



## INTRODUCTION

FOOD PRODUCTION

SMALLHOLDERS

SMALL AREAS

NATURAL RESOURCES



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW  
N°12.651/12

## OBJECTIVE

Analyze the motivation and barriers of rural producers in restoring their native vegetation

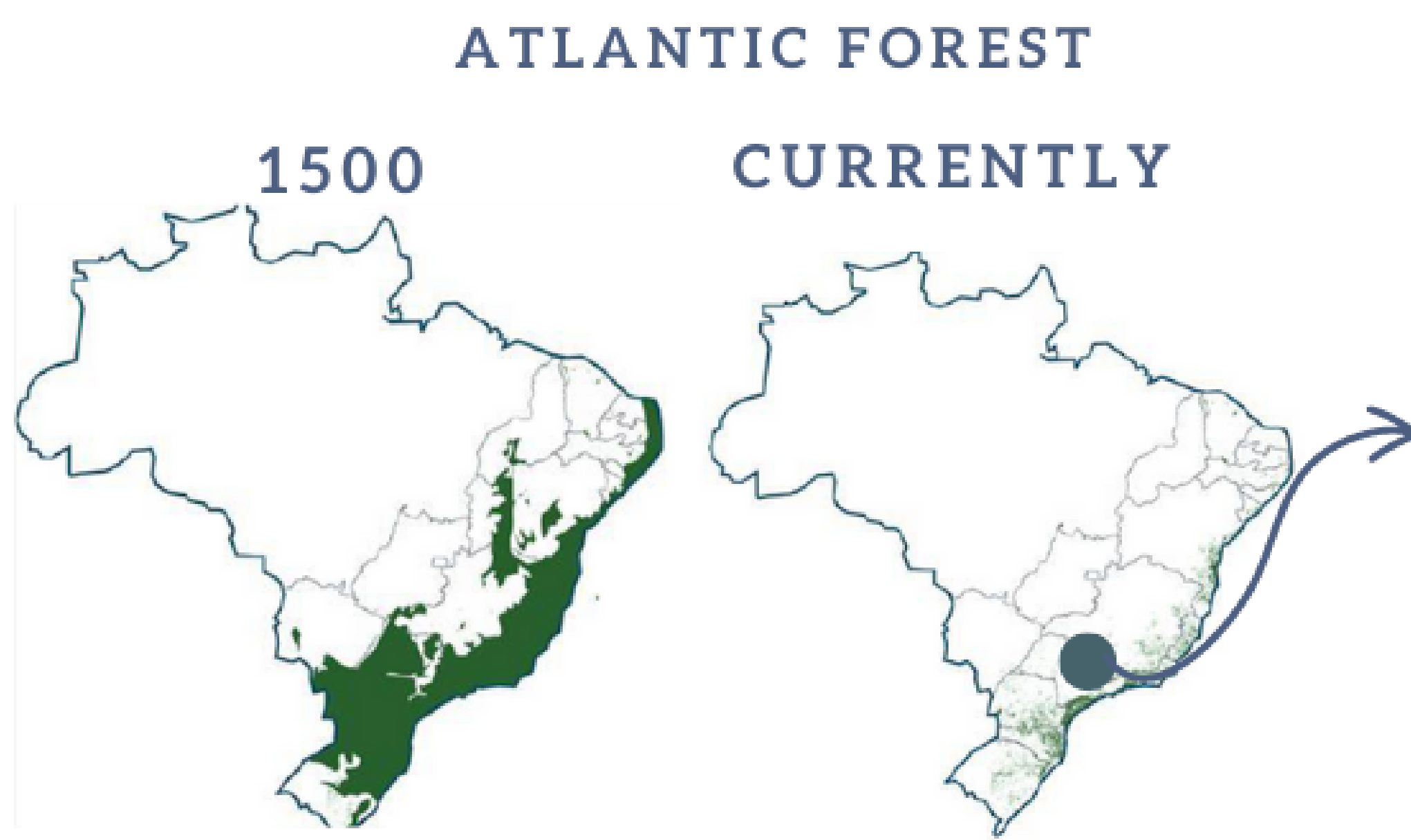
## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Case study
- Qualitative content analyses
- Semi-structure interviews



53% of all native vegetation <sup>1</sup>

## STUDY AREA



The operation area of local NGO (Associação Ambientalista Copaíba)

● Non-Rural Producer- NRP  
● Rural Producer- RP

## SAMPLE

68 landowners

Project support

Supported

Non Supported

Type

36 landowners

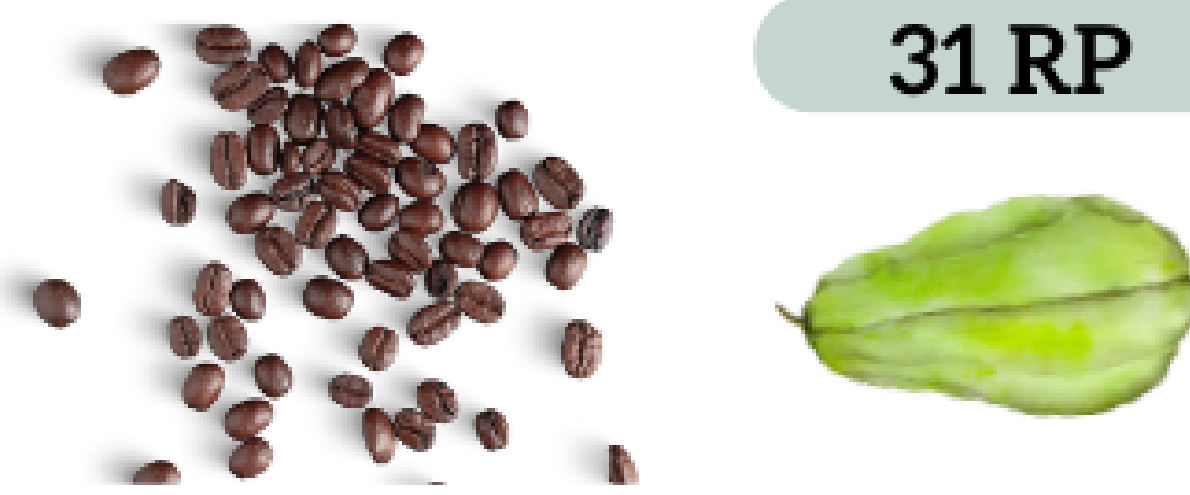
32 landowners

8 RP (22%) 28 NRP (78%)

23 RP (72%) 9 NRP

## RESULTS

Rural production



31 RP



90% restored at least a small area of native forest

How?

