

# Soy Moratorium

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## Report – 1<sup>st</sup> Year

### **GTS – Soybean Working Group**

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**July 24, 2007**

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome



## What is

ABIOVE (Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries) and ANEC (National Grain Exporters Association), along with their respective member companies pledged not to trade the soybean originated within the areas of the Amazon Biome, deforested after July 24, 2006. This commitment will last for two years

Furthermore, in the declaration of the Moratorium, the sector has reiterated its repudiation of the use of labor analogous to slave labor



## Objectives

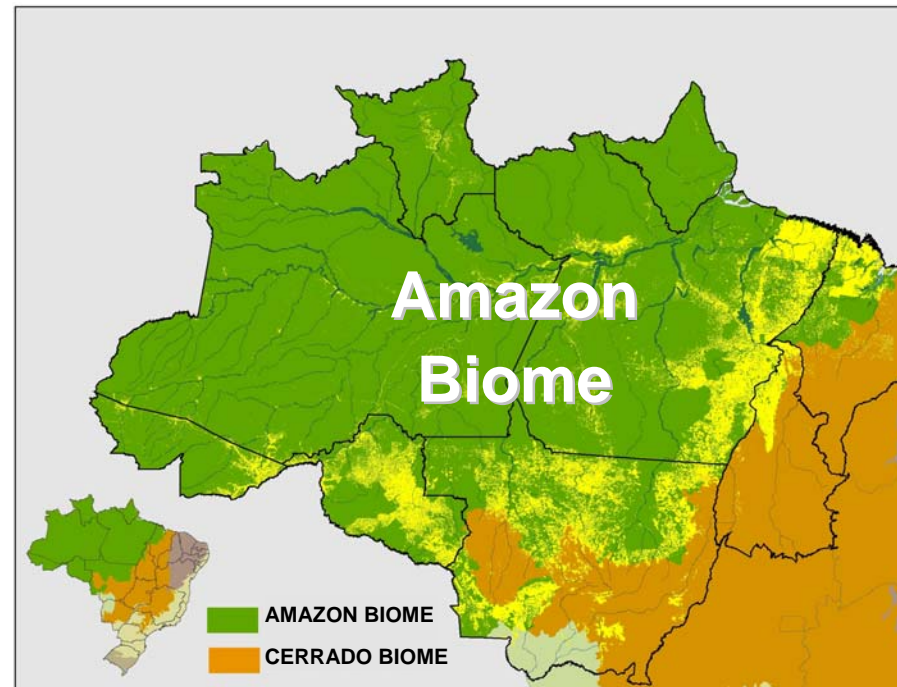
To develop a governance structure for the responsible production of soy within the Amazon Biome, discouraging deforestation and reconciling the economic development and the socio-environmental conservation.

To address the growing concern of clients regarding the conservation of the Amazon rainforest

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome

→ Proactive action of the productive sector

Although the area occupied by soy plantations is small in relation to the total area of the Amazon Biome (0.3%) or considering the deforested area in the Biome (1.6%), the sector acted proactively and announced the Soy Moratorium to establish clear regulations on how to operate in this sensitive environment



Source: IBGE

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome

## → Agenda

The Moratorium participating entities are helping to improve the sustainability conditions for local agribusiness, through:

- Mapping and monitoring of the soy plantation in the Amazon Biome
- Education and environmental awareness, showing the best agricultural practices and information about the Brazilian Forest Code
- Refining of the institutional relationships and legislation to improve deforestation control and development of soy production in the region, contributing and requesting from the Government the application of public policies and the compliance with the regulations

# How is the Soy Moratorium being implemented?

→ **Union between the private sector and the civil society**

Private sector and civil society joined to establish tools to prevent deforestation and offer proposals that are suitable to local reality, respecting the laws and regulations, combining technical knowledge, international demands, and the socio-environmental characteristics of the Amazon Biome

→ **GTS**

The GTS-Soybean Working Group was created with the objective of defining the Moratorium operational model

The GTS establishes the agenda of the work that will be carried out, makes strategic decisions and coordinates the actions developed by the subgroups

# GTS – Soybean Working Group

## → Coordination of the GTS

- **Corporate Sector**
  - ABIOVE
  - ANEC
  - Companies: ADM, Amaggi, Bunge e Cargill
- **Civil Society**
  - Articulação Soja Brasil
  - Conservação Internacional
  - Greenpeace
  - IPAM
  - TNC
  - WWF Brasil

## → Others participants

- Amigos da Terra, Imazon, Imaflora, Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Santarém

