

FINAL EVALUATION

**ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE NATURAL
HERITAGE RESERVES (RPPNS) IN THE
BRAZILIAN CERRADO**

BRA/00/G35

Aline Tristão Bernardes
October de 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT	8
3. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	10
4. LESSONS LEARNED	20
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	22
ANNEXES	27
BIBLIOGRAPHY	34

LISTA DE SIGLAS

GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBAMA	Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (<i>Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Renewable Resources</i>)
MMA	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (<i>Ministry of Environment</i>)
ONG	Organização não governamental (<i>Non-government organization</i>)
PNCV	Parque Nacional Chapada dos Veadeiros (<i>National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros</i>)
UC	Unidade de Conservação (<i>Conservation Unit – protected area</i>)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PNGSV <i>Veredas</i>)	Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas (<i>National Park of Grande Sertão</i>
RPPN <i>heritage</i>)	Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (<i>private reserve of natural</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the creation of the first protected area like they are defined today, the National Park of Yosemite in the United States, in 1872, thousands of square kilometers have been destined to the conservation, almost always from decision of the government institutions. However, the population growth and the resultant increase of the demand for goods and environmental services, besides the reduction of the public budgets destined to the conservation of the nature, have been limiting the creation of public protected areas.

In that context, the protected natural areas established in private lands has been constituting as an important complementally tool to the public efforts for protection of the biodiversity. Many authors have been demonstrating the importance of implementing private reservations in the surroundings of Conservation Units, through forming areas of buffer zones or ecological corridors (ALDERMAN, 1994; LEES, 1995; LANGHOLZ, 1996, 1999; MESQUITA, 1999).

The national program of *Private Reserve of Natural Heritage* (RPPN) supports the creation and the maintenance of private owned reserves. In this program, the rural proprietors request voluntarily that the totality or part of their lands is recognized as preserved natural heritage, that it will be object of permanent protection. The program RPPN is applied today at the national, state and municipal levels. These strategies and incentive mechanisms have been rendering a fundamental contribution for the efforts of protection of the biodiversity of the country. They also constitute valid strategies to the creation of ecological corridors, once more than 80% of the areas of those biomes that deserve to be protected are in private owned property (MMA, 1998). Important aspects reside in the fact that, after the creation of a private reserve, the same maintains that statute even if in case of changing ther proprietor, for its perpetuity characteristic.

The official declaration of protected areas in private properties, staying them in the ownership and in their proprietors' domain, acquires different outlines in the time and in the space. In Brazil, the Natural Private Heritage Reserve - RPPN part from the democratic principle of the expressed manifestation of the proprietor's will, where the "will of protecting" is the starting point and the beginning of the procedure that it culminates in the creation of a RPPN. The legal document that it created RPPN's is very clear: its destination cannot be other than to integral protection of the resources, being admitted, in this context, the practice of the ecological tourism, the environmental education and the scientific education.

The Project Establishment of Natural Private Heritage Reserve (RPPNs) *in the Brazilian Cerrado* (UNDP/GEF - BRA/00/G35) was proposed by the non governmental organization Fundação Pró-Natureza - FUNATURA with the main objective of contributing with the conservation of the biodiversity of the biome *Cerrado* through the support to the creation and establishment of RPPNs in the surrounding or in adjacent areas of two National Parks:

Grande Sertão Veredas and *Chapada dos Veadeiros*, located in the States of Minas Gerais and Goiás, respectively.

The institution showed itself eligible to the presentation of the proposal for its history of implantation and development of projects of environmental conservation in those areas, including the accomplishment of projects for creation of private reserves. Particularly to the National Park *Grande Sertão Veredas*, FUNATURA has been involved since the beginning of the proposition of the protected area and, now, it develops the pioneering activity of co-managing this unit in partnership with the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Renewable Resources - IBAMA.

The Project was drawn originally to be executed in the period of 3 years, beginning in 2001. However, the foreseen activities were extended until the end of 2005.

In a general way, the Project reached, in a satisfactory way, the objectives proposed originally. It was created and established 7 RPPNs, being 5 in the adjacencies of the *Chapada dos Veadeiros* National Park and 2 adjacent to the National Park *Grande Sertão Veredas*. Mobilization activities and dissemination of this legal instrument were developed RPPN - through training events and of cultural activities and produced the technical documents to support the management of these areas. It was elaborated and produced seven reports for Rapid Ecological Assessment of the protected proposed areas that subsidized the accomplishment of the Plans of Management. In addition, an Ecological Assessment was accomplished of a RPPN located in the adjacencies of National Park of *Chapada dos Veadeiros*, RPPN *Campo Alegre*.

The analysis of the Project demonstrated that the main focus was the creation and the support to RPPNs through technical subsidies and of installation of basic infrastructure of support to tourist activities and of research. The 7 RPPNs totalize 2.263,07 hectares.

The two groups of created RPPNs - surrounding of PNGSV and PNCV are different in their vocation nature and pretension uses for their proprietors. Two RPPNs created in the adjacencies of PNGSV are units of conservation that can serve as base for accomplishment of researches on biodiversity of the Cerrado, so much for the location, as well as for the headquarters of RPPN *Arara Vermelha*, which was refurbished with the support of the Project. Four RPPNs adjacent to PNCV possess great potential for development of ecotourism activities, already in process in two of them. The smallest of all RPPN *Varandas da Serra* is important in the context of replication of this mechanism in the region for conservation of the Cerrado. The last created RPPN - *Parque Capetinga* is not located in I immediate adjacencies of the Park, but it possesses extreme importance for conservation of the Cerrado in an area of agricultural expansion, besides its significant size - 1.500 hectares.

However, mechanisms that guarantee the sustainability of the areas as business plans - for ecotourism and planning of scientific activities, were not emphasized. The proprietors' non training in the environmental administration and in the implementation of the Plans of Management corroborates this fact and can commit the sustainability of UCs.

In a replicable process of this Project it is necessary that the drawing of the same integrates complementally actions for identification of priority areas of a known territory, mechanisms of institutional strengthened, of empowering and of formation of local partnerships for popularization and consolidation of the actions and of monitoring the activities proposed during the period of execution of the Project.

This assessing report presents comments on the drawing of the Project, development, accomplished results, lessons and suggests recommendations to subsidize the formulation and the accomplishment of similar projects.

1. INTRODUCTION

As defined by the Term of Reference the principal goal of this independent final evaluation is to evaluate the implementation of Project BRA/00/G35, discussing, analyzing and validating the reached results.

The evaluation methodology will focus the results reached by the Project in relation to the proposed objectives, with emphasis in the efficiency of the adopted strategies and developed actions, sustainability of results, cost-benefit relationship, as well as indicating the lessons learned of the experience for dissemination of best experiences.

In the period from 02 to August 10, 2006 technical visits were accomplished to the following areas embraced by the Project:

- Municipality of *Chapada Gaúcha*, MG, surroundings of PNGSV – participation in the V Meeting of the Peoples of Grande Sertão National Park “Encontro dos Povos do Grande Sertão Veredas”
- RPPN Veredas do Pacari, Arinos, MG
- RPPN Arara Vermelha, Arinos, MG
- RPPN Cachoeira da Pedra Bonita, Colinas do Sul, GO
- RPPN Vale das Araras, Cavalcante, GO
- RPPN Soluar, Cavalcante, GO
- RPPN Parque Capetinga, São João da Aliança, GO

The methodology for evaluation of the Project included interviews to proprietors of RPPNs benefited by the Project, the communities' members and places included in the area of the Project, local and professional authorities of the executive institutions and partners. The purpose of the interviews was to know the Project and its development through the “eyes” and of the several involved actors' analysis that possess knowledge levels and of different expectations in relation to the developed activities. All the people's list interviewed in the evaluation process it is included in the Annex 1 of this report.

Also were analyzed the documents supplied by FUNATURA and PNUD that are listed in the Annex 2 of this report.

