

## Land Use Dialogue Surroundings of the Rio Doce State Park, Minas Gerais

Co-Chairs' Summary Report from the Scoping Dialogue

August 30 and 31, 2022, Online

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### Introduction

The Minas Gerais Forest Forum (FFM - *Fórum Florestal de Minas Gerais*) promotes the Land Use Dialogue in the region surrounding the Rio Doce State Park, with support from the Brazilian Forests Dialogue and The Forests Dialogue (TFD). FFM aims to be a democratic space for reflection, dialog, and articulation to inspire transformations in the relationship between the conservation of natural ecosystems, forest production, and participation of local communities.

Holding the Land Use Dialogue in a "key" region makes it possible to work on critical issues in an integrated manner in one event. The area chosen for the Land Use Dialogue in Minas Gerais refers to the surroundings of the Rio Doce State Park (*Parque Estadual do Rio Doce in portuguese*), located in the state's eastern region. The Rio Doce State Park (RDSP) is considered the second-largest continuous area of preserved Atlantic Forest in Minas Gerais, and the third-largest lake system in the country (behind the Amazon and Pantanal basins). Growing evidence shows that protected areas (PAs) face many anthropogenic pressures from their surroundings. Therefore, paying attention to land use changes in the surrounding areas is fundamental. A more comprehensive description of the RDSP area and its surroundings can be found in the [concept note](#), a document shared previously. In the context of this region, during the scope dialogue meeting, the priority landscapes to be the focus of the Land Use Dialogue of Minas Gerais have been defined.

For the above context, the area described was chosen for the first Land Use Dialogue in Minas Gerais. The first stage - Scope Dialogue - was held online, on August 30 and 31, 2022, with representatives of the productive sector, civil society organizations, government agencies, and educational and research institutions.

The main challenge in the region surrounding the RDSP is to create channels of dialog to discuss land use practices in the landscape so that they are appropriate to the characteristics of the region, contributing to the preservation of local biodiversity, maintenance of hydrological recharge areas, conservation, and proper management of the soil, and also respecting the cultural values of the communities.

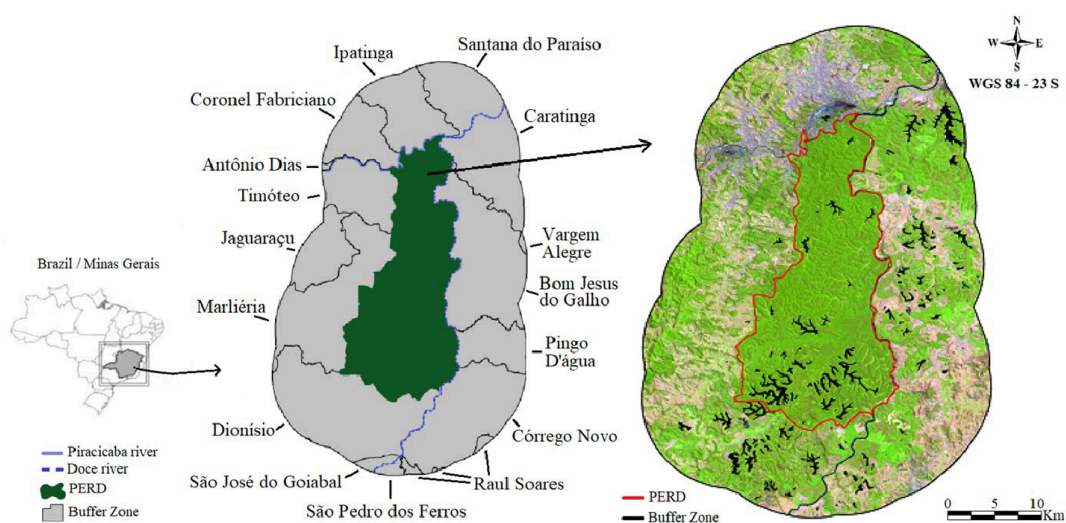


Figure 1: Rio Doce State Park (RDSP) and its surroundings. Source: Oliveira et al., 2020 (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00969-7>).

### About the Land Use Dialogue

The Land Use Dialogue (LUD) is a multi-stakeholder initiative to gather knowledge and lead processes that influence responsible business, improve governance of territories, and promote inclusive development in relevant landscapes.

The Land Use Dialogue has already had several editions worldwide, such as in Ghana, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania. Brazil's first Land Use Dialogue was held in 2016, and 2017 in the Alto Vale do Itajaí region in Santa Catarina. In 2019 the LUD took place in the Belém Endemism Center, in 2020 in Bahia, and in 2021 in São Paulo.

