The Agrarian Reform Process in Brazil

Francisco O. Costa Muniz
President
National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)

This event will take the form of an informal luncheon with president Muniz about various aspects of the Brazilian agrarian reform. Translation from Portuguese will be provided. Prior reservation is required. To reserve, send email to mfonl@gc.cuny.edu or leave a message at 718 997-2846. For background, visit www.incra.gov.br.

Location
Room: TBA
The Graduate Center
365 Fifth Avenue
New York City
(Across from Empire State Bldg.)

Friday
October 6
12:00 P.M.
GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL
MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT - MDA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRARIAN REFORM - INCRA

AGRARIAN REFORM
The 1995-2000 Experience
(October 2000)
and Macroeconomic Adjustment.

During the 90's -> Government Reform

Government principles according to which BRAZIL is governed. There are laws and DEMOCRACY. There are laws and

Agrarian Reform being implemented in a

Preliminary Remarks
• 521,000 families settled since 1985, 74% in Northeastern and Northern Regions of Brazil;
• 413,000 families settled during Government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso;
• US$ 6,5 billion (R$ 10,6 billion) between 1995-2000;
• Total Area: 22,2 million hectares.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th># of Families</th>
<th>Area of Settlements (hectares)</th>
<th>Budget (R$ 1,000)</th>
<th>Other Funds (R$ 1,000)</th>
<th>Total Budget (R$ 1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986-94</td>
<td>111,301</td>
<td>5,129,337</td>
<td>5,521,835</td>
<td>113,086</td>
<td>5,634,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>42,912</td>
<td>3,226,840</td>
<td>1,278,891</td>
<td>53,031</td>
<td>1,331,922</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>61,944</td>
<td>4,469,966</td>
<td>1,360,108</td>
<td>123,242</td>
<td>1,483,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>101,094</td>
<td>4,091,676</td>
<td>2,008,023</td>
<td>154,629</td>
<td>2,162,652</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>81,944</td>
<td>3,591,676</td>
<td>1,935,398</td>
<td>171,810</td>
<td>2,107,208</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>2,436,369</td>
<td>1,293,388</td>
<td>273,628</td>
<td>2,073,610</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-99</td>
<td>372,624</td>
<td>17,158,511</td>
<td>7,881,806</td>
<td>340,303</td>
<td>22,983,815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIFFERENT WAYS TO OBTAIN LAND IN AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM

- Expropriation
- Public Land
- Credit (Bank of Land)
- Acquisition of Productive Farms
- Partnership with States
- Partnership with Municipalities
AGRARIAN REFORM

- There are hundreds of thousands of families that are “landless” or that do not have opportunities in the cities.

- Therefore, the Agrarian Reform Program is a small farmers “factory”.
Basic conditions for the success of the settlement:

- Location and natural resources fit for the desired production activities;
- Qualification and organization of the new family farms;
- Continuous technical assistance;
- Consistent planning of the production activities;
- Housing and basic infrastructure;
- Access to social services.
Main Problems:

- Intense demand for land in certain regions;

- Inadequate institutional structure for the accomplishment of the mission of agrarian reform and for the management of land use;
Continued...

- Pressure for the expropriation of primary forest areas in the Amazon region;
- Reduced stock of social capital to support the settlements in some areas;
- Financing of settlement structuring done in a fragmented way;
Continued...

- Institutional fragility of local governments, especially in the Amazon region;

- Insufficient actions taken towards the qualification and technical assistance of the people who benefit from the agrarian reform.
ADOPTED SOLUTIONS:

- Construction of a new model for the creation and implementation of settlements (IN-INCRA nº 41 and proposals in formulation phase);

- Institutional restructuring of INCRA;

- Elaboration of an “environmental agenda”, that includes proposal of environmental licensing;
ADOPTED SOLUTIONS (Cont..)

- Creation of a huge program of qualification and technical assistance for new and old small farmers;
- Intensifying the work for the preparation of plans on settlement development;
- Stimulating the formation of social capital for promotion of local development;