INTRODUCTION

Brazil → potential for 12% of fresh water; only hydroelectric plants are 5.3 million hectares of flooded area (freshwater aquaculture).

Fish farming (Ilha Solteira) → Promote for social and economic development (450,000 tons/year, with a productivity of 150 kg/ha).

Mode of organization → socio-economic impacts, especially among the precariousness of relations and conditions in which the activity is done.

WHICH ARE THE EFFECTS OF POLICIES? FOR WHO? WHAT ARE THE REAL BENEFICIARIES OF THEIR ACTIONS?

OBJECTIVES

Diagnose the fish farming activity in Ilha Solteira/Sao Paulo state, Brazil, analyzing the production and use of credit offered to the activity, in order to suggest solutions to the financial policies sector.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Multicase study → three units of fish (APRAQUA-IS, PISCIS and AQPB)

Data were collected → between March and September 2011 (diagnosis)

Table 1. Main results (diagnostic), especially to the production (figure 1) and limitations to the production system (figure 2).

A PROAQUA-IS | PISCIS | AQPB
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2002 (25 members); courses in the area (80% investors) | 2000 (80 members); courses in the activity (61% investors) | 2003 (20 members); courses in the area (90% investors)
Manpower employed: 1600 m³; US$ 1.70/kg | Manpower employed: (low); 1205m³; US$ 1.02/kg (20% marketed as fillet) | Manpower: family/employee: 1204 m³; US$ 1.70 – 1.76 (pink)
Rural credit system: FEAP (50% members); however barriers: public water of Union (paw the property of residence) | Rural credit system: never used (bureaucracy) | Rural credit system: FEAP (attractive interest rate)
Organization: authoritative decisions; undercapitalization | Organization: factors inhibited the growth performance (fluctuation of market price) | Organization: how mortality (less than 5%); activities concentrated
Production: high mortality (greater than 20%); macrophytes | Production: average mortality (10-20%); requires equipment for manufacturing process/high mortality | Production: problems of drift in the application of desiccants (1%); 150 tons in 2010/11

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

The fish-farming in Ilha Solteira has several limitations, an organizational order and the use of financial resources .

The amplitude of actual and estimated production between associations → restrictions on infrastructure and training (investment in the sector).

It necessary to increase the volume associated with the bureaucracy/time (one of the biggest problems for the viability of aquaculture).

REFERENCES


Support: