

Pará State Conservation  
Units in the Region of

# CALHA NORTE

of the Amazon River





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# o Presentation

In December of 2006, the State Government of Pará created five Conservation Units (UCs) in the Calha Norte of the Amazon River, a high priority region for the conservation of biodiversity and with a large part of its territory still covered with primary forests. This initiative was part of a major plan of the Pará Government to promote the sustainable use and conservation of the forests in the State.

The UCs created were the State Forests (Flota) of Paru (3.6 million hectares), of Trombetas (3.2 million) and of Faro (0.63 million), the Ecological Station (Esec) of Grão-Pará (4.2 million, largest UC in tropical forests in the world) and the Biological Reserve (Rebio) of Maicuru (1.2 million), totaling 12.8 million of hectares. Furthermore, the region encompasses 7.2 million hectares of Indigenous Lands (TIs), 1.3 million hectares of federal UCs, 0.4 million hectares of Quilombola<sup>1</sup> Lands (TQs), and another two state UCs, which together add to nearly 60 thousand hectares.

It is the largest set of Protected Areas in the planet in only one state, with nearly 22 million hectares – an area equivalent to the States of Paraná and Alagoas combined. In conjunction with the Amapá and Amazon Protected Areas,

they form the largest corridor of biodiversity in the world. The Calha Norte is also embedded in the center of endemism of the Guyanas, a priority region in the actions and planning of conservation.

Recently, the Pará State Secretariat of the Environment (Sema-PA), in partnership with Imazon in the contribution and execution of a consortium of institutions<sup>2</sup>, elaborated, approved and published the Management Plans of the three Flotas of Calha Norte: Paru, Faro e Trombetas. Those plans predict that the management of the

forest resources in the region will occur through forest concessions. In the same manner, the Management Plans of the Esec Grão-Pará and of the Rebio Maicuru were approved and concluded, in partnership with Conservation International and contribution from Imazon. These

actions enable the sustainable development of all the entire Calha Norte Region of the State of Pará.

The objective of this booklet is to summarize the information about the State Conservation Units of Calha Norte. The target audiences are Quilombolas, extractivists and small producers, municipal governments, federal and state organs with activities in the Calha Norte and opinion makers.

**CALHA NORTE**  
The largest set of Protected Areas in the planet in only one state, with nearly 22 million hectares.

<sup>1</sup> Translator note: Quilombolas are the descendants of Afro-Brazilian slaves who escaped from slave plantations that existed in Brazil until abolition in 1888.

<sup>2</sup> The consortium currently has the following institutions: Institute of Man and Environment of the Amazon (Imazon), Forest and Agriculture Certification Institute (Imaflora), Tropical Forest Foundation (IFT), Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam), Conservation International Brazil (CI-Brazil) and Forest Development Institute of Pará (Ideflor). Until 2011, the Emílio Goeldi Museum of Pará State (Mpeg) and the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) collaborated in the consortium for the elaboration of the Management Plans of the UCs.

# o The Calha Norte of Pará State



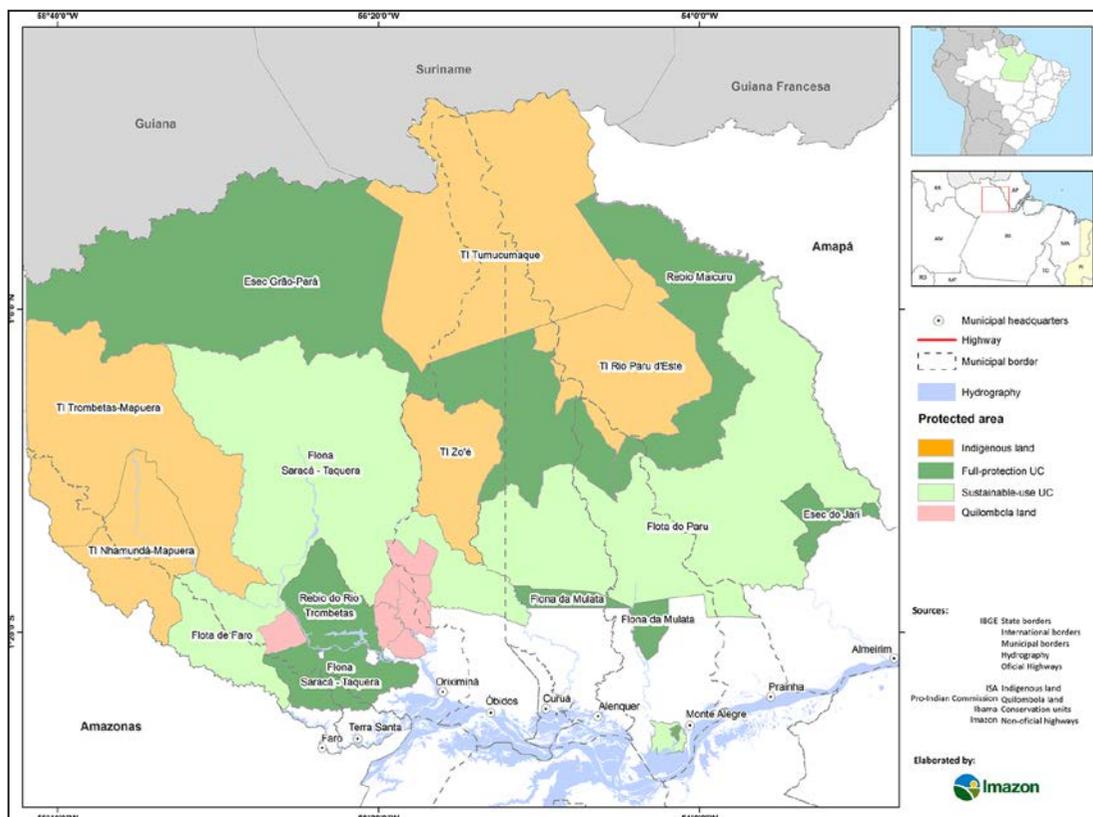
Located north of the Amazon River, Pará's Calha Norte contains 28 million hectares, distributed among nine municipalities.

## Calha Norte Municipalities

Municipality	Population in 2010	Area (hectares)
Alenquer	52,626	2,364,545
Almeirim	33,614	7,295,479
Curuá	12,254	143,115
Faro	8,177	1,177,062
Monte Alegre	55,462	1,815,256
Óbidos	49,333	2,802,142
Oriximiná	62,794	10,760,329
Prainha	29,349	1,478,698
Terra Santa	16,949	189,650
<b>Calha Norte</b>	<b>320,558</b>	<b>27,855,591</b>

Source: IBGE, 2010

## The Calha Norte of Pará State



# o Conservation Units

## What are the Conservation Units?

- A Conservation Unit is a type of Protected Area created and managed by the federal, state or municipal government in the manner that Law no. 9.989/2000 of the National System of Nature Conservation Units (Snuc)determines.

## What is the objective of a UC?

- To conserve the economic, environmental and social functions of the forests and, in some cases, to promote the sustainable use of their natural resources.

The Snuc provides the official guidelines and procedures for the creation, implementation

and management of these areas. It classifies these units in two groups:

### Full Protection Group.

These units are created in areas where the environment and natural resources need to be preserved naturally, without human interference. In these UCs the natural resources can only be utilized indirectly, in other words, exploitation cannot be a means for profit (i.e. mining, agricultural, hydroelectric power, etc.).

In this group there are five categories: Ecological Station (Esec), Biological Reserve (Rebio), National (PN), State (PE) or Municipal Natural (PNM) Parks, Natural Monument (MN) and Wildlife Refuge (RVS).

In Pará's Calha Norte there are three categories of fully protected state UCs:

Categories	Objective	Permitted	Prohibited
Ecological Station	Preserve nature and conduct scientific research	Scientific research through authorization; Environmental recovery	Public visitation, except with educational objective
Biological Reserve	Integrally preserve the biota and the other natural attributes existent within its limits, without direct human interference, or environmental modifications	Scientific research through authorization; Environmental recovery actions	Public visitation; Natural resource exploitation
State Park	Preserve natural ecosystems of great ecological relevance and scenic beauty	Environmental education activities, contact with nature and ecological tourism; Scientific research through authorization	Natural resource exploitation



### Sustainable Use Group

These units are created in areas where it is possible to exploit the natural resources (timber, non-timber products, tourism, etc.) in a sustainable way and at the same time conserve the environment.

In the group there are eight categories: Environmental Protection Area (APA), Relevant Ecological Interest Area (Arie), National Forest (Flona), State Forest (Flota), Extractive Reserve (Resex), Fauna Reserve (RF), Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) and Private Natural Patrimony Reserve (RPPN).

