Successful experiences to the Brazilian family farming: development of technologies and innovations

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MAJOR CHALLENGES

- COMPETITIVENESS
- HEALTH, NUTRITION AND LIFE QUALITY
- SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY
- REDUCTION OF REGIONAL SOCIAL IMBALANCES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION
Development of technologies and innovations
Catchment systems of rain water:
Small dams - Surface and Underground

- Increases the availability and utilization of rain water.
- Encourages the planting of annual and perennial crops, gardens, orchards, plantations, forests and the creation of small animals, providing better living conditions for the smallholders.
- Reduces the environmental damage, especially the erosion and silting.
The rejects are utilized for:
- fish production (tilapias) in tanks;
- forage irrigation;
- and production of silage for the goats and sheep feed during the dry period.
Alternatives for basic sanitation in Rural Area:

Development and use of the septic tank system (biodigester) and the production of chlorinated water

- Prevents the contamination of soil and groundwater.
- Prevents the dissemination of the diseases caused by ingesting contaminated water.
Participatory processes of collective construction of knowledge.

- Encouraging the production of grains for food security (rice, beans and corn), sustainably, without chemical inputs, and use of traditional seed varieties sources.

- Preservation and restoration of local environmental resources (soil, water), and reforestation with native fruit trees.

- The cooperation is the axis of the productive organization.
Technology transfer methodology for the development of dairy farming in family properties.

Training of rural extension professionals, private and public.

Monitoring of environmental, economic and social impacts in the production systems which adopt the proposed technologies.
The manual hygienic milking set

To produce safe milk from the point of view of health and nutrition.
Organic fruit backyards

➢ Food security for the poor communities in rural and urban areas.

➢ Take in account many aspects like environmental, food production, medicinal use and respect to the local culture and traditions, ethnic diversity.
The cultivation, conservation, use and handling of medicinal plants workshops
Strategies for the biodiversity conservation and livelihood valorization of the extractive women workers
Empowerment of “Mangaba” (Hancornia speciosa) harvesters.

Knowledge production about the extractive activities and the role of women in conserving biodiversity, supporting the mobilization of women in national, State and local areas.
Community production of Cowpea seeds in the riversides

- One of the main sources of income of the riparian population that takes advantage of the dry season (Madeira River), to grow the grain.
- This procedure eliminates the use of irrigation, fertilization and herbicide application (agroecological cultivation).
- The production cost is low.
The “Ver-o-Peixe” Project.

Participatory methods and the exchange of knowledge, improves the family fish farms production.
“Tipitamba” system: family farm exploitation without burning in the Amazon

Alternative to the traditional method of slash-and-burn for the Amazon family agriculture land preparation without the use of fire.
Small machines for family agriculture

Low-cost tools for the small producers of rice, beans, corn and other grains.
Agroindustrial processes - artisanal cheese

Good farming milking practices (BPA) + best manufacturing practices (GMP) = quality of artisanal cheese.
The Small Libraries Project

Knowledge and information to rural communities
Nowadays > 3,000 units

www.embrapa.br/minibibliotecas
The Embrapa's radio show

Weekly for more than 1,300 educational, commercial and community radio stations.
Disseminates research and technologies that have application in everyday life of the small producer.

www.embrapa.br/prosarural
“Dia de Campo na TV”
Embrapa’s TV show

Information technology television program produced in partnership with Embrapa research units and other research organizations since 1998.
Embrapa research and innovation network on milk production – REPILeite

2014

7,500 average hits/month

(12% growth in relation to 2013)

3,300 members + 700 cities 58

countries 90,000 hits/year

www.repileite.com.br
Capacity development and training
Zootechnical Training Residence

Capacity development for high school-level students in dairy.

Base: learn-by-doing.

Attendance: more than 220 young people/year.
The Embrapa’s Experimental Stations bases a complementary on site formation program for young technicians in tropical agriculture of the family farming in critical regions like the northeastern of Pará (Eastern Amazon).
General objective: to enable technicians to work in planning, transfer and adoption of agroforestry technologies

Technical audience: Rural extension technicians and small farmers working in Brazil's Amazon region of pan-Amazónia (Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).
- Organize information (demands, productive chains, multipliers, demo units, government programs, etc.);
- Provide cross-check to improve the planning of Embrapa and partners;
Thank You

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