



SAO PAULO STATE GOVERNMENT
SECRETARIAT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



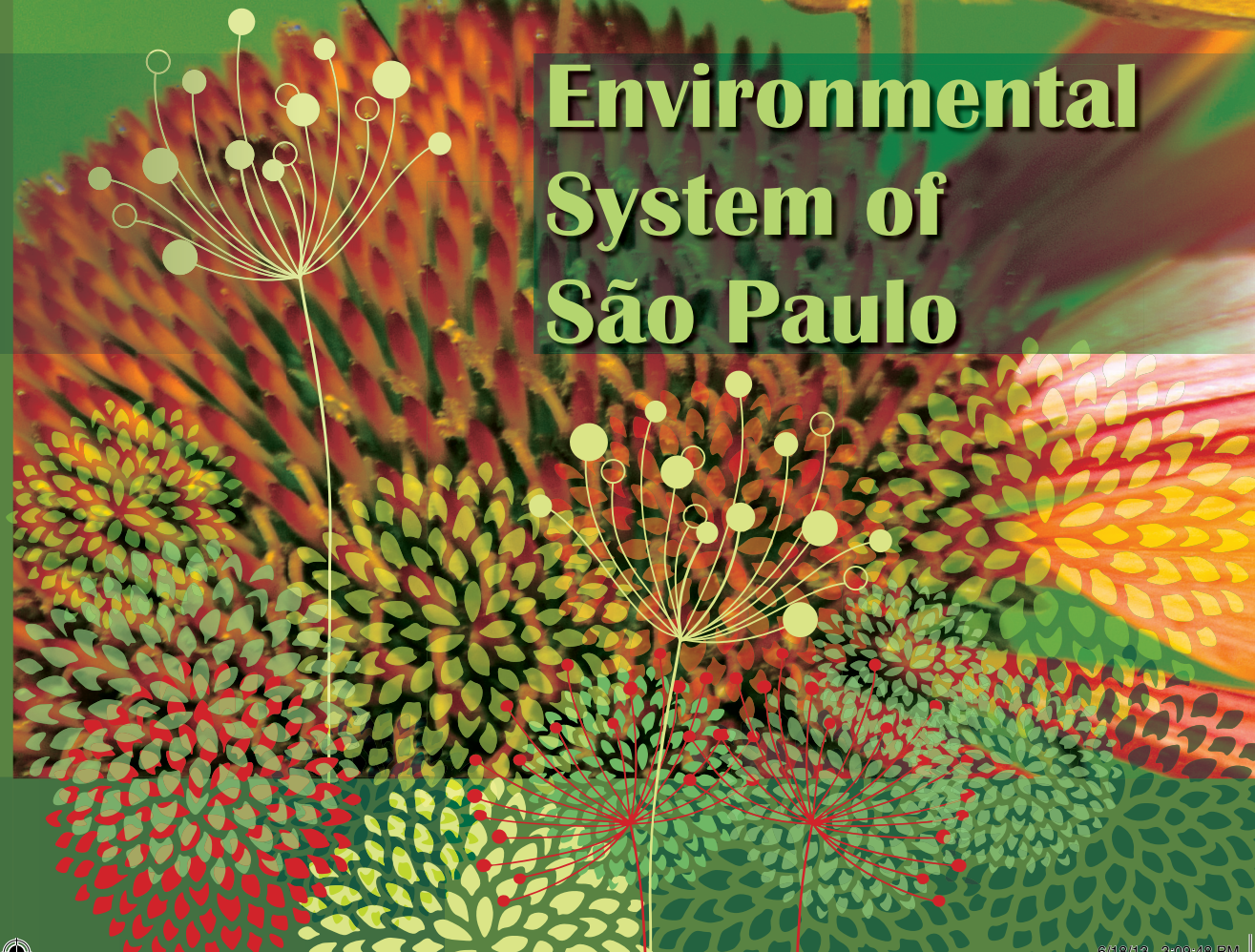
Environmental System of São Paulo



FUNDAÇÃO FLORESTAL



GOVERNO DO ESTADO
SÃO PAULO
Secretaria do Meio Ambiente





Ilha Bela State Park



On behalf of his survival,
man has defied nature. The
Secretariat of State for the
Environment strives to ensure
that this relationship is
beneficial and lasting.

Villa Lobos Park



Since ancient times, man faces the tough task of adapting the resources provided by nature to its different needs. Either in the construction of houses, in the cultivation of food or in the development of means of transportation, the fact is that throughout human history, the delicate combination between the exploitation of natural resources and human needs has resulted in new challenges to be faced by following generations.

Our cities have inherited the cumulative effects of past and chaotic attitudes and provide us with a new level of difficulty: more than survive, it is necessary to deal with the results of cluttered progress, carefully planning the use of natural resources.

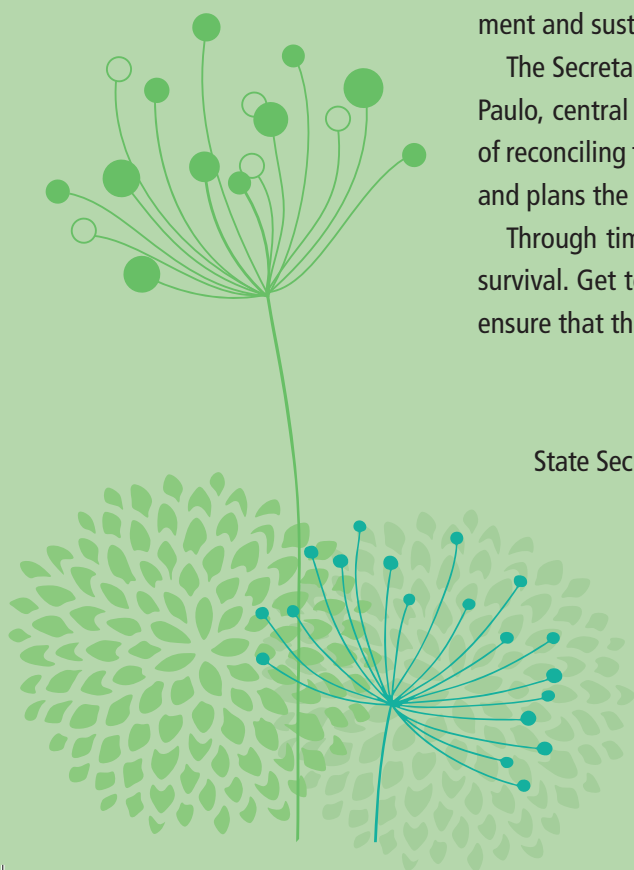
The SEAQUA -State System of Administration of Environmental Quality, Protection, Control and Development of Environment and Proper Use of Natural Resources, known as Environmental System of São Paulo, consists of bodies and entities of the direct, indirect and foundational administration. It aims to organize, coordinate and integrate actions for the execution of the State Policy of Environment aimed at protection, control and development of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources.

