

Policies and development strategy of Brazilian aquaculture

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Current fish world production is 126 million tons per year, and according to projections for 2030 from the United Nations Food and Agriculture is expected an increase in global fisheries demand around 100 million tons per year. In this context and according to FAO, Brazil could help to meet this demand and become one of the largest fish producers in the world, with an estimated potential yield of 20 million tonnes per year. Given these projections, the Federal Government, with the participation of the productive sector and civil society organizations, drafted for the 2012-2015 period the Sustainable Development Plan entitled “More Fishing and Aquaculture”. The objective of this Plan is to promote the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture sector, linking with all those involved with fisheries and aquaculture, thus consolidating a sustainable development policy of the state aiming social inclusion, security and food sovereignty of Brazil. One of the key strategies of the Plan is the development of aquaculture in federal waters investing around 3 million dollars in studies, for the demarcation of aquaculture parks, which consisted of criteria that advocate issues of environmental, social and economic sustainability. MPA has also projected the establishment of programs that will assist in the management of aquaculture parks. These actions consist in monitoring water quality in real-time, monitoring of environmental conditions by means of hydrodynamic models, and modeling ecological and establish biological health indexes of fish-producing areas, nautical signs, environmental education and training of labor for the aquaculture parks.

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