

**Report of Workshop on
Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities: Issues of
Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness Biodiversity
and Responsible Fisheries**

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**International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
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Workshop on Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities: Issues of Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness Biodiversity and Responsible Fisheries

Background

Introduction

The year 2006 marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), in India in 1986. In the two decades of ICSF's existence, the fishing sector in general, and small-scale-fisheries-dependent communities, in particular, have been profoundly affected by many changes. At the same time, the small-scale sector itself has changed in many ways. It, therefore, was important and timely to organize an international workshop to take stock of significant developments in fisheries, and to identify emerging issues of concern.

It was against this background that the workshop on "Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities: Issues of Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness and Responsible Fisheries", was held from 4 to 6 July 2006 at SESC Colonia Ecologica in Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. Notably, the state of Ceará is home to an important artisanal fishery that has a long history of struggle against destructive fishing practices and inequitable policies.

Objectives

The workshop, co-hosted with the NGO, Instituto Terramar, was organized with the following objectives:

- Provide a forum for ICSF Members, fishworkers and others working in small-scale fisheries to share perspectives, and discuss and analyze recent developments of relevance to small-scale fisheries and fishing communities
- Explore possible future scenarios, and highlight actions needed to ensure a secure future for small-scale fishing communities
- Make recommendations, and otherwise enable the ICSF General Body (GB) to draw on these discussions to set the agenda for the coming period

Participants

Sixty participants from 18 countries of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe participated in the workshop. Participants included ICSF Members, representatives of fishworker organizations (FOs) and organizations working to support small-scale fisheries in their respective countries (*see Appendix I for the list of participants*).

Programme

The three-day workshop witnessed many presentations and interesting discussions (see [Appendix II](#) for the full programme). The workshop had the following sessions:

- 20 years of ICSF: Reflections by Founding Members of ICSF
- Responsible Fisheries
- *Panel Discussion*: Distant-Water Fisheries: Implications for Fishing Communities
- Policies and Strategies for Increasing The Contribution of Small-Scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security Based on the FAO Technical Guidelines
- Biodiversity and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
- Trade in Fish and Fish Products
- *Panel Discussion*: Disaster Preparedness and Coastal Fishing Communities
- Labour Issues in Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- *Panel Discussion*: Fishworker Organizations: Emerging Concerns

Report of the Workshop

DAY ONE: 4 July 2006

Inaugural Session

At the inaugural session, ICSF Members from Brazil, Maria Cristina Maneschy of the University of Belem and René Schärer of Instituto Terramar, welcomed all participants. The ICSF Secretariat then provided a brief overview of ICSF's work over the last 20 years. It was stressed that through its work ICSF has tried to valorize small-scale fisheries, foster a gender perspective within fisheries, enhance dissemination of information for, and about, small-scale fishworkers and fisheries, and draw out the links between developments at the local, national and international levels. The brief overview was to facilitate a collective reflection on the direction ICSF needs to take in the future, in the context of its work in the previous period.

20 years of ICSF: Reflections by Founding Members of ICSF

In the panel discussion that followed, seven of the founding members of ICSF present at the workshop, shared their reflections. John Kurien noted that ICSF has come a long way from the first meeting of fishworkers and their supporters in Rome in 1984, held in parallel to an FAO Workshop on fisheries management. The parallel workshop had stressed the need to bring fishers to the center-stage of fisheries development efforts, in a context where the focus was more on resources than on fishers. When ICSF was formed in 1986, the vision was to create a network that becomes a force to reckon with in the world of fisheries development. John observed that to some extent this vision has been realized and ICSF is today recognized as an organization with knowledge of fisheries development in general, and small-scale fisheries in particular. Cornelia Quist commented on the role that the ICSF network has played in providing a conceptual and contextual analysis of fisheries development from a small-scale fisheries perspective. ICSF's effort towards integrating a gender perspective into the dominant discourse has been challenging and unique, and today women's role in artisanal fisheries is better acknowledged, she observed. Hector Luis Morales referred to ICSF as a network of not only support but also tolerance. Rolf Willmann said that ICSF is filling a void by drawing attention to the social side of the fisheries sector. James Smith noted that it has been possible to get the voices of fishworkers from villages to be heard at the international level.

