

Federative Republic of Brazil  
State of Tocantins  
Secretariat of Production (SEPRO -TO)  
Secretariat of Planning and Environment (SEPLAN -TO)

Japan International  
Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)

*ANNEX XIII*  
**SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES**

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## ANNEX XIII

### SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

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## 1. Presentation

Thirteen Workshops were accomplished in municipal districts in the North of Tocantins, to consult the rural producers and to verify the possibility of implantation of the proposals of the Study of Development of the Agricultural Sector of the North Area of Tocantins.

The proposals of the study were presented to the Rural Producers, when debates were open to collect opinions and proposed alternatives to the Study.

The presented proposals were divided in three Groups, focusing the points below:

- Agricultural integration, debate addressed to the great producers where it intended the introduction of the cultivation of Grains in rotation with the Livestock as alternative to the recovery of the pastures and also as a product diversification form.
- Núcleo de Produção, neste grupo voltado aos pequenos e médios produtores, foi discutido a promoção do Cultivo de Grãos, Frutas e Hortaliças, além da Criação de Búfalos, Suínos e Pequenos Animais. Foi discutido também a importância das Associações e Cooperativas.
- Nucleus of Production, in this group adequated to the small and medium producers was discussed the Cultivation of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables, the Creation of Buffaloes, Swine and Small Animals and also the importance of the Associations and Cooperatives.
- Extrativismo and Conservation of the Environment, in this group returned to the producers extrativistas, it was discussed the promotion of the Forestry and Agroflorestação, the formation of Cooperatives and the formation of Areas of Community Production.

During Workshop was applied a survey that reveled the participant's socioeconomic profile. The results of the discussions and of applied questionnaires are compiled in this document.

All these workshops were accomplished with the coordination of a team of technician of JICA Mission and the cooperation of a team of technicians of several institutions of the Government as Secretariat of Planning and Environment, secretariat of Production, Ruraltins and Naturatins.

Chronology:

<b>Workshops</b>	<b>Date</b>
1st Workshop - Araguaã	June 24-Saturday
2nd Workshop - Araguaína	July 1-Saturday
3rd Workshop - Augustinópolis	July 6-Thursday
4th Workshop - Araguatins	July 13-Thursday
5th Workshop - Xambioá	July 26-Wednesday
6th Workshop - Pineapple	July 28-sixth
7th Workshop - Aguiarnópolis	August 2-Wednesday
8th Workshop - Tocantinópolis	August 4-sixth
9th Workshop - Buriti of Tocantins	August 9-Wednesday
10th Workshop - New Ranch of Tocantins	August 11-sixth
11st Workshop - Babaçulândia	August 16-Wednesday
12nd Workshop - New Olinda	August 18-sixth
13rd Workshop - Wanderlândia	August 23 - Wednesday

833 people were enrolled on workshops, meaning an average of 64 people for workshop and these be classified in the following way:

Type of Participant	Amount
Producing personal computer	467
Small Producer	58
Medium Producer	32
Great Producer	31
Agribusiness	3
Extrativistas	66
Technicians and Trainees	68
Representatives of Associations and Unions	28
Public authorities and ONG's	21
Other	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>833</b>

Therefore, of the total of having enrolled, 657 rural producers attended, being 467 with properties below 320 hectares, 58 with properties that vary between 320 and 640 hectares, 32 with properties between 640 and 1.200 hectares and 31 with properties above 1.200 hectares. Besides these, three representatives of agribusinesses and 66 producers that work with activities extrativistas participated.

The other participants have, majority, a bond with the rural production of the area, being 68 technicians or trainees of support public agencies to the rural production, 28 representatives of associations and rural unions and 21 representatives of linked nongovernmental organizations to the rural subject and municipal public authorities. Other visitors as residents of the city, merchants, students, teachers among other types of no producers rural perfazem a total of 59 people.

## 2. Araguanã Workshop

### (1) Activities

#### a) Participant

71 people were enrolled on the first workshop, accomplished on June 24 of 2000 in Araguanã, they were the following profile:

Type of Participant	Amount
Mini Producer	54
Small Producer	1
Medium Producer	-
Great Producer	-
Agribusiness	-
Technicians and Trainees	1
Representatives of Associations and Unions	1
Public authorities and ONG's	1
Other	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>

\* - Other: no producers and residents of the city.

This sample resulted of a field work accomplished by servants of the Secretariat of Production of the State of Tocantins. In this work the rural producers were invited for participate in the encounter. The objective of the field work is to get representatives of sectors as great, medium and small producers. For that, the rural union should contacted the rural workers' union, linked people to the extrativistas and small producers.

In Araguanã, the quality and representativeness of the event participants was little satisfactory. Most of participant originates from settlements and they don't have minimum conditions of production. Due to that great participation of seated of INCRA, the results trend to the reality of mini producers.

## b) Discussions Contents

### *Grain and Livestock Integration*

#### Problems

##### Environment:

- The streams dry;
- There are burning;
- Lacks water, wood;
- Lack control of deforestation and burning;
- No there are credit nor technical support.

##### Credit:

- High cost of the aftosa vaccine;
- Lacks resources, credits;
- Little resources to culture of maize, soybean, cassava;
- We never received the credit Fomentation;
- Lacks credit for the seatlement;
- Lacks documentation;
- Lacks electrification;
- Lacks machines to improvement the soil;
- Lacks a road, there aren't health post and schol;
- The technical support is concentrated in Palmas and Araguaína;
- Lacks a irrigation system.

##### Market:

- Market is small because we haven't good products;
- There aren't storages;
- The production is small, market price is low.

#### Alternatives

##### Environment:

- To mechanize the soil to ended burning;
- We should avoid burning;
- We should reforest the areas devastated by the fire and erosion;
- We should clean the beds of the streams and to reforest producing;
- Understanding of the importance of the preservation;
- To avoid dropped and to use areas that are already devastated.

##### Credit:

- Credit to the Banks and Technical orientation of Agronomists;
- More incentive on the part of the government;
- INCRA to provide the approval letter for the producer to do project;

##### Infra Structures:

- The government and municipal authorities are responsible for the infra structures;
- Motivate of the competent authorities to accomplish a community farming irrigated in the river Araguaia;
- We would like to produce: corn, orange, cupuaçu, mixirica, pineapple, passion fruit, bean, rice, cassava, coconut, banana;
- A bridge on the river Muricí tying the seatlement Gathered Inhumas her;
- Equipment and structure for cattle of milk;
- To form cooperative, credit, regulation of the seatlement;
- Machines, agricultural implements and fertilizers.

#### Market:

- Creation of a cooperative to represent our producers;
- To produce more for better development;
- Appropriate use of the soil.

#### Nucleus of Production

##### Historical of the Area

###### PROBLEMS

- Highways
- Occupation of inapt areas
- Low technology use
- I use intensive of the areas
- Environmental degradation

###### POTENTIAL

- Improvement of the infrastructure
- Natural resources
- Labor
- Agricultural aptitude

#### Livestock

Difficulties	Alternative
Small areas	Creation of bovine
Local highways	Formation of cooperatives
Measurement of the areas in the settlements	Creation of rabbits
Bureaucracy of the banks	Creation of birds
Wood for corral and fences	Creation of goats
Disease in the pastures	
Little pasture formed in the settlements	
Diseases in the creations (chickens)	

#### Expected results

- Increase of the green areas
- Increase of the fauna and flora
- Increase of the forest resources
- Stability of the environmental conservation
- Improvement of the regional economy
- Improvement of the family income in a maintainable way

#### Improvement of the Life Condition

- Conservation of the rivers, lakes, streams, etc.

#### Environment Conservation

##### Problems

- Burning without control
- No valorization of the products (crystals, it fishes, it polishes, fruits, etc.)
- Decrease of the forest areas
- Predatory fish
- Indiscriminate hunts
- Valorization of the public agents involved with the communities
- Impoverishment of the soil
- Sand at the edge of the river in urban area
- Projects badly elaborated
- The Hindu priests' slaughter
- No fiscalization in the rivers
- Lack of financial resources
- Population with little knowledge
- Tourism without control
- Extraction of natural resources without study of the impacts
- Badly use of the river Araguaia-transport
- Deforestation of the edge of the rivers
- Lacks of respect of the laws that protects the environment
- Absence of studies of handling of fishing resources

- Lacks of qualified technicians
- No use of technique of forest handling
- Lack of attendance for small
- Lacks of job for small producer
- Sand at the beaches
- Increase of the population density-immigration
- Extraction of Wood without control
- More resources and interests for reforestation
- Hidrovia Araguaia-hydroelectric power station Santa Isabel
- Pollution of the waters
- Pollution of the air
- Lack of technical knowledge of the producers
- Little popular participation in the elaboration of great projects

#### Proposed

- Reforestation of the degraded areas
- Systems agroflorestais
- Agribusinesses
- Regional development agency
- To improve the financial politics
- Systems silvipastoris
- hunts and predatory fishing-fines
- helps of the government and other authorities
- Use in places less developed
- Control of burning
- Valorization of crystals
- Training of work hand
- Disinterest of the cattle farmer for environmental education
- Environmental education
- Sand-it collects selective and recycling
- Studies of the environmental impacts
- Control of the tourism
- Formation of areas of community production
- Formation of cooperatives
- Project of sanitary embankment close to the competent organs with environmental education

#### Agriculture

Difficulties	Alternative
Water	Irrigation
Energy	Dams
Highways	Associativismo
Technical orientation	Support of the Municipal Executive power, State with alternative programs and technical orientation.
Prague	Rural energy
The government's attendance	Service of the government to the associations
Organization of the community	
Financial resources	
Machines and equipments	

#### (2) Remarks

In this Workshop in Araganã the largest participation was of producers originating from of settlements area, that still don't possess a defined organization to allow an effective production. In relation to the study, we verified that this portion of rural producers, due to the primary conditions of organization, doesn't get to define interests for the proposals in subject. They accept any type of aid that results in improvements for their farmers.



In this event it is well-known that some exists perspective of the producers in receiving of the government resources for their production that in the moment is limited some products as the bean and the cassava for own consumption.

Regarding the approached themes (Cattle / Grains Integration, Nucleus of Production, Extrativismo and Conservation of the Environment), it was verified that the participants didn't have any knowledge about the themes, what disabled opinions on these proposed.

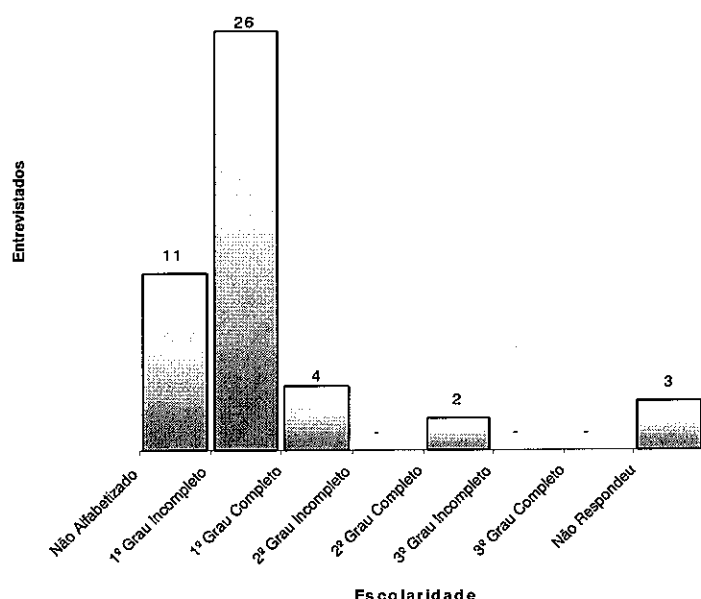
### (3) Participants Profile

Interviewees: 47

### Conditions of Life and Home

#### Education

The interviewees, majority, possess at the most the 1st complete Degree. 41 of the 46 interviewees possess smaller education or same to the 1st complete degree. The level of the participants' education was revealed very low.



#### Habitation Conditions

The pattern of construction of the interviewees' homes is composed by straw covering or Sapé, walls also of straw and without floor.

Covering	Total
Tiles	13
Metallic or Asbestos	-
Straw or Sapé	32
Other	-
No Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

#### Home

Most of the interviewees possesses a pattern of construction of their houses very low. The pattern of the interviewees' home also portrays the reality of the settlements where they live. Most lives in the settlement of Inhumas.

Walls	Total
Brick	10
Wood	7
Marinate or Clay	4
Straw, Bamboo or Sapé	22
Other	-
No Answer	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Floor	Total
Ceramic, Paving stone or Rejunto	2
Cement	6
Wood	1
Ground or clay	27
Other	2
No Answer	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Water Treatment	Total
Treated	9
Without treatment	2
no answer	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Water Sources	Total
Company of Water	3
Cistern	9
Well	17
dams or Rio	7
Other	5
no Answer	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Hidro-sanitary conditions	Total
Channeled water, Bathroom and Cesspit	5
Private	3
Cistern	16
Bathroom	2
Cesspit	4
None	11
No answer	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Fuel for Kitchen	Total
Firewood	27
Firewood and Gas	11
Gas	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

#### *Treatment of the water*

Of the storage forms and source of water told, it can be said that the more found are the well and the river. In this workshop, there was not the direct question even so on the treatment of water could leave this information of the questionnaire with nine interviewees telling that treat the water drank.

#### *Hidro-sanitary conditions*

Most of the interviewees uses cistern in their residences or any sanitary condition. Many interviewees possess lands in the seatlement but they live in the cities, for that the incidence of the companies of water and channeled water and toilet. However, the conditions in the seatlements are very precarious.

#### *Fuel for Kitchen*

Of the 46 interviewees, 27 use firewood for the cozimento of the foods and only 8 just use gas.

#### *Illumination of the Home*

Most (22 interviewees) they point not to possess electricity, using oil, gas and candles for the illumination of the home. Only 10 possess electric light in their residences

In Araganã most of the interviewees lives in precarious conditions of home and it possesses low education level. That due to the solid presence of seated of INCRA.

Illumination of the Home	Total
Electricity	10
Gas	2
Oil	22
Oil and Gas	6
Oil and Candles	4
Candles	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

### Production and Agricultural Management

In Araguañá, most of the interviewees is landlady of the lands. Only having three leaseholding and five seated.

Ownership or Domain of the Land	Total
Ownership	29
Owner	7
Seated	9
no answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

The extension of lands told by the interviewees demonstrates the following situation:

Size of the Property	Total
from 10 to 50 Hectares	36
from 50 to 100 Hectares	4
from 100 to 200 Hectares	2
from 200 to 320 Hectares	1
from 320 to 640 Hectares	0
from 640 to 1200 Hectares	0
from 1200 to 4000 Hectares	0
more than 4000 Hectares	0
No Answer	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Being just considered the amount of lands and the limit of 320 hectares for personal computer producers, 640 for small producers and 1200 for medium producers, being above 1200 the great producers, in Araguañá 43 personal computer producers answered to the questionnaire, any small producer, any medium producer and any great producer. Three interviewees didn't inform the size of their properties.

To the they be asked about the general conditions of their lands, 26 producers answered that consider the good land and 12 answered that don't consider.

Do you have a good land?	Interviewees
Yes	26
No	12
No answer	6

Among the interviewees that don't consider yours land good, the half answered that doesn't make anything to improve the soil.

What do you do to improvement of the soil?	Interviewees
manuring	1
manuring and use of machines	1
Mechanization	1
irrigation, liming of the soil and shadowing	1
plants corn	1
prepare of the soil	1
anything	6

Among the interviewees that consider yours land good, 3 make manuring, 2 use machines and 20 don't make anything to improvement the soil.

What do you do to improvement the soil?	Interviewees
Manuring	3
Use of machines	2
Varied planting	1
Alternation	1
Technical support	1
Anything	20

About the soil preparation, 31 among the 46 interviewees said that prepare the soil manually, 4 use tractors and one uses animal traction and one uses burning.

How do you prepare the soil?	Interviewees
Manual	31
Tractors	4
Burned	1
Animal traction	1
no answer	9

About natural disaster or damage in their property, Most interviewees answer that no occurred. 18 interviewees answer that there were any natural damage.

Any natural disaster or damage?	Interviewees
yes	18
no	24
no answer	4

About management and improvement of soil, most of interviewees don't use manure to agricultural activities and pasture.

Do you use manure to agriculture?	Interviewees
Yes	6
No	39
No answer	1

Do you use manure to pasture?	Interviewees
Yes	8
No	36
No answer	2

Most of agricultural producers informed that don't use certified seeds, 16 producers only use this type of seeds.

Certified Seeds?	Interviewees
Yes	16
No	26
No Answer	4

Among the interviewees, 12 answer that they have comercialization problems. The producers don't trade their products (8) or they sell to retail dealers (15). 11 interviewees don't answer to the question.

Who sell your products?	Interviewees
Wholesale	2
Wholesalers and cooperatives	1
Direct to the consumer	2
Farmers	2
Intermediate	1
Middlemen and Retailers	3
Retail	12
Other	4
no answer	11
Don't Market	8

About credits to production costs, 41 interviewees answer that they don't finance their production costs. Only two use financing.

Do you finance yours production costs?	Interviewees
No	41
Yes	2
No Answer	3

Which Credit Difficulties?	Interviewees
Insufficient documentation	6
Insufficient Documentation and excess of bureaucracy	1
Insufficient Documentation and production	1
Excess of bureaucracy	3
He doesn't get financing	2
Insufficient Knowledge	2
It misses of access the banks	1
no support of INCRA	4
No finance of INCRA	1
Other answers	7
Never acquired the credit service	4
No answer	15

The problem more stood out by the producers that there aren't the documentation to acquire financing. Good part of them related the difficulty in acquiring financing to INCRA, mainly for they be seated. Seemingly, these personal computer producers are more distant of the efetivação of agricultural credits. Only three emphasized the excess of bureaucracy.

About the local technical support service, almost all interviewees don't receive this service. Only one interviewee received technical support. All suggested that the service of technical support was implanted.

Do you receive technical support?	Interviewees
He doesn't receive technical support	44
no answer	1
Use of the soil, Seeds / Seedlings, Control of Prague, Plan of Crops, Animal Health, Fertilizers, Irrigation and Commercialization	1

Which suggestions to technical support service?	Interviewees
helps of the government	2
Analysis of the soil and correction of the PH	1
To increase the number of technicians	1
Aid for analysis of the soil	1
Creation of a cooperative. Manuring and machines in the farming. Credit of the banks.	1

Documentation of the lands and improvement in the highways	1
Existence of Agronomist in the area	1
To implant offices with technicians with permanent disposition	1
To intensify the technical support	1
Legalization of the soil	1
Larger technical orientation	3
Larger support of the Associations	1
Machines to improve production	1
To improve communication between the producer and the technicians	1
Mobilization of the Government, City hall	1
Organization of the seatlement on the part of INCRA	1
That it gets better	1
That the respective service is created	6
A concerned work of attendance with the conservation of the environment	1
Regular visits	1
Regular visits of INCRA and of RURALTINS	3
Regular visits of RURALTINS	1
He doesn't have suggestion	14

### 3. Araguaína Workshop

#### (1) Activities

##### a) Participant

37 people were enrolled on the second workshop, accomplished on July 1<sup>st</sup> of 2000, they were the following profile:

Type of Participant	Amount
Mini producer	10
Small producer	3
Medium producer	2
Great producer	5
Agrifactory	1
Technicians and Trainees	8
Representatives of Association and Unios	7
Public authorities and ONG's	-
Other	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

\* - Other: no producers, residents of the city.

This sample resulted of a field work accomplished by servants of the Secretariat of Production of the State of Tocantins. In this work the rural producers were invited for participate in the encounter. The objective of the field work is to get representatives of sectors as great, medium and small producers. For that, the rural union should contacted the rural workers' union, linked people to the extrativistas and small producers. In Araguaína, the quantity of participant this event was lesser than expected.

##### b) Discussion Contents

#### *Grain and Livestock Integration*

Problems

Environment:

- Fiscalization lack in the burning;
- Law of legal reservation is too much in the %/total area;
- New environmental law, lack of conservation of the soil;
- Erosion caused by the orientation lack, burning that already impoverished the soil, to do planting of trees in certain points of the property to change the air desértico that appears today in several properties;
- Lack of knowledge of the producers as for the control of burning;
- Deficient fiscalization, lack of conservation of the soil and H<sub>2</sub>O, understanding of the society;
- It lacks of teams for combat of fire focuses;
- Lack of equipments for the fire brigade;
- Burned relationship: IBAMA / Farmers.
- They leave of the problems of the local livestock are related the distribution of the atmosphere, fire and deforest inadequate;
- Inadequate, unjust environmental fiscalization;

#### Infrastructures

- It lacks subsidies for the purchase of inputs.
- Plantadeiras, pulverizer, plantadeira, high cost of the input;

#### Credit:

- Increase of the credit line, with fixed interests for costing;
- Insufficient credit, high interests;
- Acquisition of machines and equipments (credit);
- Use of the rural credit as change instrument;
- Very big bureaucracy to make possible credit lines;
- Lack Inadequacy in the support the conservation of the highways;
- Expensive rural energy;
- Railroad lack for the production drainage;
- It lacks an extension of Embrapa in the State of Tocantins;
- It lacks formation school in machines and agricultural motors, transport for inputs;
- Inadequate Maquinário for the situation;
- lacks of the conservation of the highways of the competent authorities;
- "Calendar" given pluviométricos.
- Insufficient access roads;
- Informatização lack in the tax offices and agriculture secretaries;
- It lacks prestige our university of Veterinary Medicine;
- Vaccines, official support. To use Sec better. of Production;
- Lack execution to the manual of rural credit;
- It lacks subsidy for vaccine against the Febre Aftosa among others;
- Vaccine should be pays for the government;
- lacks exploiting industry of the limestone.

#### Productive System:

- lacks validation researches agriculture, they lack grocery stores;
- Introduction of new varieties (it lacks), investment in research (it lacks), lack of technical support (training);
- It lacks concern with quality of the production and productivity;
- lacks aperfeiçoamento(mão-of-work courses);
- lacks direct planting: rotation / I graze on / green belts;
- I handle of soil, conservação(falta);
- lacks program of informatização of Finance;
- Livestock / agriculture, genetic;
- Inadequacy of grassy varieties, leguminosas;
- lacks technical orientation and analysis of the soil, for such or which type of agriculture á to be developed.
- lacks qualified labor;
- Alternative fuels;

- Carcass classification doesn't exist;
- Vaccines should be supplied by representatives of government, for small and medium producers;
- To become aware the producing of the great need of itself to do the vaccination;
- Lack incentive and subsidy for the import of production technologies;
- Training of Senar doesn't exist for local labor.

#### Market:

- High beef cattle production; Distant Market (NE Region);
- Market disorganized;
- Insecurity in the commercialization of the beef cattle;
- Unstable legislation;
- Producer disorganized;
- lacks of dryers and grocery stores;
- Araguaína is pole of the beef cattle production, however few freezers exist (little competition);
- Lack a commercialization headquarters.

#### Proposed and Solutions

##### Environment:

- Environment Education;
- Agreements among entities (ONG'S) and government;
- Fundamental Learn, make a Forest-Gardening;
- Bill to alter the percentile of legal reservation;
- Seminars and encounters;
- To establish area of smaller reservation than demanded her now;
- Area of reservation 20%;
- To finance producers already qualified, mainly medium and small;
- To allow use of up to 100% of the area since it reforests the area above 60% used with financing for so much.

##### Credit:

- Credit with lower interests for it creates and fattening;
- Bank of Brazil should finance the livestock in TO;
- Credit for improvement of pastures, limestone and fertilizers;
- Subsidy of the interests with discount for execution of projects;
- To facilitate the rural credit;
- To reduce the bureaucracies to liberate the bank credits;
- Definition of the agricultural politics to address C.R. for the process;
- Subsidy for purchase of computer science equipments and the technicians' training in the area.

##### Infrastructure:

- Communication: direct suitcase, lectures, programs radio / tv;
- To equip the environmental organs;
- Creation of a bag of meats and cereals;
- To use structure of the Agricultural schools to install formation school in maquinário and agricultural motors;
- Creation of a department in Dertins for maintenance of highways;
- To facilitate the electric power acquisition (parcelamento of the cost);
- Better conservation in the municipal highways for drainage;
- To establish a recovery calendar and maintenance of the highways.

##### Productive system:

- Improvement of the soils, corn and soy for formulation of rations;
- To do partnership with the producing of the south which stops the technology and equipments;
- Improvement in the limestone cost to maintain the consumer;
- To do the diffusion of technologies through demonstrative units;
- Use of handling integrated with pastage/agriculture/cerrado area rotation;



- Crop rotation to improve degraded soils;
- To improve the attendance of the vaccination campaigns, to subsidize the cattle inputs-no gratuitousness;
- To increase the fiscalization fastens and movable of the animals, structuring of the epidemic surveillance, creation of the committee of agricultural defense;
- To facilitate accesses to the information: how much and the one what? lacking at the market.

#### Market:

- To motivate fiscal the formation of new industries: freezers, limestone exploration, assemblers of implements;
- Construction of at least 4 freezers;
- Govern-unions and cattle farmers should create incentives for the meat industry in the state;
- Commodities market and cereals;
- Minimum price for the milk;
- To do the fattening of bovine in 2 ways: ox completes Northeast market, ox capon South market;
- Legislation that guarantees the commercialization of the products (reception).

#### Alternatives

##### Environment:

- To invest in the Environmental Education as control form;
- State legislation for soil and water conservation;
- Introduction of the matter "environmental Education" in the schools;
- Producers gather and they create brigade in each section of the public area, to put informed of the situations each employee;
- Incentives for reforestation, seedlings and technicians;
- Urban forestation;
- Reservation's area should be financed with the same value of the used area;
- Preservation program and reforestation of forests siliars;
- To obey the environmental legislation to you kill siliars.

##### Credit:

- Credit for bank note with low interests;
- Limit for interests rates annual 3% (without correction).

##### Infrastructure:

- Governmental property rural support program, coercion of the properties invasions;
- Disposition of machines for the conservation of the highways;
- Support to the producer, through the General office of Infra structures, in the subsidy of the freight of the limestone;
- Creation of an agricultural patrol;
- Productive system
- Creation of a centro(escola) of rural technical training, with project of courses in the farms;
- To substitute conventional fences to have electrified;
- motivate for installation of new industries of limestone grinding, for increase of the competition;
- Change of behavior of the cattle farmer will of planting;
- Partnership% Prop. + Partners;
- motivate of for the creation of new companies mineradoras of limestone exploration.

##### Recommendations:

- To supply subsidies to the demonstrative projects;
- To establish partnerships Government / deprived Initiative;
- To establish demonstrative for validation;
- To improve the channels of communications of the Government / deprived Initiative;
- Individually the implementation of the Cattle Integration / Farming;
- To strengthen the associativismo;
- To look for partnerships with producing with agricultural tradition;

- Attendance of the productive chain for the responsible organs.

### *Nucleus of Production*

#### Historical of the Area

##### PROBLEMS

- Highways
- Occupation of inapt areas
- Low technology use
- Intensive use of the areas
- Environmental degradation

##### POTENTIAL

- Improvement of the infrastructure
- Natural resources
- Labor
- Agricultural aptitude

#### Community organization

Difficulties	Alternative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanation on the cooperativismo</li> <li>- Administrative concentration</li> <li>- Dialogue lack, commitment and the associates' trust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More meetings with explanations</li> <li>- The associates' more participation</li> <li>- Training of those cooperated and associates</li> <li>- Larger support of the similar organs-partnership with OCB, OCT, RURALTINS, SEPRO</li> </ul>

#### Agriculture

Difficulties	Alternative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highways</li> <li>- Technical support a little efficient</li> <li>- Lack of technique knowledge for the farmers</li> <li>- Infrastructure lack in the agriculture (grocery stores, packaging)</li> <li>- Planning lack</li> <li>- Labor lack and equipments</li> <li>- Lack of rural electrification</li> <li>- Credit lack (I access)</li> <li>- Legalization fundiária</li> <li>- Deficiency in the organization of producers</li> <li>- Lacks of dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction and conservation of highways</li> <li>- Analysis of the soils</li> <li>- More support of the government's technical organs in the place</li> <li>- More popularization on the part of the government of the events</li> <li>- Construction of drying grocery store</li> <li>- To organize the production</li> <li>- To organize the credit line</li> <li>- Change of experience among producers</li> <li>- Creation and organization of new cooperatives</li> </ul>

#### Livestock

Difficulties	Alternative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drainage of the production</li> <li>- Highways</li> <li>- Lack of processing units</li> <li>- Electrification lack</li> <li>- Isolated production</li> <li>- Lack of organization of the producers</li> <li>- Lack of good quality animal (production milk pan)</li> <li>- Lack of technical information</li> <li>- High cost of the inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction and conservation of highways</li> <li>- The rulers' better attention as for the application of the resources</li> <li>- Rural electrification – to remain the man in the field – improvement of the life qualities</li> <li>- Creation of production nucleus</li> <li>- New technology-artificial insemination</li> <li>- Better technical support</li> <li>- Credit line for acquisition of equipments</li> </ul>

#### Environment Conservation

##### Problems

- Impoverishment of the soil
- Decrease of the forest areas

- Burning without control
- Pollution of the air and of the waters
- Lack of organization of the producer
- Lack of orientation of IBAMA
- Promises no accomplished of the politicians
- Decrease of the production
- Partnership lack with the farmers' association to have extra income
- It misses orientation the farmer about renewal of the species
- Lack of highways
- Lack of environmental recycling
- Erosion
- Lack of understanding of the producer
- Resource lack (human, equipments, financial) etc.
- Lack to have recognitions of the competent organs
- It misses combat equipment the burning
- Pesticide use in high climbs
- Collection for being located in the North area (Amazonian)
- It misses of incentive the reforestation of trees floríferas
- Imposed high
- Lack of fiscalization of IBAMA, NATURATINS
- Lack of popularization of the social subject-company
- Lack of popularization of the potential extrativista of the area
- Bad use of the you long for
- It misses of access of the small producer the rural credit
- Lack of specialized attendance
- Fines discharges
- Prejudice of the name palm heart
- Lacks of handling agriculture-extrativista
- Highways badly conserved

#### Proposals

- Reforestation of degraded areas
- Environmental education
- Diagnosis of the potential of each area
- More agricultural schools
- To create a structure for the return of the man to the field
- Rotation of cultures
- The politicians' honesty
- Everything to take advantage of from the product to be marketed
- Partnerships for the sale in the consignment system among ceasa/agricultor
- Production of babassu crumb
- Systems agroflorestais
- Formation of cooperatives
- I handle of the resources hídricos
- Administrative politics gone back to all, without discrimination
- Use of appropriate technology
- Popularization of the products extrativista
- Socioeconomic sustainability
- I use of the it practices of level curve
- Courses of technical specialization for the rural advisors
- Incentive program to the beekeeping
- Formation of areas of community production
- Agribusinesses
- Direct line-farmer / IBAMA
- Popularizations through tv in prime time of the positive points
- To look for ideas in country of 1o World
- To facilitate the access of the small producer to the credit lines

- Schools in the field
- Tax exemption for material in excels - natura
- I handle of the solid residues-garbage
- To publish the state as a whole for external investment
- Systems silvipastoris
- Control of burning
- It talks business in rural area
- City halls and general offices giving support to the man of the field without structure
- To leave the idea of manipulating the farmer for advantage-vote
- Not to allow to the politicians to use rural area as stairway
- Subsidies to win the price d are the
- Newspapers and tvs publishing prices of the products in the great centers
- To know on among harvests for increase of products
- Conservation of highways for drainage of the products

## (2) Remarks

In this Workshop there was a larger participation of producers, mainly of the section of Livestock. As for the proposed productive system of introduction of the production of grains as alternative for culture rotation together with the livestock, there was interest on the part of some producers. Tends in the group some that already practice that productive system.

