# Evaluation of the Action Plan to Prevent and Control the Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon (2007-2010)

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# AGENDA

- **Context**

- Methodology

- Results

# EVALUATION COORDINATION

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AVALIAÇÃO DO PLANO DE AÇÃO PARA PREVENÇÃO E CONTROLE DO DESMATAMENTO NA AMAZÔNIA LEGAL

PPCDAm 2007 - 2010
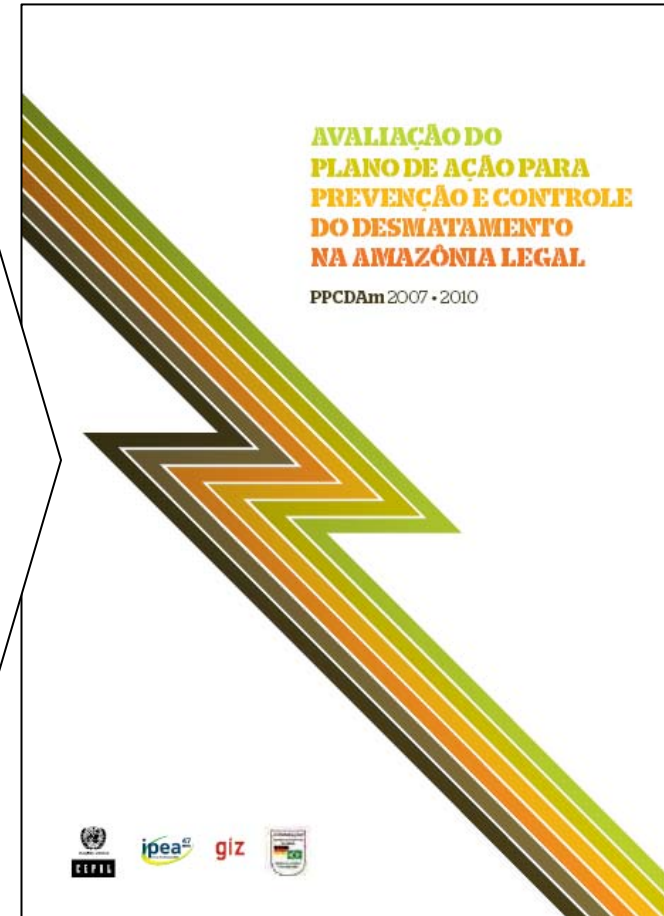
# AMAZON IS A HUGE AREA WITH MANY INTERESTS AND AGENTS

Brazilian macro economic policy

Cattle

Infrastructure & hydropower investments

Soybean

Logging companies

Kyoto / International community

Land speculation

Traditional populations

Small farmers

Poverty

Cities

22 million inhabitants
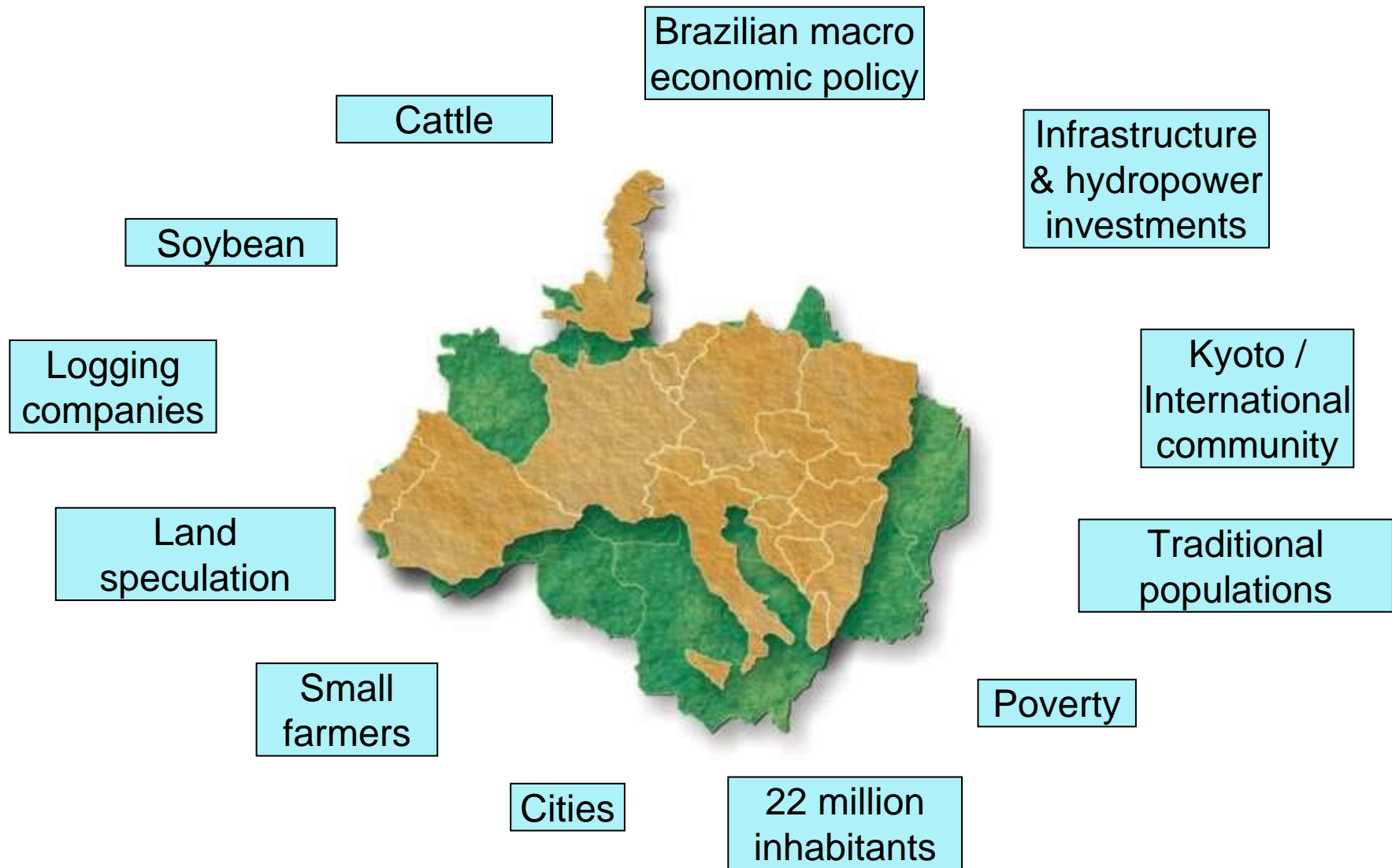
# REGION´S CONTEXT

**Economical**

- Profitability of forests' unsustainable uses > sustainable ones
- Links to commodity prices

**Political**

- Contradictory policies:
    - Incentives to immigration and clearing
    - Subsidized credit for cattle
    - Restrictive environmental law, satellite system, huge protected areas (~50%)
- Poor law enforcement
- Lack of land property rights, informal economy

# TYPICAL DEFORESTATION CYCLE

## DEMAND SIDE EXPECTATIONS

- Invitation from Ministry of Environment and Executive Office of the Presidency
- Evaluate PPCDAm's results (2007-2010) compared to its objectives, highlighting positive experiences, challenges and lessons learned
- Assessment and recommendations should support current planning process of PPCDAm's next phase (2012-15)
- Team should participate in the planning process
- Focus: ex-post, process and impact; cost-effectiveness not possible

# PPCDAM IS A GROUP OF PROGRAMS

**History**

- Established in 2004 – booming deforestation – first trial to put together policies
- Now: defined problem tree, targets, strategic guidelines, expected impacts

**Structure**

- Actions from 13 ministries, 3 axis:
  - Land tenure regularization and land use planning
  - Monitoring and control
  - Promotion of sustainable productive activities
- 37 action groups and 214 programs/activities
- Monitoring system

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# METHODOLOGYCAL CHALLENGE: HOW TO EVALUATE 214 PROGRAMS?

- Inspired on OECD "Country environmental performance review" (> 60 reviews since 1992)
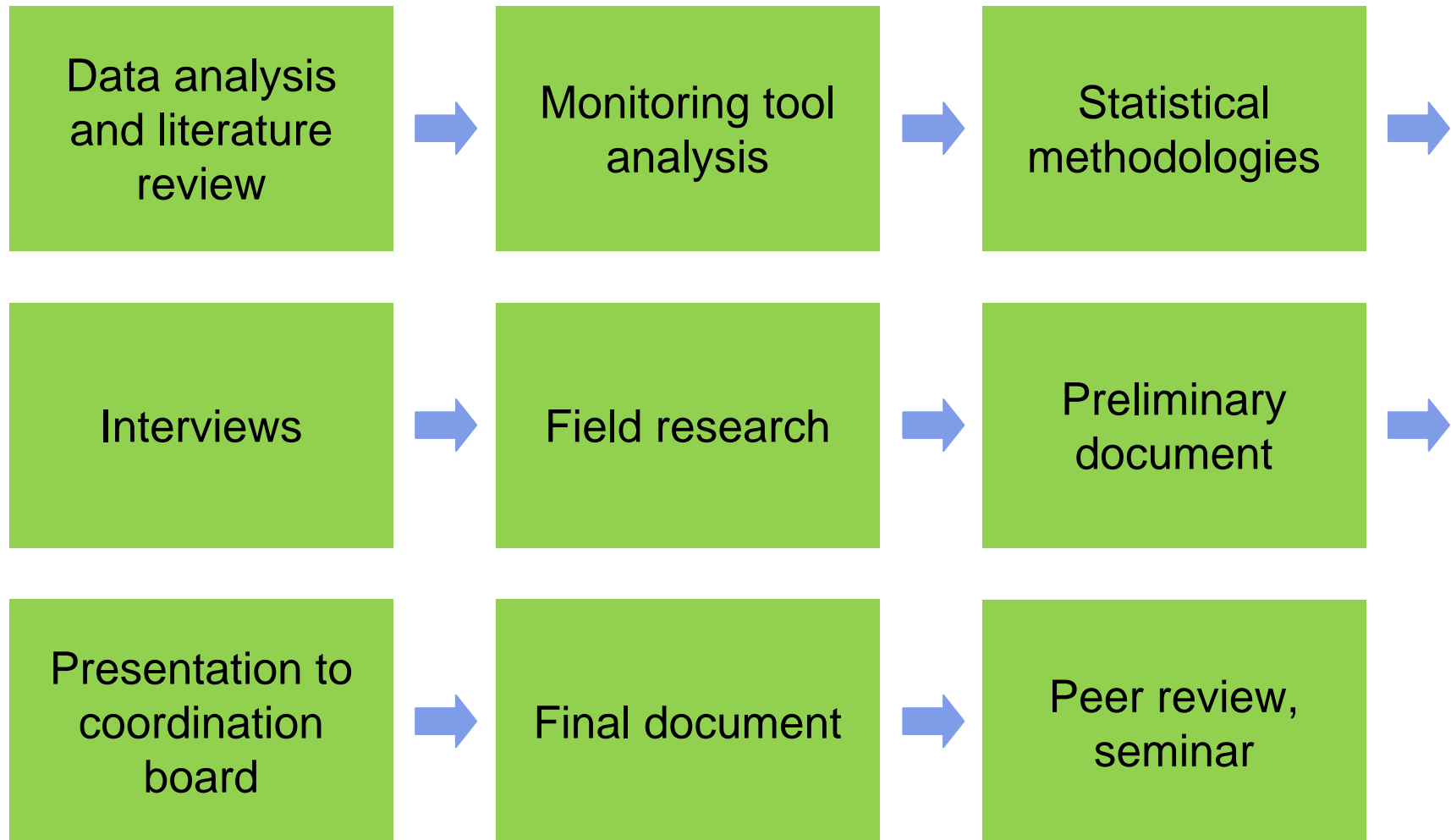


- Learning experience for Brazil
- Exchange with peer countries of the region (+OTCA) and civil society – broader perspectives
- Multi institutional work
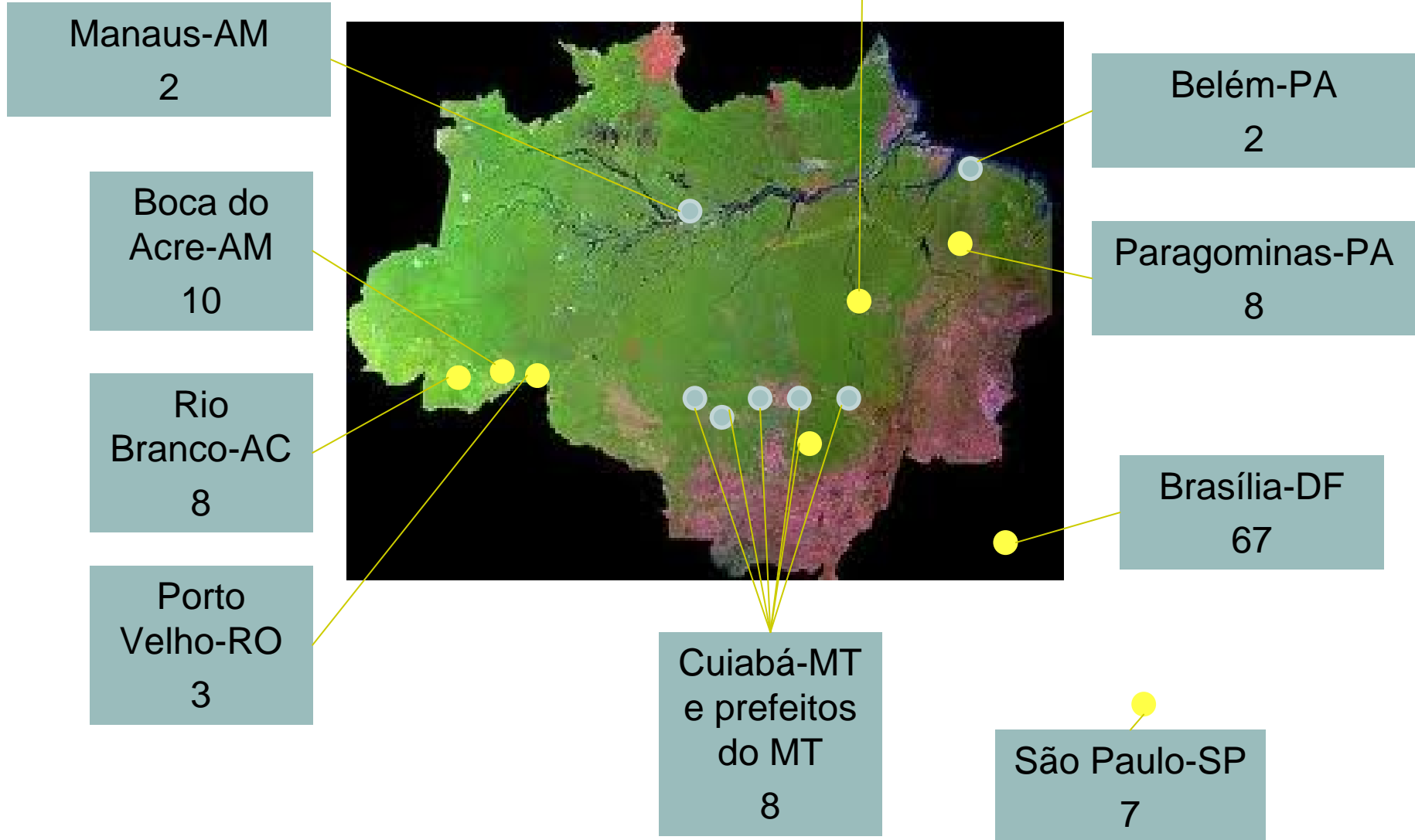
## OECD CONCEPT

- Evaluation vis-a-vis countries´ own established objectives
- Peer review (countries, specialists), based on mutual confidence, voluntary
- Objectives:
  - Support governments to achieve their objectives
  - Promote accountability
  - Improve policy coordination
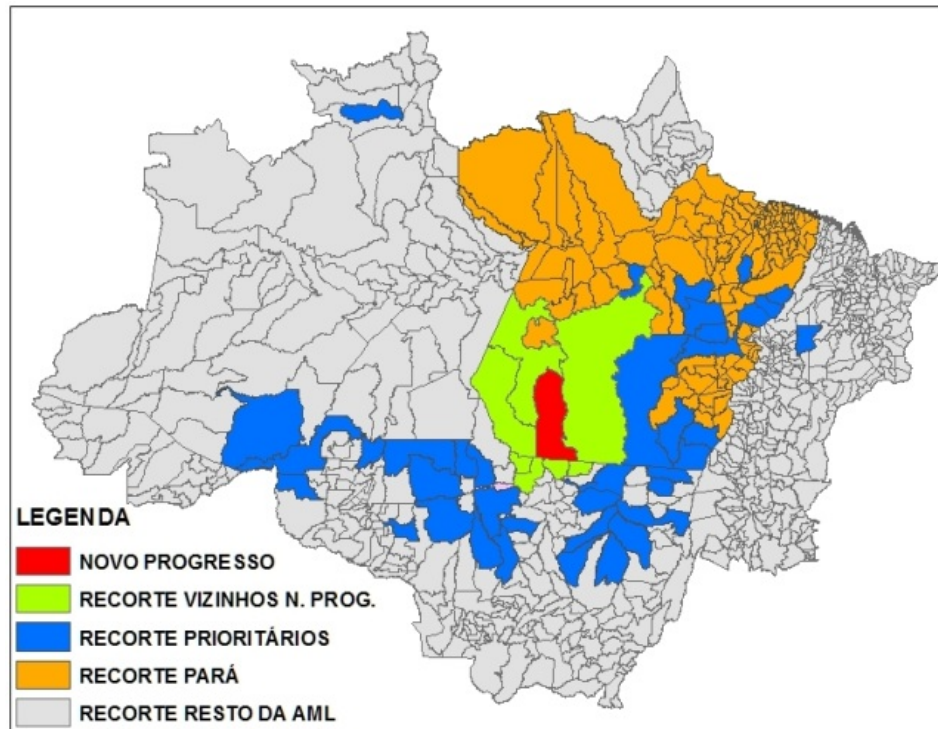  - Offer policy recommendations

# METHODOLOGICAL STEPS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Data analysis and literature review | → Monitoring tool analysis | → Statistical methodologies → |
| Interviews | → Field research | → Preliminary document → |
| Presentation to coordination board | → Final document | → Peer review, seminar |

# 134 INTERVIEWS

São Félix do Xingu-PA
16

Field
Remote

Manaus-AM
2

Belém-PA
2

Boca do Acre-AM
10

Paragominas-PA
8

Rio Branco-AC
8

Porto Velho-RO
3

Brasília-DF
67

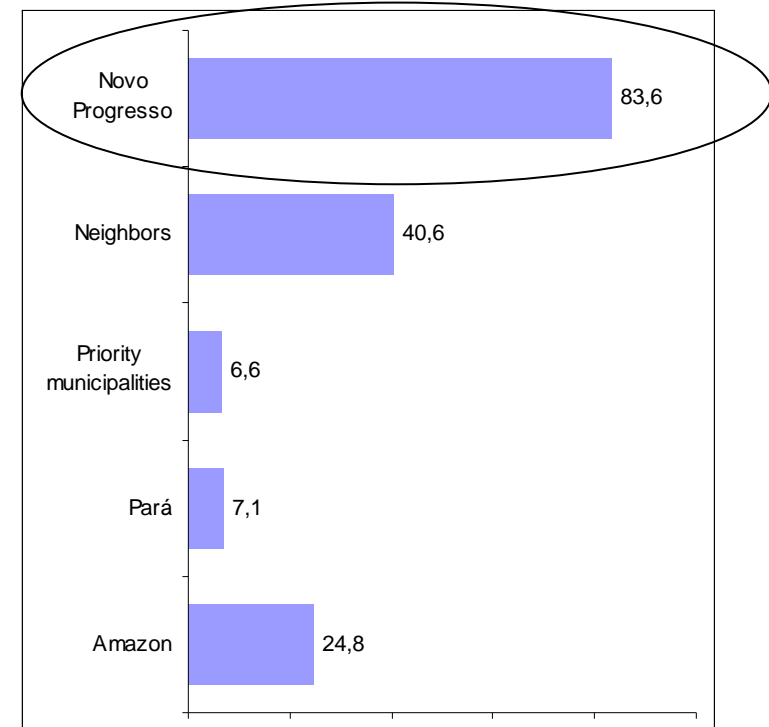Cuiabá-MT e prefeitos do MT
8

São Paulo-SP
7

# IMPACT EVALUATION
# (e.g. Operação Boi Pirata II)

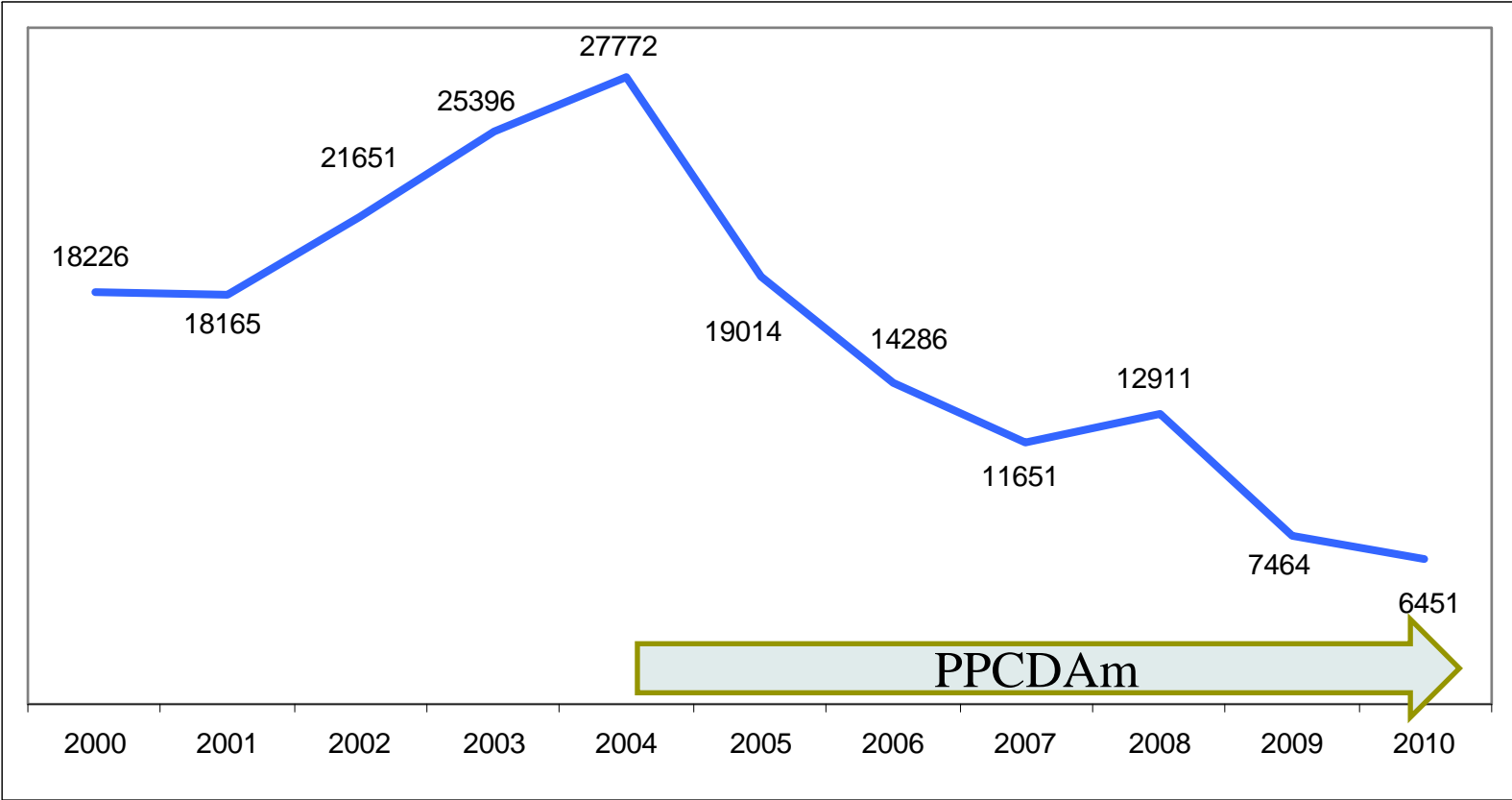Comparison groups

Deforestation rate decrease

2009-10, %

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# MAIN IMPACT INDICATOR: DEFORESTATION RATE DECREASE

**Amazon annual deforestation rate (km² )**

# MAIN POSITIVE ASPECTS

- Deforestation became a main item in Brazilian policy agenda (presidency)
- Higher impact actions:
  - Command and control
  - Protected areas (2004-08)
- Promoted cooperation among ministries – some achievements of coordination and incentive alignment with states
- Focus on main municipalities was good strategy (36 with 50%) (targeting)
  - Resource optimization
  - Foster co-responsibility

# MACRO CHALLENGES AND RECOMENDATIONS

- Not clear if deforestation decrease is perennial
- Lack of land tenure identified as largest problem and bottle neck – binding for other aspects
- Unbalanced execution and effectiveness among three axis – only C&C gets to field

- Keep its high level on policy importance and coordination
- Land planning axis should be top priority (speed up programs, institutional reform)
- Reformulate promotion axis, prioritizing actions and implementing short and long term actions

# MACRO CHALLENGES AND RECOMENDATIONS

- Perverse economic incentive structure remains
- C&C generated demand for legalization – State is not ready to accommodate
- Lack of prioritization and logic among actions

- Change economic incentives - carrots for sustainable activities and sticks to illegal ones
- Structure sustainable production chains
- Largest participation of production ministries
- Reduce bureaucracy, legalization easier
- Prioritize actions – reflect in budget, targets and monitoring

# Thank you!

If you want the pdf or have further comments, questions:

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