

## Reflections for sustainable development: Forestry industry in southern Brazil

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**Abstract:** *This paper proposes to study the alternatives for the rural population of the southern Brazil, in these beginning of the XXI century. When forestry is implemented we can observe the degradation of quality of life indicators (health, education and income). The multi activity of the small producer is replaced for the so called culture of abandonment. The issues addressed in this study are (i) is forestry an activity that leads to the impoverishment of the region? (ii) does the traditional economic activity causes the region's wealth? and (iii) will the southern Brazil be "reached" by forestry? To answer these questions the hypotheses formulated are (i) there is an inverse relationship between the HDI and forestry, (ii) There is a direct relationship between traditional economic activity and forestry, and (iii) Forestry is replacing the traditional economic activity. Data analysis showed is not possible to study the production in an aggregated manner.*

**Key words:** *Economic activity, alternatives to forestry, smallholders.*

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### I. Introduction

This work is a reflection of the potential income of the rural population living in cities in southern Brazil. When conducting this study we found a level of quality of life and economic profile characteristic: small farm, multi activity basically subsistence farming, milk, and creation as a major supplier hired commodity beef (or chicken if pig) and planting cereal livestock for consumption. Another finding is the lack of availability of labor and family participation in the production of the property [1], [2]. It was noted the planting of tobacco in some properties but this activity recognized by the owners as harmful for health is only used when the need for money, making cash, because "the company pays in advance, provides the seed, fertilizer and coach passes all week [3], [4]. Here the landscape looks so irregular that there are extensive plantations and properties are characterized by irregularity of relief [5], [6], [7].

This property profile is also observed in the Ribeira Valley in Paraná (Brazil) [8], however the Human Development Index (HDI) of the region is significantly lower [9], [10]. The question then posed is: Timber exploitation is crucial in terms of HDI favor of the counties in the study area?

The global economic crisis that occurred in the years 2008 and 2009 led to disastrous consequences for small farmers. According to Adams and Korten, in Brazil southwest (Santa Catarina), previous crises shifted the production of beef for the Brazil Midwest (Mato Grosso) region [10], [11], [12].

In the mid-2000s, we note the progress of planted forest industry in southern Brazil. The wood industries at first settle on the border between Brazil and Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, and at various times in Santa Catarina and Paraná [13]. However the idea of approaching the subject focusing on the relationship between rural poverty and environmental degradation was dismissed at first given findings that the hypothesis of this relationship presents itself in the form of a trap or a vicious circle, and that improvements in socioeconomic conditions of farmers necessarily have positive impacts on the environment [14]. It also dismissed the explanation for the Theory of Critical exploration of regions that explore regions [15].

This finding, coupled with the initial question and considering the ecological aspect [16], the concern is that it imposes conditions is the producer of southwest, Brazil (Santa Catarina) is the industry go-planted forest to this region? The issue to be resolved is not the capital in space, but the development of capitalism in space [15]. The state of Santa Catarina has the second best Brazil's HDI [17]. The western region of the state is composed of small farms, originated in the division of lands of the settlement of European immigrants. This population still maintains its customs and traditions survive and revenue from small farms and small agribusinesses [18], [19]. Despite the globalization of the economy and frequent crises of capitalism and they kept their properties are still strongly tied to their products, this population lives with dignity and demonstrates great satisfaction about their traditions [10]. For these communities the international crises have generated a cost seldom evidenced. Analyzed by the focus of several current literature it appears that the effect of innovation continues to destroy the investment and skills of past work [20], or creative destruction is embedded in the very movement of capital [21], or even the destruction of technological capabilities and human capital [22]. Similarly the World Bank has clear those times of crisis inhibited clear understanding of the functioning and outcome of

interventions and programs [6], [23]. This constant innovation requires these actors constantly redefine their processes to generate value as evidenced [22], [24], [25].

Analysis of the South (Fig.1), in the period 1996-2006, shows the percentage change of land use, according to the main types of use. It is noticed that the use of land in general decreases for Brazil as a whole. During this period the area under forests and forests increases significantly for the South Region and decreases for other regions of Brazil [13].

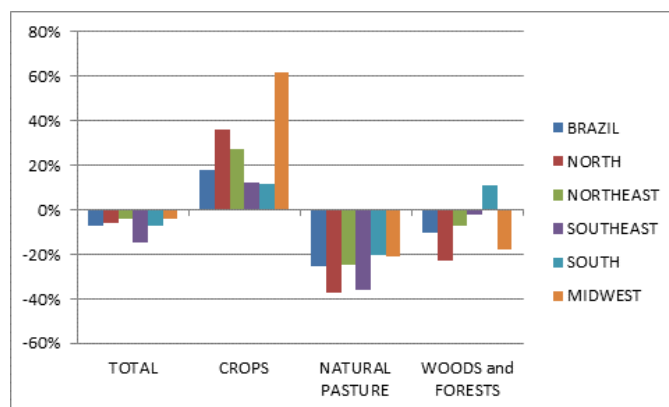


FIGURE 1 CHANGE OF USE OF LAND FOR USE IN BRAZIL [13]

Land use is the human use of certain land cover [27], and the term "change of land use" is the quantitative changes in the area (increase or decrease) of a given type of land use [28]. The change of use may involve the conversion or modification of its standard use and modify the same development system forming the landscape [25]. The replacement of traditional crops by planting timber assumes the disappearance of small farms, the micro and small business and its owners. In a future scenario where people migrate to the cities in a situation of inequality, aggravating the outskirts of the local towns. For the region, remain the losses of culture and quality of life with the installation of pockets of poverty. This phenomenon is accompanied by demographic, economic and epidemiological, resulting in the need to reorganize and rethink your life [29]. Aiming to think global and act local question possible alternatives for human development in these communities.

## II. Method

The variables of quality of life, income and education were selected when doing research for work and Panhoca de Silva [3] and also in the work of Silva [10]. For the selection of variables related to planted forests, we used the Census of Agriculture 2006: Brazil and large parts of the Federation [13]. The data were processed using Analysis Conglomerates it is perceived in the Principles of Economics [30] which presents an analysis of the reasons of similar enterprises concentrate in certain locations [31]. The study of clusters is, among others, fundamental to policy makers and those who work with planning [32], [33], [34]. In the calculation of clusters, divided the variables, reducing them to sets of similar elements and sets of heterogeneous elements distinct from the other elements of other groups [35], [36], [37].

It is also used in regression analysis which seeks to assess the impact of each explanatory variable and how effective the model is suggested. Search the relationship between a set of explanatory variables, metrics to evaluate and measure the influence of dependent variables and thus develop prediction models [38]. The unit of study cellular components are counties in southern Brazil and the results can be sensitive to the context and methods applied [23]. The statistical technique of cluster analysis is descriptive, not theoretical basis and not inferential. Although it has strong mathematical properties, has no statistical foundations and is not suitable for inferences of population characteristics from sample data [39]. This technique does not distinguish whether the variables are relevant to the study [37]. A regression does not necessarily establish a relationship of cause and effect. Shows a pattern or trend and is based on data analysis allows multiple possibilities of approaches [40], though not as Popper debases the principle of uniformity of nature [41].

This study aimed to evaluate possible alternatives to replace the traditional economy by smallholder forestry in the region west of Santa Catarina. The two processes are inseparable and interdependent [42], [43]. Embed this web of relationships is somehow possess a valuable, rare, irreplaceable and hardly imitable, i.e. it fulfills the conditions that, in the view of the resource-based view [44], [45], [46], are essential to generate and sustain competitive advantages. In general, focus on problems of large business units. Given these settings can identify the following specific objectives:

1. One. Identify how forestry affects each group of variables rural component of human development.

2. 2nd. Identify the advancement of plantation wood in the study area and their implications for education and income.

It is considered as a physical territory, geographically defined, characterized by multidimensional criteria, environment, economy, society, culture, politics and institutions, and a population that relate internally and externally through specific processes, where one can distinguish a or more elements that indicate identity and social cohesion, cultural and territorial [47], [15]. Import, it does not consider the definition of critical geography of the territory [48], [49]. It starts with the idea that systematic innovation leads firms to increasingly sophisticated levels of production and marketing, in markets large and dispersion [50]. [42]. The territorial division of labor assigns elements and "privileged role" [51]. There non sociability of the individual one side, the other Society, from one side to the other species individuals [52]. Thus, this field informs that geography is a political process of historical construction [53], [54]. It is intended to represent these statements in categories and subcategories used in this paper. The definitions relating to forests are planted according to the FAO report [55]. In 2011 the gross value of forest production totaled US\$ 57.9 billion dollars. In 2010, forest products represent the fourth rank in the value of exports of Brazilian agribusiness. Paper, pulp, wood and articles thereof comprise this segment of agribusiness. Paper and pulp accounted for in 2010, 73.0% of the export value of the group called Forest Products by classification [56], [57].

Natural forests in Brazil account for 65.9% of the land area; agriculture 33.5% and 0.6% planted forests [58]. Brazilian conditions favoring forest productivity, reducing production costs. In temperate countries rotation is 50 years. In Brazil varies on average between 7 and 21 years [59]. The Production Chain Wood is represented by all segments of suppliers of products and services geared to forestry and plant extraction - upstream activities - the activities processors and distributors of products in its preparation, use wood - downstream activities [60], [61], [62].

Brazil has about 6.8 million hectares of forest plantations, mainly eucalyptus and pine, representing 93% of total planted [63]. While ABIMCI talks about millions of jobs the government aims 615,900 direct jobs [63]. Between 1943 and 1948, the region west and southwest Paraná, on land that had been reclaimed for the formation of the Territory Iguaçú, was targeted migration of the descendants of the colonies of Rio Grande do Sul. This created a forest clearing for cleaning land to cultivate with consequent supply of wood [64]. In the northern region of Paraná State, "perobas" (*Aspidosperma*) of forests and other species of rare hardwood were extinguished. The Araucaria (*Brazilian Pinnus*) timber then the main economic importance of its reserves had drastically reduced [65].

