



Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria



RIMISP

Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural

The territorial approach in agricultural and rural policies.

An international review

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Governance, Public Policies and Territorial Programmes in Brazil

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PGDR-UFRGS/BRAZIL

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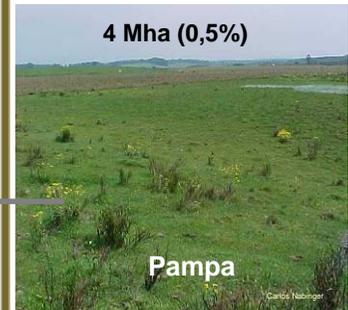
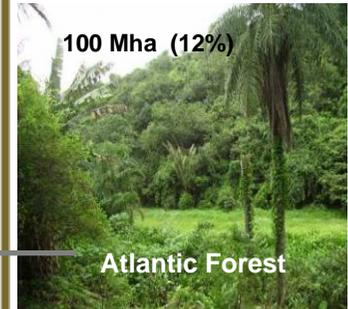
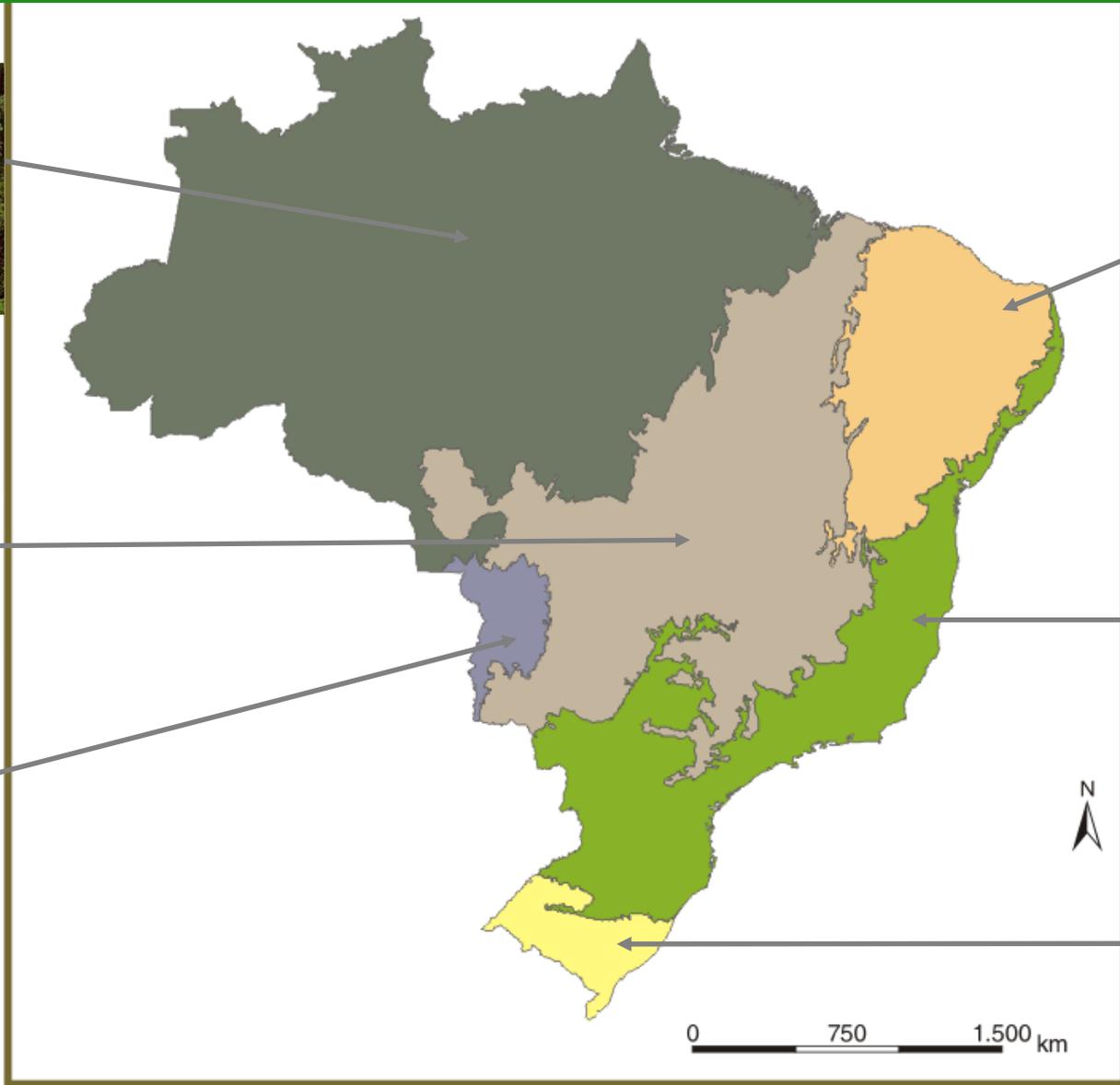
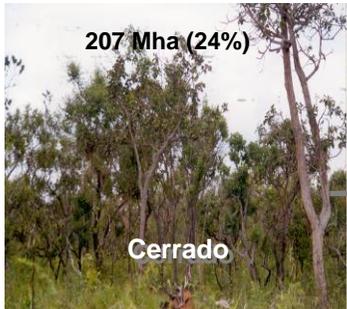


Summary

1. Brazil – general profile;
2. ‘New’ rurality and territorial approach;
3. Rural territorial public policies;
4. What are the main lessons ?

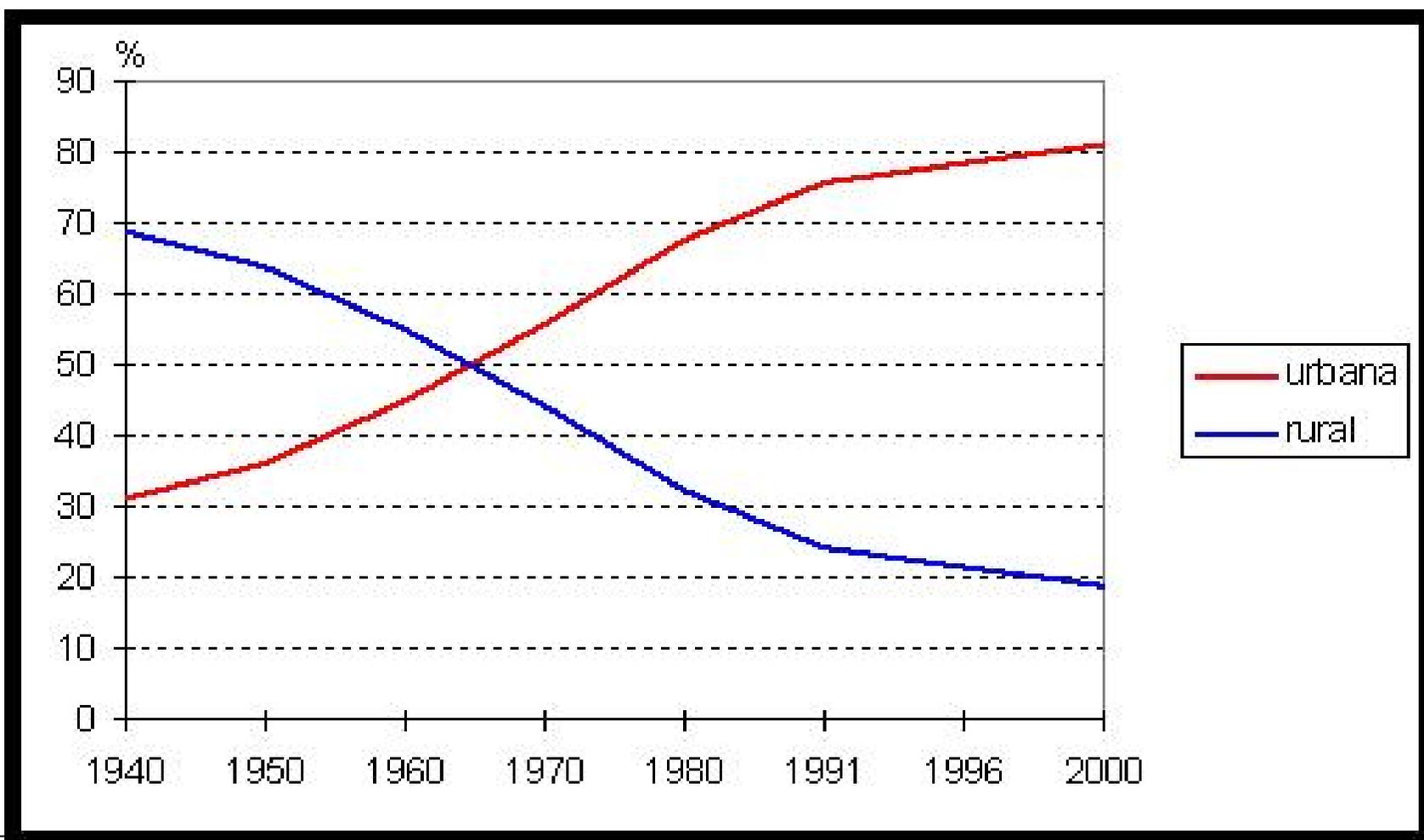
1 – Brazil - Rural and Urban Profile

Brazilian Biomes



Evolution of the rural and urban population Brazil, 1940-2000

Total (2006): 188.298.099/hab +- 31.700.000 in rural areas (18,2%)

