

MODELAGEM DAS DINÂMICAS SÓCIOAMBIENTAIS DE UMA FRENTE PIONEIRA : URUARÁ, PA

**Modelling the Pioneers Fronts of
the Transamazon Highway Region**

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Study site



BRÉSIL



PARÁ



— Transamazonian highway
··· Main roads principales

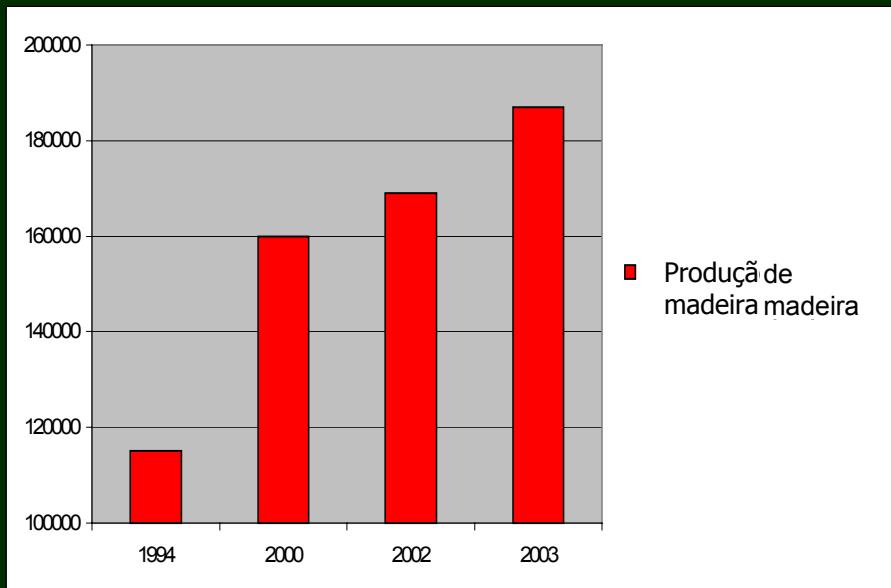
Contexto Amazônico : Riquezas, Interesses e Conflitos

- ❖ Um mosaico de situações diversas
 - ✓ físicas e humanas
- ❖ Evolução das políticas públicas
 - ✓ 60 / 85 ⇒ Colonização, ocupação e desenvolvimento
 - ✓ 85 / 00 ⇒ Suspensão programas & abertura ambiental
 - ✓ 00 / ... ⇒ Política de planejamento vs política proteção
- ❖ Mudanças rápidas (em 30 anos)
 - ✓ 5-7 M ⇒ 22 M habitantes
 - ✓ 5-10 M ⇒ 60 M bovinos
 - ✓ ? % ⇒ 15 % de desmatamento
- ❖ Desafios científicos imensos
 - ✓ Ciclo H₂O, CO₂, fertilidade do solo, biodiversidade

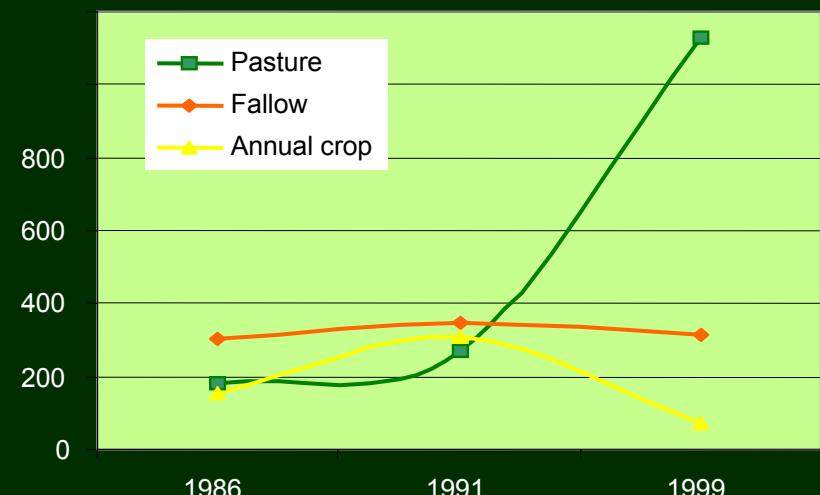
Why the pioneer front progresses ?



Sawmills



Ranching



Área de Estudo : Frente Pioneira de Uruará

- ❖ Uma frente pioneira : o lugar onde o ecossistema natural é transformado em espaço rural
- ❖ Por que as frentes pioneiras ?
 - ✓ Elas apresentam todas as características já mencionadas
 - ✓ Dinâmica espaciais, demográficas, econômicas, sociais e ecológicas.
 - ✓ Lugar onde emergem novas sociedades e novas regiões

One more model... what for ?

- ▶ To formalize and synthesize the knowledge acquired during the last 10 years (remote sensing, monographs,...)
- ▶ To focus on stakeholders, their needs (money and family labour), their rules and their dynamics
- ▶ To elaborate prospective scenarios on the pioneer front evolution (according to the actors' needs)
- ▶ To discuss possible public policies

The underlying question is: How to control the extension of the pioneers fronts?

The modeler's role

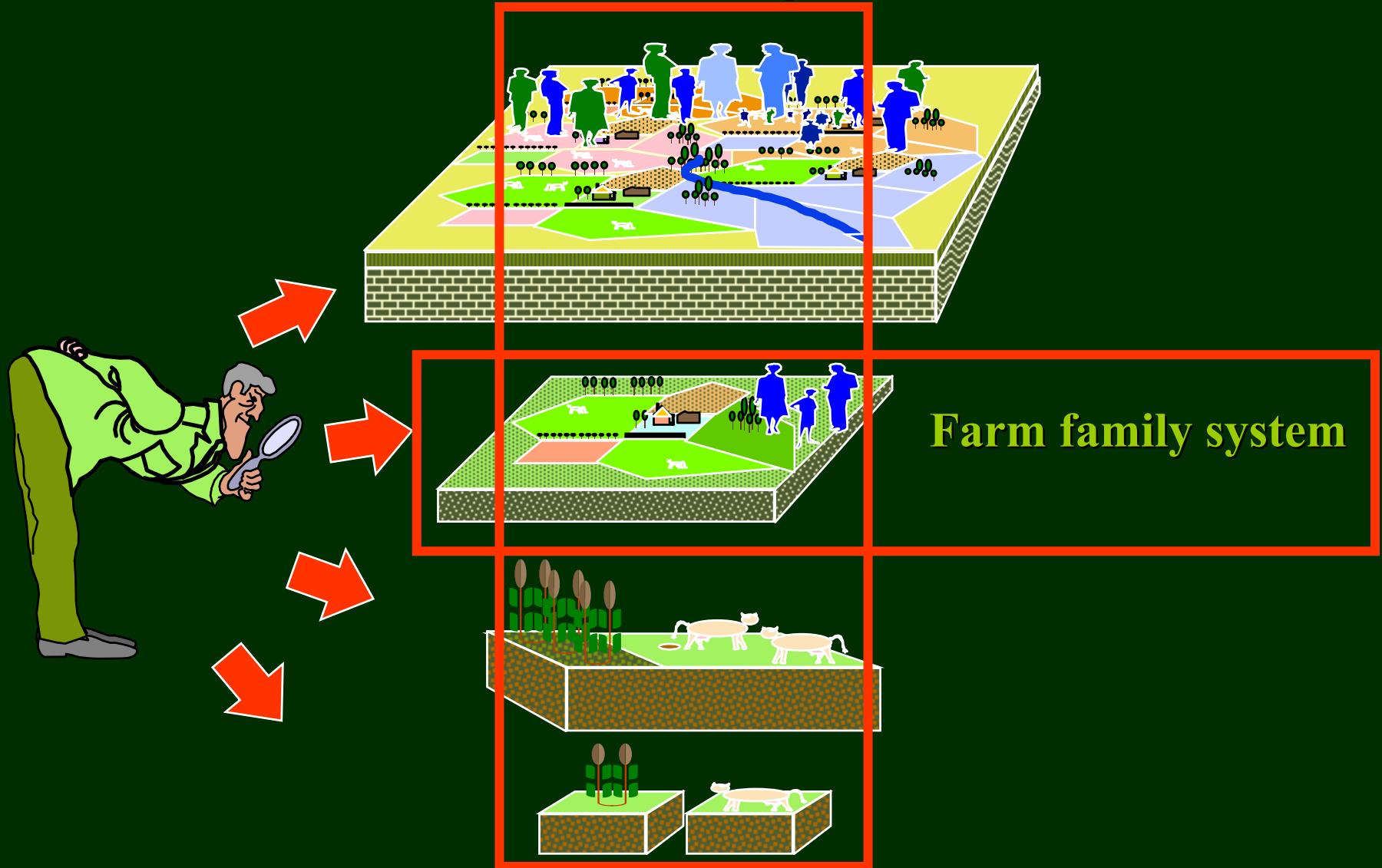
KISS

&

KIDS

How to simplify the knowledge
of the experts and of the stakeholders ?

The focal point



Adapted from: Mercedes Figari

Coupling dynamics

Economic and social dynamics

Natural dynamics

Project of protected area

Fazendas

Ownership unit

Native Reserve



Simplify the model components

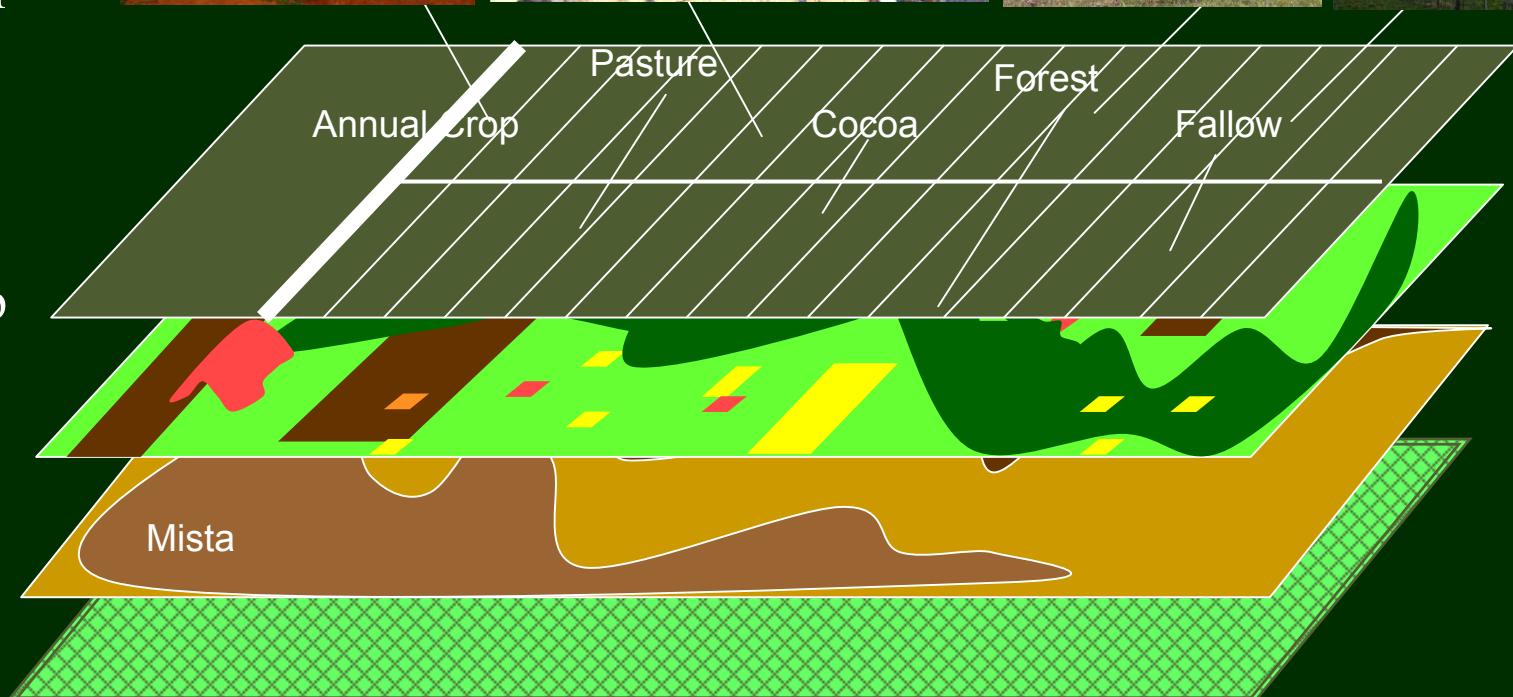
Located Elements:
farmers, cattle,
valuable timber



