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COD 100.00131

Brasília, 27 de agosto de 1991.

Prezado(a) Companheiro(a)

Como deve ser de vosso conhecimento o governo brasileiro através da SEMAM - Secretaria Nacional do Meio Ambiente - apresentou ao Grupo dos Sete (G-7) o "Programa Piloto para a Proteção das Florestas Tropicais do Brasil".

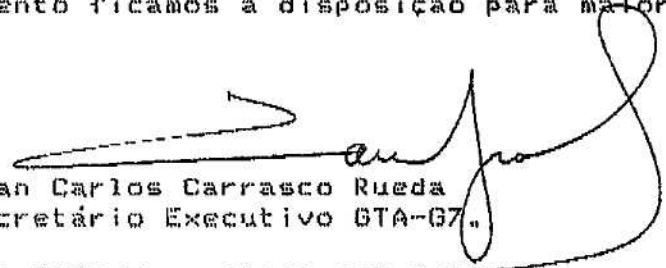
Em função da importância deste Programa, foi constituído um Grupo de Trabalho de ONGs que basicamente desenvolvem trabalho na Amazônia (GTA-G7). Atualmente o Grupo de Trabalho está constituído das seguintes ONGs:

1. Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros - CNS
2. Comitê Intertribal - 500 Anos de Resistência
3. Centro de Trabalho Indigenista - CTI
4. Comissão pela Criação do Parque Yanomami - CCPY
5. Projeto Estudos sobre Terras Indígenas no Brasil - PETI
6. Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos - IEA
7. Fundação Mata Virgem - FMV
8. Fundação Vitória Amazônica - FVA
9. Centro de Estudos Avançados de Promoção Social - CEAPS/  
Projeto Saúde e Alegria
10. Instituto de Pré-História, Antropologia e Ecologia - IPHAE
11. Instituto do Homem e do Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - IMAZON
12. Associação Brasileira de Antropologia - ABA
13. Movimento pela Sobrevivência da Transamazônica - MST
14. Fundação Pró-Natureza - FUNATURA
15. Fundação Biodiversitas - BIODIVERSITAS

Estamos anexando a última versão do Programa Piloto, pois o GTA-G7 considera fundamental abrir o processo de discussão da proposta. Também estamos negociando recursos junto ao PNUD - Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento - com o objetivo de organizar encontros regionais de discussão do referido Programa e montar uma estrutura mínima que nos permita acompanhar em Brasília permanentemente o desenvolvimento do Programa. Anexamos também, os posicionamentos tomados nas últimas reuniões do GTA-G7.

Agradeceríamos quaisquer sugestão, crítica ou posicionamento em relação ao Programa Piloto a fim de enriquecer o debate.

Sem mais pelo momento ficamos a disposição para maiores esclarecimentos.



Juan Carlos Carrasco Rueda  
Secretário Executivo GTA-G7.

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Brasília, 26 de Julho de 1991

POSICÃO DO GRUPO DE TRABALHO AMAZÔNICO (GTA) PERANTE O PROGRAMA PILOTO PARA A PROTEÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS TROPICAIS NO BRASIL.

Na última reunião do GTA, realizada nos dias 25 e 26 de Julho, na SEMAM-PR, foram deliberadas as seguintes resoluções quanto às reivindicações e pré-requisitos do GTA para devida implementação do Programa Piloto:

1. Considerando que os recursos do FNMA, até a presente data ainda não tornaram-se disponíveis, embora anteriormente garantidos pelo Governo Brasileiro, ficam suspensas as negociações entre o GTA e a SEMAM-PR até que estes sejam efetivamente alocados aos projetos já aprovados pelo FNMA.

2. É também considerado pré-requisito para retomada das negociações, o aumento do preço da borracha nativa, pleiteado pelo CNS - Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros.

É consenso dos participantes do Grupo que o IBAMA, em sua atual estrutura, não está capacitado para gerir os recursos provenientes do Grupo G-7. Assim sendo, o GTA considera essencial que o IBAMA constitua um Grupo de Trabalho Interno para o desenvolvimento de uma estratégia de viabilização do Plano Piloto, bem como a nomeação de um interlocutor oficial entre o Instituto, a SEMAM-PR e o GTA, com vistas à implementação do Plano. A ausência deste interlocutor inviabiliza a discussão de novos projetos a serem propostos pelo G-7 junto às comunidades, na medida em que existem problemas pendentes ainda sem solução.

Avaliamos também que, se o Governo Brasileiro não alterar o Decreto nº 22, de fevereiro de 1991 (que trata dos procedimentos administrativos para demarcação das terras indígenas), não será possível empreender as necessárias medidas que levem à efetiva implantação do programa geral de demarcação das áreas indígenas na Amazônia. Propostas específicas referentes à alteração do referido decreto serão encaminhadas, visando a agilização dos procedimentos.

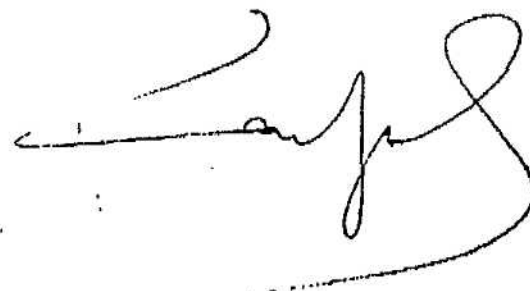
Por último, reiteramos que a SEMAM-PR deve implementar um processo mais amplo de discussão do Programa Piloto junto aos setores interessados da sociedade civil.



## ONGS. PRESENIAS NAS REUNIÕES

## REPRESENTANTES

Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros	CNS	Júlio Barbosa
Comitê Intertribal - 500 anos de Resistência		Marcos Terena
Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos Rueda	IEA	Juan Carlos
Centro de Trabalho Indigenista	CTI	Gilberto Azanha
Fundação Mata Virgem Txucarramae	FMT	Megaron
Centro de Estudos Avançados de Promoção Social / Projeto Saúde e Alegria Dantas	CEAPS	Jose Carlos
Fundação Biodiversitas		Gustavo Fonseca
Comissão pela Criação do Parque Yanomami	CCPY	Olympio Barbanti
Instituto de Pré-História, Antropologia e Economia	IPHAE	Langston "Kimo"
Instituto do Homem e do Meio Ambiente da Amazônia.	IMAZON	Adalberto Veríssimo



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RAINFOR.WORLDBANK

Topico 73 G-7 Summit Alert UPDATE  
igc:scdci rainfor.worldbank 7:38 am Jun 13, 1991

Please see the conf. "rainfor.general" for an update on the July. G-7 Summit to be held in London.

