



**Land Use Dialogue - Sao Paulo
Participatory Planning of Sustainable Landscapes
(LUD / P3S)**

*Region pertaining to the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete
(I'BOPABO)*

Field Dialogue - Co-Chairs' Summary Report

Stage I

November 16 and 17, 2022

Co-chairs

(Representatives present during the field dialogue)

*Andréia Bosco Talamonte, João Bispo, Beatriz Burckas, Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro, Daniela P. Traffi,
José R. Bertoncini Dorini, Mário Rodrigues, João Augusti and Marcelo R. Sampaio*

Introduction

The [Land Use Dialogue \(LUD\)](#) is an initiative that aims to involve multiple stakeholders in order to gather knowledge and lead processes that enable responsible businesses, better governance and inclusive development in strategic landscapes.

Several editions of the Land Use Dialogue have already taken place around the world, such as in Brazil, Ghana, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. In Brazil, it was held in 2016 in the Alto Vale do Itajaí region, in the state of Santa Catarina, with six initiatives currently underway in Brazil.

The initiative's Dialogue phase comprises three stages:

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

The main expected results include:

- Creation of an environment that fosters dialogue among local leaders;
- Promotion of multi-stakeholder engagement, including decision makers;
- Creation of an environment conducive to the creation and/or promotion of platforms led by local actors (forums, alliances, coalitions, etc.) and
- Impact on local and regional public policies.

The Land Use Dialogue/P3S encompasses a “key” region of the São Paulo Forest Forum’s area of operation, which includes the physical boundaries of the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete, located in the central-west region of the state of São Paulo. The characteristics of this focus region were described in the [concept note](#). In the second stage, the [scope dialogue](#), the scale was refined, and the priority challenges, positive aspects and good practices, information gaps and the strategy for engaging relevant stakeholders were discussed. Possible areas for field dialogue conduction were also identified, as described in this document.

LUD/P3S Objectives

1. Create dialogue channels to discuss land use practices in the landscape that are appropriate to the region’s characteristics, and respect cultural values, the conservation of species, maintenance of the Guarani aquifer recharge areas and conservation of the structures that make up the *cuesta*.
2. Identify other stakeholders who need to be present in this Land Use Dialogue.
3. Gather information on points of convergence and collaboration (synergies) between sectors and land uses in the landscape, and on points of rupture/disagreement among stakeholders.
4. Identify possible information gaps.
5. Identify priorities for the creation of a sustainable landscape, including priority areas for investment, and priority actions in the focus regions.
6. Determine whether there is a dialogue-based path forward for stakeholders to make significant progress towards achieving a common vision for land use and sustainability in this landscape.
7. Strengthen regional coordination, involving the different sectors that operate directly in this landscape (companies + farmers + tourism/ecotourism + municipal governments + state government + universities + organized civil society), with the aim of creating synergies among (economic + environmental + social) sustainability efforts in this region.

The two-day event was attended by people representing the following sectors: municipal governments, São Paulo state government, NGOs, companies in the forestry sector, public university, rural producers (agricultural and livestock production), tourism/ecotourism sector, sand mining sector, water and sanitation company, public school, highway concessionaire, sugar and alcohol sector (sugar and alcohol plants) and consulting companies.

Itinerary covered and key dialogue themes

(day 16 – in-person dialogue)

1) Cachoeira da Marta Municipal Park (Botucatu):

- Initial dynamics to introduce the participants and the objectives of this “field dialogue”.

2) São Cristóvão Church (next to the Marechal Rondon highway – Botucatu– view of the public water supply source of the municipality of Botucatu):

- What are the main ecological/economic functions of the basaltic cuesta and the biomes associated with it?
- What is the relationship between agricultural production, human occupation and water production in this micro-watershed?
- Is there something that needs to be valued? Or improved?

3) Drainage divide of the municipality of Pardinho’s public water supply micro-watershed:

- What is the relationship between agricultural production, human occupation and water production in this micro-watershed?

4) Cuesta front (border between the municipalities of Pardinho and Bofete):

- Thinking in “environmental, social and economic” terms, how would you describe the “sustainability” balance between these factors in the landscape before you?

5) Water treatment plant in the municipality of Itatinga (public water supply source)

- What would be the positive/negative influences of implementing a PES (Payment for Environmental Services) program in this water source?
- What are the challenges related to the implementation of a PES program?

6) Historic mansion of the Santa Maria Farm (Itatinga)

- Summary of the main points discussed.
- Preliminary construction of a “landscape vision” that we wish to find in 10 years.

Summary of comments

Landscape: São Cristóvão Church (Basaltic Cuesta and Botucatu water supply source) = on-site observation of the landscape + observation and analysis of a map containing the land use and occupation of the Rio Pardo micro-watershed:

All comments highlighted the importance of the cuesta, for the reasons below:

- Ecotone, between cerrado and Atlantic Forest areas in the countryside.
- Protection of many springs.
- Natural attractions for ecotourism and rural tourism (job creation and income source).
- Very important refuge for wildlife (biodiversity).
- Waterfalls that benefit human beings and attract people searching for a closer contact with nature.

Highlights of the dialogue groups' considerations:

- Expansion of urban occupation in Botucatu, over the water supply source (need for more extensive regulation and planning).
- Construction of dam for public water supply in Botucatu (flooding of a 130-ha area, with a capacity of approximately 10 million m³), where the area that directly contributes to the springs that will supply this dam shows little native vegetation coverage (mainly covered by forestry + sugarcane crops + pasture/agriculture uses).
- Land use and road maintenance that do not favor “water production” and its infiltration into the subsoil.
- Wildlife roadkill is still frequent in this region.
- Concern about the expansion of soybean crops, linked to a heavy use of agrochemicals (pesticides) in the seeding, maintenance and harvesting processes.
- The challenge of expanding agricultural production with less impact on the soil and lower use of chemicals (a transition to organic production). The group suggested an increased collaboration between large companies, universities and civil society to implement research in large demonstration areas, aiming to promote less impactful agricultural production practices in the region. This transition should begin with public water supply sources.
- Large companies in the forestry sector are adapting their eucalyptus crops to the legislation that protects the “cuesta front”. They are also initiating processes to restore native vegetation on their farms.
- The group highlighted the existence of organic production hubs in Botucatu.



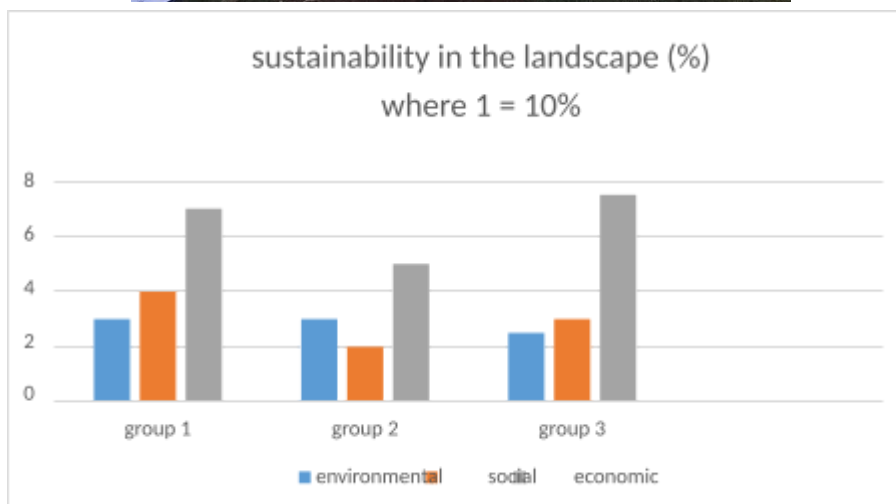
Landscape: spring of the municipality of Pardinho = on-site observation of the landscape + observation and analysis of a map containing the land use and occupation of the water supply micro-watershed:

- Problems related to urban expansion (land division) are intensifying = need to draft and implement a “municipal law” to better regulate the approval and planning of land division processes.
- “Pardinho citizens do not know Pardinho”. Need to promote continued environmental education actions.
- The water source is “protected” by a municipal law that created the “Environmental Protection Area (EPA) – Rio Pardo Springs”, but this law needs to be implemented (human and financial resources needed for implementation).
- Proposal for a “field day” involving the mayor, municipal coordinators and council members, aiming at the continuity of actions.
- “Strengthen institutional governance” in the municipality, including the implementation of a law requiring that new land division processes undergo prior assessment and approval by Municipal Council for the Environment and Sustainability (COMDEMÁS).
- Good soil management models and “excellent” pasture practices should be the ground rules for land use in the public water supply micro-watershed.
- Sabesp reported that currently, 70% of the water supplied to the population of the municipality of Pardinho comes from an artesian well located in this micro-watershed, which is also used for public supply.
- Urgent need to develop and implement a Master Plan (urban and rural) to better regulate land use and increase protection of the water source.
- Agricultural practices in the region still involve the heavy use of pesticides = proposal to install and maintain a water table monitoring system to monitor water contamination levels. This system would also lead to better understanding of the percolation and persistence of these chemical elements in the environment. Establishment of partnerships between the municipal government and universities.
- Need to establish a plan for gradual improvement in soil management, with increased participation of society (social pact). Appropriate technologies + social pact = generating the necessary transformations.
- Join and direct efforts towards the implementation of the “Rio Pardo Springs EPA”, as a regional model of good territorial management. Involve the Public Prosecutor's Office in this endeavor.



Landscape: Cuesta Front (vision of the sleeping giant) = on-site observation of the landscape + observation and analysis of a map containing land use and occupation in part of the municipality of Bofete.

The dialogues and analyses were carried out in 3 subgroups for this activity, with participants answering the following question: Considering “environmental, social and economic” terms, how would you describe the balance (“sustainability”) between these factors in the landscape in front of you? Express it in % (0 to 100). (human chart dynamics).



Landscape: water supply source for the municipality of Itatinga (Rio Novo) = on-site observation of the landscape + observation and map analysis.

- The proposal to implement a PES (Payments for Environmental Services) project was considered an important strategy to accelerate the various land management and use processes, resulting in greater environmental benefits for humans and other living beings that inhabit this region.
- The explanations made it clear that one of the main challenges for implementing a PES pilot project is the formal establishment of strategic partnerships (public + private sector + NGOs + universities), mainly aimed at ensuring the financial resources necessary to maintain a PES program.
- The participants highlighted the need to incorporate direct actions that positively influence the conservation of local biodiversity into the PES planning and other strategies for the conservation/revitalization of water sources.
- Sabesp reported that of the total water collected for public supply in the municipality of Itatinga, around 40% comes from deep artesian wells.



This first “field dialogue” day ended with a coffee break in the historic mansion of Santa Maria farm. Participants held hands and sang:

- “THE EARTH IS OUR MOTHER... LET’S TAKE CARE OF HER!!”

