



Land Use Dialogue – Sao Paulo – LUD / P3S

Scoping Dialogue - Co-chair summary

November 11-12, 2021

Online

Co-chairs

(Representatives present during the scoping dialogue)

Andréia Bosco Talamonte, Daniela P. Traffi, Rodrigo Machado Moreira, Rafael Baroni, Rildo Moreira, Jorge Martins, Ricardo Cheche, João Bispo, Beatriz Burckas, Patrícia Ribeiro, André Orsi, José R. Bertoncini Dorini, Mário Rodrigues, Joel Andrade, Roberta Leme Sogayar, Ivone Namikawa e Marcelo R.Sampaio

Introduction

The São Paulo Forest Forum (FFSP) is, with support from the Brazilian Forests Dialogue and the The Forest Dialogue (TFD), the organization promoting the Land Use Dialogue in the region of the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete (I BOPABOBO). The FFSP aims to be a democratic space for reflection, dialogue, and articulation to promote synergies and inspire transformations in the relationship between forest production, ecosystem conservation and community participation.

P3S - which in Portuguese stands for "Sustainable Landscape Participative Planning", is the acronym used by the members of the Paulista Forest Forum to designate this collective work to identify the current situation of the three axes of sustainability (environmental + economic + social), seeking to build paths, understandings, partnerships and synergies that provide a better equalization of these axes in the territory in question.

Holding the Land Use/P3S dialogue in a "key" region of the Forum's area of action makes it possible to address critical themes in an integrated manner in one event. The region chosen for the Land Use Dialogue in São Paulo comprises the physical limits of the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete, located in the mid-west of the State of São Paulo. Together, these 4 municipalities total: 332,000 hectares, of which Itatinga has 97,942 ha, Botucatu 148,174 ha, Pardinho 20,908 ha, and Bofete 65,296 ha with characteristics that were mentioned in the previously shared concept note. In the context of this region, during the scoping dialogue meeting the priority landscapes were defined to be the focus of the Land Use Dialogue / P3S.

The main challenge in the area highlighted above is to create dialogue channels to discuss land use practices in the landscape which are appropriate to the characteristics of the region, respecting cultural values, and contributing to the preservation of local species, maintenance of

the recharge areas of the Guarani aquifer, conservation and proper soil management, protection of the structures that make up the Cuesta, and gradual decrease in the use of agrochemicals in general.

For the context presented above, the area described was chosen as a case study for the first Land Use Dialogue in São Paulo. Held online on November 11 and 12, 2021, attendants of this first stage included representatives of the private sector, rural producers, civil society organizations, government agencies, and academic/research institutions.

About the Land Use Dialogue

The [Land Use Dialogue is a platform](#) with multi-stakeholder participation, with the aim of collecting knowledge and leading processes that influence responsible business, improve governance of territories and promote the inclusive development in relevant landscapes.

The Land Use Dialogue has already had several editions around the world, as in Brazil, Gana, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. In Brazil, it was held in 2016 in the region of Alto Vale do Itajaí, in the state of Santa Catarina and in the Endemism Center of Belém.

In the Dialogue phase, there are three initiative stages as a whole:

- Scoping Dialogue;
- Field Dialogues and
- Conclusion Workshop.

Then main expected results include:

- Building of a reliability environment among local leaders;
- Promoting engagement of multiple stakeholders, including decision makers;
- Creating an environment favorable to the creation and/or development of platforms led by local actors (forums, alliances, coalition, etc.) and
- Having an impact on local and regional public policies.

Objetives

The first meeting of the São Paulo Land Use Dialogue was a scoping meeting (Scoping Dialogue), which had as main objectives:

1. Create dialogue channels to discuss land use practices in the landscape which are appropriate to the characteristics of the region, respecting cultural values, and contributing to the preservation of local species, maintenance of the recharge areas of the Guarani aquifer, conservation and appropriate soil management, protection of the structures that make up the Cuesta, and gradual decrease in the use of agrochemicals in general.
2. Determine the scale of the landscape;
3. Identify who else needs to be present on the Land Use Dialogue platform;
4. Gather information on points of convergence and collaboration (synergies) between sectors and land uses in the landscape, and on points of disagreement / fracture lines between stakeholders
5. Possible information gaps;

