

Forest Tenure Reform in Brazil

Global Issues in Governing Natural Resources

Next Generation Leadership of Public Forest Agencies

June 7th, 2012

Whistler, British Columbia, Canada

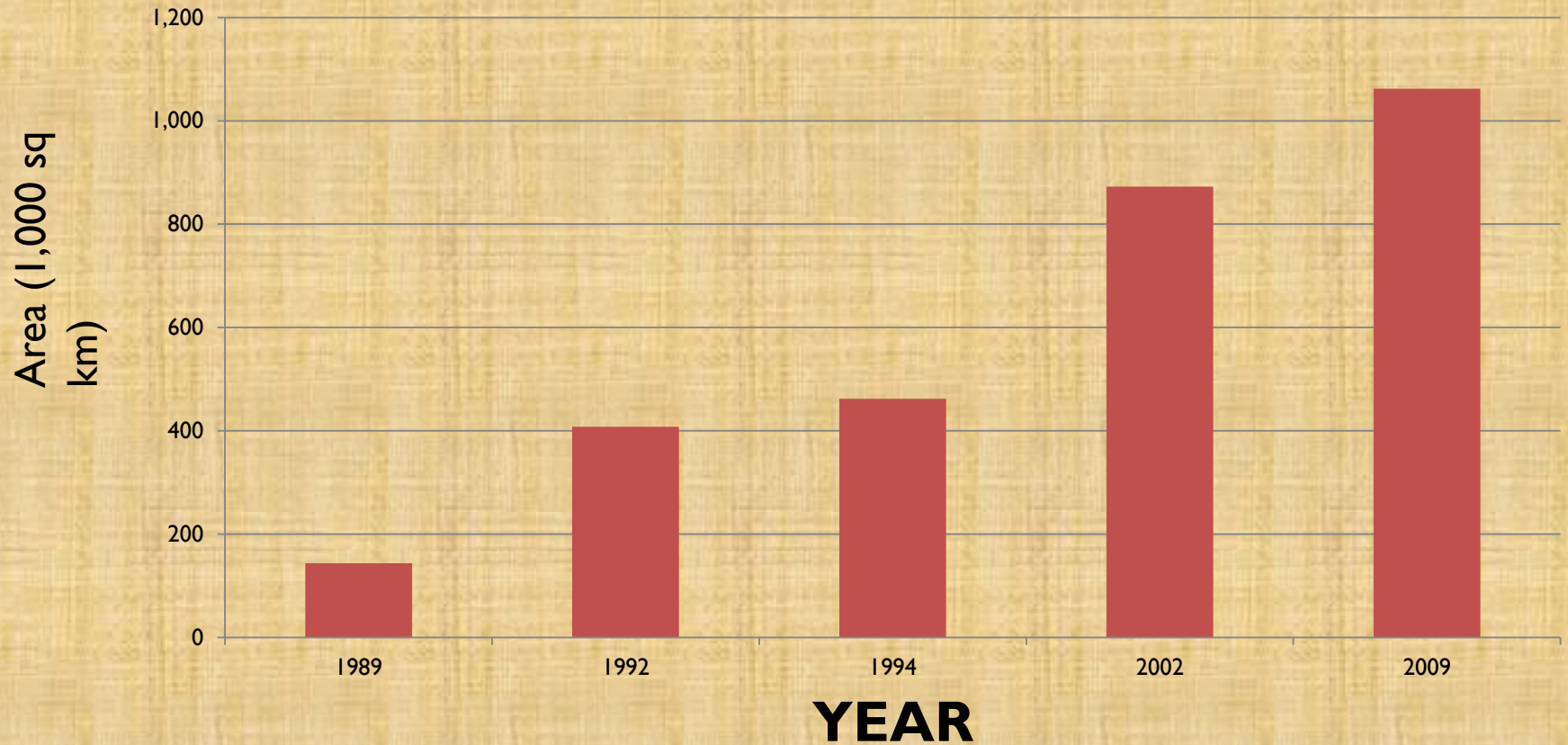
Recent History

- Forest Tenure Reform: 27 years process
- Landmarks
 - Democracy -1985
 - 1988 Constitution
 - Human rights + Environment
 - Death of Chico Mendes - 1988
 - Rio 1992 and international context
- Perception by public, media and government of the need to stop deforestation and protect native Brazilian and traditional population rights

