

AMAZONFACE PROGRAM

Climate change in perspective of the human-nature relationship

ALMOST 60% OF ALL PLANT SPECIES IN AMAZONFACE PLOTS ARE USEFUL TO HUMAN POPULATIONS

59.7% (243) of species present in the AmazonFACE study plots have records of use for food, medicinal, and/or raw material endings.

How are AmazonFACE studies relevant for the regional population?

- Understanding how those species will respond to increasing CO₂ scenarios can help in adaptation measures
- Local populations can be directly impacted by climate changes, affecting cultural traditions and mores and local economy
- Responses of species relevant worldwide (i.e. *Dipteryx odorata*: important for cosmetics industry, *Hevea brasiliensis*: important for latex industry) can affect global economy
- Actions about the maintenance of Ecosystem Services can help Brazil to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals



Figure 1: *Hevea* sp. with latex extraction marks

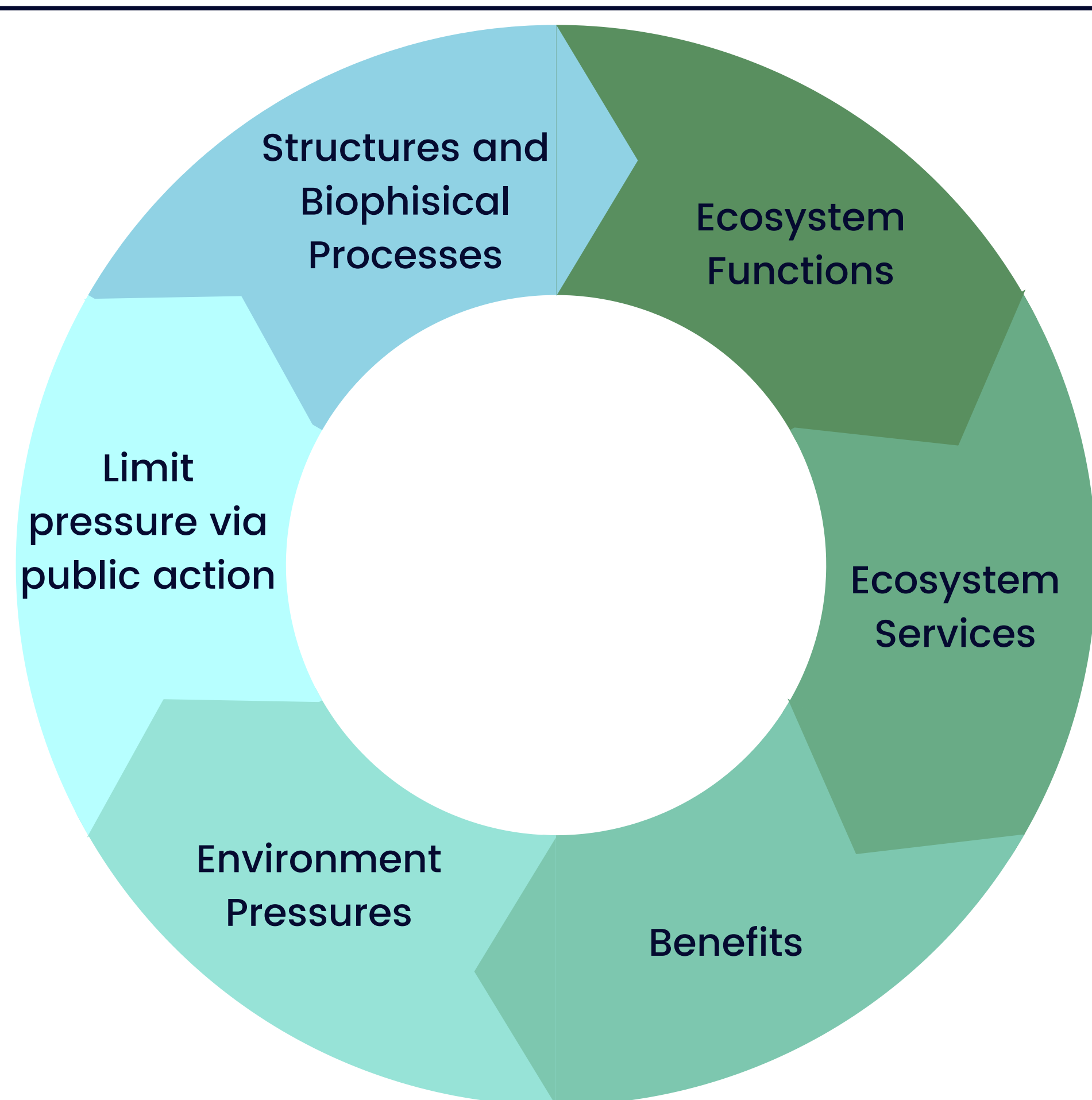


Figure 2: Ecosystem services cascade. Adapted from Haynes-Young et al. (2005)

