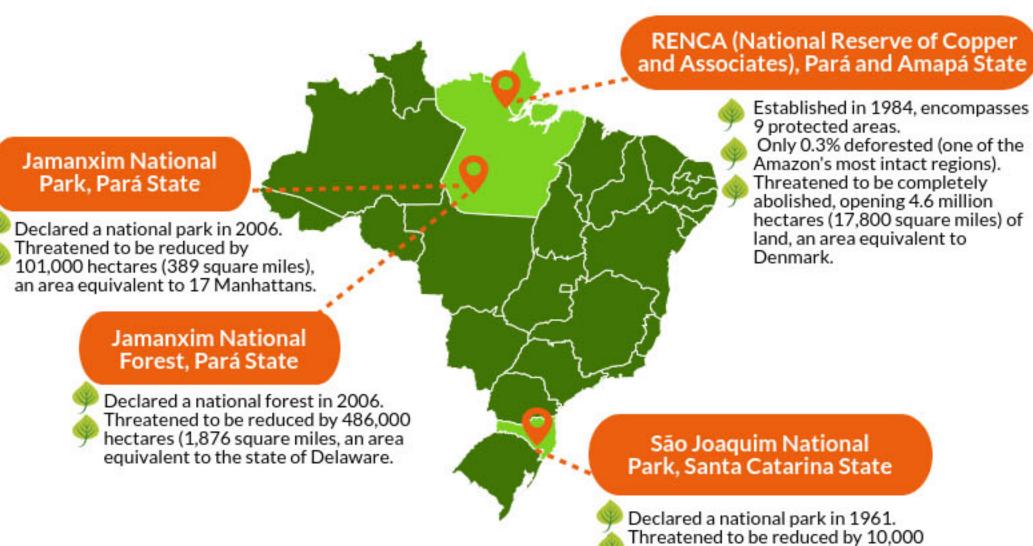
THE FIGHT AGAINST **DEFORESTATION IN BRAZIL**



Deforestation in the Amazon escalated after years of progress during the first decade of the century, with data released by Brazil's National Space Research Institute (INPE) estimating a 29% increase between August 2015 and July 2016. Yet this trend may be reversing. INPE reported a 16% decrease between August 2016 and July 2017. When administrative orders proposed by the current government in recent months threatened to reduce protected forests, the Brazilian public and international community responded forcefully, and the government listened.

WHICH FORESTS WERE THREATENED?



PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS

May 2017

Temer forwards MP756 and MP758, which are approved by Congress and Senate to dismember Jamanxim National Forest and the Jamanxim National Park and convert them into Areas of Environmental Protection (APAs), a weaker form of environmental protection that permits mining, cattle ranching, and private ownership.

MP756 also proposes to decrease the size of São Joaquim National Park.

hectares (39 square miles).

passes MP759, granting estate ownership rights to thousands of small landowners illegally occupying land in the Amazon.

The Chamber of Deputies

June 2017

Temer fully vetoes MP756 and partially vetoes MP758, preventing the reduction of protected Amazon lands by 600,000 hectares (2,136 square miles).

Brazil's environmental minister José Sarney Filho announces plans to introduce a new bill to Congress dismembering the conservation proposals described in the vetoed MP756.

Temer travels to Norway, is warned that Brazil could lose millions of dollars from the Amazon Fund if deforestation continues to escalate.

August 2017

decree no. 9147 and opens the reserve to mining. The decision is met with worldwide condemnation, resulting in the creation of a second clarifying decree.

Temer abolishes RENCA in

A private lawsuit is filed by Antônio Carlos Fernandes, a lawyer and university professor from Fortaleza.

Spanholo annulls both decrees. According to Article 255 of Brazil's Constitution, RENCA can only be abolished by legislative action, not by presidential order.

Federal Judge Ronaldo

September 2017

President of the **Environment Committee** of the Chamber, called for the revocation of decree no. 9147 in a letter to the Civil House.

Deputy Ricardo Tripoli,

bill to reverse decree no. 9147 in the House of Deputies. Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Fernando Coelho Filho and Fabio Schvartsman, President of Brazil's Vale SA ask Temer not to revoke the original abolishment decree.

Senator Randolf Rodrigues proposes a

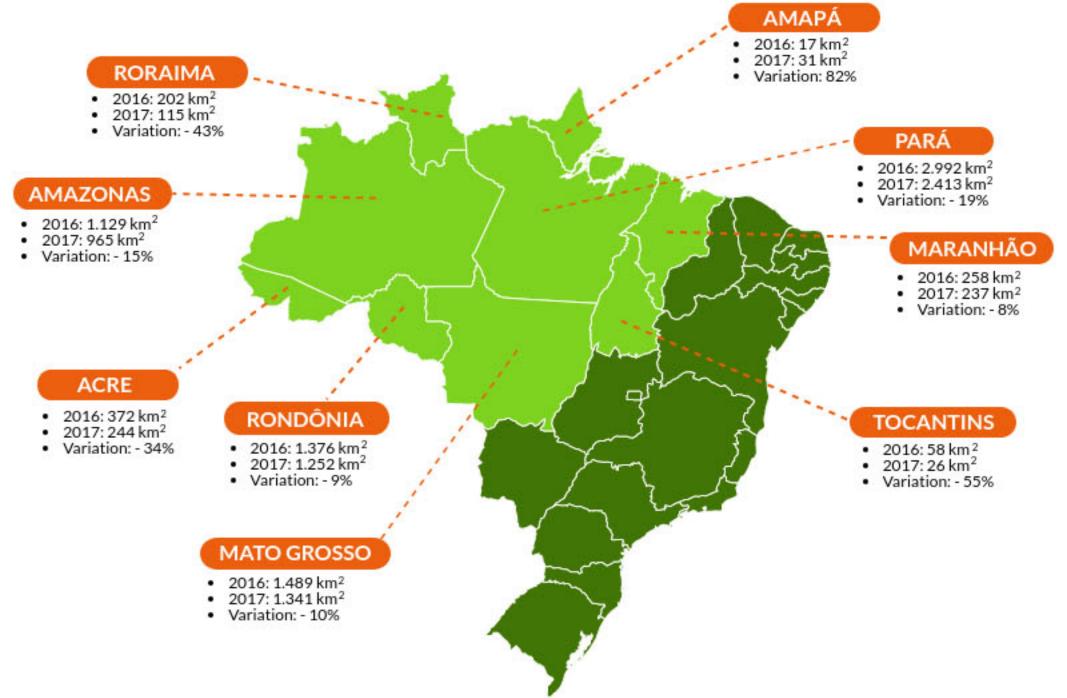
Temer signs the third decree (no. 9159), which abolishes the first decree of RENCA and closes the region to mining.



Preliminary data released by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) estimates a 16% decrease in deforestation between August 1, 2016 and July 31, 2017, after two consecutive years of escalation.



CHANGES IN DEFORESTATION (2016-2017)



Created by Dora Saclarides, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Brazil Institute. Sources: Mongabay, the New York Times, the Guardian, National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Project for the Satellite Monitoring of the Brazilian Amazon (PRODES), the Financial Times.