In Pará's Calha Norte there are two categories of State UCs of sustainable use. Below, their objectives and characteristics

Categories	Objectives	Permitted	Prohibited
Environmental Protection Area	Biological diversity protection; to discipline the occupation process; secure the sustainable use of natural resources	Scientific research; Public visitation	Environmentally-incompatible economic activities
Forest	Make multiple and sustainable use of the forest resources; Conduct scientific research with emphasis in methods for the sustainable exploitation of native forests	Scientific research; Forest concessions	Environmentally-incompatible economic activities



## Conservation Unit Functions

- Protection of biodiversity, water resources, scenic beauties and archeological and historical sites;
- Inspection and monitoring of the region;
- Management of the sustainable production of forest products (timber or non-timber);
- Management of the economic and social benefits for the general and traditional population of the municipalities\*;
- Management of the opportunity of development of recreational activities, tourism and scientific research;
- Increase of the federal revenue (federal, state and municipal) with fees and taxes from the activities of sustainable management through forest concessions;
- Avoid the illegal occupation of public lands (squatting);
- Help ease the effects of global warming; and
- Promotion of environmental services such as water production, flood control and maintenance of the climate.

\* Imazon lead the study about the “Economic Potential of State Forests in the Calha Norte”. The download of this work is available in Portuguese at: <http://www.imazon.org.br/publicacoes/calha-norte/estudos-calha-norte/potencial-economico-nas-florestas-estaduais-da>.

# FOREST CONCESSIONS

## What are forest concessions?

The act to concede selected companies the right to explore in a controlled manner the forest resources of public forests (Flona or Flota) or of areas of federal or state lands through payments, among other obligations, such as: conducting investments in the conceded area, recover degraded areas, pay for forest audits, etc.

This model of management of the public forests is legalized since 2006 in Brazil and is regulated by the Public Forests Management Law (Law n° 11.284/2006)\*.

## How does the company selection occur?

The timber companies are selected through a bidding process. The criteria includes, among others:

- Least environmental impact;
- Best price;
- Most local social benefit.

## Who selects the companies?

In the case of the Flotas, the selection is made by the Forest Development Institute (Ideflor), an entity created by the State Government of Pará to promote forest concessions. In the case of the Flonas, the Brazilian Forestry Service (SFB) carries out the selection.

## Who receives the money paid by the companies?

A great portion of the payment made by the companies for the right of use of the areas of the Flotas will be divided equally between states and municipalities.

In the end of 2011, Ideflor published a bidding process for the forest concession in approximately 430 thousand hectares of the Paru Flota, the equivalent of 12% of the 3.6 million hectares of that Flota.

\* More details in the publication “As Concessões de Florestas Públicas na Amazônia Brasileira” (Concession of Public Forests in the Brazilian Amazon), available for consultation at [http://www.imaflora.org/downloads/biblioteca/manual\\_concessoes\\_ed2.pdf](http://www.imaflora.org/downloads/biblioteca/manual_concessoes_ed2.pdf).

# o The Conservation Units Studies in the Calha Norte of Pará

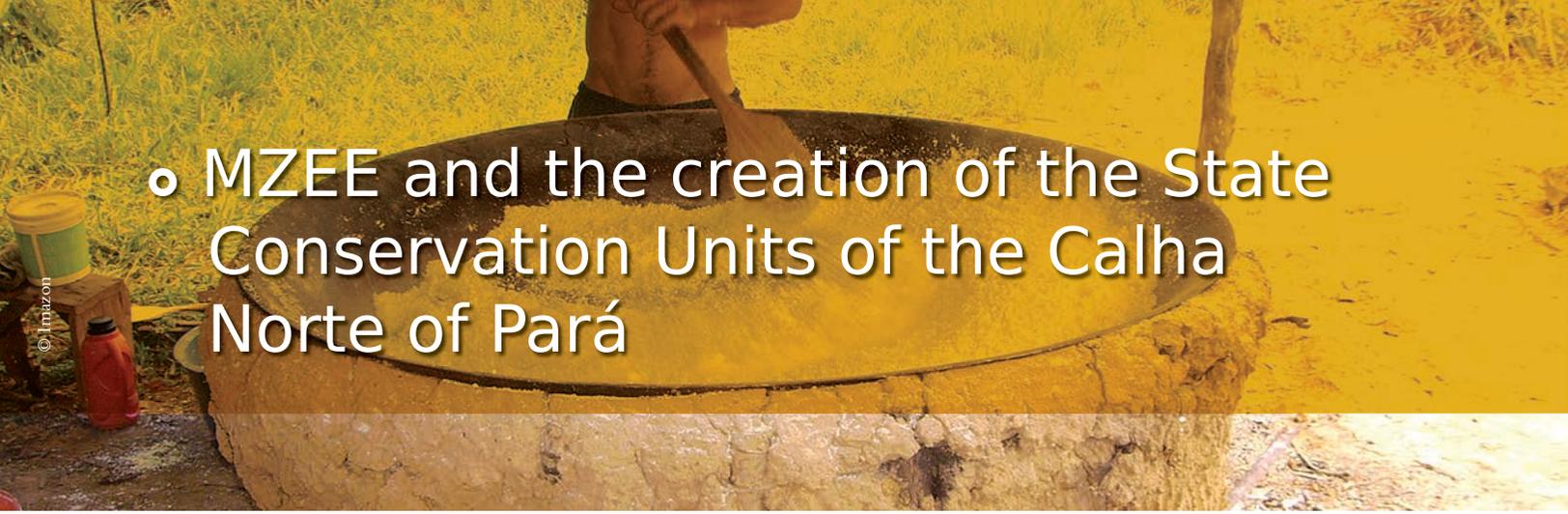


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In 2006, the State Government of Pará created five UCs in Pará's Calha Norte, which cover nearly 12.8 million hectares. These UCs, added to the

federal TIs, TQs and UCs of the region, compose the largest block of Protected Areas in the planet in only one state, with 22 million hectares.

Calha Norte State Conservation Units created in 2006				
Conservation Unit	Area (ha)	Location (Municipalities)	Observation	Group
Paru Flota	3,612,914	Almeirim, Monte Alegre, Alenquer and Óbidos	Largest UC of sustainable use in tropical forests in the world	Sustainable Use
Trombetas Flota	3,172,978	Oriximiná, Óbidos and Alenquer	Has great potential for non-timber forest products use	
Faro Flota	613,867	Faro and Oriximiná	Has great potential for managed forest use	
Grão-Pará Esec	4,245,819	Oriximiná, Óbidos, Alenquer and Monte Alegre	Largest UC in tropical forests of the world	Full Protection
Maicuru Rebio	1,151,761	Monte Alegre and Almeirim	Incorporates portions of the hydrographic basins of the rivers Maicuru, Paru and Jari.	



# o MZEE and the creation of the State Conservation Units of the Calha Norte of Pará

The creation of the UCs in the Calha Norte of the Pará in 2006 was part of a major plan of the State Government of the Pará in the realm of Ecological-Economic Macro zoning (MZEE). Law no. 6.745 instituted the MZEE of the State of Pará in 2005\*.

## What is Ecological-Economic Macro zoning?

MZEE is a destination of areas (zones) of the state for the most adequate use in accordance with their characteristics.

### OBJECTIVES:

- Establish a manner which allows the use of natural resources and at the same time preserve and conserve nature; and
- Surveying and monitoring regularly the state territory in conformity with the tendencies and scientific and technological development, ensuring that representative samples of territory are conserved.

MZEE distributed the territorial area of the State of Pará into four large zones:

- i) Indigenous Lands, which occupy at least 28% of the state territory;
- ii) Existent and suggested sustainable use UCs (27% of the state);

- iii) Existent and proposed integral protection UCs (10% of the state); and
- iv) Zone for consolidation and expansion of productive activities, recovery areas and altered areas (35% of the state).

MZEE indicated for the region of the Calha Norte the creation of UCs to identify the ecological importance of the region and the existence of extensive unclaimed areas of the state. Some studies already indicated the risk of illegal occupation and the advancement of deforestation in that region. In that manner, the State Government of Pará together with partner institutions began the discussion for the creation of state UCs, which was put in effect in 2006.

From the MZEE, the Ecological Economic Zoning (ZEE) is performed, which is the detailed zoning of each region of the state: West, East, Calha Norte, Marajó and Northeast. This ZEE has to be elaborated, approved and ratified by the National Council of the Environment (Conama).

In 2010, the ZEE was performed for the region of the Calha Norte of the Pará, which was approved by the State Law no. 7.398/2010. However, Conama needs to ratify it for it to be implemented.