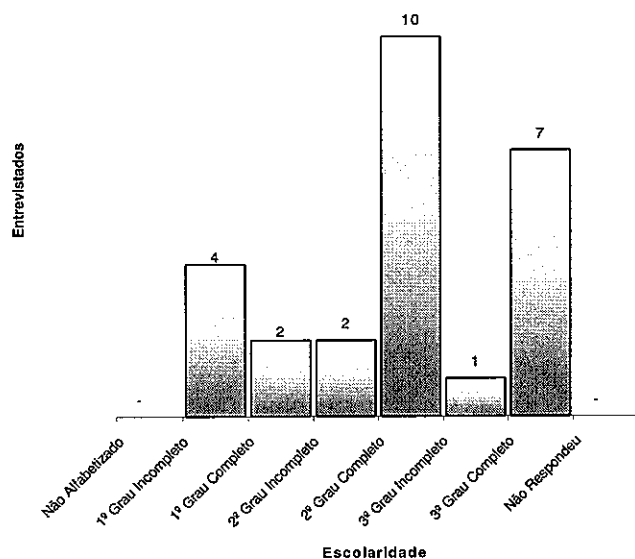
The main discussed subject was the difficulty of introducing the farming of the type soy, because it requests a high investment with mechanization besides technical knowledge. Regarding the investment, the producers are unanimous in saying that the livestock doesn't give an enough financial return for us to begin the introduction of automated farmings as the soy. To motivate the area to adopt that productive system, they suggest a partnership possibly with producers originating from of the South of the country that they already possess experience with the culture of the soy and that they would bring every necessary technology for the area. However, in that process they affirm that should have an interference of the government so that it can be made possible.

## (3) Participants profile

Interviewees: 29

### **Education**

Most of interviewees have at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> complete degree. Only 4 don't have the 1<sup>st</sup> complete degree and aoo are literate. 7 interviewees possess the 3<sup>rd</sup> complete degree. The education level of the interviewees was very high.



## Habitation Conditions

The standard of construction of the interviewees' homes is composed by covering of tiles, brick walls and cement floor or ceramic.

Covering	Total
Tiles	24
Metallic or Asbestos	1
Straw or Sapé	1
Other	-
no Answer	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Walls	Total
Brick	21
Wood	1
Marinate or Clay	2
Straw, Bamboo or Sapé	6
Other	1
no Answer	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Treatment of the Water	Total
Treated	10
Without treatment	10
no answer	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Fontes of Water	Total
Company of Water	-
Cistern	6
Well	10
River	3
Other	-
no Answer	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Hydro-sanitary conditions	Total
Channeled water, Bathroom and Cesspit	14
Channeled water	4
Channeled water and Bathroom	2
Bathroom	1
Bathroom and Cesspit	1
Cesspit	1
None	1
no Answer	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Fuel for Kitchen	Total
Gas	11
Firewood and Gas	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

## Habitation

Most of the interviewees possesses a good pattern of construction of their houses. Usually among the interviewees homes with covering of tiles, brick walls and cement floor or ceramic.

Floor	Total
Ceramic, Paving stone or Rejunto	10
Cement	12
Wood	-
Ground or Mud	3
Other	1
no Answer	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

## Treatment of the water

Of the storage forms and source of water told, it can be said that the more found is the well and soon afterwards the cistern. The interviewees' good part when questioned on the treatment of water appear that no there is the treatment for the drunk water, 6 interviewees didn't answer the this question and 10 informed that they treat the water that they drink.

## Hidro-sanitary conditions

Most of the interviewees uses channeled water, bathroom and sewage at the same time in their residences. They present, in way general, good hidro-sanitary conditions.

## Fuel for Kitchen

Of the 26 interviewees, 15 use gas and firewood for the cozimento of the foods, the remaining just uses gas. They demonstrate good conditions in that item.

## Illumination of the Home

Most (19 interviewees) they tell to have electric light in their homes. Therefore, it can be said that they possess good conditions in that item. 7 interviewees point not to possess electricity, using oil, gas or motor for illumination of the home.

Illumination of the Home	Total
Electricity	17
Electricity and Gas	1
Electricity and Candles	1
Oil and Gas	3
Oil	3
Motor	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

### Production and Agricultural Management

In Araguaína, most of the interviewees is landlady of the lands. Just having a leaseholder, a seated and a tenant.

Ownership or Domain of the Soil	Total
Proprietor	23
Ownership	1
Tenant	1
Seated	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

The extension of lands told by the interviewees demonstrates the following situation:

Size of the Property	Total
from 10 to 50 Hectares	4
from 50 to 100 Hectares	3
from 100 to 200 Hectares	6
from 200 to 320 Hectares	3
from 320 to 640 Hectares	4
from 640 to 1200 Hectares	2
from 1200 to 4000 Hectares	1
more than 4000 Hectares	3
no Answer	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Being considered the limit of 320 there are for personal computer producers, 640 for small producers and 1200 for medium producers, being above 1200 the great producers, it can be considered that in Araguaína answered to the questionnaire 16 personal computer producers, 4 small producers, 2 medium producers and 4 great producers.

About the general conditions of their lands, 18 producers answered that they consider the good soil and 8 answered that they don't consider.

Do you have a good land?	Interviewees
Yes	18
No	8

Among the interviewees that don't consider their lands good, the most answer that use manuse to improvement of soil.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
Corrective manuring	1
organic manuring	1
organic and chemical manuring	1
Manuring, Mechanization and conservation	1
Correction	1
I cultivate in level curve	1
Make pasture slowly	1
Irrigation	1

Among interviewees that they consider their good lands, 6 make corretive manuring and correction and 9 don't make anything to soil improvement.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
manuring and correction	3
manuring and handling adapted	1
manuring, correction and level curves	1
Correction of the PH of the soil	1
Avoids burning and pasture shade	1
Mechanization	2
Anything	9

About soil prearation, 22 among 26 interviewees saw that are using tractor to prepare the soil.

How do you prepare the soil?	Interviewees
Tractors	22
Manual	3
No answer	1

They was been questioned if they suffered damages for natural disaster in theirs property, most answered that it didn't suffer. Only six interviewees answered that they suffered some natural damage.

Any natural disaster or damage?	Interviewees
Yes	6
No	19
No answer	1

About management and improvement of soil, most of interviewees use manure to agricultural activities and pasture.

Do you use manure to agriculture?	Interviewees
Yes	11
No	9
No answer	6

Do you use manure to pasture?	Interviewees
Yes	7
No	18
No answer	1

Most of agricultural producer informed that use certified seeds, too used agriculture weed and illness.

Do you use certified seeds?	Interviewees
Yes	10
No	4
No answer	12

Protect to agriculture illness?	Interviewees
Yes	6
No	6
No answer	14

Protection to weeds?	Interviewees
Yes	8
No	6
No answer	12

Most of producers are using mineral salt and veterinary products and they are using food or supplement food to beef cattle production.

Mineral salt?	Interviewees
Yes	23
No answer	3

Do you use food supplement?	Interviewees
Yes	17
No answer	4
No	5

Veterinary products?	Interviewees
Yes	23
No answer	3

About commercialization, 10 have commercialization problems. The producers usually sell their products to Middlemen (11), to consumers (11) and to Retailers (6).

Who sell your products?	Interviewees
Retail	4
Intermediate	3
Direct to the consumer	3
Middlemen, Wholesale	2
Middlemen and Direct to the consumer	2
Wholesalers and Direct to the consumer	2
Wholesalers / Refrigerating	2
Retailers, middlemen and Direct to the consumer	1
Retailers and Direct to the consumer	1
It is not applied	1
Don't Market	1
Middlemen, Freezers and direct consumer	1
Middlemen, Wholesalers and direct to the consumer	1
Cooperatives and Middlemen	1
no Answer	1

About credits to production costs, 14 interviewees don't finance and 11 are financing productions costs. The most mentioned financial

Do you finance yours production costs?	Interviewees
No	14
Yes	11
No answer	1

Financial Agent	Interviewees
Bank of the Amazonia	7
Bank of the Brazil	2
Bank "da Gente"	1
No answer	16



Which Credit Difficulties?	Interviewees
excess of bureaucracy	4
High interest rates	4
Unknowledge the credit service	2
Insufficient documents	1
It misses of incentive the small producer	1
Lack of readiness	1
Excess of bureaucracy, high interests and payment difficulty	1
Excess of bureaucracy and insufficient financing	1
Excess of bureaucracy and discrimination of the small producer	1
Difficulty of access of the small producer	1
Finance from 5% a year	1
to get financing of Basa for farming	1
Low prices of the financed products	1
High interest rates and excess of bureaucracy	1
No answer	5

The problem mor stood out by the producers was excess bureaucracy, following to higt interests rates, somebody don't have documentation to acquire financing and others don't know the credit service. Only two producers saw that there are discrimination to small producer to access to credit.

About the local technical support service, most of producers receive technical support in several areas: Use of the Soil, Seeds and Seedlings and Animal Health. Only nine interviewees don't receive attendance.

Do you receive technical support?	Interviewees
They don't receive technical support	9
No answer	3
Seeds / Mute	2
Animal health and credit	2
Use of the soil, Seeds / Seedlings, Control of Prague, Health Animal, Fertilizing	1
Use of the soil, Seeds / Seedlings, Control of Prague, Animal Health	1
Use of the soil, Seeds / Seedlings, Control of Prague, Plan of Crops, Animal Health, Fertilizers, Irrigation and Commercialization	1
Use of the Soil, Animal Health, Fertilizers and Control of curses	1
Use of the Soil, Control of Prague, Health Animal, Fertilizing	1
Use of the Soil	1
Seeds / Seedlings, Plan of Crops	1
Animal health and irrigation	1
Glide of crops and irrigation	1
Control of curses and irrigation	1

Which suggestions to technical support service?	Interviewees
Quality attendance to I cost reasonable	1
Attendance in the property	1
To activate the technical support	1
To increase the attendance	1
To increase the attendance and to improve the quality	1
to increase the number of technicians and cars	1
to increase the number of technicians and to improve the orientation	1
training of the producers	1
training of the producing of the association	1
the local technicians' training	2
The government's larger performance	1

Larger qualification and the technicians' practical experience	1
More transports and budgets for the organ to give more attendance to improve the conditions of the technicians' of Ruraltins work	1
the service is good	1
He receives attendance	1
Financial resources and the technicians' recycling	1
He doesn't have suggestion	8

#### 4. Augustinópolis Workshop

##### (1) Activities

##### a) Participants

71 people were enrolled on the third workshop, accomplished on July 6 of 2000, they were the following profile:

Type of Participant	Amount
Mini Producer	43
Small Producer	2
Medium Producer	5
Great Producer	3
Agribusiness	-
Technicians and Trainees	10
Representatives of Associations and Unions	-
Public authorities and ONG's	3
Other	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>

\* - Other: no producers.

This sample resulted of a field work accomplished by servants of the Secretariat of Production of the State of Tocantins. In this work the rural producers were invited for participate in the encounter. The objective of the field work is to get representatives of sectors as great, medium and small producers. For that, the rural union should contacted the rural workers' union, linked people to the extrativistas and small producers. In Augustionópolis, the quantity and quality of participant this event was good, therefore most of them possess lesser than 50 hectares.

##### b) Discussion Contents

###### *Grain and Livestock Integration*

###### Problems

- Highways, financial recovery, energy;
- It lacks highways in the winter;
- Appropriate technologies;
- Inadequacy energy and high cost;
- Recovery of the pastures face and difficult;
- Lacking of fertilizers, that they are also expensive;
- Credit: high interests and short period;
- Inadequate Maquinário;
- Very expensive agricultural inputs, you distance of the great urban centers;
- Financing, water for irrigation, soil correction;
- Credit difficulty, expensive agricultural machines;
- Problem how to acquire financial resources with soft and thin interests;
- Insufficient of incentive, technical support and of maquinário;
- Lack of financial support;

- Accessible rural credit annually;
- Training of water and irrigation;
- Technical support lack;
- Inadequate highways, it lacks of transport;
- The soil is very humid, difficulty of working maquinário;
- Implantation of an adaptable culture for the area in their normal conditions of climate;
- Team of machines, reforms of pastures;
- It lacks of the government's incentive, technology lack;;
- It lacks water, energy;
- Problems with highways so that it can take the production in before;
- Problems with the soil due to blow of rains that sees to impede the handling of machines for the farmings;
- Curse problem in the farmings, that it comes to harm the plantings;
- It lacks laboratory for livestock and the farming;
- Infrastructure, the government's turn of maquinário energy highway incentive;
- It lacks limestone;
- Lack structure to recover degraded pastures;
- Distance of the consuming centers;
- Constant burning;
- It lacks grocery store.

#### Proposed / Solutions

- Better work conditions for technicians in general;
- Water in the drought periods, construction of wells and dams;
- Construction of artesian wells, construction of dams in strategic points of the property;
- Energy, dam, dams, credit easiness, irrigation, use of machines, training, labor, subsidized interests, industry of production improvement, cattle genetics;
- Concern of producing, but also very concerned for who sells;
- Proposed of interests fixed cm lack the long term for livestock and agriculture;
- Creation of cooperative of the producers for recruiting of technical support;
- Rural Habitational financing, construction of artesian wells;
- Agriculture and livestock with fixed interests of 6% a year without TR;
- Construction of dams, rural electrification with taxes of low payments;
- Technical orientation for: correction of the soil, conservation of the soil, implantation and handling of cultures, etc.;
- To increase the contingent of technical labor;
- Financing of tractors or be complete equipments;
- Energy, irrigation with small cost that can do;
- Differentiation of interests for certain goods gone back to the production;
- How to use the soil so that it has a great potential, with interests of 3% a year;
- Big dams done by the government in the areas of forest reservations of the farms;
- To create associations for sale of products;

#### *Nucleus of the Production*

##### Community organization of the Production

- which the help that the state government will give to the area, with the master plan?
- market doesn't exist in the equal area sells of the products
- the properties are small, and of weak soil;
- the culture of the cotton could be cultivated in the area market there was been for his sale;
- the producing of vegetables has difficulties to the lit of credit;
- few technicians in the area;
- the financing is only possible in Tocantinópolis;
- in the past the possible creation of an extrativismo area was lifted in the area. And this was not ended, causing losses to the municipal districts of Augustinópolis, Torturer and Tocantinópolis.
- in the past the area was considered erroneously by the press as an area of great conflicts for the ownership of the soil;
- the existent conflicts felt with the great farmers' of other areas arrival;

- the area needs channels for irrigation. Since at that time of the drought the streams in his majority dry;
- the area needs the state government's larger support;
- the suinocultura is not more explored as in last times;
- the area is not favorable for the creation of buffalos, due to lack of water (dams);
- for the creation of buffalos in the area, they would need a line of special credit and the government's larger support, as for the market study. And they need the extinction of the fever aftosa;
- it was told by a farmer that a creation of buffalos exists in Araguatins, and that this doesn't use dams for the bath of the buffalos.
- for some producers the ovinos creation in the area has plenty of market. Other they already affirm that in the winter the ovino creation is not going well in the area.
- there is a difficulty in organizing the producers in associations. They need technical orientations and lectures;
- the associations need autonomy to administer his maquinário, without the interference of political;

#### Difficulties presented by the participants

- Little incentive for organization;
- Lack of local highways;
- Lack of information;
- It lacks of dams in the small properties;
- Lack of attendance for better production;
- It lacks of change of information in the associations - mediated by technicians
- Small and averages properties need pasture recovery. As well as soil analysis and manuring. Veterinary attendance and equal nutritionist to nurture animals;
- Associations a little independent
- Lack of technical orientation;
- It lacks of structure of drainage of the production - bridges and highways;
- Credit lack for acquisition of head offices for milk;
- Association of the horticulturists of 1990 is without it registers CGC;
- It lacks administration of the associations;
- Lack of tractors and agricultural implements only administered by the association;
- Acquisition of inputs disabled by the distance;
- Fiscalization about the vocation of the producer and activities accomplished in the area;

#### Alternatives Presented by the participants

- Motivate to the beekeeping;
- change of experience among associations
- Motivate at a low cost for installation in the area of trade of inputs;
- line of special credit;
- associations equipped with maquinário and inputs;
- technical attendance;
- artesian well opening;
- laboratory for analysis of close soil;
- reduction of the bureaucracy in the credit;
- Use of organic fertilizer;
- more agricultural engineer;
- aprofundamento of the study of the vocation and quality of the soils;

#### *Extrativism and Conservation of the Environment*

##### Problems

- Reduction of the forests;
- Burned;
- Impoverishment of the soil;
- Pollution of the air and of the waters;
- Lack collection of the garbage in the beach;
- Few products for commercial sale;
- It lacks electric power;

- Lack embankment sanitarium for deposit of the garbage;
- Few experiences with extrativismo;
- Fiscalization lack;
- Support lack in the municipal government;
- It misses of alternatives the burning;
- It lacks health centers in the area;
- Lack of preservation of the tributaries in Rio Tocantins;
- Ignorance of the market;
- I disrespect of the Environmental laws;
- The deforestation of the babassu;
- It lacks an environmental understanding;
- It lacks schools;
- Imposed high;
- Difficult access to credit;
- Support lack to the extrativistas to do the extraction, polishes, pebble etc.;
- It misses support and access the credit for recovery of the degraded areas;
- Highways badly conserved;
- Lack of highways;
- It lacks decisions of INCRA, on title of the lands;
- Lack selective collection of garbage;
- Technical support lack.

#### Proposed / Solutions

- Systems Silvipastoris;
- Systems Agroflorestais;
- Market studies for new products;
- Motivate to the planting of trees;
- Reintroduction of wild animals and fish;
- Reforestation of the degraded areas;
- Agribusiness;
- The government's support, state and municipal level;
- Technical support to the small producers;
- Leguminosas introduction;
- Formation of areas of community production;;
- To facilitate access to the credit, desburocratizarão;
- To create babaçú reservation;
- To do to respect the laws;
- Permanent claim to the competent organs;
- Formation of cooperatives;
- Adapted credit;
- Formation of forest areas for the leisure;
- Leisure: courses with trails, games;
- Machines for mechanization of the lands;
- Environmental education;
- Researches for innovative products;
- To put fiscal permanent in sensitive areas, of great impact;

#### Results

- Recovery of degraded areas;
- Increase of areas of Forest / savannah;
- Increase of the fauna and flora;
- Improvement of the quality of water and of the air;
- Improvement of the life quality;
- Increase of the family income.

## (2) Remarks

In this Workshop of Augustinópolis there was a larger participation of rural producers, being noticed that the area possesses a lot of associations of producers. Regarding the proposal of Integration of cultures (Cattle Integration / Grains), a certain doubt exists in the producers as for the viability of this productive system. Because in times of rain that would be the probable time of crop of grains, there is a lot of rain in the area. What would impede the maquinários use.

At the same time we can notice that interest exists in implanting some improvement, lacking a lot of information and explanation regarding scientific researches that they were able even making possible the introduction of the production of grains in the area.

In relation to Extrativismo there was apiculturists' participation and "coconut quebradeiras" of Babassu. Extrativistas know very few alternatives for their exploration, concentrating many on the break of the coconut of Babassu that is a very rudimentary and primitive activity. In spite of they know that the activity of coconut break is arduous, they accept as only alternative that get and they remove their sustenance then and of their family.

Regarding the creation of Buffalos, a great motivation was verified due to the lecture of the Consultant of JICA that brought explanations regarding the creation of Buffalos and of the market that exists at other countries for the meat and cheese of Buffalo, having in the group some producers that produce the Buffalo in reduced scale.

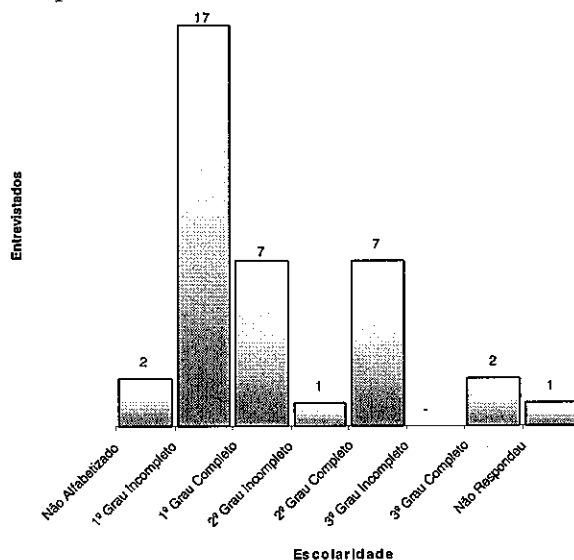
A very big motivation exists among the producing of this area, tends in view Sampaio's Agricultural Project, that this in process. Most of the producers believes that the area is promising, however they need information and incentive.

## (3) Participants profile

Interviewees: 37

### *Education*

Most of interviewees have at the most the 1st complete Degree. Only 2 interviewees possess the 3rd Complete Degree. Seven interviewees possess the 2nd Complete Degree. Few are illiterate. The level of the participants' education was bass.



## Habitation Conditions

The standard of construction of the interviewees' homes is composed by covering of tiles, brick walls and cement floor, any homes have ceramic floor.

Covering	Total
Tiles	33
Metallic or Asbestos	-
Straw or Sapé	4
Other	-
no Answer	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Walls	Total
Brick	26
Wood	6
Marinate or Clay	4
Straw, Bamboo or Sapé	-
Other	1
No Answer	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Treatment of the Water	Total
Treated	15
Without treatment	13
No answer	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Sources of Water	Total
Company of Water	1
Cistern	6
Well	19
Dams or River	5
Other	1
No Answer	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Hydro-sanitary conditions	Total
Channeled water, Bathroom and Cess-pit	12
Channeled water	6
Channeled water and Bathroom	6
Bathroom	2
Bathroom and Cess-pit	2
Cess-pit	2
None	6
No Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Fuel for Kitchen	Total
Gas	26
Firewood and Gas	4
Gas and Coal	4
Firewood	2
no Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

## Habitation

Most of the interviewees possess a good pattern of construction of their houses. Usually, they are among the interviewees homes with covering of tiles, brick walls and cement floor.

Floor	Total
Ceramic, Paving stone or Rejunto	9
Cement	21
Wood	-
Ground or Mud	3
Other	1
No Answer	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

## Treatment of the water

Of the storage forms and source of water told, it can be said that the more found is the well and soon afterwards the cistern. The interviewees' good part when questioned on the treatment of water appear that no there is the treatment for the drunk water, 9 interviewees didn't answer the this question and 13 informed that they treat the water that they drink.

## Hydro-sanitary conditions

Most of the interviewees uses channeled water, bathroom and sewage at the same time in their residences. They present, in way general, good hydro-sanitary conditions. However, 6 interviewees demonstrate to have precarious sanitary conditions.

## Fuel for Kitchen

Of the 37 interviewees, 26 just use gas for the cozimento of the foods, good part just uses gas and firewood or coal. They demonstrate good conditions in that item.

## Illumination of the Home

Most (27 interviewees) they tell to have electric light in their homes. Therefore, it can be said that they possess good conditions in that item. 10 interviewees point not to possess electricity, using oil for illumination of the home.

Illumination of the Home	Total
Electricity	27
Oil / Kerosene oil	10
Total	37

### Production and Agricultural Handling

In Augustinópolis, most of interviewees are land property. There are three ownerships and two producers don't have lands.

Ownership or Domain of the Soil	Total
Proprietor	27
Ownership	3
Tenant	1
Seated	3
Extrativista	2
Meeiro	1
Total	37

The extension of lands told by the interviewees demonstrates the following situation:

Size of the Property	Total
from 10 to 50 Hectares	15
from 50 to 100 Hectares	3
from 100 to 200 Hectares	2
from 200 to 320 Hectares	6
from 320 to 640 Hectares	1
from 640 to 1200 Hectares	4
from 1200 to 4000 Hectares	3
more than 4000 Hectares	0
no Answer	3
Total	37

Being considered the limit of 320 hectares for personal computer producers, 640 hectares for small producers and 1200 hectares for medium producers, being above 1200 hectares the great producers, it can be considered that in Augustinópolis they answered to the questionnaire 26 personal computer producers, 1 small producer, 4 medium producers and 3 great producers, and 3 didn't inform the size of the property.

About the general conditions of their lands, 29 producers answered that they consider the good soil, one consider regular and 5 answered that they don't consider.

Do you have a good land?	Interviewees
Yes	29
Regular	1
No	5
No answer	2

Among the interviewees that don't consider their lands good, only one apointed that make improvements in your property, he makes a dicks.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
construction of dams	1
to avoid burning, it preserves edge of streams	1
Anything	2
anything, for lack of conditions	1



Among interviewees that they consider their good lands, 14 don't make nothing to improvement of soil.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
Nothing	14
Usage of tractors	3
construction of dams	2
to avoid burning, to make application of herbicides	1
to avoid to drop the larger trees	1
to hope to dry to replant	1
Drainage	1
To cultivate in level curve	1
Correction of the PH and use of the appropriate	1
Correction	1
To increase the work	1
it plows and it plays seeds	1
Technical labor	1

About the soil preparation, 21 interviewees saw that are using tractors to prepare the soil and 11 work manually. Three use both of methods and two don't answer to the question.

How do you prepare the soil?	Interviewees
Tractors	21
Manual	11
Tractors and Manual	2
Tractors, Ox and Manual	1
no Answer	2

They was been questioned if suffered damages for natural disaster in theirs property, most answered that it didn't suffer. 10 interviewees answered that they suffered some natural damage. Three don't answer to the question.

Some natural disaster or damage?	Interviewees
Yes	10
No	24
No answer	3

About handling and improvement of soil, most of interviewees don't use manure to agricultural activities. Only two producers are using manure to pasture.

Do you use manure to crop?	Interviewees
Yes	2
No	31
No answered	4

Do you use manure to pasture?	Interviewees
Yes	2
No	34
No answer	1

Only eight crop producers are using certified seeds, most of them don't use protection to illness and weed.

Certified Seeds?	Interviewees
Yes	8
No	16
No answer	13

Do you use protect to agriculture illness?	Interviewees
Yes	9
No	16
No answer	12

Do you use protect to weed?	Interviewees
Yes	11
No	15
No answer	11

Most of producer use mineral salt and veterinary products and 11 use suplement food to beef cattle production.

Mineral Salt?	Interviewees
Yes	28
No	4
No answer	5

Do you use food suplement?	Interviewees
Yes	11
No	21
No answer	5

Veterinary products?	Interviewees
Yes	28
No	4
No answer	5

About commercialization, 14 have problems with trade. The producers generally sell their products to Middlemen (9), to consumer (11) , to wholesale (4) and to retailers (5).

Who do you sell your products?	Interviewees
In the answer	4
Wholesale	2
Wholesalers / Refrigerating	1
Wholesalers, cooperatives and Direct to the consumer	1
Cooperatives and Direct to the consumer	1
Direct to the consumer	5
Direct to the consumer, industry of dairy products and hospital	1
Refrigerating	2
Intermediate	6
Middlemen and Direct to the consumer	1
Middlemen and Retailers	2
Dairy product	5
Other	1
Retail	3
Retailers and Direct to the consumer	2

About credits to production costs, 26 interviewees don't finance and 8 are financing productions costs. The most mentioned financial agent was BASA – Amazonia Bank S.A.

Do you finance yours products costs?	Interviewees
No	26
Yes	8
No answer	3

Financial Agent	Interviewees
Bank of the Amazonia	5
Bank of the Brazil	3
No answer	29

Which Credit Difficulties?	Interviewees
High interest rates	7
High interest rates and little incentive of the Government	1
High interest rates and little period for payment	1
High interest rates, excess of bureaucracy and little period for payment	1
High interest rates, incompatible with the income of the production	1
Credit is long to be approved	1
Association for loans and explanation lack about the interests	1
lack of technical attendance of the agent backer	1
access difficulty to the financial agent	1
access difficulty and technicians' lack for elaboration of projects	1
excess of bureaucracy and organization lack in the associations	1
excess of bureaucracy	1
popularization lack and excess of bureaucracy	1
Lack of interest of the institutions	1
Lack of machines, whitewash and energy	1
Liberation of resources for agriculture and incentive lack	1
They don't receive money, just the objects	1
few goods to offer as financing warranty	1
They didn't acquire the credit service	11
He doesn't have difficulties	1
No answer	1

The most frequent problem were the high interest rates, following by the excess of bureaucracy, some allege the disorganization of the producers. Some producers emphasized a technician's need for elaboration of projects for the credit search. Eleven producer didn't acquire credit still.

Do you receive technical support?	Interviewees
They don't receive technical support	30
Animal health	2
Private attendance	1
No answer	4

The technical support lack was one of the most constant problems among the interviewees. In Augustinópolis, 30 interviewees don't receive technical support. The interviewees made suggestions to improve the technical support of the area, such as: to increase the number of technicians and to improve the quality of these, adaptation of the capacity of the technicians to the problems of the area. Others got to demand the change of the responsible organ – RURALTINS.

Which suggestions to technical support?	Interviewees
To increase the number of technicians	4
To increase the number of technicians and to improve service conditions	1
To increase the number of technicians and the number of visits	1
To increase the number of technicians and that these assist the associations	1
To increase the attendance and to improve the quality	1
Existence of Agronomist in the area	1
Technicians more qualified	1
Attendance of Veterinarians	2
Rising of the largest problems	1
To implant offices with technicians with permanent disposition	1
To get better	1
Improvement of conditions for the technicians and mechanization for the producers	1
To improve the structure	1
To improve communication between the producer and the technicians	1
To change the attendance of RURALTINS	1
To activate the technical support	1
To activate the technical support - to Activate RURALTINS	1
Larger incentive of the Government	2
They don't use the service	1
Automated patrol	1
To supervise the technicians	1
They don't have suggestion	11

## 5. Araguatins Workshop

### (1) Activities

#### a) Participants

67 people were enrolled on the Araguatins workshop, accomplished on July 13 of 2000, they are the following profile:

Type of Participant	Amount
Producing mini	29
Small Producer	12
Medium Producer	2
Great Producer	3
Agribusiness	-
Technicians and Trainees	11
Representatives of Associations and Unions	1
Public authorities and ONG's	1
Other	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

\* - Other: no producers and residents of the city.

This sample resulted of a field work accomplished by servants of the Secretariat of Production of the State of Tocantins. In this work the rural producers were invited for participate in the encounter. The objective of the field work is to get representatives of sectors as great, medium and small producers. For that, the rural union should contacted the rural workers' union, linked people to the extrativistas and small producers. In Araguatins, the quantity and quality of participant this event was excellent, part of producers possess more than 320 hectares.

b) Discussions contents

*Grain and Livestock Integration*

*Problems*

- Low quality of the Flock;
- Partnership of the risk of the investment;
- Low control sanitarium;
- Lack of technical support, highways;
- Soil is weak, market, transport, technical support, cultural production;
- Deficiency of the quality of the soil;
- Rural electric power;
- Lack of correction of the degraded soil;
- Subsistence lack;
- Fertilizers for recovery, correction, machines, highways, financing with smaller interests;
- Highway, energy, financial resource;
- Lack of incentive and appropriate agricultural politics for the government;
- Understanding of the importance of the technology;
- Lack financial incentive, highways to drain the production;
- Profitability, technical support, fear of the financings;
- Highways: access roads and drainage of products;
- Access to the technology, low fertility of the flock and little quality, degraded pastures;
- Lack of qualified labor;
- Sanitary problems;
- Consuming market, the cattle farmer's evolution to face the difficulties;
- Difficulties for the rural financing;
- Cultural subject, will, initiative of wanting to change;
- Agribusiness, energy;
- Transport fluvial;
- Storage, access roads the farming.

*Alternatives (Desires)*

- Partnership between technicians and proprietors;
- Improvement of the infrastructure, technology for small producers;
- Financing with low interests;
- Highways, energy, technology, financing, qualified labor;
- Industry for the area;
- Supply of inputs and maquinários (plantadeiras, pulverizers, fertilizers, seeds and defensive agricultural), all this will help the production;
- Buffalo-irrigated Rice;
- Financings with interests and forms of more payment "appropriate";
- Compatible cultures with the area;
- Cattle for slaughter confinement;
- Subsistence supply for consumption;
- Transport fluvial, financing without bureaucracy;
- Electric power, highways and access roads / drainage, appropriate technology, priorities of the area;
- More incentive of the State and Federal Government;
- General grocery stores for provisioning;
- Market;
- A Freezer and a big industry of dairy products;
- A Mega juice Industry and derived of fruits.

*Perspectives*

- Decrease of the social inequalities;
- Buffalo is good thing;
- Qualification of the matter excels;
- All producing producing and marketing with quality;

- Better incomes, better life conditions for the population;
- Several groups of producing with technical support rewarded by the production;
- Possibility of creation of poles agroindustriais, productivity increase, improvement in the standard of living, technology enlargement, more rational use of the property;
- Implantation of new technologies the medium and long period;
- Increase of the productivity owed the use of a good technology;
- Increase of the production of the productivity;
- Regional development, improvement of the condition of life of the producers,
- That the government accomplishes his role and motivate, with credits, technical courses and infrastructure;
- Investment in the family agriculture;
- To create an organization for research and direcionamento equal drainage of the production to the International market;
- Proprietors' groups, make projects of several products and at the same time protect the Environment with Technical attendance of the agent backer and commitment of market of the backer.

### *Nucleus of Production*

#### *Debate on the Theme*

- It was lifted up the subject that the level of social organization in the area was already effective since the beginning of the occupation of the area;
- The School Federal Agrotécnica of Araguatins (EAFA) it is a generating source of human resources for popularization of new technologies;
- In the history of the area it lacked the education in the rural way;
- Today in the area some think the productivity of the agricultural products increased in relation to the past;
- As a former-employee of INCRA in Araguatins 80% of the rural properties is classified as small;
- The constants changes in the laws hinder the work for the small producers, to example of the change of 50% for 80% of legal reservation's area for the north area of the country;
- In the past the government didn't give the titles of the rural properties if the proprietor didn't deforest the 50% of his area and it cultivated her;
- Great part of the seatlement areas no longer there was reservation area;
- In the Beak of the Parrot there is no expressive production of cereals;
- It is Worth him / it of Araguaia is an area of fertile and arable soils;
- For the development of the area it is necessary the education in the rural way; lines of credits; technical support and the government's participation to implant a politics of the family agriculture;
- It was eulogized by a producer that this is the first time that a government project consulted the bases (farmers) of the area;
- An associated of Christmas questioned that to get financing is necessary to pass for several stages (excess);
- Only the technicians of existent Ruraltins in the area are not possible to assist to the same. EAFA can aid this deficiency;
- As most of the properties in the area is of small immobile, this makes unfeasible the exploration of certain creations;
- The production and the needs of the areas are different. She cannot equal this area (Araguatins) with the great centers of the State;

#### *Discussions on the proposal Nucleus of Production*

- A participant identified her as creator of buffalos (Prof<sup>o</sup> Alfonso-EAFA);
- Which would be the participation and the state government's help for the creation and attendance in the associations and cooperatives?
- In the area it is necessary the inclusion of the use of organic matter and of agribusinesses;
- The Mr. Alfonso told that the creations of the area are of low productivity. And that in the school agrotécnica there are projects that would change this picture.
- The Mrs. Rita (Veterinary), it disagrees about the low productivity of the creations. For the form and the conditions as the creations are explored the produtivade is good;
- It lacks the technical support in the area;

- A producing of swine sold their head offices for not getting to maintain with the ration, because the cost was very loud; (presidento of the rural union);
- The paternalism in the agriculture is a mistake, because it accustoms the producer to wait for everything;
- Teacher Alfonso commented on his interest in creating a dairy product to benefit his production of buffalo milk. And the desire to create a Cooperative or creators' of buffalos association;
- For proposed them of desenvolvimento of the area is necessary to take into account the inhabitants' culture, and his vocation;

#### PANEL 03

Difficulties	Alternative
lack of information	agribusinesses
technical support lack	sheep creation
credit liberated out of the time	control environmental
infrastructure (highway)	specific credit line for the activities
individualism	planning and attendance of the
difficulty of obtaining information	projetos/atividades
the farmer's education	associativismo program
financial resources	organic agriculture
it lacks of market study	beekeeping
organization lack	formation of a nucleus creative of buffalos
lack of rural energy	
discriminação of the species buffalo	

#### *Environmental conservation and Extrativismo*

##### *Problems*

- Burning without control;
- Impoverishment of the soil;
- Decrease of the forest areas;
- Pollution of the air;
- Pollution of the waters;
- The usage indiscriminate of pesticides;
- Erosion of the soil;
- Assoreamento of the courses of water;
- Highways damaged mainly in the menseses of the waters;
- Technical support lack;
- Decrease of the flora and fauna;
- It lacks of research in the area of natural extraction: for use of the babaçú, the najá, and the macaúba in the ration;
- Disorganizations of associations of small producers;
- Lack of human resources and financial;
- Lack of environmental understanding;
- Lack of the leaders' of associations union;
- No preservation of the forests siliares;
- Alteration in the law of deforestation;
- It lacks of effective control in the wood extraction for the sawmills;
- Decrease of the life perspective;
- Formation of pastures in the small lakes;
- Area of very high reservation;
- It lacks of fiscalization personnel;
- Ibama working with deficiency;
- Associations with low technical knowledge;
- Forestation lack in the edges of the rivers;
- Deforestation without control;
- The hunts predatory;
- Deficiency in the performance of the organs of environmental control;

- Lack of support access to the credit for preservation of the degraded areas.

#### Proposals

- Reforestation of degraded areas;
- Systems Agroflorestais;
- Systems Silvopastoris;
- Formation of areas of community production;
- Formation of cooperatives;
- Agribusinesses;
- Environmental education;
- Offenders' punishment;
- Larger exchange among EAFA, Schools, city hall and the government's organs with producers and associations;
- To implant model associated maintainable;
- Technical support specifies for each case;
- More performance of Senar in the area: tends as small objective and medium producers;
- Execution of the laws for the employees of the competent organs;
- To foment the research in the Environmental area;
- To foment associativismo;
- Formation and recycling of the small producers;
- Presentation of courses and lectures with an accessible language;
- Intensive fiscalization of the environmental organs;
- Obligatory reforestation in the margins of the rivers;
- To implant infrastructure, example: highways, energy;
- Motivate fiscal for the ones that they observe the environmental laws strictly;
- Increase of human resources and financial of the environmental organs;
- Employees' that don't execute the laws punishment;
- Supply of seedlings and technical support for who it wants to reforest;
- To reforest the deforested areas;
- Understanding on cooperativismo;
- Larger integration of the organs with the small producers (fish farming area).
- Larger technical support to the fish farming to the small creators;
- To rescue the Ecological Balance with development and life quality.

#### (2) Remarks

In Araguatins there was a good participation of small and medium producers, there for the technicians of region informed that there aren't few great producers.

Being like this the subject of Agricultural Integration, it was just commented on, doesn't tend discussions more deepened.

There was the need of we create two groups of discussions regarding the Nucleus of Production. It was a very interesting Workshop for having happened at an Escola Agrotécnica and with the participation and contribution of some teachers of this school, with great information of the area.