The Land Use Dialogue lists three main phases of work, as described below:

- Identification of the points of divergence/rupture (fracture lines) in forest policy;
- Seeking consensus on how to resolve or accommodate differences;
- Acting to bridge differences and seek assurance on sustainable forest management.

Three stages of the initiative as a whole:

- Scope Dialogue;
- Field Dialogue;
- Conclusion Workshop.

The main expected results include:

- Building an environment of trust between local leaders;
- Promoting multi-stakeholder engagement, including decision-makers;
- Creating an enabling environment for the creation and fostering of platforms led by local actors (forums, alliances, coalitions, etc.);
- Impact on local and regional public policies.

## Objectives

The first meeting of the Land Use Dialogue in Minas Gerais was the Scoping Dialogue, which had as main objectives:

1. Create a space of trust and open dialog channels to discuss what landscape challenges and land use practices are appropriate to the region's characteristics.
2. Identify critical areas of stakeholder agreement and disagreement (fracture lines).
3. Determine the scale of the landscape.
4. Possible information gaps;
5. Identify who else needs to be present on the Land Use Dialogue platform.
6. Identify the region to focus priority actions and what are the pathways to a sustainable landscape.
7. Determine whether there is a dialogue-based pathway for stakeholders to progress significantly toward achieving a joint land use vision.

## Methodology

Using the operating principles of the Forest Dialogue, meetings were held over two mornings that featured group work and plenary discussions. The main results are presented below.

## Main challenges

The advisory group presented a map with a simple division into quadrants to help visualize the area's challenges (Figure 2). This way, participants could use the division to identify challenges in specific regions.

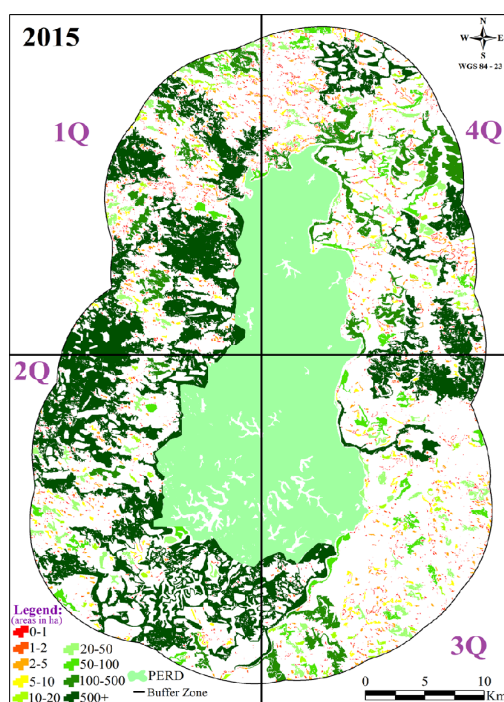


Figure 2. Division of the area into quadrants, presented by the advisory group.

A discussion was held in four groups with guiding questions: "What needs to be improved? What are the main challenges in the region?"

After the discussion, the challenges were consolidated in plenary, being the following (without no order of importance):

1. Frequent monitoring of land use dynamics (updated maps). Implement land use and land cover monitoring practices to minimize deforestation.
2. More systematic sharing of fragment monitoring information with other stakeholders.
3. Increase efforts for environmental education, making the RDSP better known and more valued (focus on surrounding communities). The municipalities of the buffer zone (surroundings) must understand the Park's importance and change their view of the RDSP.
4. Lack of ecological corridors (the corridor between Jacuba and RDSP). Connectivity: think about the corridor for Muriquis (analyze if it is possible to connect with the Private Natural Heritage Reserve - PNHR Mata do Sossego).
5. Threatened biodiversity.
6. Improve protection of the RDSP with enforcement/reporting of environmental degradation.
7. Generate opportunities for the surrounding population / Socially vulnerable surrounding population.
8. Containment of bushfires.
9. Increase native forest cover (Quadrant 3Q/Southeast). The Eastern region of the buffer zone needs intervention to create a restoration area.
10. Develop an action plan with prioritization and projects.
11. Lack of a Management Plan for existing conservation units.
12. Territorial Planning: Most municipalities do not have more than 20 thousand inhabitants, so they are not required to have a Master Plan, which would be essential for the cities in the Buffer Zone.
13. Unplanned urban sprawl, with urban subdivision in the buffer zone and inconsistencies between municipal, state, and federal legislation. Curb real estate development in buffer zones.
14. Identify the potential for sustainable extractivist (non-timber forest products).
15. RDSP should recognize the relevance of people to the conservation process, where the people of the region can be allies in this task - bringing a sense of belonging.
16. Representativeness problem in the RDSP Advisory Council - the population needs to be better represented. Create conditions for participation and recognize heterogeneity (environmental, economic, and social).
17. Dialogue with communities is essential to the easing of pressures.
18. Mapping of local players, their influences, and capacities to intervene in the territory.
19. The challenge of current environmental legislation - does not benefit landowners who have maintained the conservation of their properties.
20. Domestic animals are invading the protected area.
21. Repairing the damage caused by the collapse of the Fundão dam.
22. Identify land use potentials at the local scale / micro-regionalization of land use potentials.
23. Enable Payment for Environmental Services.