Initial Changes

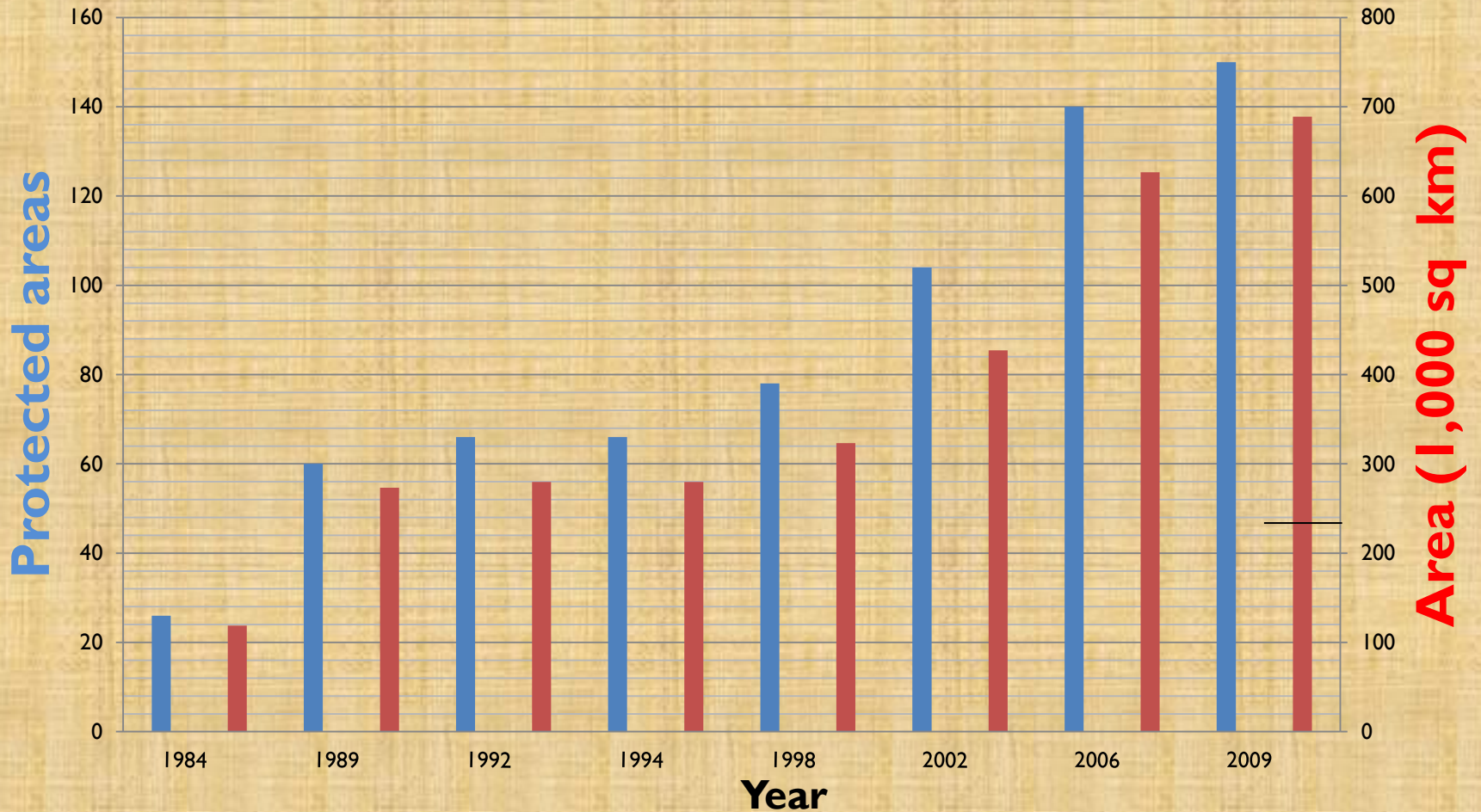
- Increase in the area allocated to native Brazilians and traditional populations
- New approaches to conservation areas and settlements to allow for sustainable use
 - Extractive Reserves
 - Sustainable Development Reserves
 - Extractive Settlements
 - Sustainable Settlements
 - Quilombola Lands
- Creation of a single environmental agency

Indigenous Brazilian Lands





National protected areas in the Amazon



“Public forests must remain public and forests”

- Deforestation increase in 2003
- Integrated policy approach to control deforestation (2004)
 - 14 ministries working together
- The positive agenda
 - Creation of Brazilian Forest Service (2006)
 - Public forests are defined
 - Concession of public forests (2008)
 - Community Forestry
 - National Plan and Policy on Climate Change

National Program For Community Forestry

- First concept presented at Acre in 2007
- First plan launched in 2009
- Strong civil society participation
- Coordinated by Forestry Service **and** Ministry of Agrarian Reform
- Other agencies are members of the council