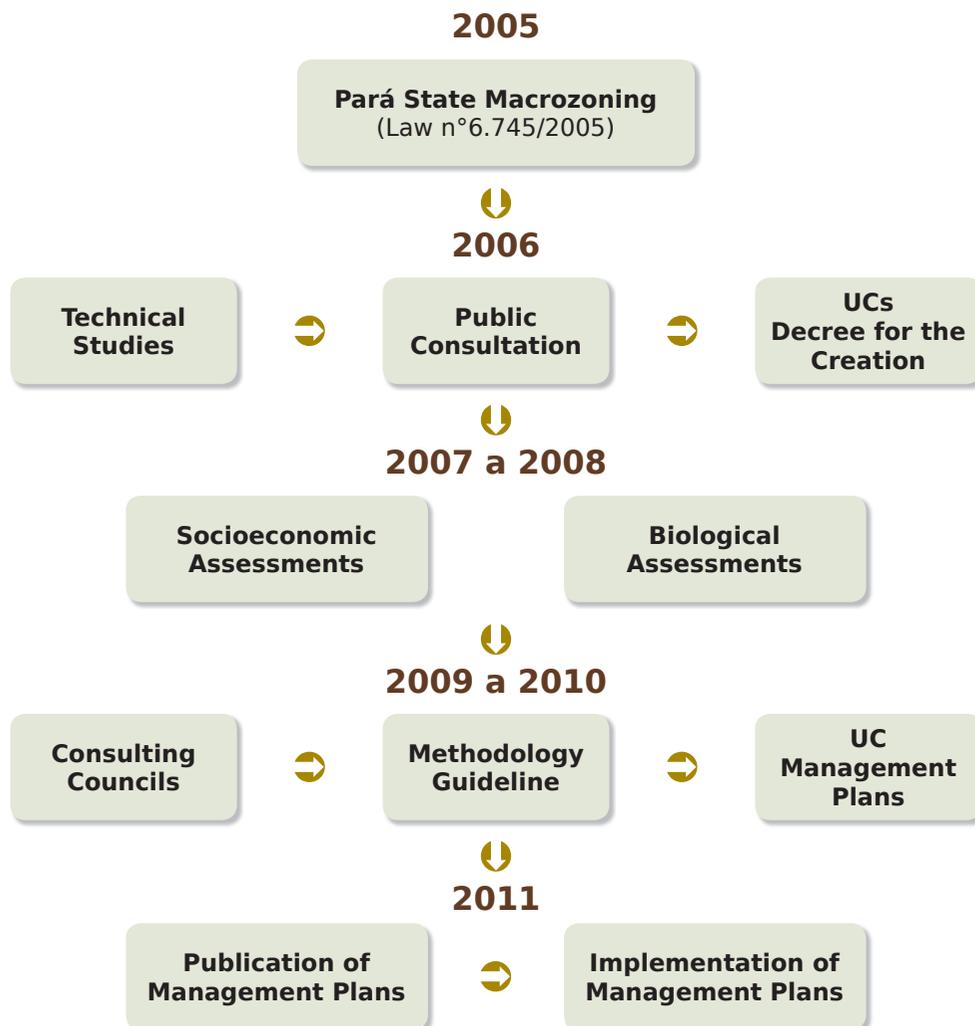
After the creation of the UCs of Pará's Calha Norte, the next step was to implement them.

\* Link of the decree: <http://www.sema.pa.gov.br/download/Publica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20lei%20macrozec.pdf>

# Management of the State Conservation Units of the Calha Norte of the Pará

The management of the state UCs is done by the Sema-PA through their Directory of Protected Areas (Diap).

## Timeline of the state UCs in the Calha Norte





## Implementation of State UCs in the Calha Norte

The implementation of UCs involved diverse activities:

- Develop an action plan in which the roles of various institutions involved in the implementation of the UCs are explicitly defined;
- Set up the physical infrastructure for support and hire technicians for the UCs;
- Form the **consulting council**, represented by all the interests of the UC, which helps in its management;
- Develop in parallel numerous field and laboratory research to serve as a baseline for the **Management Plan of the UC**;
- Develop financial mechanisms of long-term sustainability to guarantee permanent investments for the functioning of the UCs.

Some of those activities have already been concluded and others are being performed yet by Sema-PA, in partnership with the Imazon, Imaflora, IFT, Ecam, CI-Brazil, Ideflor, Mpeg and GIZ.

\* More information in the publication “Conselhos de Unidades de Conservação: guia sobre sua criação e seu funcionamento” (Conservation Unit Councils: a guide on the creation and functioning), available in Portuguese at: <http://www.imazon.org.br/publicacoes/livros/conselhos-de-unidades-de-conservacao-guia-sobre>.



### Formation of the Consulting Councils\* of State UCs of the Calha Norte

The main attributions of the consulting councils of the UCs are:

- Elaborate their internal regiment;
- Accompany the elaboration, implementation and revision of the Management Plan of the UC;
- Seek an integration of the UC with other Protected Areas and its surroundings;
- Reconcile the interests of the diverse social segments related to the unit;
- Evaluate the unit's budget and its annual financial reports;
- Demonstrate the potential activities that cause impact within and surrounding the UC;
- Propose rules and actions to improve the relationship between the unit's administration unit and the resident population within and surrounding the UC.

In 2010, Sema-PA, in partnership with a consortium of institutions, implemented the consulting councils of three Flotas of the Calha Norte. They are composed by individuals that represent all the interests of the UCs, as determined by Snuc. The presidents of the councils are the administrators of the Flotas themselves. The rest of the council was defined in workshops in six municipalities (Almeirim, Monte Alegre, Alenquer, Óbidos, Oriximiná, and Faro), open to institutions and the general public. Aiming to qualify the participation of the councilmen in the management of the UCs, they are continuously trained in relevant topics, and recently developed their first Action Plan for the biennium 2012/2013, establishing objectives and activities that guided their performance in the management of the Flotas of the Calha Norte. The formation of the councils of the Esec of Grão-Pará and of the Rebio Maiucuru is planned for 2012.

# o The Consulting Councils of the Flotas

Each council is assisting Semain the functioning of their Flota. The following compose the councils of the Flotas:

## Trombetas Flota

GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
President/Administrator: Sema-PA	Community Association of the area of Repartimento of Óbidos (Acdar)
Forest Development Institute of Pará (Ideflor)	Association of Remnant Quilombola Communities of Cachoeira Porteira (Amocreq)
Municipal city hall of Oriximiná	Association of Remnant Quilombola Communities of the Municipality of Oriximiná (Arqmo)
Legislature of the municipality of Oriximiná	Integrated Unit of Environmental Defense of Oriximiná (Unida)
Municipal city hall of Óbidos	Rural Workers Labor Union (STTR) of the municipality Oriximiná
Legislature of the municipality of Óbidos	Rural Workers Labor Union (STTR) of the municipality Óbidos
Western Pará Federal University (Ufopa)	Association of Furniture-Builders of Oriximiná
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio/Trombetas Rebio)	Congregations of the municipality of Óbidos
National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (Funai Amazonas)	Association of the Kaxuyana, Tunayana and Kahyana Indigenous People (Aikatuk)
Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Enterprise (Emater Óbidos)	Association of the Mapuera Indigenous People (Apim)

## Paru Flota

GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
President/Administrator: Sema-PA	Association of Settlements of PDS Serra Azul of Monte Alegre (ASA)
Forest Development Institute of Pará (Ideflor)	Association of Agroextractivist Communities of São Raimundo, Pedra Branca, Cafezal, Recreio, Panama do Rio Paru (Asmacuru)
Municipal city hall of Almeirim	Association of Communities, Farmers, Extractivist and Environmentalists of Cachoeira do Panama and Paru River Region (Amoexpa)
Municipal city hall of Monte Alegre	Cooperative of Forest Agroextractivist Producers of Vale do Jari (Cooperflora)
Municipal city hall of Alenquer	Rural Workers Labor Union (STTR) of the municipality of Monte Alegre
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio – Mulata Flona)	Rural Workers Labor Union (STTR) of the municipality of Alenquer
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio – Jari Esec)	Rural Workers Labor Union of Monte Alegre (Simpruma)
Sema-Amapá (Rio Iratapuru State Sustainable Development Reserve)	Pará State Industry Federation (Fiepa)
Western Pará Federal University (Ufopa)	Congregations of the municipality of Santarém
Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Enterprise (Emater - mid Amazonas)	Orsa Foundation
National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra) of Santarém	Horto Florestal Association

## Faro Flota

GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
President/Administrator: Sema-PA	Português Community
Forest Development Institute of Pará (Ideflor)	Monte São Community
Legislature of the municipality of Faro	Association of Remnant Quilombola Communities of Cachoeira Porteira (Amocreq)
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio/Flona Saracá-Taquera)	Association of Remnant Quilombola Communities of the Municipality of Oriximiná (Arqmo)
Municipal city hall of Faro	Rural Workers Labor Union (STTR) of the municipality of Faro
Municipal city hall of Oriximiná	Pará State Industry Federation (Fiepa)
Western Pará Federal University (Ufopa)	Fishermen Colony Z-76 of Faro
National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (Funai Amazonas)	Congregations of the municipality of Óbidos
Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Enterprise (Emater – Faro)	General Commission of the Hixkaryanas Indigenous People

# o The Management Plans for the State UCs of the Calha Norte

Sema-PA and the consortium of institutions coordinated the elaboration of the plans. In the case of the Management Plans of the Flotas, Imazon led the wording. In the process of elaboration, local city halls, representatives of traditional populations that inhabit the Flotas and the consulting council of each UC also participated. Below you have a summary of the elaboration stages of the Management Plans.

