

Field Trip Itinerary

4Fs Brasil - The Forest Dialogue (TFD) 11-14 November 2012, Capão Bonito, Brazil

Day 1 – Sunday, November 11th

8:00 Depart from hotels

8:30 Arrive at IDEAS and Field Trip Briefing

9:00 Overview of landuses in Capão Bonito and Itapeva – Orlando Montenegro, Secretary of Tourism of Capão Bonito & Cassiano Tóffoli Oliveira, Secretary of Agriculture, Itapeva

11:30 Depart for Fibria

12:00 Lunch @ Fibria

13:00 Depart from Fibria

Group 1

13:10 Arrive at Fibria's Conservation Area (Area of Permanent Protection)

14:20 Depart from Fibria

14:50 Arrive at Mr. Amilton's farm

15:00 Interaction with local farmer and walk around the farm

17:00 Depart from farm to hotels

Group 2

14:30 Arrive at JFI Produtor Rural's Farm

Interaction with local farmer and walk around the farm

16:30 Depart from the farm

18:00 Arrive @ hotels

Organizadores/Organizers:

INSTITUTO
ETHOS



Patrocinador/Sponsor:



Co-patrocinadores/Co-sponsors:



Ministério do
Meio Ambiente



Day 2 – Monday, November 12th

Group 1:

7:30 Depart for Farm

9:00 Arrive at the JFI Produtor Rural's Farm

Interaction with local farmer and walk around the farm

11:00 Depart for Fibria

Group 2:

8:30 Depart from Fibria

9:00 Arrive at Fibria's Conservation Area (Area of Permanent Protection)

10:10 Depart from Fibria Conservation

10:40 Arrive at Mr. Amilton's farm

10:50 Introduction, Discussion and Walk around Farm

12:20 Depart from Farm

12:50 Lunch @ Fibria

Groups 1 and 2:

13:50 Depart from Fibria

14:10 Arrive at IDEAS and talk with Landless Workers' Movement (MST) representative

15:10 Depart for Fujiwara Farm

15:30 Arrive at Fujiwara Farm

Introduction and Discussion

17:00 Depart to Hotels

Organizadores/Organizers:

INSTITUTO
ETHOS



Patrocinador/Sponsor:



Co-patrocinadores/Co-sponsors:



Ministério do
Meio Ambiente



Introductory information

The southwestern region of São Paulo

The southwestern region of the state of São Paulo is characterized as being one of the areas with the lowest human development of the state. Its colonization, when it served as an important route for the *tropeiros* making their way from the South of the country to São Paulo, did not lead to development cycles, but rather a type of development whose consequences are marked by environmental degradation and income concentration. The region is known as the "section of hunger" because of its status as the poorest in the state, despite the presence of large crops, forests and agriculture.

As for population dynamics, the Southwest Paulista has marked characteristics of a rural area surrounding a small semi-urban centre. More than two-thirds of the territory of 15 municipalities have fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, on condition of stagnation. The center of the territory is Itapeva with 82,866 inhabitants in 2000 (IBGE). In its surroundings, a large region with 14 rural municipalities with populations that were in 2000, between 2000 and 46 000 inhabitants at a density ranging from just under 15 to just under 50 inhabitants per km².

The past few years have been marked by a strong advance of reforestation areas such as pine and eucalyptus, two cultures that have occupied increasingly areas of the region, large and small. Forestry is one of, if not the main trend identified in the region, whether for the production of pulp or for furniture or the construction industry, as well as for power supply to industries in other regions of the state of São Paulo. One example is the city of Itapeva there a few years ago there were three sawmills and are now more than thirty. The concern is that much of the value-adding activities in this sector is located outside the territory, which becomes an "exporter" of raw materials with little added value, dividends and generating few jobs for the region.

From 1990 to 2004 grain production in the territory increased by 111%. The traditional bean production suffered a slight decline, and is being replaced by modern, intensive farming of maize, whose production grew 99% and mainly soybeans, whose production grew 926% in the same period.

Cattle, both for meat and milk is an established industry, as in many other regions of the country. The liquidity provided by cattle sold for slaughter, and some stability in the price of milk, are incentives that make the vast majority of small producers remain, however small, in their herd production units.

Of the 15 municipalities of the territory, 10 had reduced forest cover, 3 showed expansion of the area occupied by forests and 2 remained in stable condition. The three municipalities with growth in forest cover have most of their territory outside the main axis of expansion of grain production, cattle and forestry. Moreover, with the exception of Barão de Antonina, all municipalities that had high rates of deforestation are major producers of grain, timber or cattle herders with expanding production.

Family farming represents almost half of all farms in the region. Municipalities differ for different forms of land between family farms and employers (usually large areas). The topography of the land is crucial to the

Organizadores/Organizers:

INSTITUTO
ETHOS



The Forests Dialogue

Co-patrocinadores/Co-sponsors:



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Patrocinador/Sponsor:



Ministério do
Meio Ambiente



concentration of its occupants, i.e. areas with softer topography, conducive to the use of machines, are often occupied by medium and large-sized companies. Areas with more rugged terrain, which are directed towards the region of the Ribeira river valley, have most of its length occupied by farmers in traditional communities, i.e., where the terrain becomes an obstacle for mechanization is where there is more concentration of family farms.