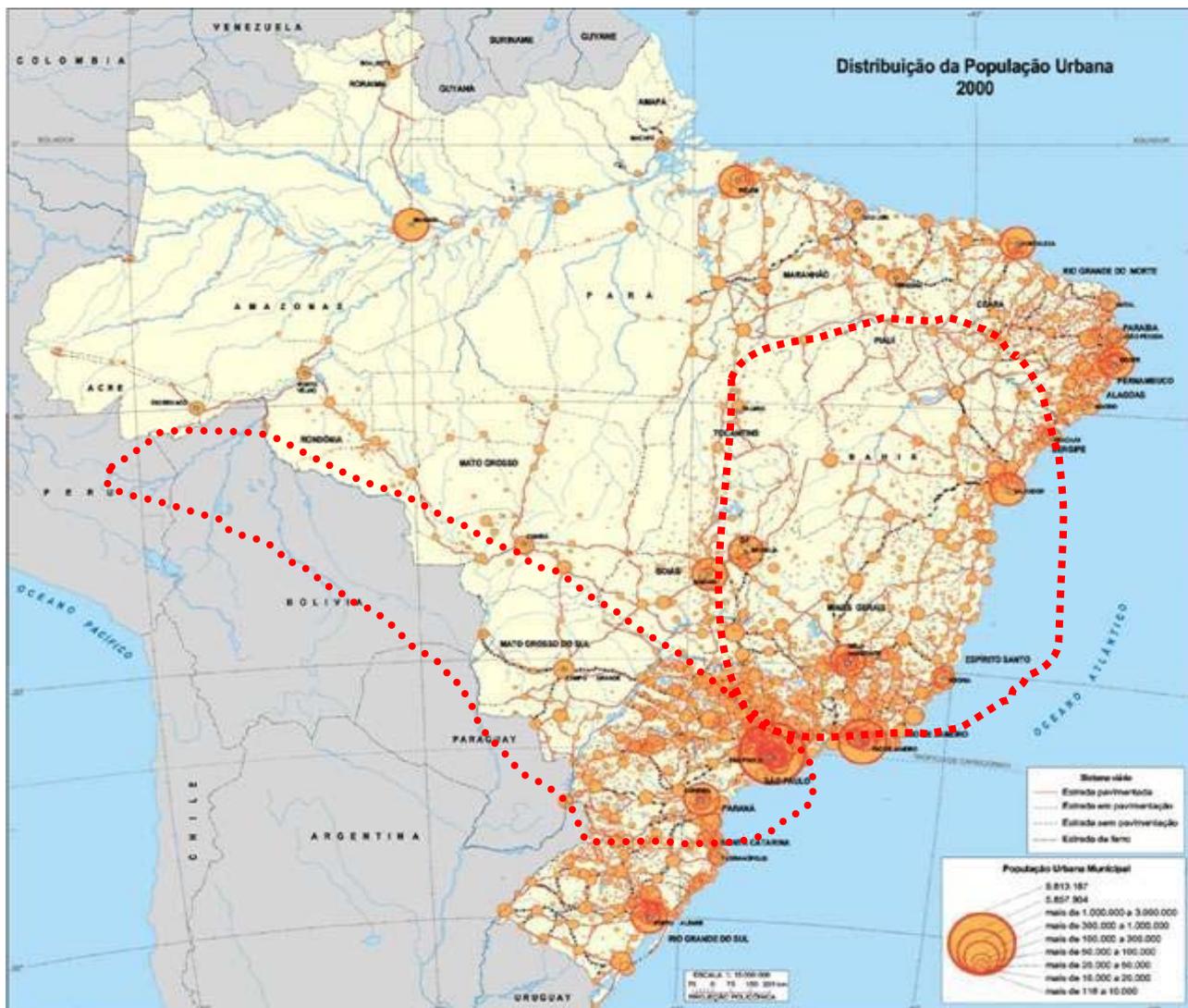


Demographic Dynamics - 1991-2000

Types of regions	Number of regions	Pop. 2000 (millions)	Variation 1991-2000 (%)	% in 2000
Urban	63	83,1	19,0	49,0
Intermediary	107	34,1	17,4	20,1
Rural	388	52,4	9,3	30,9
	558	169,6	15,5	100,0

Source: Favareto, 2010

RECENT TRENDS – from the coast to the hinterland



Source: Tania Bacelar, 2010

2 – *New rurality* and the territorial approach

General Social Changes in Brazil – last 20 years

- a) Macro stabilization process after the crises of the 80s, new patterns of State regulation (agencies) and role of the regional states and municipalities;
- b) Civil society actors and new forms of social and political pression – NGOs, trades unions, social movements, etc;
- c) Debates after the ONU Summit ECO-92 – environment and sustainability concerns;