A poll was then conducted to prioritize these 23 points, with the result presented in the following figure:

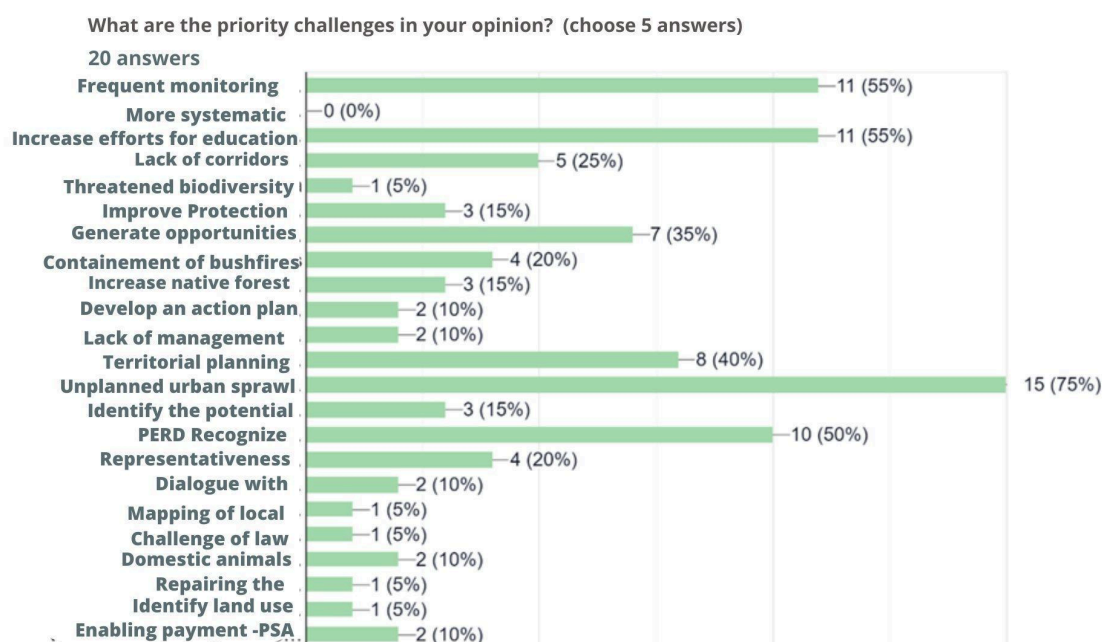


Figure 3 - Results of the priority challenges survey.

In plenary, the demands were grouped since many were closely related, and the prioritization was consolidated, defining the following as priority challenges:

1. Unplanned urban sprawl
  - Lack of land use planning
  - Urban development in the buffer zone
  - Incongruences of municipal legislation with state and federal legislation
  - Most municipalities do not have more than 20.000 inhabitants, so they are not required to have a Master Plan (*Plano Diretor* in portuguese), which would be essential for cities in the Buffer Zone
  - Intensify and increase state presence (governments and legislature)
  
2. Lack of frequent monitoring of land use dynamics
  - Outdated maps
  - Lack of monitoring of land use and land cover to understand the deforestation dynamic
  - Intensify and increase state presence (governments and legislature)
  
3. RDSP is undervalued and not well known
  - RDSP is poorly known and undervalued by surrounding communities and municipalities in the buffer zone
  - Few initiatives for environmental education
  - Dialogue with communities is essential if pressures are to be eased
  - Intensify and increase state presence (governments and legislature)

#### 4. RDSP Social participation

- Lack of recognition by the RDSP of the relevance of people to the conservation process - local people as allies in this task
- The problem of representativeness in the Advisory Council of the RDSP (the population needs to be fully represented, and it is necessary to create conditions for participation)
- Insufficient recognition of the heterogeneity involved, environmental, economic, and social aspects
- There is a lack of knowledge about the social players, their influences, expectations, and capacities to intervene in the territory (mapping)
- Intensify and increase state presence (governments and legislature)

#### Priority landscape

After discussing the challenges, some participants proposed a subdivision of the area, following natural boundaries that separate regions that are more or less homogeneous in terms of natural features and priority challenges.