6. Identify priorities for a sustainable landscape, including priority areas for resource investment, and priority actions in the defined focus region;
7. Determine whether a dialogue-based pathway exists for stakeholders to make significant progress toward achieving a shared vision on land use

Methodology

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

Positive points / good land use practices in the region

The following were mentioned as positive points and good land use practices in the region:

1. Differentiated vegetation cover in comparison with other regions of the state of São Paulo, such as the Northwest/North region of SP.
2. Action of APA Botucatu.
3. Projects regarding conservation of land use, e.g. Coordination of Sustainable Rural Development, (CATI) Rio Pardo basin.
4. Good practices in soil conservation: level curve planting, terracing and chameleon.
5. Rainwater discipline by certified companies in the region.
6. Tourism: on several properties there is access control to the natural areas.
7. Ecosystem services provided by rural production. Less impact by rural area compared to urban land use. Regulation of expansion.
8. Land use is linked to activities in the region, land cover and land use.
9. The region has different "positive examples" through "experimental areas", several experiments are being carried out (research in progress), either by educational/research institutions, but also an increasing amount of this work is being done by the productive sector.
10. Several companies in the region are seeking environmental and sustainability certification, including organic production seals.
11. Besides the teaching and research institutions, there are other institutions that also show concern about the subject.
12. Part of the companies and/or rural properties have adopted good practices (soil conservation, care of the APPs (acronymous in Portuguese for Permanent Preservation Areas).
13. Organic and Biodynamic Agriculture practices, mainly in Botucatu.
14. Presence of Conservation Units, such as the APA and the Municipal Park.
15. Community Vegetable Gardens.
16. Large beekeeping pasture with 200 regional beekeepers, and that also absorbs another 100 beekeepers from abroad every year.
17. Areas of Natural Remnants of Cerrado and Atlantic Rainforest, and the presence of waterfalls.
18. Ecotourism initiatives, adventure and rural tourism when well planned and executed.
19. Use of Eucalyptus for honey production.
20. Increase in the adoption of soil conservation practices by productive sectors (terracing, direct planting, among others).
21. The availability of resources from the State Fund for Hydric Resources - FEHIDRO, supporting environmental restoration and soil conservation projects.
22. Nascentes Project, of CDRS, in the cities of Botucatu and Pardinho.

23. Gigante Guarani Project, conducted by local NGOs.
24. Institution of the CAR, with the goal of promoting the restoration of APPs and the establishment of Reserves.
25. In Botucatu, a Municipal Policy for Agro-ecology and Organic Production is under construction
26. The certification system (FSC and others) induces the forest sector to adopt good practices.

Main Challenges

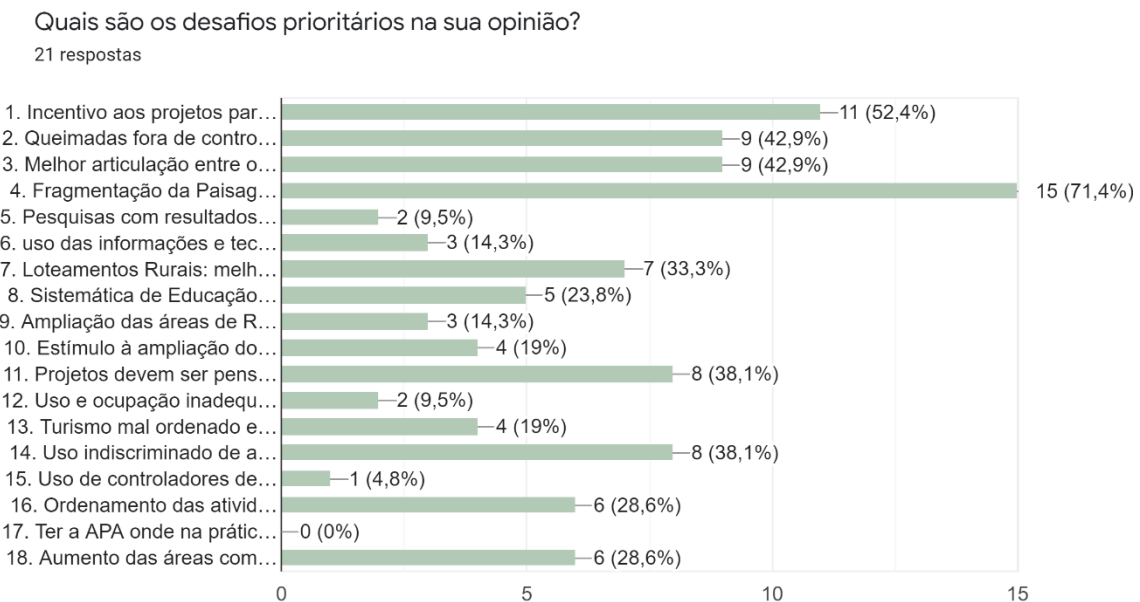
A discussion was conducted in four groups: the productive sector and rural landowners, education and research, civil society organizations, and government. The guiding question was: "What needs to be improved? After the group discussion, the challenges were consolidated in the plenary session, as follows (numbered in random order):