Main driven forces in the 90s

- ❖ New dynamics of spatial development and the role of economic diversification became recognized as a way out to:
 - └ the crisis of fordism and mass production
 - └ regional restructuring and economic decentralization - globalization
 - └ failure of the market and state *top down* policies

- ❖ Reduction of the weight of agriculture in employment and family revenues

- ❖ **Crisis of the traditional regional planning tools:**
 - └ territory becomes a new conceptual and planning reference to public policies management – a key variable of development (Pecqueur)

Territorial Approach To Rural Development in Brazil

1° Discussions about the new rurality:

- a) Critical perspectives about the sector conceptions;**
- b) New rural functions – *MULTIFUNCIONALITY*;**
- c) Environmental and poverty issues comes in the agenda of rural sustainable development**

2° Enhancement of rural social actors:

- ✓ Social movements – landless movement;**
- ✓ Small scale farming as a new political force;**

3° Influence of the international debate about devolution, decentralization and regional-local performance;

4° Social capital and participation as corner-stones to international brokers and development institutions;

3- Territorial approach to Public Policies in Brazil:

- ❖ Rural Territories Program - 2003;
- ❖ Territories of Citizenship - 2008

Rural Territories in Brazil

a) First Rural Territorial Program starts in 2003:

- ❖ Harmonious development of regions where are family farmers and land settlements;
- ❖ To foster human capabilities;
- ❖ To stimulate self management of rural territories.

b) Conceptual evolution:

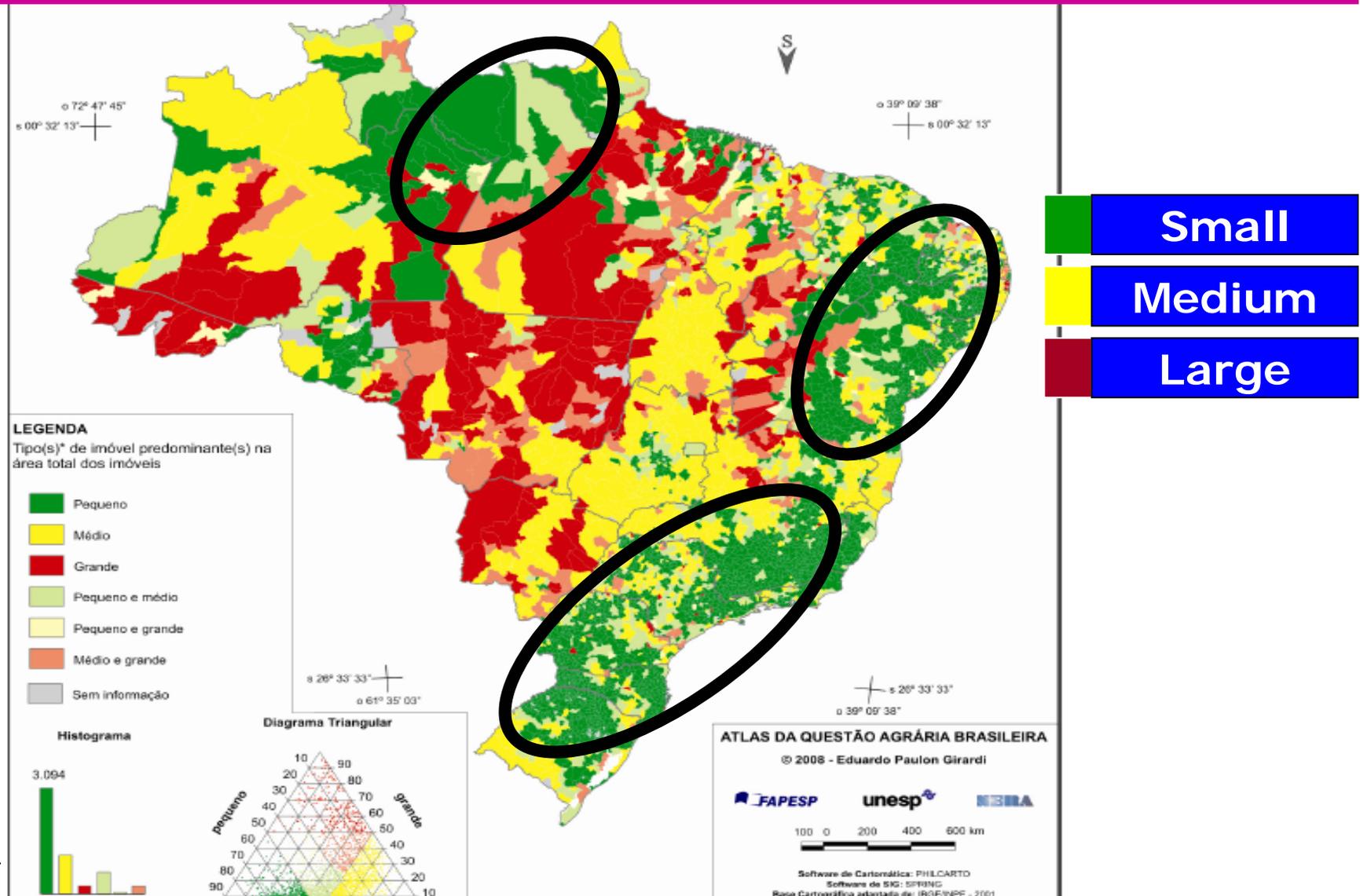
Phase 1 - 2003-2005 - rural territory is a physical space, which comprising the city and country and low rural demographic density – UNPD and national experts as scholars and researchers;

