



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

The São Paulo Greenbelt Biosphere Reserve:

QCBS 2011 Symposium

Oliver Hillel

Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

The CBD was opened for signature in Rio in 1992 and, with 193 Parties, is the key international binding instrument covering biodiversity



CBD objectives

Conservation of biological diversity

Sustainable use of its components

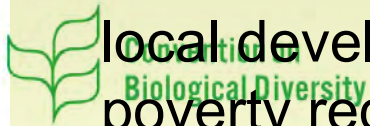
Fair and equitable sharing of benefits of the utilization of genetic resources



CBD recognition of the roles of sub-national and local governments

YEAR
2011

- **Decision IX/28** encourages CBD Parties to recognize the role of cities in national strategies and plans, invites Parties to support and assist in implementing the Convention at local level
- **Decision X/22** endorses the Plan of Action and requests the ES to report in 2012
- **CBD Strategic Plan:** “By 2020, biodiversity values have been integrated into local development and poverty reduction strategies”



Partners

Steering Committee of Cities



Mexico City, Montpellier

Advisory Committee of Sub-National gvts

“in development”

(Role for scientific institutions and UN agencies?)

Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity



City of São Paulo, Brazil



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

11,525 km², 11,020,000 inhabitants but more than 19 million in the Greater Sao Paulo

Situated in the secondary Atlantic Forest:

Sao Paulo Green Belt Biosphere Reserve

(RBCV), established in 1994 under the **UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme** (after 2 years of active social mobilization including 150,000 signatures and 150 conferences), still part of a larger Atlantic Rainforest Biosphere Reserve managed through a National Council of BRs.

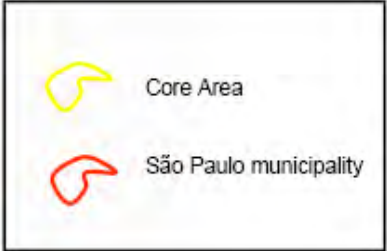
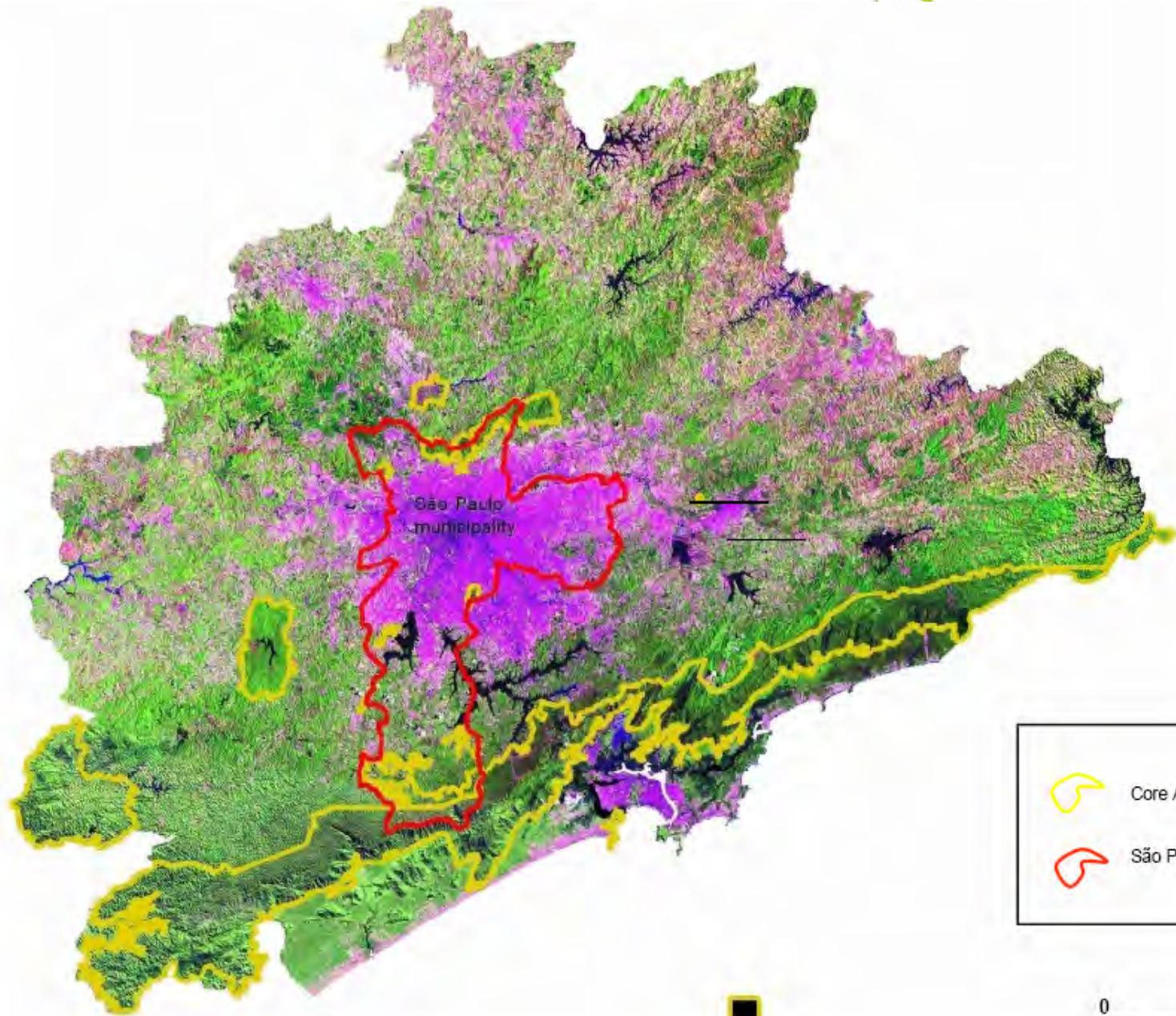
Objective: protection of ecosystem and biodiversity, sustainable use of its resources.



Brazil and the Atlantic Forest



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

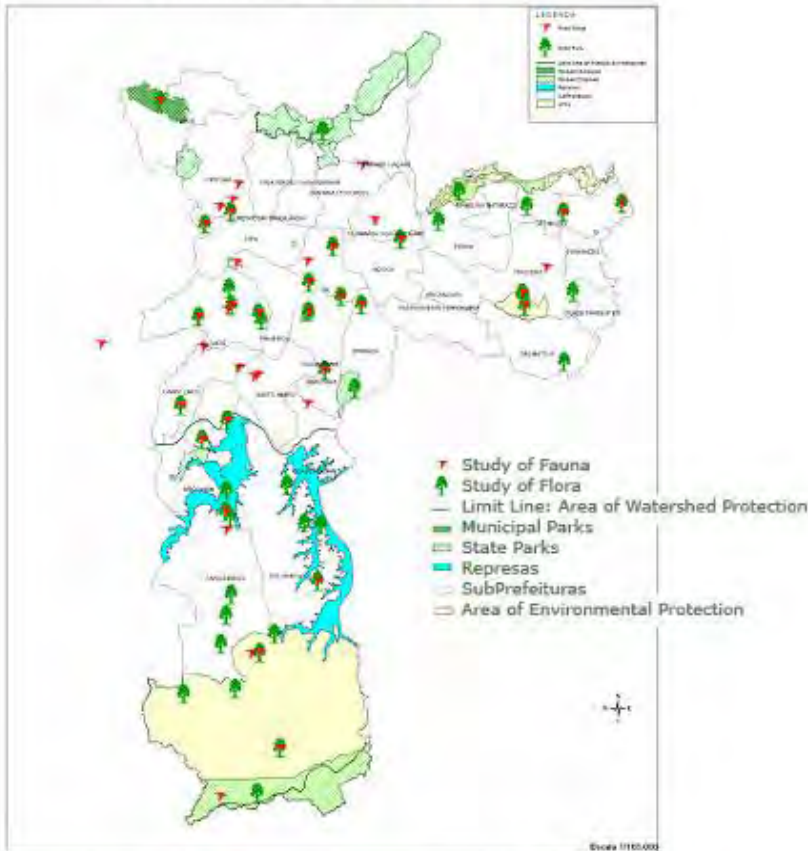


0 20km



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

Localização da Área de Proteção aos Mananciais no Município de São Paulo



Protected Areas and the Inventory of Fauna and Flora of the City of Sao Paulo
Scale: 1/160,000
Source: GEOLOG and SIGMA