The evaluation of the Project proceeded to the following order: (i) structure of the Project, with a description of the proposed design and the respective developments during the execution period; (ii) implantation of the Project, including a general evaluation of the process of implantation of the activities of the Project; evaluation and monitoring; partners' participation, with special focus, in the local actors' participation and involvement of government institutions in the implantation of the Project; (iii) reached results.

Finally, taking of the analysis of the reached results and of the development of the activities of the Project, were made recommendations and suggested lessons learned that can be processed in designs and accomplishments of similar projects.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT

The Project “Establishment of private natural heritage reserves (RPPNs) in the Brazilian cerrado” was originally proposed for a period of three years. However, it started in September of 2001 and had its field works finished in September of 2005.

The general objective that it intended to reach was the conservation of the biodiversity of the biome Cerrado through the following strategy:

1. To stimulate the rural proprietors' participation in the creation and in the establishment of part or of the whole natural area of its properties in Private Natural Heritage Reserves - RPPN;
2. To establish sustainability mechanisms for the areas created in the scope of the Project;
3. To disseminate lessons and experiences for other proprietors in a continuity process.

To reach the objectives the following goals final results were proposed:

1. Creation and establishment of, at least, 7 RPPNs in the surroundings of the National Park Grande Sertão Veredas and Chapada dos Veadeiros with “complete” package of implantation, i.e.:
 - a. To accomplish the recognition by the environmental institution (IBAMA);
 - b. To elaborate and to approve the Management Plans;
 - c. To offer training for the proprietor and employees in planning, protection and management of the areas and development of the ecotourism activity as business;
 - d. To establish exchange mechanism and communication among the proprietors of the created areas as support to the future activities and sustainability of the areas;
 - e. To create and to establish program of diffusion of the mechanism of RPPN in the worked areas and to institute mechanisms of awareness among the involved communities.

1. At least 4 legal reservations in areas close or adjacent to the two National Parks registered.
2. To establish mechanisms of sustainability of created RPPNs.

The activities foreseen to reach the proposed objective were:

1. Selection and demarcation of areas to be transformed in RPPNs and establishment of formal partnership with the selected proprietors;
2. Accomplishment of processes of Rapid Ecological Assessment of the selected areas and elaboration of the Management Plans;

3. Implementation of the Management Plans through installation of infrastructure for each area selected (trails, basic equipments for ecotourism, center to assist visitors, protection equipments);
4. Selection and personnel's of RPPNs training in planning programs and management of the areas, besides development of the ecotourism;
5. Development and implementation of awareness programs on private reserves with the objective of replicating the experience;
6. To promote the exchange among created RPPNs;
7. To plan the economical sustainability of RPPNs created through the elaboration of plans of businesses and establishment of continuous Fund.
8. Establishment of formal partnership between the proprietors and FUNATURA to guarantee that the areas can be open to the tourism, visitation and researches.

The principal partners and stakeholders involved by Project were: rural proprietors, local entrepreneurs (ecotourism, guides), community, local authorities (city halls), local representations of the federal and state environmental institutions (IBAMA, IEF/MG), researchers and organizations of the civil society represented at the places.

3. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1. Importance of the Project in relation to the conservation of the *Cerrado* biome.

There is not the smallest doubt than the Project developed by FUNATURA has significant importance for the conservation of the biome *Cerrado* through actions that looked for the creation and implantation of protected areas. In this sense the Project can be classified as Highly Satisfactory (HS).

The *Cerrado* is pointed by the non governmental organization Conservation International (MACHADO *et.all*, 2004) as a “hotspot” for presenting great variety of species and exceptional habitat loss. According to the study, of two million hectares of the Brazilian Savannah only remain 20%, and just in the last 40 years about 60% of area of *Cerrado* was taken by soybean cultures, cotton, corn and coffee and for pastures planted with African species of grass (Fig. 1). It is added to these data the estimate that equivalent areas of 2, 6 soccer fields are deforested by minute or three million hectares/year. The same study estimates that in continuing this rate of deforestation and disordered occupation, the *Cerrado* should disappear until the year of 2030, in other words, in only 24 years.

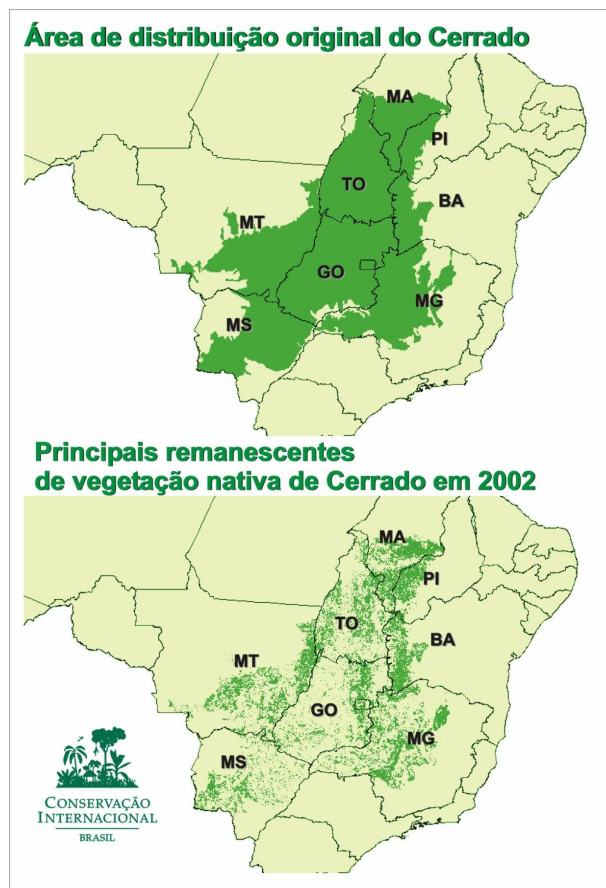


Figure 1. Comparison among original and remaining area of the biome of the Cerrados in Brazil. Source: www.conservation.org.br

Cléber Alho (ALHO, 2005) indicates in an opportune way the difficulties in the implantation of protected areas in the Cerrado, in face of the economical and social pressures for occupation and exploration of the resources of the Cerrado, especially, for the implantation of huge agricultural projects, as the expansion of the monoculture of the soybean (Fig. 2).

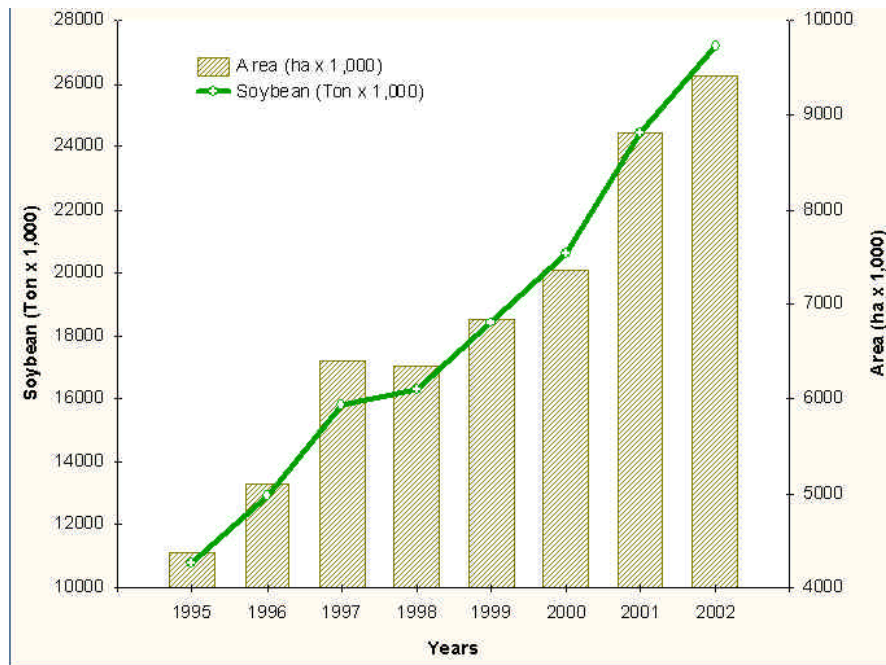


Figure 2. Evolution of the production and of the planted area of soybean in the Cerrado, in agreement with data of FNP Consultants – Agriannual 2003 (MACHADO *et al*, 2004).

However, in spite of being pointed as one of the biomes of larger biodiversity, the Cerrado is commonly relegated as a frontier for agricultural expansion in the country. This is demonstrated by the difficulty faced by the environmental organizations for the approval of the Constitutional Amendment that proposed the inclusion of the Cerrado in the list of the biomes considered as national heritage. The proposal processes in the National Congress for 11 years already.

Still according to ALHO (2005), while the occupation of the Cerrado intensifies, the Government has difficulties in reaching the goal proposing to protect *in situ*, at least, 10% of the area of the biome. The list of protected areas in the Cerrado, in agreement with the Ecosystems Direction of IBAMA¹ shows that there are 1.175.782 hectares protected through Ecological Stations; 1.867.430 hectares included in the category of National Parks; 3.461 hectares of Biological Reserves; 502.517 hectares of Ecological Stations; 128.521 hectares of Wildlife Refuges; 1.516.219 hectares as Area of Environmental Protection (APAs); 2.329 hectares as Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest; 20.127 hectares as Extrativism Reserves and 16.331 as National Forests, totalizing a total of 4.056.980 hectares included in protected areas of integral conservation and/or sustainable protection.

¹ www.ibama.gov.br (2006)

The Federal RPPNs are not counted in this total. The list available is not updated and it presents incorrectness. In the list that presents the numbers and the areas (hectares) of RPPNs of the Cerrado biome are included only two RPPNs that totalize the area of 3.011,80 hectares. In a simple verification in another listing also available in the website of IBAMA it is possible to detect that incorrectness. Only for the State of Goiás are indicated 44 RPPNs in a total of 21.962,95 hectares.

Second MACHADO et. all. (2004) only 4,1% of the Cerrado faces legal protection, being 3% in protected areas of integral protection, including public protected areas and privates in the several administrative levels. ALHO (2005) points that the protected areas at the federal level protect only 2,06% of the area of the biome.

The Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN) are integral part of the National System of Protected Areas, composed by the totality of the areas protected public and private and are constituted in an important tool in the establishment of ecological corridors, mosaics in the construction of the connectivity among protected areas.

The conservation movement in private lands in the country contributes in a consistent way to the conservation of the Brazilian biodiversity and, currently, is organized not only by the state agencies that recognize and enforce the proposed and created areas, but also by the own landowners that, with support of non governmental organizations, have been organizing themselves through Confederations and Associations national, state, regional and even in the areas of specific domain of biomes² (MESQUITA et all, 2004).

In this sense, the proposal idealized by FUNATURA of proposing the conservation of the Cerrado through the mechanism of creating and implanting RPPNs inserts in a modern way and integrated in the national planning - of public sectors and of the organized society, for the conservation of the biodiversity of the country. The Project contributed with an increment of 2.263,07 hectares in the surroundings of two important protected areas of integral use, besides contributing with the biological knowledge of RPPN *Campo Alegre (Alto Paraíso, GO)*, with an area of 7.500 hectares.

3.2. Conceptualization and design of the Project (S)

The format of the Project demonstrates the interdependence among the several foreseen activities, especially, related to the creation of RPPNs. In other words, the activities should be accomplished in scale of dependence of success.

This fact caused a “bottleneck” in the development of the activities due to the excessive delay in the analysis and approval of the processes for the IBAMA. On average each process lasted 3 years that it would be the time foreseen for duration and execution of whole the Project.

In spite of it being instituted by IBAMA in 1990 and in spite of one of the more important complementally mechanisms to be considered for conservation of biodiversity *in situ* in

² <http://www.rppnbrasil.org.br/>

Brazil, the RPPNs seem not still been institutionalized and completely incorporate to the work plan's of IBAMA. Excess of bureaucracy and of delay in the evaluation of the requests promote a discouragement and an evasion on the part of the proprietors. The delay in the approval of the processes for recognition of RPPNs, meant a loss in the implantation of many other actions foreseen by the Project, but that, however, were depended on the official recognition of the areas as RPPNs.

In this process, all the interviewees that created RPPNs told the discouragement caused by this delay that reflects in the possibility of creation of new areas. Besides, the implantation of defined actions by the management plan of the areas was harmed, in view of the little remaining time. As consequence, few RPPNs had infrastructure activities developed and, in some, the work was not completed as in the RPPN *Soluar* in which the Center of Visitors was built, but the trail could not be implanted.

The definition of creation of RPPNs as tool for conservation of Cerrado as principal objective of the Project is ambitious, however it presents inherent risks, because the creation of this category of protected area depends of the own landowners manifestation and that they give up their areas for conservation for perpetuity.

As pointed by the report elaborated by LIMA & MESQUITA (2003) the goal originally established that foresaw the creation of 40.000 hectares in RPPNs was extremely ambitious. Taking the current numbers supplied by IBAMA, it means 10% of the total area of RPPNs almost recognized by IBAMA in 16 years (442,100 thousand hectares and 425 RPPNs).

In areas where the knowledge of this mechanism already exists as in the case of the adjacencies of PNCV this process can be more flowed, but in territories occupied for agricultural expansion as in the case of the adjacencies of PNGSV the difficulties are enormous. In this case, the proposed objective of working for the registering of legal reservations and recover of degraded areas of permanent preservation areas - APPs seems to be more effective. RPPNs can be also created in overlapped areas with the legal reserves of the properties.

To consider the vocation and economical potential of the areas in the design of the projects can also be an important mechanism in the obtaining of good results. In the case of areas where is possible to make compatible conservation with tourist development, the strategy to be adopted should focus the consultantship and orientation in the planning, design and operation of attractions and tourist equipments.

The defined mechanisms by FUNATURA for diffusion of the Project - technical meetings and promotion of the "Meetings of the People" were extremely important and mobilized all the stakeholders. The valorization of the culture of the regions as mobilization and awareness instrument is one of the points highly satisfactory of the Project.

The purpose of the Project inserts inside of all the national planning related to the conservation of biodiversity *in situ* and the selected areas located in territories of extreme importance for the conservation of biodiversity of the (Fundação Biodiversitas, 1998; MMA, 1999).

3.3. Implementation of the Project (S)

As mentioned previously, the executive team of the Project accomplished a great effort in the creation and implementation process of RPPNs.

The performance and the representation characteristic of FUNATURA intermediating and representing the benefited by the Project landowners in the IBAMA was of fundamental importance in the process of creation of RPPNs. Without this intervention, as pointed for all the interviewed proprietors, would not have been recognized the areas in the scope of this Project. All the proprietors interviewees told that would do again or they would only recommend the process if there was an institutional support, as done by FUNATURA.

The institutional presence of FUNATURA in the areas where the Project developed, as well as the excellence of the technical team, propitiated the satisfactory development of the activities, even in view of the operational difficulty related to the delay in the approval of the processes by the IBAMA.

The continuous evaluations of the project (tripartite) could have monitored the activities, in specific, the operational difficulties and propose eventual corrections in the design of the Project.

The involvement of FUNATURA with the communities - previous to the beginning of this Project, was a decisive factor in diffusing the information to the landowners and consequent convincing in relation to the creation of RPPNs for the previous establishment of a net of local partners.

As pointed for SOARES et. all. (2002) the non governmental institutions that work with projects in the adjacencies of protected areas possess awareness that "is not possible to think in conservation of the environment without including in this issue the improvement of the quality of life of the populations". This way, exists the necessity of accomplishing efforts and actions that look for sustainable alternatives of income for the communities of the adjacencies of the protected areas and, in the case of RPPNs, of the own areas and of its proprietors.