Phase 2 – 2006–2009 – Rural territories become TERRITORIES OF IDENTITY – social actors and their territorial identity as a tool to policies – IICA support.

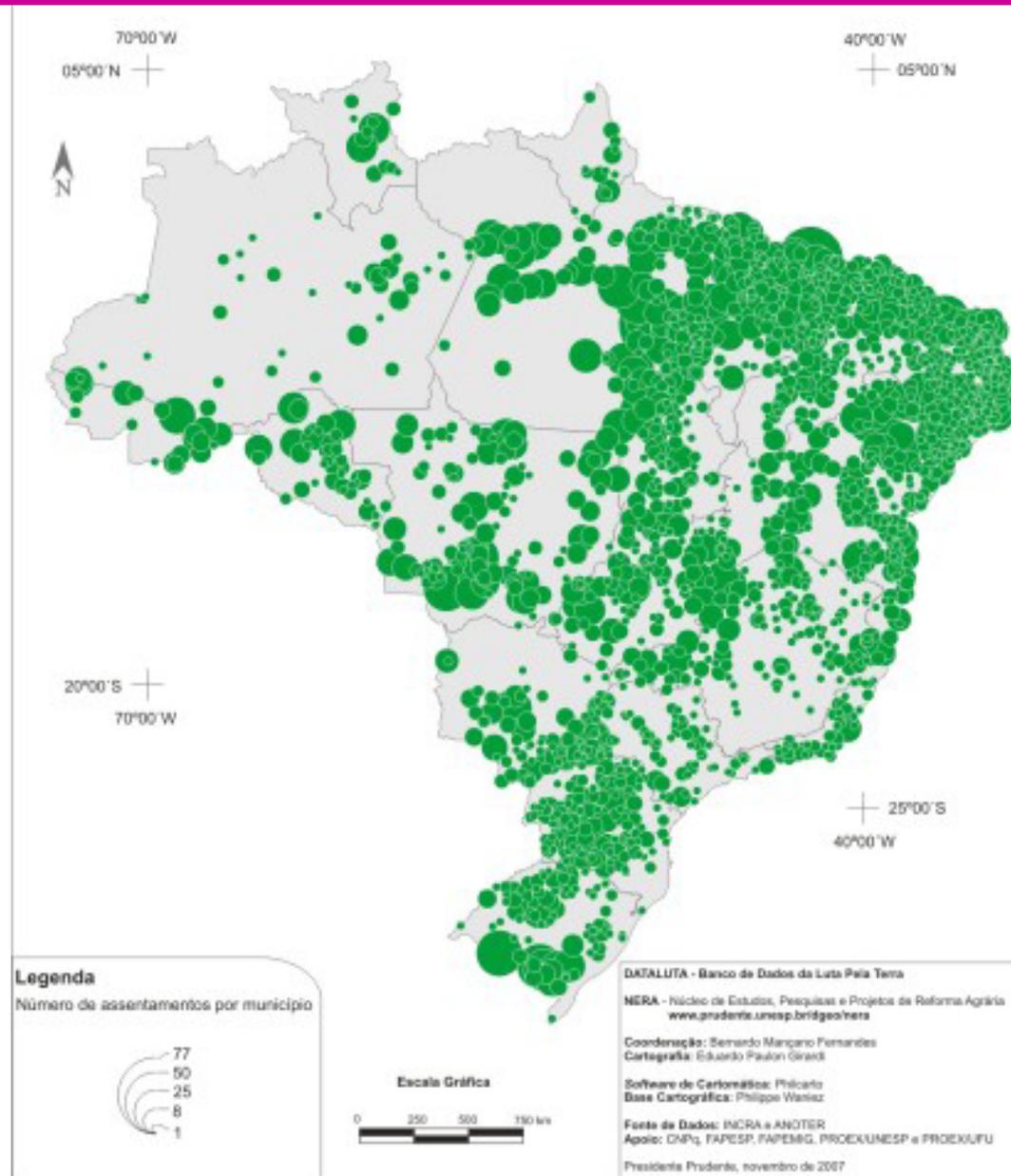
c) Focus and Methodology:

- ❖ Ministry (MDA) defines to cover micro regions with more 50.000 habitans and more 80 habitans per Km/square;
- ❖ Rural Territorial Program start with 449 micro regions, from which where selected those with more family farmers, land settlements and poorest;

Brazil – Agrarian Structure - farm sizes



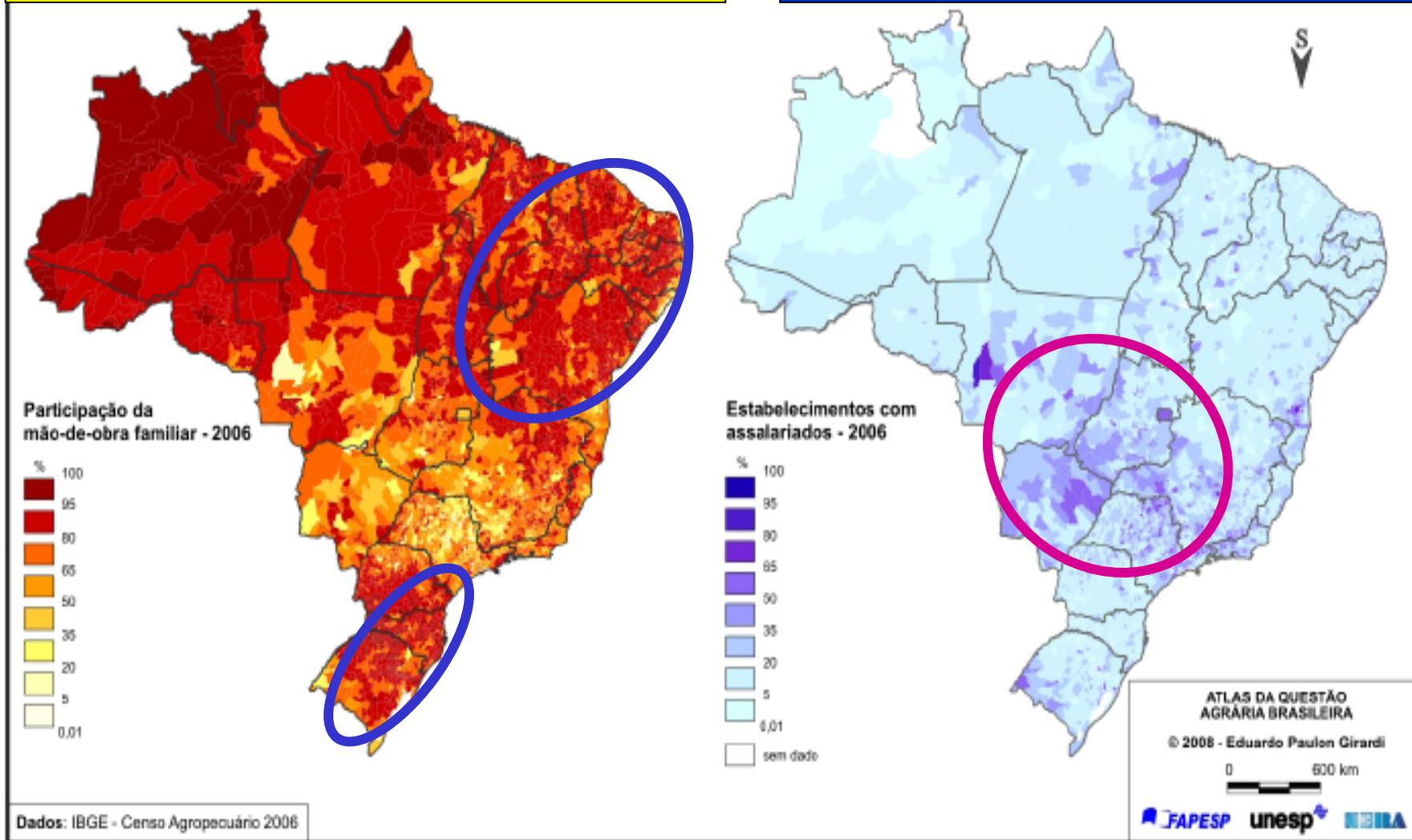
Brazil – Land Settlements – 1979-2006



BRAZIL (2006) – Use of the Workforce in Agricultural Sector

Family Farming

Wage Labor



Second - Territories of Citizenship, starts in 2008:

a) Main goals:

- ❖ inclusion of the poors in the economic and production dynamics;
- ❖ enhance the access to social policies to poor people
- ❖ Integration of public policies at the territory level;
- ❖ expanding social participation.

