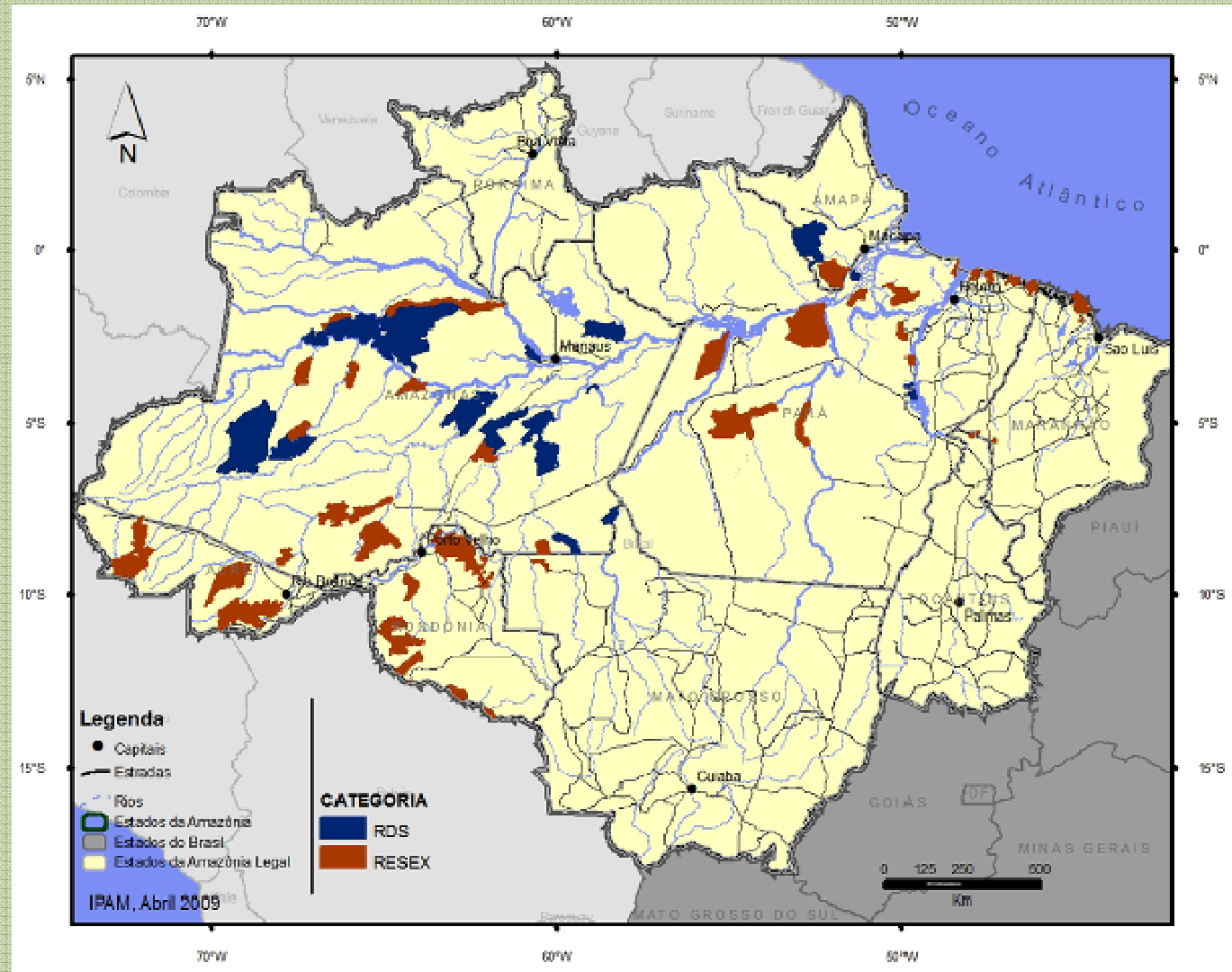


Extractive Reserves

68 RESEX
12.994.045 ha

19 RDS
11.017.510 ha

Concession of real
right of use to an
Association



RESEX as Conservation Units for Sustainable Use

- RESEX: Model of agrarian reform proposed by rubber tappers (1990)
- System of production based on family agriculture and extractive activities, with some on commons;
- Forests viewed as a means of life and cultural survival
- Emphasis on non-timber forest products, with some Resex with certified timber production (not successful)
- Delays in between the creation decree and land regularization
- National System for Conservation Units adopted the same hierarchy and structure of the conventional Conservation Units for Integral Protection (2000)
- Islands surrounded by agribusiness and logging
- Lack of economic alternatives
- Conceptual distortion of the original goals: from subjects to objects

Nice's question: a landlord or a chief?

- “My entire life, I fought for a land without an owner, to work without a landlord. An Extractive Reserve is this. A land where forests are protected by our livelihoods... How can be now, that they want us to have a Chief? And this chief wants us to be partners with Suzano, this hated neighbor, owner of the eucalyptus forests that displaced “the mother of the people” who feed us ...?!”



RECOMMENDATIONS



- Immediate legal restrictions to large scale land acquisitions
- Prior informed consent in every and each private-public-local community interaction (ILO 169)
- Investments in fair trade markets for forest products (not commodity markets)
- Research on changing consumption patterns of traditional people
- Investments on children and youth's rights to their culture and health environment
- Attention to the loss of Indigenous languages, as essential tools to maintain people's interaction with forests

PENDING QUESTIONS

- Commoditization of nature is what brought us in the troubles we are. How can introducing traditional people into commodity markets will solve them? (Carbon markets, CDB)
- How this proliferation of conventions, protocols, laws, institutions, policies, discourses and practices forming the environmental apparatus have affected traditional knowledge on forests?

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