

#### Marco W. Lentini e Robson Feichas Vieira

Rio de Janeiro, Summer School on Data Science, Feb 2nd, 2020

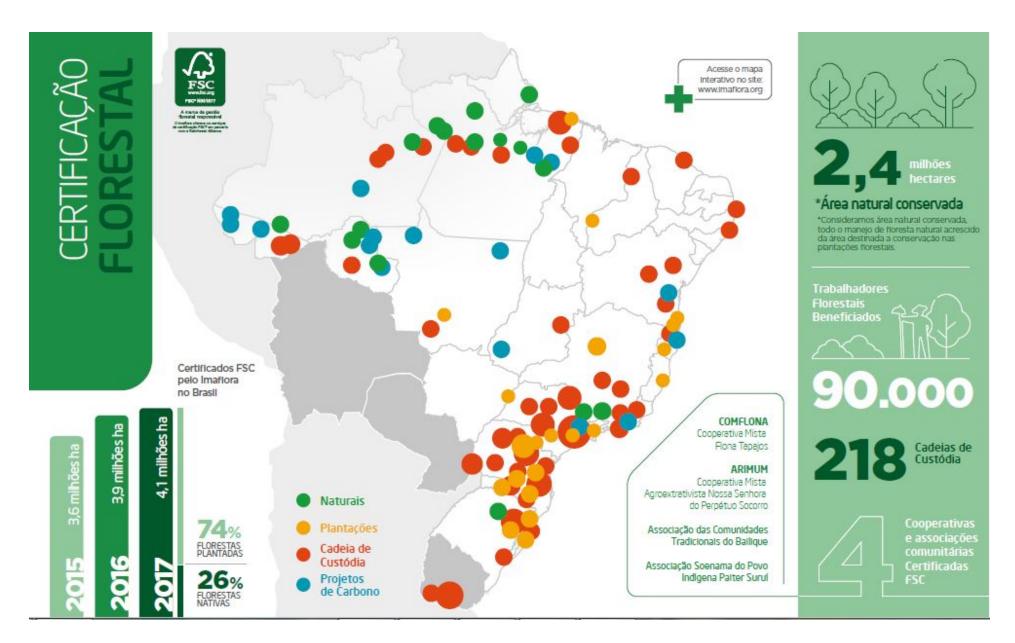


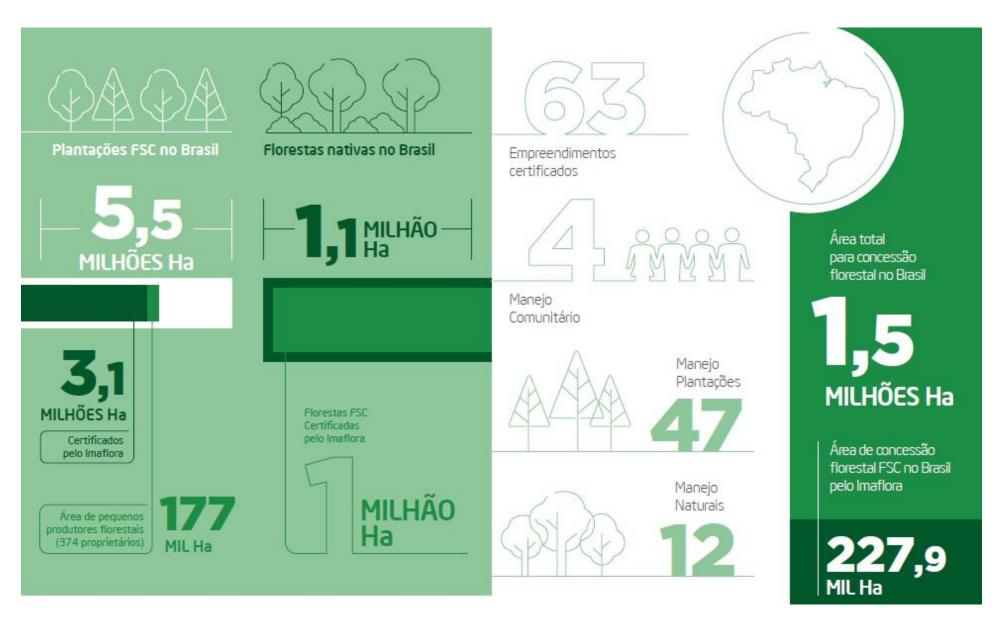
#### **Outline**

- Presenting IMAFLORA
- Context of deforestation, forest degradation and illegal logging in the Brazilian Amazon
- Wood transactions official control datasets
- The 'timberflow' initiative: the Amazon wood reference platform
- Where to go now: perspectives and opportunities in terms of intelligence and data science

**IMAFLORA**<sup>®</sup>, the Agricultural and Forestry Management and Certification Institute, is a Brazilian civil society organization, founded in 1995.

