

Pará

An Economy Rooted in Biodiversity



People:

The northern Brazilian state of Pará is home to 8 million people.



Planet:

Pará contains 20% of the entire Amazon rainforest and 9% of the world's rainforests.



Prize:

Pará represents around 40% of total deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.

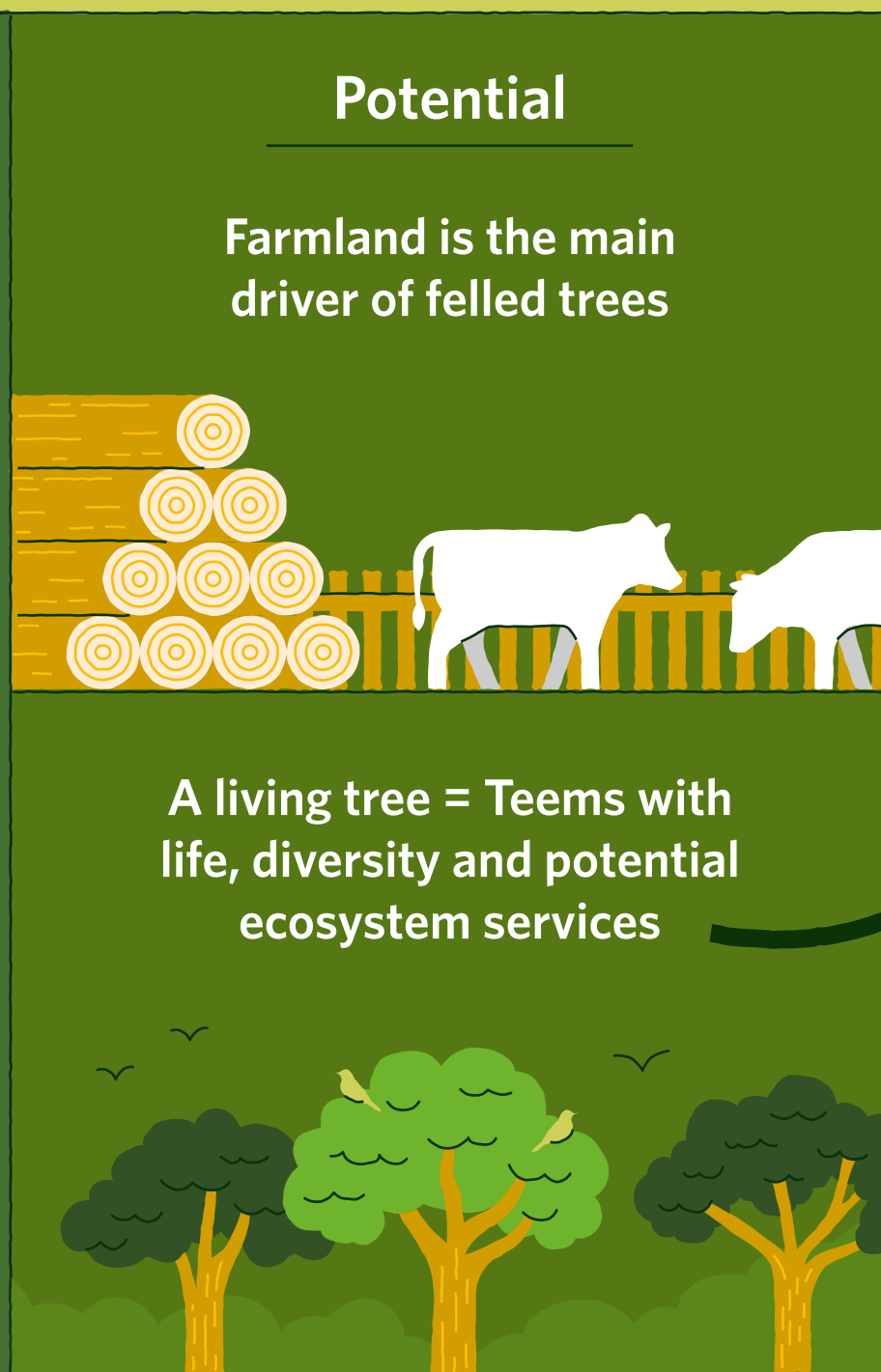


Problem:

52% of its 11.6 million hectares of Pará's deforested land were lost between 2000-2018 to clear land for livestock farming, resulting in a net loss of 6 million hectares of forest.

Until now, economic goals have not incorporated environmental ones, resulting in the most intensive deforestation in the entire Brazilian Amazon.

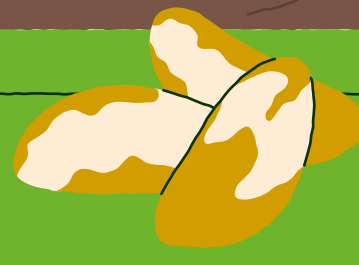
The socio-bioeconomy harnesses all these strengths, channelling them into products that can be harvested, processed and sold, maintaining ecosystem services and valuing the standing forest.



ÇAÍ



COCOA-ALMOND



BRAZIL NUT



PALM HEART



RUBBER



TUCUMĂ



CUPUAÇU-ALMOND



CUMARU



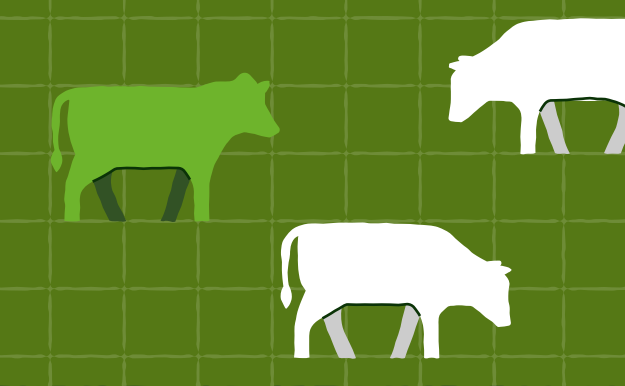
MURUMURU



BRAZIL-NUT OIL

Cattle and Forest Products

Livestock farming is one of the main economic activities in Pará. However, there is a low productivity cattle-ranching model.



Sociobiodiversity is a relevant alternative for generating income for small producers and communities and also an economic activity with great potential for Pará.

COMPARISON 1 SALES FROM THE SOCIO-BIOECONOMY

Until recently, estimates of the economic value of Pará's socio-bioeconomy have focused exclusively on the revenues generated by the rural production of such products, fixing them at...



SOCIO-BIOECONOMY

FARMING

IN 2019



The result?

FARMING IS BIGGER

COMPARISON 2 THE SOCIO-BIOECONOMY VALUE CHAIN

However in 2021, and along with our partners IDB and Natura, TNC conducted the first ever study of the socio-bioeconomy's entire value-chain in Pará. Evaluating:

- 1 Its rural production
- 2 Its local processing industry
- 3 The sale of products (both inside and outside the state of Pará)



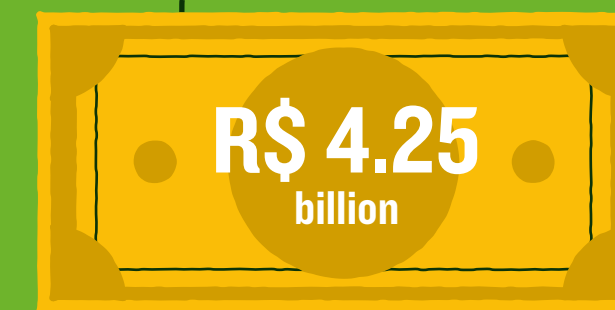
More than 2 times greater than that recorded by previous official statistics*

Taking this socio-bioeconomy value-chain into account...

SOCIO-BIOECONOMY

FARMING

IN 2019



The result?

THEY ARE EQUAL

The socio-bioeconomy is just as valuable as the state's farming economy.

*Livestock production and related activities (without processing)

COMPARISON 3 FUTURE IMPACT

Employment:

The state's socio-bioeconomy already generates around 224,000 jobs. Since the sector is less extractive than livestock farming, and long-term land suitability more assured, these jobs are more stable.



Economy:

By 2040, and with supportive public policies in place, the total generated by Pará's socio-bioeconomy could reach R\$ 170 billion (that's 30 times its current value).

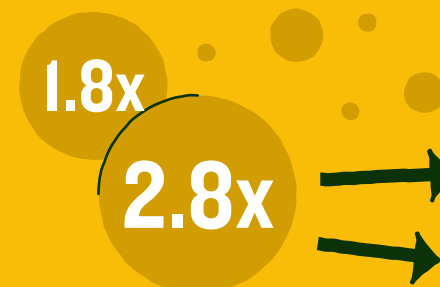


Take cocoa...

Brazil is the 6th largest producer in the world. Yet...it still cannot currently meet its domestic demand.

Environment:

The standing forest in the socio-bioeconomy is between 1.8 and 2.8 times better at storing carbon than farmland in Pará.



The result?

SOCIO-BIOECONOMY IS BIGGER

Big returns for the socio-bioeconomy, for people and for the planet.

Going global

Boosting socio-bioeconomies around the world

There is a deficit of information on the economy of small rural communities across the world. So, what's required to boost socio-bioeconomies beyond Pará and across the world?

Inclusive policies to:

Better distribute income within value chains and adequately remunerate family producers and communities

Include technology and innovation science, credit, and technical assistance

Develop a value-chain database system of products



Financial mechanisms, such as Payments for Environmental Services (PES) agreements, as well as land and territorial policy for common-use areas.



Traceability and certification systems for environmental services, and fiscal policies for product-generated income redistribution