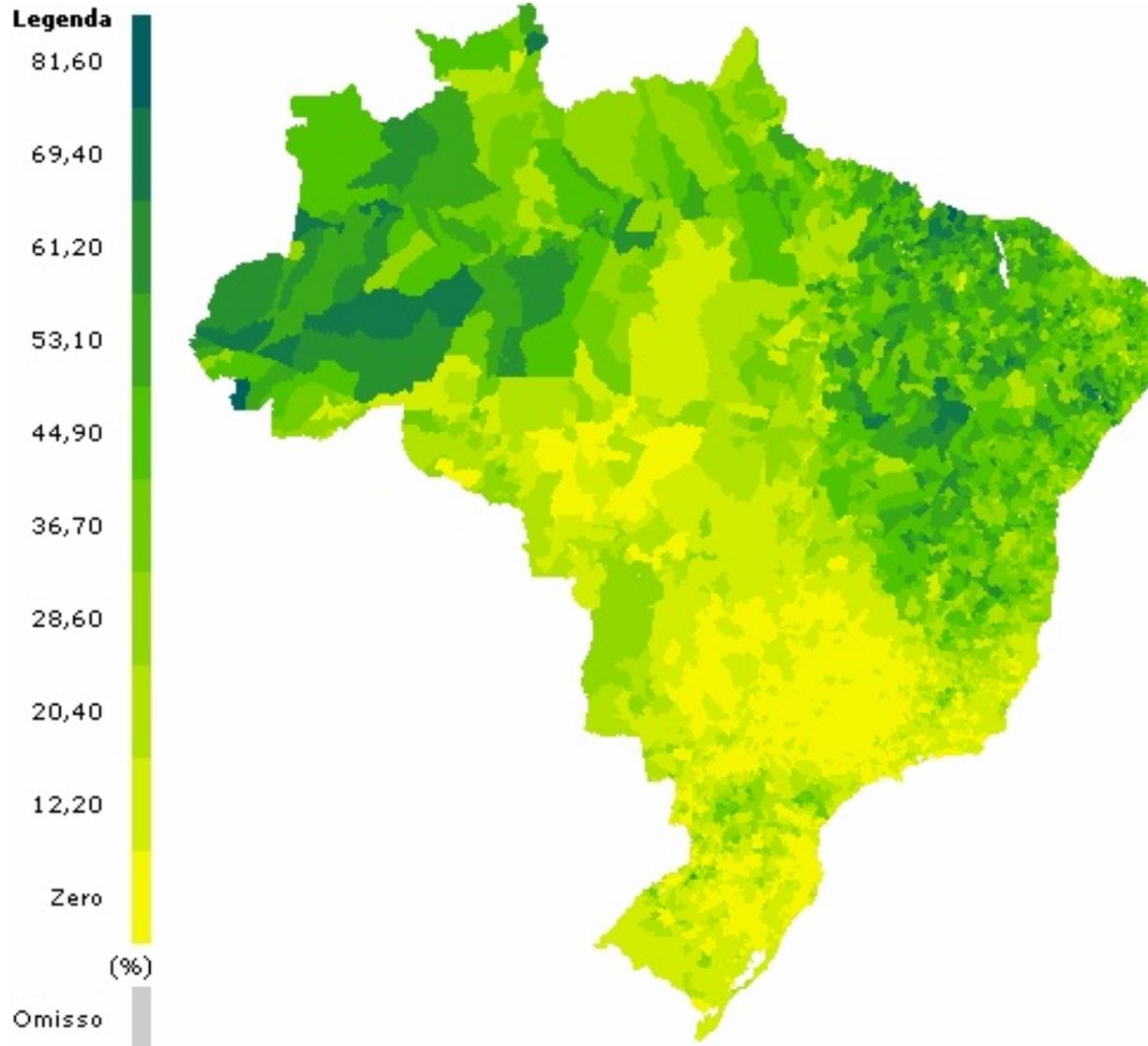
b) Conceptual requirements:

- Selection of the poorest regions of the country by statistics data;
- State and public policies have to be integrate in a territorial perspective

d) Focus and Methodology:

- ❖ The Territories of Citizenship is Directly Link To The Presidency, and have a National Management Comittie;
- ❖ Nowadays, the Program involve 120 Territories national wide, deal with 1.852 municipalities, where live 42,4 million people (23% of the country population), 13,1 million rural people;
- ❖ Budget in 2009 of the whole of the Program reached U\$ 14,5 billion dólares, involving 21 Ministries