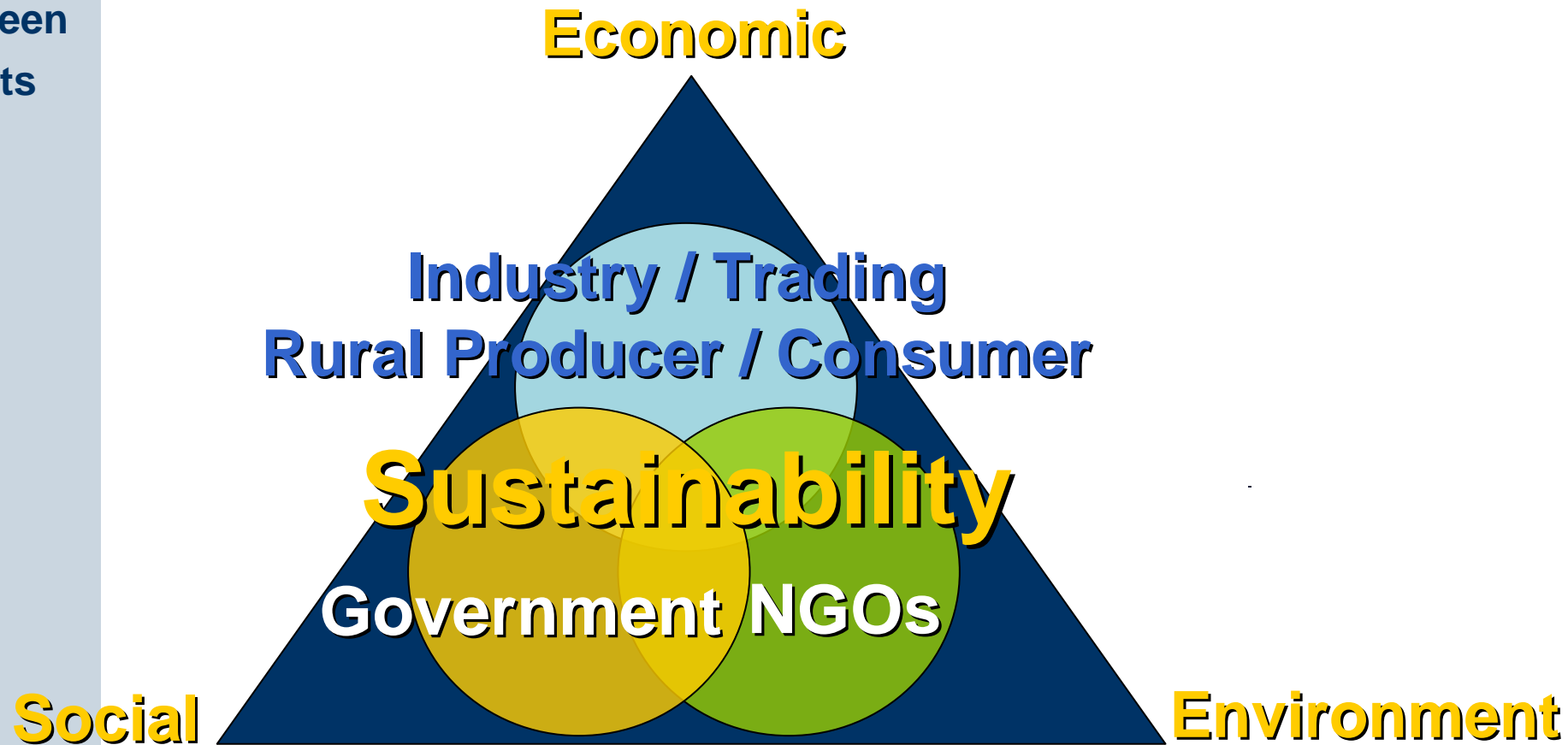
## → Subgroups of the GTS

- **Mapping and Monitoring**
  - Choosing of the mapping tools (satellite images) for the identification of the biome boundaries and the areas deforested after the Moratorium announcement
  - Defining the field research to evaluate land use in the areas detected by the mapping
- **Education, Information and Forest Code**
  - Booklets for producers' education on Soy Moratorium and Good Agricultural Practices and Environmental regulations
- **Institutional Relationships**
  - Promote closer relationships of the GTS members with members of governmental bodies with the purpose of pressuring for governance instruments, such as maps, rural properties registration and enrollment, and inspection
  - Improvement of the sustainable development policies for the Amazon Biome

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome



Synergy  
between  
agents



## → Governance problems

### Poorly defined property rights

- The issue of poorly defined property rights, along with the vast area to be inspected (419 million hectares), is the main cause of the inefficiency of environmental regulations regarding illegal deforestation control in the Amazon Biome, because most of the time it is difficult to identify offenders and to apply adequate penalties
- Approximately 40% of the Legal Amazon are public land under dispute, which end up being victimized by a perverse mechanism in which people first deforest new areas and then claim land possession titles
- An official rural property registration and enrollment system is required. Programs for land regularization in the region are required to improve law enforcement

# How to improve the conservation in the Amazon Biome?

## → Legal Reserve

- Law obligates Brazilian rural producers to preserve 80% of their property in forest areas and 35% in cerrado areas, with no incentives from Government to generate income to compensate them for providing environmental services