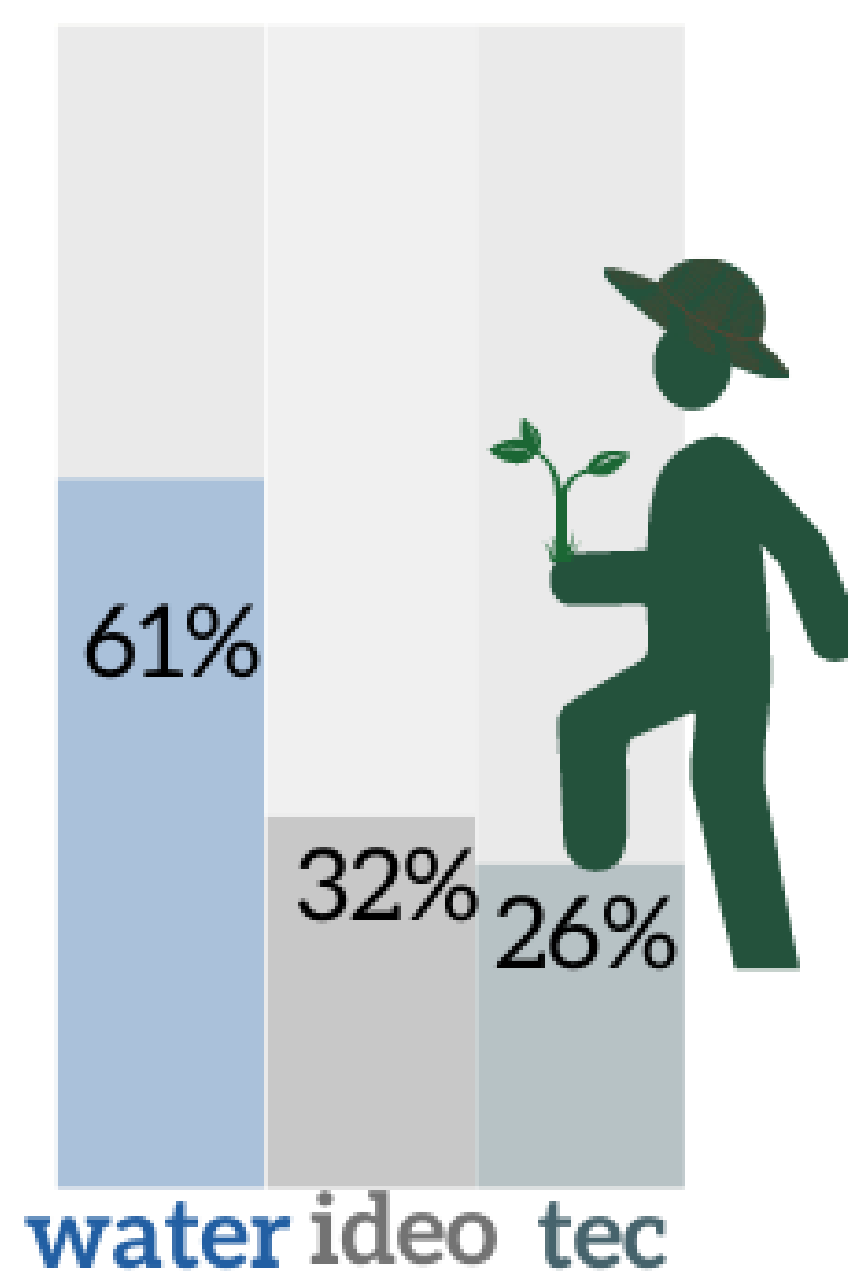
Main technique - natural regeneration

Where?

Non-arable areas (slope)

Payment for ecosystem services (PES) is cited as the main incentive for restoration.