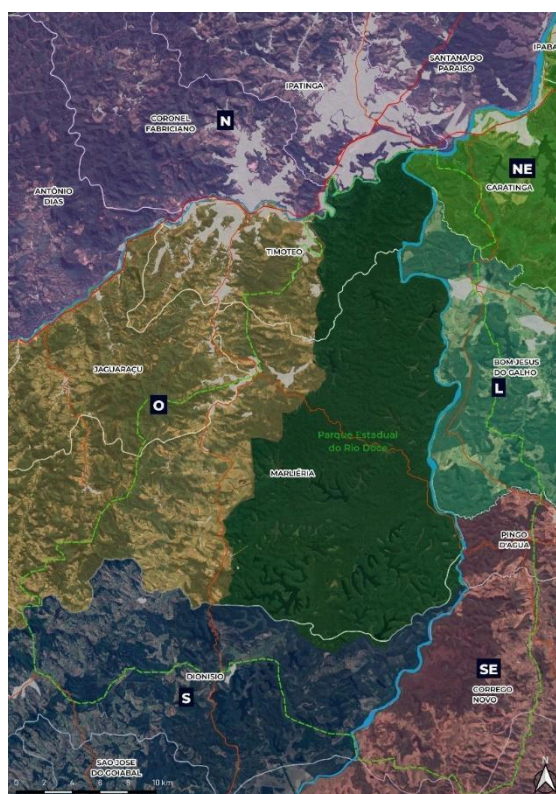


Figure 4 - New map with natural boundaries, used as regionalization of the area.

Considering that the region surrounding the RDSP is extensive, focusing on priority regions is initially defined as a LUD target to do the work effectively in the landscape context. Thus, the landscape scale was refined and categorized into sub-regions. The following questions were used as a guiding thread:

- Regarding the prioritized challenges, what is the landscape scale?
- Which regions, without considering geopolitical boundaries, should be prioritized?

After discussion in random groups in the plenary, the results on the vision of the focused landscape for addressing the priority challenges were grouped, as presented below:

- Eastern sector (Revés do Belém)
- Western sector (Cava Grande and Timóteo).

Note: urban sprawl occurs in different socio-economic contexts in these two areas.

- Southeast sector (Municipality of Pingo D'Água).
- Southern sector (Baixa Verde Community).

### Possible information gaps

The information market methodology was used to make everyone contribute to the possible information gaps of the four priority challenges. The participants were divided into four random groups. Each challenge was assigned to a fixed person as rapporteur, where four rounds were made for the rapporteurs to go through all the groups with each priority challenge.

The table below shows each priority challenge's available information, ongoing projects, and information gaps.

#### 1. Unplanned urban sprawl:

| Relevant information available (documents / studies / publications) / ongoing projects  | Localization / Scope             | Information gaps  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| PELD project  | RDSP surroundings - 10 km buffer | Lack of information on the implementation of the agreements raised. Non-disclosure. |
| Elaboration of the Management Plan of Serra Timóteo Environmental Protection Area (EPA) | West Sector - Timóteo            | The Timóteo City Council has not yet approved the bill.                             |
| RDSP/Renova Foundation action plan and stakeholders                                     | RDSP and surroundings            | Seek the results of this work. Make actions compatible.                             |
| Review of the management plan of Ipanema Environmental Protection area                  | N Sector - Ipanema/Ipatinga      | It is currently being drafted.  |
| Review of Ipatinga's Master Plan  | N Sector - Ipatinga              | It is currently being drafted.  |
| Review of the Management  | SE Sector - Pingo D'Água         | Absence of broad  |