Facing the shortage of timber, has begun planting trees or forestry, but without the worry of proper management and the impacts of these practices. Introducing species outside of their place of origin and in vast areas, most of the planting timber occurred after the 1950's. Exotic species were the most used Eucalyptus and Pinus introduced for both the extraction and to preserve native forests [66]. The first plantations of *Pinus canariensis*, from the Canary Islands, occurred in Rio Grande do Sul, around 1880 [67]. Were planted in 1903 in Brazil, in the city of Rio Claro, São Paulo, the first seedlings of eucalyptus [68]. The Paulista Railway Co., planted with the aim of producing and timber sleepers for the railway [69]. Since then a large number of species continued to be introduced and established in field experiments by government agencies and private companies seeking commercial [67]. The diversity of species and breeds not only came from the United States but also from Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and Asia [70].

Until 1965 the national forestry indicated 400.000 hectares planted with eucalyptus. From 1967 to 1982, were introduced exotic species of rapid growth and about one million hectares were planted with Pinus aiming to increase timber supplies to supply industry [71]. Projects should cover required by law, a certain percentage of the area with native species and Araucaria was one of the chosen [65]. This policy incentive, which closed in 1986/87, had other consequences. In scientific research and teaching occurred separation forestry agronomy that potentiated the scientific and technological knowledge in social equity and determined a socio-economic composition of poverty and social exclusion. Much of forests planted with Pinus spp., In the late twentieth century, are linked to the pulp and paper industries, boards, chipboards crowded, sawmills, veneer and resin processing industries, and are called "vertical companies [71].

Belatedly noted that some forest owners or vertically integrated companies do not just used the tax incentives of the 1960/70, reflecting on forest properties and independent yeomen establishing Pinus areas without a predetermined purpose timber. Some use marginal lands for agriculture unviable and rarely show objective or appropriately structured management plans [71], [67], [72]. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Brazil is one of the top ten countries with plantations totaling 182 million ha. [73].

The western region of Santa Catarina (southwest region) was the last area to be colonized in south. Local traditional indigenous gradually been sought by mestizos and others who settled in search of livelihood. With the end of the Contested War, the region was ceded to companies of Rio Grande do Sul to colonization. As

was covered in forests began logging [64]. The logging occurred since 1920, initially valuing the cedar and the scarcity of this, by 1940, it explores exhaustively pine [74].

The occupation of this region occurred in the valleys of the rivers of fish following the Irani and Chapecó and finally the far west to the border with Argentina. These new occupants, who dislodged the pilgrims called caboclos, were descendants of Germans, Italians and Poles, in their second or third generations of European migrants, seeking immediate profit from the sale of timber, drained by rivers and some smuggled into Argentina through Port of San Borja [75]. This colonization followed the model smallholdings (ranchers) agrarian structure, with diversified agricultural production, such as corn, rice, beans, rearing pigs and poultry [76], [75], [61]. These farmers have maintained ties with Europe, managed to overcome the barrier of adopting information channels themselves with their communities of origin and take advantage. Particularly in activities that require delicate and careful cultivation, which can hardly run on large mechanized properties, such as the production of honey, milk, poultry and pigs taking advantage of their family structure and dedicated to extending the plot of land. [5], [6], [61]. This is evidenced in the 1990's [38], with the consolidation of family farms as explanatory category of a particular social form of production [76], [77], and its definition as a priority segment for public investments [78].

Only there is an important population growth in the western region, in the 1970's, when it reaches 26.3% of the population of Santa Catarina. Thereafter, gradually decreases its participation in the following decades. In the period 2000 to 2004 was characterized as an evasion population, but in the years 1980 and 1990, there is a disconnection between farmers and agro-industrial complex. Also a growing difficulties faced by small producers. These transformations disaggregate the family farm, source of income and employment excluding a large contingent of people from the production process [78], [10]. On the national scene in the 1970's and 1980's, the agricultural frontiers were a most completely exhausted and cities are the great pole of attraction. Of the 110 counties of this middle region, 50% are made up of populations less than 5,000 and represent 15% of total population [13]. Conversely population concentration occurs in ten counties with 46% of the total population macro-region, in 2004.

Sadia-Concordia Company launched the in 1950 the 'Agricultural Development program'. An integration agreement or 'mutual' collateral production and marketing contracts for the purchase and sale of piglets, supplies, technical assistance and food, access to rural credit and expansion of the consumer market. In the 1960's this program attracts more farmers to the system [79]. The restriction of credit to agriculture in the period 1980 to 1990 amounted family farming aggravating the devaluation of farm prices in relation to costs, so the outflow of population was an alternative to poverty. The theoretical elaboration on this process has no way to escape the fixation of their historical conditions [15]. To adjust the analytical approach to the situation proposed considers the expansiveness of capitalist production relations and the centrality of the capital in molding processes.