The objective formulated by the Project of establishment of a Fund or financial mechanism for support future activities of RPPNs benefited by the Project or as continuity action could not be implanted. In the understanding of this evaluation, actually, the proposal of establishment of a mechanism as this can only be accomplished if incorporated to the local public policy or if there are a minimum of institutional organization and integration among established RPPNs. Example of continuous Fund of support to projects can be found in some experiences in Brazil. In the State of Bahia the institution Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia³ developed a work with rural family producers where a continuous financial mechanism was instituted, managed by the institution and for the producers, through which new experiences of financial support to productive projects with environmental basis are financed.

³ www.iesb.org.br

Besides, experiences of specific Fund to support RPPNs already exist (creation and implementation), and other financial instruments that can be accessed by RPPNs (O Boticário Foundation, National Fund of the Environment, etc.). The important is that the landowners and stakeholders involved in the processes have enough technical training to elaborate and to submit projects to these funds.

3.4. Results Accomplished by the Project (S)

In the scope of the Project developed by FUNATURA were created and established the following RPPNs:

Adjacencies of National Park of Grande Sertão Veredas

- RPPN Veredas do Pacari – Decree IBAMA nº 26, March 8 of 2004 with 346,79 hectares, Arinos, MG.
- RPPN Arara Vermelha - Decree IBAMA nº 31/05N, April 28 of 2005 with 248,45 hectares, Arinos, MG.

The area in the surroundings of PNGSV is very antropized. The creation of the Park guaranteed the conservation of an important area for biodiversity conservation and also, for the conservation of the cultural wealth of that region. The flat landscape of the area favored the occupation by mechanized farms that product grains (soybean and grasses seeds, especially). A lot of the rich diversity of the vegetation of the Cerrado was lost in this process. The installation of municipal districts colonized by people originated of other states and cultures also began, in the region, a process of loss of country cultural important traditions. The municipal district where is the headquarters of the National Park of Grande Sertão Veredas and which is considered the "alive" scenery of the Brazilian novelist's work João Guimarães Rosa its called *Chapada Gaucha* and it was only emancipated in 1995.

RPPNs Vereda do Pacari and Arara Vermelha are constituted in an interesting opportunity that was successfully gotten by the Project. They are two united RPPNs with a headquarter reformed by the Project located in the RPPN Arara Vermelha and a common trail to both RPPNs.

The landowners of those two RPPNs don't use them as residence, as well as the lands are not part of their businesses. The landlady of RPPN Arara Vermelha lives in Campinas, SP and the proprietor of RPPN Veredas do Pacari lives in the area, but not in this RPPN. However, both manifested that the intention of creation of RPPNs was motivated by the desire of conserving important samples of the Brazilian Cerrado.

The two RPPNs created possess its Management Plans that demonstrate the vocation of the areas for the increment of research activities. In this sense, the headquarters of RPPN was refurbished in the RPPN Arara Vermelha and hired - for the landlady, an employee that works in the maintenance of the property.

Some institutions, besides FUNATURA are developing programs of biodiversity research in the PNGSV. The Instituto Biotrópicos, with headquarters in Belo Horizonte, extended its research works to the area and demonstrated a lot of interests in establish partnership with FUNATURA, besides to enlarge the biological knowledge on the two RPPNs.

This area doesn't still present an organization and appropriate infrastructure for the development of ecotourism activities, in spite of presenting unique natural and cultural attractions, like the PNGSV and to be included in the tourist circuits Grande Sertão Urucuia and Guimarães Rosa (SEBRAE/MG).

The previous performance and the institutionalization of projects of the FUNATURA in the region is one of the strong points in relation to the reached results. It is added to this, the strategy of chosen mobilization, in the promotion and support to the organization of the events entitled Meetings of the People of the Grande Sertão Veredas, which also had continuity after the end of the Project having been appropriated for the communities and local and regional organizations. I could witness and participate in the 5th version that happened in the beginning of August of 2006. The meetings are constituted in a powerful fomentation and of popularization of traditions and country cultural habits tool and were and are well used for the support purposes to the conservation of the Cerrado. Besides, and also as part of the strategy of FUNATURA of institutional inclusion in the area, a local headquarters was established, with a hired representative of the institution that supports the several projects of the entity, besides incorporating the community. This strategy went quite beneficial for the Project.

The development of correct partnerships and involved in a project as this and that it can be promoted and fomented has much more unexpected reaches than foreseen by the Project. The area of Chapada Gaucha takes the risk of turning as the area of the National Park das Emas (Goiás), where areas of native vegetation area surrounded by immense plantations of grains and grasses. The invigoration of the popular and ancestral culture serves as a natural obstacle to the widespread collapse of the culture that is based on the natural environment (view the cult to Guimarães Rosa and his work growing up in the region).

Another important point to be outstanding in the creation of these two areas is be contiguous forming a set of 595,24 hectares and close to the PNGSV, configuring corridors of biodiversity that is considered a good conservation strategy. The corridors avoid the isolation of the protected areas, guaranteeing the movement of species by a mosaic of protected areas - public and private, besides rural properties that develop productive activities protecting natural areas (legal reserves and permanent preservation areas).

The performance through mosaics of protected areas is one of the chosen strategies to guarantee larger efficiency in the environmental management. The management through the mosaics is relatively new in Brazil. It appeared as strategy starting from the National System of Protected Areas, instituted in 2000. The mosaic is fundamental to define the uses and the conservation of the natural resources in the border among the protected areas. The integration of the management of protected areas seeks to perfect enforcement initiatives, monitoring, implementation of management plans and scientific researches, besides looking for the financial sustainability for the operation of the areas that are part of the mosaic.

As part of this strategy FUNATURA had an approved project at the National Fund of the Environment - FNMA that newly began its development in the area of the PNGSV, including the National Park Cavernas do Peruaçu, the Minas Gerais State Parks Serra da Araras and Veredas do Peruaçu, the indigenous area Xacriabá, the Area of Environmental Protection - APA of Rio Pandeiros and two RPPNs created by the present Project.

This mosaic of protected areas comprehends about a million hectares. It will be developed actions that include the protection of the water resources, organization of the civil society around the protected areas, production of seedlings of native trees and landscape organization. The area of the mosaic will also have a Plan of Territorial Development of Conservationist Basis (DTBC) elaborated.

The Project also foresaw and it made possible to address 5 processes for registration of legal reserves, totaling 603 hectares. This strategy is of extreme importance in the area of the PNGSV. It can be enlarged in the sense of to propose and to qualify proprietors and local agents in the recovery of degraded areas, considering, besides, the strategy to establish the mosaic of protected areas.

Adjacencies of National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros

The RPPN created in the scope of this project are:

- RPPN Soluar - Decree IBAMA nº 17/05 N – April, 11 2005 with 42,48 hectares, Cavalcante, GO.
- RPPN Cachoeira das Pedras Bonitas - Decree IBAMA nº 19/05 N – April 11 2005 with 92,19 hectares, Colinas do Sul, GO.
- RPPN Varandas da Serra - Decree IBAMA nº 41/05 N – June 20 2005 with 1,42 hectares, Cavalcante, GO.
- RPPN Vale das Araras - Decree IBAMA nº 42/05 N – July 01 2005 with 431,74 hectares, Cavalcante, GO.
- RPPN Parque da Capetinga - Decree IBAMA nº 73/05 N – October 13 2005 with 1.500,00 hectares, São João da Aliança, GO.

The creation of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park propitiated and fomented the establishment and the invigoration of the tourism in the local and regional economy, one of the natural economical vocations of the area.

For being for years a developed activity in the area is incorporate to the several economical segments of the municipal districts. Thus, it is not surprised that all of created RPPNs and supported for the Project have as objective the economical sustainability through the development of tourist activities. Two of them, RPPN Vale das Araras and RPPN Cachoeira das Pedras Bonitas stand out in this process. The first for it being planned and structured for this purpose since the beginning and the second for already to exist in the area a project of exploration of the tourism through the waterfall and also for fishing activities. The Project propitiated a great differential for these two areas with the support to

the installation of infrastructure of tourists' service, besides the elaboration of the management plans.