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| Plan of Pingo D'água Environmental Protection area  |   | dissemination.   |
| Diagnosis on land use - Land Use Working Group (RDSP Advisory Council) - cites all land use legislation | Buffer Zone of the RDSP   | Absence of broad dissemination.  |
| Basic sanitation plan for surrounding municipalities  | Municipalities surrounding the RDSP   | Mapping gaps.<br>Link to access the basic sanitation plans prepared by the Hydrographical Basin Committees:<br><a href="https://www.cbhdoce.org.br/programas-e-projetos/p41-programa-de-universalizacao-do-saneamento">https://www.cbhdoce.org.br/programas-e-projetos/p41-programa-de-universalizacao-do-saneamento</a> |
| Impunity for those responsible for clandestine subdivisions   | The buffer zone of the RDSP   | Omission of State Institute of Forests (Instituto Estadual de Florestas), municipal administrations, and apparent sluggishness of the Public Prosecution (Ministério Público).   |
| Integrated Development Master Plan for the Vale do Aço Metropolitan Region (VAMR)                       | Vale do Aço Metropolitan Region and immediate surroundings                      | Bill is stalled in the Legislative Assembly of MG.   |
| Low participation of Usiminas, Aperam, and Arcelor in protecting the RDSP and its surroundings.         | The buffer zone of the RDSP   | Aperam sold land covered by Atlantic Forest in the RDSP Buffer Zone that is being apportioned.   |
| Enforcement by Development Agency of the VAMR   | Metropolitan Region (Ipatinga, Coronel Fabriciano, Timóteo, Santana do Paraíso) | The agency has no police power in the entire surroundings of the RDSP.   |
| CIMVA ( <a href="https://www.cimva.mg.gov.br/">https://www.cimva.mg.gov.br/</a> )                       | Consortium municipalities   | Dissemination of documents relating to licenses granted.   |
| Environmental Police Database - Enforcement   | RDSP surroundings and Metropolitan Region                                       | -  |
| Beltway construction project  | Timóteo bypass with access  | Unknown project and  |



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| that could further stimulate urban sprawl around the RDSP  | to Ipatinga (BR 381)   | probably not licensed. Total lack of information about the project                                  |
| Management Plan Review RDSP  | RDSP and Buffer Zone.  | In preparation.   |
| Attempt to create Jacuba Protected area (EPAA) ( <a href="https://www.almg.gov.br/atividade_parlamentar/tramitacao_projetos/texto.html?a=2021&amp;n=3235&amp;t=PL">https://www.almg.gov.br/atividade_parlamentar/tramitacao_projetos/texto.html?a=2021&amp;n=3235&amp;t=PL</a> )<br>There is an internal study at IEF on this creation still in process. | Area in the western region of the Map presented by the advisory group. | The scenario is favorable to the creation of the unit. An internal study at IEF is to be finalized. |
| Review of Timóteo's Master Plan  | Western Sector - Timóteo   | Under development.  |
| Bill approved by the Chamber of Marliéria expanding urban expansion  | RDSP Buffer Zone   | Lack of information on the actions of the Public Prosecutor's Office and omission of IEF.           |
| Asphalting of LMG 760  | The western region of the Map presented by the advisory group          | Include in project/construct fauna crossing.<br>Rehabilitation of old sections of the road.         |
| IDE SISEMA (environmental inspection layers, with data on the activities of environmental agencies)  | The State of Minas Gerais  | Frequency of data updating by SISEMA.   |

## 2- Lack of frequent monitoring of land use dynamics:

| Relevant information available (documents/studies/publications) / ongoing projects | Localization / Scope | Information gaps:   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| MapBiomias   | National Scale       | Spatial resolution 30 meters. The scale of analysis does not represent the reality of the region (inconsistencies). |

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| Existence of monitoring carried out by institutions present in the territory. e.g., Renova Foundation, Cenibra, Arcelor, Usiminas, Aperam, AgeDoce.        | Coverage does not include all regions.    | Additional information: some monitor urban sprawl, others forest cover. Resolution and methodologies are different. No data is available to the public.  |
| VAMR Agency's monitoring of urban spots  | Metropolitan region and surrounding areas | There is no defined periodicity, and the agency has limited activity in the metropolitan region and nearby areas, where most of the RDSP and its buffer zone are located. There is currently no specific platform for making information available, and it is made available directly to the Public Prosecutor's Office, municipalities, and citizens upon formal request. |
| Siga Doce - System   | Rio Doce Basin                            | Obtain information directly from the source. It may be necessary to request information from companies. Access link to Siga: <a href="https://sigaaguas.org.br/siga/web/apps/doce/">https://sigaaguas.org.br/siga/web/apps/doce/</a>   |
| Article: Luiz Gustavo Paula e Sonia Carvalho Ribeiro, 2022. UFMG. Suitability of the areas around the RDSP for the implementation of agroforestry systems. | Surroundings of the Rio Doce Park         | Disclosure. Use the Map available on request.  |
| Project: Dynamics and conflicts in the insertion territory of the Rio Doce State Park. OBIT/GIT/UNIVALE/FAPEMIG  | The entire area covered by the RDSP       | Ongoing project.   |
| Existing information at Semad  | Several areas                             | Disclosure.  |