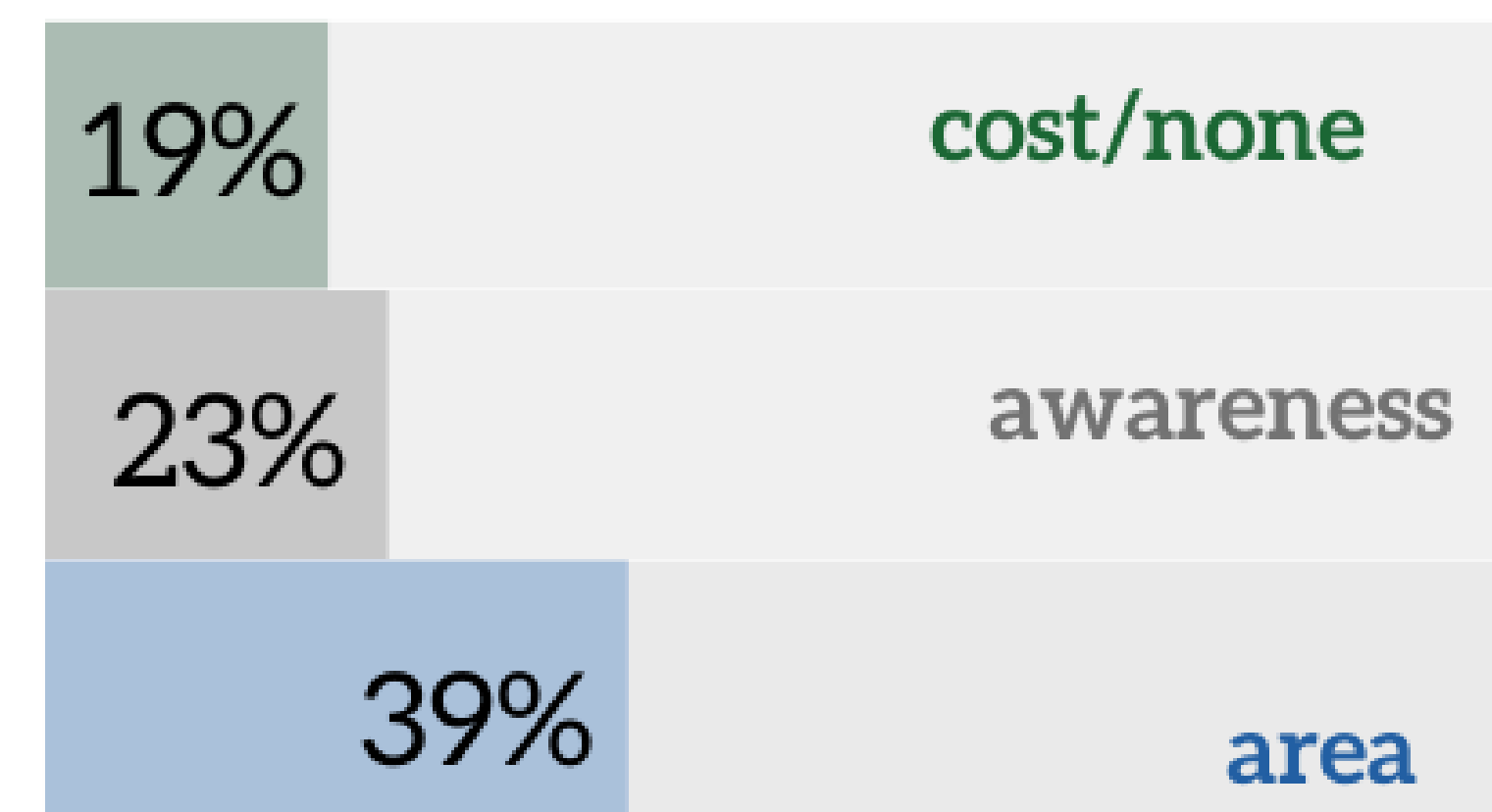
Motivation



70% still need to restore the areas protected by law

65% stated that the possible negative impact is the loss of productive area

Barriers



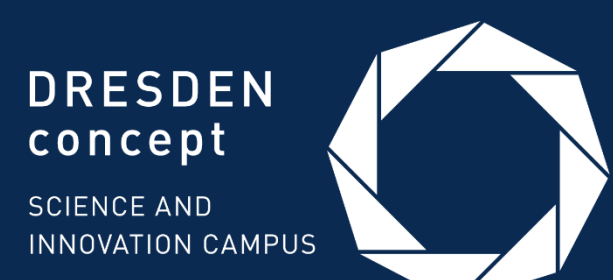
## CONCLUSION

- Rural production tends to be centered on the smallholder decision-making process.
- Programs that provide economic benefits/alternative income (e.g., PES or agroforestry systems) should be incentivized.
- Context-based strategies - Characterizing the local community's connection to the land, its history, traditions, and practices provide restoration practitioners with a wealth of information.
- The knowledge and insights gained from engaging with the community since the project design phase significantly enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of restoration projects.

## REFERENCE

<sup>1</sup> SOARES-FILHO, Britaldo et al. Cracking Brazil's forest code. *Science*, v. 344, n. 6182, p. 363-364, 2014.

Member of:



Supported by:

