### Restoration and monitoring framework in the State of São Paulo, Brazil



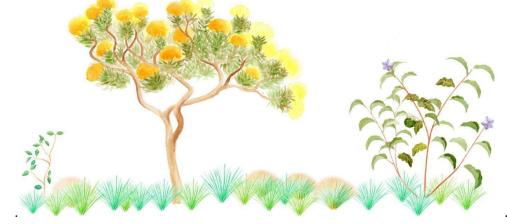




### Rafael B Chaves

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Sistema Ambiental Paulista www.ambiente.sp.gov.br

### 2011 - PACTO

### 1

# Workshops

2010 - SMA



Participantes do grupo de trabalho "indicadores universais"



2012 - SMA





2014 - REBRE



2013 - PACTO



rebre.org



www.pactomataatlantica.org.br



www.sobrestauracao.org



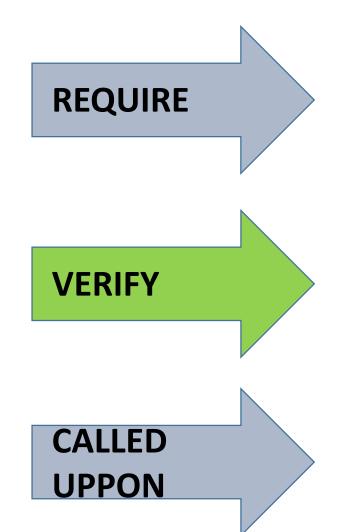
initiative20x20.org

### Restoration framework overview - SP

- commitments
- mandatory restoration
- biodiversity offsetting
- funding

evidence-based
ecological indicators
integrating
public policies

**Project managers** 



measurability and criteria to assess

the outcomes of restoration projects

achievement of goals and targets (BC; ES\*)

adaptative management

### Legal context



National Constitution (1988)

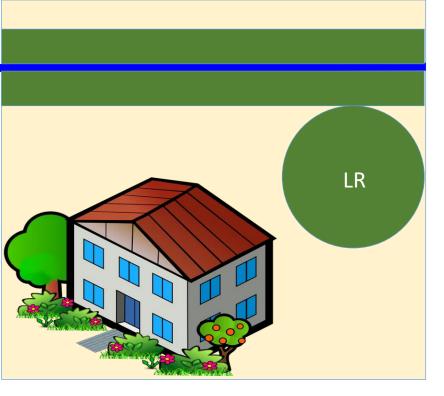
• Art. 225:

"preserve and restore the essential ecological processes"



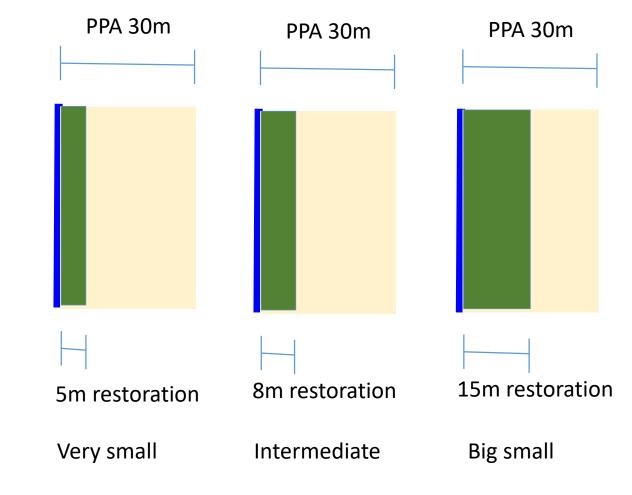
Law 12.651/2012

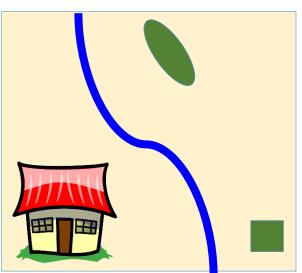
- Mandatory restoration
- Monitoring in the State level



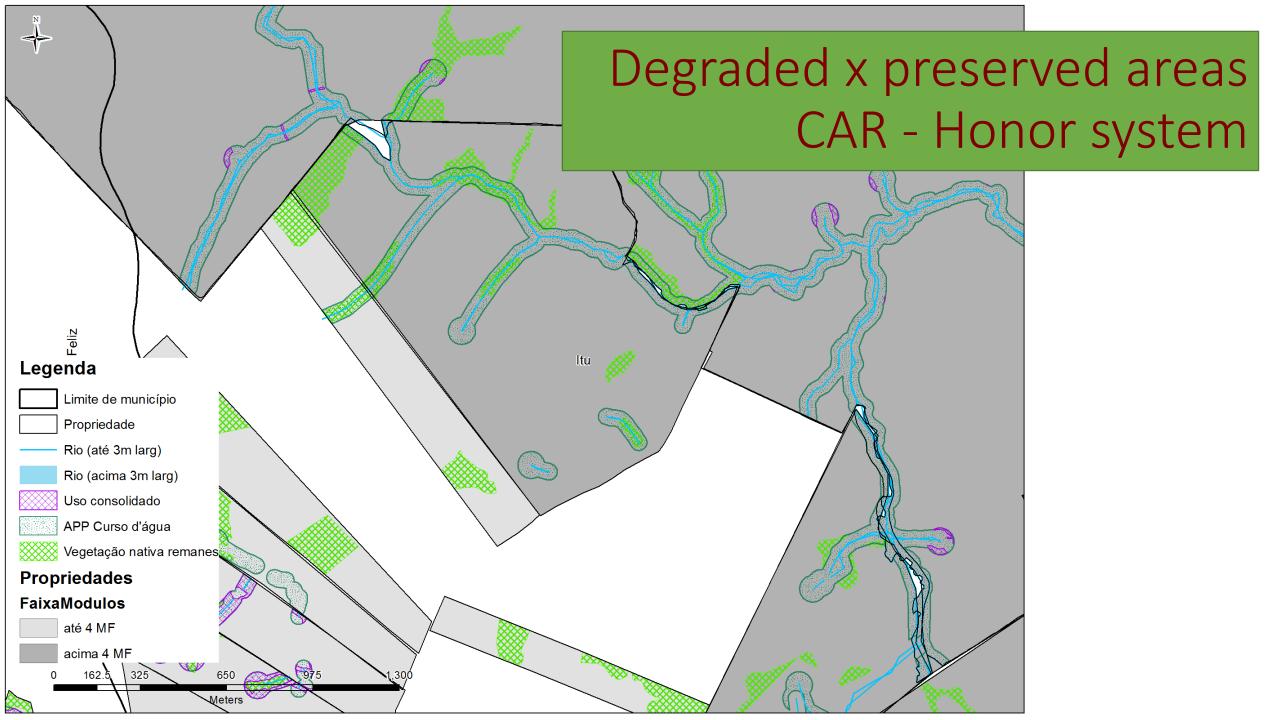
# Mandatory restoration in Brazil General law requirements