Poverty in Brazil, 2000



Brasil -- Pobreza - pessoas indigentes (P0) - 2000(Malha Municipal)

ipeadata



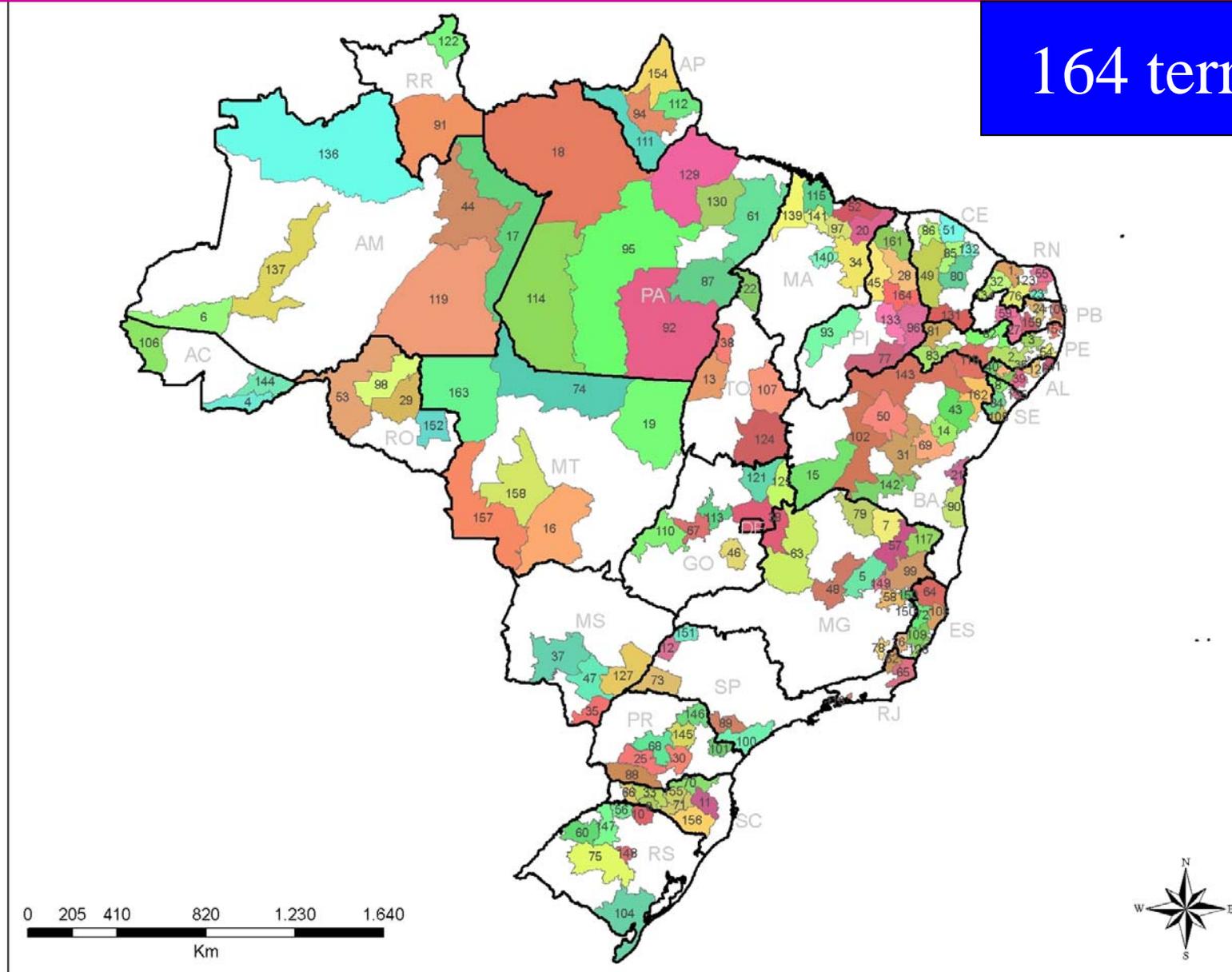
Photo: Douglas Mansur



Source: Ademir A. Cazella, 2009

Territories covered by Brazilian Territorial Policies

164 territories



The Governance Strategy in Brazilian Territorial Approach – main steps

1^o To articulate and identify the social basis of the program and to organize a **Council/Comission of Territorial Deployment;**

- Territorial Council involve public, private and NGOs organizations
- In the beginning of 2010, 164 Commissions had been constituted, which grouped a total of **11.670** social organizations

2^o To organize a diagnosis and a Plan to develop the territory;

3^o Territorial Council is charge to make social management and also raise demands and suggestions;

4- Some lessons that came out

1^o In Brazil, the territorial approach comes in the agenda through States actions and public policies;

2^o Civil society and social actors participate in the set up process of the territorial policies and programs and, through them, new institutional and governance devices are create;

3^o Mains problem: critics and discussions about the sector focus of the territorial approach:

- Agricultural focus follow the mains driven force;
- Social groups like small scale farmers and land settlements are distinguish;
- Pro-poor policies X territorial initiatives – Should policies targets the poor or the whole territory population ???

4° Big content and conflict about to include or not the agribusiness sector in rural territorial development initiatives:

➤ **Brazil have 2 Ministries of Agriculture**

5° Environment issues and biodiversity management are not yet strongly involved and articulate with territorial approach;

6° Social participation of poor people living in remote rural areas is deepening and enhancing Brazilian Democracy;

Thanks !!

For your attention

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