



APIMONDIA

48TH INTERNATIONAL CHILE
APICULTURAL CONGRESS 2023

September 4th - 8th, 2023

Sustainable Beekeeping, from the south of the world

ABSTRACT BOOK

ORGANIZED BY



HOST ASSOCIATION



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Beekeeping for Rural Development

PP-126

Apiculture: increasing the income of small beekeepers in the rural area of Sertão do São Francisco-Bahia

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The present work aimed to turn the breeding of ("Apis mellifera") bees into a profitable activity for small farmers in dry areas around wind farms in the municipality of Casa Nova, BA. The research was carried out in the municipality of Casa Nova, BA with small family producers. The selection was made through interviews using semi-structured questionnaires, using as a criterion the affinity with the beekeeping activity. In total 18 participants were selected, being 14 male and 04 female, they did not have experience in the apicultural activity, and they worked in the areas of cultivated crops. Beekeeping emerged around the wind farm areas from a problem identified during the dry season, since the honey bees migrated from the rain dependent area to the surroundings of the wind farms, due to the availability of water and food. Being a region with many fruit trees, mainly mango and guava, it was verified that the producers/entrepreneurs, when they found swarms in the fruit trees, eliminated them by using fire or other means so that the workers could perform their activities in the fruit trees, without the risk of being attacked. To start the rational breeding the beekeepers received all the necessary material for rational breeding, as well as were capacitated from extension activities, in which they got a satisfactory production in average 30/kg/box/year. Moreover, the beekeeping flora of the region favors the activity in the municipality, as well as the increase in the beekeepers' income, besides the ecological benefits, due to the pollination of the fruit trees by Africanized bees.

Acknowledgment: CNPq, CAPES, FACEPE

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Apicultural craftsmanship and the settlement of young people in the semiarid region of pernambuco

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The mechanization of the field has mitigated the labor force used in agriculture, leading young farmers to seek the urban areas of the cities, in search of education, work and housing, potentiating the social issues of periurban regions. The lack of jobs for young peasants was the reason for the search of irrigated areas in the São Francisco Valley, compromising the food sovereignty of family farmers. The Companhia de Desenvolvimento dos Vales do São Francisco e Parnaíba - CODEVASF, through the Tomorrow Project, has promoted the socioeconomic inclusion of young farmers, between 14 and 26 years old, in the labor market, in this perspective, in the period from 2019 to 2022, 223 rural young people, in 16 municipalities in the state of Pernambuco, participated in training in beekeeping (108), processing of apiculture wax (42) and production of honey-based cosmetics (73). Of the courses offered, those that showed the greatest potential for professional inclusion were those related to beekeeping, especially the production of cosmetics. This finding is directly related to the potential of beekeeping developed in the semiarid region of Pernambuco, as well as reflects the process of urbanization of rural areas, where products linked to the preservation of the environment began to be sought by a niche population that values activities that enhance socio-environmental elements. Focused on this market, the courses honored the cultural and environmental characteristics of the regions where they were applied, using local knowledge and materials available in the region, seeking to reduce waste, adding economic value to inputs that would be discarded or even underutilized, as a result of this processing, the products of family beekeeping, has promoted increased income, and contributing to the socioeconomic freedom of young beekeepers attended.

Acknowledgment: CNPq, CAPES, FACEPE