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| Information from the Long Term Ecological Research Program (PELD) Rio Doce   | Rio Doce Basin   | The database is not publicly available.   |
| IDE Sisema (Spatial Data Infrastructure) - <a href="https://idesisema.meioambiente.mg.gov.br/webgis">https://idesisema.meioambiente.mg.gov.br/webgis</a><br>Contains satellite imagery and geospatial information layers (including environmental restrictions, licensing, and enforcement, among others). | The State of Minas Gerais  | Update the frequency of satellite images and spatialized data by SEMAD—spatial resolution. Mapping inconsistencies. No mapping date information. Only include some EPAs.  |
| Atlantic Forest monitoring data is made available annually by SOS. Mata Atlântica  | Registration by municipalities   | Make use of the information for possible follow-up purposes. Lack of capacity of entities to use databases and tools.   |
| Data from the Basin Committee and the subcommittee where the RDSP is located   | General data, priorities, resources, and their thematic prioritization | Make use of information for possible monitoring purposes: information from secondary data difficult to access diagnostic databases for the Rio Doce basin (Diagnostics carried out by IBIO).<br>SIGA RIO DOCE<br>Lack of capacity of entities to use databases and tools. |

### 3- RDSP is undervalued and not well known

| Relevant information available (documents/studies/publications) / ongoing projects | Localization / Scope | Information gaps   |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Project developed by UFMG coordinated by Sônia                                     | RDSP Buffer Zone     | Advancement of clandestine allotments and granting of licenses by the consortium of municipalities, such as the company Frater, belonging to the family of the mayor of Marliéria. |

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| RDSP environmental education program (available upon request to RDSP Management)  | Surrounding communities                                | Lack of dissemination of actions to the external public. Consolidation of data by the RDSP.   |
| Vale do Aço cycling groups can be used as a vector of valorization and knowledge about RDSP.  | Vale do Aço Area and Metropolitan Region surroundings. | Absence of organizational strengthening of the group and government support.  |
| Partnership Agreement - EKOS/IEF ( <a href="http://ief.mg.gov.br/transparencia/termosdeparceria">http://ief.mg.gov.br/transparencia/termosdeparceria</a> )                                | Surrounding communities                                | Delimitation of the work plan for RDSP visibility actions. Twenty actions are foreseen until the end of 2025.   |
| There is a RDSP action plan. The environmental education program should be within this document.  | Surrounding communities                                | The absence of awareness of this information contributes to problems such as allotments in buffer areas.  |
| As an example, the Movement "Save the Horto Neighborhood Forest." ( <a href="https://www.instagram.com/salveamatahortoipatinga/">https://www.instagram.com/salveamatahortoipatinga/</a> ) | Horto neighborhood, Ipatinga/MG                        | Society needs more organization for movements in defense of the Park. One example is the movement "Save the Horto's Forest."  |
| A review of the management plan is underway (with the possible amendment of the buffer zone)  | -  | Opportunity to envision projects that involve communities in the buffer zone - including the management plan review process.  |
| Research projects and their products (theses, dissertations, and articles)  | RDSP Buffer Zone                                       | Need for more outreach - production of content in the appropriate language to engage surrounding communities. Research teams can involve people from the community in the knowledge production process beyond receiving the products. |
| Several projects developed by Univale on the Park can help the management plan.   | Surroundings   | There is a need to disseminate this material to update the management plan.   |

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| Friends of RDSP  | -                                    | Facilitate access to the Park for people <b>from nearby communities.</b>   |
| Productive backyard - Arcellor Mittal BioFlorestas project   | Five communities around the Park     | Absence of synergy between projects.   |
| Peruaçu Drivers (example) Ekos   | -                                    | -  |
| Education secretariats of the surrounding municipalities   | -                                    | Systematically organize visits with children.  |
| Advisory Board election in 2022  | -                                    | Is there a provision for the three municipalities of the RDSP to sit on the board (with voting rights)?                  |
| Storytelling (Tales and local stories)   | RDSP                                 | Disclosure and continuity - systematic.  |
| Doce 2022 Public Notice - Renova Foundation (culture, tourism, sport, and leisure) <a href="https://www.fundacaorenova.org/paineis/edital-doce-2022/">https://www.fundacaorenova.org/paineis/edital-doce-2022/</a> | Renova Foundation's area of activity | Main demands and integration with other existing initiatives.  |
| Concession notice - PARC   | -                                    | Are measures planned that prioritize the inclusion of the surrounding community?   |
| Project for the reintroduction of endangered species - Cenibra   | Revés do Belém Region                | There needs to be an associated environmental education and scientific research project for communities to partner with. |
| Xerimbabo Project - booklet already published on the fauna of the Park   |                                      | There may be new editions of material about the Park.  |
| Ecological pilgrimage  |                                      | Approach to the Public Prosecutor's Office   |