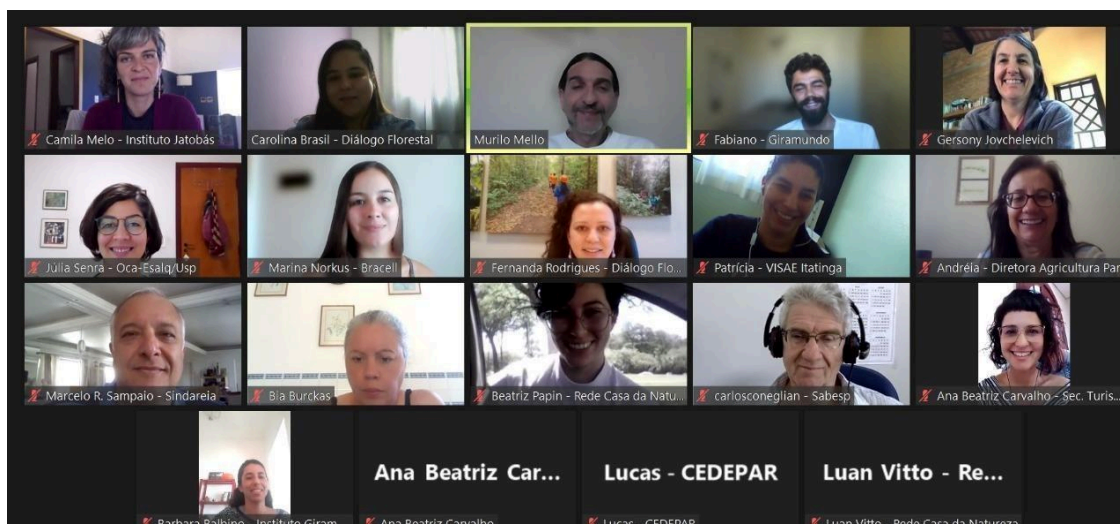
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Day 17 (online)

Objectives of this Dialogue Day:

- Develop, in a participatory manner, an “integrated landscape vision”, the scenario we wish to see in this region in 10 years.
- List priority actions necessary for this vision to materialize.



LANDSCAPE VISION

Mosaic of landscapes containing more diversified and balanced economic activities, with fragments of native vegetation that are more protected and connected to each other, where water sources, flora and fauna are preserved, by an organized society made up of people who are more aware of their role and their impact on this landscape. They are engaged in implementing a more appropriate way of using this territory, with environmental services that encourage good practices in the use and conservation of soil, water and biodiversity being restored, paid for and/or monitored.

- Note: this initial “landscape vision” will be revised to include the “social” element at the next in-person meeting.

Priority Actions to Achieve the Landscape Vision

Participants then individually listed the priority actions that they believe must be taken to achieve the landscape vision. The full **list of suggested priority actions prepared by the participants** follows below (where priority actions 01 “are considered the highest priority”, and so on in the order of prioritization according to the numerical sequence).

Priority Actions: 01

- Planning;
- Educational activities on landscape integration and well-being;
- Pressure to develop and implement Master Plans and Land Use and Occupancy Law in the region's municipalities;
- Environmental education taking place in all spheres (at schools - not only with children, organizations, governments, communities);
- Monitoring;
- Awareness and control of land use management (include public bodies in the process and ensure that the results are made available to all);
- List stakeholders with their region of direct and indirect activity, type of activity and how they can help (resources, desk or field information collection, analyses);
- Implementation/Review/Dissemination of Public Policies for environmental preservation;
- Public Policies;
- Develop participatory planning for land use and occupation and water resources, in municipalities that do not yet have this document in place, including zoning that considers economic and social aspects, but that values the preservation and recovery of natural resources and the environment as a whole, in light of the urgency of this pillar for the maintenance of economic activities and social quality;
- Mobilization and engagement of stakeholders involved, as well as attracting others;
- Plan to reduce the use of pesticides, primarily in water source areas, aiming to transition to organic farming within 5 years. First year: removal of class I and II pesticides;
- Enforce current legislation;
- Promote engagement actions so that there is popular participation in vision construction initiatives.

Priority Actions: 02

- Creation of ecological corridors;
- Define an area/region for Payment for Environmental Services "Pilot Project";
- PES (Payment for Environmental Services);
- Incentives for conservation (PES and other potential incentives);
- Define the scope of action in the territory to improve focus on specific locations and actions;
- Raise awareness of the environmental impact of human activities on water sources, soil and air quality;
- Environmental Education;
- Create/activate forums and dialogue/working groups that cover different sectors of society, joining resources and efforts to guide concrete actions in line with the plans, and carry out monitoring;
- Mapping and organization/centralization of information on land use, restoration projects, etc.;
- Increase in the vegetation restoration area, aiming for a minimum of 20% in the water source area, prioritizing PPAs (Permanent Preservation Areas);
- Create mechanisms to encourage environmental restoration/conservation;
- Reinforce existing measures for the protection of landscapes, such as EPAs, compliance with current legislation and master plans.

Priority Actions: 03

- Restoration of areas protected by law;
- Increased monitoring and collection (of financial resources and accountability) involving the use of natural resources that “belong” to society as a whole and all beings;
- Popular engagement and awareness;
- Define the priority ecosystem services for improvement;
- Partnerships between the public and private sectors and other organizations;
- PPP - Public Private Partnerships;
- Organize and implement charges and incentives at national, state and municipal levels related to environmental liabilities or services. The environmental impact of a product chain must be borne by the industry/middleman/producer/consumer, in the same way that an environmental service provided by these actors would receive incentives, such as PES. The cost of an environmental liability or service cannot be fully passed on to consumers; it is largely the responsibility of the companies that are profiting from the chain. Therefore, a calibration in charges and incentives must be made so that costs do not fall solely on consumers;
- Diagnosis and adaptation of legislation and policies applicable to the municipalities involved;
- Prioritize perennial crops in the water source area - avoiding soil disturbance;
- Support for individual and/or collective initiatives aimed at landscape conservation;
- Encourage income-generating actions based on productive activities compatible with landscape conservation and payments for environmental services.

Priority Actions: 04

- Diversification of productive activities;
- Public policies;
- Define actions for each territory x priority ecosystem services;
- Discussions and planning workshops for environmental impact mitigation activities;
- Conduction of broader analysis and study of environmental impacts caused by production chains (impact on the water system, forest resources, waste generation, among others...), especially focusing on large scale chains that occupy a large percentage of the territory. This is also important because it would result in realistic databases that justify the proposed "cost adjustment" for environmental liabilities;
- Adaptation of legislation and public policies according to the specificity of each issue and region;
- Soil conservation program in water source areas (terracing).

Priority Actions: 05

- Promotion of ecotourism;
- Define a group of people who will be working directly and indirectly for each territory and ES;
- Regeneration plantings and establishment of ecological corridors in relevant areas; Conscious management of agricultural, livestock and income-generating activities in general;

- Encourage direct consumption chains to enhance the value of micro economies, small businesses and small producers. Valuing and keeping these economies alive is a major challenge for the future, and a way of maintaining diversity in our mosaic of activities/economies in the landscape;
- Creation of PES programs according to surveys and studies carried out, based on initiatives that have already been successful in other places;
- Establishment of vegetation corridors to facilitate the flow of wild fauna.

Priority Actions: 06

- Rural extension on good land use practices;
- Planned urban occupation;
- Create an action plan that specifies the parties in charge and deadlines for monitoring;
- Carry out studies and projects/effective actions involving good practices focused on regenerative agriculture, water management that favors the conservation and recovery of the water system, creating and using technologies that fit different contexts, from small to medium and large producers. As well as transition projects for industries and companies towards good practices that support a green economy, focused on services rather than products, where gains are made by maintaining what is produced instead of planned obsolescence, thus encouraging a more rational use of resources;
- Marketing actions by large, well-known companies and corporations and consumer education initiatives that guide consumers towards conscious consumption and greater awareness of consumption impacts. For more conscious consumption, consumers need to find products that have less impact, last longer and become more affordable over time – which explains why the cost of environmental liabilities or services cannot fall solely on consumers;
- Municipal public policies for PES to encourage the recovery of native forests.

Next Steps

The group agreed upon the following next steps:

- Hold an in-person meeting in May in order to:
 - o Review and approve the final version of the landscape vision;
 - o Review the suggested actions together and prioritize them by consensus within the group;
 - o Discuss responsibilities, funding sources and next steps.
- In the second semester, advance to the initiative's conclusion workshop.

Participants List

We emphasize that participation in all stages of the Land Use Dialogue is carried out by participants as individuals, and does not necessarily represent the position of the institutions to which they are professionally linked.

Day 16 (in-person)

Institution	Representative
SABESP	Carlos Alberto Coneglian
SINDAREIA – Sand Mining Industry Union	Marcelo Sampaio
Rede Casa da Natureza (Unesp)	Luan da Silva Vitto
	Beatriz Papin Fabrin
Instituto Giramundo Mutuando	Fabiano Godoy Jr.
	Barbara Balbino
Pardinho City Hall (Culture Department)	Arielle de Oliveira
Pardinho City Hall (Environment Department)	José Roberto Dorim
Casa da Agricultura - Pardinho	Andréia Bosco Talamonte
Instituto de Defesa da Fauna	Rogério Loesch Zacamotti
COMTUR – Pardinho (Municipal Tourism Council)	Sylviah Riouls
CCR SPvias	Vitória Carolina S. Pontes
	Carla Rafaela P da Silva
DEXCO (formerly Duratex)	João Bispo
Instituto Itapoty / Sao Paulo Forests Forum	Murilo Mello
	Daniela Polizeli
Ecoastro	Gersony Jovchelovic
Associação Biotinâmica (ABD)	Pedro Jovchelovic
Fundação Florestal	Mario S. Rodrigues
Bracell	João Carlos Augusti
	José Aloisio Portes
	Marina F. Norkus
Sítio Três Pedras (Bofete)	Julio Cesar Prado
Usina Furlan	Gilmar R. Moraes
Santa fé Agro (Pardinho/Botucatu)	Beatriz Guerra
Fazenda São Francisco (Itatinga)	João Paulo Homem de Mello
Fazenda Santa Maria (Itatinga)	Adilson Machado
Public education (teacher)	Débora Carolaine da Silva Alves
Itatinga City Hall	Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro

Day 17 (online)

Institution	Representative
Casa da Agricultura de Pardinho	Andreia Bosco Talamonte
Oca - Esalq/Usf	Júlia Senra
Sindareia - Sand Mining Industry Union of the state of São Paulo	Marcelo Rodrigues Sampaio
Ecoastro	Gersony Jovchelevich
Instituto Giramundo Mutuando	Fabiano Godoy Junior

SABESP	Carlos Alberto Coneglian
Bracell	João Augusti
Tourism Department – Botucatu City Hall	Ana Beatriz Carvalho
Cedepar – Intermunicipal Consortium	Lucas Augusto Botão Pereira
Instituto Giramundo Mutuando	Barbara Mostério Balbino
Rede Casa da Natureza	Beatriz Papin Fabrin
Associação Biodinâmica	Pedro Jovchelevich
Fundação Florestal	Mario Sergio Rodrigues
Dexco	João Bispo
Instituto Itapoty / Sao Paulo Forests Forum	Murilo Mello
National Forests Dialogue and International LUD	Fernanda Rodrigues
National Forests Dialogue	Carolina Oliva Brasil
Santa Fé Agropecuária	Bia Burkas
Rede Casa da Natureza	Luan Vitto
Instituto Jatobás	Camila Melo
Bracell	Marina Norkus
Itatinga City Hall	Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro





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(LUD / P3S)**

*Region pertaining to the municipalities of Itatinga, Botucatu, Pardinho and Bofete
(I'BOPABO)*

Field Dialogue - Co-Chairs' Summary Report

Stage II

June 14, 2023

Co-chairs

(Representatives present during the field dialogue)

*Andréia Bosco Talamonte, João Bispo, Beatriz Burckas, Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro, Daniela P. Traffi,
José R. Bertoncini Dorini, Mário Rodrigues, Beatriz Papin Fabrin and Marcelo R. Sampaio*



LANDSCAPE VISION

The second stage of the Field Dialogue of the LUD/P3S initiative in the I'BOPABO region began with the review of the first "landscape vision", inserting the "social" element".

(What we wish to find in 10 years)

(It was developed by the collective engaged in this LUD/P3S initiative).