Big

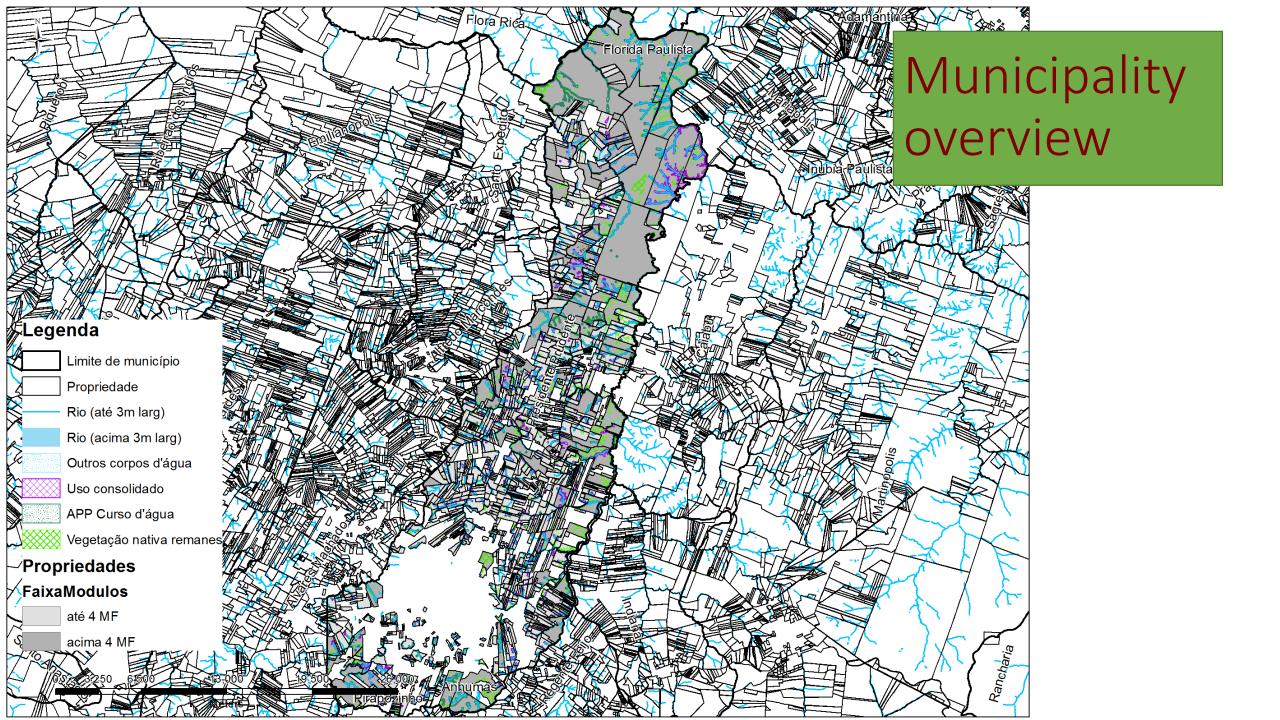


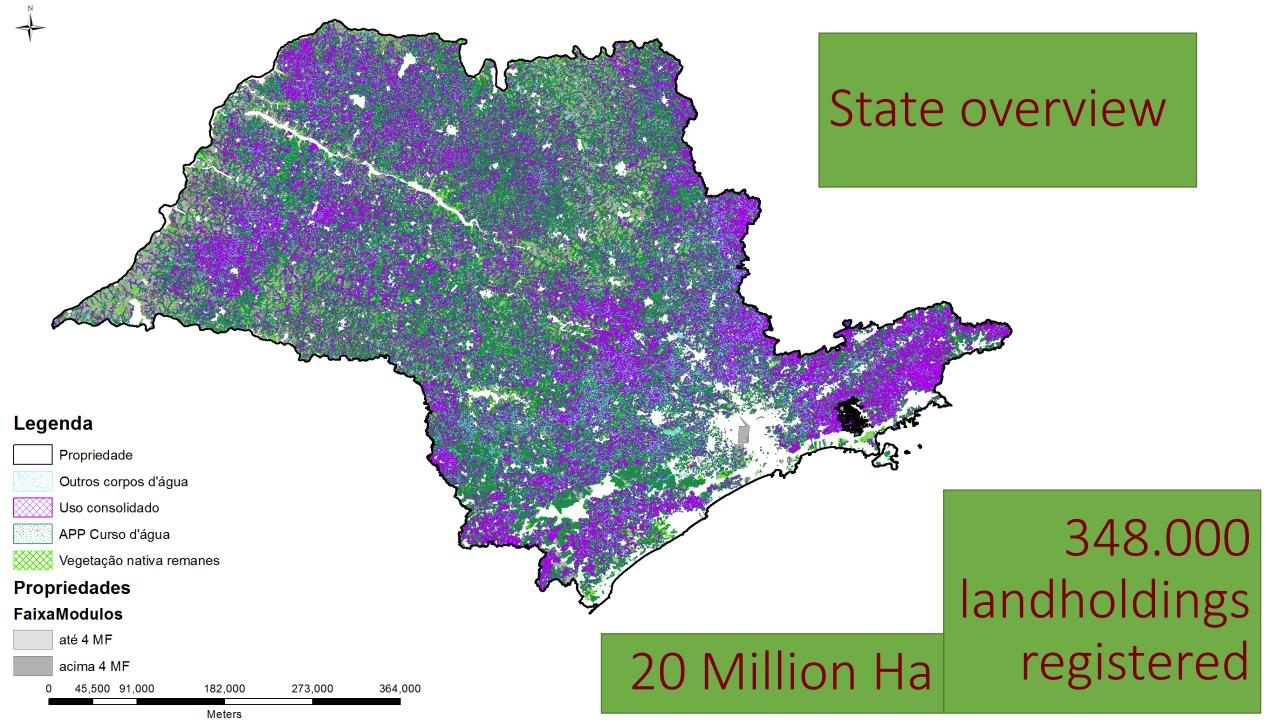


**Small** 









### System integration

## Scaling up

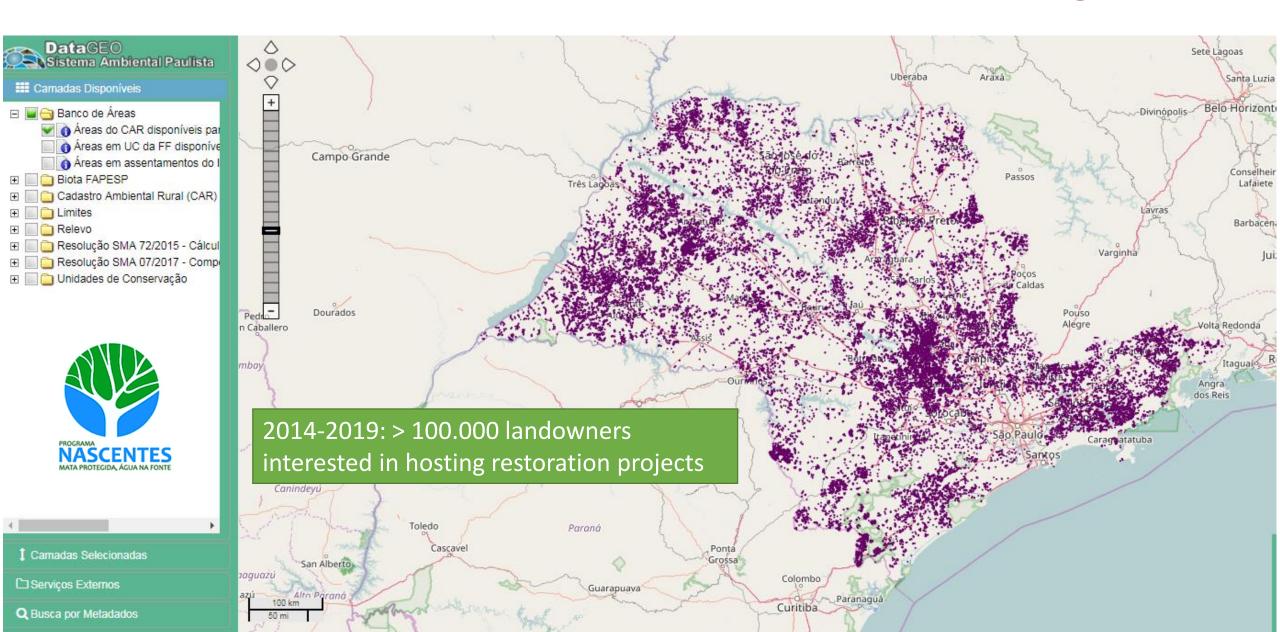


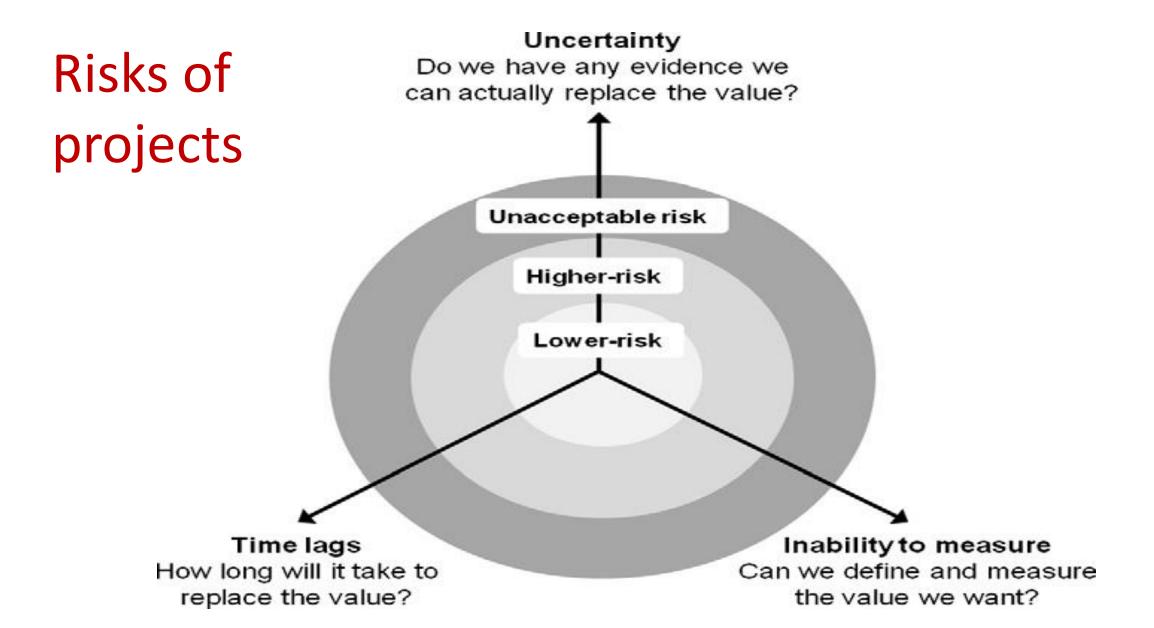
Do you need help to restore?

- Landowners and practitioners linked to a platform
- Land available for restoration
- Opportunity for investors

## Available areas

# Landholdings



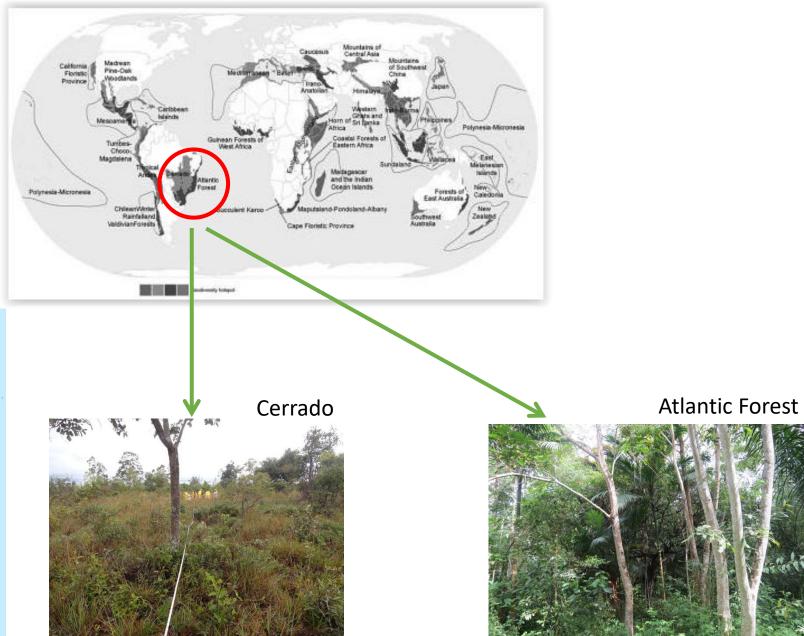


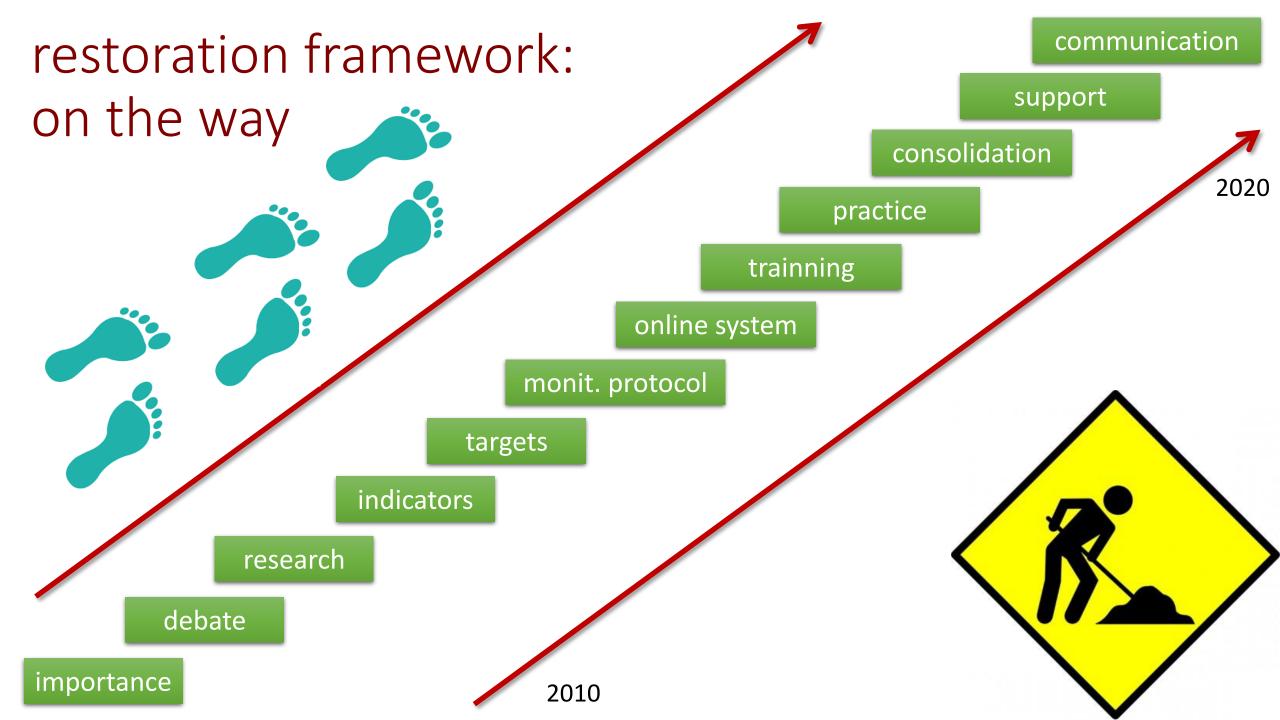
### Mittermeier et al.

# Hotspots

SP







# The need of monitoring...

International commitments

Legal requirements

Financing / compliance

Aichi / Nagoya

New York

Bohn challenge

Offset policies

Regularization programs

Watershed management

**Public funding** 

Green marketing

Climate change mitigation

...to access the achievement of goals and targets...

# 1)...made us debate...



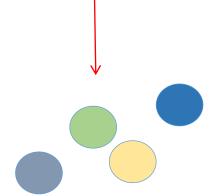
OPINION ARTICLE

What Role Should Government Regulation Play in Ecological Restoration? Ongoing Debate in São Paulo State, Brazil

(Aronson et al 2011)







Methods

Monitoring Targets Results



# 2)...research...



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### **Biological Conservation**

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon



On the restoration of high diversity forests: 30 years of experience in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest

Ricardo R. Rodrigues, Renato A.F. Lima\*, Sérgius Gandolfi, André G. Nave

 Oliveira, 2011 - O estado da arte da ecologia da restauração e sua relação com a restauração de ecossistemas florestais no bioma Mata Atlântica



RESEARCH ARTICLE

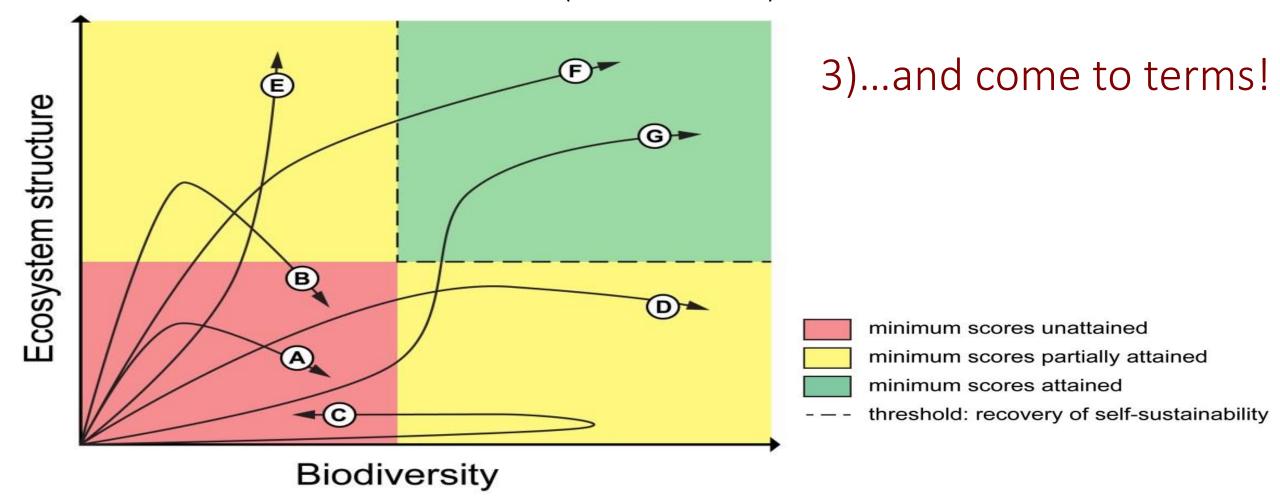
Indicators of restoration success in riparian tropical forests using multiple reference ecosystems

Marcio S. Suganuma<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Giselda Durigan<sup>1</sup>

#### POLICY ARTICLE

# On the need of legal frameworks for assessing restoration projects success: new perspectives from São Paulo state (Brazil)

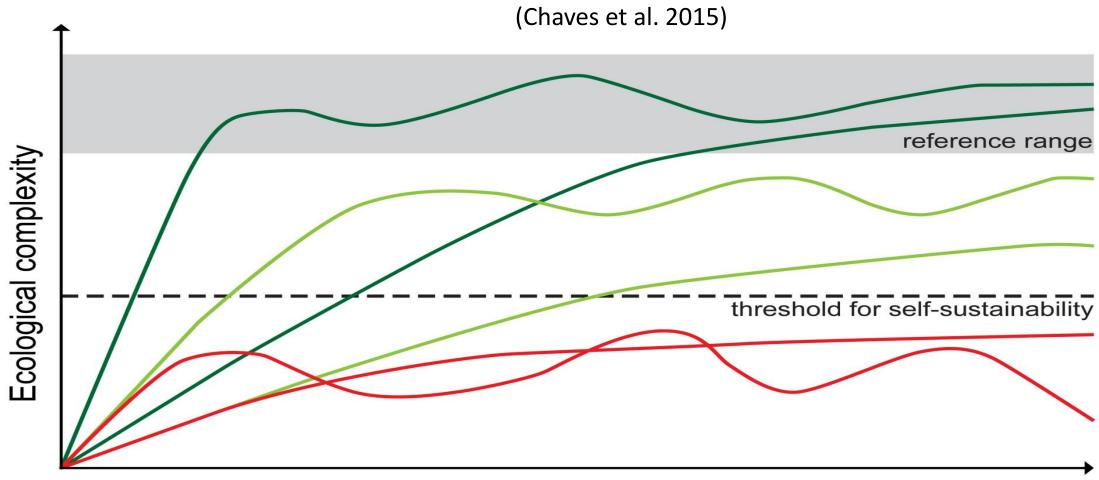
(Chaves et al. 2015)



targets

#### POLICY ARTICLE

On the need of legal frameworks for assessing restoration projects success: new perspectives from São Paulo state (Brazil)



Time since restoration was initiated

targets

# The 3 ecological indicators \*

# Resolution launched by Sao Paulo (SMA 32/2014)

**INDICATORS** 

Ground coverage with native vegetation (%)

Density of native plants spontaneously regenerating (ind/ha)

Number of spontaneously regenerating native plant species (nº spp)

### Resolution launched by SP (SMA 32/2014) - targets

know it when you see it!

	INDICATORS			
ECOSYSTEM TYPE	Soil cover with native vegetation (%)	Density of native plants spontaneously regenerating (ind./ha)	Number of native plant species spontaneously regenerating (n)	
Forests	> 80	> 3000	> 30	
Savannas	> 80	> 2000	> 25	
Grasslands / Open	> 80	-	-	

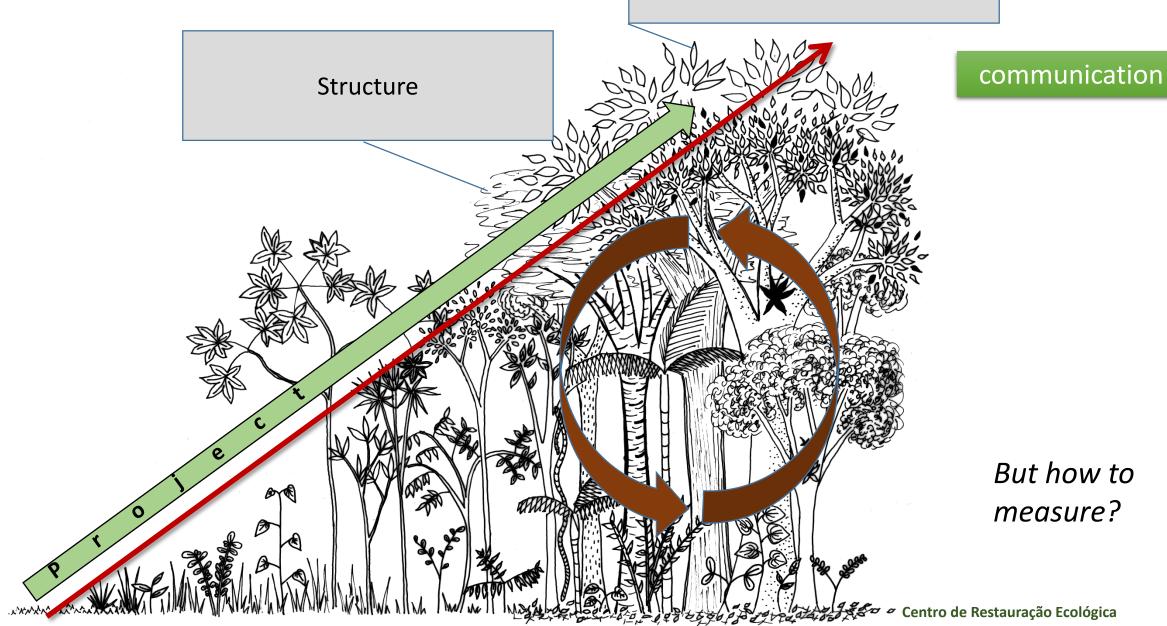
# Long-term intermediate targets \*

targets

		ADEQUACY LEVEL		
		Critical range	Minimum range	Adequate range
ECOLOGICAL INDICATOR	TIME			
	3 years	0 - 15	15 - 80	> 80
Ground cover with native vegetation (%)	5 years	0 - 30	<b>2</b> 30 - 80	> 80
Ground cover with native vegetation (%)	10 years	0 - 50	30 - 80 50 - 80	> 80
	15 years	0 - 70	70 - 80	> 80
	20 years	0 - 80	<b>O</b> -	> 80
	3 years	-	0 - 200	> 200
Density of native plants spentaneously	5 years	0 - 200	<b>C</b> 200 - 1000	> 1000
Density of native plants spontaneously	10 years	0 - 1000	1000 - 2000	> 2000
regenerating (ind./ha)	15 years	0 - 2000	2000 2000	> 2500
	20 years	0 - 3000	0 - 3 3 - 10 10 - 20 20 - 25	> 3000
	3 years	-	0 - 3	> 3
	5 years	0 - 3	3 - 10	>10
Number of native plant species	10 years	0 - 10	20 - 20	> 20
spontaneously regenerating (n)	15 years	0 - 20	20 - 25	> 25
	20 years	0 - 30	ď -	> 30

# Building resilience \*

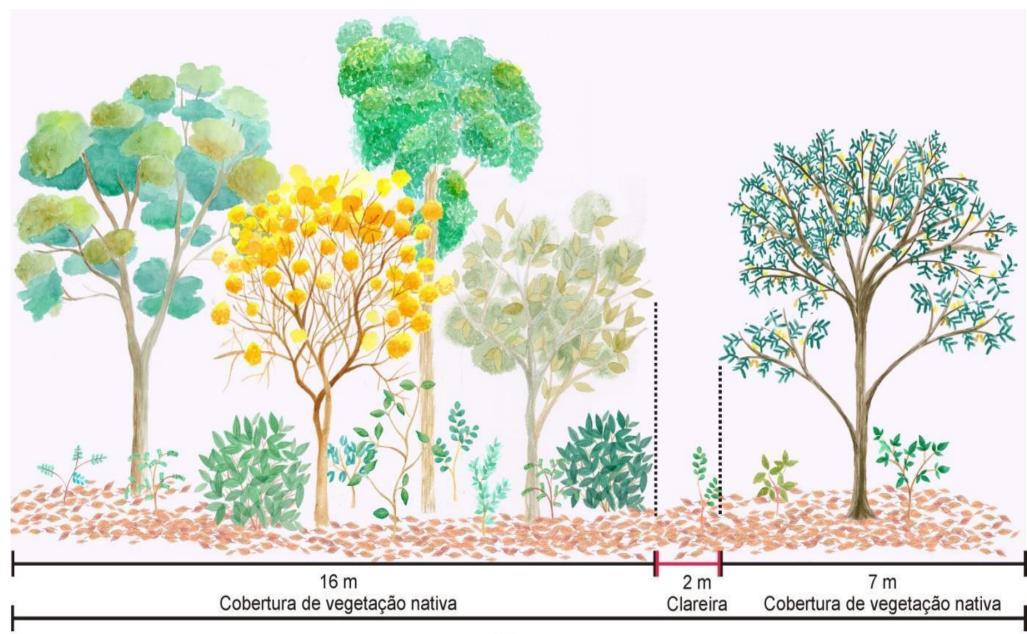
self-sustainability



### **Atlantic Forest**

Soil cover = canopy cover

(the plot)reachedthe target



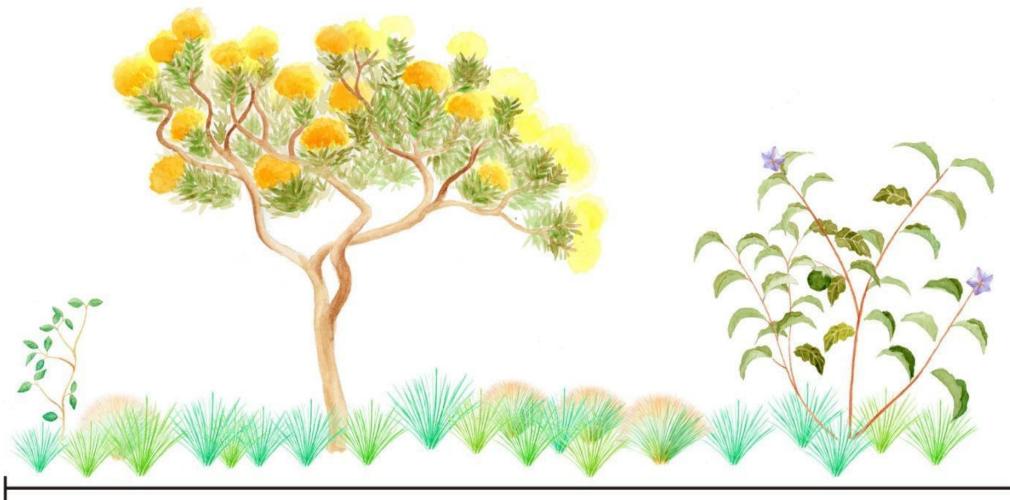
# <u>Cerrado</u> (savanna)

Soil cover

=

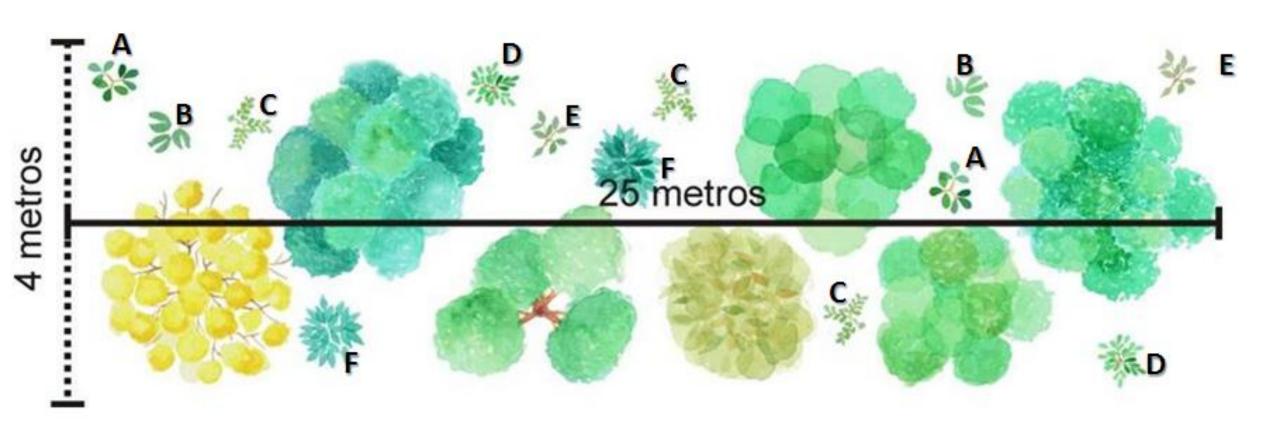
vegetation cover (trees, shrubs herbs, grasses)

(the plot)reachedthe target



25 m Cobertura de vegetação nativa

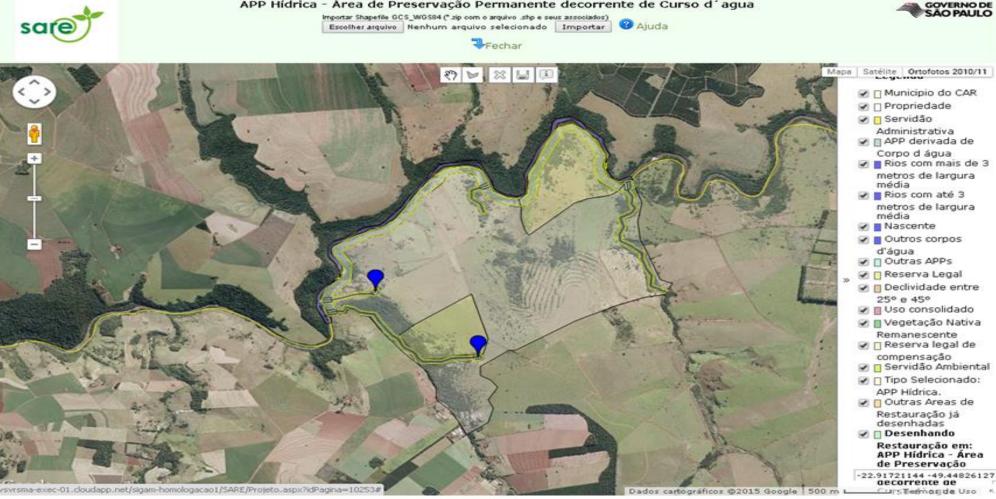
### **Density and richness of regenerants**