This means that capitalism (i) subject places the logic of accumulation, (ii) is characterized by spatial selectivity, and (iii) the seats are specialized and hierarchical, but act in synchrony for a given economic system globally [15]. The creation of inequality is the result of the peculiarities that affect the historical movement of globalization of capitalism and diffusion of technical progress in the global economic space.

The development of the methodology follows the exploratory analysis process from the selection of the type of analysis to be carried out. As we sought to understand the region considered starting a macro positioning is decided by considering all counties in southern Brazil. The data from these counties are in the Agricultural Census [13] and the Atlas of Human Development in Brazil [80], [81], [82].

Another part of the problem formulation was constructed from interviews with local actors, documents, reports and observations in order to describe the impact of agribusiness timber, population and landscape. This construction took place following the logic: problem, context, subject, lessons learned [83] and was effective from semi structured interviews with actors in the Ribeira Valley, Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul and Santa Catarina.

Variables were drawn from the research questions and hypotheses (Fig. 2). Each approach leads to opt for one or more variables to be studied and picked up in case the compound variables [36], [84], [49].

The approach is effective for density and not for production or price thus avoiding effects of demands and speculation in commodity prices. For IBGE covered this count the number of tree species planted in the base year that were over 500 feet in the existing reference date [13]. It is not part of the study species in forest management projects of native forests.

The dependent variables are social, the method chosen should be sensitive to capture the differences that are actually merged in contexts that do not involve only the variables selected. The variable density production were developed in two stages: first built up the indicator production adding to the production of the year plus the stock on the date of the Census and second divided this value by the productive area of the city, resulting in this work is called variable density.

RESEARCH ISSUES	HYPÓTESES	ISSUES QUESTIONS	APPROACH
The forestry leads the region to the impoverishment?	Hypothesis 1 There is an inverse relationship between the HDI and forestry	There is a correlation between logging and HDI?	Identify counties with forestry activity Identifying the HDI these counties Check whether a correlation exists between them
The region could be occupied by forestry?	Hypothesis 2 Forestry is replacing the traditional economic activity	Where forestry is developing? The region is attractive for timber?	Data on historical sequence

FIGURE 2 SKETCH OF PROCEDURAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

### III. Analysis

The analysis covers 1188 counties and counties in the southern region 399 in Paraná (PR), Santa Catarina (SC) 293 and 496 in Rio Grande do Sul (RS) An initial analysis of the data indicates a distortion of two counties, Bombinhas (SC) and Esteiro (RS) that were not considered in the study. The productive area presented by counties ranges from a maximum of 648.023ha (hectare) in the county of Alegrete - RS, to a minimum of 315ha in Balneario Camboriu - SC [13].

Counties forestry producers were non-symmetrical. Note that the cities do not produce the same kind of wood. It appears the number of 458 missing cases, (38.6% of all counties), when analyzing the set of production forestry. Note that the density distribution of the production of the counties of Rio Grande do Sul is larger while producing counties are in greater number in Santa Catarina. In another group of variables the production of traditional economics, poultry, eggs, milk and pork, characteristics of the southern region, also observed a discontinuity of production with some counties appearing in a non-normally distributed invalidating the statistical analysis of economic activity as a traditional single variable. The canonical analysis initially adopted as a statistical analysis tool was discarded from these findings.

Counties producing trees form a cluster distinct spatial distribution, it is not possible to consider the mass of planted forests (forestry) as a single set. Given the finding is to individually assess each of the variables considered in this study.

#### 3.1 Analysis of the Counties Producers Of *Acacia* (AN)

The distribution of the *Acacia* culture in Southern is not uniform, as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig.4. The concentration of cases occurring in Rio Grande do Sul. The density distribution of black wattle in the south is not normally distributed. For the cluster analysis is verified the existence of 165 cases. The results of hierarchical cluster analysis showing a choice of eight clusters considered in selecting choice of 3 to 20.

The result of the analysis considering non-hierarchical (8 clusters) shows missing 92 cases and 1035 cases considered production not significant. It selects, as the relevant counties density 59 cases, all of Rio Grande do Sul, to be part of the correlation analysis with indicators of development.

The statistical correlation between counties that produce *Acacia* (AN) and development indicators (HDI, HDI-Income, HDI-Education) considered 57 valid cases and two cases missing. The two counties with production and disposed of hypothesis testing correlation, because they did not values in HDI-E were South San Jose and Coronel Pilar counties.