Topico 75 AMAZON NGOS SUPPORT G7 PILOT PROGR  
iphae rainfor.worldbank 7:51 pm Jul 15, 1991

THE BRAZILIAN AMAZONIAN WORKING GROUP'S (GTA) POSITION REGARDING  
THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE BRAZILIAN RAIN  
FORESTS

Per this document, we the representatives of the Amazonian NGOs listed below would like to state our position vis-a-vis the Pilot Program for the Conservation of the Brazilian Rain Forest, which is being submitted by the Brazilian Government for the G-7 to review when it convenes in London, July 15-17, 1991

We support the initiative taken by the G-7 to collaborate with the Brazilian Government and NGOs on a conservation project of local and global significance and we commend the combined effort put forth thus far by the Brazilian government, the European Community, and The World Bank in the elaboration, negotiation, and development of the Pilot Program. We firmly believe that the Pilot Program, if properly managed, has the potential to significantly reduce the environmental degradation that is taking place in Brazilian Amazonia and to set the region's economic development on

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a more sustainable path.

We agree with the Program's premises and main objectives and are therefore endorsing the continuation of negotiations.

Nonetheless, we would like to state very clearly that we have some serious reservations regarding the content of the Pilot Program, as well as the capacity of the Brazilian Government to implement it properly while simultaneously respecting the interests of organized civil society.

These are our main recommendations:

1. The Program budget must be redesigned in order to allow for greater funding of public and community development programs. If initial disbursements are small, monies should go first to small-scale projects within priority programs, and not to inefficient governmental institutions.
2. Prior to the Pilot Program's implementation, IBAMA and FUNAI must be thoroughly restructured. Both IBAMA and FUNAI (respectively Brazil's environmental and Indian Affairs agencies) are infamous for their lack of efficiency and yet they are the two agencies that have been designated to be primarily responsible for implementing the program. If money pours into these institutions as they are presently organized, this could greatly jeopardize any success to be achieved by the Pilot Program.
3. No Pilot Program funds should be allocated to the Vale do Rio



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Doce's POLOS Florestais Project. Degraded lands cannot be effectively reforested through the homogeneous cultivation of eucalyptus, and the release of chemical by-products into the environment (through the production of paper and charcoal) will undoubtedly contribute to further environmental degradation of the Great Carajas region. In addition, this project will primarily benefit foreign and domestic business conglomerates at the expense of the local and indigenous populations who have suffered the most from years of inequitable distribution of land and income in this area. Thus, since this project is not environmentally- or socially-sound, it should not be funded by a conservation project such as the Pilot Program.

With respect to the capacity of the Brazilian government to implement the Program, we would like to point out that thus far, the Collor administration has been unable to present the public with a comprehensive set of policies for environmental conservation. Actions taken by the government in this area have been at best sporadic and superficial, and their effects ephemeral. Up until now, the Government has been unable to:

1. demarcate and regulate extractive reserves and respond to economic and social demands such as the ones referring to an appropriate rubber pricing policy. The depressed price of rubber has been the major cause of the Forest Peoples' urban migration.
2. release funds from the FNMA (National Environmental

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Fund). This has drastically slowed, and at times completely blocked, the development of important environmental and social programs throughout the country.

3. defend the integrity of Amerindian territories (which includes: land regulation and demarcation activities, fiscalization and environmental protection within and around Indian lands). For two years now, not one hectare of Amerindian land has been demarcated. On the contrary, they have been invaded and environmentally degraded. Even worse, as in the case of the Yanomami and the Uru Eu Uau Uau, the Brazilian government has threatened to reduce the size of their territories.

4. permanently remove goldminers from the Yanomami lands. Despite the government's apparent resolve to ameliorate this situation by force, the miners remain and the Yanomami continue to suffer from their contamination of local land and water supplies.

It is our position that the active participation of NGOs will ensure the public support and control of the successful implementation of the Pilot Program. We see SEMAM's decision to consult grassroots organizations in the development of a federal project of such magnitude as a positive first step towards the improvement of relations between the Government and organized Brazilian civil society.

In spite of this initiative, we recognize that the



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participation of NGOs in still very limited and we thus demand that:

1. Brazilian NGOs hold a number of seats proportionately to those that the G-7 and the Brazilian government will hold on the Pilot Program's Joint Commission. We also suggest that NGOs from donor countries be included in the Joint Commission.

2. Seats in the Technical Commission of the demonstration projects be divided equally among NGOs and government representatives.

Moreover, in order for the NGOs to participate effectively and independently, it is crucial that the technical and financial support they receive for the demonstration projects be guaranteed. In order to avoid being coopted, it is imperative that this financial and technical support be received directly from the Program and not through a governmental intermediary.

Public access to information regarding the structural and demonstration projects as well as negotiations pertaining to the Pilot Program also needs to be guaranteed. By creating the Brazilian Amazonian Working Group (GTA), we have taken the first major step in promoting such inter-NGO communication and we will strive to increase our legitimacy by increasing the number of NGOs in the Group.

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Finally, we would like to express our support for the immediate approval of the pre-investment activities of the First Phase. We understand, however, that this stage is only an initial one during which Brazil's conservation community, and all other interested sectors of civil society, will be invited to democratically discuss and improve upon the Pilot Program. Discussions will focus on the Program's institutional framework and management and control mechanisms. The Program, in this initial stage, must provide funds to strengthen the institutional capacity of, and communication among, Brazilian Amazonian NGOs. These improvements are crucial if Brazilian NGOs are to achieve the community-based support essential to the successful implementation of the Pilot Program. Approval of the Program's final version, should be conditional on the development and success of the pre-investment phase.

The Amazonia Working Group, created in Brasilia on July 02, 1991, is comprised of the following organizations:

Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros - Julio Barbosa de Aquino  
Comite Intertribal - 500 Anos de Resistencia - Marcos Terena  
Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos (IEA) - Mary Allegretti  
Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI) - Virginia Valadao  
Fundacao Mata Virgem (FMV) Luiz Carlos Pinage  
Associacao Brasileira de Antropologia (ABA) Lia Machado  
Movimento pela Sobrevivencia na Transamazonica (MST) - Jose Geraldo  
Torres

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- Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica (FVA) - Carlos Miller
  - Projeto Estudos Sobre Terras Indigenas no Brasil (PETI) - Jurandyr Leite
  - Comissao pela Criacao do Parque Yanamami (CCPY) - Olympio Barbanti Jr.
  - Instituto de Pre-Historia, Antropologia e Ecologia (IPHAE) - Wim Groeneveld and Langston James Goree VI "Kimo"
  - Projeto Saude e Alegria (CEAPS) - Eugenio Scanavino
  - Fundacao Pro-Natureza (FUNATURA) - Luiz Toledo
  - Instituto do Homem e o Meio Ambiente da Amazonia (IMAZON) - Adalberto Verissimo
  - Fundacao S.O.S. Amazonia - Miguel Scarcello

Brasilia - July 12, 1991  
TEL/FAX: 55 61 347 9874  
E-mail: ax:iphae



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Ao Presidente da República  
FERNANDO COLLOR DE MELLO

**POSIÇÃO DAS ONGs PERANTE O "PROGRAMA PILOTO PARA A  
PROTEÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS TROPICAIS NO BRASIL".**

As ONGs abaixo assinadas, reunidas em Brasília nos dias 01 e 02 de julho, a convite da SEMAM - Secretaria do Meio Ambiente da Presidência da República, com o objetivo de analisar o "Programa Piloto para a proteção das Florestas Tropicais do Brasil" a ser apresentado ao G-7, fazem as seguintes considerações:

- I - Apoiar os objetivos gerais e os encaminhamentos das negociações conforme a versão apresentada, entendendo que modificações específicas enquanto a prioridades e participação das ONG no Programa Piloto serão encaminhadas através do Grupo Trabalho, para serem negociadas imediatamente depois da aprovação da primeira fase.
  
- II - A iniciativa do Governo de consultar as ONGs brasileiras constitui um primeiro momento de alteração das relações entre o Governo e a sociedade civil. A participação das ONGs representam uma forma de sustentação e controle social do G-7. no entanto, para o momento subsequente há necessidade de formalizar a participação das ONGs, assegurando-se sua consolidação, seu processo de articulação, bem como sua independência e participação nas decisões de caráter estratégico. Este último ponto a ser definido por um maior equilíbrio no peso das ONGs junto à Comissão Coordenadora do Programa.
  
- III - A realização dos objetivos previstos no Projeto dependem da vontade política e da eficiência na regulamentação das questões ambientais pelo Governo, que até hoje não tem se traduzido em resultados concretos, ressaltando-se os seguintes pontos:

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

01 - DEMARCAÇÃO DAS TERRAS INDÍGENAS

Há dois anos não se registra demarcação de áreas indígenas; ademais, os procedimentos administrativos definidos no Decreto nº 22 de 05 de fevereiro de 1991 caracteriza-se pela exclusividade do Executivo, não permitindo qualquer controle social sobre o processo decisório.

02 - PREÇO DA BORRACHA NATIVA

Nada adianta propor programas de proteção à Floresta Amazônica, se a política econômica do preço da borracha, está expulsando os índios e seringueiros que vivem e conservam a floresta amazônica para as periferias das cidades.

A situação atual do preço da borracha nativa é produto da incapacidade e incompetência do IBAMA, a quem cabe a responsabilidade de definir e implantar a política da Borracha.

03 - INCAPACIDADE E INEFICIÊNCIA DA ATUAL GESTÃO DO IBAMA

Existe em evidente descompasso entre os esforços da Secretaria do Meio Ambiente e o IBAMA, cuja atual gestão, estrutura e capacidade administrativa são ineficazes. Isto indica a necessidade do Governo tomar medidas concretas para superar este impasse, como condição sine qua non para a implantação do Projeto G-7, e que não se esgota ou resolve pelo mero aporte de recursos financeiros adicionais.

04 - LIBERAÇÃO DOS RECURSOS DO FNMA - FUNDO NACIONAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE

O congelamento dos recursos do FNMA está significando paralizar importantes programas sociais e desestruturar ONGs que confiaram nos programas e nos compromissos assumidos pelo Governo, com o conseqüente descrédito perante as comunidades beneficiadas com os programas paralizados.

*[Handwritten signatures and marks at the bottom of the page, including a large signature on the left and a date '9/2/83' in the center.]*

- IEA - Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos *Sanjiv*
- CTI - Centro de Trabalho Indigenista *Associação*
- FMV - Fundação Mata Virgem *Luiz Carlos Pinheiro*
- ABA - Associação Brasileira de Antropologia *Associação*
- CUT - Central Única dos Trabalhadores *Associação*
- MST - Movimento pela Sobrevivência na Transamazônica *Associação*
- FVA - Fundação Vitória Amazônica *Carlos*
- PETI - Projeto Estudos sobre Terras Indígenas no Brasil - Museu Nacional
- CCPY - Comissão pela Criação do Parque Yanomami *Associação*
- IPHAE - Instituto de Pré-História, Antropologia e Ecologia *Associação*
- CEAPS - Projeto Saúde e Alegria *Associação*
- FUNATURA - Fundação Pró-Natureza *Associação*

Brasília, 02 de julho de 1991.

c/c Presidente BIRD  
Presidente CEE  
Secretário do Meio Ambiente  
ONGs brasileiras, norte-americanas e europeias.



GRUPO AMAZÔNICO PARA O PROJETO G-7

SEMAM - PR

Os abaixo assinados constituem o Grupo Amazônico com os seguintes objetivos:

- 01 - montar uma rede permanente de intercâmbio de informações relacionadas com a execução de atividades direcionadas à defesa da Floresta Amazônica e do povo que nela habita;
- 02 - Acompanhar e propor mecanismos de participação para a elaboração, acompanhamento e avaliação do "Programa Piloto para a proteção das Florestas Tropicais do Brasil", que está sendo elaborada e negociada pela SEMAM - Secretaria Nacional do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais junto ao Grupo dos Sete (G-7).

**OPERACIONALIZAÇÃO:**

A Secretaria do Grupo Amazônico (fax - telefone - computador - alojamento), ficará provisoriamente no escritório do Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos localizado no Campus da UNB - Universidade de Brasília - CEP. 70.910 - BSB (DF).

TEL/FAX (061) - 347.9874.

Numa primeira etapa o Grupo Amazônico tem como meta interligar-se através do Alternax e efetuar um acompanhamento das negociações do Programa Piloto.

O Grupo Amazônico fica aberto a todas as ONGs que comportam seus objetivos.

- IEA Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos
- SPIME - Instituto de Pesquisas Antropológicas e Zoológicas - Alain Mendes
- FUNDACIA - WMM
- CEAPS - Projeto Saúde Alema - [assinatura]
- CTI - Centro de Trabalho Indígena - Virginia Calabro
- FMV - Fundação Mata Vingem - Luiz Roberto Pinheiro
- ABR - Assoc. Brasileira de Antropologia
- ECT - Projeto de Banhos Louisa
- o Movimento Pedag. Sobrevivência na Franja Amazônica - Profa. Geraldo Gomes Toledo - aq 515 24 30
- Fundação Vitória Amazonica - Carlos Miller
- PETI/MAGVIA - Juanely C. F. Leite
- CCCPY - Olympio Barbanti Jr.

Brasília-DF, 02 de julho de 1991



Hans Wallow

Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

Bonn, den 7. Oktober 1991

Bundeshaus

HT 1101

Tel. 0228/167738

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CEDI, Sr. Tony Gross  
COIAB, Sr. Orlandino Baré  
Comissao Pró-Índio, Sra. Leinad dos Santos  
FASE, Sr. Jean-Pierre Leroy  
Forum Brasileiro de ONGs (Eco-Forum), Sr. Joao Paulo Capobianco  
Greenpeace do Brasil, Sr. José Augusto de Padua  
IBASE, Sr. Henri Acselrad  
Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos/"G7 Amazon Working Group", Sra.  
Mary Allegretti  
UPAN, Sr. Carlos Aveline  
SOPREN, Dr. Camilo Vianna

Ref.: Pilot program for the conservation of the Brazilian rainforests

Dear Madam, dear Sirs,

herewith, I should like to send you the translation of the answers of the German government to my questions on the pilot program. I should like to use the opportunity to kindly remind you to respond to my recent letter as soon as possible. I would appreciate your answer, in Portuguese or in English, very much.

Yours sincerely

*Monika Nolte*

Monika Nolte  
Assistant



Reply of parliamentary secretary Hans Peter Reppik, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, to the minor interpellation of the parliamentary SPD party on the "Pilot Programme for the Protection of the Brasilia Rain Forests".

Publication 12,1111

### Introductory remarks

The following introductory remarks need to be made in order to improve the understanding of the pilot programme and the replies of the Federal Government:

At the 1990 summit meetings in Dublin (European Council) and Houston (economic summit of the leading industrial nations - G 7), the World Bank was requested at the initiative of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to cooperate with the Commission of the European Communities in preparing a proposal for a comprehensive pilot programme for the conservation of the Brazilian rain forests for submission before the 1991 economic summit.

On the occasion of his visit to Brazil immediately after the Houston Summit, the then Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Jürgen Warnke, declared the willingness of the Federal Government to play an active role in implementing the resolutions adopted in Dublin and Houston. He announced the intention of the Federal Government to put a further DM 190 million at Brazil's disposal in the form of a grant within the framework of bilateral financial cooperation, in addition to the funds already promised for the conservation and non-destructive exploitation of the forests (DM 60 million), for implementation of the Rain Forest Initiative of the summit nations (current status: two projects for the conservation of the coastal forests and for safeguarding forest protection zones in the Amazon region with a volume of DM 60 million which are ready for implementation, but waiting for the agreement to be signed by the Brazilian side; programs for establishing the details of the remaining contributions in preparation).

In a Memorandum communicated to the Brazilian Government, the World Bank, the EC Commission and the EC and G 7 governments in September 1990, the Federal Government presented its ideas regarding the contents of the Pilot Programme, underlining the

need for a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of the tropical forests, encompassing both improvement of the economic, social, legal and institutional framework in Brazil, and, at a later stage, internationally coordinated measures in the field of foreign trade relations and the debt situation.

Brazil took up the initiative of the EC and G 7 countries as confirmation of the new line in environmental policy introduced under President Collor de Mello and had a programme proposal drawn up by an interministerial committee. Starting in December 1990, this was discussed at several three-way meetings with the World Bank and the EC Commission which, for their part, informed the governments of the EC and G 7 countries on the progress of the preparations before the 1991 summit meetings (Luxembourg and London). At the same time, the Brazilian Government involved competent experts, affected institutions and social groups in the development of the concept.

In mid-June 1991, World Bank and EC Commission communicated to the EC and G 7 governments the proposal elaborated by the Brazilian Government with the support of the World Bank and the EC which, following the summit meetings, now forms the basis for the preparation of concrete activities and agreements with the donor countries. The proposal is aimed at maximizing the ecological benefits of the Brazilian rain forests in line with Brazilian development objectives. The process of destruction of the tropical forests is to be continuously stemmed by implementation of a long-term development model.

What was submitted is a general programme, the details of which are yet to be added and which provides for activities in the following fields:

- Projects such as the protection of eco-systems, cultivation of renewable resources, recovery and reforestation of degraded land;
- Supporting measures, such as land-use planning, tropical forest research, institutional reinforcement, environmental education;
- Control and monitoring of measures and rulings;
- Inclusion and financing of activities of non-state organisations, local sponsors, private-economy initiatives.



The programme is to be steered by a consultative group in which Brazil and all the donor countries share the responsibility. There are plans for the committees in charge of detailing and implementing the programme to include, inter alia, members of the scientific community and non-state organisations as active representatives of the affected sectors of the population. Competent central and regional institutions and non-state organisations are to be directly commissioned with the implementation of measures. The proposal includes a preparatory phase, during which sub-programmes are to be devised and experience gained through initial pilot schemes. The costs for this are estimated at US\$ 50 million. This is to be followed by a first two-year programme phase (a further US\$ 200 million). There is provision for careful monitoring of the efficacy of all measures at any time, including the political decisions taken in Brazil with the aim of improving the general conditions, this being an express prerequisite for the step-by-step continuation of the programme.

The EC and G 7 countries welcomed the submission of the pilot programme at their 1991 summit meetings in Luxembourg and London, and announced that they will contribute financially to seeing it put into effect. The necessary preparations have already started under the auspices of the World Bank, in cooperation with the EC Commission, meaning that it is impossible to answer many questions of detail at the moment.

**Question 1**

At the world economic summit, did the Federal Government advocate immediate financing of the first phase of the Brazilian pilot programme with its volume of roughly US\$ 250 million?

**Answer**

The Federal Government supports the objectives and the rapid implementation of the proposed programme and declared its willingness at the world economic summit to cooperate actively in the preparation and realisation of the first phase.

**Question 2**

Is it true that the Federal Government made its contribution dependent on Brazil making concessions as regards the repayment of debts and the payment of interest?



**Answer**

Disbursement of the funds for the two projects named in the introductory remarks is dependent neither on the payment of arrears owed by the Brazilian Government to the Federal Government, nor on the progress made in the debt refunding negotiations between Brazil and its private creditors.

However, the Federal Government fundamentally expects its partners in financial cooperation to settle their financial obligations towards the Federal Government before it approves the disbursement of new loans or grants.

**Question 3**

Does the declaration of the nations participating in the 1991 world economic summit in London, that they are willing to give financial support for implementation of the preparatory phase of the Brazilian pilot programme, mean that the governments have entered into an obligation to cover the entire sum envisaged by the Brazilian Government for this purpose (US\$ 50 million)?

**Answer**

No. Financial support for the preparatory phase was offered. Talks between World Bank, EC Commission, Brazil and potential donors are being prepared in order to discuss the precise nature of this phase and its financing arrangements.

**Question 4**

Has the Brazilian Government tried to put pressure on the Federal Government or other countries to speed up disbursement? Is the Brazilian Government also looking for further funds to get the financing of the first phase of the project (approx. US\$ 250 million) going before the next "C 7" meeting? Has the Brazilian Government requested bilateral financial contributions, for instance from the Federal Republic of Germany or Italy? Is the Brazilian Government contemplating abandoning the pilot programme if the financing is not guaranteed before the 1992 world economic summit?

**Answer**

In addition to the proposal described in the introductory remarks, the Federal Government has received a status report from the Brazilian Government on the preparation of the first phase of the programme, presenting the financing requirements for the individual activities envisaged. The Federal Government has not received any bilateral enquiries. The Brazilian Government is still actively pursuing the implementation of the programme.

**Question 5**

What share is to be accepted by the World Bank, the European Community and from which bilateral donors, if any? On what financial terms (grant, loan, interest rate, repayment periods) is this amount to be paid out? When are the first funds to be made available to Brazil? Can the Federal Government confirm the report that disbursement is not possible until 1992, since a meeting of the Brazilian Government, EC Commission and representatives of the "G 7" countries to deal with the disbursement of this money is not scheduled until September 1991 (Folha de Sao Paulo, 30 July 1991)?

**Answer**

Reference is made to the introductory remarks as regards the German involvement in the financing. The European Council in Luxembourg has announced a sum of US\$ 15 million for the preparatory phase. Only as the negotiations proceed will it be possible to see to what extent and on what terms further partners of Brazil will participate in the implementation of the programme. As usual, the disbursement of funds is dependent on the progress made by the programme.

**Question 6**

Do the governments of the "G 7" countries intend to draw on other funds (from the private economy and non-government organisations, including debt conversion) in addition to state funds (from bilateral and multilateral development cooperation)? If so, to what extent? Is the Federal Government itself considering participating in ecological debt conversion in Brazil?

**Answer**

The economic summit in London advocated the involvement of the private sector, non government organisations and multilateral development banks in the financing of the programme as well. It is not yet possible to say to what extent this will be the case.

The Federal Government currently has no plans to undertake debt conversion within the framework of financing environmental projects in Brazil.

**Question 7**

Has the Federal Government tried to ensure that the international funds are used in such a way that the Brazilian administration can in future work more efficiently and with more environmental impact with the substantial national resources at its disposal? Is it ensured that international cooperation will not be financing exemplary forest protection projects, while at the



same time helping to conceal the fact that Brazil's own resources and loans of private and public banks are being poured into activities which harm the environment?

**Answer**

The structures of the pilot programme proposal provide for mechanisms which allow a dialogue between the Brazilian Government and the relevant institutions on environmentally-compatible development of Brazil's Amazon policy. In addition, express provision is made for measures aimed at improving the efficiency of the environmental institutions.

**Question 8**

Individual Brazilian ministries, state governments, parliamentarians, businessmen and trade unionists in the Amazon region feel largely excluded from the international dialogue. They sometimes react aggressively to offers of help from abroad. Has the Federal Government, also in view of its initiative for the pilot programme at the 1990 economic summit in Houston, devoted more attention to so-called confidence-building measures?

**Answer**

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that a dialogue has since got under way on a broad basis on Brazil on suitable strategies for protection of the tropical forests and the role which the pilot programme can play in this context. In addition to the competent departments of the Brazilian federal and state governments, representatives of social groups will continue to be included in the preparation and implementation of bilateral measures.

**Question 9**

How has the Federal Government accompanied the development of the pilot programme (from what point in time, with the involvement of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety or the Federal Chancellery, accompanying the consultations of the "tripartite commission", by exerting an influence on EC, World Bank or Brazilian Government, by hearing Brazilian and other non-government organisations (NGOs) and/or independent experts)? Has the Federal Government advocated the EC Commission selecting its advisor from Brazilian society, rather than a member of an international NGO not represented in Amazonia?

**Answer**

As usual, the initiatives of the Federal Government, mentioned in the introductory remarks, are coordinated between the ministries. The Federal Government was not involved in the three-way



meetings between World Bank, EC Commission and Brazil. The Federal Government usually has no influence on the composition of consultative committees of the EC Commission; however, at the request of the Commission, it did nominate an experienced specialist for a mission to Brazil to prepare the pilot programme.

#### Question 10

Which representatives of the groups immediately affected by the pilot programme were heard by the Federal Government before the 1991 world economic summit in order to improve its knowledge and assessments of the consequences of the pilot programme and the response to it in Brazilian society?

#### Answer

Within the framework of development policy cooperation, the Federal Government also maintains regular and close contacts with representatives of social groups in Brazil. This constitutes an adequate basis for assessing the chances of success of planned programmes.

#### Question 11

Has the Federal Government advocated the Brazilian Government hearing representatives of all the major affected groups and taking them into account when drafting the programme? If so, when and how? Has the Federal Government advocated independent and/or renowned scientists (Museu Goeldi, INPA, Federal University of Belem/Nucleo de Altos Estudos da Amazonia, IBASE, Museu Nacional, etc.) being heard and taken into account?

#### Answer

Apart from communicating the Memorandum in September 1990, the Federal Government has exerted no influence on the work of the Brazilian interministerial commission for preparing the pilot programme. However, in its bilateral cooperation programmes, it works in various ways towards mobilising scientific expertise on the protection of tropical forests in Brazil.

#### Question 12

Does the Federal Government know how long the Brazilian Government has been consulting representatives of the Brazilian population and the affected groups of Amazonian society? What criteria were applied in selecting and inviting the representatives heard by the Brazilian Government?



**Question 13**

Does the Federal Government know how many of those invited by the Brazilian Government to the talks on 4 March 1991, and of the NGO representatives taking part, have long-standing roots in Amazonia and are independent of government grants or foreign transfers, and whether a large number of the representatives of the 10 NGOs taking part belong to international organisations, are financially supported by them or the Brazilian Government or have close government links of some kind? Has the composition and representativeness of the NGO participants changed substantially at the later talks between the Government and NGOs (18 April 1991, 1/2 July 1991, 12 July 1991)? Does the Federal Government know whether the invitations were sent out in adequate time to allow for the distances and the poor communications infrastructure in Amazonia?

**Question 14**

Is it of relevance for the Federal Government how the Brazilian Government replied to the letter from nine Amazonian associations and unions, dated 15 April 1991, in which they stated that they had received "extracts" from the pilot programme at about the end of March and requested the Brazilian Government

- a) To send them a complete draft of the pilot programme,
- b) To grant them a period of 90 days for analyses and proposals, and
- c) Access to all the necessary additional information?

**Answer to Questions 12 to 14**

The Federal Government is not aware of the details. In manifold contacts with the Brazilian Government in the context of preparing bilateral programmes, it has expressed its conviction that successful forest conservation measures are only possible if the people living in the forest regions or the sectors of the population coming into these regions in search of raw materials and land are involved. Consequently, the active participation of these groups in the preparation and implementation of programmes aimed at eliminating the causes of forest-destroying activities is also a major element of the conceptual guides for programmes which the Federal Government plans to support in Brazil. In addition, all measures must be carefully coordinated to ensure that they contribute towards balancing the various interests of the state and the private economy in the utilization of forest regions.

**Question 15**

Is the Federal Government of the opinion that the consultation of the EC Commission by a European NGO representative should be reconsidered and possibly extended to include Amazonian representatives in view of the comments of 21 Amazonian associations



and unions (23 April 1991), in which these stated that they had only heard of this consultation at a late stage and offered to contribute their competence to foreign NGOs?

**Answer**

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that the pilot programme proposal also makes provision for the involvement of social groups and institutions of all levels in the steering committees. It considers it useful to include the expertise of non-government organisations from Brazil and other countries in all phases of the programme.

**Question 16**

Since when has the Federal Government known that the Brazilian NGO Forum (with over 700 member organisations) informed the Brazilian Government and the World Bank on 20 May 1991 that the pilot programme had not been discussed either by the Brazilian environmentalist community or by Brazilian or Amazonian society as a whole and that the NGO Forum demanded in the same letter that a mechanism be guaranteed for a comprehensive debate with Brazilian society?

**Answer**

The Federal Government received a report containing this information via the World Bank at the end of July.

**Question 17**

Is the Federal Government of the opinion that the letter from the assistant of the Brazilian Secretary of State for the Environment (Eduardo Martins), dated 31 May 1991, in which he drew the attention of the NGO Forum to "a number of meetings with representatives of NGOs from Amazonia with the aim of obtaining support for the work", is an adequate reply to the question as to a democratic debate on a broad basis? In the view of the Federal Government, does this letter signify that the Brazilian Government is willing to enter into a general public debate beyond the hitherto small discussion groups?

**Question 18**

Who, as far as the Federal Government knows, are the opponents of the pilot programme in Brazil, and who demands a qualified debate on a broad basis?

**Question 19**

What importance does the Federal Government attach - particularly in view of the disputed legitimisation - to the fact that this gigantic, far-reaching programme for Brazil's largest region has not been the subject of deliberation and decisions in either the Brazilian Congress or the state parliaments?



**Question 20**

Does the Federal Government think that, in view of these circumstances, Brazilian society will be substantially involved and approve the pilot programme? If not, was its marginal participation not an obstacle to the Federal Government advocating the financing of the pilot programme at the world economic summit?

**Question 21**

Does the Federal Government share the view that it would be extremely useful for the success of the pilot programme, in which the participation of Brazilian society expressly plays a leading role, to stimulate this participation by public debates and forums where the people of Amazonia could become familiar with the programme, exert an influence on it and thus identify with it?

**Question 22**

Will the Federal Government advocate the substantial involvement of Brazilian NGOs, representative members of the Amazonian Indians and the other affected groups of the population, and independent scientists in a broadly-based public debate on the pilot programme - even if this means a delay in the programme schedule? Will it also advocate public debates, expert meetings and hearings to this end? What rights of information and co-determination will the Federal Government grant to representatives of affected parties and NGOs from Brazil and other countries?

**Question 23**

Would the Federal Government continue to advocate the provision of an initial sum of US\$ 250 million and a total of US\$ 1,560 million for this programme even if this lack of involvement persists or despite qualified resistance in Brazilian society?