## Flotas

**Elaboration:** The elaboration of the Management of the Flotas created in 2006 followed three stages:

**1<sup>st</sup> stage:** Between 2008 and 2009, Sema-PA and partner organizations produced biologic and socioeconomic assessments of the region, which describe the social situation of the population that resides in the surroundings or within the Flotas and the existent biodiversity in their forest areas. These assessments will serve as baseline for the elaboration of the Management Plan of the UCs.

**2<sup>nd</sup> stage:** Between 2009 and 2010, integrated analysis and strategic evaluations were done to generate the zoning and its management programs for the implementation of infrastructure, public use and oversight. In the case of the Flotas, an analysis of the economic potential of the forests was done as well.

**3<sup>rd</sup> stage:** The following stage was to collect all the information and write the plans, which was concluded in 2010.

**Approval:** In 2010 and 2011, the plans were approved by Sema-PA. Before that, the institutions and existent communities in the Flotas validated them.

**Publication:** In 2011, the management plans of the Flotas of Paru, of Trombetas and of Faro were finally published by ordinance of Sema-PA. They are available in the headquarters of the UCs and in the websites of Sema-PA ([www.sema.pa.gov.br](http://www.sema.pa.gov.br)) and of Imazon ([www.imazon.org.br](http://www.imazon.org.br)).

## Esec e Rebio

**Elaboration:** The elaboration of the management plans of the Esec and of the Rebio created in 2006 followed two stages.

**1<sup>st</sup> stage:** Between 2008 and 2009, Sema-PA and partner organizations produced biologic and socioeconomic assessments of the region, which describe the social situation of the population residing in the surroundings or within the UCs and the existent biodiversity in their forest areas. These assessments will serve as a baseline for the elaboration of the Management Plan of the UCs.

**2<sup>nd</sup> stage:** Between 2009 and 2010, the guidelines, zoning and programs for the implementation of the infrastructure and oversight were defined.

**Approval:** In 2011, the management plans were approved. Before that, they were validated by the institutions and by the existent communities in the Esec and in the Rebio.

**Publication:** The publication of those plans is expected for 2012.

The zoning of the unit and the management programs for implementation are in the Management Plan of each UC.

# o Conservation Units Zoning

Within each UC there can be areas with different characteristics, from those where there can be high human intervention to areas where there cannot be any form of interference. Zoning is to justly divide the territory of the UC determining which

activities can be developed in each of these areas.

According to the *Methodology Guideline for the Elaboration of Management Plans in Conservation Units of the State of Pará*, each UC can be divided in up to eight zones.

## Main zones of a UC

Zone	Conservation Priority	Human Intervention	Permitted Activities
No Intervention	High	Non existent	Only scientific research
Low Intervention	Medium to High	Little or none	Scientific research, environmental education and controlled visitation
Moderate Intervention	Medium to High	Permitted	Sustainable management of the natural resources
High Intervention	Low to Medium	Areas high human intervention	Installation of housing, infrastructure and mineral exploitation, etc.

## Other zones of a UC

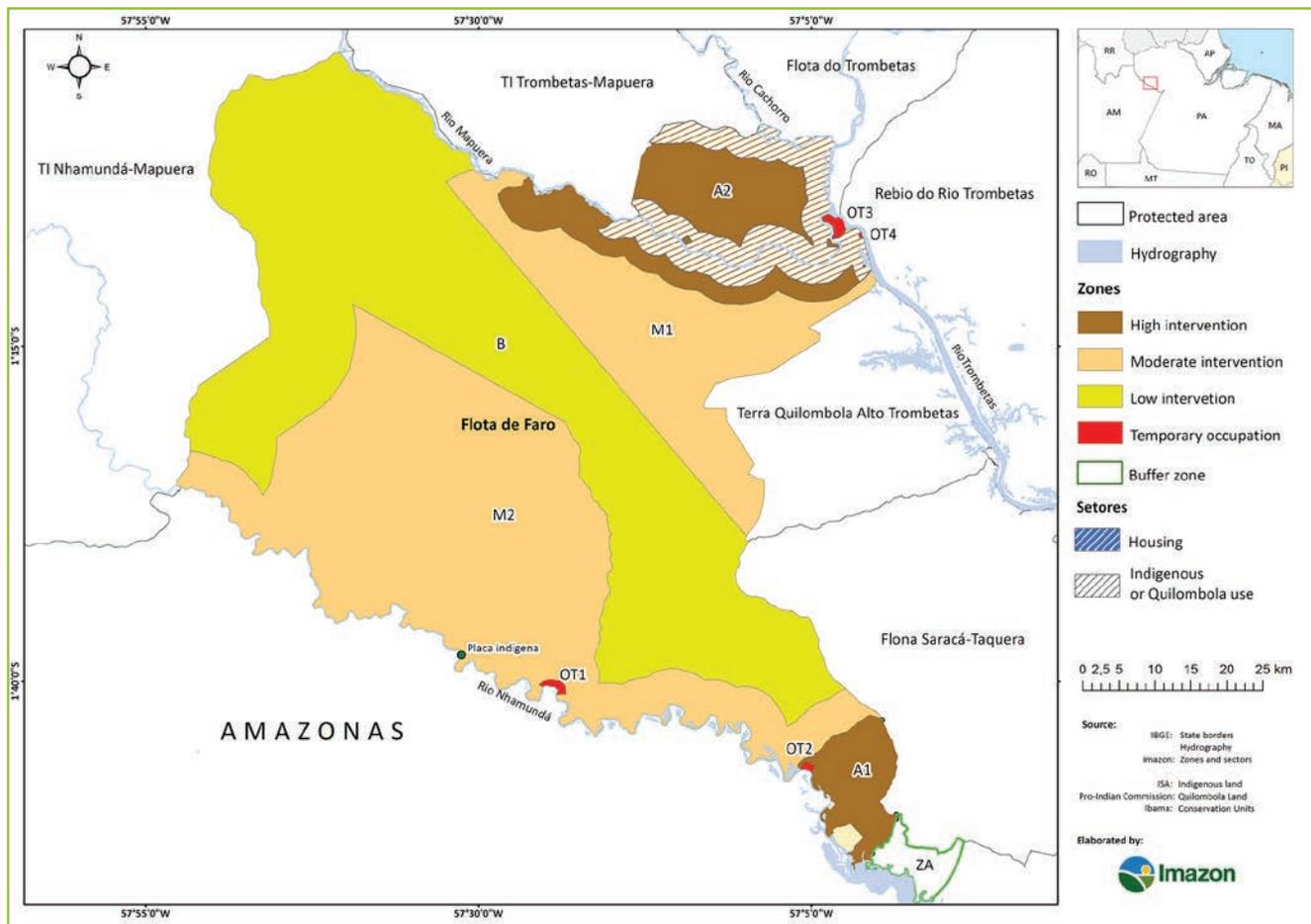
Zone	Objective	Action	Permitted Activities
Restoration	Restore the degraded area of the UC	Once recovered, incorporate a permanent zone	Scientific research, Environmental interpretation, Degraded areas restoration
Temporary Occupation	Establish temporary areas for the population that is within the UC improperly	Allocate the populations that were in non-permitted zones into temporary areas	Environmental education, Environmental monitoring
Buffer	Maximum reductions of the negative impact on the UC	Controlled human activities	Various economic activities, but subject to standards and restrictions
Conflicting	Establish incompatible activities, like a dam, power transmission lines, etc.	Maintain and protect the infrastructure relating to public utility projects	Infrastructure maintenance, Environmental education, Scientific research, Environmental monitoring

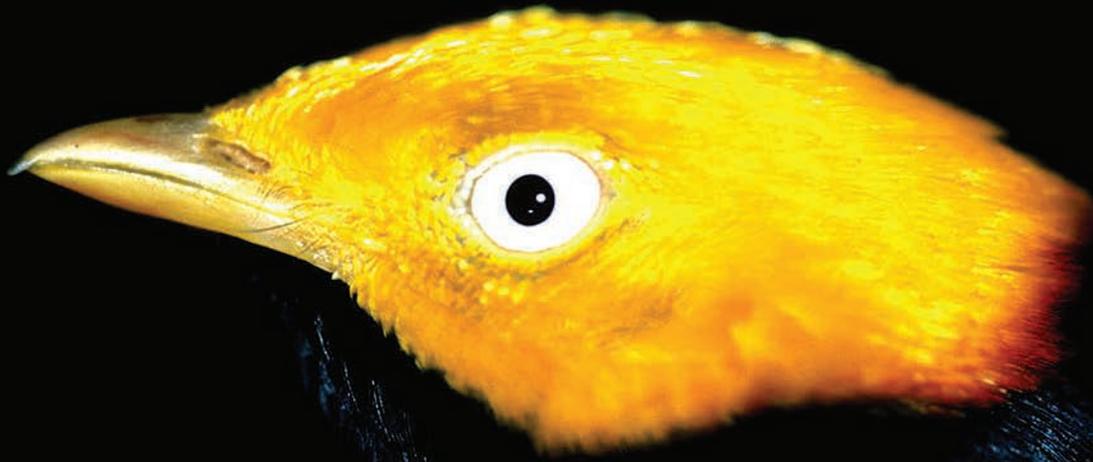
# ○ Zoning of the Flotas of the Calha Norte

The biologic and socioeconomic assessments of the UCs will give a baseline for their zoning. This was performed to plan and organize the use of the UCs and is described in the management plan of the unit. The zonings of the three Flotas were concluded and established the following zones, with their respective percentages of the total territory of the UCs.