# **Ecological Restoration** Supporting System

www.ambiente.sp.gov.br/sare/

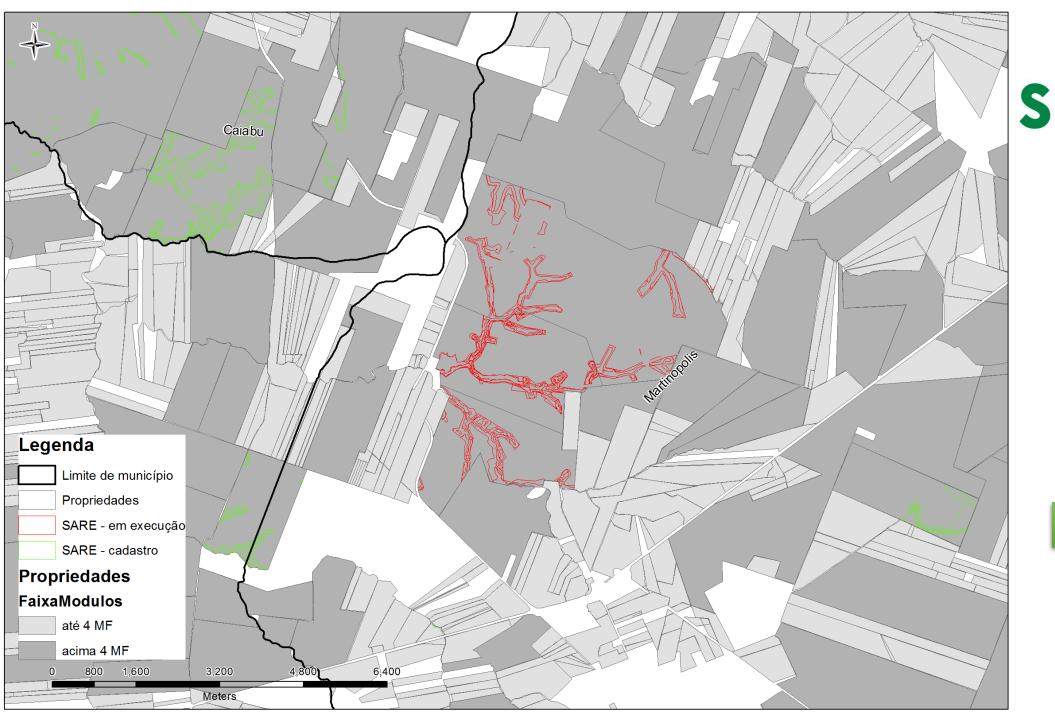


communication

support

consolidation

online system



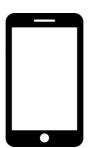


support

consolidation

online system

degradation overview



dynamic monitoring





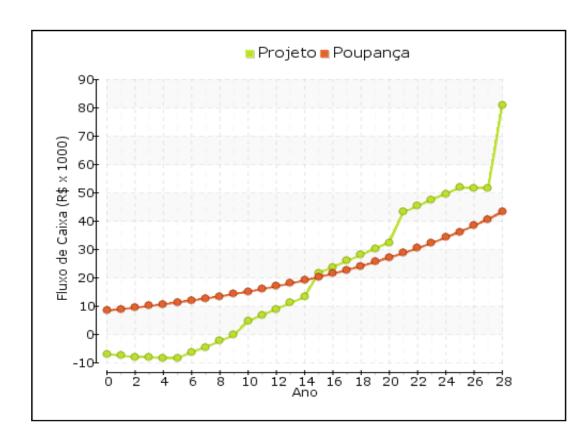


general reccomendation



actions schedule

### Fluxo de Caixa



Ano	Receita (R\$/ha)	Despesa (R\$/ha)	Caixa Acumulado (R\$/ha)
0	.00	-6949.70	-6949.70
1	.00	-482.25	-7431.95
2	.00	-584.25	-8016.20
3	89.83	-96.25	-8022.62
4	89.83	-497.50	-8430.28
5	89.83	-96.25	-8436.70
6	2245.83	-96.25	-6287.12
7	2245.83	-497.50	-4538.78
8	2245.83	-96.25	-2389.20
9	2245.83	-96.25	-239.62
10	4939.52	-96.25	4603.66
11	2245.83	-96.25	6753.24
12	2245.83	-96.25	8902.82
13	2245.83	-96.25	11052.41
14	2245.83	-96.25	13201.99
15	8528.42	-96.25	21634.16
16	2245.83	-96.25	23783.74
17	2245.83	-96.25	25933.32
18	2245.83	-96.25	28082.91
19	2245.83	-96.25	30232.49
20	2245.83	-96.25	32382.07
21	10881.85	-96.25	43167.67
22	2245.83	-96.25	45317.25
23	2245.83	-96.25	47466.83
24	2245.83	-96.25	49616.42
25	2245.83	-96.25	51766.00
26	.00	-96.25	51669.75
27	.00	-96.25	51573.50
28	29360.11	-96.25	80837.36

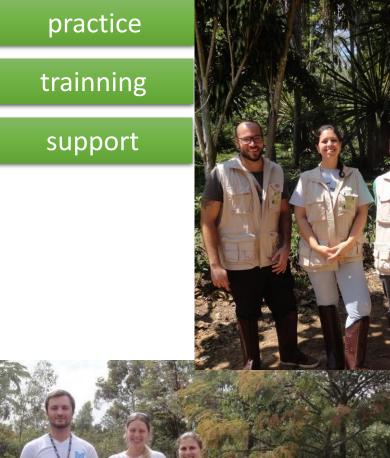






# Trainning courses

Public agents



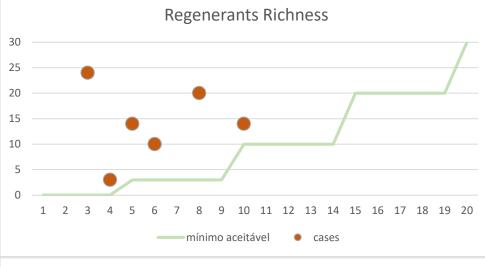


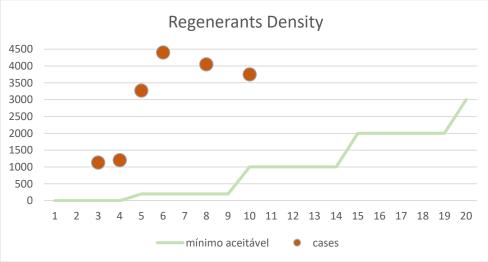
support

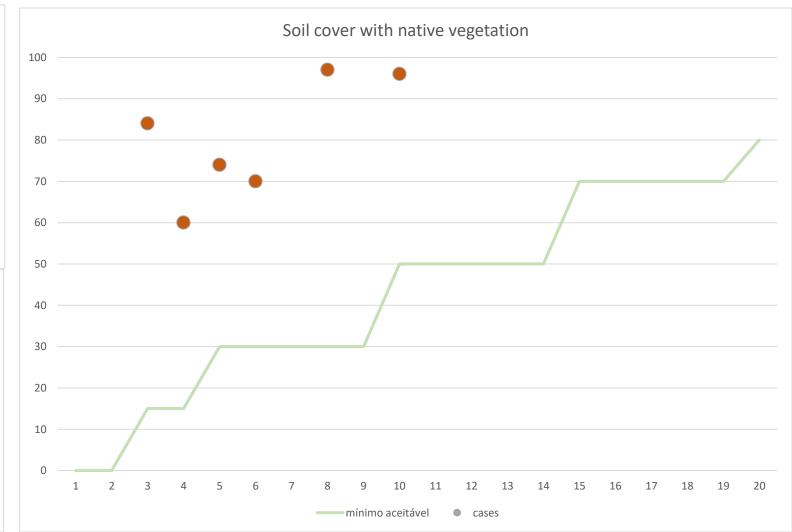
trainning

practice

# More people boarding





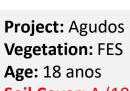




**Project:** Águas de Santa Bárbara 2

**Vegetation:** CE **Age:** 10 anos

**Soil Cover**: A (100,00%) **Density:** A (4.900 reg./ha)



**Soil Cover**: A (100,00%) **Density:** A (4.700 reg./ha)





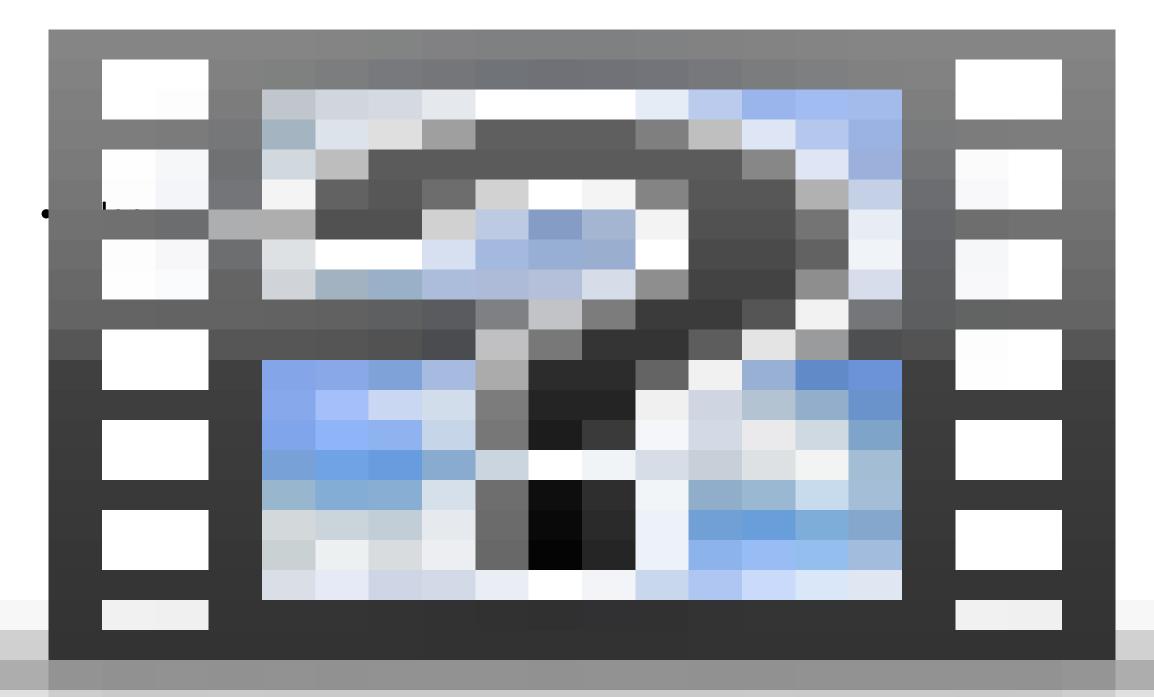
**Project:** SAF Sete Barras

**Vegetation:** FOD

Age: 17 anos

**Soil Cover**: A (100,00%)

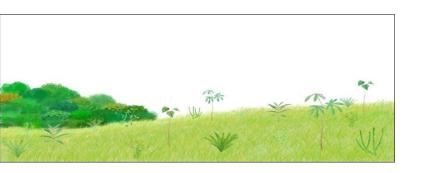
**Density:** A (10.500 reg./ha)



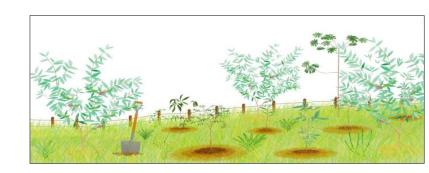
# **Ecological Indicators**



## Effectiveness

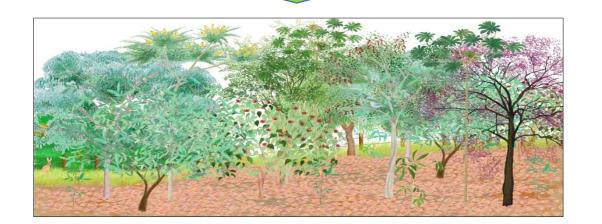






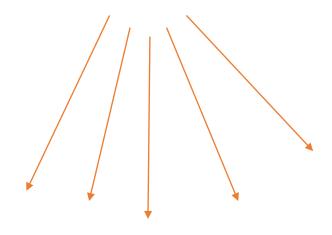
Indicators integrating structure, diversity, and ecosystem functioning

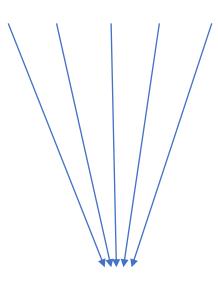




# Fostering convergence

Focus on implementation detailed aspects





Focus on comprehensive results

# We can speak a common FLR language

# **FLORES**

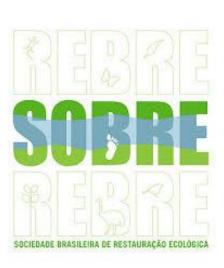
# Take away messages

- Addressing the long-term and resilience aspects within FLR policy is essential
- Success indicators for each land use type can bring materiality to FLR outcomes
- Indicators are not just for accessing results, but a tool for convergence of ideas
- Focusing comprehensive results is a good way to foster convergence
- Reliability: trust the framework, use the tools
- Support public agents: they will support practitioners

Do it collaboratively







"o real não está na saída nem na chegada: ele se dispõe para a gente é no meio da travessia"



João Guimarães Rosa (in Grande Sertão: Veredas)



### Rafael B Chaves

Salamat, po

**GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO** 

rafaelbc.sma@gmail.com