## → Payment for Environmental Services

- The use of Economic Tools is pointed out as an efficient option to reduce deforestation and preserve biodiversity
  - Payment for “Standing Forest” – Reduces deforestation (ex. Forest Grant of the state of Amazonas)
  - Forest Assets Exchange – Guarantees the Legal Reserve
  - Remunerated Certification – Stimulates Good Agricultural Practices

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome

→ Deforestation decrease

According to the SAD (Imazon's Deforestation Alert System) deforestation in the state of Mato Grosso between August 2006 and May 2007 represented only 40% compared with the same period in 2006

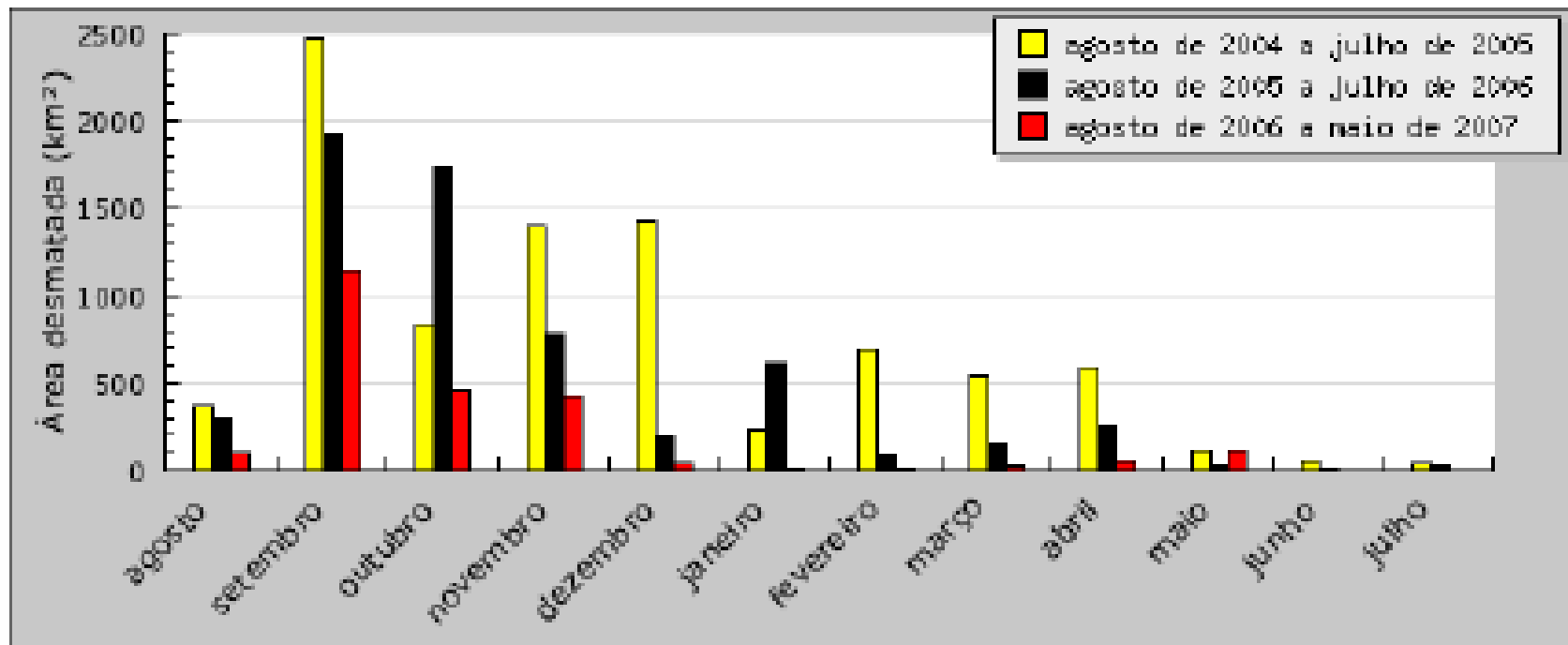


Image 1. Monthly deforestation – period from August 2004 to May 2007

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome

## → What has been done

- **Building up of confidence and dialogue: Industry, Civil Society and Government**
- **Identification of the necessary tools to map the deforestation after the Moratorium and the monitoring of the land use in those areas**
- **Inventory of the alternatives for the trading of soy monitoring**
- **Booklet of Good Agricultural Practices and directing rural producers regarding the soy moratorium and the Forest Code**
- **Diagnosis of the critical points:**
  - **Land uses**
  - **Mapping and regularization of rural properties**
  - **Financial resources for compensation for avoided deforestation**

# Soy Moratorium in the Amazon Biome



## Next steps

- **Speed up the:**
  - **Implementation of the Environmental Licensing System for Rural Properties (SLAPR) by the States**
  - **Land Regularization Program**
  - **Registering of the Rural Properties**
  - **Ecologic-Economic Zoning (ZEE)**
- **Development of the site of the Soy Moratorium (transparency)**
- **Improve the relationship with rural producers to bring about their awareness**
- **After the Moratorium**