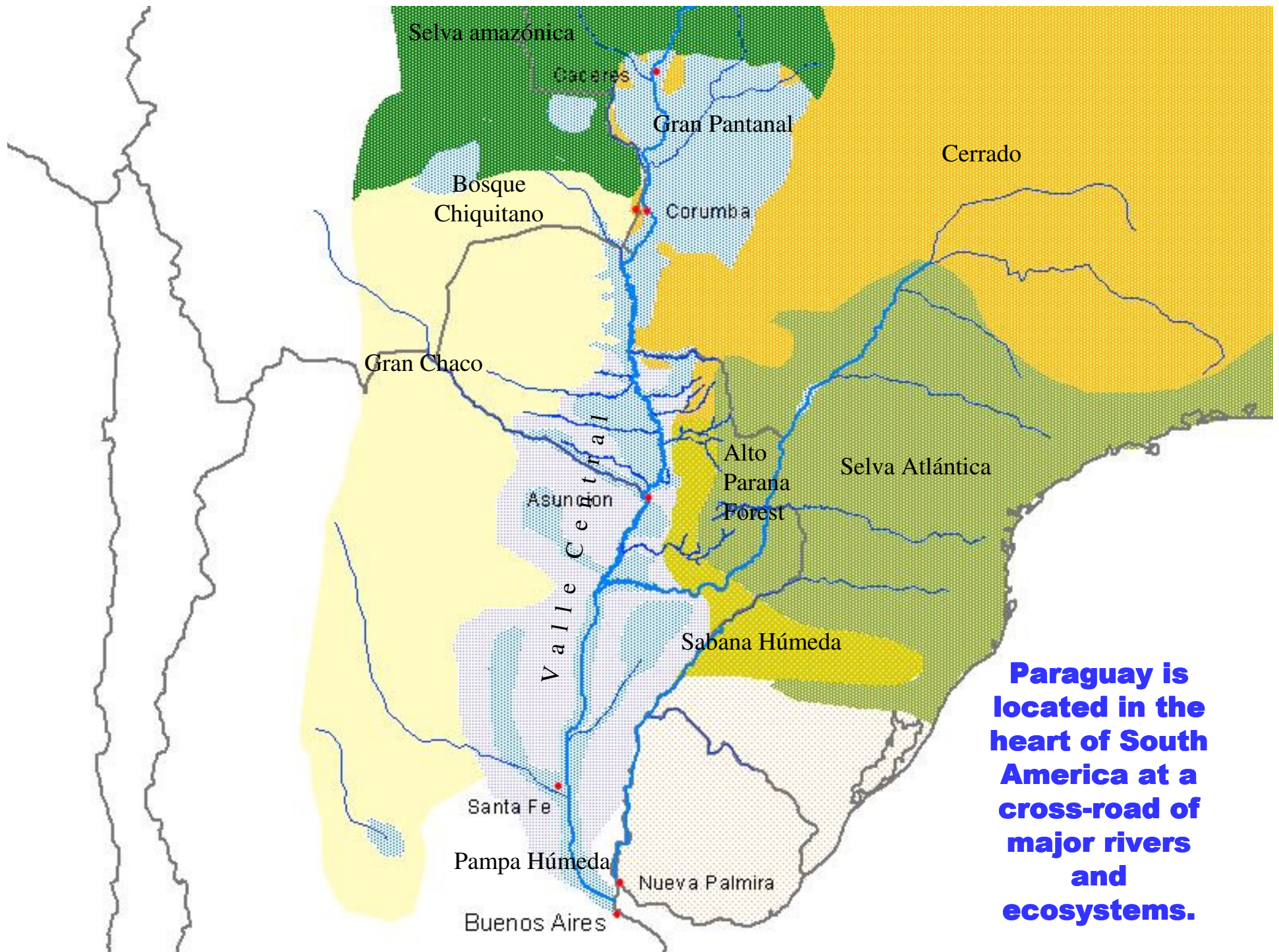