The Secretariat of Environment of the State of São Paulo, central body of SEAQUA, faces the challenge of reconciling the lessons of the past to current needs and plans the future.

Through times, man defies nature in the name of survival. Get to know below what SMA has done to ensure that this relationship is peaceful and lasting.

BRUNO COVAS

State Secretary for the Environment of Sao Paulo





The Secretariat

The Secretariat of Environment of the State of São Paulo - SMA was established in 1986, aiming to promote the preservation, improvement and restoration of environmental quality, coordinating and integrating activities related to environmental protection. Three years later, new assignments were conferred on the folder, which was responsible for drafting the State Policy of Environment and for its implementation in 1997, establishing the Environmental System of São Paulo.

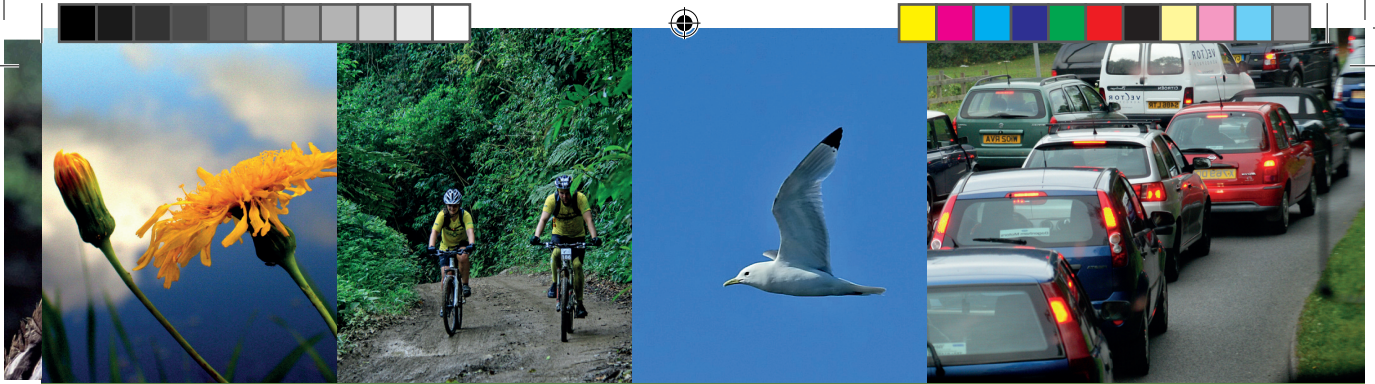
The SMA is the central body of the system. In 2008, the structure of the Secretariat of the Environment was reorganized, and since then, in addition to coordinating the formulation, approval, execution, evaluation and update of the State Policy of Environment; it is also responsible for analyzing and monitoring sectorial public policies that have impact on the environment, as well as articulate and coordinate plans and actions related to the environmental area.

Thus, environmental issues are no longer just part of the Environment folder, and today are present in different bodies and public spheres of the State of São Paulo, working seamlessly with the SMA.

The Secretariat is also responsible for performing environmental monitoring, apart from promoting actions of environmental education, standardization, control, regulation, protection, conservation and recovery of natural resources. For this, coordinating bodies, institutions, foundations and CETESB act linked to SMA.

Environmental management in the State is made possible by the adoption of ten thematic axes working on environmental agendas in different areas, such as water, air, soil, solid waste, green economy and environmental supervising, biodiversity, conservation units, environmental monitoring, animal care and environment licensing. Such axes result in more than 65 projects/programs with varied actions. With a universal and transverse topic- Environment -, the SMA works integrated with other bodies of the state government, besides establishing partnerships with prefectures, private sector, non-governmental organizations and educational and research institutions.





Environment System of São Paulo

The Environmental System of São Paulo - composed of institutes, foundations, coordinating bodies, Environmental Military Police and the CETESB is responsible for activities certifying the implementation of the State Policy of Environment, which aims to ensure to all, of the present and future generations, the right of ecologically balanced environment. Get to know what bodies are linked to the SMA and their main responsibilities.





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Coordinating Bodies

• Coordinating Bodies of Biodiversity and Natural Resources (CBRN)

This area is responsible for planning, coordinating and executing projects and actions related to sustainable use and to the conservation of biodiversity and of the natural resources in the State of São Paulo.

The activities related to biodiversity conservation are designed and implemented by the CBRN through the Department of Biodiversity (DB). These activities are concretized by various means, including, rehabilitation of degraded areas, restoration of fragmented landscapes and increase of their connectivity, projects of sustainable use of biodiversity elements, control and management of invasive alien species and actions for the implementation and/or compensation of legal reserves.

The Center of Environmental Projects, connected to DB, is responsible for developing, deploying and supporting initiatives aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, monitor their implementation and assess their results, as well as to support studies and the development of alternative sustainable models for the deployment, handling, and management of protected areas. It also has the task of defining guidelines and coordinate actions for the institute of legal reserve, even outside the boundaries of the property, assessing its location.

To implement and evaluate projects related to wildlife, both native and exotic, the CBRN account with the Department of Wildlife (DeFau), which through its Technical Centers, is responsible for the management of wildlife in the state, both in nature and in captivity, and also for evaluating and monitoring projects related to State Program of Identification and Population Control of Dogs and Cats in partnership with the municipalities.

The Department of Sustainable Development (DDS) has the duty of implementing public policies for the sustainable use of natural resources of the industrial, commercial and productive sectors of the state of São Paulo thus contributing to the conservation of biodiversity. The actions of DDS seek to identify and disseminate low-impact technologies in farming and forestry, ranging from the small family farmer to big agribusiness, and develop and implement economic instruments to encourage the rational use, recovery and preservation of natural resources, including mechanisms of payment for environmental services.





CBRN actions

The stimulus, through partnerships and certifications, to the productive sectors of the economy, aiming at the adoption of good environmental practices; the development and implementation of economic instruments to encourage the restoration and preservation of natural resources, with a focus on mechanisms of payment for environmental services; the diffusion of technologies of production of low impact, especially for guide agricultural and forestry activities, as well as actions aimed at encouraging sustainable agricultural practices are actions of the CBRN planned and executed by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD).







• Coordinating Body of Environmental Education



On October 31, 1989, by the Decree No. 30,555, the Coordinating Body of Environmental Education - CEA was created with the goal of incorporating environmental education into public policies and management processes, permeating the set of actions and projects of the Secretariat of Environment.

In 2003, planning activities and environmental education have been integrated to the Coordinating Body of Strategic Planning and Environmental Education - CPLEA. In 2008, with the reorganization of the SMA, the CEA was rebuilt again.

The role of environmental education is to sensitize and make the population aware on environmental issues, transmitting knowledge, values, skills and experiences so that people exercising their citizenship, resolve or seek solutions to current and future environmental problems.

Among the responsibilities of the CEA, are:

- Incorporate the environmental education to the activities undertaken by the Secretariat.
- Develop and support studies, researches and methodologies of environmental education.
- Produce educational and informative materials.
- Collect, process and disseminate the accumulated knowledge in this area.
- Promote the training of human resources..
- Monitor and evaluate practices of environmental education.
- Broadcast programs and educational campaigns of topics related to the environment.
- Propose environmental education activities that promote changes in values, practices and individual and collective attitudes, to spread and consolidate the ideas of environmental quality, public participation and citizenship .

The Coordinating Body of Environmental Education has in its collection nine itinerant exhibitions available for loan. Additionally, it provides documents to download and references for various topics related to the environment.

To learn more, visit <http://www.ambiente.sp.gov.br/wp/CEA/a-coordenadoria/>







• Coordinating Body of Environmental Planning



The Coordinating Body of Environmental Planning forms the basic structure of the Secretariat of the Environment - SMA and has as objectives to propose guidelines for territorial planning, apart from develop tools and instruments for environmental planning of the State in order to contribute to the integration between socioeconomic development and environmental protection, aiming at improving the quality of life.

Constituted by the Departments of Strategic Environmental Planning and Environmental Information, its general tasks are specified in the State Decree No. 57933 of April 2, 2012:

- Plan the zoning of areas under special protection or of strategic environmental interest.
- Propose and establish forms of cooperation with other bodies and entities, public and private, aimed at the promotion, restoration and conservation of environmental quality.
- Promote actions for the compatibilization between environmental planning and planning of other public sectors, aiming at sustainable development.
- Develop the strategic environmental planning of the use of environmental resources in order to promote the integration of social and economic development with environmental protection, guaranteed the society participation.
- Monitor the implementation of regional development plans, enabling the incorporation of the goals of prevention, protection and recovery of environmental conditions.
- Consolidate and provide environmental information, in order to support decision making for environmental management.
- Participate in the Coordinating Committee of the State Plan of Water Resources - CORHI.
- Coordinate the Program "Município Verde Azul e o Pacto das Águas".

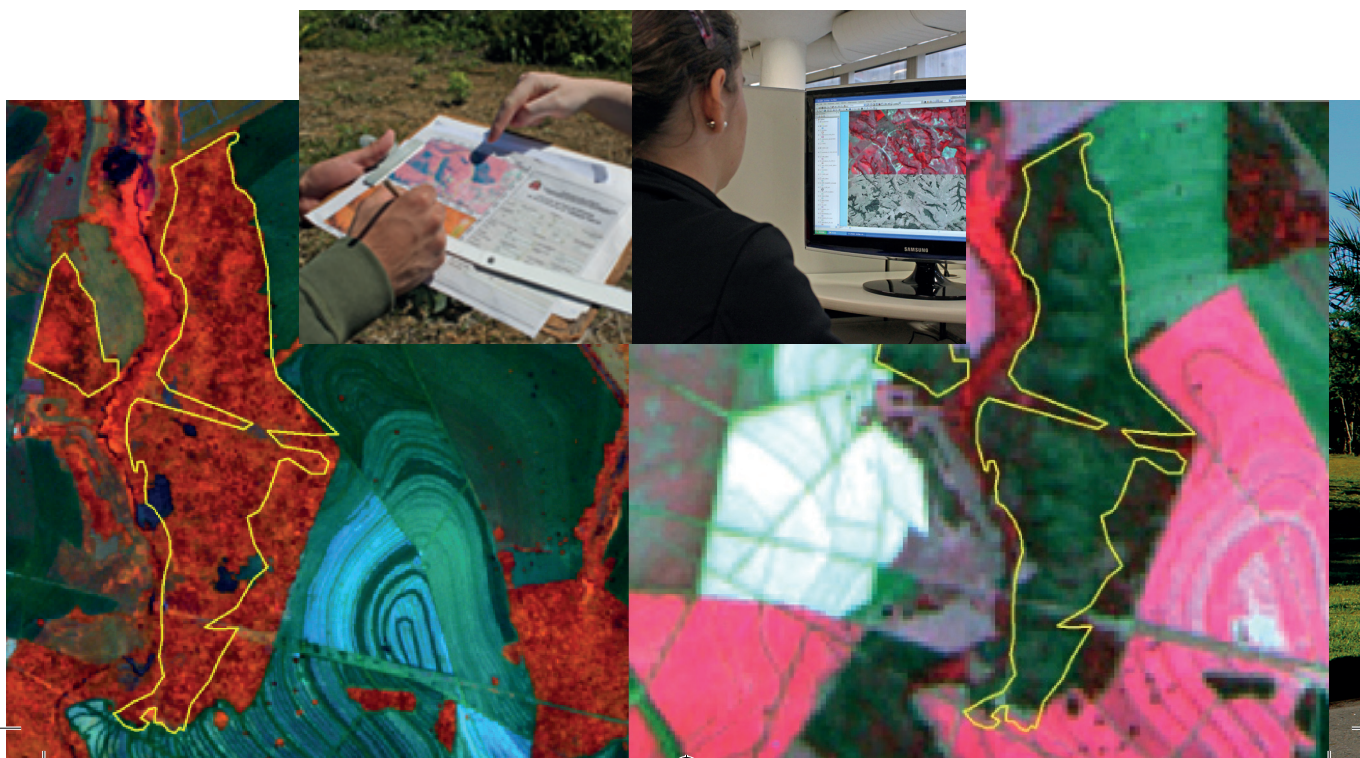




• Coordinating Body of Environmental Inspection

Created by the State Decree number 57933 of April 2, 2012, the Coordinating Body of Environmental Inspection - CFA's main objective is to coordinate the actions of environmental inspection, including:

- Propose rules and set procedures to guide enforcement actions, impose sanctions and fines.
- Plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of standards and policies, as well as the implementation of programs, projects and actions related to inspection and monitoring of natural resources.
- Propose the definition of priorities for the use of financial funds from the administrative penalties imposed by the Secretariat and of the environmental policing units of the Military Police of São Paulo.
- Supporting technically, the environmental policing units of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo responsible for carrying out prevention and prosecution of infractions committed against the environment.
- Develop reports that, through the celebration of an agreement, may also support the activities of licensing and environmental monitoring of competence of other bodies and member institutions of the State System of Administration of Environmental Quality, Protection, Control and Development of Environment and Proper Use of Natural Resources - SEAQUA.





• Coordinating Body of Urban Parks

Established by the Decree No. 58258 of August 1, 2012, the Coordinating Body of Urban Parks - CPU has the task of improving the environmental management of eleven state parks, in addition to expanding the green and leisure areas for use of the population and promotes projects of improvement of the existing ones. The centralization of the management of Urban Parks will contribute to the achievement of economy in the development of expansion projects.

The objectives of the CPU are:

- Map the difficulties of each park and standardize procedures respecting their particularities.
- Create new tools of monitoring, coordination and evaluation of projects for the parks that will have leisure, sport and culture activities, combined with environmental management.

The CPU responds for the parks Villa-Lobos, Tizo, Juventude, Água Branca, Belém, Pomar Urbano, in São Paulo; Gabriel Chucre, in Carapicuíba; Chácara da Baronesa, in Santo André; and the ecological parks Monsenhor Emílio José Salim, in Campinas, Guarapiranga, in São Paulo and Embu-Guaçu, in the municipality of the same name.





- **Coordination Body Município VerdeAzul (GreenBlue Municipality)**

The government of São Paulo released in 2007 the “Município Verde” (“Green Municipality”), an innovative environmental program. Its aim is to decentralize the environmental policy, earning efficiency in environmental management and enhancing the basis of society.

In 2012, the program became a Coordination Body, given the scale and significance of its actions.

The shared environmental management creates a mutual responsibility, encouraging the development of managerial competence in the municipalities. The assignment of the State is to provide technical cooperation and training for the local teams. In this process, the participation of the city councilors, civil entities, Environmental Councils, and other environmental and citizenship representations is essential.

Participation, democratization and decentralization: this is the recipe for the Strategic Program Município VerdeAzul. In this program, the government of the state and the municipalities work together in the environmental agenda.

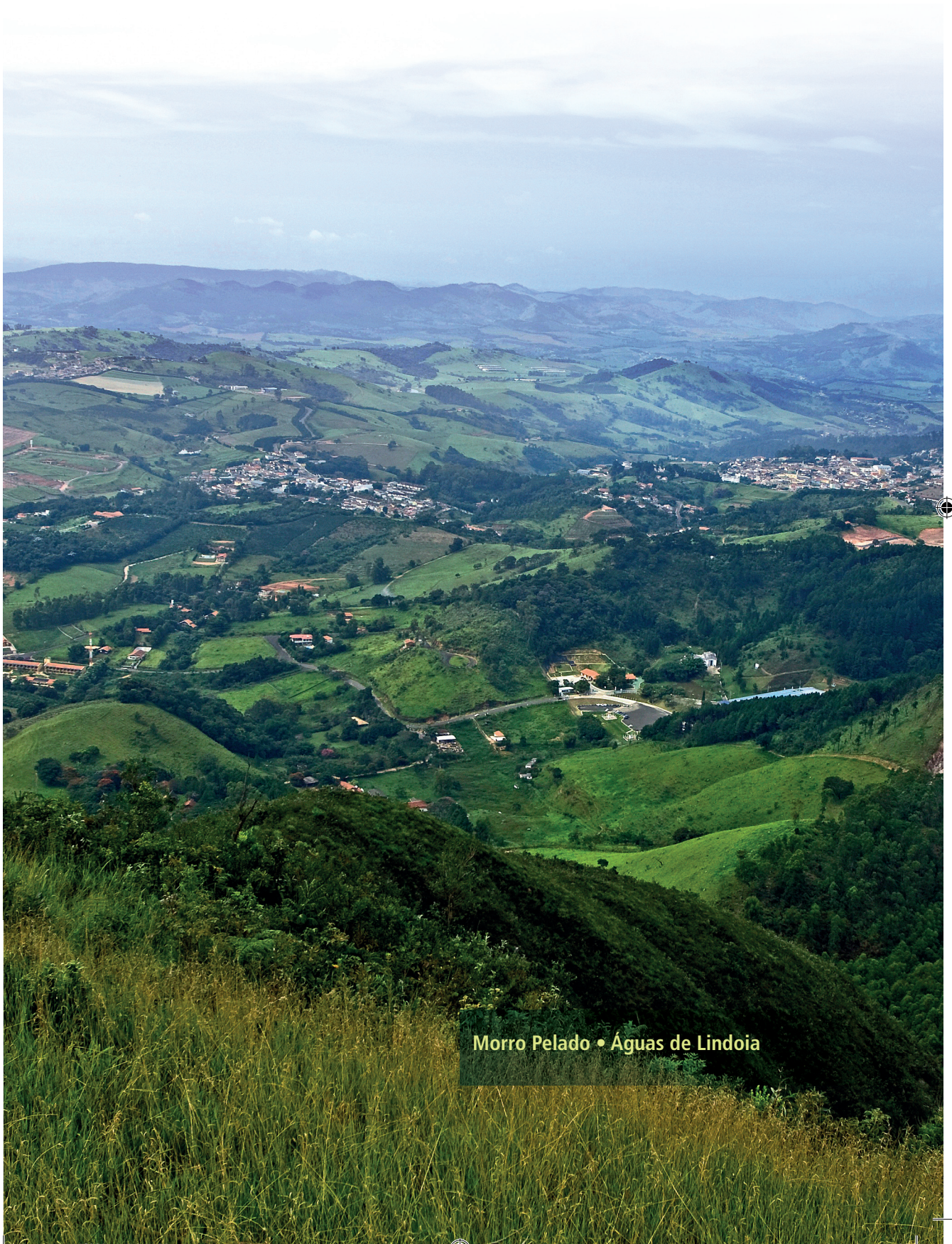
With the shared environmental management, the government started to have the municipalities as strong partners, making decisions together, encouraging municipal actions towards the environment and society.

This decentralized environmental policy also aims to promote the participation of society in environmental management and, thus, educate the population, transforming it into social actors committed to environmental issues in their cities.

The membership of all 645 municipalities in the State of São Paulo to the program started with the signature of a “Memorandum of Understanding”, which suggested 10 Environmental Policies that address the overriding environmental issues to be developed. Thus it is established the partnership with the Secretariat for the Environment, that guides, according to specific criteria to be evaluated every year, which actions have to be addressed so that the municipality can be certified as a “Município VerdeAzul” (“GreenBlue Municipality”).

The 10 Policies are: Treated Sewage, Solid Waste, Biodiversity, Urban Forestry, Environmental Education, Sustainable City, Water Management, Air Quality, Environmental Structure and Environmental Council, in which municipalities are focusing their efforts on building an effective environmental agenda.





Morro Pelado • Águas de Lindoia





Councils

• **State Council of the Environment**

Created in 1983, the State Council of the Environment - CONSEMA served as the embryo to form the Secretariat of Environment to which is now integrated.