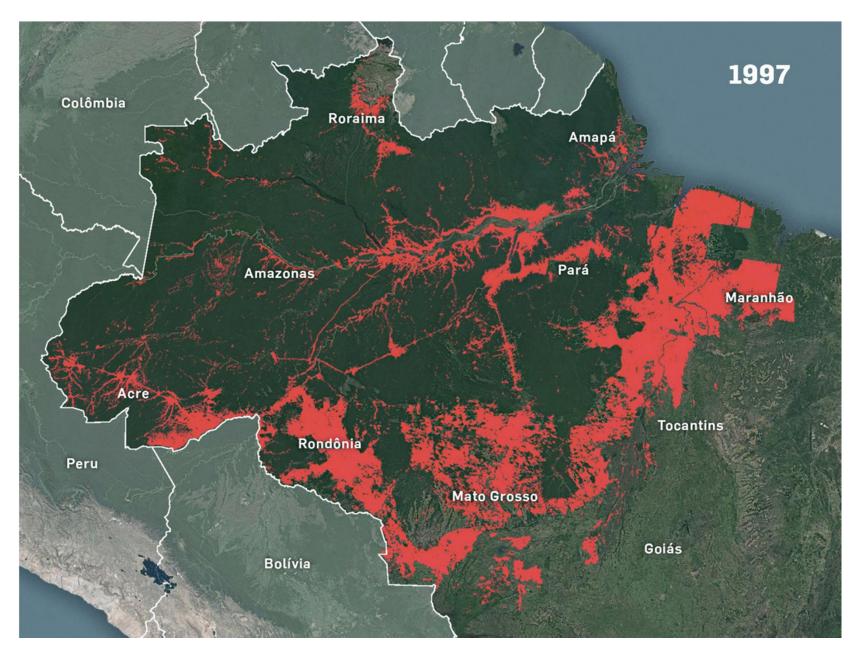




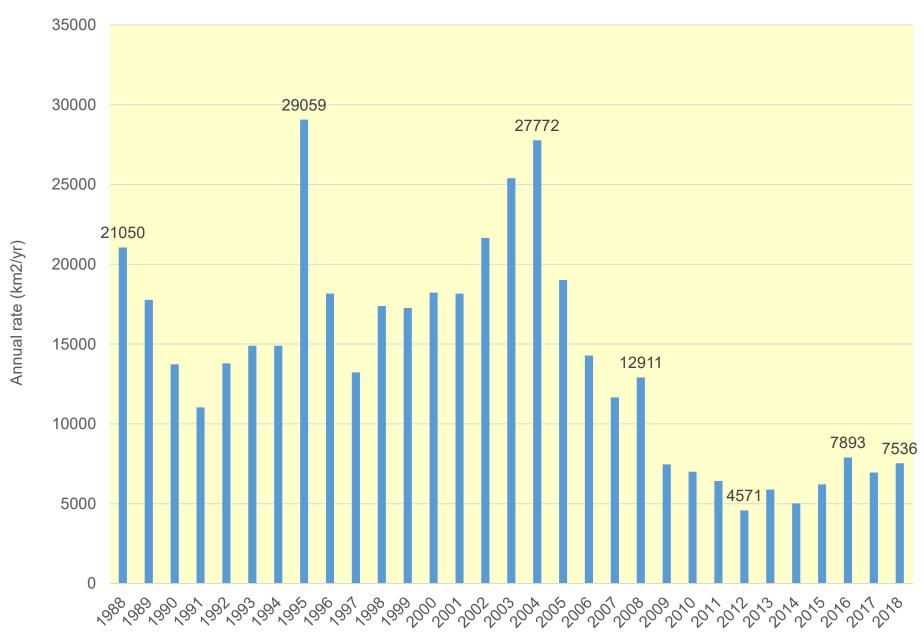




# Context of deforestation, forest degradation and illegal logging in the Brazilian Amazon



Source: Estadão

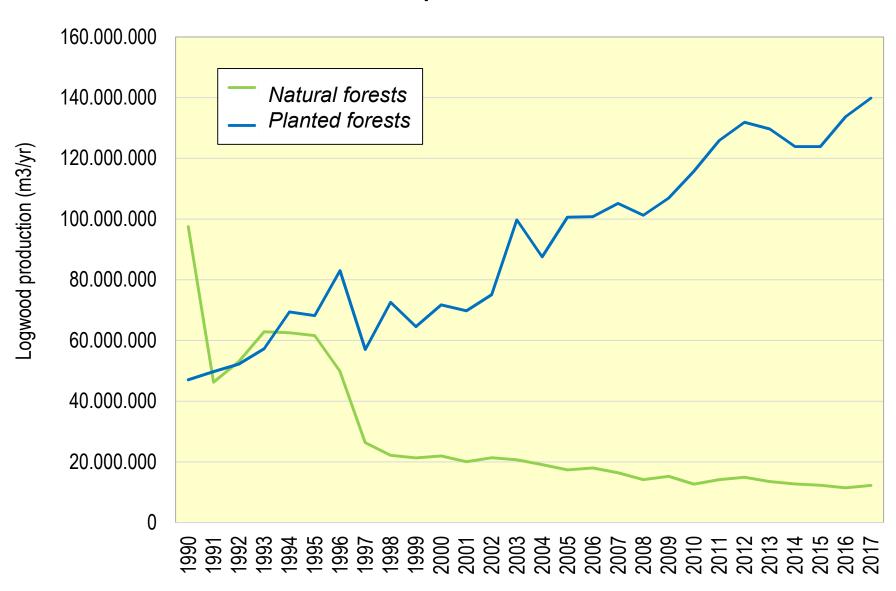


Source: Prodes



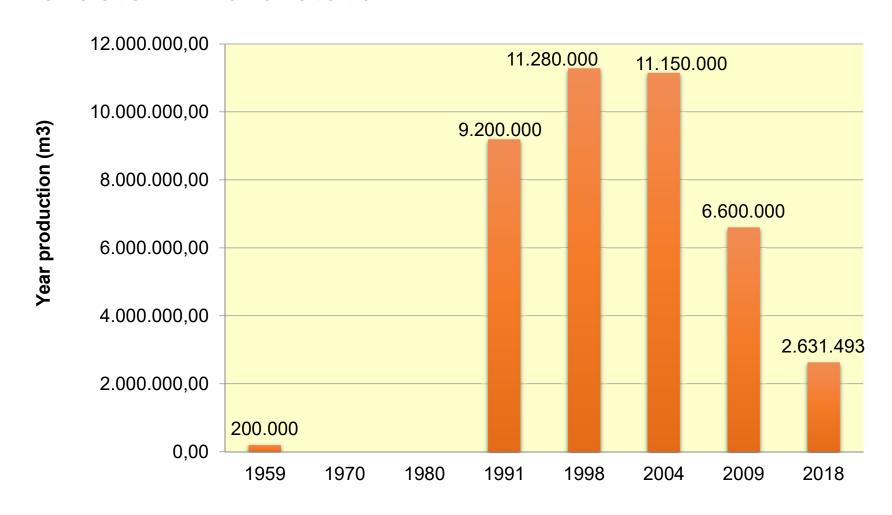
Source: GreenPeace

#### Evolution of roundwood production in Brazil



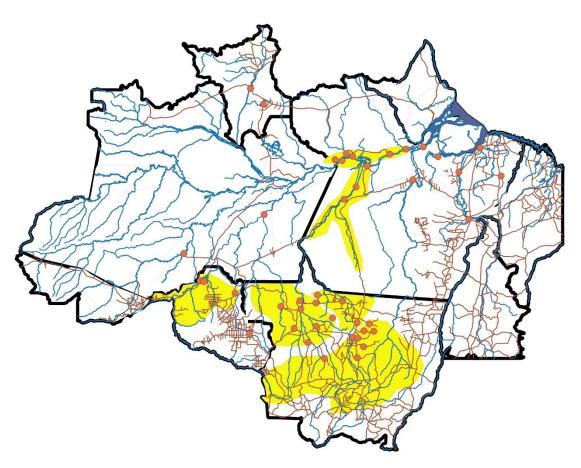
Source: SIDRA/IBGE (2018)

# Evolution of logwood production from native forests in Pará state



Source of data: Knowles (1966), Uhl et al. (1997), Lentini et al (2003), Lentini et al. (2005), SFB e IMAZON (2009), IMAFLORA (2019)

### The Amazon logging sector in 2018



- Timber products from the Amazon subsidized the development of Brazilian civil construction
- The sector suffered a strong retraction, either for reasons of reputation or due to strong substitution by other materials