1. Incentivizing projects to create Payment for Environmental Services (PES);
2. Burnings out of control and as a management strategy / Wildfires
3. Better articulation between the public sector and the population / Lack of engagement of landowners / improve integration between sectors
4. Fragmentation of the Landscape / Reduce degraded areas / Adoption of practices for the recovery / increase of APP protection;
5. Research with results already consolidated that are not yet put into practice (repetition of studies)
6. Use of information and technologies in decision making, whether governmental or of the productive sector
7. Rural subdivisions: improve norms, increase inspection;
8. Continued Environmental Education Systematic, by the Public Power and private sector;
9. Expansion of RPPN areas by medium and large rural landowners;
10. Encourage the expansion of the bank of areas for restoration;
11. Projects must be considered at the watershed level;
12. Inadequate use and occupation of watersheds without adopting technical criteria for the implementation of large-scale monocultures;
13. Poorly organized and poorly planned tourism / Stimulus to rural tourism, as a way to generate alternative income in the countryside
14. Indiscriminate use of agro-toxins in regional monocultures
15. Use of insect controllers in confinement plants or farms with direct impact on bees
16. Land use and activity planning (predominant eucalyptus monocultures, too much pasture on the Cuesta fronts, etc);
17. Having the APA (Environmental Protection Area) where in practice you can do everything and not effectively protect the territory;

18. Encourage the increase of areas with no-till farming, soil conservation and protection of remnants of natural vegetation;

19. Absence of research by university institutions that demonstrate the viability of organic production of grains, sugar cane and eucalyptus, involving strategies of no-till farming without herbicides.

A survey was then carried out to prioritize these 18 points, with the results shown in the figure below (the numbered order is the same as in English above)



In the plenary session, this prioritization was consolidated, and the following challenges were defined as priority challenges (in order of importance):

1. Fragmentation of the landscape / Reduction of degraded areas / Adoption of recovery practices.
2. Incentives for projects that incorporate Payment for Environmental Services (PES).
- 3.1 Burnings out of control / management strategies for their control / Fires
- 3.2 Improve coordination between the public sector and the population / Lack of engagement of rural landowners / improve integration between the sectors
- 4.1 Projects must be thought of at the watershed level
- 4.2. Indiscriminate use of agrottoxins in regional monocultures.

As there was a tie between the third and fourth priority challenges, it was decided to record the five challenges above as priorities.

Priority Landscape

Considering that the region of the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete is very broad, and to have an effective work in the landscape context it is necessary to focus on a priority landscape within this region originally defined as the focus, participants worked to refine the definition of the landscape scale. The following questions were used as a guiding thread:

- With respect to the prioritized challenges, what is the landscape scale?
- Which regions, without regard to geopolitical boundaries, should be prioritized?