Zone	Total area percentage of the Flota (%)
Low intervention	40.8
Moderate intervention	43.9
High intervention	15.1
Temporary occupation	0.2

## Flota Zones Faro

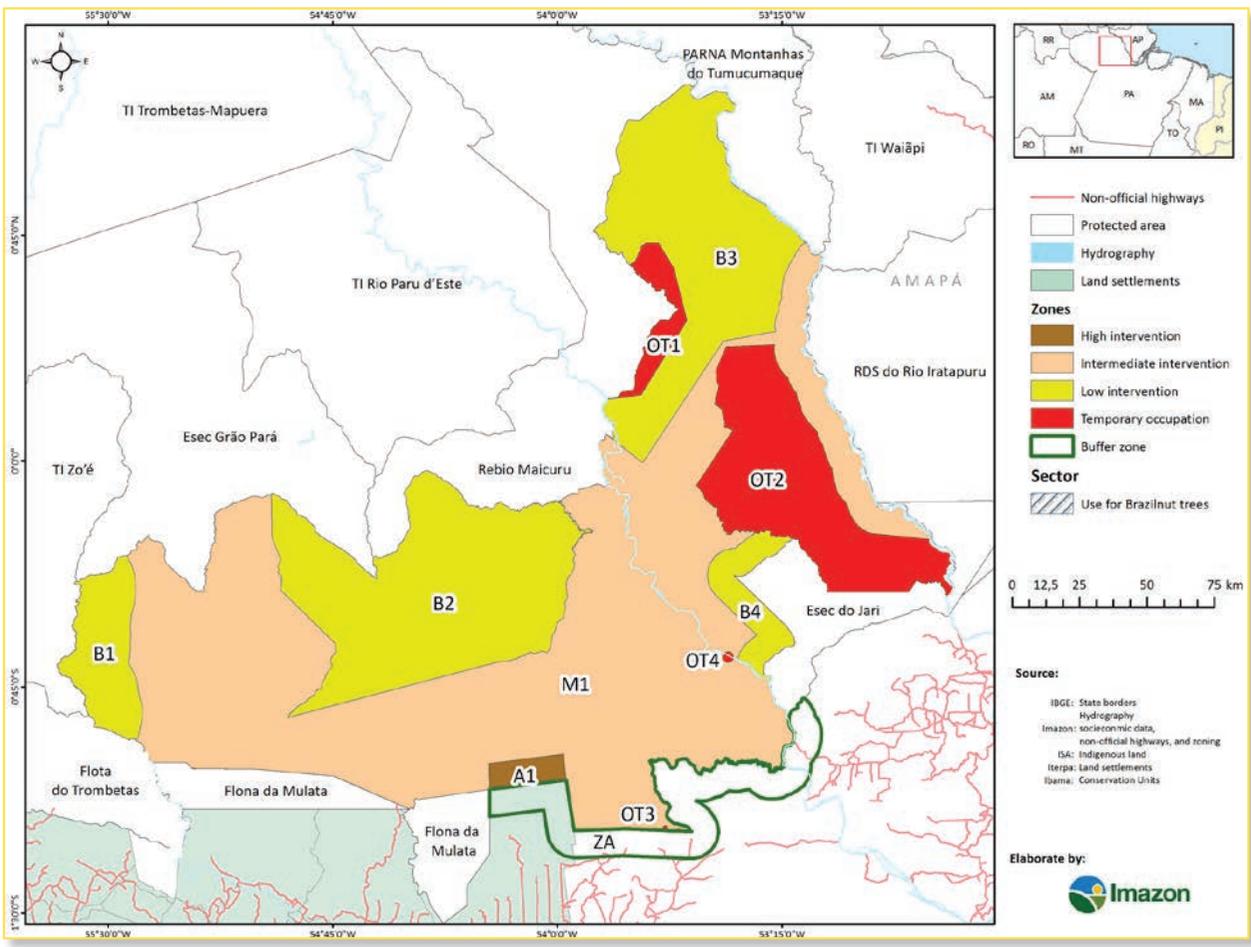


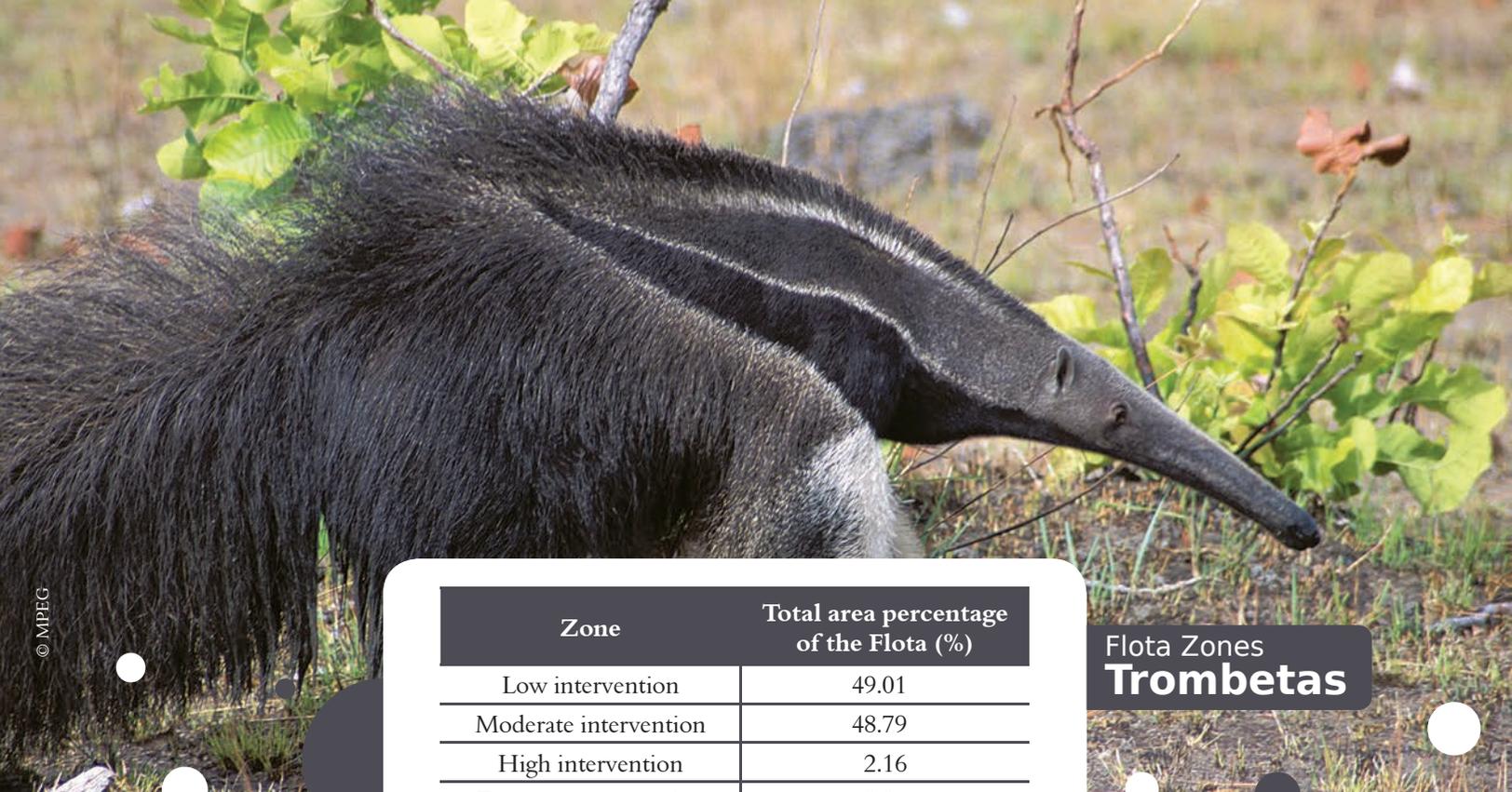


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## Flota Zones Paru

Zone	Total area percentage of the Flota (%)
Low intervention	35.4
Moderate intervention	52.5
High intervention	0.7
Temporary occupation	11.4

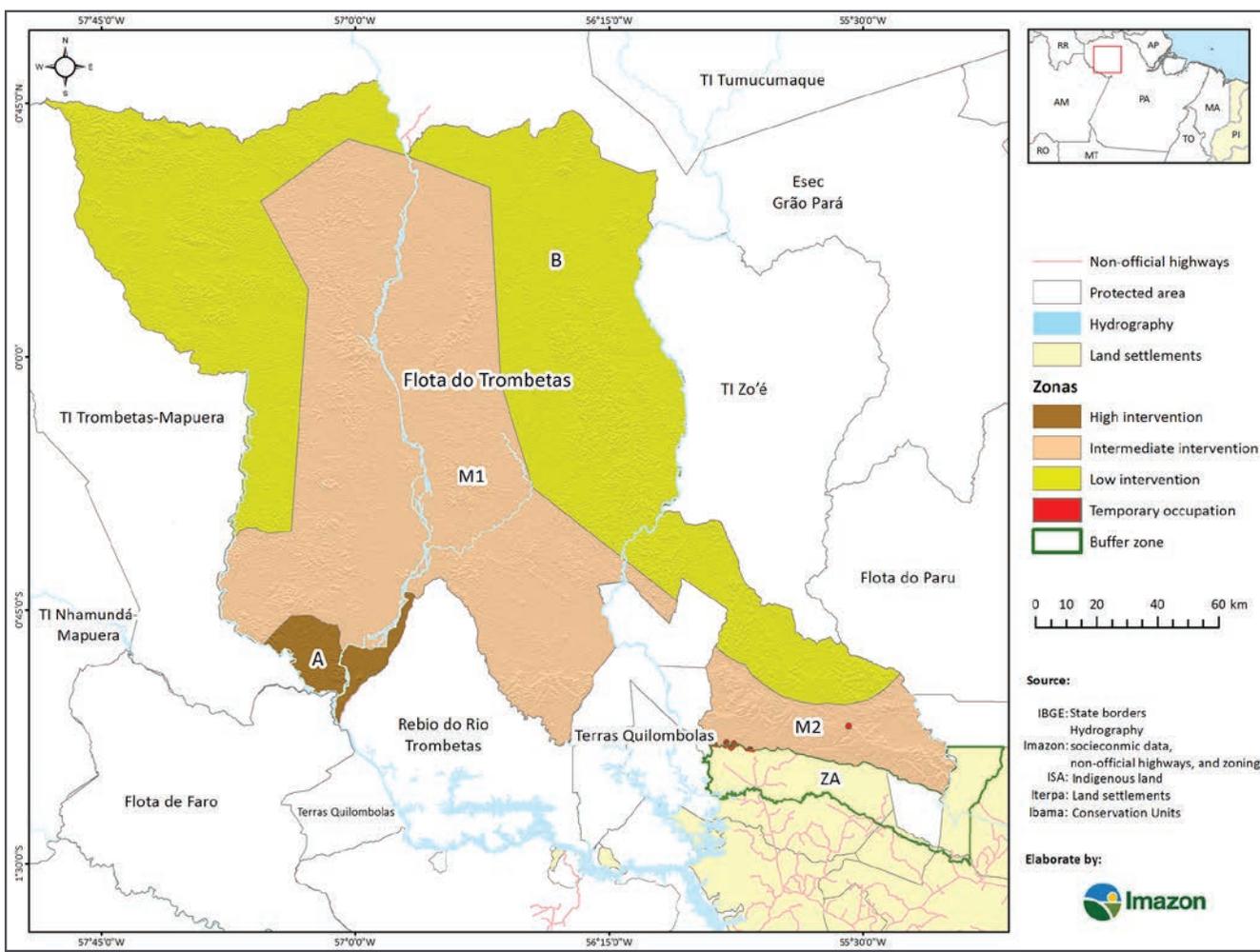




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Zone	Total area percentage of the Flota (%)
Low intervention	49.01
Moderate intervention	48.79
High intervention	2.16
Temporary occupation	0.04

### Flota Zones Trombetas



# Management Plans Programs

The Management Plan of each UC establishes programs that represent the planning of the priority actions for their implementation in up to five years. These actions aim to reach the established goals for the first cycle of

management, which in the case of the UCs of the Calha Norte will occur from 2011 until 2014. During this period, UC investments will be performed in accordance with the programs established in their Management Plans.

## Programs of the Management Plans of the State UCs of sustainable use of the Calha Norte

• **Unit Management:** has the objective to guarantee the functioning, organization and control of administrative processes, and to implement, in an effective manner, the management plans.

*Subprograms: Administration, Infrastructure and Equipment, Land Planning, Financial Sustainability and Communication.*

• **Knowledge Generation:** need to generate the non-existent knowledge about the UC, filling all the gaps about it; monitor the biodiversity and the use of natural resources, contributing to the conservation and management of the unit.

*Subprograms: Research, Environmental Monitoring.*

• **Natural Resources Management:** occurs in the sustainable use UCs. Needs to define management actions for the sustainable management of the natural resources and elaborate valuation strategies of these resources.

*Subprograms: Forest Resources Management, Fishing Resources Management and Environmental Services.*

• **Natural Resources Protection:** aims to guarantee the protection of the natural resources.

*Subprograms: Environmental Education and Oversight and Control.*

• **Public Use:** define planning actions for public use activities.

*Subprograms: Recreation, Leisure, Environmental Interpretation and Public Use.*

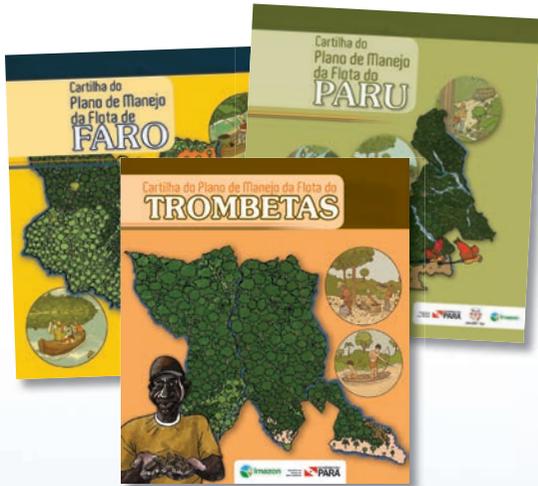
• **Valuing Communities:** define actions that enable the motivation and strengthening of social organizations and the implementation and/or improvement of local productive chains.

*Subprograms: Community Strengthening and Support for Income Generation.*

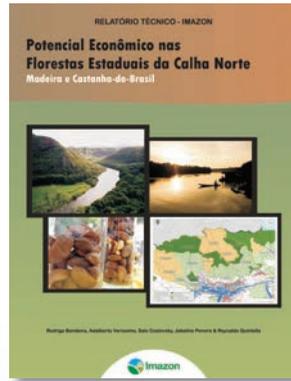
• **Management Effectiveness:** define strategies, guidelines and tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of management and implementation of management plans.

# Publications about the UCs of the Calha Norte

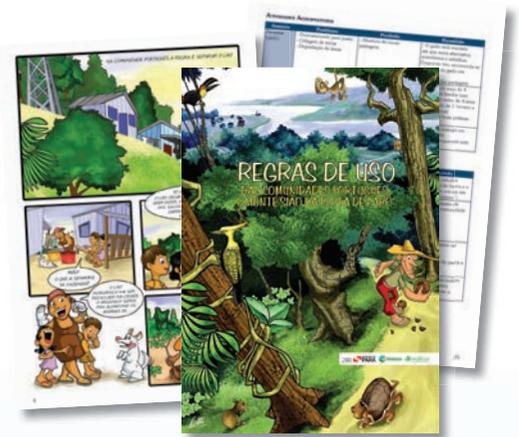
Booklets of the Management Plans



Economic Potential of the Flotas



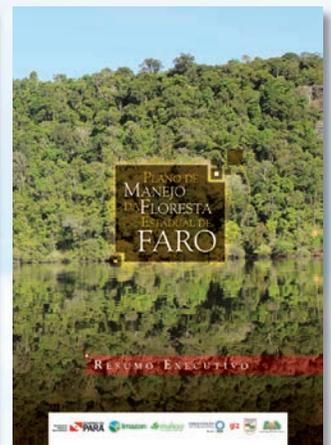
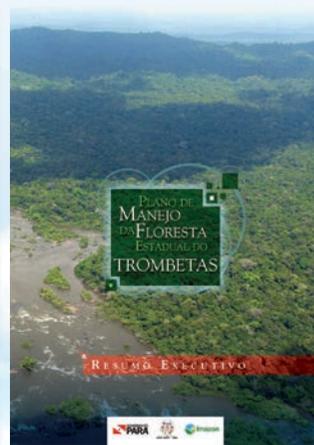
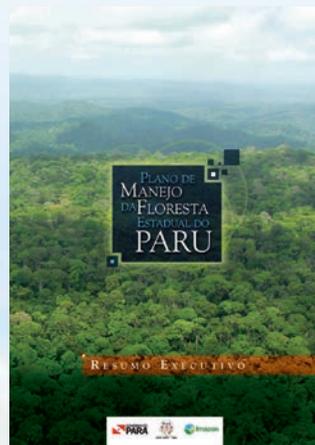
Booklets of the Rules of Use



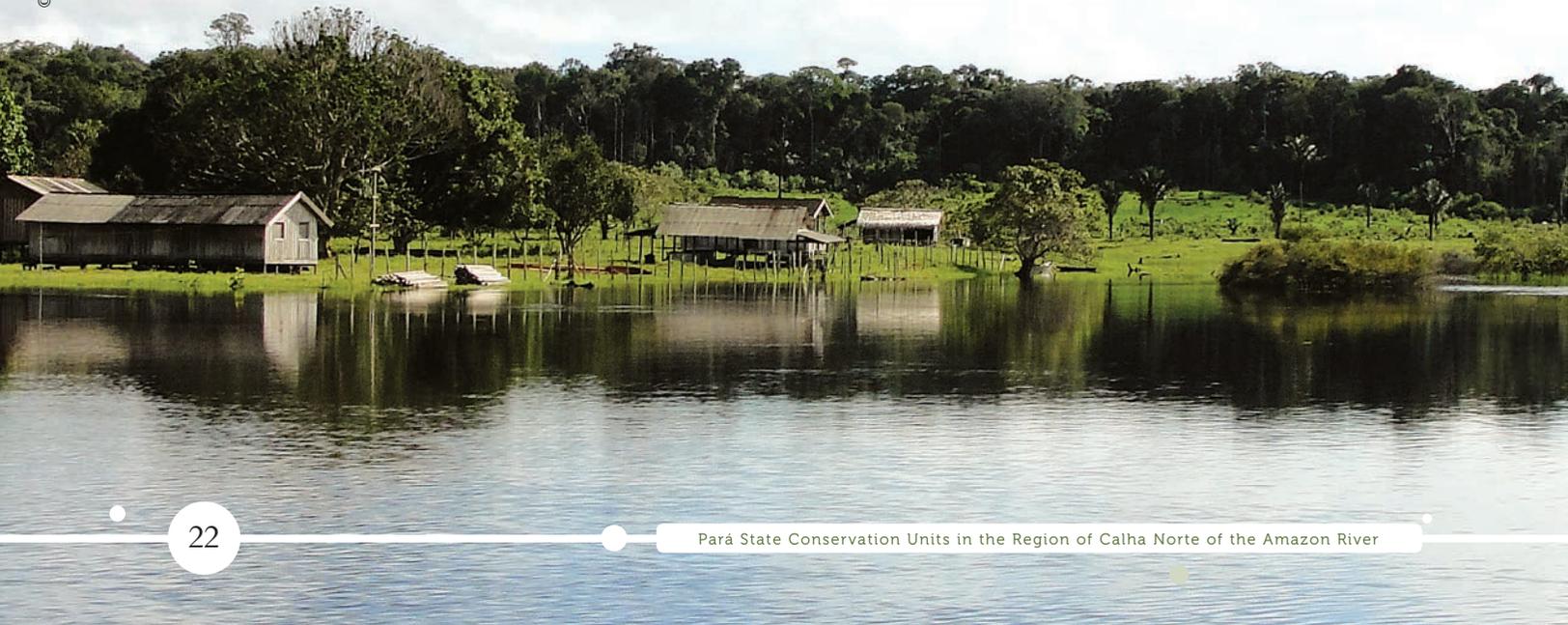
Methodological Guide



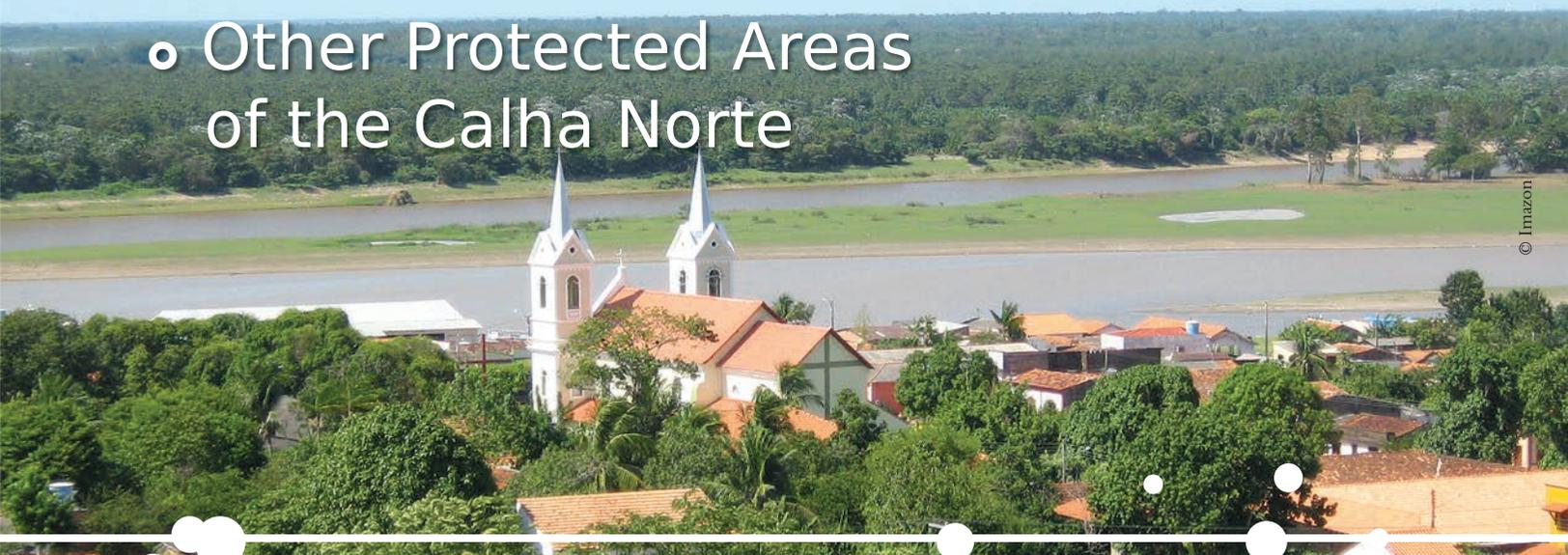
Executive Summaries of the Management Plans



© Imazon



# Other Protected Areas of the Calha Norte



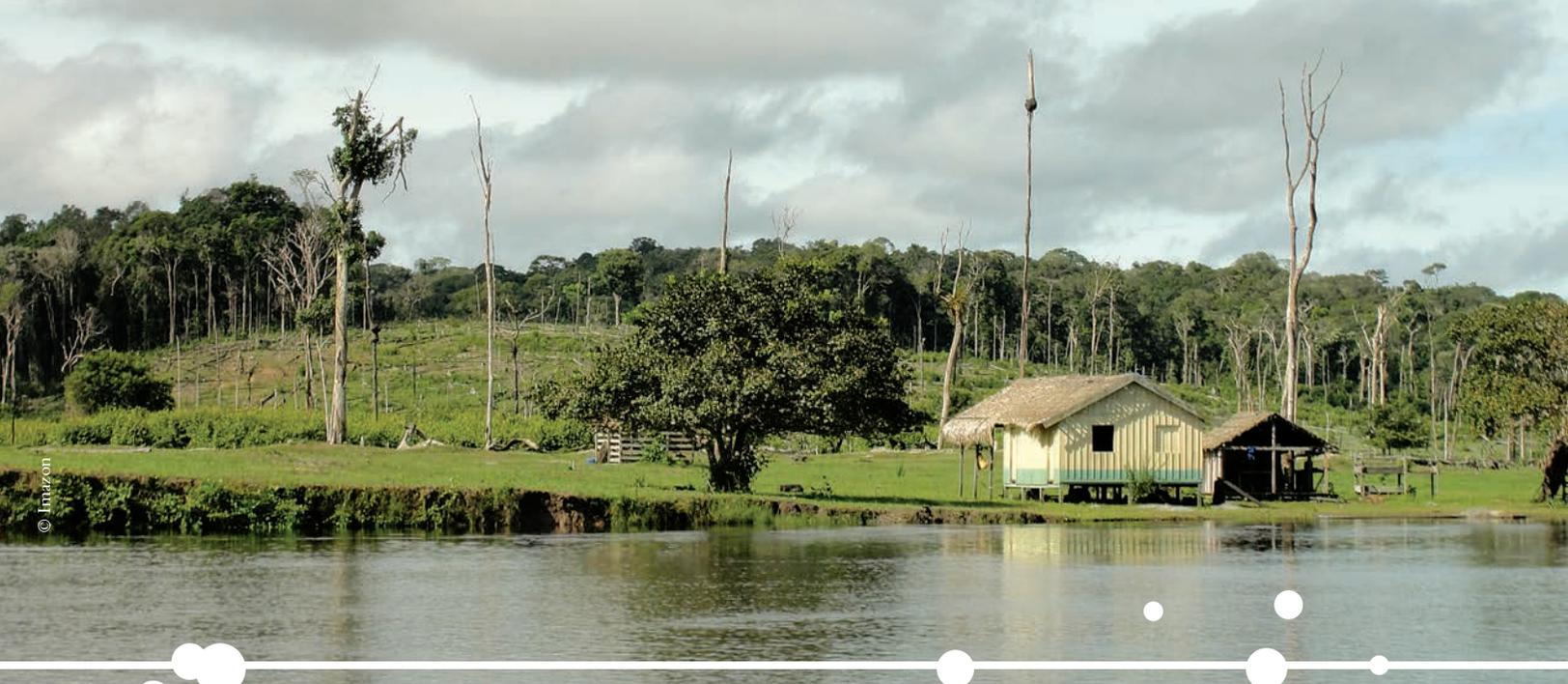
In the Calha Norte of Pará there are four more federal UCs and two state UCs, as well as five TIs and seven TQs:

Federal Conservation Units of the Region of the Calha Norte of Pará							
Conservation Unit	Creation	Responsibility	Area (hectares)	Location (municipalities)	Legal Act of Creation	Management Plan	Consulting Council
<b>Trombetas River Rebio</b>	1979	ICMBio	407,754	Oriximiná (PA)	Decree 84.018 /1979	Yes	Yes
<b>Jari Esec</b>	1982	ICMBio	231,079	Almeirim (PA), Laranjal do Jari e Mazagão (AP)	Decree 87.092/1982 Decree 89.440/ 1984	No	No
<b>Mulata Flona</b>	2001	ICMBio	216,601	Monte Alegre e Alenquer (PA)	Decree #/2001	No	Yes
<b>Saracá-Taquera Flona</b>	1989	ICMBio	441,283	Terra Santa, Oriximiná e Faro (PA)	Decree 98.704 /1989	Yes	Yes

Sources: Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), Imazon and ICMBio.

State Conservation Units of the Region of the Calha Norte of Pará							
Conservation Unit	Creation	Responsibility	Area (hectares)	Location (municipalities)	Legal Act of Creation	Management Plan	Consulting Council
<b>Paytuna APA</b>	2001	Sema-PA	56,129	Monte Alegre	Ordinance 3.712/2008 and 3.712/2009	No	Yes
<b>Monte Alegre State Park</b>	2001	Sema-PA	5,800	Monte Alegre	Ordinance 3.157/2010 and 3.717/2010	Yes	Yes

Source: Sema-PA.



### Indigenous Lands of the Region of the Calha Norte of the Pará

Indigenous Land	Creation	Responsibility	Area in Pará (hectares)	Location (municipalities of Pará)
<b>Trombetas-Mapuera</b>	2004	Funai – Belém (Pará)	2,155,835	Oriximiná, Faro
<b>Nhamundá-Mapuera</b>	1989	Funai – Belém (Pará)	811,950	Oriximiná, Faro
<b>Zo'é</b>	2001	Funai – Altamira (Pará)	668,565	Óbidos
<b>Rio Paru d'Este</b>	1997	Funai – Macapá (Amapá)	1,195,785	Monte Alegre, Almeirim and Alenquer
<b>Tumucumaque</b>	1997	Funai – Macapá (Amapá)	2,985,016	Óbidos, Oriximiná

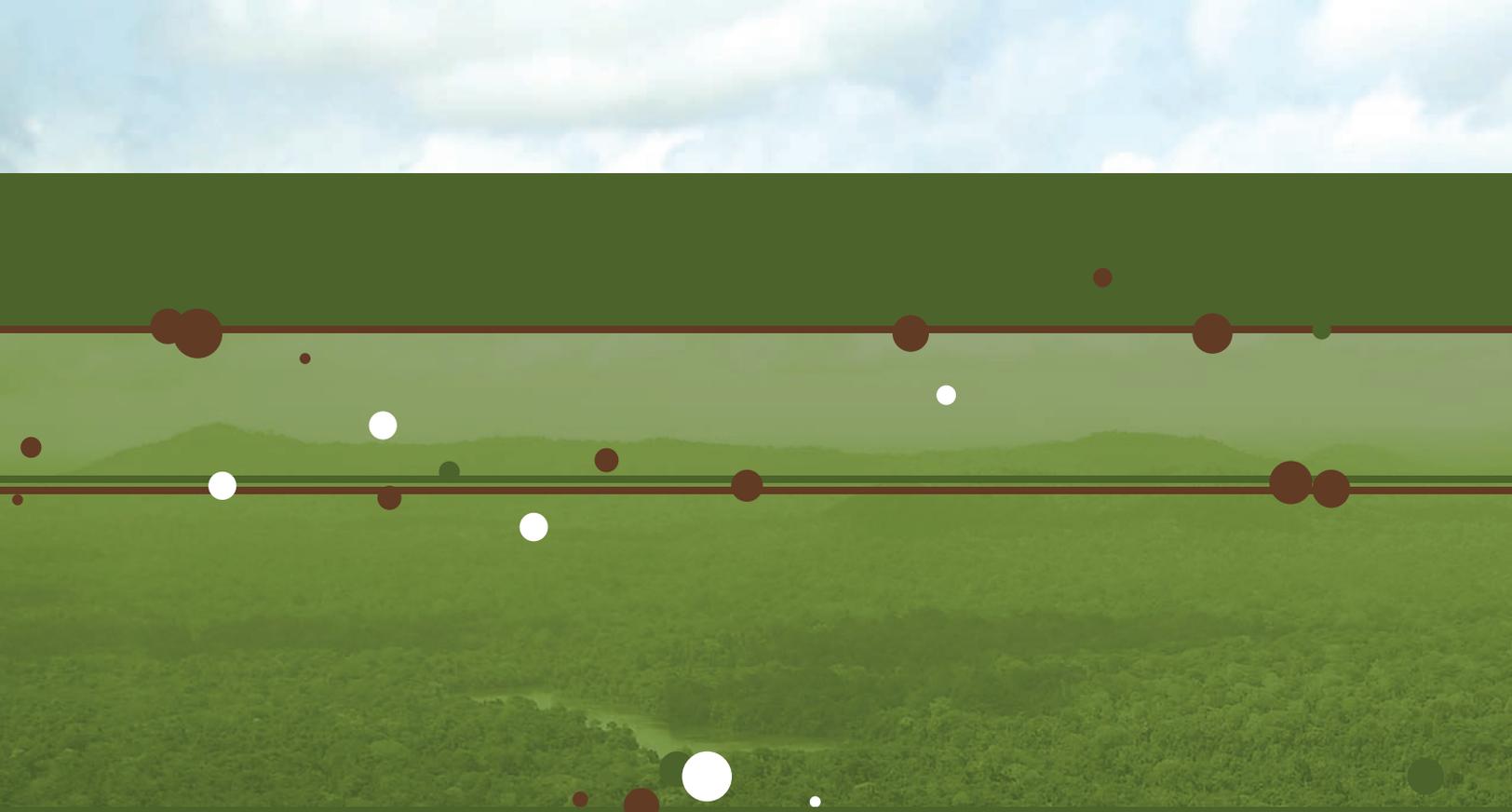
Source: IA and Imazon.

### Lands with collective title for remnants of the Quilombo of the Calha Norte of Pará

Name	Creation	Issuing Entity	Area (hectares)	Location (municipalities)	Communities	Families
<b>Boa Vista</b>	1995	Incra	1,125	Oriximiná	Boa Vista	112
<b>Água Fria</b>	1996	Incra	557	Oriximiná	Água Fria	15
<b>Trombetas</b>	1997	Incra and Iterpa	80,887	Oriximiná	Bacabal, Aracuan de Cima, Aracuan do Meio, Aracuan de Baixo, Serrinha, Terra Preta II, Jarauacá	138
<b>Erepecuru</b>	1998	Incra and Iterpa	218,044	Oriximiná	Pancada, Araçá, Espírito Santo, Jauari, Boa Vista do Cuminá, Varre Vento, Acapú	154
<b>Alto Trombetas</b>	2003	Iterpa	61,212	Oriximiná	Abuí, Paraná do Abuí, Tapagem, Sagrado Coração, Mãe Cue	182
<b>Cabeceiras</b>	2000	Fundação Cultural Palmares	17,190	Óbidos	São José, Silêncio, Matar, Cuecê, Apui, Castanhaduba	445
<b>Pacoval</b>	1996	Incra	7,473	Alenquer	Pacoval	115

Source: Pro-Indian Commission of São Paulo.





Realization:



Partnerships:



Support:

