Agrarian Reform in Brazil
Raul Jungmann
Minister of Agrarian Reform
Brazil
July 20, 1999 at 4:00 PM

Minister Raul Jungmann is an economist from Pernambuco. He was director of IBAMA (Instituto Brasileiro de Recursos Renováveis e Meio Ambiente) before being appointed as Minister of Agrarian Reform (Política Fundiária) in the Fernando Henrique government. Previously, he served in the Ministry of Planning during the Itamar Franco government. Since becoming minister of agrarian reform, Ministro Jungmann has gained a reputation as an effective administrator and proponent of agrarian reform.

Minister Raul Jungmann's talk focuses on accomplishments and plans concerning agrarian reform during Fernando Henrique Cardoso's presidency. A period of questions and answers will follow his presentation.

Opening
Professor Mauricio A. Font
Director, NewAmericas Project
Queens College

Welcome
Dr. Allen Lee Sessoms
President, Queens College

Moderator
Professor Margaret Crahan
GSUC & Hunter College

This event has been organized in collaboration with the Núcleo de Estudo Agrário e Desenvolvimento (NEAD) and the SSRC - Social Science Research Council.
Location: Social Science Research Council
810 Seventh Avenue Conference Room (31st Floor)
AGRARIAN REFORM IN BRAZIL
Minister Raul Jungmann

NewAmericas Colloquium
Queens College and Graduate School
City University of New York

20 July 1999
4 to 6 P.M.

Social Science Research Council
Conference Room
810 Seventh Avenue, 31st floor
Manhattan, New York
AGRARIAN REFORM IN BRAZIL: PRESIDENCY OF FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO

I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING 1ST TERM, 1995-1998

a) Acceleration of the Process of Agrarian Reform

b) Agrarian Reform: A Major Social Program

c) Changes in Legislation and New Programs

d) Diminishing Land Conflicts and Deaths

II. MAIN DIFFICULTIES AND OBSTACLES

(IN THE CONTEXT OF MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES AND MEASURES RELATED TO ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND EXTERNAL SHOCKS OF 1998-1999)

III. THE 2ND TERM, 1999-2002: NEW AGRARIAN REFORM DIRECTIVES
I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING 1ST TERM, 1995-1998

a) Acceleration of the Agrarian Reform Process

NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS, NUMBER OF SETTLED FAMILIES, AREA OF EXPROPRIATED LAND, INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE, AND CREDITS GIVEN, 1994-1998

| Settlements (N) | 2,356 |
| Settled families (N) | 287,539* |
| Land expropriated (Hectares) | 7,321,270 ** |
| Credit (US $) | 427,551,315 *** |
| Infrastructure (US $) | About 401,900,000 |

* Compare with the 218,000 families settled in the previous 30 years, from 1964 to 1993.

**Over 9 million, if we add to expropriated land other forms of land acquisition.

***About US $457 million, if emergency credits given in 1998 due to severe drought in settlement areas are added.
b) Agrarian Reform: A Major Social Program during Fernando Henrique Cardoso’s 1st Term

Evolution of the budget, 1995-1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>BUDGETARY APPROPRIATION (Millions US $)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998*</td>
<td>1,714</td>
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</tbody>
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*The reduction from 1997 to 1998 is due to fiscal adjustments and to the lesser need for payment of court deposits (the amount available for investment actually grew).

c) Changes in Legislation and New Programs

Among other legislation reforms, we have:

- Simplified Procedure Act of 1996 (Lei do Rito Sumário)
- Change in the Rural Land Tax (ITR) and its effect on Agrarian Reform (rendering the maintenance of unproductive land unfeasible as reserve of value)
- Active Presence of the Office of the Public Prosecutor as a Mediator in Conflicts occurring during the Process of Agrarian Reform
- The Pilot Plan of the “Land Bill” (Cédula da Terra) in the Northeast, and the Creation of a Land Fund (the so-called ”Land Bank”)
d) Diminishing Land Conflicts and Deaths

LAND INVASIONS in highly conflictive areas DECREASED during the four years of the first term of FHC’s presidency, in some cases, like in southern Pará State, by more than 50%.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
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Deaths in Agrarian Conflicts, 1995-1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998*</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Until November
Source: Land Pastoral Commission
II. MAIN DIFFICULTIES AND OBSTACLES
(PARTICULARLY CONSIDERING THE GENERAL MACRO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT)

- THE AGRARIAN LAW OF 1964 AND AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION OF 1988

- HPERCENTRALIZATION AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM PROCESS, AND ITS BUREAUCRATIZATION

- LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN THE AGRARIAN REFORM AND POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN FAMILY FARMING

- SCARCITY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONTINUE ACCELERATING THE AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM ADOPTING ONLY THE SAME FORMAT USED DURING FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO’S FIRST TERM
III. NEW DIRECTIVES IN AGRARIAN REFORM: FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO’S 2nd TERM

- Decentralization of the Agrarian Reform process: The expropriation of land continues at the federal level, while execution of the other phases of agrarian reform moves to the state and municipal levels.

  - Participation of the Social Movements
  - Strengthening of Local and Sustainable Development

- Linking Agrarian Reform to programs aiming at the strengthening of family farming.
  - Agrarian Reform, a long-term process – Beginning the program of titling the land; titles of land and investment in the land; targets for titling in 1999
  - Unification of credit systems for settlers of the agrarian reform program (PROCERA) and for family farmers (PRONAF) in a single system.