**Answer to Questions 17 to 23**

The Federal Government is paying close attention to the opinion-forming process in Brazil as regards the pilot programme. From the ongoing dialogue concerning the details of bilateral and multilateral programmes, the Brazilian Government is aware of the decisive importance which the Federal Government attaches to the participation of all social groups in measures aimed at preserving the natural bases for life. It will thus emphatically take up appropriate points in the pilot programme. Furthermore, the Federal Government welcomes the fact that the Brazilian Government itself has very openly underlined the need to arrive at a broad consensus of opinion as regards the main elements of the pilot programme, even if this takes additional time. In this context, the Brazilian Government expressly includes institutions at the local, regional and national level, the Brazilian Congress, non-government organisations and indigenous groups of the population.



**Question 24**

What additional urgent work on the pilot programme is necessary in accordance with the declaration of the world economic summit,

- a) in the opinion of the Federal Republic of Germany,
- b) in the opinion of the other summit participants, particularly the USA and Japan? Did the protests of Brazilian natives and environmentalists contribute to the promise of financing being restricted to the preparatory phase?

**Answer**

Immediately after the economic summit, the Federal Government advocated rapid implementation of the programme, both within the EC and vis-à-vis the World Bank and the other G 7 partners. The most urgent task is to devise an operational plan for the preparatory phase, including the question if the individual institutional and financial preconditions which need to be fulfilled. The Brazilian Government has announced corresponding proposals.

The Federal Government assumes that the EC Member States and the other G 7 countries will see themselves in a position to make concrete financing promises on the basis of this information.

**Question 25**

Can the Federal Government ensure via the political dialogue that not only the Federal authorities in Brasilia are involved in the planning of the project since, in a country the size of a continent with weak institutions, little fundamental democratic consensus and strong regional interest, the central authorities alone cannot possibly control such an extensive task?

**Answer**

The structures envisaged for controlling the pilot programme make provision for including the competent authorities and organisations at both the central and the regional level.

**Question 26**

Can the Federal Government understand the worries of Brazilian observers that the pilot program could fail to achieve its ecological and social objectives because

- a) it could prove impossible to enforce the formulated objectives of the programme in the economic, political and legal situation prevailing in Amazonia,
- b) important aspects of the underlying situation (mining and industrial interests, trade relations, product prices, land speculation, improper land-use planning, military interests and the influence of the special secretariat SAE, dominated by the military, the drug trade, etc.) work against them?



**Answer**

The Brazilian Government is fully aware of the inner-Brazilian conflicts of interest addressed in the question, and itself expressed them in these relationships in the analytical part of the programme proposal. The envisaged implementation of the programme in phases ensures that, within the framework of a continuous dialogue, agreement is gradually reached on the improvement of the underlying situation required in order to achieve the objectives and the implementation of these improvements.

**Question 27**

Will the Federal Government draw the attention of the Brazilian Government to such obstacles on the road to protecting the Amazonian forests and the interests of the population, and advocate favourable general conditions so that projects aiming at protecting the tropical forests serve general economic, social and ecological development within the framework of an overall concept?

**Answer**

The Federal Government has expressed itself to this effect on numerous occasions within the scope of the political dialogue with the Brazilian Government.

**Question 28**

Can the Federal Government ensure that the projects offer economically and socially more attractive alternatives for the Amazonian population? Will measures bringing about structural changes and leading to safe jobs be offered in good time, also in view of the fact that development cooperation geared solely to protecting the forests runs the risk of missing the mark and possibly even harming the interests of the Amazonian population, rather than protecting them?

**Answer**

Measures of this kind are the subject of the pilot programme proposal, which is also to include, among other things, the project for developing ecologically acceptable forms of forest utilisation which is being prepared within the framework of the bilateral cooperation.

**Question 29**

Can the Federal Government ensure that the money will not be offered or spent until projects holding the promise of success and efficient implementing agencies have been identified?





Hans Wallow  
Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

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COIAB, Sr. Orlandino Baré  
FASE, Sr. Jean-Pierre Leroy  
Forum Brasileiro de ONGs (Eco-Forum), Sr. Joao Paulo Capobianco  
Greenpeace do Brasil, Sr. José Augusto de Padua  
IBASE, Sr. Henri Acselrad  
Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos/"G7 Amazon Working Group", Sra.  
Mary Allegretti  
UPAN, Sr. Carlos Aveline  
SOPREN, Dr. Camilo Vianna

**Ref.: Pilot program for the conservation of the Brazilian rainforests**

Dear Madam, dear Sirs,

as you know, the German government strongly supports the above mentioned pilot program. As there is a lot of criticism towards the program as well as insufficiencies, substantial improvements seem necessary, as well as control by society and parliaments. For this reason, I submitted a number of questions to the German government particularly on popular participation within the program. I shall send you an English translation of this document in a few days.

As the answer of our government are not completely satisfactory, I should like to ask you for your cooperation. Therefore, I would like to ask you to answer to the following questions:

1. Could you confirm, that there is a broad dialogue on appropriate strategies for the protection of tropical forests in Brazil?
2. Have participants of the population of the Amazon region been involved in the development of the pilot program?
3. Have independent, highly qualified scientists of the Amazon region been involved in the development of the pilot program?
4. Has your NGO been involved in the development of the pilot program, and if so, how?
5. Do Brazilian NGOs, and in particular, does your NGO have any contact with the German government with respect to the pilot program, and if so, what sort of contacts?
6. Has your NGO expressed its opinion on the pilot program to the German government, and if so, what opinion and how?
7. What should be the priorities within a strategy for the protection of the Brazilian forests?

I would appreciate your answer very much.

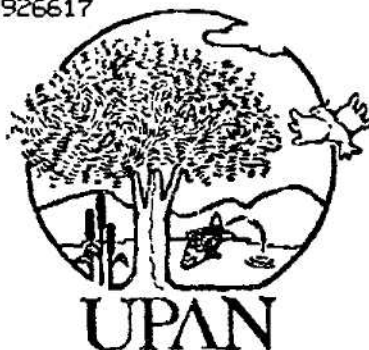
Yours sincerely

Monika Nolte  
Assistant

Silvana  
- Copiar II CN  
- Arquivo Hans Wallow



Fax 00 49 228  
and 168 6682



09 October 1991

Monika Nolte  
Assistant, Hans Wallow  
Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

Dear Monica,

I'll try to answer your questions sent to us on October 2nd.

1. Could you confirm that there is a broad dialogue on appropriate strategies for the protection of tropical forests in Brazil?

No. I do not think the dialogue is broad. We have had NGOs from Europe addressing Amazon issues very powerfully during the G-7 Pilot Programme debates in Brazil, but we did not have any open and democratic discussion about the Pilot Programme involving the environmental NGO community as a whole and giving it a chance to say or to contribute to the process.

Some of the most important NGOs from the very Amazon region were not heard nor included in the process. COIAB, Cordination of Organizations of Indians from the Brazilian Amazon, as well as SOPREN (Belém, Pará State) have opposed the Pilot Programme. The Programme has not been discussed by the Amazon communities. And there's no clear political project nor definition of what does the expression sustainable development mean for the "Amazonia" of today. So, not only the dialogue has been far from broad, but also the dialogue has not been deep -- has not addressed in an appropriate way the real issues of the Amazon region. Most of the proposals by the GTA-G-7, the Working of some NGOs on the Pilot Programme, have not been properly accepted or implemented.

2. Have participants of the population of the Amazon region been involved in the development of the pilot programme?

Not enough. There was no appropriate discussion at the grassroots. Opinions from the NGOs representatives were not seriously taken into consideration as they should have.

3. Have independent, highly qualified scientists of the Amazon region been involved in the development of the programme?

No.

4. Has your NGO been involved in the development of the Pilot Programme, and if so, how?

Not the development, but the discussion, yes. UPAN is part of the National Fund for Environment, representing the NGOs at the Committee of that institution. We also played a significant role in discussing the issue at the Brazilian NGOs Forum for UNCED-92, which took a position against the approval of any major programme of investments in the region in the name of "sustainable

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... Monika...

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development", as long as there's no open and democratic discussion of it and the government does not show it's serious with regard to environmental issues. The National Fund for Environment was kept at the margin of the process of preparation of the Programme, in spite of the fact that the Fund was created by a Public Law exactly to carry out this kind of projects and its priority is Amazon region. UPAN has also been in touch in a constant way with some of the NGOs of the Working Group on Amazon-Pilot Programme, whose work we acknowledge as valuable.

5. Do Brazilian NGOs, and in particular, does your NGO have any contact with the German government with respect to the Pilot Programme and if so, what sort of contacts?

No. We only have contact with NGOs in Germany which are in contact, of course, with your government. We can mention Regenwälder Kampagne '92 (Helmut Hageman).

6. Has your NGO expressed its opinion on the Pilot Programme to the German Government and if so, what opinion and how?

We did not. In a few words, we think there isn't institutional ability to receive any medium or large amount of financial resources and use them properly -- be in the Federal government or State government structures in the Amazon region now. We don't think that the Brazilian Amazon forests will be saved with huge investments in cash. We believe that projects should be pluralistic, small, democratically controlled and aiming at re-inforcing institutional abilities in the environmental areas in the region while enhancing skills and possibilities of action of serious NGOs active in the Amazon. Also, previously to any important amount of financial resources coming to the region (that limit should be discussed) the Brazilian government should do something to demonstrate in fact that it is minimally reliable. That would mean, by now, major changes at environmental policies in the Amazon and the country as a whole.

7. What should be the priorities within a strategy for the protection of the Brazilian forests?

a) Stop processes -- now operating freely -- of destruction of traditional societies and economic activities in the Brazilian Amazon. Indian communities are being destroyed and its lands invaded, Extractives Reserves have never been created in spite of promises and resolutions, traditional, sustainable fishing still is made impossible while rivers are destroyed and big market fishing takes hold of the region water resources. IBAMA should be re-structured and corruption should be at least severely fought. Money should not be put on structures which are by now universally recognized as politically and morally rotten.

b) Create processes to actively heal and recover traditional, sustainable ways of life now being attacked by an unsustainable economic search-for-growth coming from outside Amazon region.

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... Monika...

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Those healing processes and strategies would need -- naturally -- to start from small toward bigger experiences while having a set of emergency, immediate goals at the same time.

c) Plan and gradually implement modern economy in the region avoiding as radically as possible the "second wave" strategies, as Alvin Toffler uses to refer, and relying as much as possible in activities which are intensive in information and with a low negative environmental impact. Amazon region should never be thought of as home for heavy industries.

d) Cia. Vale do Rio Doce still insists to take advantage of the Pilot Programme. It should not be allowed to. The "Vale" is a good example of what should not be done at the region. It shows how dangerous could the Pilot Programme be. Historically, big business has been the major enemy of the forest. It will continue to be so as long as heavy industries and economic activities are planned for those fragile ecosystems.

e) Last not not least: gold mining, clearly related to drug traffic, should be severely cut-down and controlled, stopped in most regions, while emergency programmes should re-educate miners into new, useful, life-respecting activities. This is a major priority but is not considered in practical terms at the Pilot Programme so far. All mining activities at the region should come to respect immediately the environmental laws of the country. They should be submitted to a severe examination. Many of the mining activities (especially with gold) do not pay any taxes to the country -- and are entirely illegal therefore in financial as well as ecological terms.

This is only a few paragraphs' answer.

We would have much more to say. But there's the question of time. We hope this is useful to you anyway. Tell us if any point should be expanded, clarified, or if new questions emerge from your side. Be sure we'll react to any requests from you.

Best regards,

Carlos Cardoso Aveline (president, UPAN)

phone 55 512 927933  
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cc: IEA, SOPREN



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Dear Carlos,

thank you very much for your rapid and comprehensive answer which is very valuable. It is the first answer I received from Brazilian NGOs on this subject. As a matter of fact, it confirms our impression that there is an enormous deficit of participation within the pilot program - although the reply of the German government to our interpellation gives the impression of participation and "fair play".

As telecommunication with Brazil is rather difficult from here, I would like to ask you to briefly contact other NGOs among those listed on my first letter. If this does not cause too many inconveniences, I should like to ask you to remember a few of them to respond to my letter, too. This would allow a more comprehensive picture. Any further answer - in Portuguese or English - would be helpful if we receive it until October 16th, i.e. in due time before the journey of the German Chancellor to Brazil.

Kind regards

Monika Nolte  
Assistant