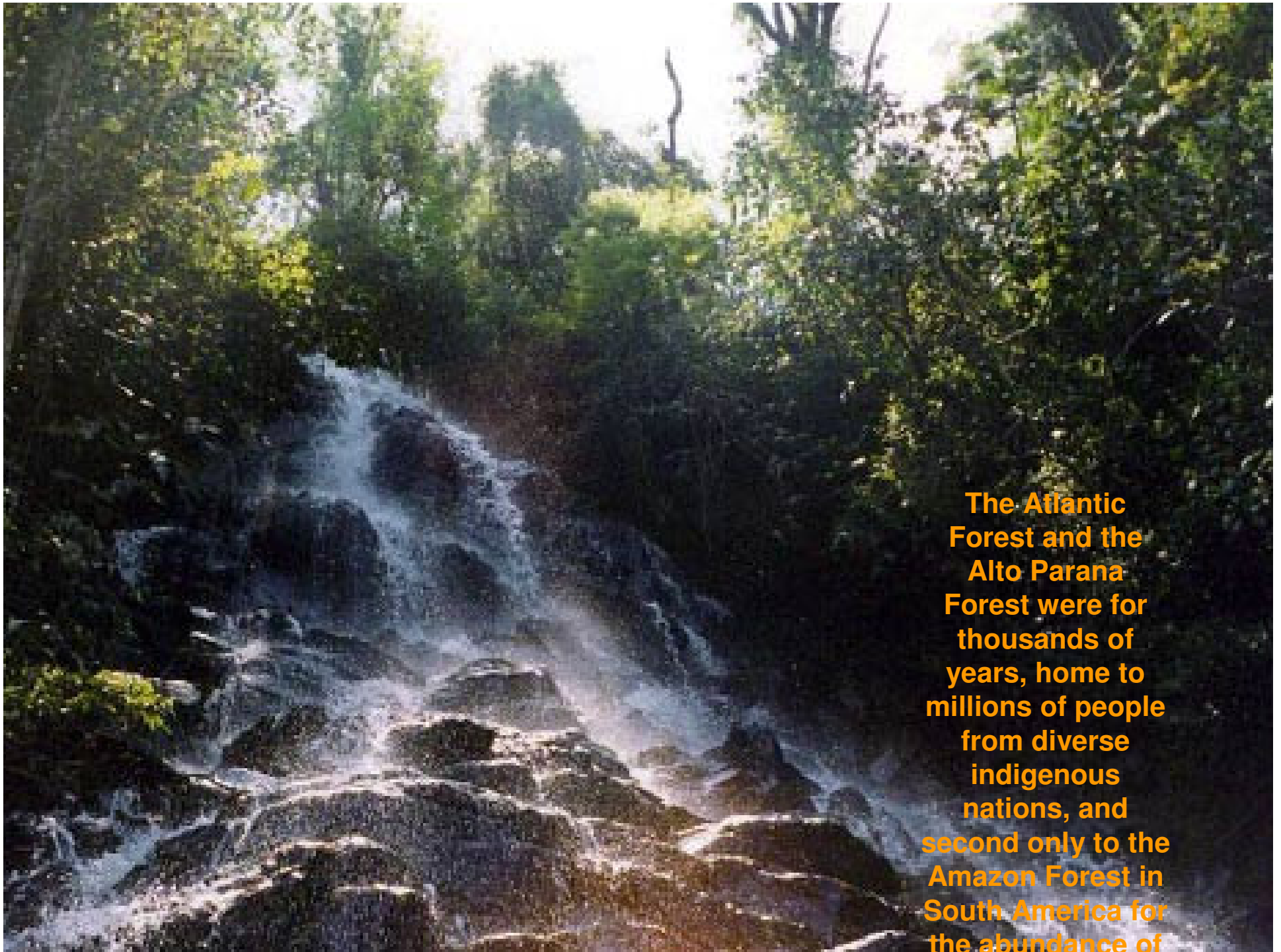