- The state of São Paulo has historically been the main consumer of wood from the Amazon
- The domestic market in the Amazon has developed and probably today has a fundamental role
- The growth of the region's middle class in the coming years will create even greater pressure for wood







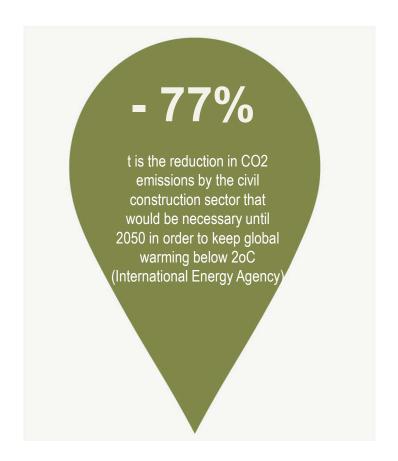
CRÉDITO DAS FOTOS: IFT

# Civil construction sector in Brazil: an opportunity for sustainable development

Brazilian housing deficit: 6 Mio units\*

Estimate 20 Mio until 2024\*

Investment needed: R\$ ~18-20 billion/yr.\*



<sup>\*</sup> Source: VALOR ECONOMICO - 13/10/2014

#### Lumber is the material with the lowest value of built-in energy

Sawnwood - 350 KWH/M<sup>3</sup>



LAROCA 2002





#### THE WORLD'S TALLEST WOODEN TOWER







Opened on 15 March, the Mjøstårnet, or the Mjøsa Tower in Brumunddal near Oslo, Norway, is with 85.4 metres currently the world's tallest wooden building.

