories that are not directed at economic return as reference values for payment for ecosystem services values.

For further information:

[FLR Opportunities Assessment in São Paulo State](#)

[ROAM English / Portuguese.](#)

Resources:

InfoFLR.org

iucn.org/forests