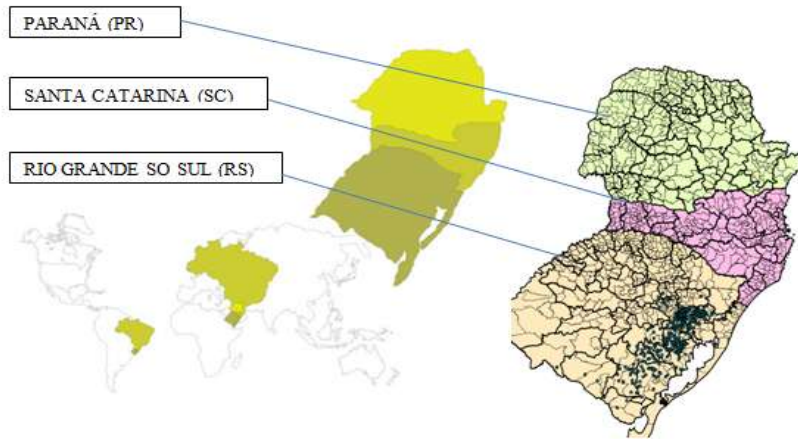


FIGURE 3 DISTRIBUTION ACACIA (AN) – SOUTHERN BRAZIL [85]  
[1 Dot = 1 Million Of Trees]



FIGURE 4 DENSITY ACACIA (AN) IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

The linearization of the data density of black wattle production follows an exponential function and linearization of HDI data for selected cities resulted a polynomial function. The test results of the correlation between production of acacia and development variables Fig. 5, there is shown no consistent for any of the variables studied, which confirms the hypothesis  $H_0$  no correlation.

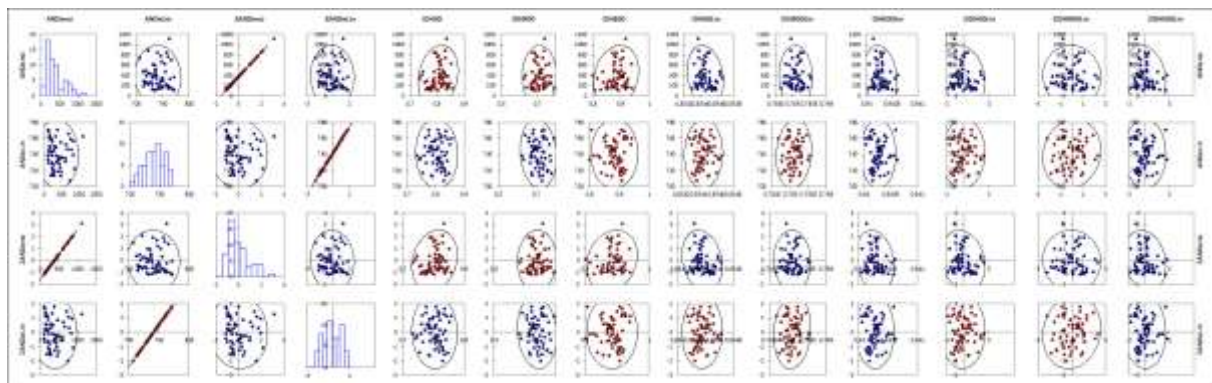


Figure 5 Correlation Toward An And Development Indicators

### 3.2 Analysis of the counties producers of eucalyptus

The distribution of the eucalyptus culture in the southern is not uniform as can be seen in Figure 6 and Figure 7. The concentration of cases occurring in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina then, getting the Paraná with lower incidence. The density distribution of eucalyptus in the south is not normally distributed. For cluster analysis if checks for 1160 counties. The results of hierarchical cluster analysis showing a choice of five clusters considered in selecting choice of 3 to 20.



FIGURE 6 DISTRIBUTION EUCALYPTUS (EU) – SOUTHERN BRAZIL [85]  
[1 Dot = 1 Million Of Trees]

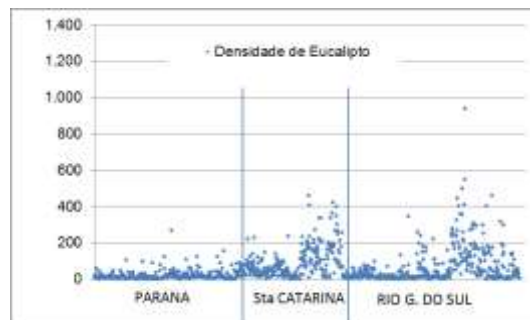


FIGURE 7 DENSITIES BY COUTIES – EUCALYPTUS (EU) – SOUTHERN BRAZIL

The result of the analysis considering non-hierarchical for 5 clusters shows 27 cases and 926 missing cases considered production not significant and relevant 233 cases that were part of the correlation analysis with development indicators, 11 were located in Paraná, Santa Catarina and 112 in 110 Rio Grande do Sul

Correlation analysis between the cases of producers of eucalyptus (233 counties) and development indicators (HDM, HDI Income and HDI-Scholarity) resulted in 131 valid cases and 8 cases missing. The counties with significant density production, discarded test hypothesis for the lack of correlation values were HDIM: Lagoa Bonita do Sul, Canudos do Vale, Coqueiro Baixo, Pedras Altas, Forquetinha, São José do Sul, Coronel Pilar, Arroio do Padre, all those in Rio Grande do Sul

The linearization of output density data eucalyptus follows an exponential function and linearization data for selected cities HDIM suggest a polynomial function. The test result correlation between eucalyptus production and development variables Fig. 8 shows itself not consistent for any of the variables studied, which confirms the hypothesis  $H_0$  of no correlation.