Area shows extremely high levels of endemism: around 80% of the 24 species of primates in the Atlantic Forest do not occur in any other place on the planet.

48% of São Paulo city lacks plant cover of any type, but 21% covered by dense forests in various stages of ecological succession

23 million people live in the region, which produces 20% of Brazil's GDP – but also houses 5 million slum dwellers



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

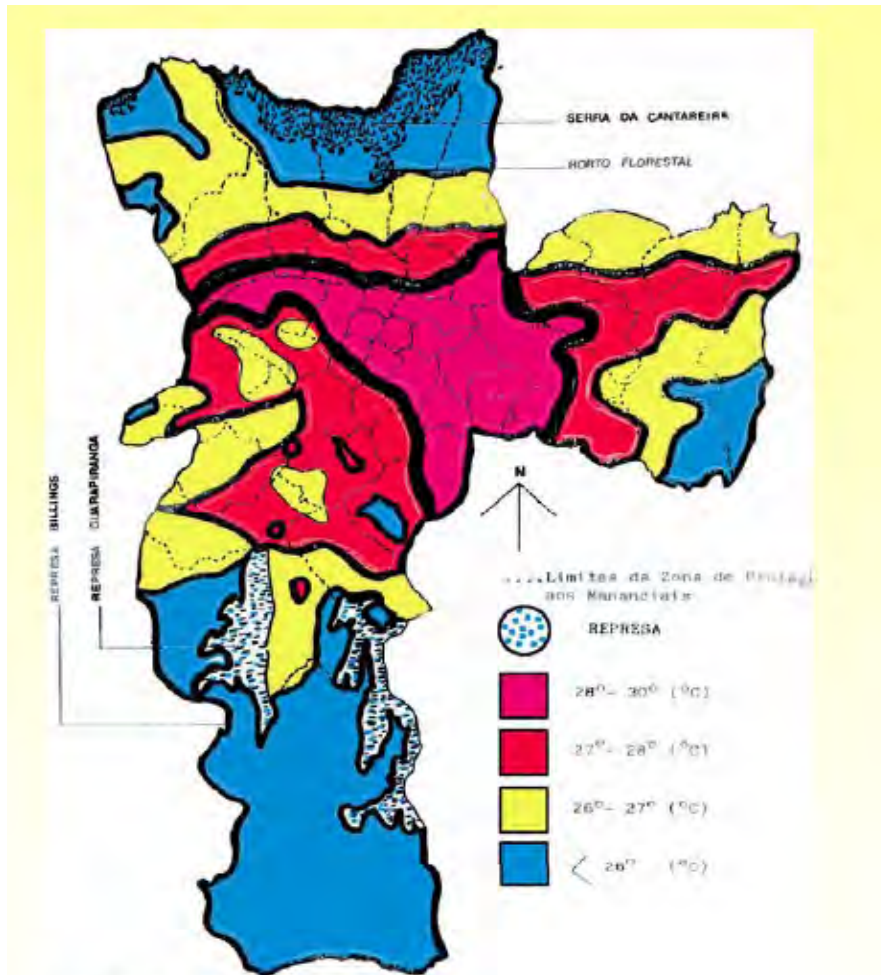


FIGURA 6. ILHAS DE CALOR
FONTE: LOMBARDO, M. A., 1985

Plant distribution is very uneven: from 26,000 m² per inhabitant in the extreme South region to practically zero in the more central neighbourhoods – the Greenbelt avoids “islands of heat” of up to 10 degrees Celsius or more