After discussion in random groups, in the plenary session the results on the vision of the focus landscape for addressing the priority challenges were discussed, and are presented below:

| Priority challenges identified in the plenary | What is the landscape scale? Which regions/areas, without considering geopolitical boundaries, should be prioritized? | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 |
| 1. Fragmentation of the Landscape / Reducing degraded areas / Adoption of practices for the recuperation / increase of PPA protection | Hydrographic basins of rivers that are in these 4 municipalities (example: Rio Pardo, peixe, alambari, correjo novo, lava pes, capivara,) | APPs (slopes and floodplains) Priority areas for public supply and water recharge (Rio Pardo in Botucatu, recharge of the Guarani aquifer) | Public supply springs, Corridors, Front of the Cuesta, APP of the Chapada (Art. 4 - VIII - the edges of the tabuleiros or chapadas, up to the line of rupture of the relief, in a strip never less than 100 meters in horizontal projections) | - APP of urban supply micro basins of the Municipalities of Bofete, Botucatu, Itatinga and Pardinho - APP of Cuesta front - APA Natural Heritage Conservation Area - Botucatu Perimeter |
| 2. Incentive to projects for the creation of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) | In the same way as in the previous question, work should be done at the watershed level. But it is necessary to have public policies that promote it (at the level of the 4 municipalities). It is necessary to involve the City Council, justifying the importance of the theme; Basin Committees. In Botucatu there was an old law that directed part of the resources from the SABESP (Basic Sanitation Company of the State of São Paulo) contract to funds that banked projects, and possibly PES. Does it still exist? | Rural properties in general, with priority for small owners. Focus on properties that have similar characteristics to item 1. | Watersheds as a whole, specifically water. | Urban supply basins of the Municipalities Bofete, Botucatu, Itatinga and Pardinho |

| Priority challenges identified in the plenary | What is the landscape scale? Which regions/areas, without considering geopolitical boundaries, should be prioritized? | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 |
| 3.1 Burning out of control and as a management strategy / Wildfires | The Cuesta of Botucatu in general has suffered a lot, and one can verify with environmental police, firefighters, critical stretches to do specific work. | The entire municipality of Botucatu APPs, because they are more sensitive areas Environmental Education, awareness raising with landowners, neighbors near the highways, concessionaires | Formation of fire brigades among properties and organizations involved in the area Forest and Cerrado remnants (most significant) Observation of the cause, e.g. roadsides and accesses. | - Preventive planning on a municipal scale - Mapping of risk areas - Creation of brigades - Eucalyptus planted forest areas (and surrounding area) |
| 3.2 Better articulation between the public sector and the population / Lack of engagement of landowners / better integration between the sectors | Suggestion for the public power actions to be directed to rural communities that organize themselves in structures like "condominiums" in certain geographical regions (community centers, schools, churches, etc...) | Spread/increase the actions of the Paulista Forest Forum Work on articulations and communications through the Secretary of the Environment and Secretary of Tourism Articulation among different secretaries of the municipalities | Greater integration of representatives, create discussion forums among all involved, create a calendar to have a frequency of dialogues, involving the region as a whole (4 municipalities), | - Inter-municipal and regional scale - House of Agriculture - Secretariat of Environment - Municipal councils - Schools |
| 4.1 Projects must be thought of at the watershed level | As discussed in item 1, this planning through watersheds is very important. | Public supply basins as a priority - Pardo Basin Basins with extreme hydrological events - Capivara and Alambari Basin | Springs Basin | Urban supply basins of the Municipalities Bofete, Botucatu, Itatinga and Pardino |
| 4.2 Indiscriminate use of agro-toxins in regional monocultures | Need to brainstorm, with GEDAVE's support, where the areas with the greatest use of agro-toxins are, to generate a heat map. Pay attention to the recharge areas of the Guarani aquifer (diagnosis). | Collection of containers from CEDEPAR Greater supervision in the purchase and use of agrotoxics | recarga do aquífero e os mananciais | Aquifer recharge and springs - Urban supply basins of the Municipalities of Bofete, Botucatu, Itatinga and Pardino - Outcrop area of the Botucatu and Piramboia sandstones (in the scope of the four municipalities) |

In summary, the focus landscape in the context of the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete are the watersheds used for public supply. When developing the next steps, the comments related to each challenge should be noted for the development of the actions.

Possible Information Gaps

- Environmental impacts of the largest generators
- Road drainage: most of them have a very bad system and are not in the dialogue
- Agrochemical uses in the region
- Monitoring / disclosure of the quality of the waters of the Guarani Aquifer in the region
- Deforestation advancing / location of degraded areas upstream of SABESP's catchments and areas with lack of riparian forest
- Condensing the topics discussed in numbers and quantified data, to assist in decision making, whether for strategic or governance purposes.
- Maps of recognition of the areas covered, with data on land use, landowners, use of pesticides for agro-ecology (or organic/biodynamic agriculture), and fires
- Thinking about the Mining Sector in São Paulo, which in its great majority consists of ore mining for direct use in construction (both civil construction and basic sanitation, accesses, etc.), which will be increasingly demanded as the region develops, it would be interesting to obtain information from an OTGM - Geominous Territorial Planning of the region, in order to avoid "disputes" for the use of the soil and to enable a better planning of the activities in the region.
- Benefits that can be generated for the residents of the areas covered, both in socio-environmental and financial terms.
- Approval of CARs for the properties in the four municipalities
- Map the rural communities that make up the territory;
- Highlight the areas that have relevant attributes for conservation that stand out in relation to the others (establish criteria as done for AAVCs in the FSC scope, for example)
- Lack of municipal documents on Payment for Ecosystem Services / Payment for Environmental Services (PES)
- Mapping of risk areas

In addition to citing possible information gaps, the group also mentioned the following as important:

- There is a lot of mismatched and very relevant information, we should take more advantage of the public and private access platforms that are advancing a lot and generating great information mainly in terms of land use and environmental legislation...

There are several important works (academic and technical) that are not taken into consideration when thinking about a project or even contemplating it. In many cases the

interests are personal and institutional...

Sharing information from professionals who are in the field, and have access and knowledge, in collective events/moments, like this one, and in work groups. Often this information, which is relevant, stays in reports. Important to make this more public, wide-reaching, and especially to the groups that need this information.

- Conduct awareness campaigns.
- Educate children and adolescents about these issues
- Enforce pesticide use
- Expand regulations of the agrochemical sector

How to better engage stakeholders

Considering the key issues and challenges to be achieved, despite several mentions that the group was well composed and comprehensive, it was suggested to strengthen the engagement of the following groups:

- Economists and administrators;
- Rural landowners;
- Citrus farmers;
- Large livestock farmers;
- Rural technicians;
- Professors and researchers;
- Mayors and city council members;
- Local organizations members;
- Public power and regulatory bodies, SIMA representative involved in the ZEE;
- Agronomists from the Agricultural Defense Coordination, who work with land use inspection;
- Rural workers and small family farmers;
- Road concessionaires;
- Rural tourism owners.

The process of engagement does not happen spontaneously. And, at least in this first phase, it is necessary to define an awareness raising and mobilization strategy for the engagement of new organizations and groups. To better engage, the following strategies have been suggested:

- Contacting producers who were not present (phone and other means);
- Contacting civil society representative bodies and community leaders;
- Explaining about the importance and the benefit that this can generate to increase interest in participation;
- Hold face-to-face meetings, as much as possible;

- We will only achieve engagement with educational actions. We need to convince that good practices do not make developed activities unviable, but they rather improve them, generating a better quality of life, preserving our areas, and bringing new financial contributions to those involved;
- Demonstrating which are the most serious problems this forum wants to solve and commenting on the methodology used, people like to know that they can have an opinion, that it is participative, although the dialogue already suggests this, but it is worth going deeper;
- Field visits to present the LUD / local workshops that start to give the feeling of concrete actions in the landscape / creating specific regional discussion forum;
- Publicity on radio, tv and social media;
- Generate benefits for participants.

The importance of the initiative not leaving anyone behind was emphasized, considering the importance of inclusion and collective construction.

Possible locations for the field dialogues

The plenary brainstormed ideas to list possible locations for the next stage of the work, which will be the holding of field dialogues. The following were mentioned as possible places to hold field dialogues, in order to work on the priority challenges identified:

- Watersheds of rivers that are in these 4 municipalities;
- The Cuesta of Botucatu in general;
- Recharge areas of the Guarani aquifer
- APPs
- Rural properties in general, with priority for small owners.
- The entire municipality of Botucatu
- Public supply basins as a priority - Pardo Basin
- Basins with extreme hydrological events - Capivara and Alambari Basin.