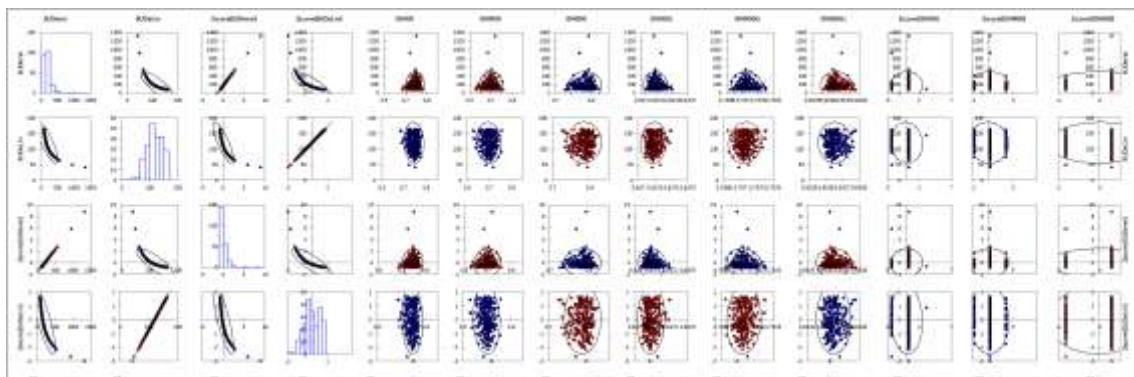


FIGURE 8 RESULTS OF CORRELATION INDICATORS OF HDI AND DEVELOPMENT

### 3.3 Analysis of producing counties Pynus (PA)

The distribution of pynus (PA) culture in the south is not evenly distributed as can be seen in Figure 9 and Figure 10. The concentration of American pine has little impact in Rio Grande do Sul where the presence is noticed on the border with the state of Santa Catarina. Note the marked presence in Santa Catarina and Paraná lower. The density distribution in southern pynus (PA) is not normally distributed. For the cluster analysis is verified and existence of 978 counties. The results of hierarchical cluster analysis showing a choice of six clusters considered in selecting choice of 3 to 20.

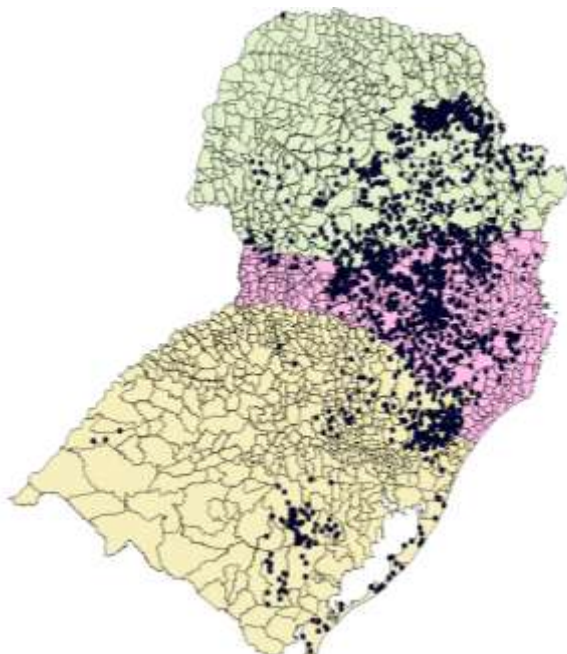


FIGURE 9 DISTRIBUTION PYNUS (AP) - SOUTHERN BRAZIL [85]  
[1 Dot = 1 Million Of Trees]