While wood was one of the first building materials used by men, its use fell out of favour because of it being known as a fire hazard. However, with the downsides of building materials like bricks, concrete and metal becoming more evident, more and more people are turning back to wood. Not the type of wood that grows on trees, though, but engineered wood that is stronger and less flammable.

Designed by Voll Arkitekter, the 18-storey tower is made from lightweight, prefabricated materials, mainly glulam (glued laminated timber), CLT (cross-laminated timber) and MetsäWood's Kerto LVL (laminated veneer timber), produced in Finland. Kerto LVL is lightweight, strong, and uniform and has an "outstanding strength-toweight" ratio.

floors, with offices and hotel facilities, are made of prefabricated wooden elements. The decks on the upper floors, however, where apartments are made of concrete. This is because the amount of swaying increases the higher you get in a building built of wood or concrete. The weight of the concrete makes the swaying slower and not as noticeable. The shafts for the elevators and staircases are made of CLT.

The tower, located next to the eponymous largest lake of Norway, was built according to strict fire safety regulations. Untreated solid wood creates its own fire-resistant surface because the outermost layer chars when exposed to fire, protecting against further fire damage. Massive wooden structures manufactured in large maintain therefore their load-bearing capacity in case of fire.

For more wooden buildings, click here.

By Els Zijlstra



# Wood transactions official control datasets and the 'timberflow' initiative: the Amazon wood reference platform



## SINAFLOR - National system for controlling the origin of forest products

- The Brazilian Forest Code Law 12651 (2012)
- Instrução Normativa 21 (2014)
- System availability starting from Dec 1st, 2017
- Mandatory implementation from May 2nd, 2018
- Integration with DOF system

#### DOF – Forest origin document

- Created in IBAMA's Portaria 253 (2006)
- "It constitutes a mandatory license for the transport and storage of forest products of native origin, including native charcoal, containing information on the origin of these products";
- IBAMA maintains the DOF system available on the internet for issuing the document;
- States can issue the document through their own control systems (according to art. 6º, § 2º, Resolução Conama 379, October 2006). This is the case of Mato Grosso, Pará and Minas Gerais States;





#### MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE

#### DOCUMENTO DE ORIGEM FLORESTAL - DOF

#### Nº 21757447

1 - Emissor							2 - Ibama/CTF	
3 - Endereço EST VICINAL CURUA S/N - UMF II - CONCESSÃO						35	6674975	
4 - Bairro	FLONA	DE ALTAMIRA	5 - Município ITAITUBA/PA					
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Harvesting and origin control systems (forest management licensing)

Transportation, selling and processing control systems (DOF e SISFLORA)

Fiscal and tributary control systems

#### IBAMA's open data initiative

- Compliance with Law 12.527 (2011), also known as Access to Information Law (LAI);
- Both IBAMA's open data plan (PDA) for 2018-2019 and its revision for 2019-2021 are available at http://www.ibama.gov.br/dados-abertos;
- The data available includes DOFs for forestry products shipment issued since January 2007 in formats 4 different formats (html, csv, xml and json);
- Not all States have data covering whole period;