Secretary of Tourism of Capão Bonito

The Secretary of Tourism of Capão Bonito is responsible for conducting the promotion of tourism through the preparation of labour and dissemination and awareness of the importance of entrepreneurial sustainability in order to generate income and quality of life in the town. One way to achieve the goal is through the Municipal Tourism Board where the entire tourism chain is represented and discusses and presents public policy proposals.

Secretary of Agriculture of Itapeva

The Secretary of Agriculture of Itapeva develops and executes plans intended to increase agricultural productivity by providing technical assistance in the areas of agronomy, veterinary and animal husbandry, as well as implementing supply-side policies for the municipality.

Fibria – Capão Bonito Forestry Unit

Fibria's forest base in the Capão Bonito region encompasses 20 municipalities and an area of 76.500 ha, 26.700 ha of which dedicated to environmental conservation. In Capão Bonito, the Unit occupies 30.300 ha, of which approximately 30% is for preservation. All farms are ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and FSC® certified, which result in productive forests, to supply the pulp mill in Jacareí, environmental conservation areas, creation of ecological corridors, and important projects for multiple uses of forests and environmental projects.

IDEAS

Founded in 2006, the Institute of Environmental Sustainable Development is an NGO whose mission is sustainable development through initiatives aimed at the rescue of cultural identity, improving the quality of life and conservation of natural resources. Operating in the Atlantic Rainforest biome, with the Alto Paranapanema basin as its initial territory, promoting, developing and producing projects that aim for alteration of behavior, environmental education, conservation of nature, income generation, recover degraded land, public policy, tourism and research incentives.

Agroecological project

This IDEAS-led project is based on a socioenvironmental diagnosis held to select priority areas for reforestation within the Almas River Basin. It aims to recover 411 ha of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) through conventional planting or Agroforestry System (SAF), contributing to the creation of ecological corridors and making possible their sustainable exploitation. The systems permits the producer to obtain benefits from revegetated áreas, thereby generating income, changing the local paradigm that areas of native vegetation are unproductive.

Organizadores/Organizers:

INSTITUTO
ETHOS



Co-patrocinadores/Co-sponsors:



Patrocinador/Sponsor:



Ministério do
Meio Ambiente



Amilton S. Carvalho

Amilton Carvalho has been a landowner in the region for 30 years, and has 11 ha of pastures, crops and infrastructure. He joined the IDEAS Agroecology Project, which seeks environmental adequacy and sustainability of properties, four years ago. His production consists of beef cattle, earthworm humus, sugar cane for *cachaça*, fruit and other agricultural products. In cropping practices adopted by the producer, all waste generated is reused as raw material for another process within the property.

Landless Workers' Movement (MST) – Agrovilas

The agrovilas are forms of organization of settlements of Agrarian Reform, discussed alongside the community to be seated in which the settlements are close to one another. Residential lots of approximately 1 ha are used to grow food staples and small animals. Production lots, intended for commercial production, cover an area of about 14 ha. In the Pirituba Settlement Project II, located between Itapeva and Itaberá, reside 400 families. There are several ways to organize settlements, the model used on the Pirituba farm follows an agrovilas model, but there are others in which the houses are far from the production lot.

JFI Produtor Rural

The company owns three farms with a total area of 1260 ha in the municipality Capão Bonito of which 42% of the land is intended for environmental preservation (APPs and RLs). The property applies both silvopasture agroforestry and traditional agriculture systems. Currently, agriculture and livestock are in an experimental phase where the producer uses techniques of low impact management and environmental conservation comparing and compares the profitability to traditional farming practices. The intention is to demonstrate the feasibility of the diversification of land use in a larger-scale area. Additionally, the producer sells some of the wood from thinning to be processed into charcoal.

Fujivara

Sidney and Sergio Fujivara are the third generation to manage the family business. Their grandparents arrived in Brazil from Japan in 1929 to work in coffee plantations in the region of Alta Paulista. In 1949 they came the Capão Bonito to plant potatoes and tomatoes. Today the family plants in 1,600 ha divided into 14 farms within a radius of 30 km. During the year they plant two cultures in the same land, therefore the total area planted each year is of approximately 3,000 ha. They plant beans, corn, soybeans and wheat, and follow a highly-mechanized, high productivity agriculture and seek to develop the triple bottom line, in order for the business to remain profitable for future generations. The property that will be visited is called Easter Farm and is one of the areas leased by the Fujivara company.

Organizadores/Organizers:

INSTITUTO
ETHOS



Co-patrocinadores/Co-sponsors:



Patrocinador/Sponsor:



Ministério do
Meio Ambiente