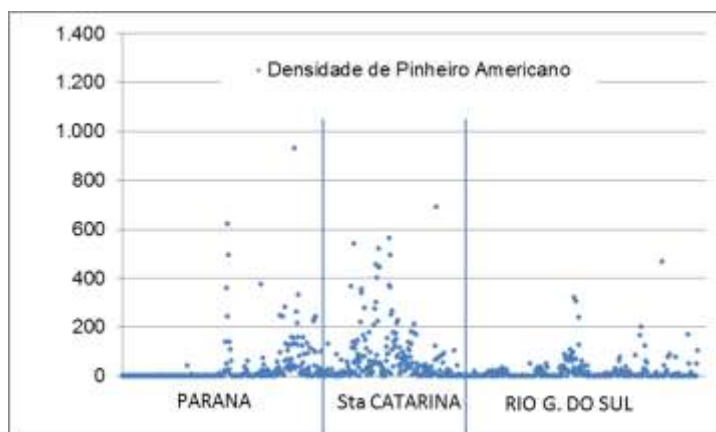


FIGURE 10 DENSITIES BY COUNTY - PR

Correlation analysis between counties producers of American pine and development indicators (HDI, HDI-Income and HDI Education) 16 cases considered valid and 23 missing. The counties with densities considered significant production and disposed of hypothesis testing correlation, for “not presenting” HDI values were: Westfalia, Itati, Coqueiro Baixo, Paulo Bento, Santa Cecília do Sul, Capão Bonito do Sul, Canudos do Vale, Coronel Pilar, Lagoa Bonita do Sul, Pinhal da Serra, Almirante Tamandaré do Sul, Quatro Irmãos, Cruzaltense, Bozano, Boa Vista do Inca, Capão do Cipó, Arroio do Padre, Boa Vista do Cadeado, Jacuizinho, Mato Queimado, Pedras Altas, Rolador, Santa Margarida do Sul, São José do Sul.



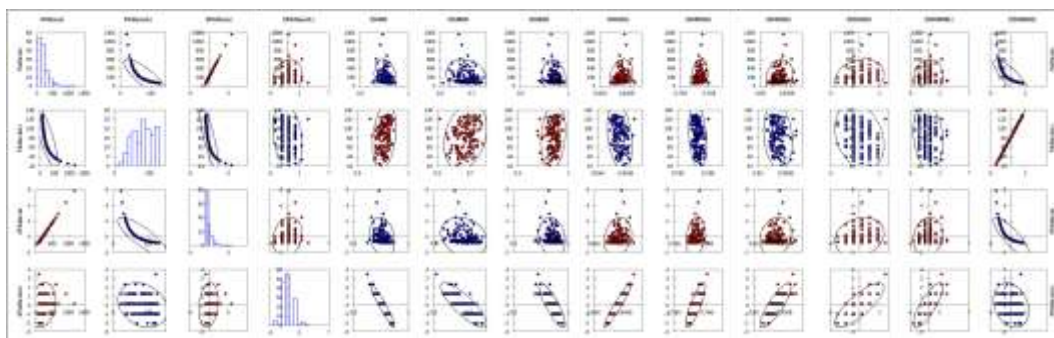


FIGURE 11 RESULT OF CORRELATION PA AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The linearization of the data density of pine American production follows an exponential function and linearization of HDI data for selected cities suggest a polynomial function. The test result of the correlation between production of American pine and development variables Fig. 11, shows up not consistent for any of the variables studied, which confirms the hypothesis H0 of no correlation.

The crossing of development indicators did not confirm the hypothesis of correlation with the variables forestry nor with the traditional economic activities. Actually what is happening is a dependency of exports Fig. 12. The dependence on exports of primary products is high and unchanged. Their values remain around 47% in 1990 and 46% in 2005.

PERCENTAGES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT			
		1990	2005
IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	(% OF GDP <sup>1</sup> )	7	12
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	(% OF GDP)	8	17
EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS	(% EXPORTS)	47	46
MANUFACTURED EXPORTS	(% EXPORTS)	52	54
EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS	(% EXPORTS)	7,1	12,8

FIGURE 12 STRUCTURE OF TRADE IN BRAZIL [86]

The recent Human Development Reports note a weak relationship between the levels of low and medium HDI with development indicators (income, education and economic growth). The study findings corroborate data of UNDP:

The correlation at current levels, which contrasts with the lack of correlation in changes over time, is a picture that reflects historical patterns, as countries that got rich were the only ones who could afford the expensive advances in the areas of health and education (p.4) ... one of the most surprising results in research (Human Development) is the lack of a significant correlation between economic growth and improvements in health and education (p. 47) [81].

Kenny [87], also noted no correlation between indicators of income and education and is as search suggestion. In 2009 he finds a significant correlation between the generation and diffusion of new technologies and low-cost development indicators [88]. Sen [89] shows that a development approach must rely on the methodology he called Triple R. To propose a reform should make public action to reach people, families and communities to which they are designed (range). To be effective, these interventions should be comprehensive, ie have to attack all operational constraints identified (range) [90]. These actions must be consistent and influence the aspirations, goals and empower beneficiaries. These must move from passive recipients to agents of development policies (ownership) [82].

The institutions and the policy framework plays a key role in reducing the vulnerability of the population in the event of shocks caused by economic changes in the region [91]. It adds up the development of Mayer-Foulkes [92], that there is a relationship between human development and the characteristics of the region. Skoufias and others [93] showed the effectiveness of social assistance programs when they are clearly oriented. Especially the Bolsa Familia program, which contributed to the fall in inequality of health and education observed, given the growing income inequality.

Likewise, Kakwani and Son [94] argue that in Brazil, during the decade after 1995, labor markets were negatively affected, the income derived from social security and other government transfers played a crucial role in mitigating the effects of macroeconomic shocks. Mayer-Foulkes [92] showed that guarantees security and income transfer programs operate successfully to avoid the bad equilibrium of a poverty trap.