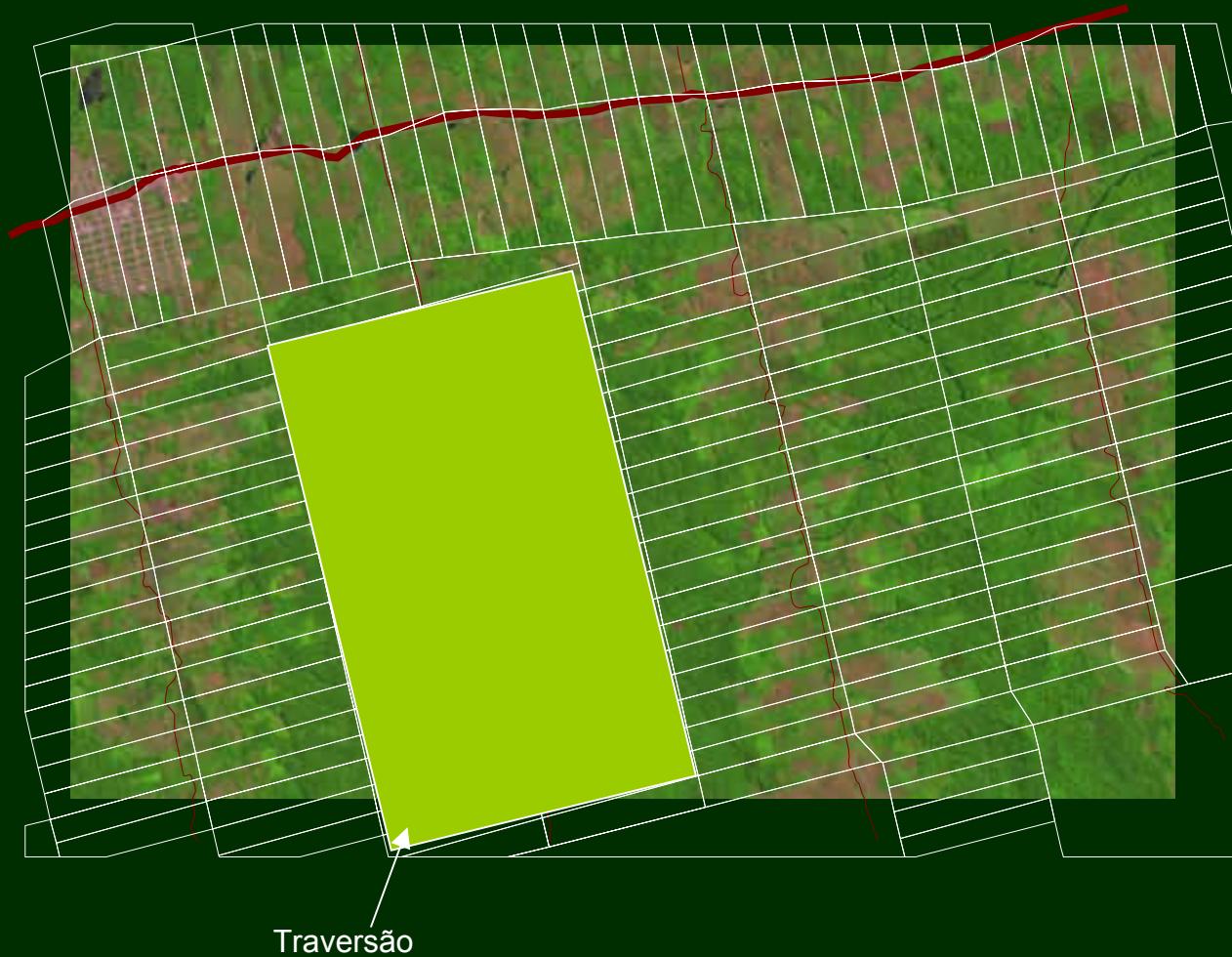
Land ownership
strips
Vegetation

Soils

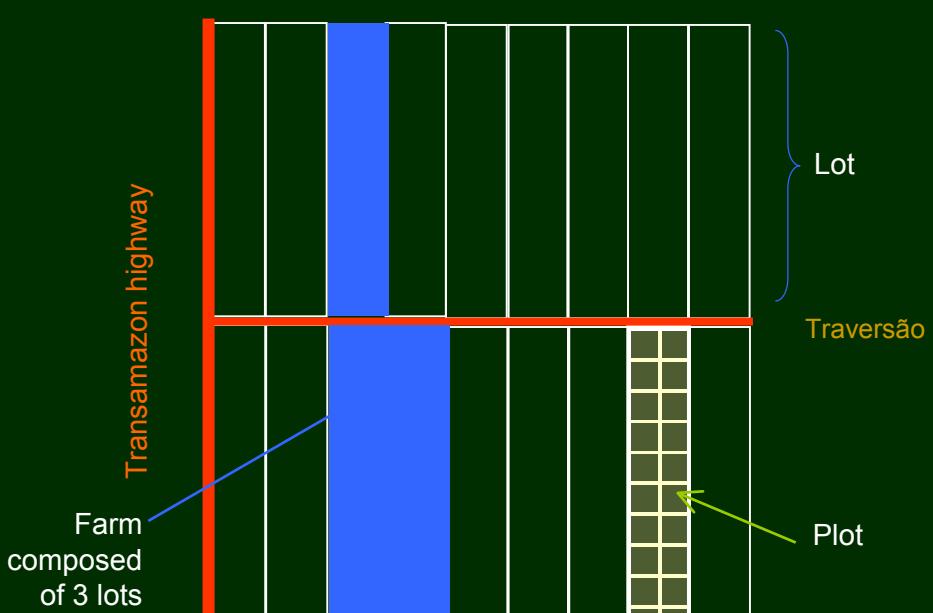
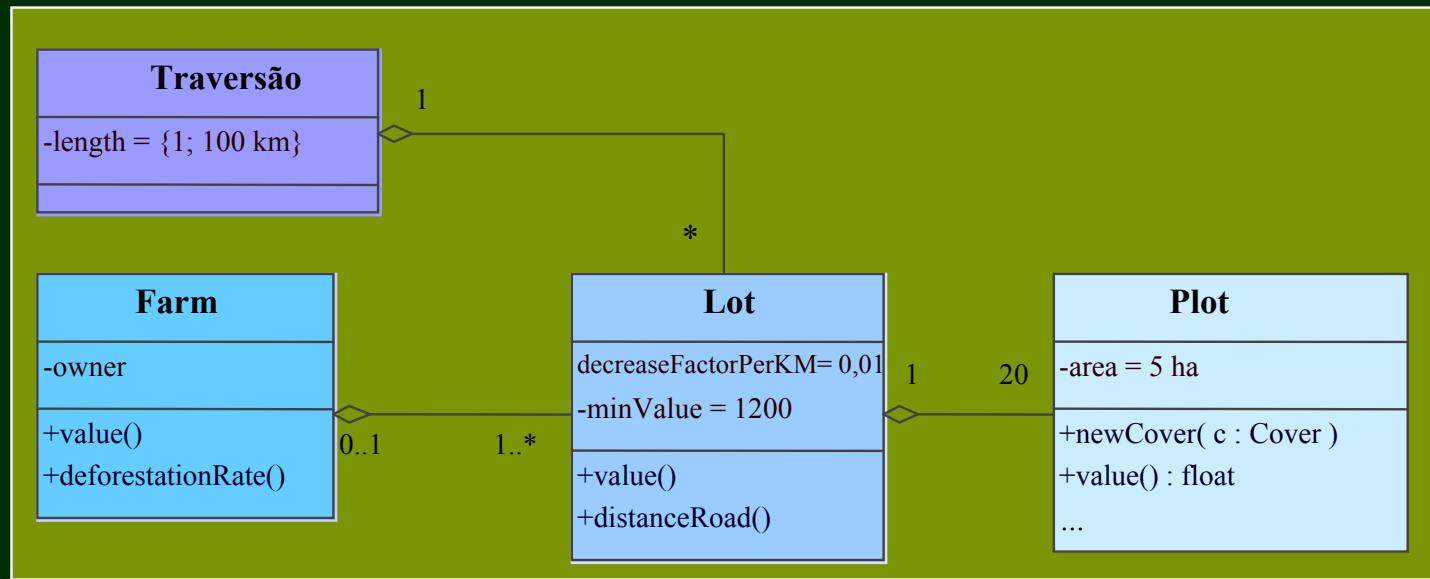
Elementary
spatial units



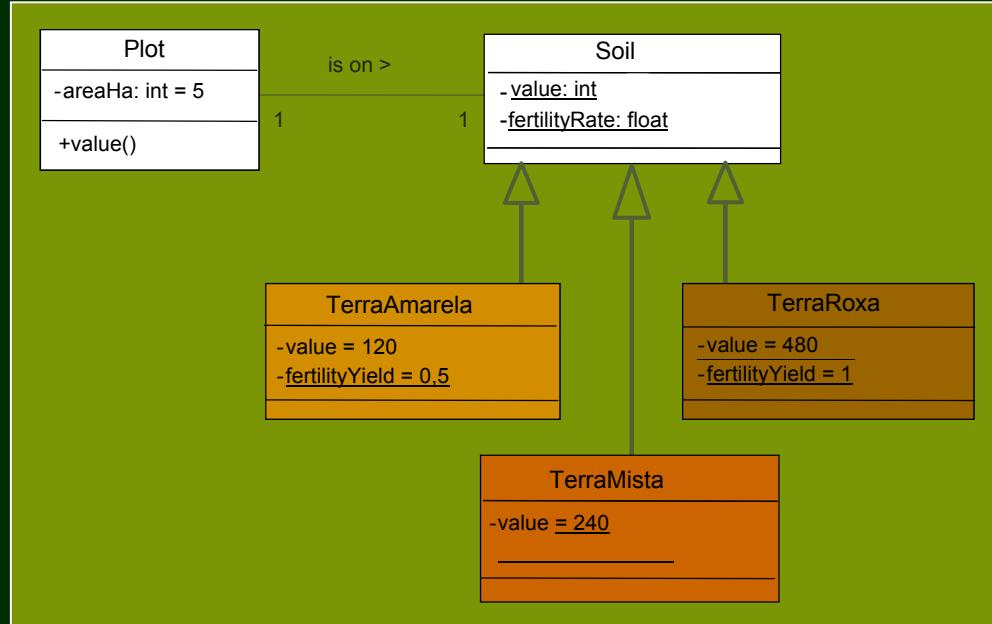
The spatial structure



Hierarchy of spatial entities



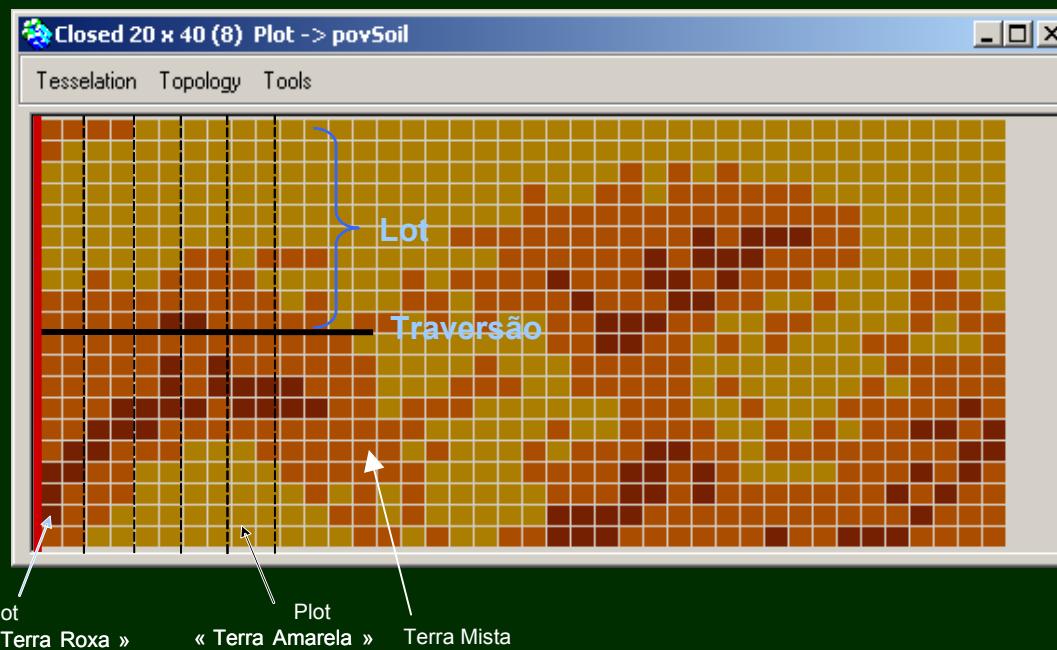
Soil



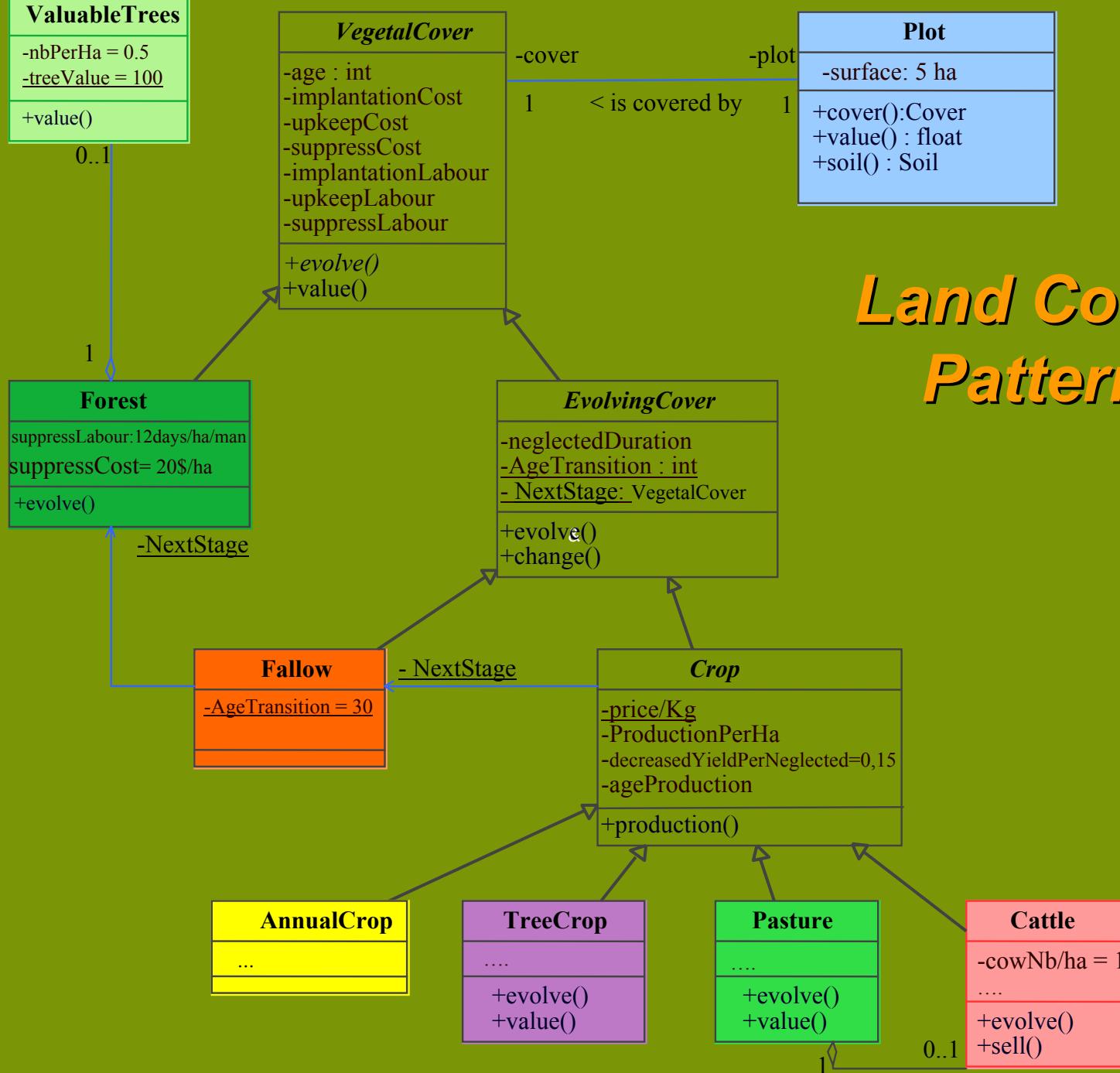
Amarela: 50%

Mista: 40%

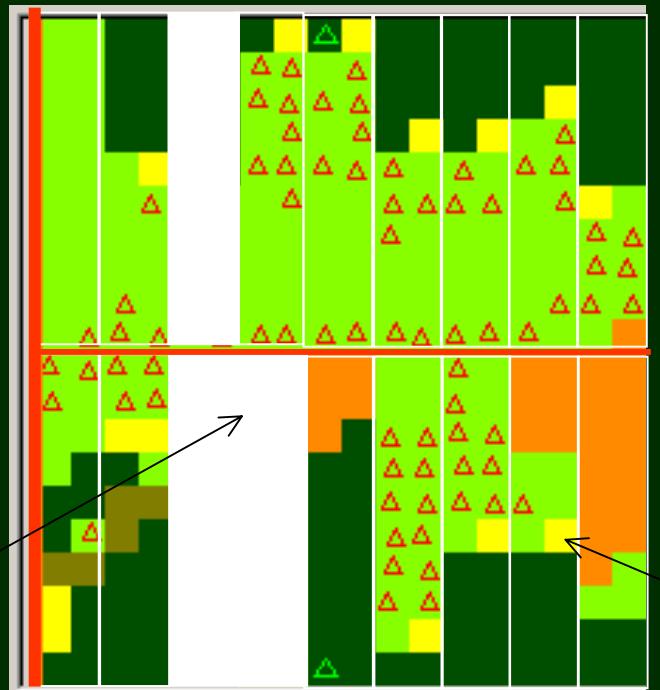
Roxa: 10%



Land Cover Pattern



A land cover view



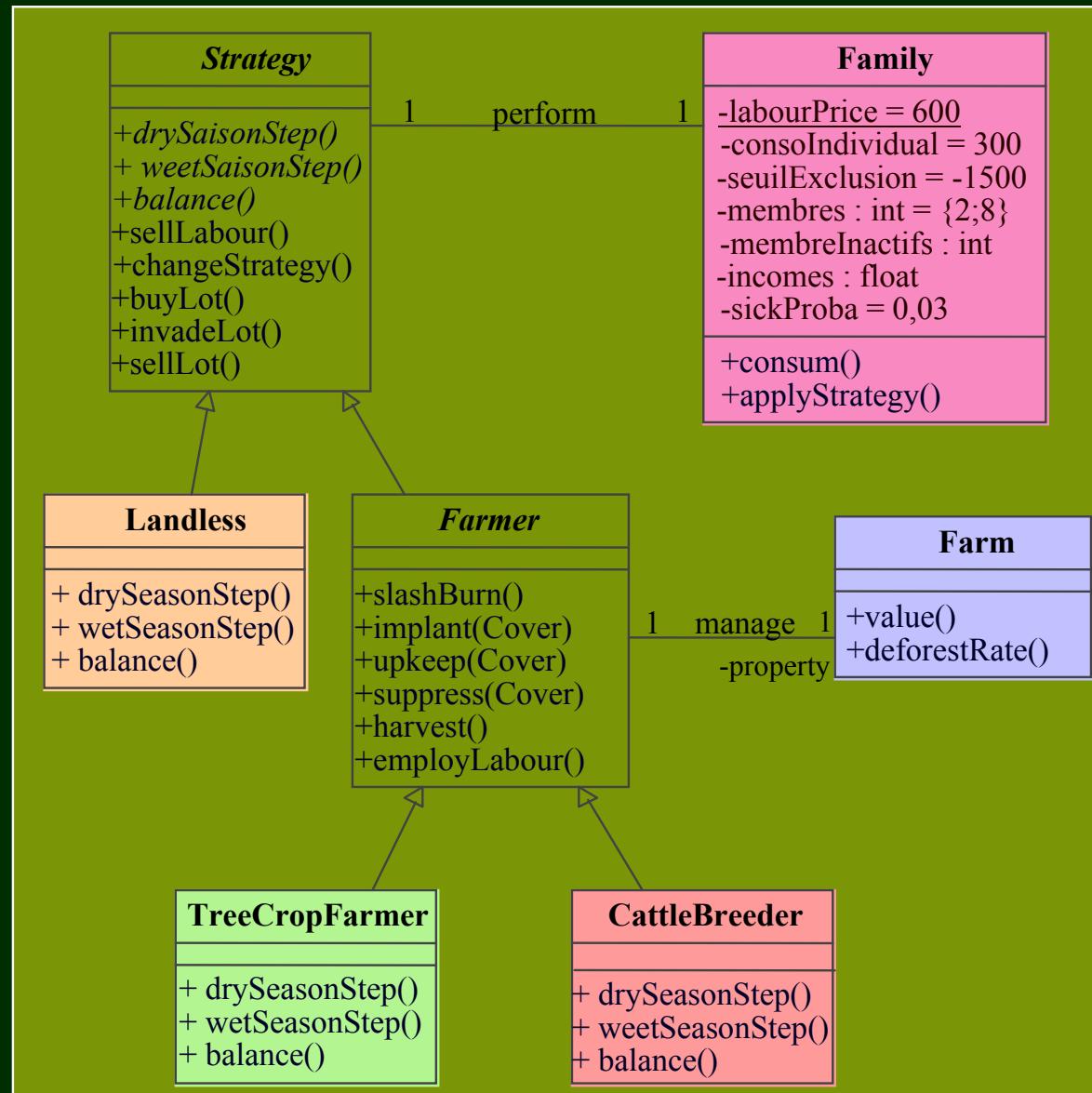