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

Final Reflections

- Consider the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) of the State of SP
- Understand who are the largest water and pesticide users in the region. Where is the problem?
- Use Pareto rule - focus on the top 20%. Who are the key players?
- Key role in enforcing the law.
- How to communicate? Need to improve communication between academic and private sector / lack of engagement of academic research in forest restoration policy enforcement;

- Importance of environmental education, especially regarding the use of fire and indiscriminate use of pesticides;
- Importance of understanding the social components of the landscape;
- Better understanding of the private sector, its efforts and good practices in sustainable land use.

Next Steps

The following next steps were suggested:

- Prepare a document of the co-leaders (this document), containing a summary of the meeting and the main discussions and results achieved so far, including the key issues identified and guidelines for a dialogue-based pathway to make significant progress towards achieving a common vision on land use;
- Define territories for conducting field dialogue;
- Determine a funding structure to fund upcoming initiatives.
- Sensitize, raise awareness and mobilize identified stakeholders;
- Conduct field dialogues.

Agenda da Reunião

November 11, 2021

09:00 Welcome, presentations and general view of the program – Murilo Mello and Fernanda Rodrigues.

09:15 Introduction to the Virtual Land Use Dialogue – Fernanda Rodrigues.

09:30 Presentation of the concept note elaborated – Jorge Martins.

09:45 Discussion in groups: perspectives of stakeholders and affected parties – Murilo Mello, group division and facilitation:

- Communities - Lucas and Marcos Lemos;
- Production Sector – Virginia and Priscila;
- Learning and Research – Elfany and Marcia;
- Civil society organization – Sueli and Márcio;
- Governmental Bodies – Beatriz and Mateus.

10:35 Feedback for group discussions and prioritization of challenges - Facilitators.

11:05 Questions and answers and identification of key issues for group discussion – Murilo Mello.

11:50 Closing of 1st day – Patricia Ribeiro – City government of Itatinga.

November 12, 2021

9:20 Group Discussion - Murilo Mello.

Guiding questions: Considering the prioritized challenges, what is the landscape scale? Which regions, without considering geopolitical limits, should be prioritized?

- Ask each group to define a moderator and a rapporteur.

- Groups will be randomly formed

09:30 Discussion in groups.

09:50 Plenary: definition of the scale of the landscape

10:10 Plenary: what are the possible information gaps? - Fernanda Rodrigues

10:40 Plenary: who else needs to be present on the Land Use Dialogue platform? How best to engage stakeholders? - Murilo Mello

11:10 Plenary: is there a dialogue-based path for stakeholders to make significant progress towards a common vision on land use? - Fernanda Rodrigues

11:30 Next steps: possible venues for field dialogues - Murilo Mello

11:50 Event Closure

Acknowledgement

Held by the Brazilian Forests Dialogue, São Paulo Forest Forum and The Forests Dialogue, the meeting co-chairs were Rafael Baroni, João Augusti, João Bispo, Ivone Namikawa, Ricardo Cheche, Gilmar Moraes, Ricardo Benedetti, Naiara Carvalho, Beatriz Burckas, Patrícia Ribeiro, Roberta Sogayard, Andréia Bosco Talamonte, André Orsi, Filipe Martins, João Sinatura, Mário Rodrigues, Jorge Martins, Guilherme Franceschini, Joel Andrade, Vera Lex, Rildo Moreira, Alexandre Martensen, Daniela Traffi, José Roberto Bertoncini Dorini, and Fernanda Maria Abílio.

The meeting was facilitated by Fernanda Rodrigues (Brazilian Forests Dialogue), Murilo Mello (São Paulo Forest Forum), with the support of Thibaut Vermeulen (TFD).

Participants List

| Nº | Name | Institution |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Alberto Medici | Advocacy |
| 2 | Ana Roseli RODER | Prefeitura Municipal de Pardinho |
| 3 | Andre Castilho Orsi | Prefeitura Municipal de Bofete |
| 4 | Andreia Bosco Talamonte | Prefeitura Municipal de Pardinho |
| 5 | Anibal Bruno Magorbo | Polícia Militar Ambiental |
| 6 | Antônio Mario Ielo | PDT |
| 7 | Araldo José Milanezi Vieira | Solar Vieira |
| 8 | Berenice Pereira Balsalobre | Museu de Mineralogia - Magma |
| 9 | Beatriz Burckas | Agropecuária Santa Fé |
| 10 | Bruno Gonçalves de Paula | Unesp |

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| | Bruno Natalicio | Apicuesta |
| 11 | Bruno Potiens | Ecofazenda Quilombo/Quilombaria |
| 12 | Caio Marcelo Assis da Costa | Radar-Westchester Group Souh America |
| 13 | Carlos Linder | SIMA/CFB/DGR/CTRVIII/NGPVIII-BOTUCATU |
| 14 | Caroline Moreira Análio | Suzano S.A. |
| 15 | Daniela Polizeli Traffi | Depto Ciência Florestal - UNESP/Botucatu |
| 16 | Eder Laudelino Polizel | Fazenda Real |
| 17 | Elisa Maria do Amaral | Fundação Florestal |
| 18 | Fernanda Maria Abilio | Florestar SP |
| 19 | Fernanda Regina Vieira | Diretoria de Cultura e Turismo - Prefeitura de Bofete/SP |
| 20 | Fernanda Rodrigues | Diálogo Florestal |
| 21 | Flávio Bahdur Chueire | Secretaria da agricultura do estado de São Paulo |
| 22 | Francisca de Araújo Brasil Freitas | APRUB e OCS Cuesta Orgânicos |
| 23 | Gersony Canelada Jovchelevich | Ecoastro |
| 24 | Graciliano Ramos | Produtor rural de Bofete |
| 25 | Guilherme Franceschini | Giramundo Mutuando |
| 26 | Guto Freitas | Apoio Agroflorestal |
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| 27 | João Henrique Bautz Bispo | Dexco |
| 28 | João Vitor Mariano Ribeiro | Associação Corredor Ecológico do Vale do Paraíba |
| 29 | Joel Santiago de Andrade | Associação de Apicultores do Pólo Cuesta - APICUESTA |
| 30 | Jorge Luis Araujo Martins | Instituto Itapoty |
| 31 | José Ricardo Cheche | Usina Açucareira S. Manoel S.A |
| 32 | José Roberto Bertoncini Dorini | Prefeitura Municipal de Pardinho - Meio Ambiente |
| 33 | Leticia Aparecida de Moraes | Prefeitura Municipal de Botucatu |
| 34 | Lucas Augusto Botão Pereira | Secretaria do Verde de Botucatu |
| 35 | Luciana Calore | CDRS/CATI CASA DA AGRICULTURA DE ITATINGA |
| | Marcelo R. Sampaio | SINDAREIA – Sindicato das Indústrias de Mineração de Areia do Estado de SP. |
| 36 | Maria De Lourdes Spazziani | UNESP - IBB |
| 37 | Mario Celso Edgard | Sabesp |
| 38 | Mario Sergio Rodrigues | Fundação Florestal |
| 39 | Milene Araújo Moreira Duarte | Convention Visitors Bureau Cuesta Paulista e Região |
| 40 | Mônica Maria Sarmiento e Souza | MS Treinamento, Desenvolvimento Profissional e Gerencial |
| 41 | Murilo Gambato de Mello | ITAPOTY |

| Nº | Name | Institution |
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| 43 | Nain Samuel de Almeida | Grupo Eco Road |
| 44 | Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro | Prefeitura municipal de Itatinga |
| 45 | Patrícia Vieira Paes | Prefeitura Municipal de Itatinga |
| 46 | Paula Bertin de Moraes | Secretaria do verde de Botucatu |
| 47 | Paulo Ricardo da Silva Rodrigues | Bracell |
| 48 | Rafael Baroni | Suzano S.A. |
| 49 | Rafael Bitante Fernandes | Fundação SOS Mata Atântica |
| 50 | Rafael Marcelino | CDRS EDR Botucatu |
| 51 | Rildo Moreira e Moreira | EECF-Itatinga ESALQ/USP |
| 52 | Roberta Leme Sogayar | Secretária de Turismo de Botucatu |
| 53 | Robson Luiz Roder | Roder's Turismo |
| 54 | Susana de Magalhães Erismann Canepa | Associação Coletivo Apuã |
| 55 | Thibault Vermeulen | The Forests Dialogue |
| 56 | Yara da Rocha Camargo | Autônoma |

