

Opening hours:
Daily from 9.30 am
to 6.00 pm.
No entrance fee

Direction Klätovy
Bayerisch Eisenstein
Ludwigsthal
Haus zur Wildnis
Bodenmais
Zwiesel
Regen
Direction Deggendorf
A3
B11
L155
Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald
Grafenau
Neuschönau
Freyung

By bus or train: From IC-Station Plattling by train (Waldbahn) hourly. In the area of the central parking lot you find a train stop of the "Waldbahn" and a bus stop of the Falkensteinbus. Details concerning timetable and connections can be found under www.bayerwald-ticket.com.

By car: From BAB3 (exit Deggendorf) via B11 to the central parking lot in Ludwigsthal.

Information:
Haus zur Wildnis
94227 Ludwigsthal
Tel. 09922-5002-0
Fax 09922-5002-167
E-mail: hzw@npv-bw.bayern.de
www.nationalpark-bayerischer-wald.de

Production

www.saudealegria.org.br www.gta.org.br

Institutional Support

Ministério do Meio Ambiente

Ministério da Cultura

Information

Rua Bernardo Sanches, 231
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gtz

commissioned by
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Amazonia: Protection of tropical forests and sustainable development

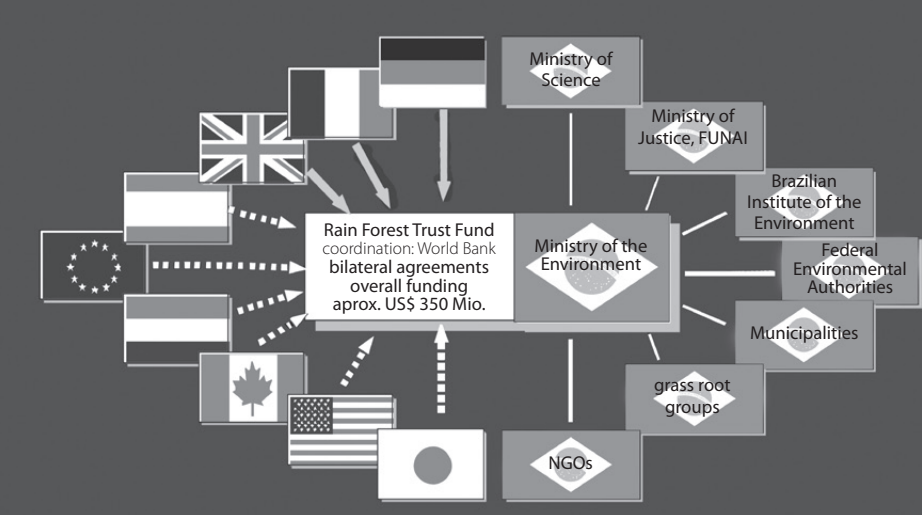
Since the mid-nineties conservation of the tropical rain forests has been the main focus of the German-Brazilian development cooperation. Amazonian forests hold treasures, which are irreplaceable only for today's generations, and our descendants.

Brazil, Germany and other partners face up to the challenge of putting a halt to the destruction of natural resources, reducing risks for our global climate and preserving the biological diversity. The pilot scheme for the protection of the tropical rainforests in Brazil is considered to be an example of a successful cooperation of national and international actors in search of solutions for a global environmental problem. In this context, Germany is Brazil's most important partner.



Pilot scheme for the protection of the tropical rainforests in Brazil (PPG7)

This scheme for cooperative solutions to global challenges has been developed in the spirit of the UNO conference "environment and development" (Rio de Janeiro 1992).



Protected areas	Sustainable utilization of natural resources	Institutional support	Research and knowledge management
Participative demarcation and conservation of Indian reserves	Schemes of local development	Strengthening environmental administrations and their efforts of decentralization	Basic research
Establishment and management of protected areas	Exploitation of natural forests	Strengthening NGOs / private sector organizations	Studies
Implementation of ecological corridors	Water shed management	Regional development	Monitoring
	Sustainable artesian fisheries	Land use planning	Divulgence of experiences
	Processing and marketing of natural products	Environmental monitoring	
	Control of forest fires		

AmAZônia BrASil

in Germany
1.6.2007 – 4.11. 2007
Haus zur Wildnis
Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald

AmAZônia BrASil

"...I am a son of the ancient Yanomami, I dwell in the forest where my kin have lived since I was born, and I do not say to all palefaces that it was I who discovered it! It has always been there, long before me.

'I do not say: I have discovered this Earth because my gaze fell upon it, and therefore I possess it! It was always there, long before me.

I do not say: 'I discovered the skies!' Nor do I call out: 'I discovered the fish, the hunt!' They were always there, since the beginning of time.

I simply say that I, too, gain my nourishment from them, that is all."

