

# Soy Moratorium

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Report – 1<sup>st</sup> Year

**Institutional Relations Sub-group**

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# Institutional Relations Sub-group



## Objetives

- **To bring the Soybean Workgroup (GTS) closer to the members of government bodies, in order to improve sustainable development policies for the Amazon Biome**
- **To stimulate changes in legislation to improve command and control mechanisms (inspection and penalties) in the region.**
- **To stimulate the development of a strategic plan for the Amazon Biome that generates jobs and income for its more than 20 million inhabitants, maintaining its highly valued ecosystems**

## → Deforestation causes

### Important causes of deforestation in the Amazon Biome

1. Institutional weakness of the federal and state government bodies, responsible for monitoring and controlling deforestation
2. Opening roads and other infrastructure works without any previous territorial organization and environmental management
3. Absence of government policies (credit, technical assistance, research) to stimulate forest appreciation, for handling and environmental services and better use of the areas that have already been deforested.
4. Illegal public land occupancy, where deforestation has been used to establish ownership, many times in social conflict situations
5. Creation of rural settlements in unsuitable areas, where families have no survival conditions
6. Expansion of the Agribusiness

Source:  
Ministry of  
the  
Environment

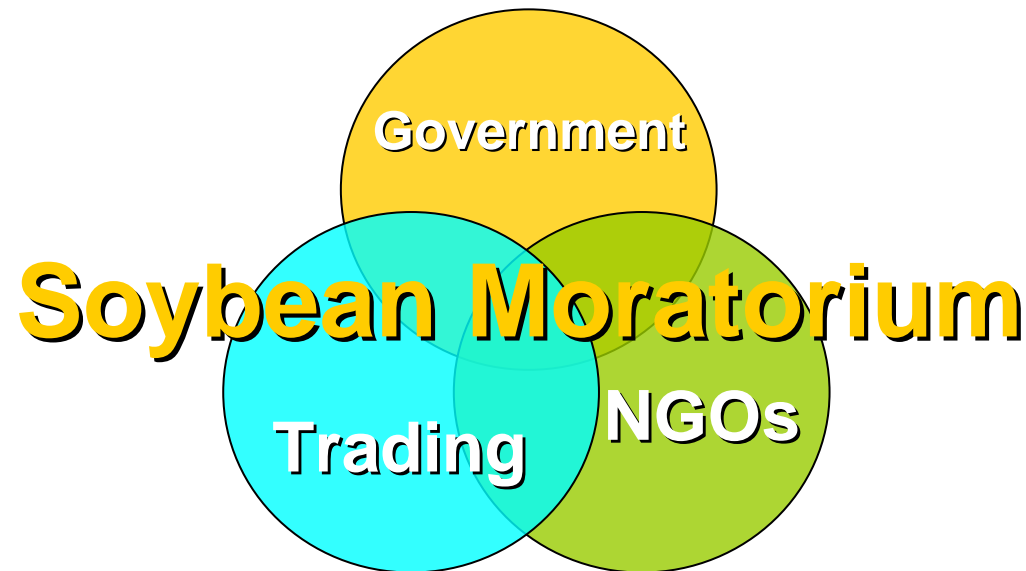
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→ Deforestation causes

Among the six main causes of deforestation in the Amazon Biome listed by the Ministry of the Environment, five involve the government spheres

Government participation is fundamental for the Soybean Moratorium success

→ Governance joint effort



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→ How can the Government help?

- **Expediting the availability of maps of the Amazon Biome by the Ministry of the Environment or IBGE in an appropriate scale, giving priority to the north of Mato Grosso and the borders of Maranhão**
- **INCRA registering rural properties, giving priority to critical areas**
- **Encouraging the implementation of environmental licensing by state or by the Ministry of the Environment**
- **Accelerating the Agriculture Ministry plan preparation on using areas that are already degraded**
- **Reinforcing INPE's budget allocation and improving the coordination of other entities that generate data to avoid a data "Outage".**
- **Enhance the actions listed in the Program for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon**
- **Implement the ecological and economic zoning system**

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## → Federal Bodies

- **Casa Civil da Presidência da República (President Office)**
- **Ministério do Meio Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)**
- **Ministério da Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)**
- **Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário (Ministry of Agrarian Development)**
- **Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research)**
- **Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (Agrarian Reform Institute)**
- **Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Bureau of Statistics)**
- **Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Agricultural Research)**
- **Gestor e Operacional do Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia (Radar Surveillance)**



## Conclusions

- **Good Government members receptivity to the GTS proposals and there is interest in improving governance**
- **Tools will be provided in the short-term: map of the biome - scale 1 to 100,000 - and satellite images identifying the deforested areas**
- **The great challenge is expediting the implementation of**
  - **Registry of the rural properties and their geo-referencing**
  - **Environmental licensing for rural properties (SLAPR)**
  - **Land regularization program**
  - **Economic Ecological Zoning System**



## Conclusions

- Rural property registration is already compulsory when selling or transferring properties above 1,000 hectares, and allows the identification of farm owners. Data will be available on the Internet
- Environmental licensing enables learning about the situation of a property and its compliance with environmental laws and regulations
- Land regularization is regulated. There is need to re-establish/reorganize the cartographical base for the state of Mato Grosso
- The Ecological and Economic Zoning depend on the action of state governments
- Government can be the Amazon Sustainability manager with the participation of the Corporate Sector and Civil Society Organizations