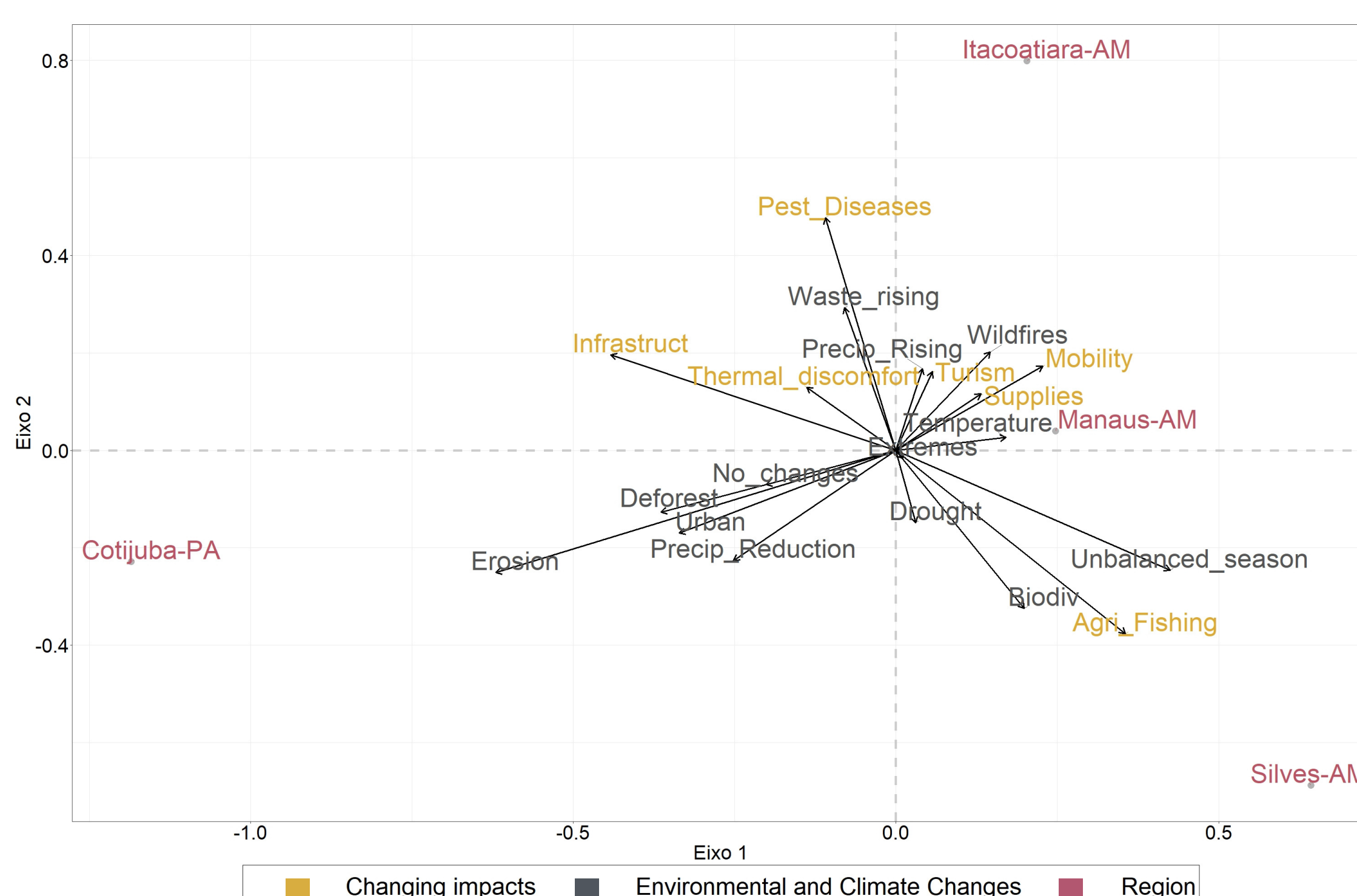


Figure 3: Canonical correspondence analysis associating the population regional perceptions about climate and environmental changes and their impacts on socioeconomic and well-being aspects.