Davi Kopenawa Yanomami

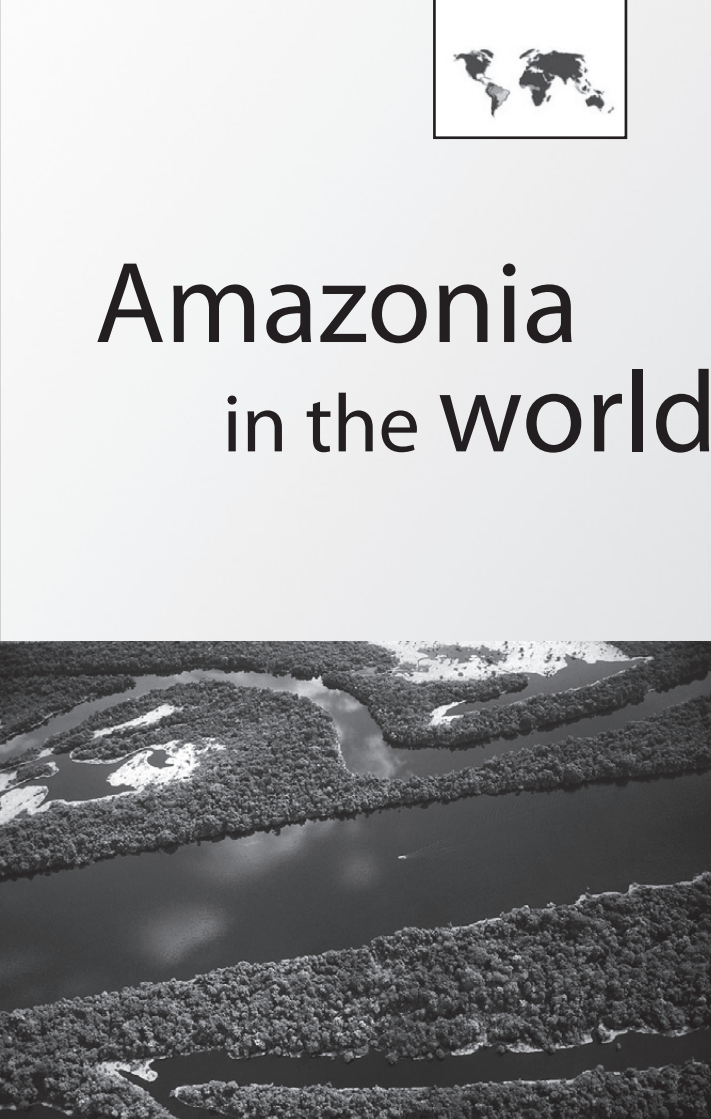
Amazônia Brasil



„Amazônia Brasil“ is a multicultural exhibition that gathers together a wealth of knowledge about the region, with all its inherent **diversity, potential and contradictions**. It presents the local communities, forest peoples and **innovative projects**; portraying the Amazon from the viewpoint of those who **live and work** there along with possible and realistic solutions with a variety of approaches and objectives.

The exhibition **„Amazônia Brasil“** presents a little of the magic of this **last great frontier of biodiversity** on the planet, supported by current **scientific data** of great interest and importance. It provides an important service to the region, as it paints a **realistic and contemporary** picture of the Amazon for the general public, letting them hear the **voice** of the local populations, their concerns and, of particular **importance**, gives them a clear idea of the many **positive experiences** and paths being developed in the region.

This is not just an exhibition **„about“** the region; it is more an exhibition **„from“** the region. Put on by the Projeto Saúde Alegria – **Health and Happiness Project** and the Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico – **Amazon Working Group (GTA)**, exhibition represents more than **610** non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social movements and forest community leaders from throughout the Amazon as well as the **wide range of local subsistence communities** (Indians, rubber tappers, small-scale producers and fishermen, etc.). It is also the result of **extensive research** and consultation with specialists, as well as **partnerships** with fishing institutions, and governmental co-operation in developing and implementing **positive public policies** for the region.



Amazonia in the world



Amazonia is the world's last great unbroken area of tropical virgin forest. Covering **7.9 million km²**, the area makes up **5 percent** of the earth's surface. More than **60 percent** of the world's remaining rainforest lie in Amazonia. Nine countries share Amazonia: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guayana, though more than half of the territory lies within Brazil. With more than **7,000** tributaries, the Amazon accounts for **one fifth** of all river water feeding into the world's oceans. Amazonia has **25,000 km** of navigable waterways in many cases the only way of transportation for local dwellers. One hectare hosts more plant species than the whole of Europe. **1,400** known species of fish live in the Amazon basin – these are **25 percent** of all the known species in the world.

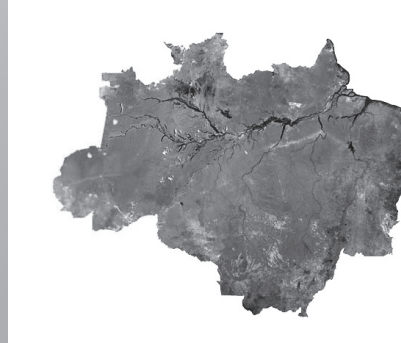
The Amazon region is in great danger. Every year, an area equivalent to the size of Belgium is destroyed. Every year, **10 million** trees are logged, **90 percent** of them illegally. Cattle ranching is responsible for a great part of the devastation.



Support for local communities and projects is the best strategy to safeguard the region's future.

"Amazonia is inhabited. Indigenous people and rubber tappers live everywhere. Everywhere there is a struggle to preserve nature. As long as indigenous people and rubber tappers live in the Amazon forest, there is still hope that it will be saved."

Chico Mendes



The forest inhabitants are the true guardians of Amazonia. They work together in **hundreds** of best-practice initiatives that deserve our support. But many of them live under extremely **difficult conditions** and in severe poverty.

Amazônia Brasil