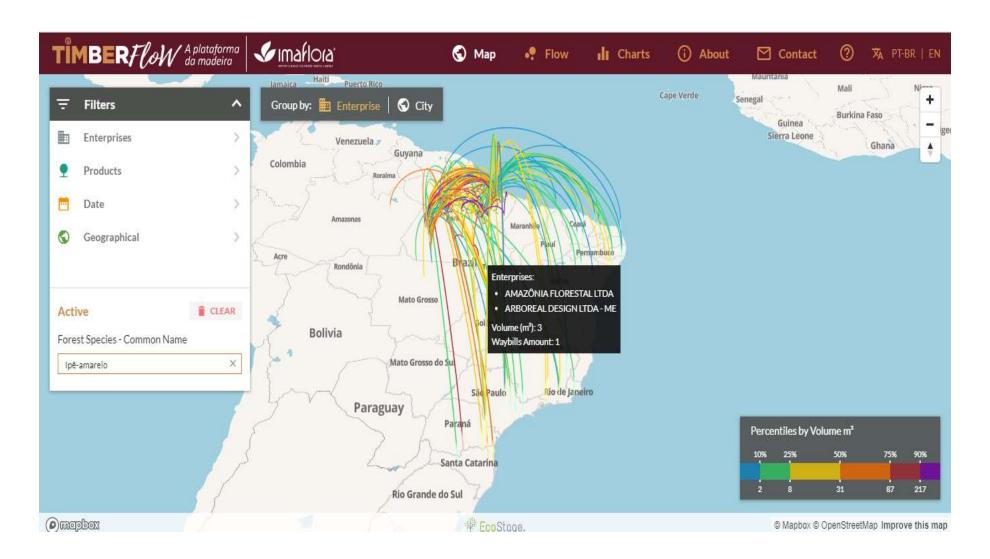


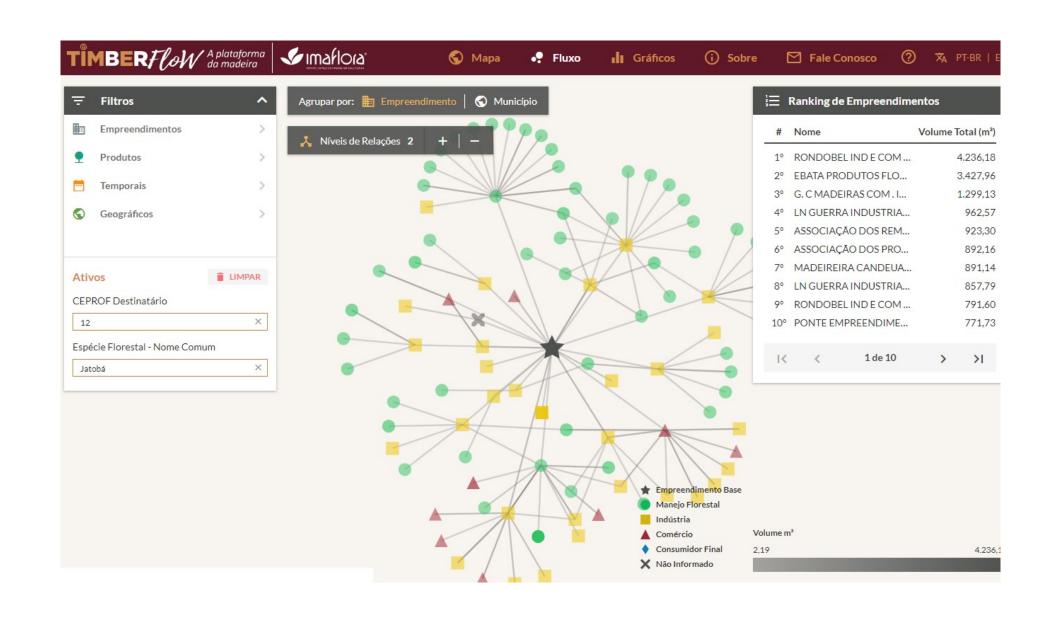


#### Timberflow – The timber platform

- Transparency initiative aimed at combating illegality in the forestry sector;
- Version 1.0 based on a 2017 dataset from the State of Pará;
- Provides map based visualization of forest products shipping orders (GFs);
- Displays transactions between every two companies and the user could filter data by company name and id, municipality, product, forest species or time period;

## TIMBERFLOW





#### TimberFlow 1.0 limitations

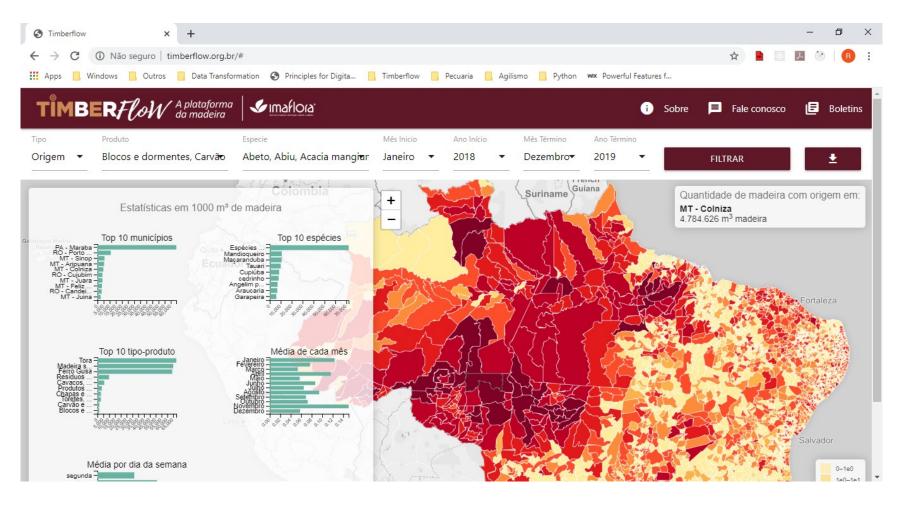
- Difficulties in upsizing the platform for data from all Brazilian States and other (different) datasets;
- Platform strongly linked to the State of Pará data model (SISFLORA / PA);
- User interface vastly compromised by dataset increase (grows from about 1million records to over 30 million);
- Network diagrams gets really confusing



#### Timberflow 2.0 Development

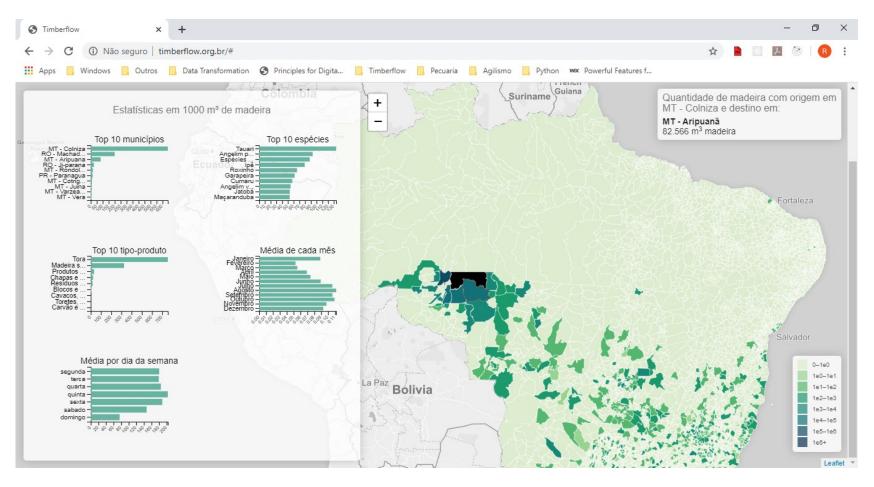
- Version 2.0 built in partnership with ICMC / USP São Carlos, with data from all over Brazil (DOF/IBAMA, SISFLORA/PA and SISFLORA/MT)
- Aggregation of data at the municipality level;
- Data sanitize: compatibilization of product names, forest species names, municipality names, volume conversions to cubic meters in all three datasets;
- The interface shows a heat map over the map of municipalities in Brazil, the user chooses between Source or Destination of products from/to municipalities;





http://timberflow.org.br





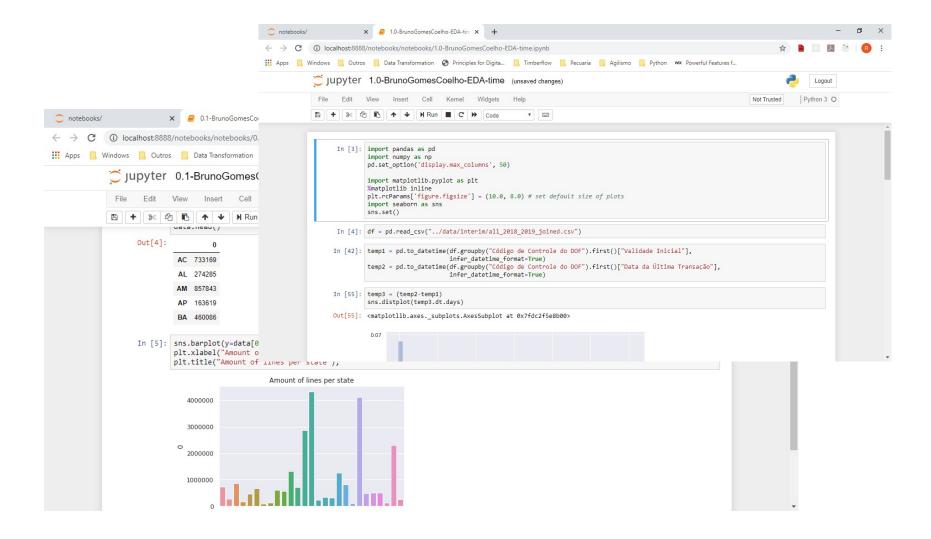
http://timberflow.org.br



#### Other contributions of Timbeflow v.2.0's Development

- IBAMA's data download and sanitization is now automated;
- EDA is very consistent;
- Improved application performance and robust Frontend / Backend architecture;
- Source code for the application and EDA is high quality and shared among partners;
- Strengthening of the partnership and collaboration between IMAFLORA and ICMC/USP São Carlos;