<sup>1</sup> GDP = Gross Domestic Product

#### **IV. Conclusion**

This work aimed to propose development alternatives based on the analysis of internal and external aspects that influence the smallholdings in the southeast Brazil, according to the variables of human development, income and education. The original proposal was based on the belief that the replacement of traditional crops by planting timber assumes the disappearance of small farms, the micro and small business. The owners of these lands, in a future scenario would migrate to the cities in a situation of inequality, aggravating the outskirts of the local towns. For the region, would remain the loss of culture and quality of life with the installation of pockets of poverty.

The issue of labor part of the characterization of what are the possible alternatives for the rural population of the region in the XXI century as the proposed scenario. Issues to be studied were (i) whether forestry is an activity that leads to the impoverishment of the region, (ii) whether the traditional economic activity causes the region's wealth, (iii) if the region west of Santa Catarina could be achieved by forestry. To answer these questions were formulated hypotheses that (i) there is an inverse relationship between the HDI and forestry, (ii) forestry activity is replacing the traditional economy.

The analysis of production data showed that forestry cannot study the production of an aggregated to achieve the purposes it is desired in this work. The distribution of forestry production is not uniformly distributed in southern.

The study forestry restricted to the examination of the species presented in the IBGE Census of Agriculture [13], [26], [27]. The species studied were the acacia, eucalyptus, pine american and brazilian pine. It was found that there was a concentration on the production of acacia in Rio Grande do Sul, eucalyptus production is restricted to a particular region of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and smaller and located in Paraná. The concentration of American pine observed between Santa Catarina and Paraná. Finally with a distribution, significantly less Brazilian pine throughout the region.

The chance of advancing to the region studied forestry seems unlikely. It appears that investment in forestry is happening with funding from international investment funds. His focus is on large plantations with high productivity for application in pulp and steel. This investment is concentrated in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul given the comparative advantages of the region. The acacia plantation remains in Rio Grande do Sul is linked to the footwear industry and this depends on the production of leather that shows signs of stabilizing. The intersection of these categorical variables with HDI development indicators, Income-Education for all variables tested, confirmed the hypothesis  $H_0$ , i.e. we cannot say from the data analysis and the existence of a HDI relationship between cultures and traditional economics.

Over the past 30 years the structures, organization of business, use of properties, combined with production practices in combination, have changed the results of production without increasing resource utilization. Agricultural production has expanded with the reduction of the deforested area and resources (land, pesticides and others). The best use of inputs has helped farmers to reduce impacts on costs.

The global investment in forestry for pulp production is directed to Brazil. This country will receive virtually all investment in planted forest in the world, given the favorable productivity. The same is observed internally to produce coal for the steel industry. This makes, or makes new investments in technology to reduce costs, or maintaining the current structure. This brings us the greatest return occurs in a plant depreciated (brownfield) or a new, built in another location (Greenfield) [95].

Also CONAB policies and other mechanisms to guarantee the producer are being implemented by both the MAP for major producers such as the MDS / MDA for small [96]. There is the concern of universities and agencies rural assistance for the proper training of producers.

As the industry's traditional economic activity is concentrated in the region studied, in the case of a possible crisis will need to study to be where the migration of labor excluded because "the places most affected by the crisis are those where most of the migrants reside centers attractors "this labor [97].

According to Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi [97] what to measure and how to measure makes a difference to the policy, to decide what works and what does not. You cannot measure something as complex as "society" with a single measure. A number can be misleading if a measure used for many purposes, particularly as a broader measure of social performance. New metrics and new data cost much money, and depend on the purpose of the measure. Our discussion of the data points to the carefully studied the use of each, and the need for better selection of using metrics appropriate for different purposes.

What is not traded in markets and not captured by monetary measures, "quality of life" is present in this region. The measurement of economic performance and its accounting should also include these values. Effort is needed to try to narrow the gap between measures of economic performance and perception of widespread welfare and concern for the environment.

This reinforces the importance of the search for metrics that assess sustainability. This debate should include social values and if we are really fighting for what is important.

The principle was sought alternatives to farmers west of Santa Catarina. Actually learned from the producers and people interviewed, that to survive and thrive as entrepreneurs, i.e., the product of their land, are guided by trust and responsibility. Responsibilities as Individual, society, species, the other, the company, production, market and especially with the blessed land, dear and beloved, inseparable and interdependent relationships that make up a web of relationships and, somehow, have a valuable tool, rare, hardly imitable and irreplaceable, i.e. meet the conditions necessary to generate and sustain competitive advantages.

According to Mayer-Foulkes, the economic geography is most significant for economic development and human than any indicator or trading market [92].

It is believed that the great merit of the work was awakening to the need for more research. Not those statutory and ceremonial but those made towards the integration of teaching and research and extension.

This study did not mention, but it is of interest to study the ecological footprint of traditional economic activities in the counties producing animals and its relation to the activities of grain production.

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