Problems such as pollution of São Paulo, the threat to the survival of the Atlantic Forest of the Serra do Mar, the entry of the city of Cubatão in the sad ranking of the most polluted cities in the world and the attempt to build nuclear power plants on the coast alarmed the society, formerly alienated of environmental issues. Such problems were the first challenges faced by the Council, which was created to meet the desires of the society and to definitely introduce environmental policy in the political scenario of the state.

Its broad responsibilities range from evaluation and monitoring of the environmental policy, with regard to the preservation, conservation, restoration and protection of the environment, through the establishment of standards and environmental standards, until the convocation and conduction of public hearings and, under certain circumstances on the assessment of EIAs/RIMAs - Studies and Reports of Impact on Environment.

In accordance with Article 193 of the Constitution of the State, its duties were revised by Law No. 13.507/2009, which transformed the Council into an advisory, normative and appeal body, member of SEAQUA - State System of Administration of Environmental Quality, Protection, control and Development of Environment and Proper Use of Natural Resources, known as Environmental System of São Paulo.

The CONSEMA is a democratic forum for discussion of environmental problems and catalyst instance of demands and proposition of measures to improve the environmental management of the State, and a meeting place of the government with organized segments of the society.





Institutions

• CETESB



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The Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo - CETESB has been adapting to new environmental demands adopting a management within the perspective of sustainability. Relying on a highly qualified technical team with extensive experience gained over nearly four decades of existence, ensures to the State of São Paulo a respectability in the area of environment, with the most comprehensive network of monitoring environmental quality of the country.

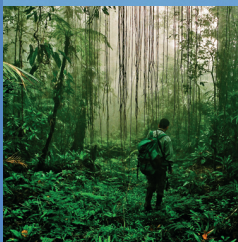
The air, water, soil and vegetation are some of the topics that are systematically studied, monitored and, more than that, permanently monitored and supervised, having as product the rendering of accounts to society, with the publication of annual Reports of environmental quality that subsidize public policies in the environmental area.

The work developed over the years has brought national and international recognition to CETESB, obtaining some important titles, such as Reference Center for Environmental Issues, of the United Nations (UN) Collaborating Center for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Situations of Chemical Emergency for Latin America and the Caribbean, endorsed by the World Health Organization, Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and member of the Latin American Network for the Prevention and Management of Contaminated Sites (RELASC), in partnership with the German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), among other achievements.

Nationally, the CETESB is part of the National Environmental System (SISNA-MA), organizes the participation of its professionals in the actions of the National Council of Environment (CONAMA), besides giving support to municipalities and answer a series of demands from universities, of research centers and non-governmental organizations, of the Public Ministry and of the Legislative Power.

Environmental licensing plays a fundamental role within the assignments of CETESB, since it results in the economic development of the State, creating jobs and promoting more balanced social conditions. Within the process of licensing unification, effective from 2009, when the Agency has incorporated the activities of the extincts State Department of Natural Resource Protection (DEPRN) and Department of Metropolitan Land Use (DUSM), the CETESB today examines studies of environmental impacts of projects with potential or actual environmental impacts - such as hydroelectric plants, highways, airports, and other large enterprises - which are subject to the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and its respective Report of environmental







Impact (RIMA), Preliminary Environmental Report (RAP) or Simplified Environmental Study (EAS).

And for the activities of low pollution potential, the entrepreneur can realize the environmental licensing through a Simplified Licensing System (Silis), in the Internet and with digital certification process, reducing the time to obtain the document from 90 to about 15 days.

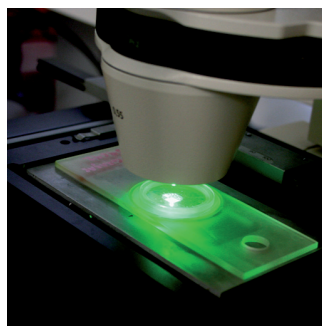
CETESB currently has 46 Environmental Agencies distributed in the São Paulo territory and an Advanced Service Sector, integrated to the Poupatempo network. Through the Agencies, it develops an intensive work of corrective control and inspection, importantly in industries and mobile sources (vehicles). But the role of CETESB towards society is still much larger. It monitors the quality of rivers and reservoirs in the state, the quality of bathing of the beaches, the air quality, the soil quality and of the groundwater; it manages contaminated and rehabilitated areas, provides an index of quality of solid waste landfills, promotes a call to emergencies with chemicals and develops programs of production and sustainable consumption, of climate change and of prevention to the distribution of the ozone layer.

Finally, attentive to the need to tread the spiral of knowing, the CETESB establishes partnerships to organize knowledge management, for being identified, create, renew and apply the knowledge in the area of environment, empowering and training for its technicians permanently for the incessant challenge of meeting the environmental demands of society in constant transformation.

To learn more, visit www.cetesb.sp.gov.br

A reference center

CETESB became one of the 16 reference centers of the Organization of United Nations - UN for environmental issues, acting in in close cooperation with the 184 countries that make up this international body. It became also one of the five global institutions of the World Health Organization - WHO for issues of water supply and sanitation, as well as reference and advisory body of the United Nations Program for Development - UNDP to issues related to hazardous waste in Latin America.





FUNDAÇÃO FLORESTAL

• Forestry Foundation

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

For this purpose, it supports, promotes and implements integrated actions aimed at environmental conservation, biodiversity protection, sustainable development, recovery of degraded areas and reforestation of environmentally vulnerable sites, performing partnerships with governmental bodies and civil society institutions.

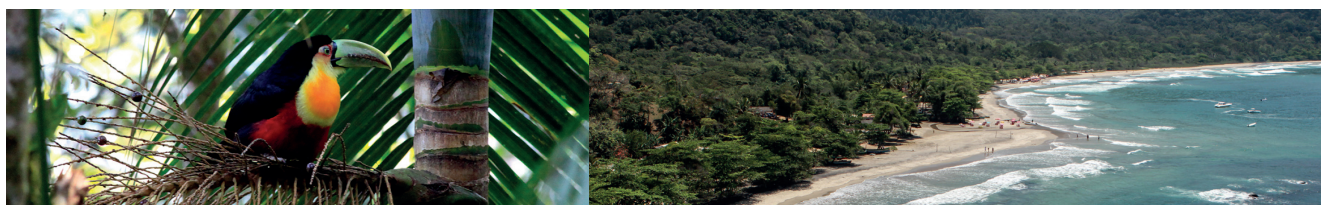
Furthermore, it is responsible for the marketing of products extracted from forests planted in the areas owned by the State's patrimony.

Currently, the Forestry Foundation is responsible for managing approximately 90 units of Integral Protection Conservation and Sustainable Use, distributed throughout the state.

To these assignments were also incorporated activities related to Private Reserves of Natural Heritage - RPPNs and those related to Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest - ARIES.

To learn more, visit:

www.ambiente.sp.gov.br/fundacaoflorestal





• Forestry Institut

Founded in 1886, the Forestry Institute - IF is a pioneering entity in Brazil in the actions of nature conservation. Linked to the Secretariat of the Environment since 1986, the institute has created and managed many of the protected areas in the state of São Paulo, a task that goes on to divide with Forestry Foundation from 2007.

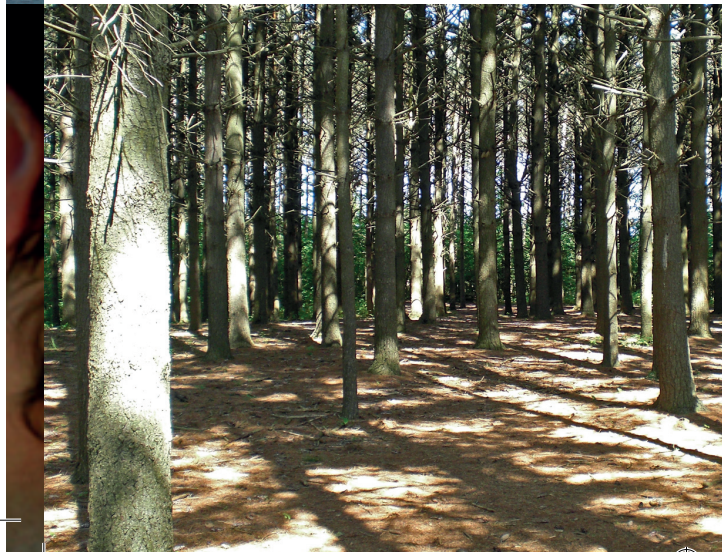
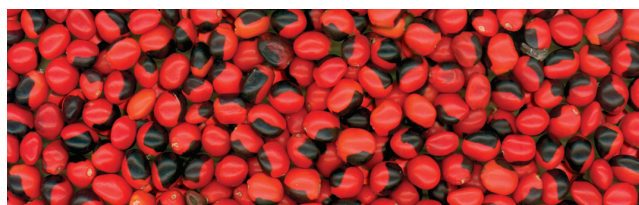
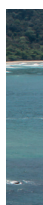
Currently, it manages 10 Ecological Stations, a State Park, 18 experimental stations, two Forest Nurseries, two Forest Parks and 14 State Forests (more than 53000 ha), in addition to supporting the management of the Biosphere Reserve of the Green Belt of São Paulo City (MaB-UNESCO Program).

Its institutional mission is grounded in research, conservation and production, subsidizing public policies aimed at socio-economic development, promoting and executing actions to protect the natural and cultural heritage and its associated sustainable development.

With the work generated in the institution, the society is benefited with the protection, conservation and management of our ecosystems. In addition, the Institute maintains direct and indirect jobs, contribute to the improvement of air quality, in the maintenance of water flows, in erosion control, in the conservation of fauna and of many species threatened with extinction, in the detailed survey of soil and vegetation, in the nutrient cycling, botany and phyto-sociology, of the biology and ecology of species.

It also offers leisure in direct contact with nature, environmental education activities, sustainable forestry production, surveys with biological biodiversity etc.

To learn more, visit <http://www.iflorestal.sp.gov.br/>





• Geological Institut

Research institution established in 1886, the Geological Institute is designed to plan and execute research to support the occupation of the territory of São Paulo, representing the oldest effort of scientific research in São Paulo.

Linked to the Department of the Environment since 1986, the Institute's main mission is to conduct scientific researches in Geosciences and Environment, generating the knowledge needed to implement public policies in the state through the development of institutional programs: Geotechnical and Environment, Geological Surveys, Paleontological surveys, Groundwater Resources and Environment, Mineral Resources and Environment, Climate and Environment and Geomorphology of the State of São Paulo.

The works developed by the IG are fundamental in the issues related to territorial planning, to the use and occupation of land, mining, geologic hazards, groundwater, among other things, undertaking studies that focus, for example, on erosion, and the definition of areas subject to flooding and landslides.

To learn more, visit: <http://www.igeologico.sp.gov.br>





Instituto de Botânica

• Institute of Botany

The Botanical Institute's mission is to conduct researches in botany, maintain and develop the Scientific Herbarium, Biological Reserves, the Botanical Museum and the Botanical Garden of São Paulo. The research programs developed in the IBt are Biodiversity and Conservation, Ecological Restoration, Global Climate Change, Bio-prospection and Water Resources. These programs contribute to the preservation and documentation of biodiversity of the existing vegetation in the Cerrado and in the Atlantic Forest of the State of São Paulo. It subsidizes the establishment of public policies on the Environment in the State, generating scientific parameters for the restoration of biodiversity in São Paulo, guidance for restoration of degraded areas and riparian forests, generating lists of species threatened with extinction, rare or endemic species, maintenance of living collections of plants, knowledge of the flora (survey) and redemption of plants with mitigation of impacts and appropriate guidelines for compensatory reforestation in large enterprises, as RODOANEL. It performs the prospecting of compounds of vegetable origin for drugs and evaluates the effects of pollutants on vegetation and water quality. The Botanical Garden promotes environmental education activities and awareness for the population of São Paulo. The Program of Postgraduate and internships offered by the Institute form specialists to work in all areas related to the environment.

To learn more, visit: <http://www.ibot.sp.gov.br/>





ZOOLOGICO DE SÃO PAULO

• Zoo Foundation of São Paulo

The Zoological Park Foundation of São Paulo (FPZSP), established in 1957, maintains population of 3,200 wild animals of 390 species (birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians), being 32 species threatened with extinction. Located on 82.4 hectares of Atlantic Forest where lives significant native fauna, has lakes that harbor several species of birds, including migratory. It has already received more than 85 million visitors. Its units include the São Paulo Zoo, Safari Zoo, a farm of 574 acres that produces 80% of the feeding of the animals and Fauna Conservation Center of the State of São Paulo. The FPZSP performs actions on Environmental Education in their units and in various states and municipal schools, and has the ISO-14001 certification. Develops research on conservation ex situ and in situ of endangered species along with several public universities in the state. There are modern Molecular Biology Laboratories, which is the basis for studies of genetics and genomics and of the bank of germ plasm of the FPZSP, and of Applied Microbiology. It has Professional Masters in Conservation of Wildlife, in cooperation with the Federal University of São Carlos - SP. It participates in global conservation efforts with international Latin American (ALPZA), European (EAZA) and global (WAZA) associations.

The Zoological Park of São Paulo has the mission of maintaining in captivity, a collection of live animals from different parts of the world not only for education and recreation of the public, as well as for conducting scientific researches to better known the animals. The institution already performs works focused on the reproduction of some species threatened with extinction, and plays an important role in the conservation of these species, in the dissemination of knowledge through scientific work and congresses and in the environmental education projects.