Flood prevention: RBCV saves public investments of up to US\$ 20 million/year (cost of recovery)





**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

UNESCO MAB programme:
concept of mosaics of different land uses,
managed by a multi-stakeholder Council



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

SCBD: proposal for accreditation (or recognition)
of local authorities managing UNESCO
Biosphere Reserves (URBIS) with ICLEI

RBCV includes forests and “cerrado”, protected
areas, watersheds, agricultural land, marine and
coastal ecosystems, cultural heritage, city and
people living together and influencing each other.



- Core zone – mostly 9 State Parks
- Buffer Zone (Environmental Protection Areas, managed areas, watersheds)
- Transition zone (few limitations, emphasis on sustainable use of nature, cooperation)



Convention on
Biological Diversity

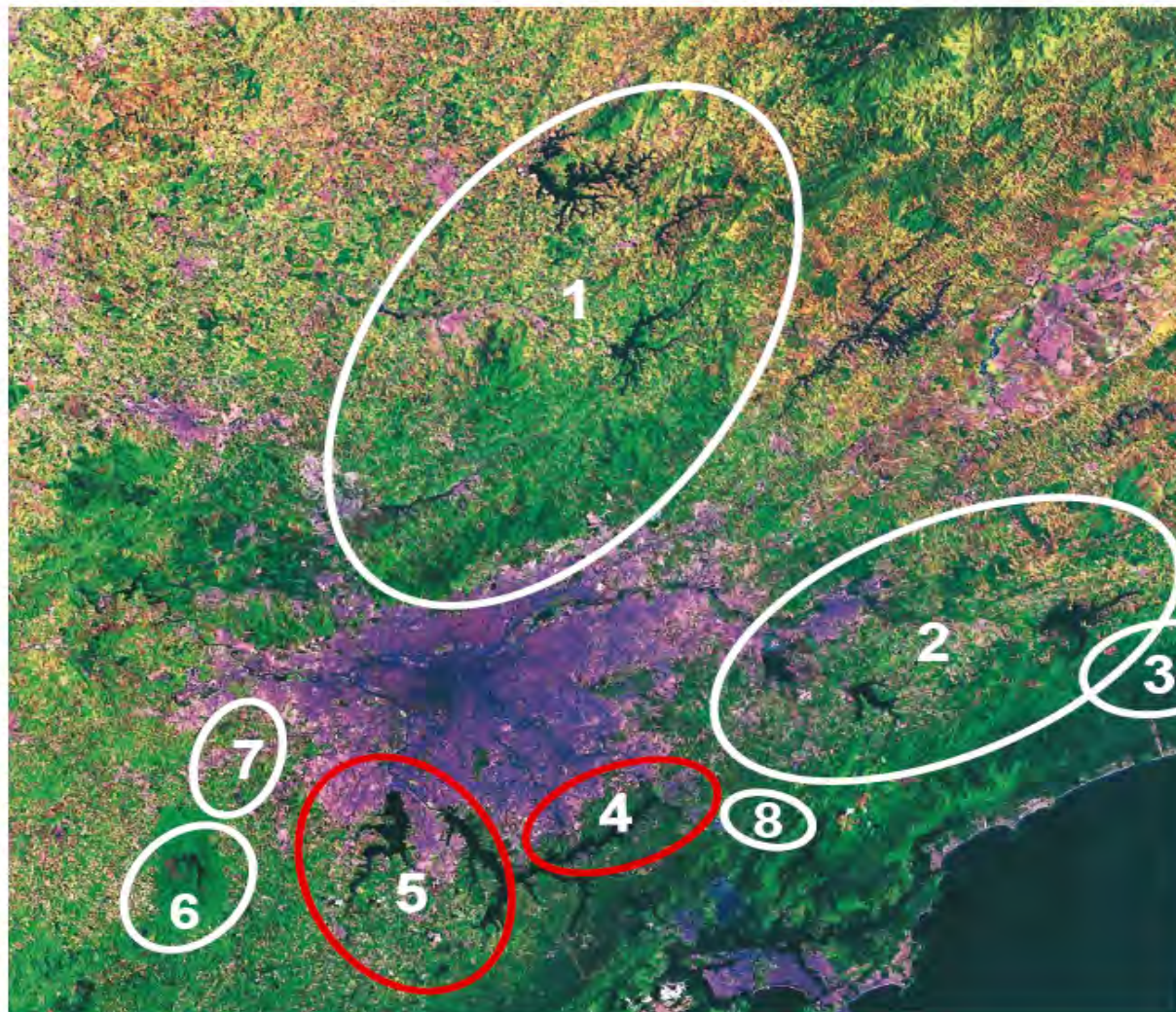


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

RBCV supplies water to 19 million people...



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**



1. Cantareira
2. Alto Tietê
3. Rio Claro
4. Rio Grande / Billings
5. Guarapiranga /
Billings
6. Alto Cotia
7. Baixo Cotia
8. Ribeirão da Estiva



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

RBCV Governance:

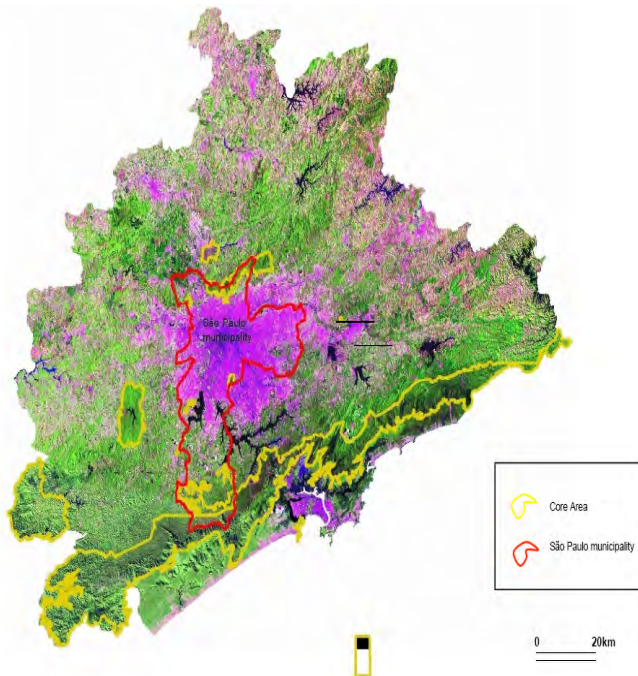
- Management Council: 34 members, 17 government (7 regions, 24 municipalities)
- Bureau: 9 members
- Secretariat: State Forestry Institute

Outreach programmes:

- Youth (education)
- Business incubators
- Ecotourism (accredited guides)
- Organic agriculture

Threats to the Greenbelt:

- Real estate development (urban sprawl)
- Mining (mostly sand)
- Urban waste
- Infrastructure (mainly roads – Northern “Rodoanel”)
- Illegal settlements
- Illegal hunting and timber extraction
- Air pollution



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**



10 benefits from the Greenbelt:

- Leisure, nature sports and tourism
- Watershed management and filtration
- Climate regulation
- Improvement of air quality
- Biodiversity and wildlife observation
- Food security and livelihood, soil fertility
- Flood regulation and risk reduction
- Cultural and spiritual heritage
- Bioprospecting and research
- Stimulates green business clusters

The Greenbelt is also an **economic engine**: Ehlers (1999) found that 45% of new businesses established in the buffer and transition areas were “green” (ecotourism, organic agriculture, horticulture, landscape architecture, adventure tourism) and that this “green growth” has in fact increased forest cover in many RBCV areas (9 municipalities)



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**

Thank You!

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800

Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada

Tel: +1 514 288 2220

Fax: + 1 514 288 6588

Email: secretariat@cbd.int

www.cbd.int



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5