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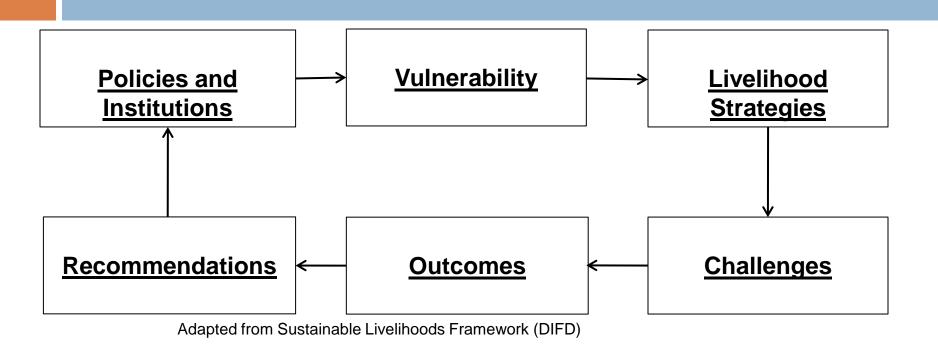
Outline

- Study Area
- Objectives and Framework
- Methods
- 4. Challenges for Small-scale fishermen
- Livelihood Strategies
- Credit Use
- 7. Demand-side Challenges of Credit Use
- 8. Supply-side challenges of Credit Provision
- Recommendations

1. Study Area



2. Objectives and Framework



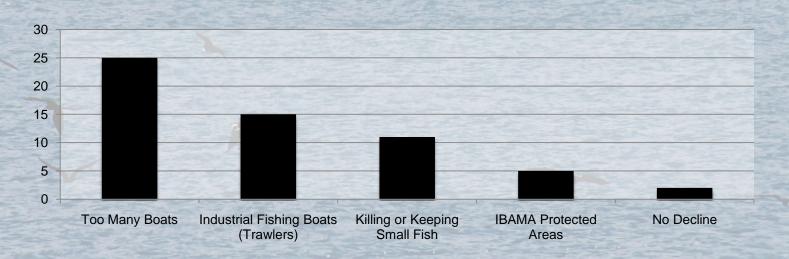
- 1. To determine the challenges that small-scale fishermen face in income generation
- 2. To determine their livelihood strategies fishermen employ to increase their income
- 3. To establish how credit is used as part of the livelihood strategies of fishermen
- 4. To establish the supply and demand side challenges of credit provision
- To offer recommendations that would improve income generation and borrowing capacities

3. Methods

- 30 Fishermen Surveys (Quantitative Analysis)
 - 12 Paraty, 9 Praia Grande, 9 Tarituba (Approx 10% of Fishermen/Community)
- Six Fish Market interviews (Qualitative Analysis)
 - Four Paraty, one Praia Grande, one Tarituba
- Agent from the Bank of Brazil's National Program for the Strengthening of Family Agriculture (PRONAF)
- Colonia de Pescadores (Fisher's Association)
- Informant from the Fisheries Institutional Foundation for the State of Rio de Janeiro (FIPERJ)

4. Results: Challenges for Small-scale Fishermen

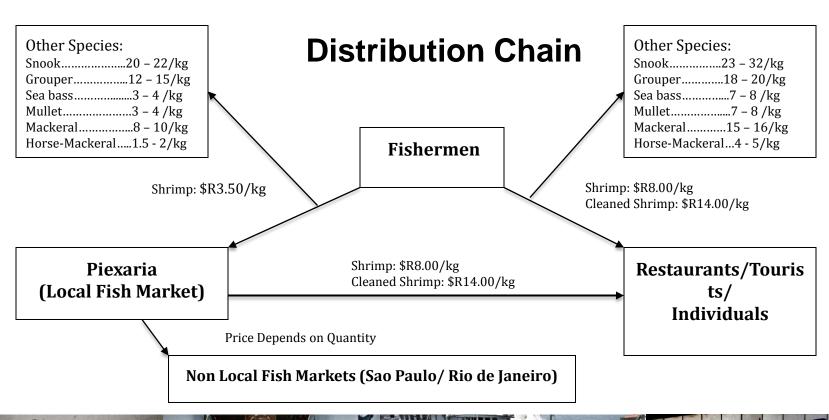
Fishermen Perceptions on Fish Catch Decline



- Brazil still the highest net importer of fish in Latin America
- Federal government plan to increase fish production substantially in the next decade, and lower fish prices to encourage greater local consumption



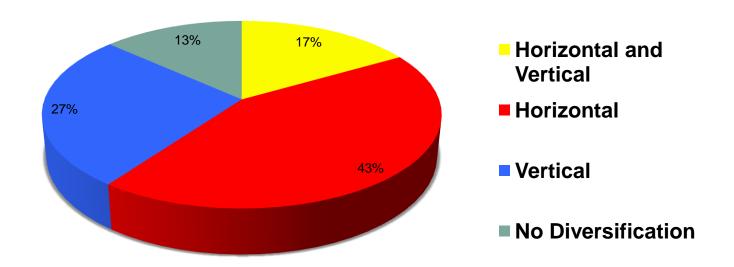
Marketing Challenges





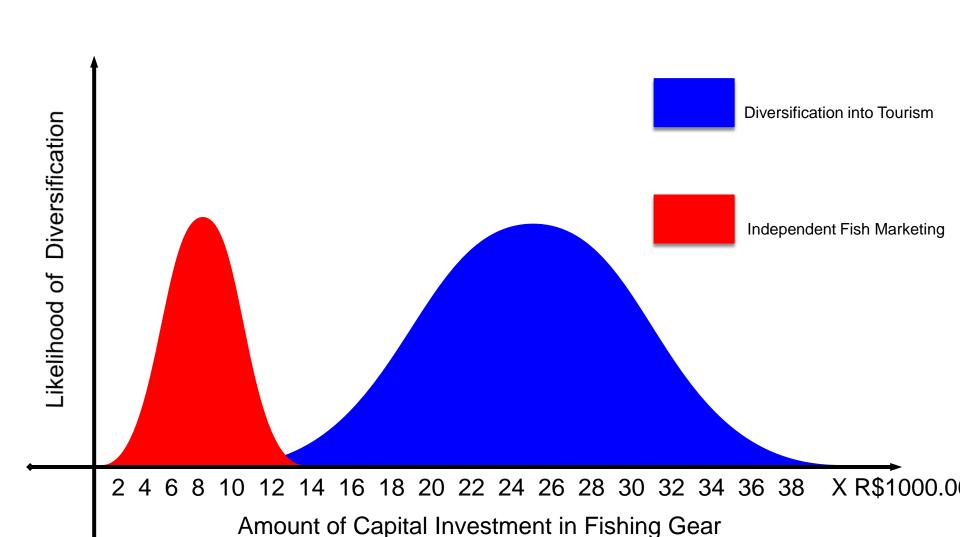
5. Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood Diversification Strategies

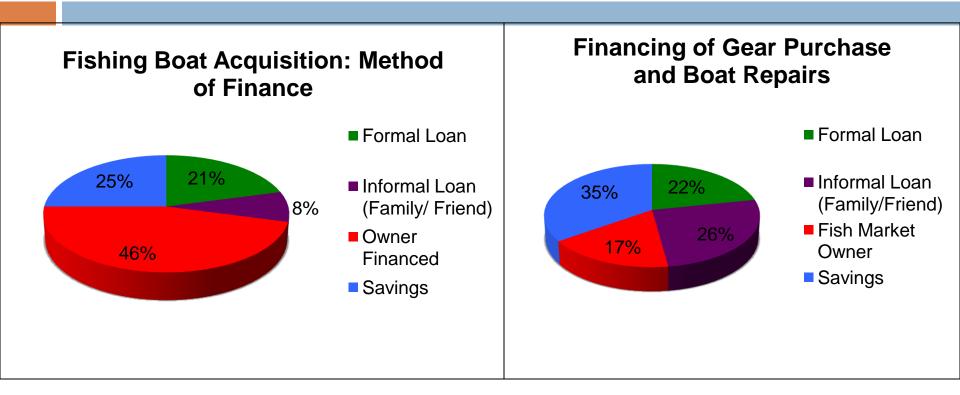


- 1. Larger Fishing boat with tourism capacity
- 2. Adding tourism capacity to current fishing boat, transport, construction work
- 3. Purchasing larger fishing boat, reducing fishing assets, selling higher in the value
- 4. Keeping status quo

Independent Marketing and Tourism



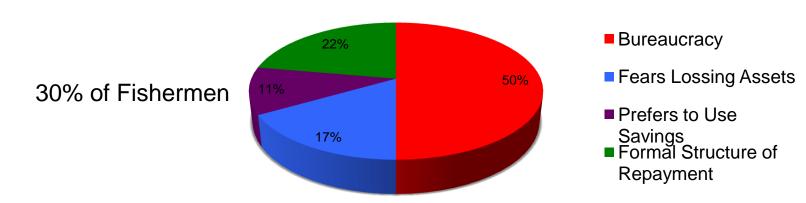
6. Credit Use



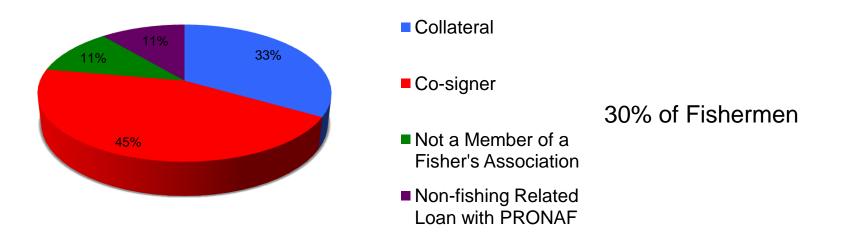
- 75 percent of fishermen use credit to purchase fishing assets
- 40 percent of fishermen have used a formal loan
- 20 percent of fishermen have used a loan from PRONAF

7. Demand Side Challenges of Credit Use

Rationale for Formal Loan Aviodance



Reason for Formal Loan Refusal



8. Supply Side Challenges in Credit Provision

- Peixaria owners experienced poor repayments from fishermen, only lend to fishermen they trust and know well
- 35-50 percent of fishermen defaulted on their PRONAF loans in the last period
- PRONAF is now on 'stand by' and only lending to previous trustworthy borrowers
- No concrete plan to recover loans and continue lending

9. Recommendations

- Transfer defaulted loans to the Colonia de Pescadores (Fundo Aval) so PRONAF may proceed with loan provision (Colonia de Pescadores)
 - Lacking an honest broker ie. NGO
- Colonia de Pescadores would be of greater assistance to fishermen if they were organizationally stable (FIJERJ)
- Fishermen must self organize to create credit cooperatives, and community run fish markets (FIJERJ)
- Fishermen require greater education on domestic economy governments role to provide technical support (PRONAF)
- Greater focus by Bank of Brazil on fishermen savings programs (FIJERJ)
 - Flawed system of lending to fishermen who cannot save, in order for them to purchase gear that will not raise their income
 - All future loans to new borrowers must include greater follow up, however no institution sees this as their role

Obrigado/ Thank you