Safari Zoo

The Safari Zoo was inaugurated on June 5, 2001. Located next to the zoo, it has a total area of 80,000 m², with more than 300 animals and 4 km of route. The visitors can see very closely deer, monkeys, ostriches, emus, llamas, lions, tigers and other exotic animals and native fauna in vehicles owned or rented on the site.

Zoo Farm

The Zoological Park Foundation of São Paulo maintained since 1982, in an area of 574 hectares, the Rural Production Division, also known as the Farm Zoo, located in São Paulo, between the cities of Sorocaba, Araçoiaba Sierra and Salto de Pirapora.





The Zoo Farm, the only agricultural property of the state that has the ISO 14001 certification, produces some of the food that daily are served to the animals of the Zoo Safari Park. Furthermore, it is responsible for supplying raw materials for construction, renovation, decoration and forage of enclosures, such as wood, sapes, bamboos, seedlings and burdens. To learn more, visit:

<http://www.zoologico.com.br/>





• Environmental Military Police

The command of Environmental Police of the State of São Paulo and the unit of Military Police specialized in the environment, responsible for the implementation of environmental legislation in the state and national member of the National Environmental System - SISNAMA and operates in partnership with the Coordinating Body of Environmental Monitoring.

The Environmental Military Police is the largest institution directed towards protecting the environment in Latin America.

With instructed and disciplined police, the Environmental Police supervises environmental crimes, such as hunting, fishing of wild animals and armaments for that purpose, illegal harvesting of timber, palm, suppression of native vegetation, release of balloons of fire, among others.

To learn more, visit:

<http://www.pmambientalbrasil.org.br/>





Actions

Actions To achieve its goals, the SMA and its related organs develop actions in different areas. Check out below some of these initiatives.

✿ **Green Economy**

Green Economy The Green Economy is a development proposal that seeks new economic growth drivers, new sources of employment and consistent solutions for the improvement of environmental quality. The basis of this idea is the recognition that, despite its undoubted ability to generate jobs and income, the current model of production and consumption of goods and services is unsustainable.

The State of São Paulo seeks the model of sustainable development, which includes environmental protection, economic growth and social development. This new model includes everything from sustainable transport to initiatives to support new green industrial sectors and recycling chains, of Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) to the question of renewability of the energy matrix, through the search for sustainable alternatives for the tourism sector, for sustainable civil construction and for the structuring of a tax system that positively influence the preferences expressed by the private sector.

✿ **Solid Waste Management**

The Secretariat of the Environment is responsible for managing the State Policy on Solid Waste (PERS) in the State of São Paulo. Among several important regulatory innovations, the PERS brings new principles, incorporates to the legislation modern tools of environmental management and creates a differentiated structure of governance - which includes the State Commission for Solid Waste Management, formed by six secretaries of State.

According to the point of view of the Secretariat, the residues are not materials without value - but materials that passed through the chain of production and consumption and are worthless in that form and situation. Thus, the waste management begins to avoid its generation, either by actions of sustainable consumption or improving the efficiency of the production processes. In cases in which this generation cannot be avoided or reduced, it should be sought new added value to these materials through its material or energetic recovery (for example, through reuse or recycling), and ensure the provision of tailings in landfills.

This perspective creates many challenges and opportunities, which for the Secretariat of Environment make a policy of residues to be:

- a public health policy because it protects the people and ecosystems of adverse



effects of improper disposal;

- a sustainability policy, as it aims to expand the efficiency in the use of natural resources;
- a development policy, privileging businesses and investments that incorporate social and environmental criteria, fostering a new economy;
- a social policy, for the recognition of the role and inclusion of scavengers of recyclable materials, and
- an economic policy, to redistribute rights, duties, costs and responsibilities in the shared management of residues in its life cycle.

São Paulo created the State Program of Implementation of Projects of Solid Waste, composed of four projects aimed at:

- **Elaboration of the State Solid Waste Plan**, which will include diagnostics and goal.
- **Support for Municipal Solid Waste Plans** by financing of the FE-COP - State Fund for Prevention and Control of Pollution and by the training of municipal managers, in project conducted in partnership with the CEPAM for conducting regional offices
- **Improvement in Solid Waste Management**, which includes: specific actions on specific types of waste, such as diagnostics and promotion of recycling of waste of the civil construction; establishment of a declaratory system of waste, which ensures the traceability of these in all stages of its management, creation of new indexes to monitor and inform the society of management of these; adoption of post-consumer responsibility through the "reverse logistics" of a series of waste; support to scavengers of recyclable materials, through the creation of a register and a support program with multiple steps, among other initiatives.
- **Environmental Education for Solid Waste**, either by the insertion of the subject in the curricula of state schools, covering around six million of students, such as through specific campaigns and actions, including the preparation, publication and dissemination of informational materials and of support.

The actions and projects of the Program are the way to comply with PERS, and have been a major focus of this management of the Secretariat of Environment, in order to support the transition of the society from São Paulo to a cleaner and more sustainable future.

We invite everyone to attend these important initiatives and monitor their progress through our website in the Internet- <http://www.ambiente.sp.gov.br/o-que-fazemos/gestao-de-residuos-solidos/>.

✱ **Partnerships with Municipalities and Productive Sectors**

Approximately 75% of the native vegetation of the state of São Paulo happens on



private areas, making it fundamental for the CBRN to seek partnerships with the productive sectors to conserve and restore biodiversity in these areas.

Partnerships occur through the Agro-environmental Protocols, Signed between the Secretariat of the Environment, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Supply and sectors such as the sugar ethanol and the forestry sectors, to adopt good environmental practices by agribusinesses and agricultural producers that supply them.

Another partnership that deserves mention is the Protocol of Agro-environmental Good Practices, one of the main actions of the Guarapiranga Sustainable Project, which aims to reduce the environmental degradation caused by inappropriate agricultural Aiming to order the multiple activities that support and put the PERS into practice, agricultural practices, especially in areas of springs protection. Signed with the neighboring municipalities of Guarapiranga in Greater São Paulo, the project seeks to promote the transition from conventional agricultural production to more sustainable systems.

✿ ***Payment for Environmental Services (PSA)***

The owners that conserve or restore native vegetation or perform other practices that favor, for example, water protection, biodiversity and carbon sequestration, generating benefits to others or to the society as a whole, so it can receive – through Payment for Environmental Services (PES). The Mina d'Água project is the first project of the PSA created by the State Government based on the State Policy on Climate Change (SPCC). Conducted in partnership with prefectures of municipalities of São Paulo, has as goal the protection of 3,450 springs that integrate springs of public supply.