IMPACTS OF SOY MONOCULTURE IN PARAGUAY AND THE OPPOSITION AGAINST CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS





Paraguay is located in the heart of South America at a cross-road of major rivers and ecosystems.



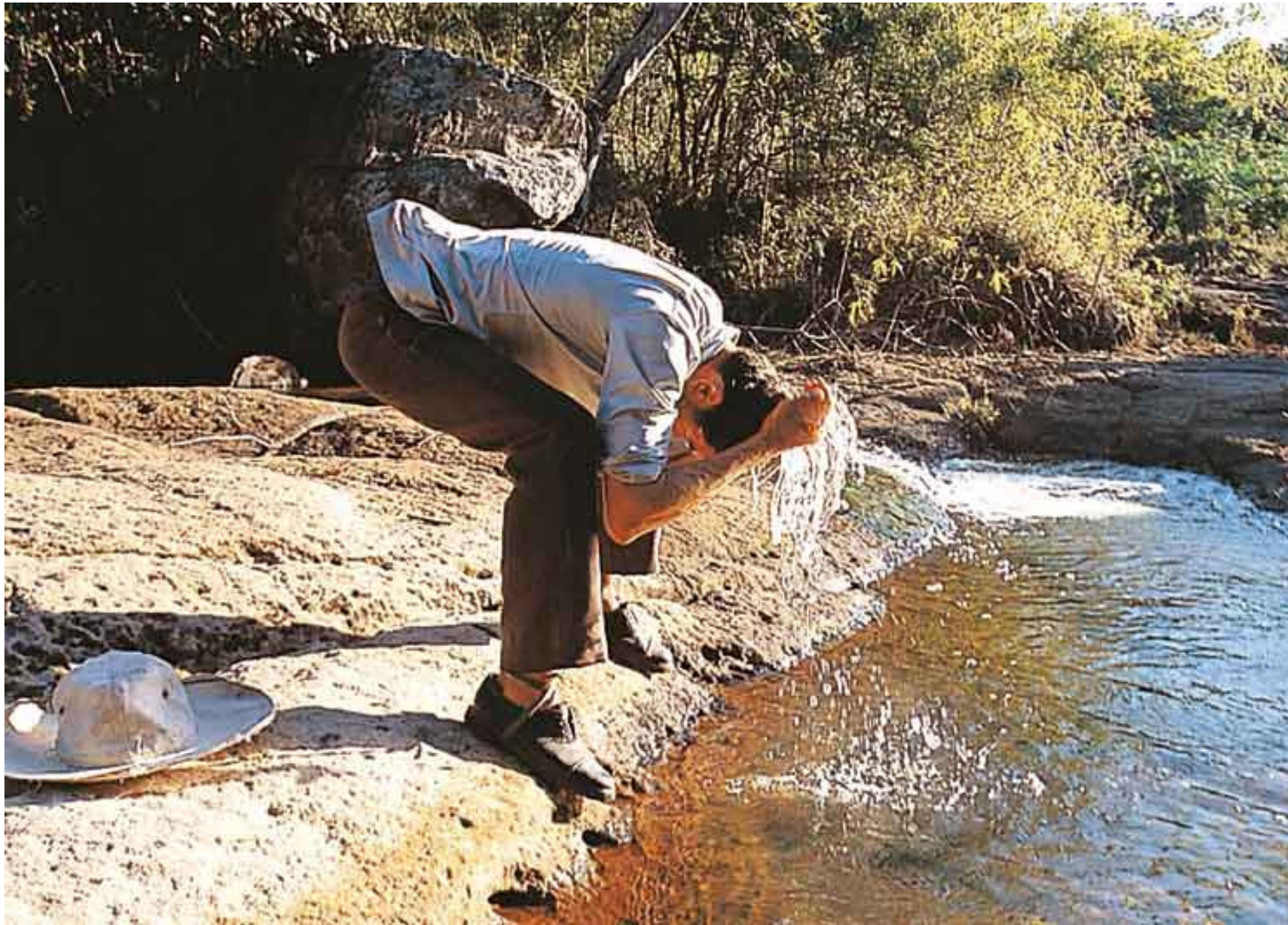
The Atlantic Forest and the Alto Parana Forest were for thousands of years, home to millions of people from diverse indigenous nations, and second only to the Amazon Forest in South America for the abundance of