The RPPN Soluar's landowners didn't possess the activity of the ecotourism as priority function. They met the mechanism of RPPNs in a diffusion/mobilization activity promoted by FUNATURA. The RPPN was instituted in the defined area as legal reserve of the property. Thus, they demonstrate less self-confidence in the process of incorporation of the new functions of their property, transformed in RPPN and with the possibility to offer services of tourism.

The creation of RPPNs in the surroundings of the PNCV is not a new fact in the area. With exception of the areas created by the Project and according to the list made available by IBAMA, 9 RPPNs exist with total area of 10.003,95 hectares. Several institutions have been acting in this area with the purpose of fomenting the creation of RPPNs.

However, as it could be noticed, questions were raised by the manager of the PNCV in relation to the recognition of some of these RPPNs as protected areas.

What is important to highlight is that in the surroundings of the PNCV exists a group of private reserves that enlarge in a quite significant way (11.617,90 hectares) the protected area and render a buffer service to the Park.

However, any communication instrument doesn't exist among these RPPNs. This need was expressed by all of the interviewed proprietors and it was part of the strategy of implantation of this Project, not having been established formally.

The support to the proprietors' of RPPNs organization in this area, as well as the training of the same ones is essential to diffuse the experiences and to mobilize them in the best sense to manage their areas.

The political moment in the area is very interesting in this sense, because the disastrous performance of IBAMA in the process of enlargement of the Park without public consultation to the communities propitiated the formulation of a group of environmental laws in the municipal district of Cavalcante, including the legislation that recognizes the municipal RPPN (Annex 3).

There are no doubts that the creation and the elaboration of the documents of planning of the areas was an important result. Three of five RPPNs received support with the infrastructure implantation. However, the Project could have explored the economical possibilities of these areas better, with the implantation of tourist projects well structured and the elaboration of business plans.

Finally, an important point to be outstanding in the Project and that it has also been developed by FUNATURA in several processes, is the work for rational use of the fruits of the Cerrado. A great demand exists for this activity in the area including landowners of RPPNs created by the Project. The fruits of the cerrado, with prominence for the baru and mangaba, are important instruments in the support to the sustainability of protected areas.

RPPN Soluar's proprietors live of the exploration of the fruits and also export foods done with fruits of the Cerrado. However, the collection of fruits in the RPPNs is not allowed by the legislation. The vegetable extrativism, even in a controlled way and managed, is not incorporate to the uses allowed in RPPNs.

4. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Legal process of RPPNs's recognition

The decentralization of the legal process of creation of RPPNs should be extended at the administrative level of more local action. The process accomplished through IBAMA had shown slow and it was a discouragement factor for all the stakeholders involved in the Project.

Recent article in a newspaper of national circulation indicates that the bureaucracy jams the creation process of RPPNs at the federal level, having, at least, 150 stopped processes in IBAMA (Fig. 3 below). In fact, this is one of the most important limiting issue in the proprietors' convincing.

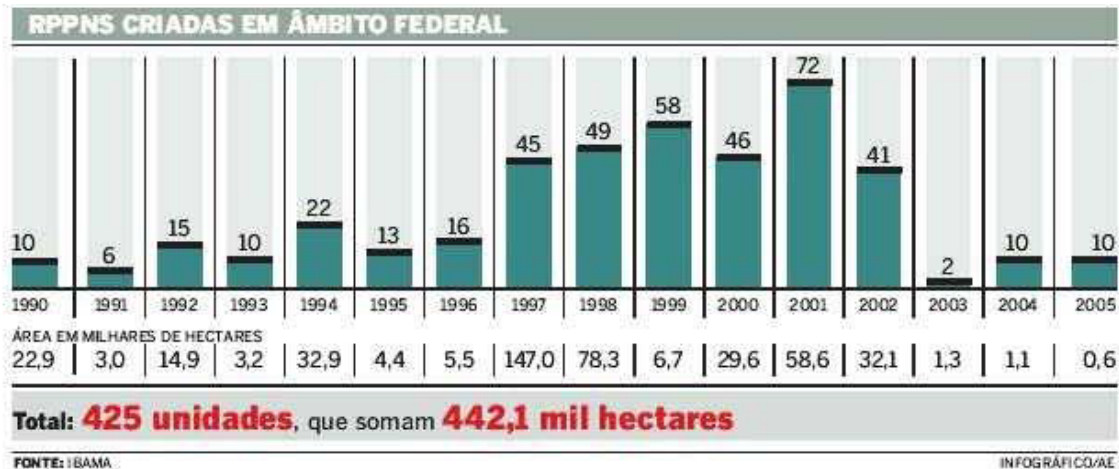


Figure 3. Demonstrative of the number of RPPNs recognized since the creation of the legal instrument in 1990 (Source: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo, 29/09/2006).

Several States offer the service of recognition of RPPN through their environment agencies, what can facilitate the procedures, time and expenses in relation to the process of recognition of RPPN. Two RPPNs of Arinos (adjacencies of PNGSV), MG could have their processes accomplished through the State Institute of Forests of Minas Gerais. In Cavalcante, GO the municipal district innovated when created the mechanism of municipal RPPN (Annex 3), what turns the process of easier accessibility to the landowner.

The proprietors expect larger agility and more technical support of the organs responsible, larger environmental incentives and a more favorable legislation. It is through the union, organization and articulation that the proprietors have been finding forces and motivation for the maintenance of their areas and the incentive has been appearing for the creation of new RPPN.

2. Empowering of the Project

The meetings promoted by the Project previous to the beginning of the same, as well as the cultural events - Meetings of the People, were important instruments in the integration of the Project with the communities.

Informed communities become protagonists and partners. Therefore, activities of institutional invigoration, training, environmental education and cultural valorization aid in the success of empowerment of the actions of the Project.

The installation of a base in the places demonstrates the importance of this action, so much for the executioners, as well as for the involved communities. The permanent contact between team of the Project and local and regional actors, allows a better development of the activities, besides making possible the amplification of the actions.

Besides, the identification and definition of the role and each stockholder's participation in the elaboration and development of the Project make possible the creation of continuity mechanisms and sustainability of projects of this nature.

3. To see to believe

Saint Thomas quoting - to see to believe, reinforces the idea of sustainability of the RPPNs as business model.

With exception of rural landowners with environmental profiles, entrepreneurs and rural producers, usually, seek information and experiences well succeeded in which to look for the advantages and disadvantages in the creation of a protected area where they will be able to develop activities that can aid in the financial sustainability of the same ones.

This observation is more evident for RPPNs in the surroundings of the PNCV as in the case of RPPN Vale das Araras in that the landowners made an extensive study of the potential of businesses before implanting the project, verifying and comparing several areas before acquiring the property and to begin the project of creation of RPPN.

4. Partnerships always!

The institutional cooperation guarantees good results and amplification of the actions proposed by the Project. The invigoration of the local and regional institutions and the community's participation in the several execution phases propitiate better integration of the proposal and complementarities of the results.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the analysis of this Project made possible the definition of some key criteria and characteristics for future programs to support similar projects. The attendance to the criteria should be a precondition for the evaluation of the proposals presented to GEF.

1. Design of the Project

- For future projects similar to the present evaluated project it is recommended that an initial diagnosis or evaluation of the selected area regarding the potential for creation of private reserves. The institution should know the area and present an initial diagnosis, indicating potential and priority areas within the limits of the territory. This diagnosis can be in the form of a Rapid Ecological Assessment of the territory where it intends to work. Rapid Ecological Assessment or REA is a diagnosis method used to infer on the state of conservation of forests and natural territories based on the use of indicators, such as characteristics of the vegetation structure, soils, water and groups of the fauna. The Rapid Ecological Assessment presupposes that the indicators should supply relevant data, in other words, to reflect the different conservation degrees. This implicates that the indicators used in the Fast Ecological Evaluation can be easily recognizable. The main objective of the Rapid Ecological Assessment is the reduction of the time and of the cost for the evaluation of the state of conservation of areas of interest, without the need, therefore, of detailed inventories. Like this, there would not be the need of excessive expenses of resources and institutional and operational efforts of processes of ecological evaluation of the proposals RPPNs that, later, were consolidated for Management Plans.
- The project design should contain a strategy of management of landscapes, with the installation of protected areas in mosaics, with formation of biodiversity corridors and stimulating the registration of the legal reserves, making possible the conservation of larger areas.
- In the design of the project priority should also be given to the mechanisms of popularization of RPPNs through the identification and accomplishment of local partnerships. The union of the efforts and the invigoration of local institutions or regional, it is important as a mechanism of continuity of processes. For instance, it was told by some proprietors that there exists a widespread idea that the process of creation of a RPPN means the donation of the land to IBAMA. This type of bad understanding should be explained in a popularization program, preferentially, together with partners known by the communities.
- The proposing institution should also demonstrate to have experience and history of accomplishment of projects in the proposed area.
- The design of the project should also propose mechanisms of continuous adjustments of the foreseen activities, starting from the result of the periodic monitoring of the implemented actions. The accomplishment of a mid-term

- evaluation can aid this process, pointing alternatives for actions with difficulties in the implementation.
- In the case of establishment of RPPNs that involve the development of economical projects for its sustainability - as in the case of RPPNs of the surroundings of National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros the inclusion is recommended in the design of projects, of elaboration of Plans of Businesses and of processes of proprietors' training in this sense, to guarantee that the same ones can develop them and to look for the sustainability of the areas. It is important that the proprietors have knowledge of the complete productive chain of their businesses and of how to make possible these businesses. This process can be accomplished through partnerships with specialized institutions. In Brazil SEBRAE - **Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service** is one of the institutions that can be partners of this action. In other words, accomplishment and development of studies of socioeconomic viability, including of trading, of the productive projects, associates to the development of studies of the capacity of support of the natural resources involved in the productive projects. In the commercialization initiatives should include training actions on the administration and management of those areas.
 - Regarding to the ecotourism in the RPPNs the project design should foresee:

At the RPPNs

- Potentiality evaluation for the ecotourism (tourist products existent inside of the RPPN);
- Elaboration of management plans and of public use adjusted and updated;
- Elaboration of studies and promotion of researches on the profile of the ecotourism demand;
- Description of the existent and necessary basic structure to the accomplishment of ecotourism activities;
- Description of the institutional capacity for administration of ecotourism activities.

At the municipalities and neighborhood community

- Potentiality evaluation for the ecotourism (tourist products existent in the surroundings of the RPPN);
- Description of the existent and necessary basic structure to the accomplishment of ecotourism activities;
- Description of the institutional capacity for administration of ecotourism activities (existence and operation of Environment Councils and Tourism Councils, municipal secretaries of environment, involvement with RPPNs, existence of local or regional environmentalists NGOs etc.).
- Identification and definition of the role and participation of each partner in the elaboration and development of the project. Partners as, Embratur, Ministry of Environment/Ministry of the Tourism, SEBRAE, SENAC, Universities, NGOs, city halls, operators of tourism, etc.). The voluntary

service should be evaluated and proposed as fundamental piece of the local actors' participation.

- Creation, implementation and, or invigoration of the Centers of Reference of Ecoturismo in the municipal districts of the areas embraced by the projects where the stakeholders will have a wide vision of the natural, historical and cultural attractive of the area, as well as of the equipments, programs and existent tourist potential.
- Training of the local sectors involved with the ecotourism. As it is much known, the segment of tourism is a business that demands a high professionalism level. All the involved agents' training (as guides, operators, proprietors of small businesses etc.), becomes, therefore, strategy so that one can obtain the maximum of results and, consequently, get the maintenance and continuity of the businesses. In this sense are suggested as activities: (i) to promote the accomplishment of technician-vocational courses associated to the ecoturismo services; (ii) to promote programs of entrepreneurs training at community level, aiming at opportunities of businesses.
- Adjust of the physical infrastructure and of services. Here, regarding not only to the public services of the municipal districts, as highways, sanitation, urban cleaning, but also to the conditions of attendance of the own RPPNs and of the existent private establishments in the areas, as hotels, restaurants etc. The development of strategies of recognition of quality of services, equipments and products, as the "stamps" and/or "certification" processes, can be used as form of subsidizing the monitoring of the quality of the products, projects and ecotourism activities of the places. Some activities are proposed in advance: (i) preparation of the municipal districts for attendance to the ecotourism demand (highways, lodging, feeding, information etc.); (ii) structuring of RPPNs for attendance to the ecoturismo (qualified employees), infrastructure, planning, trails, printed material, ecological stores, souvenirs etc.); (iii) planning and development of "ecotourism packages" (bird watchers, adventure tourism, scientific tourism, rural tourism, contemplation tourism etc.); (iv) development of ecotourism products: natural attractions, local and regional craft, services etc.; (v) to develop reference models and capacity of support of products and ecotourism services.
- Financing search and technical ecotourism assistance. Ecoturismo is an area that demands a level of very high professionalism. Not rare, the projects can involve high sums of resources. Should be elaborated/sought and made possible mechanisms for financing and technical assistance for the foreseen activities/actions, besides as mechanisms of continuity of the projects. Thus, it is suggested as activities: (i) elaboration and popularization of manuals on available financing sources, guiding partners and investors; (ii) promotion to the financial agents, of the simplification of referring procedures to the available credit lines; (iii) promotion of the technical and financial cooperation with international organisms.
- Popularization and marketing. The propaganda is the soul of the business. In the case of the ecotourism, the development of popularization strategies and marketing of the products and of the activities will be fundamental for the

project. However, it is important to highlight that, the main function of a protected area it is the maintenance and the biodiversity preservation. Ecotourism comes to be a consequence of the environmental quality of the protected areas. Thus, the component of environmental education should be preponderant in the formats of popularization projects to be elaborated. Suggested activities: (i) elaboration and implementation of projects and popularization mechanisms and marketing. Suggested the constant involvement of the media, diffusion for the local and regional communities, internet, production of material etc.

- Monitoring the ecotourism and environmental activities. The raw material of the ecoturismo is a natural area in good shape. RPPNs, consequently, conform the heart of this raw material. Mechanisms of monitoring of the environmental quality and of the impact generated by the ecotourism activities should be elaborated in the natural areas. Only this way, strategies can be developed for the maintenance of these areas. It is worthwhile to point out, that the urban zones should also be worked. For instance, areas with sewer to open sky, garbage spread by every part etc., are seen as obstacle to the development of ecotourism activities. The following activities are suggested: (i) establishment of processes and indicators for enforcement and evaluation of impacts of the ecoturismo in the RPPNs.

2. Public policies and incentives to conserve private areas

- Institutions that intend to work with the fomentation to the creation of protected areas should also develop actions, through local and regional partnerships, that aim at the support to the formulation and fomentation to the implantation of auxiliary and complementary public policies, as the legislation that institutes the mechanism of the ICMS-ecological that, in its effective versions in some states of the country, guarantee complementary resources to the municipal districts that possess protected areas in its territories, including RPPN. The State of Paraná developed more defining criteria through which the municipal districts should also benefit RPPNs, in a symbiotic relationship.
- To promote the revision of the legal process of creation of RPPNs with clear and realistic definition of periods and steps of the process. The process for obtaining of the requested documentation is extremely expensive and of little access for the proprietors' great majority. The georeferencing of the whole property seems unnecessary and extremist. **However, the definition of the place for georeferencing of the area proposed as RPPN is important for the location of the same.**
- Training of the environment agencies of the states that don't possess state RPPNs for the creation of the legal documents and the state agents' training in the use of this tool, in other words, in the institutionalization of the recognition process and of popularization of the mechanism of RPPN.
- To promote the discussion about possibility of uses of RPPNs, especially, related to the extractivism of natural resources as fruits that can be important for the local economy and mean a larger increment for the proprietors. This restrictive characteristic in relation to the extractivism serves as limiting factor for the

- increase of private protected areas. Besides, the diversification of the economical activities can aid in the sustainability of the areas.
- The events initiated with the support of the Project - Meetings of the People are important as tools of continuity and consolidation of the process. It is recommended to foment the creation of the advices council of culture of the municipal districts and/or of the own events to guarantee the continuity, tradition and quality of the same ones.