Lot

Vicinale

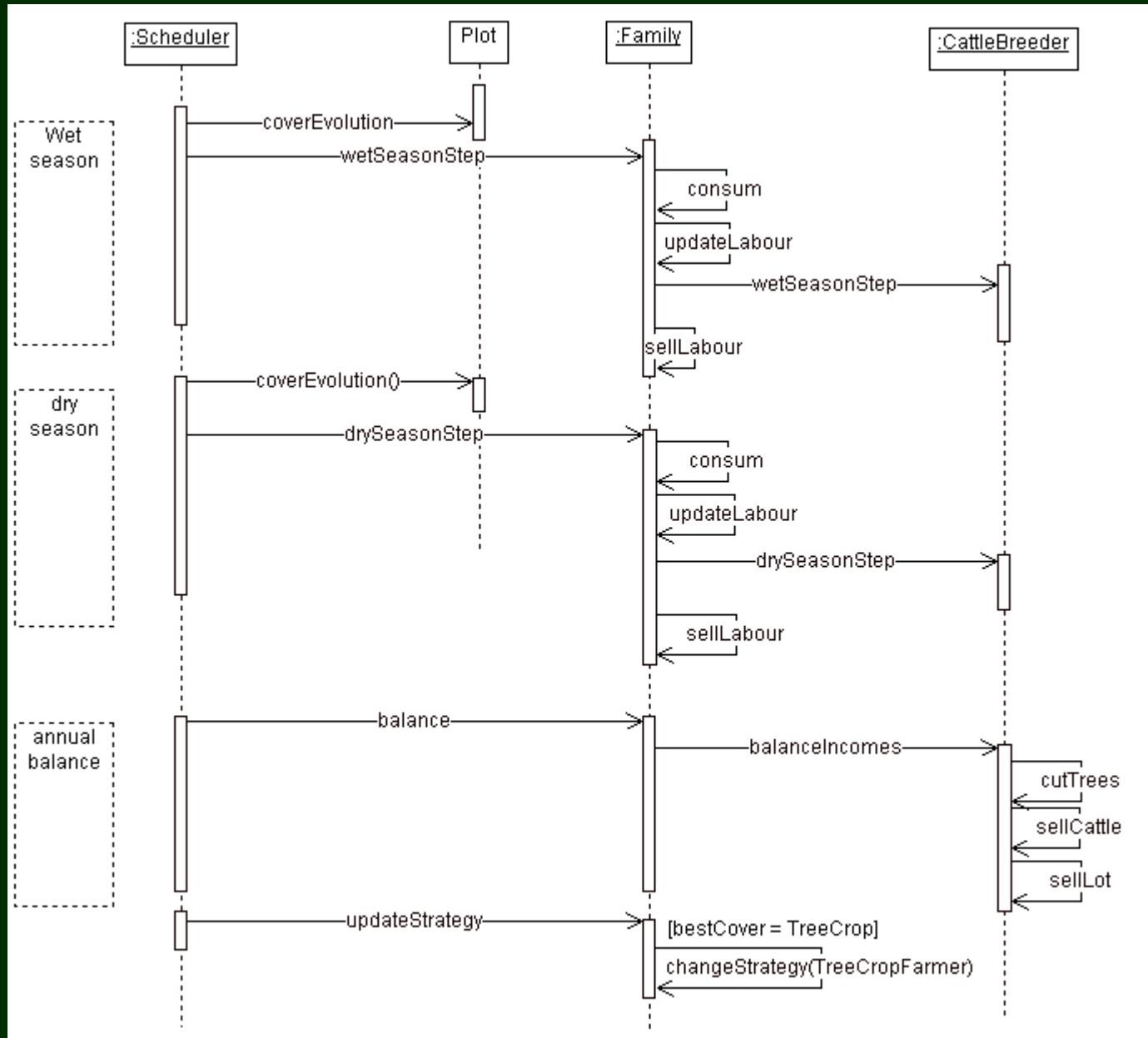
Plot

- Annual Crop
- Fallow
- Tree Crop
- Pasture
- Forest
- △ Cattle
- △ Valuable Tree