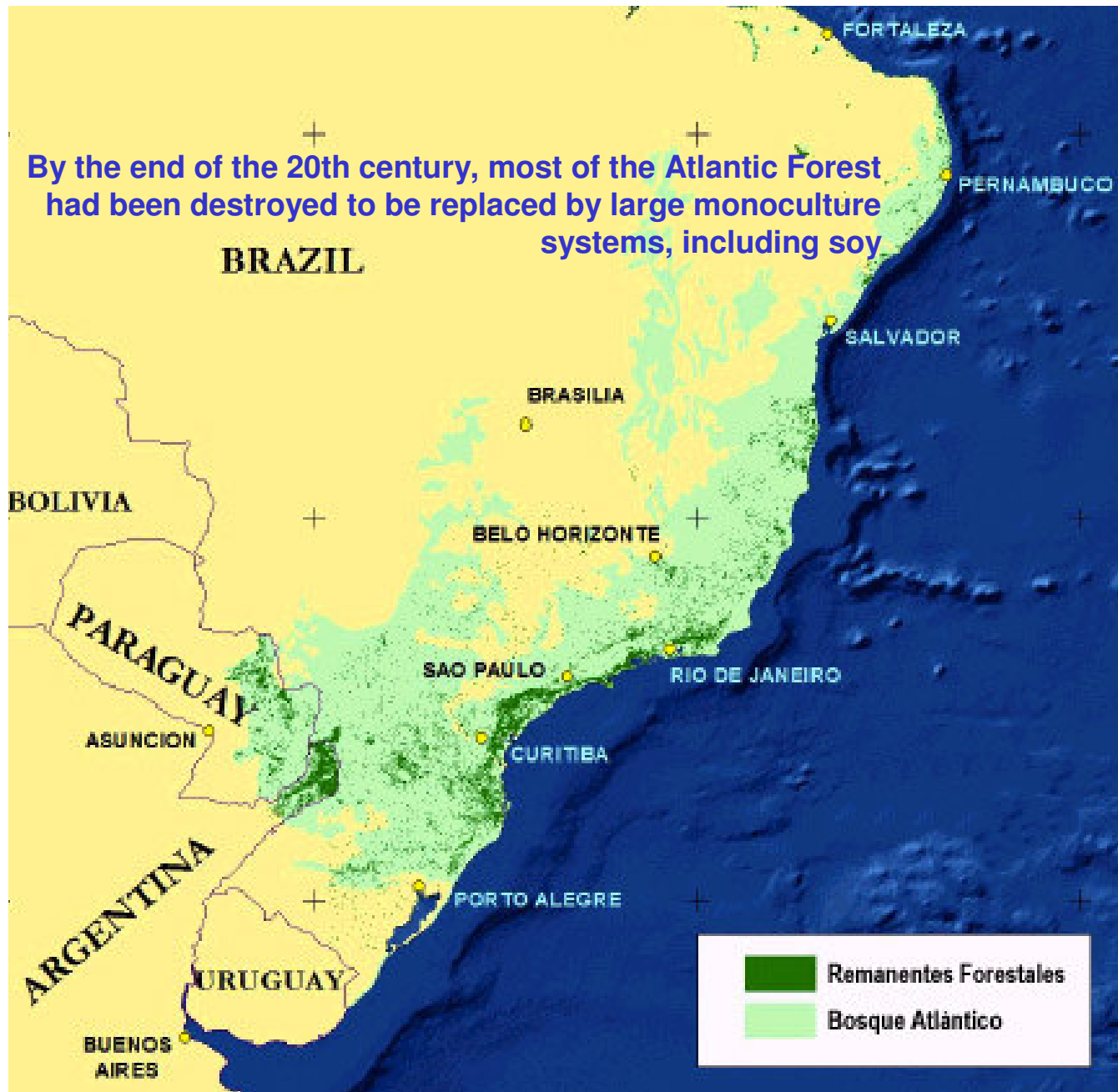




From the 1960's
on groups of
peasant families
moved to the Alto
Parana Forest in
Eastern Paraguay,
sharing the land
with the original
Guarani People.
The Brazilian
portion of the
forest was then
already invaded
by large
monoculture
developments







LA DESTRUCCIÓN DE LA SELVA ATLÁNTICA

Cobertura original en
América del Sur:
150 millones de hectáreas

Cobertura original en el
Paraguay oriental:
9 millones de hectáreas

Cobertura actual en el
Paraguay oriental:
Alrededor de
1,5 millones de hectáreas
en bosques – islas
discontinuas

2.500.000 hectáreas,
el 28 % de la selva
atlántica en el Paraguay
fueron destruidas por la
soja en los últimos 20 años

Increase of Paraguayan soy production between 1991 and 2004

Fuente: Cámara Paraguaya de Exportadores de Cereales y Oleaginosas (CAPECO)
Y Dirección de Censos y Estadísticas Agropecuarias (MAG)

Año	Producción Toneladas	Área de Siembra Hectáreas	Rendimiento Kg./ha.
1991	1.170.666	552.657	1.868
1992	1.376.780	594.811	2.004
1993	2.008.941	634.993	2.325
1994	1.891.509	694.117	2.587
1995	2.307.603	735.503	3.088
1996	2.408.428	960.000	2.509
1997	2.771.000	1.050.000	2.639
1998	2.988.201	1.150.000	2.598
1999	2.980.058	1.200.000	2.483
2000	2.911.423	1.200.000	2.426
2001	3.502.179	1.350.000	2.594
2002	3.533.674	1.445.000	2.445
2003	4.558.015	1.550.000	2.915
2004	3.469.997	1.936.000	1.791



Peasant women working their land to produce their family food, surrounded by soy monoculture fields, in the Caaguazu (Great Forest) Department