

# Management of Environmental Agencies on Conflict of regular Land Use: “Juréia Itatins” - São Paulo, Brazil

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## Introduction

The Juréia-Itatins MUC is located in the southern coast of São Paulo (Brazil) under the coordinates 24°18'47 " and 24°36'10 " south latitude and 47°00'03 " and 47°30'07 " west longitude. It has an area of approximately 80,000 hectares which includes land belonging to the municipalities of Itarari, Miracatu, Pedro de Toledo, Iguape and Peruíbe.



Location of the study area  
Source: GOOGLE EARTH (adapted by the author)

## Goals

This work aims to analyze and criticize the role of environmental agencies on land use in special areas called "protected areas" in Brazil with regard to subsistence production and irregular.

## Protected Areas

The protected areas are defined by the National Protected Areas System - SNUC, regulated by Federal Law nº9.985 of 18 July 2000. The SNUC is composed of twelve (12) categories of UCs federal, state and municipal, with the main objective of facilitating the management and providing a strategic vision of Brazilian ecosystems, in order to ensure the protection of natural resources, biomes and threatened species, as well as conservation of varieties of species and genetic resources. (MMA, 2014).

## The Role of Environmental Agencies

Brazilian environmental agencies are responsible for the regulation, control and supervision of protected areas, acting on the basis of existing legislation and with the support of other organs of control and execution. As such, are responsible for controlling land use and should assist in ensuring the preservation of the environment. (Nunes, 2003).

## The case UC Juréia Itatins

The region of Conservation Unit Juréia Itatins is currently the scene of countless scenarios of conflict for land use, home to traditional population. However, under Brazilian law it is not allowed to human occupation in this type of protected area, resulting in unevenness of the local people. The proposed solution was the removal of the population, however, it was disregarded the source of income and the emotional bond with the place. Another solution was to change the type of conservation unit, however, the move is unconstitutional.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the study shows that currently the executing agencies and their public agents are non-effective to assure a sustainable, public accountable, and social application of the environmental laws.

## Main References

NUNES, M. From past to the future of the traditional inhabitants of the Juréia-Itatins Ecological Station, São Paulo, São Paulo University, Master's Thesis, 2003  
MMA. Protected Areas. Newsletter. São Paulo, 2009.

## Financier



## Achievement



## Conference