"Mosaic of landscapes containing more diversified and balanced economic activities, with fragments of native vegetation that are more protected and interconnected, where water sources, flora and fauna are preserved by an organized society composed of educated, peaceful and fraternal people who are more aware of their rights and obligations, and of their impact on this landscape. They are engaged in implementing a more appropriate way of using this territory, with environmental services that encourage good practices in the use and conservation of soil, water and biodiversity being restored, paid for and/or monitored."

Field Dialogue – Stage II

Key Objectives

- Promote and maintain the participation of the group of people and institutions that operate in this landscape.
- Discuss and define priority actions.
- List possible sources of funding for the implementation of priority actions.
- Strengthen regional coordination and governance.

This in-person event was attended by people linked to the following sectors: municipal governments, São Paulo state government, NGOs, municipal councils, companies in the forestry sector, public university, rural producers (agricultural and livestock), tourism/ecotourism sector, sand mining sector, beekeeping, water and sanitation company and consulting companies.

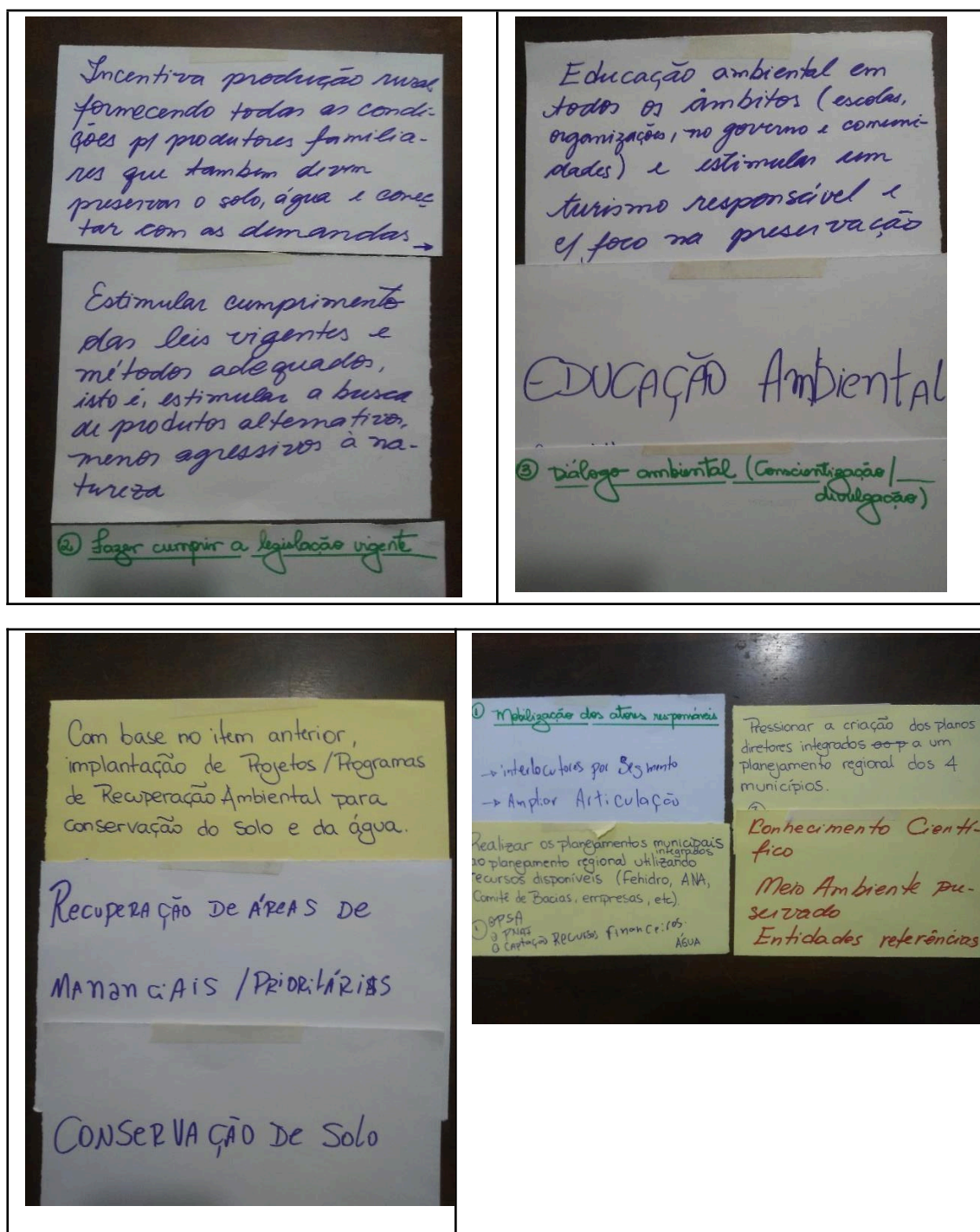
Working groups: dialogue and indication of priority actions.