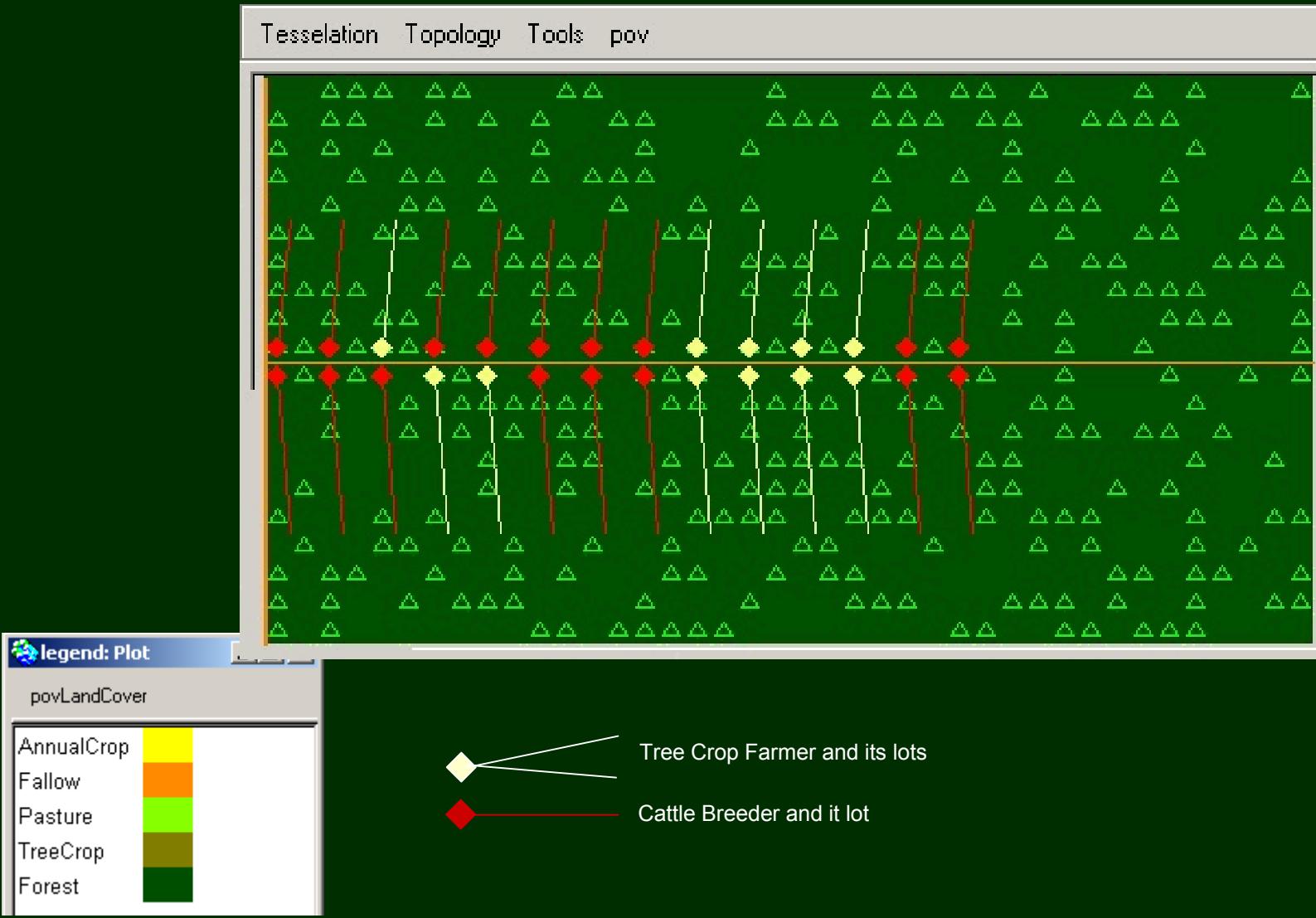
The agent: a family + a strategy



Sequence diagram: Main step (annual)



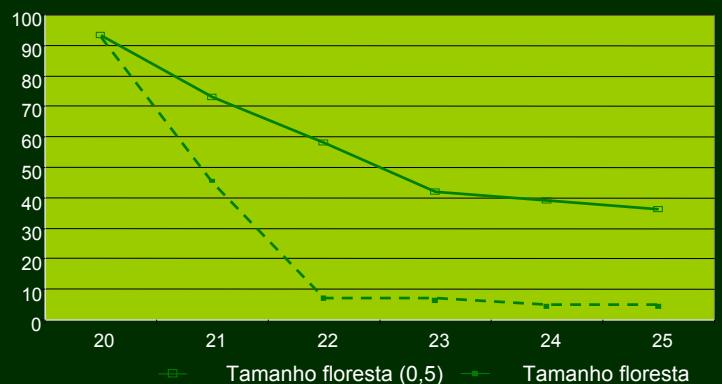
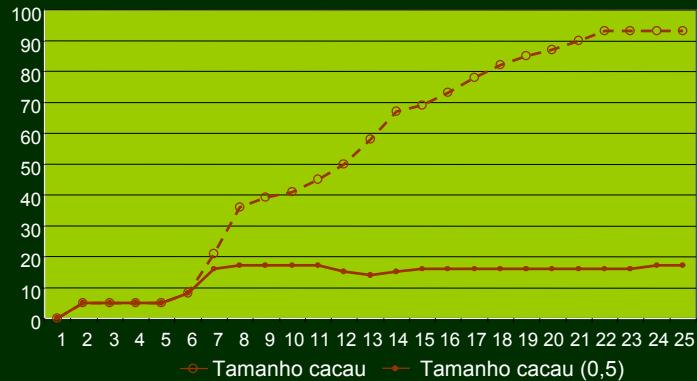
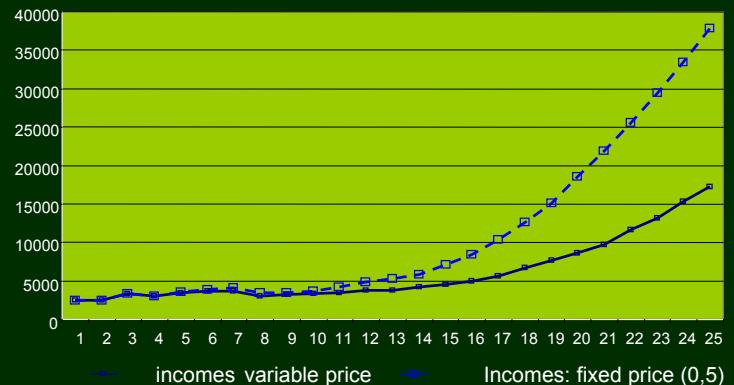
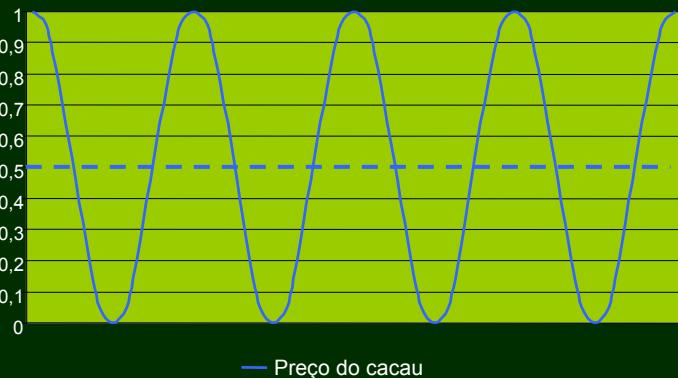
Results: Example of simulation



Results: consistency

- ▶ The simulated land uses patterns are consistent with the observed ones
- ▶ Pastures increase although they are less profitable than tree crop culture.
- ▶ From the only 3 modelled actor's strategies, the outputs of the simulation exhibit the 7 known types of farmers : Landless, Survival, Accumulation, Tree crop farmers, Cattle breeder and Diversified.

Results: theoretical insights



- Stabilizing the cocoa price to 1 \$/kg limits the pasture expansion and therefore moderates the deforestation: “win-win” situation
 - Contribution to theoretical models of deforestation (Hamburger connection, Free access, *Relative price*)

Perspectives and conclusion

- ▶ An iterative loop between
 - Synthesis of knowledge of experts and of actors
 - models development by experts
 - and their modification and validation by stakeholders (ongoing).
- ▶ A RPG to pay attention to the multitude of points of view among the various actors
- ▶ Do not clear the forest but clear the model
 - Simple and descriptive
 - Controversial and refutable