3. Sustainability and continuity of the actions proposed by the project

- As continuity mechanism and consolidation to promote and to organize the proprietors' of RPPNs association of adjacencies of the National Park of the Chapada dos Veadeiros as integration form between the proprietors and to strength the areas. To foment the creation of a local association (that includes proprietors, guides, the community's representatives) and to train these actors, especially the proprietors, besides to propitiate that the same ones can have access to the existent and available resources (former proclamation 1st semester 2006 – O Boticário Foundation that pointed the area of the Cerrado of Goiás State in the surroundings of the National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros as priority area for investment).
- To involve the managements of the protected areas existent in the area in the whole the process of creation and implantation of RPPNs.
- To install, in partnership with public organizations or local non-governmental, a base of local representative for administration and development of the activities, as the case of the process that FUNATURA presents in the municipal district of Chapada Gaucha (PNGSV) where the partnership with the City hall propitiated the construction of a headquarters of the institution and the development of several projects related to the conservation and sustainable use of the resources of the Cerrado, with mutual benefits.
- To establish partnerships with research institutions so that the scientific and technical information can support the elaboration of management plans and to reduce the costs and, besides, to develop continuity mechanisms for accomplishment of researches and projects in the protected areas. As example of this fact can be mentioned RPPN Feliciano Miguel Abdala located in Caratinga, MG an old protected area, however only recently recognized as RPPN. There is at least 25 years of several centers of researches of the country and of the world that use the 956 hectares of Atlantic forest of the area as laboratory for the development of several researches of the biodiversity, collaborating with information that aid in the conservation and, besides, supporting the financial maintenance of RPPN. The own creation of RPPN Feliciano Abdala was resulted of the researchers' presence in the area. The partnership between the Biodiversitas Foudation, Conservation International and Associação Pró-Estação Biológica de Caratinga produced more than 50 studies and projects, including 35 master's degree dissertations, PhD that enlarged the knowledge about the Atlantic forest and the threatened primates' of ecology.

ANNEX 1

Interviews accomplished in the process of final evaluation of the Project Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNS) in the Brazilian *Cerrado* - Final Evaluation - BRA/00/G35

As part of the process of evaluation of the Project was interviewed people that, direct or indirectly, had knowledge or participation in actions promoted by the Project.

1. FUNATURA

- Henrique Brandão Cavalcanti –President
- César Victor do Espírito Santo –Executive Superintendent
- Fernando Antônio Rodrigues Lima – Coordinator of the Project
- Adolpho Luiz B. Kesselring – Coordinator of Environmental Education
- Mara Cristina Moscoso – Coordinator of Environmental Protection and Management

2. Adjacencies of National Park of Grande Sertão Veredas, municipality of Chapada Gaúcha/MG

- Mayor – José Raimundo Ribeiro Gomes
- Education Municipal Secretary – Dalva Pereira Fonseca
- Vicente Gonçalves de Almeida – councilman
- Joaquim “Paraná” – Landowner of the RPPN Veredas of Pacari, Arinos, MG
- José Correia Quintal – President of the Regional Cooperative Sertão Veredas
- Ernani Farias – Coordinator of the National Park Grande Sertão Veredas for the FUNATURA.

3. Adjacencies of National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros/GO, municipalities of Alto Paraíso, Cavalcante and Colinas do Sul.

- Pedro Bignelli – Head of National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros
- Alan Kardec Xavier de Matos – President of AGENDAS – Association of Guides in Ecotourism in the Environmental Development of Colinas do Sul.
- Osvaldo Ferreira (Togim) and Vandalice Poeck Ferreira – Landowners of the RPPN Cachoeira das Pedras Bonitas, Colinas do Sul, GO.
- Richard Avólio and Carla Avólio – Landowners of the RPPN Vale das Araras, Cavalcante, GO.
- Itamar Costa Magalhães and Onesina Costa Magalhães – Landowners of the RPPN Soluar, Cavancante/GO.
- Cid Queiroz – Landowner of the RPPN Parque da Capetinga, São João da Aliança, GO.
- Horley Teixeira – Fazenda Renascer, Cavalcante/GO (by email) and President of COMA – Environment Municipal Council.

4. Brazilian Agency for Cooperation/MRE

- Carolina Fonseca -ABC

5. PNUD

- Rose Diegues - PNUD
- Helen Negret – PNUD/GEF
- Carlos Castro – PNUD

ANNEX 2

List of the documents analyzed in the process of final evaluation of the Project Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNS) in the Brazilian *Cerrado* - Final Evaluation - BRA/00/G35

1. Annual Project Report (APR/PIR) for UNDP/GEF Projects
 - 03 September 2001
 - 15 July 2003
 - July 2004
 - July 2005
 - July 2006
2. Activities Progress Reports - FUNATURA
 - October 17, 2001
 - March 26, 2002
3. Report on the event Meeting of the People of GSV e CV
 - May, 2002
4. Report on the III Meeting of People of National Park Chapada dos Veadeiros: 21 to 23 of May, 2004.
5. Report on the IV Meeting of People of National Park Chapada dos Veadeiros: 06 to 08 of May, 2005.
6. Reports on the Meetings: strategy of mobilization.
7. Assessment report on the profile of the participants of the Meeting of People of National Park held in São João D' Aliança. FUNATURA, 2004.
8. Assessment reports on the profile of participants of events promoted in the municipalities of GO. FUNATURA, 2004.
9. Evaluation of the profile of participants of the winter Festival held in Alto Paraíso. FUNATURA, 2004.
10. Cultural Evaluation of the IV Meeting of People of National Park Chapada dos Veadeiros, Socius Consultoria Júnior em Ciências Sociais, Brasília, DF.
11. Reports of the tripartite meetings
 - TPR N° 4/02
 - TRP N° 01/03
12. Accountancy report – Controladoria – Geral de Controle Interno

- 13 of February, 2003
- 15 of March, 2004
- 12 of January, 2005
- 31 of January, 2006

13. Management Plans of RPPN Arara Vermelha and RPPN Veredas do Pacari, Arinos, MG.

14. Management Plans of RPPNs:

- Soluar, Cavalcante, GO.
- Vale das Araras, Cavalcante, GO.
- Cachoeira das Pedras Bonitas, Colinas do Sul, GO.
- Parque da Capetinga, São João da Aliança, GO (not yet approved by IBAMA).

16. Report on the Community Guide of the surroundings of National Park of Grande Sertão Veredas / MG. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan of the National Park of Grande Sertão Veredas. FUNATURA, 2005.

17. Reports on the Rapid Ecological Assessment of the RPPNs (02 GSV e 06 CV). FUNATURA.

18. Technical report and field report of the project BRA/00/G35 – Establishment of private natural heritage reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado. Consultants: Luiz Carlos Pinagé de Lima and Carlos Alberto Bernardo Mesquita.

19. Previous analysis of water quality in the RPPN of the North/Northeast of Goiás State, Taimbé, Consultoria Geo-Ambiental e da Qualidade, Goiânia, 2004. (Report to the FUNATURA).

20. PRODOC FUNATURA.

ANNEX 3

LAW N° 937/2004, JULY 07, 2004

It regulates the creation of Municipal Protected Area of Sustainable Use denominated Private Natural Heritage of the Municipal district of Cavalcante - RPPNMC, and establishes other determinations.

The City hall OF CAVALCANTE approves and me MUNICIPAL MAYOR, in the use of the constitutional and legal attributions, I SANCTION the following Law:

Art. 1º - It is instituted in the scope of the Municipality of Cavalcante, Goiás, the municipal sustainable use protected area denominated **Private Natural Heritage of the Municipal district of Cavalcante - RPPNMC**, with base in Art. 166, § 1º, III of Cavalcante' Law and of Art. 4º, V, of Municipal Law n° 863/2001; articles 23º, III, VI and VII; 30º, I, II, e VIII, e 225º, § 1º, I e III, of the Constitution of the Federative Republic do Brazil; Articles 2º; 4º; 6º, VI, § 2º; 9º, VI; 13, III, § first, of Federal Law n° 6.938, August 31 of 1981; and articles 2º, I, XI e XIX; 3º; 4º; 5º, III, IV, V, VIII, IX e XIII; 21; 26; 27 and 28 of Federal Law n° 9.985, of July 18, 2000.

Art. 2º - The **RPPNMC** it is an area of environmental protection of sustainable use, constituted by private lands registered with perpetuity, for its proprietors' initiative. Are objectives of the **RPPNMC**:

- I – To contribute for conservation of biological diversity;
- II – To guarantee the sustainability of the use of the natural resources;
- III – To assure the local community's participation in the creation, implantation and administration of protected areas;
- IV – To motivate, in the scope of the Municipal district, preservation initiatives with socioenvironmental characteristics integrated into the sustainable development;
- V – To consolidate the Environmental Policy for Chapada dos Veadeiros denominated Mosaic Veadeiros, not excluding of the human presence, with areas nucleus facilitative of the creation of ecological corridors for other preservation areas;

VI – To value the interested proprietors' initiatives in the preservation of the Chapada dos Veadeiros.

Art. 3º - It will just be allowed in **RPPNMC** the scientific research and the visitation with tourist, recreational and educational objectives.

Art. 4º - The request of creation of **RPPNMC** will be made directly by the interested to the Municipal Council of Environment - COMMA and it will be accompanied of the written commitment of accomplishing the registration of the perpetual condition in the public registration of properties in the period of 1 (one) year and of elaboration of the management plan of the area in the period of 5 (five) years.

§ 1º - The COMMA, after verifying the documentation of the property and the existence of public interest, will request to the Municipal Public Power the recognition of the **RPPNMC**.

§ 2º - Elaborated the formal document, COMMA will authorize the registration of the **RPPNMC** in the public registration properties office.

§ 3º - The periods for the accomplishment of the registration and of the management plan of the **RPPNMC** will be counted starting from the date of the decree of creation of the protected area.

§ 4º - The responsibility for the execution of the dates defined in this Article for the accomplishment of the registration in the public registration of properties office and of the management plan extends to any successors that have the domain of the **RPPNMC**.

§ 5º - Depleted any of the defined periods for the accomplishment of the registration in the public registration of properties office (one year) or of the management plan of the area (five years), the Municipal Public Power can apply fines to the landowner of the **RPPNMC**.

§ 6º - Besides the fines foreseen in the previous paragraph, the Municipal Public Power can emit decree annulling the **RPPNMC** in case the proprietor has not accomplished the registration of the area in the public properties registration.

Art. 5º - The **RPPNMC** it will also be able to receive the registration from RPPN at state or federal level, since the interested requests and assist to the specific demands of the responsible institutions.

Art. 6º - The **RPPNMC** will be administered by its landowner and its administration will be follow by COMMA.

Art. 7º - The **RPPNMC** will be able to receive technical and financial support from universities, non governmental organizations, IBAMA and others municipal, state or federal publics institutions.

Art. 8° - When if constitute 5 (five) or more **RPPNMC**, the Council of Proprietors of **RPPNMC** will be created, and will have a representative in the Municipal Council of Environment.

Art. 9°- This law is in force on the date of its issuing.

Art. 10° - Contrary dispositions are revoked.

Mayor's office on July 07, 2004.

EDUARDO COIMBRA PASSOS
Mayor

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALDERMAN, C. L.. The economics and the role of privately-owned lands used for nature tourism, education and conservation. In. Munasinghe, M; McNeely, J. eds. Protected areas, economic and policy: linking conservation and sustainable development. World Bank / IUCN, 1994. p.273-317.

ALHO, C. Desafios para a conservação do Cerrado face às atuais tendências de uso e ocupação. In. Cerrado: Ecologia, Biodiversidade e Conservação. Scariot, A.; Sousa-Silva, J.C. & Felfili, J.M. (orgs.). Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Brasília, DF. 2005. 439p.

CI. CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL. Biodiversity Hotspots. Hotspots: earth's biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions. Nature 403, 24 February.

FUNFAÇÃO BIODIVERSITAS. Biodiversidade em Minas Gerais – um Atlas para a sua conservação. Governo do Estado de Mians Gerais, Belo horizonte, MG. 1998.

LEES, A. Innovative partners: the value of nongovernment organizations in establishing and managing protected areas. In McNeely, J A ed. Expanding partnerships in conservation. USA, IUCN, 1995. p.188-196.

LANGHOLZ, J. *Economics, objectives and success of private nature reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America*. Conservation Biology 10(1):271-280.1996.

LANGHOLZ, J.F. Conservation cowboys: privately-owned parks and the protection of biodiversity in Costa Rica. PhD. Dissertation. Cornell Univerisity. 1999. 269p.

LIMA, L.C.P. & MESQUITA, C.A.B. Parecer Técnico e relatório de viagem de campo ao Projeto BRA/00/G35 – Estabelecimento de Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural no Cerrado Brasileiro. Relatório não publicado, FUNATURA, 2003. 28 p.

MACHADO, R.B., M.B. RAMOS NETO, P.G.P. PEREIRA, E.F. CALDAS, D.A. GONÇALVES, N.S. SANTOS, K. TABOR e M. STEININGER. Estimativas de perda da área do Cerrado brasileiro. Relatório técnico não publicado. Conservação Internacional, Brasília, DF. 2004.

MESQUITA, C A B. *Caracterización de las reservas naturales privadas en América Latina*. Tesis Mag. Sc. CATIE. Turrialba, Costa Rica, 1999. 80p.

MESQUITA, C.A.B.; CARVALHO, H.F.B.; VIEIRA, M.C.W.; COSTA, C.M.R.; CASTRO, C.R.; PAULO, D.M. & MARTINEZ, A. Capítulo 8: O associativismo como estratégia de mobilização dos proprietários de RPPN. In: RPPN – Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural da Mata Atlântica. C.A. Mesquita & M.C.W. Vieira (orgs.). Conselho Nacional da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica. 2004, 66-75.

MMA – Ministério do Meio ambiente, dos Recursos Hídricos e da Amazônia Legal. (1998). *Primeiro Relatório Nacional para a Conservação sobre Diversidade Biológica – Brasil*. Brasília, MMA. 293 p.

MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente, FUNATURA, Conservation International, Fundação biodiversitas, Universidade de Brasília. Ações prioritárias para a conservação da biodiversidade do Cerrado e pantanal. Brasília, DF. 1999.

SOARES, M.C.C.; BENSUSAN, N. & FERREIRA NETO, P.S. Entorno de Unidades de Conservação: estudo de experiências com UCs de Proteção Integral. Maria Clara Couto (coord.), Nurit Bensusan e Paulo Sérgio Ferreira Neto. Rio de Janeiro: Fundo Nacional para a Biodiversidade - FUNBIO, 2002. 112 p

VIEIRA, M.C.W. Capítulo 5: A contribuição das RPPN à pesquisa científica e à conservação da biodiversidade. In: RPPN – Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural da Mata Atlântica. C.A. Mesquita & M.C.W. Vieira (orgs.). Conselho Nacional da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica. 2004, 41-49.