The discussion of the Creation of Buffalos was very enriched with a teacher's participation (Veterinary Doctor) of the Escola Agrotécnica, that possesses a project of creation of Buffalos already implanted in his private property.

On the part of the producers it was told the importance and the lack of popularization of technologies in the area.

It was also noticed that some exist Associations of Rural Producers in the area however, they are weak due to the organization lack and even lack of managerial formation of their leaderships.

A tendency of interests exists to develop the Horticulture in the area.



### (3) Participants profile

Interviewees: 47

#### *Education*

Most of interviewees have at the most the 2nd complete Degree. 13 interviewees don't possess the 1st Complete Degree. Five interviewees possess the 3th Complete Degree. The level of the participants' education was bass.

#### *Habitation Conditions*

The standard of construction of interviewees' homes is composed by covering of tiles, brick walls and cement floor. Therefore, there are a second standard composed by covering of straw, wood walls or clay and no floor.

Covering	Total
Tiles	26
Metallic or Asbestos	3
Straw or Sapé	16
Other	1
no Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

#### Home

Most of the interviewees possesses a good pattern of construction of their houses. Though, in Araguatins they were among the interviewees a second class with low pattern of home.

Walls	Total
Brick	25
Wood	10
Marinate or Clay	7
Straw, Bamboo or Sapé	4
Other	-
No Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

Floor	Total
Ceramic, Paving stone or Rejunto	5
Cement	19
Wood	2
Ground or Mud	15
Other	2
No Answer	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

Treatment of the Water	Total
Treated	16
Without treatment	14
no answer	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

#### Treatment of the water

Of the storage forms and source of water told, it can be said that the more found are the well and the river. The interviewees' good part when questioned on the treatment of water appear that no there is the treatment for the drunk water, 17 interviewees didn't answer the this question and 16 informed that they treat the water that they drink.

Fontes of Water	Total
Company of Water	-
Cistern	7
Well	18
Dams or river	18
Other	-
No answer	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

#### Hidro-sanitary conditions

Most of the interviewees uses water channeled in their residences, however other considerable part of the interviewees presents quite precarious sanitary conditions. There are two classes of interviewees, one with good and other with precarious sanitary conditions.

There are two modal classes with very different social characteristics. About 20 presenting channeled water and other 20 presenting cesspit or any hidro-sanitary condition.

Hidro-sanitary conditions	Total
Channeled water, Bathroom and Cesspit	13
Channeled water	4
Channeled water and Bathroom	5
Bathroom	3
Cess-pit	4
None	16
no Answer	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

#### Fuel for Kitchen

Of the 47 interviewees, 21 use gas and firewood for the cozimento of the foods and 19 just uses gas.

#### Illumination of the Home

Most (26 interviewees) they tell to have electric light in their homes. However, 21 interviewees point not to possess electricity, using oil, gas or motor for illumination of the home.

In Araguatins it is clear the existence of two very defined social levels. A first type with good education level and good home conditions and other level presenting precarious conditions of home and low education level.

Fuel for Kitchen	Total
Firewood and Gas	21
Gas	19
Firewood	6
Firewood, Gas and Coal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

Illumination of the Home	Total
Electricity	23
Electricity and Other	3
Gas	2
Gas and Other	7
Motor	3
Oil and Motor	1
Oil	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

### *Production and Agricultural Handling*

In Araguatins, most of the interviewees is landlady of the lands. Only having three leaseholding and five seated.

Ownership or Domain of the Soil	Total
Proprietor	39
Ownership	3
Seated	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

The extension of lands told by the interviewees demonstrates the following situation:

Size of the Property	Total
from 10 to 50 Hectares	19
from 50 to 100 Hectares	5
from 100 to 200 Hectares	5
from 200 to 320 Hectares	4
from 320 to 640 Hectares	5
from 640 to 1200 Hectares	4
from 1200 to 4000 Hectares	4
more than 4000 Hectares	0
no Answer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

Being just considered the amount of lands and the limit of 320 ha for mini producers, 640 for small producers and 1200 for medium producers, being above 1200 the great producers, it can be considered that in Araguatins answered to the questionnaire 33 mini producers, 5 small producers, 4 medium producers and 4 great producers.

About general conditions of their lands, 39 producers consider their good soil and 8 answer that don't consider.

Do you have a good land?	Interviewees
Yes	39
No	8

The interviewees that don't consider their land goods use generally manuring to improvement of soil.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
Manuring and correction	1
Manuring, correction and automated mechanization	1
Manuring, for correction of the soil	1
Mechanization	1
You ban inserted	1
It Avoids the erosion and it uses little cattle	1
They look for information or anything	2

The interviewees that consider their land goods, seven make manuring and correction of soil, six use tractors, four avoid burning and 18 don't make anything to improve the soil quality.

What do you do to improve the soil?	Interviewees
Manuring and analysis of the soil	6
Correccion	1
Use of tractors and Mechanization	6
Control of pastures and pousio	2
Evita burned, erosion and altar the soil	4
He studies the environment	1
Anything	18
No answer	1

About the soil preparation, 30 interviewees saw that are using tractors to prepare the soil, 15 prepared the soil manually and one are using buffalo track.

How do you prepare the soil?	Interviewees
Tractors	24
Tractors and Manual	6
Manual	14
Burned	1
Buffalos	1
No answer	1

About damages for some damage or natural disaster, most of interviewees answered that it didn't suffer. 14 interviewees answered that they suffered some natural damage.

Some natural disaster or damage?	Interviewees
Yes	14
No	33

About handling and improvement of soil, most of interviewees don't use manure to the agricultural activities nor to the pastures.

Do you use manure to agriculture?	Interviewees
Yes	10
No	32
No answer	5

Do you use manure to pasture?	Interviewees
Yes	4
No	40
No answered	3

Most of agricultural producers don't use certified seeds, 10 producers only use certified seeds, plague protection and illness protection to agriculture. Very producers aren't agriculturists.

Do you use certified seeds?	Interviewees
Yes	10
No	28
No answered	9

Protect to weed?	Interviewees
Yes	10
No	28
No answered	9

Plague protect?	Interviewees
Yes	12
No	27
No answered	8

Most of them use mineral salt and veterinary products, the producers use supplement food to beef cattle production. 27 interviewees don't use food to cattle.

Mineral Salt?	Interviewees
Yes	42
No	3
No answered	2

Supplement Food?	Interviewees
Yes	18
No	27
No answered	2

Veterinary Products?	Interviewees
Yes	40
No	3
No answered	4

20 producers answered that have commercialization problems. They generally sell their products to Middlemen (16), to consumer (18) and to retailers (7).

Who do you sell your products	Interviewees
Wholesale	4
Wholesalers and Direct to the consumer	1
Cooperative	1
Direct to the consumer	15
Intermediate	12
Middlemen and Wholesalers	1
Middlemen and Direct to the consumer	1
Middlemen and Retailers	1
Middlemen, wholesalers and Direct to the consumer	1
Don't Market	1
Other	1
Retail	5
Retailers and Wholesalers	1
no Answer	2

About credits to finance the production costs, 39 don't finance and 8 finance their production costs. The financial agency more mentioned was the BASA – Bank of Amazonia.

Do you finance your costs?	Interviewees
No	39
Yes	8

Financial Agent	Interviewees
Bank of the Amazonia	6
Bank of the Brazil	2

Which credit difficulties?	Interviewees
High interest rates	10
High interest rates and lack of the employees' of the agencies information	1
High interest rates and trust lack in the agricultural politics	1
High interest rates and technical support	1
High interest rates and excess of bureaucracy	1
High interest rates and payment difficulty	1
High interest rates and little period for payment	2
High interest rates, excess of bureaucracy and financing lack	1
Excess of bureaucracy	4
Excess of bureaucracy and few agencies of BASA	1
To access the financial agent	2
Service to the personal computer and small producer	1
Bad service to the small producer	1
It misses of incentive the small producer	1
Documentation lack and excess of bureaucracy	1
Documentation lack and discrimination in relation to the seated	1
Excess of bureaucracy of the organs and high cost of the documentation	1
Demand of Averbção for the Bank	1
Reservation compulsory nature in the property	1
Lack of technical attendance of the agent backer	1
Lack of information	1
The loan arrives at that time wrong	1
They didn't acquire the credit service	5

No answer	3
They don't have difficulties	3

The most frequent problem were the high interests rates, following by the excess of bureaucracy, some don't have documents and others don't have access to credit service. To mini producer related the documentation lack and discrimination of the banks.

About the local technical support service, most don't received assistance. Therefore 21 saw that they receive assistance in several areas, such as: animal health, soil usage, seeds and others. 26 don't receive technical support. Suggestions as pilot projects of the technicological development and partness with technicians. Most of them wait the increase of technical support service.

Do you received technical support?	Interviewees
Animal health	6
Use of the Soil, Seeds and Seedlings, Animal Health	1
Use of the Soil, Seeds and Seedlings, Plan of Crops, Fertilizing	1
Use of the Soil, Seeds and Seedlings, Control of Prague, Animal and other Health	3
Use of the Soil, Seeds and Seedlings, Control of Prague, Fertilizing	1
Use of the Soil, Health Animal, Fertilizing	1
Seeds and Commercialization	1
Seeds / Seedlings, Control of Prague, Plan of Crops, Animal Health, Irrigation, Fertilizing	1
Seeds / Seedlings and Animal Health	1
Fish farming	1
Control of curses	1
No answer	3
He doesn't receive technical support	26

Which suggestion to improve the technical support service?	Interviewees
Adaptation of the technicians to the needs of the municipal districts	1
Analysis of the soil	1
Agricultural technicians' consultantship	1
Specialized technical support	1
Association of Producers	1
To assist the small proprietors	2
To increase the number of technicians	11
To increase the number of technicians and cars	1
To increase the number of technicians and apprenticeship for the students of EAFA	1
To increase the number of technicians and implantation of courses	1
To increase the number of technicians and improvement of the highways for visits to the	1
To increase the number of technicians and researches on the area	1
Increase of the technicians' of the organs commitment	2
Apprenticeships for the producing of the area	1
Existence of organs linked RURALTINS in the municipal district	1
Fiscalization in the organs	1
To intensify the technical support	5
to improve the rural extension	1
the service is good	1
Partnership between technicians and producers	1
Pilot projects in the properties for knowledge of technologies	1
No defined	1
He doesn't have suggestion	9