Definition of Priority Action Fronts

NECESSARY FOR THE “FUTURE LANDSCAPE VISION” TO BECOME A REALITY

- **ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION** (comprehensive – involving all sectors of society, effective and continuous).
- **PROGRAMS for the RESTORATION of DEGRADED AREAS and SOIL CONSERVATION**, with water source areas as priority (water conservation).
- **IMPLEMENT and/or STRENGTHEN MECHANISMS that FAVOR COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT LEGISLATION** (efficiently).
- **PROMOTION of RURAL PRODUCTION based on the USE OF MORE SUSTAINABLE and LESS AGGRESSIVE PRACTICES.**
- **INTEGRATED REGIONAL PLANNING**, expanding the mobilization of the various segments and improving **ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES** needed for the implementation and continuity of actions.



Funding Sources

- Funding programs (Petrobrás, Fehidro, FDD, FNMA, A.N.A., among others).
- Companies that operate in the region, SABESP and SINDAREIA.
- GIZ.
- Municipal Governments (Municipal Environmental Funds).
- FAESP, SENAR, CNPQ, FAPESP, ABAG.

Next Steps

Hold a meeting (workshop) in November to conclude this stage of mobilization and strategic planning.

Participants List

We emphasize that participation in all stages of the Land Use Dialogue is carried out by participants as individuals, and does not necessarily represent the position of the institutions to which they are professionally linked.

Location: Fazenda dos Bambus (Pardinho-SP)

Institution	Representatives
SABESP	Carlos Alberto Coneglian
SINDAREIA – Sand Mining Industry Union	Marcelo R. Sampaio
Rede Casa da Natureza (Unesp)	Beatriz Papin Fabrin
Casa da Agricultura (CATI) – Itatinga	Luciana Calore
SUZANO S/A	Paulo Ricardo S. Rodrigues
	Davi Ernesto A. Cesar
Fazenda Daniella	Daniella Romano Pelosini
	Érica F. Paes Cardoso
Pardinho City Hall (Environment Coordinator)	José Roberto Dorim (Beto)
Casa da Agricultura (CATI) - Pardinho	Andréia Bosco Talamonte
EUCATEX	Naiara C. Arantes de Carvalho
COMTUR – Pardinho (Municipal Tourism Council)	Ana Sílvia Frutuoso Costa
RODER - Ecotourism	Robson Luiz Roder
	Rosângela de Moura Lima
DEXCO (formerly Duratex)	João Henrique Bispo
Instituto Itapoty	Murilo Mello
	Daniela Polizeli
Associação Biodinâmica (ABD)	Gersony Jovchelovic
Fundação Florestal	Mario S. Rodrigues
Bracell	Marcela T. Caponi
	Mariana F. Norkus
Santa Fé Agropecuária	Beatriz Burckas R. Guerra
Sítio Três Pedras (Bofete)	Julio Cesar Prado
APICUESTA	Joel Santiago de Andrade
Instituto Giramundo	André Orsi
Instituto Jatobás	Luciana Gomes Almeida
Itatinga City Hall	Patrícia de Castro Ribeiro
Rural producer (Bofete)	Araldo José Milanezi Vieira
	Neíse Milanezi Vieira
Agricultural Company (Nuveen Natural Capital)	Caio Marcelo A. de Costa



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