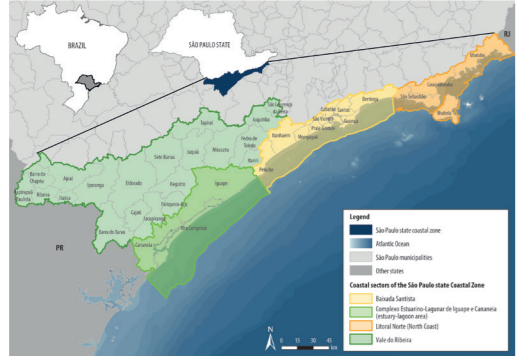


## COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The Coastal Management (GERCO) is a national public policy. In the state of São Paulo, we are organized in four coastal sectors with actions towards:

- The territorial planning through Coastal Ecological Economic Zoning (ZEEC), an instrument of the policy that aims at making different land uses compatible, considering its natural and human characteristics;

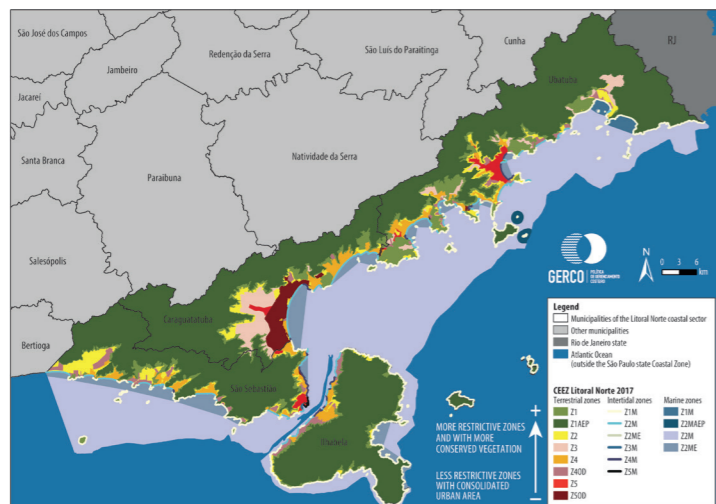
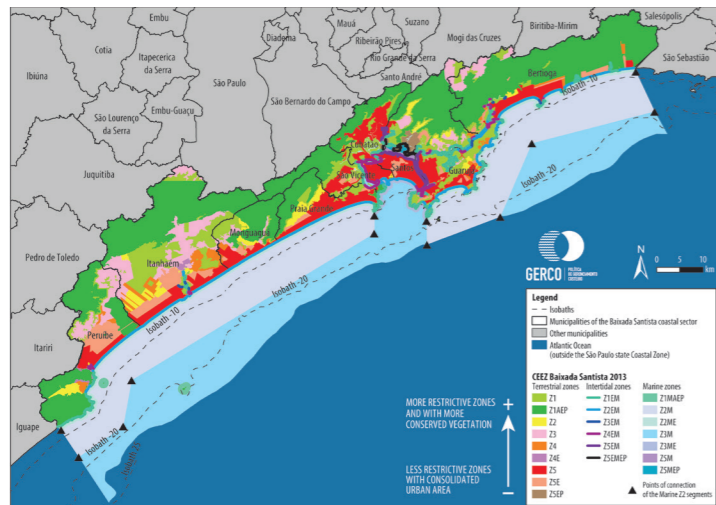


- Compliance with the ZEEC targets for the sanitation areas in urban areas and vegetation cover for the areas with low occupancy;
- Monitoring and following-up the dynamics of occupation of the coastal sectors, through SIM GERCO – System of Information, Monitoring and Control;
- Territorial planning and management are carried out in an integrated, decentralized

and participatory manner, counting on the participation of the public authorities and of the representatives of many sectors of the civil society.

Among the action priorities of GERCO, we have the confrontation of the climate crisis and its impacts on the coastal zone; the participation of traditional populations (indigenous, quilombolas and caiçaras) in the management and planning of beaches, keeping in mind a sustainable occupation and use; and the development of an Action and Management Plan for reverting the critical issues.

Currently, Litoral Norte and Baixada Santista sectors have a Coastal Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEEC) instituted, which establishes regulations for land use and occupation, use of natural resources and indicates the most appropriate economic activities for each kind of zone in the terrestrial, marine and intertidal ranges.



## FUNDAÇÃO FLORESTAL

São Paulo Foundation for the Conservation and Forestry Production of the State of São Paulo – Fundação Florestal – aims to contribute to the conservation, management and expansion of the state forests.

With that purpose, Fundação Florestal supports, promotes and implements integrated actions aimed at environmental conservation, biodiversity protection, sustainable development, recovery of degraded areas and reforestation of environmentally vulnerable sites, carrying out partnerships with governmental offices and civil society institutions. Furthermore, Fundação Florestal is responsible for marketing forest products from areas owned by the state.