#### 4- RDSP social participation:

| Relevant information available (documents/studies/publications) / ongoing projects  | Localization/Scope   | Information gaps:   |
|---|--|---|
| I Ecological Walk (Unileste) on World Environment Day, June 5, 2022   | Walk inside the Park Vinhático trail and fisherman (More than 600 participants from Ipatinga, Timóteo) | Increased participation of the EPRD in the action.  |
| Monthly Mass (the second one has already taken place) (RDSP)  | Mass at the RDSP   | Increased community participation.  |
| Integrated Research Seminar RDSP  | RDSP (Park), all   | Lack of social research.  |
| PELD Long Term Ecological Research: scenarios for the surroundings RDSP (developed which activities in the surroundings can stimulate activities that generate income and promote conservation - capitalizing on the natural capital of the Park. | 4 surrounding municipalities: Bom Jesus Galho, Pingo d'água, Córrego Novo, Dionísio                    | Lack of organization of institutions to implement by communities.   |
| Lack of representation of municipalities and communities.   | East municipalities of the RDSP.   | Community representation on the advisory board.   |
| Arcelor Mittal BioForestry Environmental Education Program: productive backyard   | 5 Communities: Santa Rita, Baixa Verde, Lagoa das Palmeiras, Patrimônio and Águas Férreas              | The passivity of communities: what do I get in return (backyard idea)?  |
| Fragmented initiatives (several stakeholders running simultaneously)  |  | Lots of activity but no room for dialogue. No one knows anything about what's happening; it cannot be identified. |

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| Local Productive Arrangement ecotourism (RENOVA)   | Marliéria (focus)   | Regional dimension.  |
| Tatu canastra ecotourism   | RDSP  | Organization.  |
| Partnership term with EKOS institute TTAC (Termo de Transação e Ajustamento de Conduta) resource (affects ecotourism and social dimension) - there will be the elaboration of the RDSP Public Use Plan, Communication and Marketing Plan (not yet designed but takes the community the plans and actions of the management plan, public use plan, etc. 2024) | Consolidation actions within the RDSP and diagnosis in the buffer zone. | It has the benefit of staffing. It remains to be seen how the community can be absorbed. |
| Renova Social Programs   | Dialogue program in the territory (fishermen, sand)                     | Many actions are taking place but need apparent effectiveness.                           |
| Birds of RDSP (duPERD Association)   | Inside the RDSP   | Difficult to mobilize the group, but now consolidated.                                   |
| PARC Program (the program aims to develop attractions and boost tourism services in the surrounding area)  | The RDSP is ranked III in the program for possible concessions          | Delay in the process (it is new).  |
| Reintroduction of endangered bird species (Cenibra)  | Revés do Belém (lost bridge)  | Not completed, no environmental education.   |
| Rio Doce lift (happen annually and is organized by the environmental police)   | Up the Rio Doce, start at COPASA to the lost bridge collecting garbage  | The difficulty of navigation on the Rio Doce.  |
| Occupations and landless movement (Pastoral da Terra)  | Pingo-d'água  | More involved and promote sustainable production without creating pressure on the RDSP.  |

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| Absence of capacity building projects.   | Revés do Belém  | Training to qualify the population for various activities, such as condominiums.  |
| Lack of population access to the EPRD (more than 120 km).<br>The main entrance should be narrower. |   | Improve and control access of the population to the RDSP. Lack of stimulating tourism (e.g., there is an access gate to the RDSP in Timóteo, and most of the population needs to learn. There is a trail. How to bring communication about the Park to more people? |
| The perception that RDSP is an issue   | In general, but with specific reports: airport case in Revés do Belém, settlements in Marliéria | Community realizes.   |
| RDSP ordinance is far from the centralities of Vale do Aço.  | All surroundings  | Assess the impact of other ordinances.  |

### Stakeholders and how to engage them better.

Considering the priority challenges and the objectives to be achieved, it was suggested to strengthen the engagement of the following groups:

- Governments (city halls and environmental secretariats).
- Other companies in the productive sector.
- Representatives of communities, unions, and rural settlements.
- Rural producer.
- Real estate agents.
- Notaries.

