

## SUMMARY

The Access Law to public forests introduces a new scenario in terms of access to forest resources the consolidation of Brazilian forestry development. In this scenario both private companies and the rural population, including traditional forest communities and small farmers in settlements have equal rights and opportunities. However, the legitimacy of resource use is subjected to current forest legislation, itself related to forest cover maintenance in the property (forestry code) and implementation of sustainable forest management practices for timber and non timber forest products. Consequently, this scenario has room for negotiations between different stakeholders and/or people involved in different sections of a given forestry product chain.

Fully aware that the issue will not be sorted out easily given its complexity, the main focus of this book is to understand from diagnostic surveys, field research, training and institutional analysis, how different production, commercialization and income sources are related to forestry resources. The structure of this book aims to present the different approaches of the **Floresta em Pé** project, particularly those concerns related to silvicultural, ecological and forestry conservation, as well as other socio-economic issues, and the different perspectives of diversified actors including the institutional relationships involved in different product chains. The book includes the following four chapters:

**Chapter one** outlines general information on the Project, its main focus, objectives, expectations and the partnerships involved, within the context of the timber production scenario. It uses the Santarém Region as a case study as is one of the most important timber producing regions in the State of Pará, and currently the target for the forestry development axis at the BR 163 (Cuiabá –Santarém highway).

Characteristics of timber production and its potential production area, stakeholders, forestry impacts, role of institutions, land ownership, the relationships between the private sector and communities, as well as sustainability of timber production are topics discussed within this chapter. The chapter finishes by outlining those relative ongoing norms and public policies.

**Chapter two** deals with those issues concerning the ecological impacts associated with multiple use forest management and the maintenance and conservation of forests. Information is presented on potential timber production, growth rates and harvesting periods in addition to harvested area regeneration recovery rates. Detailed information is also given on non wood product species in addition to so-called multiple use species, for example andiroba (*Carapa guianensis* Aubl), cumaru (*Dipteryx odorata*, (Aubl.) Willd.) and copaíba, (*Copaifera reticulata* Ducke). Moreover, ecology, reproduction and species growth issues, within the context of logging, seed production as a non-wood product of interest in multiple use forestry management are covered.

The correct botanical identification of species is a theme of great importance which is stressed in this chapter, as it impacts directly on either inter- and intra-diversity for conservation goals, or on the quality and reliability of commercial products regardless of whether the product of interest is a wood or non-wood final product. The strong understanding and control of these issues are the key-conditions for forest management concerned with tree species conservation together with other ones to them associated within the context of forest management in the Amazônia.

These insights should strengthen in a systematic fashion and together with scientific information there is an expectation towards the consolidation of Forest Management as an important land use system. In this context, the “Floresta em Pé” project participates and contributes also as an alternative to the development process, leading to the effective generation of income, social development and the conservation of natural capital, a common good for present and future generations.

The social-economic viability of the agreements between forest communities and private companies concerning forest management activities are covered in **chapter three**. Considerations are given as to how these relationships occur, and the difficulties and dependencies that they often have to face. At a later date, the negotiations in different phases of forest activities, including timber commercialization may have consequences on this initial process of partnership establishment. Therefore, the crucial point is to identify mechanisms and strategies that lead to consolidation of good governance of forest management activities from the communities’ point of view. In this direction, the community-private company relationship, which includes an actual participation process with local people and includes their perceptions and a real negotiation process, seems to be one possible way to improve these important and much needed partnerships. Financial balance analysis involving all forest management activities, and a comparison of income generation among forestry and agriculture activities needs more attention, so that the access to credit might be clearly debated as well as an effective public police, and its role in the maintenance of forest cover, as much on reducing effectively deforestation rates, without threatening or putting under risk the sustainability of family living conditions in rural areas.

Finally, **chapter four** aims to offer an overview of the current situation of Community and Familiar Forest Management - CFFM, through the analyses of current forest policy promoting the Community Forest Management activities through the existing partnerships between Communities and Private Companies. In this context, besides the global analysis of the CFFM, the forest policy development process related to these activities is taken into consideration. A survey of the legal technical legislation, to which these activities are currently subject to, is also under analysis at federal and state levels (Acre, Pará and Amazonas State), as well as the perspectives of forest management in areas of settlements, and in Conservation Units for Sustainable Use (INCRA/MDA e ICMBIO/MMA). Associated to the importance and clarity of the legal framework of the norms that guide CFFM activities, there is yet, the issue of technical forestry assistance (ATER Florestal),

which urgently needs to be re-discussed and effectively implemented in order to strengthen and favor communities and their interests in a more equitable manner between the groups involved in such a process.

Finally, the book concludes with a chapter called **Final Considerations**, putting together the most relevant points of each chapter and closing with some recommendations, mainly related to those public policies that aim towards consolidation, effectiveness and efficiency for Community and Familiar Forestry Management. Among them, the most important are: the importance of the implementation of lines of credit according to the appropriate length and characteristics of the production system; a technical assistance at different levels, including financial, technical, cooperatives, commercialization, product marketing, etc.; legal proceedings and environmental licenses of rural properties.

May the information included in this book contribute towards the consolidation of Community Familiar Forest Management – CFFM, as well as the maintenance and conservation of socio-biodiversity of Tropical Forests. A Natural Capital of future generations.

**The Editorial Committee**