National Program For Community Forestry

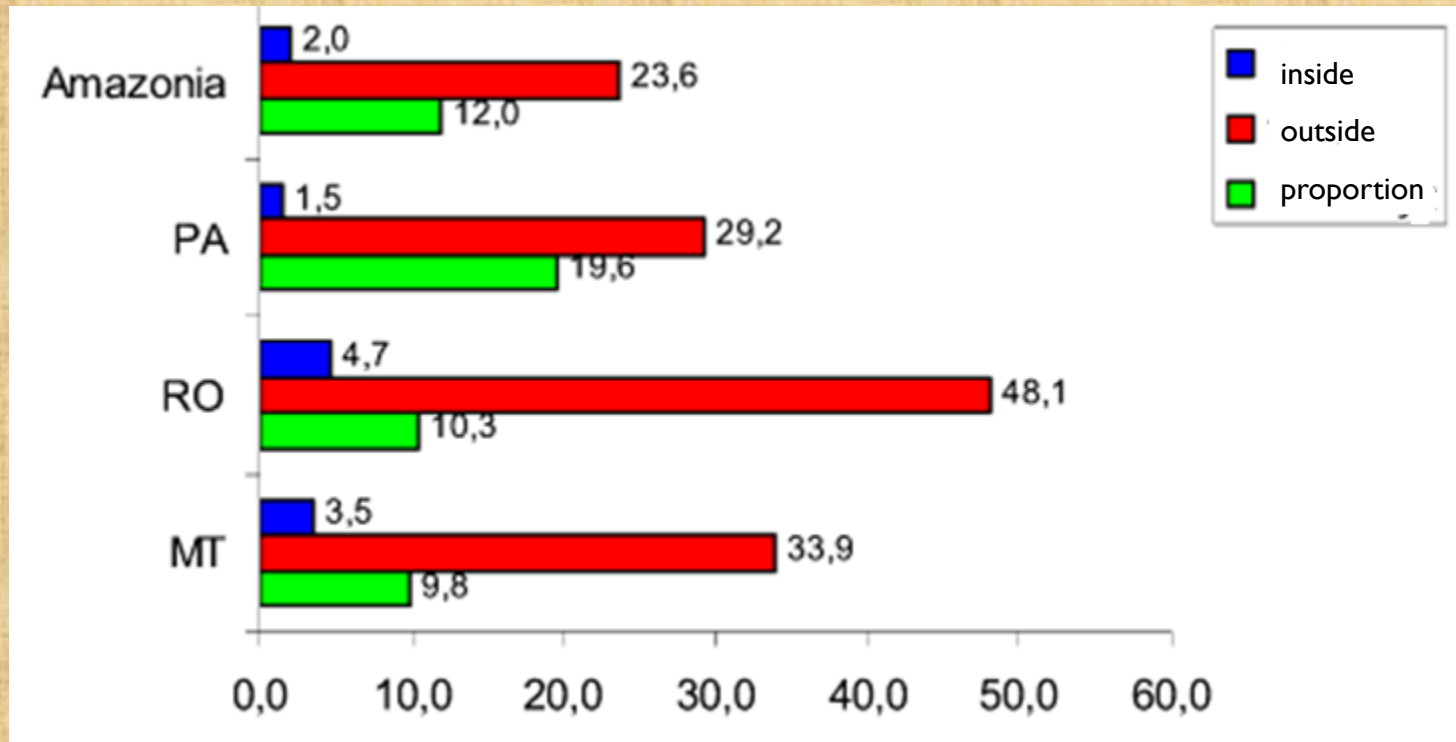
Potential for forest management

Type of tenure	Agency	Use	Area (ha)
Indigenous lands	Ministry of Justice	Non-timber	105,672,003
Private		Multiple, standard intensity	48,000,000
Settlement	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	Multiple, standard intensity	16,839,313
Conservation areas	Ministry of Environment	Multiple, low intensity	19,378,923

Deforestation rates in the Amazon



Deforestation inside and outside protected areas



Percentage of deforested area - 2003

Source:Ferreira et al, 2005

Programa Terra Legal (Legal Land Program)

- Ministry of Agrarian Reform
- Large number of people were attracted to the Amazon by settlement projects, official and private.
- Many settlers are not legally entitled to the land they occupy
- As a result, they can't access bank credit and government programs

Programa Terra Legal (Legal Land Program)

- Terms for access
 - Land occupied before 2004
 - Cannot have another rural property
 - Land cannot be inside conservation area, indigenous peoples lands, settlement, etc
 - Up to 1,500 ha
 - Free - if land is smaller than 1 module (80/100 ha)

Present situation

- Slow progress and a couple of setbacks
- Political forces grouped around traditional view on the use of natural resources
 - geographical area where agriculture is main economic activity
 - agribusiness production chain
 - Conservatives
- Changes in the Forest Code
- Changes to Conservation Areas
 - > Increase in deforestation?

Thank you