The following suggestions were raised as a mobilization strategy to engage new organizations and groups:

- That there is face-to-face contact in the territories themselves so that technology does not become a barrier.
- Explain about LUD personally and the benefits it can generate.
- Space for protagonism. Promote a safe space for sharing experiences / positive agenda.
- Bringing all parts together.



### Possible locations for field dialogues

Using the brainstorming technique, possible locations for the next stage of the work, the field dialogue, were listed in the plenary. In order to work on the priority challenges identified, the following places were mentioned:

- Timóteo (location of the new road: Licuri, Macuco, Alphaville, Recanto Verde) and park gate.
- Cava Grande.
- Revés do Belém.
- Baixa Verde Community.
- Pingo D'Água Municipality.

The advisory group will meet and define the number and locations for the field dialogues.

### Is there a path based on dialogue?

In the end, it was discussed whether there is a path based on dialogue to address these challenges considering the priority challenges and the scale of the landscape.

The response was positive, but caveats are indicated below:

- Also need investments, attractiveness/structure for dialog to take place.
- Dialogue with public authorities and related public policies is critical / dialogue with the Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais.
- It's a super important tool but doesn't work for itself.
- Joining forces, considering conflicts.

### Closing Remarks:

- Make an educational booklet about RDSP for distribution in the surrounding communities and municipalities during environmental education activities.
- Meeting to present the partnership term - Instituto Ekos leadership.

### The Next Steps:

The following were deliberated as the following steps:

- Prepare the co-leaderships summary (this document), containing information about the meeting and the main discussions and results, including the critical issues identified and guidelines for a dialogue-based way forward to make significant progress towards achieving a shared land-use vision.
- Define territories for conducting field dialogue.
- Sensitize, raise awareness and mobilize identified stakeholders.
- Conduct the field dialogue.

## Meeting Agenda

### August 30th, 2022

- 9 a.m.** Welcome, introductions, and program overview – Dalce Ricas e Elizabete Lino.
- 9:15 a.m.** Introduction to the Virtual Land Use Dialogue – Fernanda Rodrigues.
- 9:25 a.m.** Presentation of the concept note – Sónia Carvalho Ribeiro.
- 9:40 a.m.** Group discussion: stakeholder and affected perspectives on key challenges/critical lines – Fernanda Rodrigues with the division into groups and Jacinto Lana with the facilitation.
- 10:20 a.m.** Feedback from group discussions - Rapporteurs from each group.
- 10:50 a.m.** Meeting break.
- 11:05 a.m.** Prioritization of identified challenges – Fernanda Rodrigues
- 11:25 a.m.** Landscape Scale – Fernanda Rodrigues
- 11:50 a.m.** Closure of Day 1 – Elizabete Lino

### August 31st, 2022

- 9:00 a.m.** Summary of the previous day's discussions – Sónia Carvalho Ribeiro
- 9:10 a.m.** Group Discussion. Market Information Methodology - Fernanda Rodrigues.
- Guiding questions:
- What information is made available / projects underway in the defined landscape?
  - What are the information gaps?
- The plenary session for consolidation.  
Spatialization of ongoing initiatives/projects.
- 10:10 a.m.** Feedback from group discussions.
- 10:40 a.m.** Meeting break.
- 10:50 a.m.** The plenary: Given the priority challenges and the scale of the landscape, is there a dialogue-based pathway to address the priority challenges? Who else should be involved, and how best to engage stakeholders? - Renata
- 11:20 a.m.** Next steps: possible locations for field dialogues and action plan? – Fernanda Rodrigues
- 11:50 a.m.** Closing the event: sharing impressions - José Ângelo Paganini

## Acknowledgments

Organized by the Forest Dialogue, the Minas Gerais Forest Forum, and The Forests Dialogue, the meeting was co-chaired by Elizabete Lino, Dalce Ricas, Sónia Carvalho Ribeiro, José Ângelo Paganini, Vinicius Moreira, Renata Campos, Marcelo Acioli, Tiago Almeida, Jacinto Lana, Leda Tavares and Gabriela Soares Pereira.

The facilitation was for Fernanda Rodrigues (Brazilian Forests Dialogue) and Elizabete Lino (Minas Gerais Forest Forum).

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| 4  | Cauan Lana                 | ARMVA                          |
| 5  | Cristiana Guimarães        | -                              |
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| 7  | Denise Cristina Muniz      | Faveni                         |
| 8  | Elizabete Lino             | AMDA                           |
| 9  | Fernanda Rodrigues         | Forest Dialogue                |
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| 12 | Iesmy Elisa                | GIT/UNIVALE                    |
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| 14 | Jacinto Lana               | CENIBRA                        |
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