Fundação Florestal is responsible for the management of Strict Protected Units and Sustainable Use Conservation Units, among which 66 are Strict Protection Units (Ecological Stations, State Parks, Natural Monuments, Wildlife Refuges and 53 are Sustainable Use Protected Units (Environmental Protection Areas, Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest, State Forests, Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves).



FUNDAÇÃO FLORESTAL



GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

Secretariat for Infrastructure and Environment



Planos de Manejo Management Plans



Protected Areas Guide Guia de Áreas Protegidas

CONFERÊNCIA DA ONU PARA OS OCEANOS - JUNHO/JULHO DE 2022

# Save the Oceans Protect the Future

Salvar os Oceanos Proteger o Futuro



== NAÇÕES UNIDAS ==  
CONFERÊNCIA DOS OCEANOS

# Fundação Florestal São Paulo | Brasil

## WHAT HAS THE BRAZILIAN STATE OF SÃO PAULO BEEN DOING FOR THE MARINE PROTECTION?



### MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Marine biodiversity is about fauna, flora, micro-organisms and all forms of life that inhabit the ecosystems inserted in the coastal region, in the seas and oceans.

São Paulo state marine protected areas protect an enormous diversity of species, including megafauna, migratory, rare and endangered species, in addition to those with outstanding socioeconomic importance.

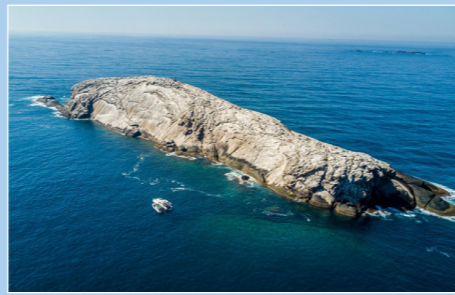
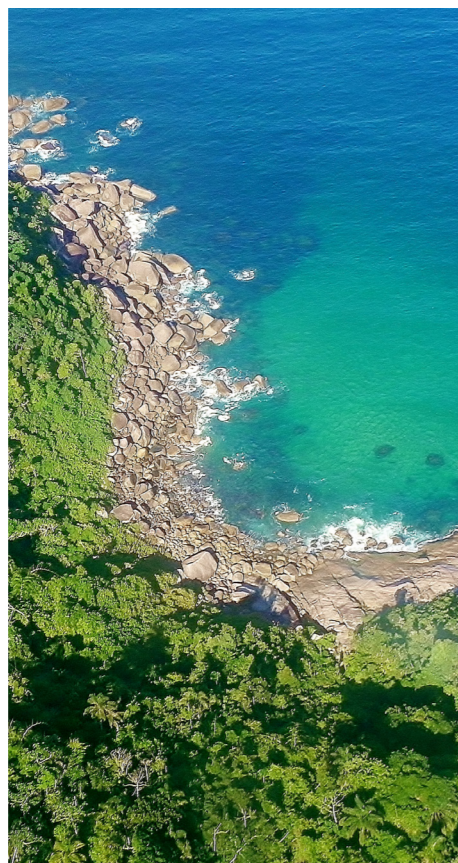
By promoting the conservation of the marine environment through the conscious planning of human activities, or by limiting the direct use of natural resources, the marine protected areas create more favorable conditions for the reproduction and maintenance of different forms of life, functioning as an exporter of biodiversity for the neighboring areas. A true nursery of biodiversity.



### MANAGEMENT PLANS

Since they were created in 2008, Marine Environmental Protection Areas (APAM) work on negotiation processes with social agents that use or occupy these areas. The Management Councils of these Protected Areas are the place for conversations and negotiation about the coastal marine territories of São Paulo state. These Councils work with shared decision-making, in search of consensus. Space for meetings, exchanges and social contact, the APAM Management Councils work with Technical Chambers and Working Groups to promote specific regulations and overcome eventual conflict situations.

APAMs carried out a long and comprehensive process of elaborating their management plans, a fundamental document for the territory management. With broad participation, these plans were built from pacts among different sectors, in order to meet their demands, regulate activities and promote the conservation and sustainability of the territories.

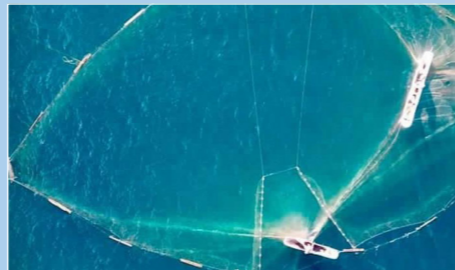


### LAJE DE SANTOS MARINE STATE PARK

This protected marine area was created in 1993. It is the only marine park in the state and one of the most sought-after diving and underwater photography spots in the country.

Its objective is to ensure total protection of the marine ecosystems. Located 22 nautical miles from the coast, it includes the Laje de Santos rock, reefs and a rocky formation known as Calhaus, totaling 5,000 hectares of preserved area.

The Laje de Santos rock is 33 meters high, 550 meters long and 185 meters wide. Its shape resembles a whale and it has practically no vegetation. The rock is home to a large number of seabirds, such as brown boobies and terns, which use the place as a breeding and resting area. Several of these birds are on the list of endangered Brazilian fauna.



### FLOATING FENCES

The *floating fence* technique, introduced in Brazil by Japanese immigrants in the 1920s, is one of the most sustainable fishing arts, as the fish is kept alive in the net until the very last moment. Given its relevance and in order to meet the demands from the caiçara people in the region, the North Coast Marine Environmental Protection Area promoted the regularization of this fishing art, through a collective process with fishing communities, public agencies, specialists and the owners of floating fences in the region. Presently, there are 107 floating fences registered within the protected area.

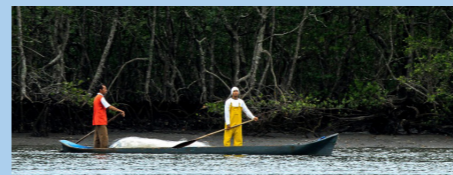


### PSA MAR SEM LIXO. PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES

Marine conservation is a priority for Fundação Florestal, as 50% of São Paulo's territorial sea is protected by three Marine Environmental Protection Areas under its administration.

Among the challenges is the presence of residues in the marine environment, whose impacts on the ecosystem, fauna and fishing activities are already widely known.

To mitigate the problem, Fundação Florestal implemented the PSA Mar Sem Lixo Project (Clean Ocean Project) which pays for environmental services rendered by traditional shrimp catchers. The monthly payment ranges from R\$100 to R\$600 depending on the weight of the waste collected and is paid with a bank card which can only be used at food markets.



### PEMALM

PEMALM stands for Strategic Plan for Monitoring and Assessing Litter in São Paulo territorial sea. Launched in 2021, it is an initiative of the state Secretariat of Infrastructure and Environment in association with the University of São Paulo Oceanographic Institute, within the scope of Unesco's Foundation for the Ocean Sustainability.

PEMALM combines knowledge, engagement and interaction of key actors to create a base of qualified information and institutional capital to monitor and evaluate the problem of litter in São Paulo's sea waters, based on a set of indicators of production, exposure and effect.

The implementation of PEMALM aims to fill an important gap in data, information and reference values, and to contribute to the harmonization of concepts and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating litter in sea waters, being an essential step to enable the making of a future state plan to fight the problem.

### INTEGRATED MONITORING

The Integrated Inspection Plan for the Fishing Activity in São Paulo Coastal Areas, Integrated Maritime Monitoring System (SIMMar), aims to systematize integrated actions of inspection authorities to protect the coastal environments and the marine biodiversity.

Legally instituted in 2013, the Plan relies on the participation of the Inspection and Biodiversity Coordination, the Military Police for the Environment and Fundação Florestal, and has representatives from the north, center and south coasts.

Monitoring and inspection actions in coastal areas, the standardization of procedures, the mapping of fishing restriction areas and the execution of joint actions with other inspection entities are among the activities of this Plan.



### FISHING REGULATION PLANS

The use of aquatic species of wild fauna in the state, considered regionally extinct, threatened with extinction, almost threatened and those with insufficient data for evaluation must be guided by the rules established on the Fishing Regulation Plans, which states the list of threatened species in the state.

The technical working group composed of state institutions has completed the survey and analysis of data about 32 marine species that have a high commercial value and great ecological importance, having delivered detailed reports containing a diagnosis of the situation of each species and recommendations for their management, aiming at combining the sustainability of fishing exploration with the protection of marine biodiversity.



### COUVES ISLAND TOURISM REGULATION

Couves Island, located at the North Coast Marine Environmental Protection Area, has 58 hectares and is one of the most sought after places by tourists during the Summer. The small island had been suffering serious socio-environmental impacts due to excessive visitation.

To minimize such impacts, ensure the quality of services and provide a positive experience for the visitor, Fundação Florestal has established a limit of 177 visitors simultaneously. Furthermore, there have been conversations involving touristic operators, the city administration and local community members for the establishment of an operational agreement as well as the definition of good practices in the tourist activity. The pacts proved their effectiveness in regulating visitation in favor of the natural resources, the beauty of the island and the territory protection.