✿ ***Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)***

The inscription on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) has become mandatory for all properties or rural possessions in Brazil since the publication of the new Forestry Law - Federal Law No. 12.651/12. This registration enables the accession of the owner/ leaseholder of the area at the Program of Regularization Environmental (PRA), and access to various benefits provided by law, such as rural credit and incentive programs for the conservation and recovery areas. In São Paulo, the CAR will be established and monitored by the SMA.

✿ ***Sustainable Rural Development Project (PDRS)***

The Sustainable Rural Development Project (PDRS) seeks to expand and diversify employment and income opportunities for those who practice family farming, promoting social inclusion coupled with preservation of natural resources, with the aim of increasing the competitiveness of the family farm in a sustainable manner.

It is accomplished through a partnership between the Secretariat of Agriculture and Supply, represented by Integral Technical Assistance Coordinating Body (Cati), and Secretariat of the Environment, represented by the Coordinating Body of Biodiversity

and Natural Resources (CBRN) with funding from the Government of São Paulo and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - IBRD (World Bank).

✱ *Wild Fauna*

Conservation of biodiversity in São Paulo necessarily involves the conservation of our wildlife. Besides its natural beauty, wildlife provides important contribution to the enrichment of fragments of native vegetation, the creation of ecological corridors, in the formation of ecological corridors, in the restoration and maintenance of the biodiversity and consequent ecological balance of the ecosystem.

Over the recent years, the SMA has been gradually assuming the management of the wildlife of the state, defining public policies aimed at conservation, management and control of wildlife resources, whether in the wild or in captivity.

✱ *Animal Care*

Domestic Fauna is a new topic in SMA. Before treated as a public health problem, today it causes severe manifestations and major repercussions on civil society. It is visible the increasing concern of people regarding the care and welfare of domestic animals.

Population Control of Dogs and Cats and authorizes the SMA, representing the state government, to enter into agreements with the municipalities of São Paulo. The goal is to assist the prefectures in the identification and castration of the domestic animals.

✱ *Cadmadeira*

The program aims to reduce the illegal trade of Amazon timber within the state of São Paulo and promote responsible consumption of this raw material. The program is conducted through a partnership with the wood trade in the state of São Paulo.

✱ *Air Quality*

The monitoring network of air quality of the CETESB has frequently been expanded to reach different regions of the state. It has 50 fixed automatic stations - with a forecast for that number to exceed 50 units in the coming years - for which there are generated daily, about 12 thousand data of air quality. The result of the measurements is available on the site of the CETESB, in real time translated by a color scale that facilitates the understanding. In the same e-mail address it can be found the information on major pollutants, quality standards, effects that pollution causes to health as well as preventive measures that can be adopted.

One arm of this monitoring program is to solve environmental problems arising from vehicular pollution, generated by the incomplete burning of fuels and the emission of black smoke. To combat these evils, it develops the Black Smoke Operation, the Program for Improvement of Maintenance of Diesel Vehicle and the Winter Operation.



✿ **Water Quality**

The monitoring network of rivers and reservoirs made by CETESB, covers the 22 Hydrographic Units of Integrated Management of Water Resources and evaluates the bacteriological, physical-chemical, hydro biological and toxicological quality of bodies of water for different uses. The operation requires more than 50 thousand physico-chemical and biological analysis per year.

It also develops the program of balneability of the beaches. Weekly monitoring the quality of sea water on the beaches of São Paulo coast through microbiological analysis. Through newsletters disseminated by the media, the beaches are classified in "own" and "inappropriate" with orientation to bathers about the risks of contracting diseases and to environmental managers and of sanitation on the evolution of the environmental quality of São Paulo coast.

Groundwaters, which supplies all or part of 80% of the state's municipalities are also monitored every six months by the CETESB, which evaluates the quality of the groundwaters in major aquifers.

✿ **Contaminated Areas**

Soil contamination is another major concern of the CETESB. By means of working in cooperation with national and international organizations such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), was structured to address the problem through an integrated management of contaminated areas. There are known already more than four thousand contaminated areas in the state. In most of them the process of remediation has already started, some has already been rehabilitated for determined use and others are still in the research phase. The procedure for management of these areas, with different stages, is available on the site of the CETESB, in addition to several valuable technical information.

✿ **São Paulo's Commission of Biodiversity- CPB**

The São Paulo's Commission of Biodiversity, established by Decree No. 57.402/11, has its origin in the Convention of the Biological Diversity (CBD), agreed at Rio-92 Conference. The CPB has the central mission of implement policies determined on the "Conference of the Parties" held biannually. In 2010, the COP X in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, the central topic of the discussions was the implementation of the CBD in 192 "parts countries." Known as Aichi targets, their coordination in Brazil belongs to the Ministry of Environment, supported by SMA/SP. The CPB has created an action plan that defines the paths of São Paulo in front of the establishment of the CBD.

One of the main ways to conserve what is left of our biodiversity is in the creation and management of the Conservation Units (CU) -marine areas, inland and terrestrial waters. In São Paulo, it is one of the priorities of the CPB, in parallel to other examples:



establishment of APP and legal reserves, payment for environmental services, stimulating the recovery of degraded areas and the involvement of sectors of the economy in search of sustainability. Focusing on the search for the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity.

✱ ***Paulista Environmental Credit***

Program of the Government of the State of São Paulo that supports financially the environmental actions. The concession of financial incentives, combined with technical support, enhances the actions of environmental nature, expanding its reach and its benefits in five actions: restoration and protection of springs; restoration of riparian forests on small farms; encouragement and assistance to private forests, solid waste and environmental education.

Crédito Nascentes (Springs Credit) is oriented to the conservation of forest remnants. Crédito Recuperação de Matas Ciliares (Recovery of Riparian Forests) aims to support the restoration of riparian forests on small family based farms and encourage the separation and protection of riparian areas that have potential for natural regeneration, but which capacity for regeneration is threatened by the presence of cattle.

Creation of 40 RPPNs (Private Reserves of Natural Heritage) and improvement of the management of the ones that already exist, with the Encouragement and Assistance to Private Forests.

In the area of solid waste, investments in recycling, collecting and treatment of solid waste, allocating resources to cooperative societies and associations of recyclable waste pickers. 1,000 recyclable waste pickers will be benefited, 500 in 2013 and 500 in 2014. Purchase of 181 garbage compactor trucks and 15 recycling trucks for the municipalities.

The State Government will also acquire 21 water trucks to assist municipalities in firefighting.

The credit program also provides incentives to innovation in environmental education, with a competition to award 100 innovative initiatives / projects of environmental education with perspectives to reach half a million people.



São Paulo State Government
Geraldo Alckmin • *Governor*

Secretariat for the Environment
Bruno Covas • *Secretary*

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Secretariat of State for the Environment

Av. Professor Hermann Jr., 345
São Paulo 05459 900 SP
tel 11 3133 3369