TRACKING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN AMAZONFACE STUDY AREA

Studies under the AmazonFace umbrella have been developed to understand the ecosystem services and the influences of climate change on their provision and the vulnerability of human populations.

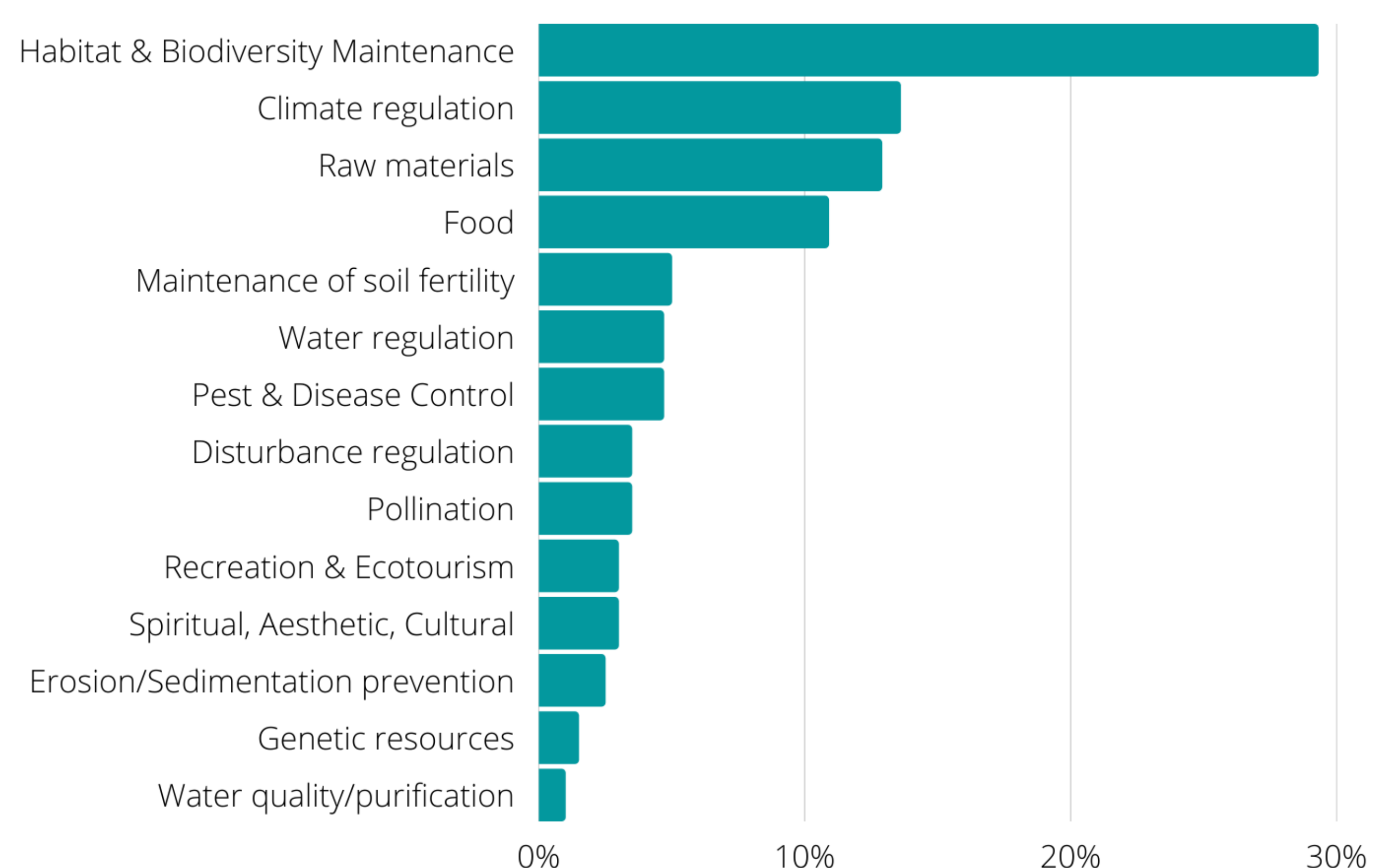


Figure 4: Is there a bundle of ecosystem services whose maintenance could accomplish the SDGs targets in Amazon Forest? The higher percentages indicate stronger relationships between the benefits and the evaluated SDGs: if maintained, that services could help achieve the SDGs in different proportions.