# Where to go now: perspectives and opportunities in terms of intelligence and data science

## New opportunities for the Amazon forest sector

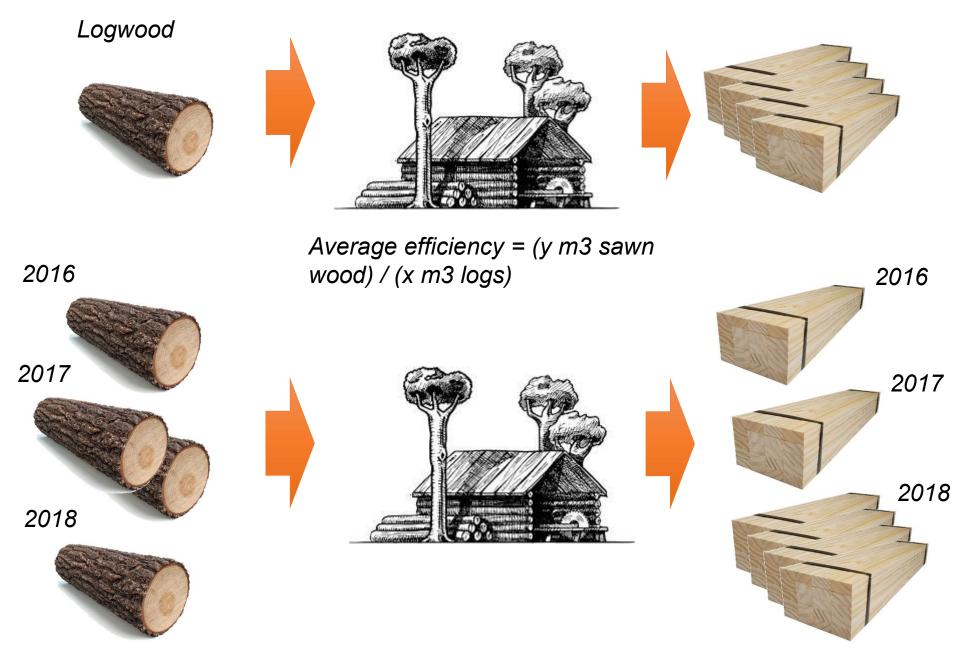
- Agenda and political priorities in the states more focused on forest production and improved legality
- Scarcity of resources for enforcement activities, which means that more intelligence is necessary
- Growing trend of using timber in civil construction markets internationally and even in Brazil as a solution for the climate agenda
- Increasing area under forest management in the Amazon in forest concessions (perspective of 5 million hectares in the next 2-3 years)
- Increasing interest in legality from timber buyers (including reforms in the Chinese Forest Act)

# Perspectives for improved intelligence regarding forestry and land use/land use change data

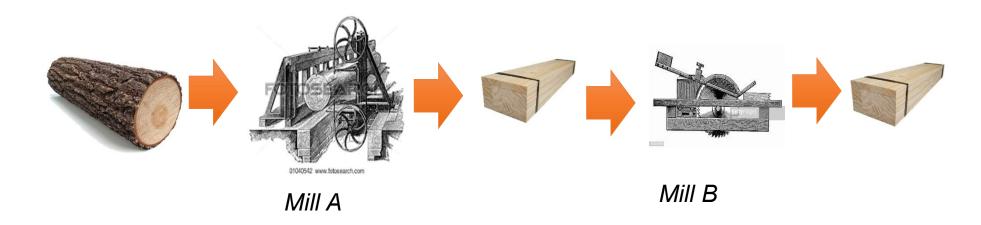
- Improved understanding of timber production chains
  - Variation of timber stocks in the mills over time
  - Mapping the connections between different companies supplying wood products in the production chain
  - Determining the mass balance variation in different portions of the supply chain
- Improved integration of forestry transaction datasets with georeferenced data on land use and land use change
  - Deforestation, forest degradation, land use and zoning, supply chains, etc.
- Improved integration of forestry transaction datasets with data on trade for other commodities
- Better prediction of the logging sector evolution over time

#### Timber stocks in the sawmills

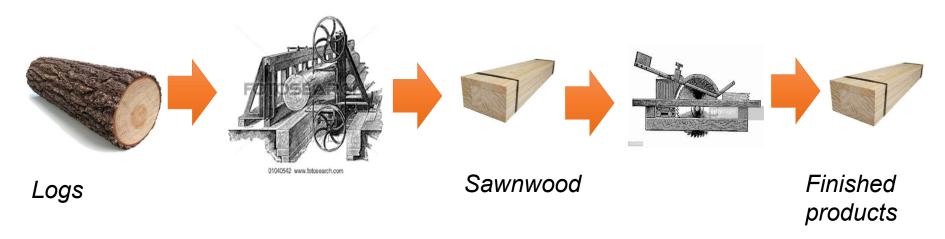
#### Sawnwood

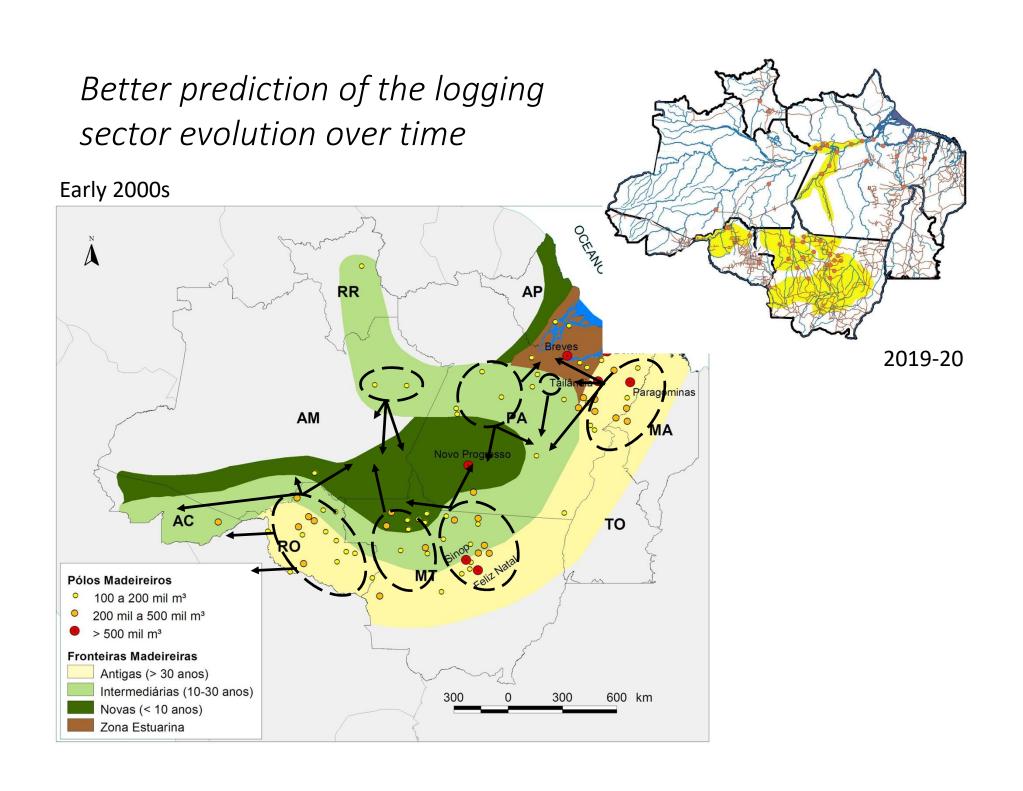


### Mapping the connections between different companies supplying wood products in the production chain

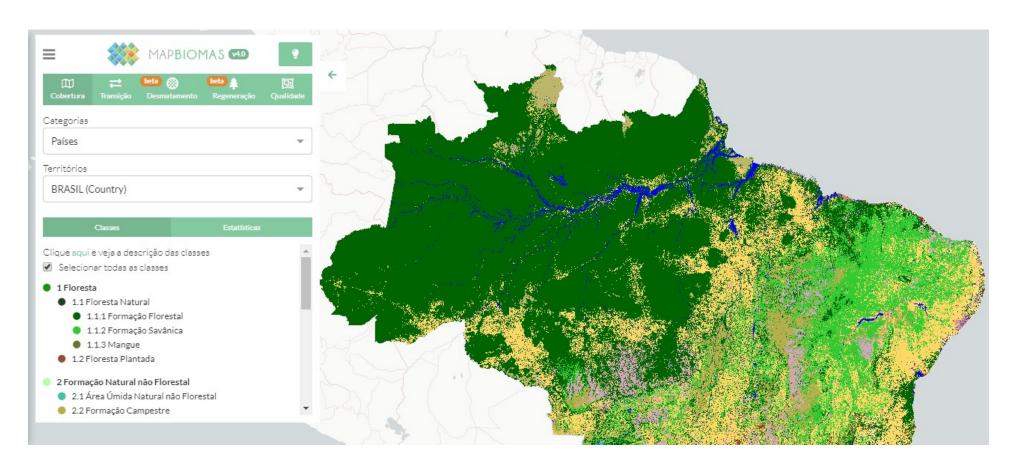


Determining the mass balance variation in different portions of the supply chain





## Improved integration of forestry transaction datasets with georeferenced data on land use and land use change

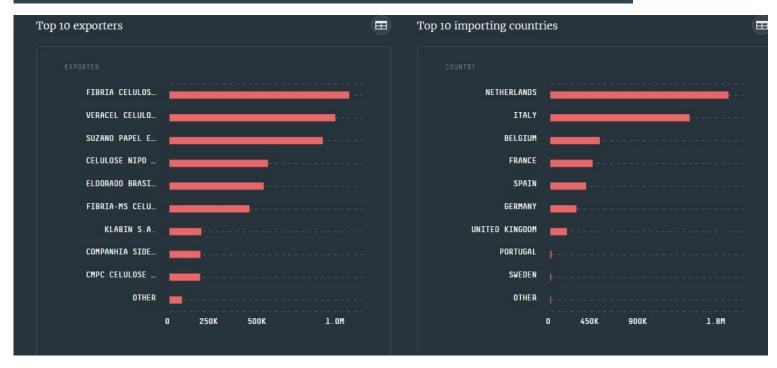


Other examples: Prodes, Simex (Imazon, ICV), public forest databases (protected areas and public forests)

## Improved integration of forestry transaction datasets with data on trade for other commodities (e.g., Trase)

Your dashboard will include **wood pulp** produced in **Brazil** going into **European Union**YEAR UNITS

2017 • Trade volume •





"Soluções inovadoras para conservar o planeta e beneficiar pessoas que vivem do campo ou das florestas."

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