

MAPPING EVOLUTION OF PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE WATER PROGRAMS IN BRAZIL: 2011 TO 2014

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In order to reconcile landscape conservation to changing demands on land use and natural resources, it is essential that the ecological, socio-cultural and economic values of the landscape be fully taken into account in planning and decision-making (DE GROOT, 2006). Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is becoming increasingly popular as a way to manage ecosystems using economic incentives (FARLEY AND COSTANZA, 2010). However, we must constantly evaluate their progress and effectiveness. Often, the best results are obtained from the integration of different instruments (BARTON et al., 2009). In Brazil, several PES programs have emerged, since the creation of the first water PES in 2006 by National Water Agency (ANA) (SANTOS et al., 2010). This reinforces the importance of such interventions for the water resources conservation in the country. GUEDES and SEEHUSEN (2011) presented 40 water-related PES programs in Atlantic Forest Biome. PAGIOLA et al. (2012) summarize the main experiences of PES in Brazil. Both reports cited recurring difficulties related to lack of information for tracking and monitoring PES programs evolution (PAGIOLA ET AL., 2012; LIMA et al., 2013). This work aimed at mapping, locating and verifying status of water-related PES in Brazil from 2011 to 2014. The data were obtained from The Nature Conservancy database, recent publications of Brazilian PES programs status (GUEDES and SEEHUSEN, 2011; PAGIOLA et al., 2012), the Brazilian National Water Agency (ANA), Boticario Foundation website and others. Finally, some coordinators of water PES projects were contacted by e-mail or telephone. Data were organized in an electronic calculation sheet and imported into ArcGIS10 from ESRI, where maps were obtained applying geographic projection and SAD69 datum. The classes related to the program status were: articulation, developing and implementation. The results showed that number of water-related PES programs increased from 40 in 2011 to 47 in 2014. The expansion of PES occurred in other biomes beyond the Atlantic Forest. Currently, Brazilian Water Agency PES program, called “Water Producer”, has twenty PES projects ongoing. There was an evolution in the status of the majority of PES from 2011 to 2014, despite some of them have finished or not progressed. It was also observed that, indeed, some of the PES mentioned in the literature or in sites in 2014, have not even been

articulated and are unknown by the main local stakeholders related to water resources management. The next step will be to seek the causes related to the results obtained in this study.

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