Setting the tone for the workshop to follow, Nalini Nayak drew attention to the changed context today. "I am rather confused who the small-scale sector includes and what it represents. This is one of the challenges for us to redefine, with our fishworker friends—who we are going to support and for what in the coming years?" she said.

Session I: Responsible Fisheries

The first session on “Responsible Fisheries” started with a panel discussion on “*Fisheries Management: Rights-based Fisheries and Implications for the Small-scale Sector*”.

Sebastian Mathew, Programme Adviser, ICSF, said that while considering management, some questions arise, such as the objectives of fisheries management, what fisheries management involves, and what are the broad contours of various types of rights-based fisheries management approaches. While considering property-rights-based fisheries it is important to analyze whether these rights are indeed capable of meeting the objectives of fisheries management, such as conservation of fisheries resources. More fundamentally, it was important to consider whether property rights limited to a few will be acceptable in countries with large fishing populations.

Rolf Willmann, Senior Fishery Planning Officer, Fisheries Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, stressed that rights-based management does not necessarily mean individual transferable quotas (ITQs). It is important to look at the contents of these rights. He said that rights are essential for effective fisheries management, and that decentralized and flexible community rights-based systems need to be explored. Dao Gaye, Collectif National des Pêcheurs Artisanaux du Senegal (CNPS), drew attention to present efforts in Senegal to regulate access by introducing access rights.

John Kurien, Professor at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India, drew attention to two situations representing the two extremes of the property rights spectrum. In Kerala, India, there was originally a very clear understanding of rights by communities. However, the complete lack of recognition of these by the State has resulted in tremendous overcapitalization in the small-scale fishery. In Cambodia, on the other hand, from a centralized system of property rights efforts are underway to give rights to the community. Most of the dilemmas in fisheries faced today are somewhere in between these two extremes of the spectrum, said John. He stressed the importance of institutional arrangements that go along with the granting of rights. Antonio Carlos Diegues of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, made reference to traditional community-based systems that promoted sustainable utilization of resources. The conservation agenda unfortunately, is now being defined by the North, he said.

In her presentation on “*Co-management in Fisheries: Implications for the Small-scale Sector*”, Nalini Nayak said that the four corner stones of co-management are social equity, gender equity, political equity and biological balance. In most cases the State is willing to introduce co-management without any guaranteed rights for stakeholders from a long-term perspective. However, the responsibilities and costs of management initiatives are often largely borne by communities, and particularly by women of these communities. In such a context, it is important to define ‘stakeholders’ and ensure that their interests are protected and their efforts rewarded. She also cautioned against the hidden danger in handing over rights to communities without proper awareness or education. This throws open opportunities for the powerful within the community to sell

off community resources to investors, undermining the long-term sustenance of the community and/ or the resource.

Cosme Caracciolo of the Confederacion Nacional de Pescadores Artesanales de Chile (CONAPACH) in his presentation, *“The Pros and Cons of Management Areas in Chile: The Experience of CONAPACH”*, said that the introduction of ITQs has led to the privatization of fish resources in Chile. There is also clear evidence of stock depletion, he said, questioning the very rationale of the ITQ system. Organizations like CONAPACH are trying to revert such measures in Chile. The importance of integrating indigenous knowledge into management systems was also discussed.

Ramon Agama Salas of the Federacion de Integración y Unificación de los Pescadores Artesanales del Perú (FIUPAP), Peru, made a presentation on *“The Importance of the Artisanal Fishing Zone”*. Ramon underlined the importance of effective enforcement of the artisanal zone. This, he said, would be help in protecting the livelihoods of the small-scale sector as well as the resource base.

The group discussions that followed the presentations stressed that the importance of improving management of fisheries resources, while ensuring equity. They also stressed the importance of education and awareness.

Session II: Panel Discussion: Distant-water Fisheries - Implications for Fishing Communities

The panel discussion on “Distant-water Fisheries: Implications for Fishing Communities” had representatives from Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Argentina, Chile and France. Dao Gaye, CNPS, Senegal spoke about the participation of the artisanal sector during negotiations on fisheries access agreements with the European Union (EU). He stressed that on no account should foreign fishing fleets be allowed access to resources exploited by the artisanal sector. He also drew attention to the problem posed by the illegal fishing operations of foreign fleets.

Ernesto Godelman of el Centro para el Desarrollo y la Pesca Sustentable (CeDePesca), Argentina, in his presentation *“El Proceso de Transferencia de Capacidad de Pesca de la Unión Europea Hacia la Zona Económica Exclusiva Argentina: Consecuencias y Experiencias”*, drew attention to the overexploitation of resources in Argentine waters due to fishing operations of European fleets fishing under access agreements. The overexploitation of deep-sea resources has led fleets to move to coastal waters, thereby affecting the livelihoods of the coastal fishers. Ernesto further highlighted the poor labour conditions on board these vessels and the gross violations of human rights.

The issues of exploitative labour conditions on illegal fleets, fishing in international waters off the southern coast of Latin America, was also mentioned by Hector Luis Morales of the University of La Serena, Chile, in his presentation *“Lla Pêche Illégale a la Légine, les Marins-Pêcheurs Chiliens Morts ou Arraisonnés Loin de Leurs Pays”*.

Juan Carlos Cardenas of Centro Ecoceanos, Chile, flagged the issue of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in international waters, and stressed the need to create the necessary political will to regulate the activities of such fleets. James Smith of the Observatory of Seafarers' Rights, France, provided information on cases of abandonment of crew of fishing vessels, and highlighted the need for greater international attention to this issue. He emphasized that international legal instruments dealing with crew abandonment, should ensure coverage of crew of fishing vessels.

DAY TWO: 5 JULY 2006

Session III: Policies and Strategies for Increasing the Contribution of Small-scale fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security Based on the FAO Technical Guidelines

This presentation by Rolf Willmann, was based on FAO's Technical Guidelines on Increasing the Contribution of Small-scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. Rolf drew attention to the renewed global recognition of small-scale fisheries, and outlined possible pro-poor policy, legislation and management approaches. He highlighted the importance of rights to fisheries resources, reducing overcapacity in industrial fisheries and establishing effective co-management and community-based management regimes.

Session IV: Biodiversity and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Chandrika Sharma and Ramya Rajagopalan, ICSF, discussed the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Protected Area Programme of Work and its implications for small-scale fishing communities. There is international pressure to expand the area under marine protected areas (MPAs). However, non-participatory and top-down implementation of MPAs is affecting communities in highly negative ways. Their presentation also stressed that MPAs can be seen as only one of the available tools for conserving marine biodiversity and managing fisheries resources.

Antonio Carlos Diegues, Universidade de Sao Paula, Brazil, made a presentation on *Marine Extractive Reserves in Brazil: An Alternative Approach to Participatory Conservation*". He said that marine extractive reserves (RESEX) in Brazil have so far been seen as a successful and efficient model for community-based fisheries management. This approach, particularly effective for sedentary species, reaffirms the rights of artisanal fishing communities to the sea. This is also a model in which the relationship between traditional knowledge and resources are taken into consideration for resource conservation, he said.

In his presentation titled “*Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective*”, Sebastian Mathew, ICSF, drew attention to the growing emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management. He said that the concept could potentially be useful to draw greater attention to destructive gears, such as bottom trawling, as well as to address the impact of pollution from land-based and other sources on fisheries resources. It could also be used to seek greater recognition of traditional knowledge. He also underscored the need for ecosystem-based management approaches to recognize the proportionality principle, by addressing first those factors causing greatest damage to the ecosystem, such as industrial pollution.

In the discussions that followed it was noted that the fishing capacity displaced due to the establishment of MPAs, and its impact on the surrounding ecosystem, also needs to be taken into consideration. While MPAs may be useful in certain situations, the problem really lies in the way they are being implemented.

Session V: Trade in Fish and Fish Products

In her opening remarks, the Chair of the session, Cornelia Quist, drew attention to the fact that the business of fishing does not end at sea. In artisanal fishing communities a large part of the catch is traditionally shared and sold locally, often by women in the community. Due to increase in trade and exports, women often lose access to the catch, affecting their livelihoods, she observed.

Sebastian Mathew, in his presentation titled “*The WTO and Small-scale Fisheries*” drew attention to the processes underway in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the implications for small-scale fisheries. He drew attention, in particular, to negotiations on eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers, and on clarifying and improving WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies. There is a possibility, he cautioned, that, by disciplining production-distorting subsidies in fisheries, WTO’s mandate could broaden to include fishing methods (and not only fish and fish products), with several implications, including for linking with multilateral environment agreements.

Speaking on “*Trade and Food Security*”, John Kurien said that fish played an important role in the emergence of global economy. Fishing contributes both directly (food) and indirectly (income, livelihoods, employment) to food security through activities in three sub-sectors (harvesting, processing and marketing). The three A’s essential to achieve food security are accessibility (access to fish), affordability (purchasing power) and absorption (capacity of individuals to absorb the nutrients). He observed that the relationship between fish trade and food security is complex and not necessarily positive. On the one hand, exports may enhance local incomes of fishermen, on the other, they might cause shortfalls in local supply of fish. Similarly, imports may cause market surplus and reduce prices for local fishers, but they may also be a boon to consumers and women processors, enhancing their opportunities for employment and income. It is important, he said, to enhance the positive contribution of fish trade to both direct and

indirect food security, and to make it more inclusive. Only truly responsible fisheries initiatives can achieve this, he concluded.

Alain le Sann of Pêche et Développement, France, made a presentation on “*A French Response to Darwin’s Nightmare*”, a film on the political and social impact of the Nile perch fishery in Lake Victoria. The film, he said, was effective in drawing attention to the ethics involved in the trade of Nile perch from Lake Victoria, and has generated debate on the course of action that needs to be pursued, such as consumer boycotts. He emphasized the need for a nuanced response that supported the organizational actions of fishworkers and their communities in Africa, and called for responsible consumption.

Ernesto Godelman and René Scharër in their presentation titled “*Ecolabels and Fisheries: Problems and Prospects for Small-scale Fisheries in Latin America*”, dwelt on the role that ecolabels can play in promoting selective fishing and thereby, sustainable management of fisheries resources. It is necessary to create stronger alliances with consumers in the countries of market destination, in the context of consumer boycotts, public awareness campaigns, and ecolabelling and fair trade, they said. Measures to promote resource and ecosystem sustainability and equity and food security are as essential, they added.

The discussion that followed emphasized the need to explore the implications of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of industrial fisheries for small-scale fisheries, as, for example, on the small-scale fisheries for hake in Chile. It was also pointed out that a certification of industrial fisheries as sustainable was in itself problematic from a small-scale-fisheries perspective. This was specially so as the certification process did not take into account gear-related social and labour issues. Another issue discussed was the relationship between population growth, particularly in developing countries, and the demand for fish and overfishing. Increase in population does not directly translate into a greater demand for fish and higher pressure on resources, as demand is linked to purchasing power, argued John Kurien.

Session VI: Panel Discussion: Disaster Preparedness and Coastal Fishing Communities

During this session the panelists shared their priorities in relation to disaster preparedness, based on their experiences with natural disasters affecting fishing communities, such as cyclones, the El Niño, and the 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Panelists included Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk of the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Thailand; Herman Kumara of National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO), Sri Lanka; Harekrishna Debnath of National Fishworkers Forum (NFF), India; Juan Carlos Sueiro of Cooperacion, Peru; Gunnar Album of Coastal Campaign, Norway; and Cornelie Quist of VinVis, Netherlands. All the presentations highlighted the importance of strong community organizations in a disaster context. The need for good co-ordination, handled by a set of people with experience in disaster management, was also highlighted, as was the need to integrate disaster preparedness into local development plans, prepared

in participatory ways. The Thai presentation highlighted efforts to integrate disaster preparedness into school curricula. It was suggested that it is important for organizations such as the FAO to have in place a team of people experienced in disaster co-ordination, deployable at short notice.

DAY THREE: 6 JULY 2006

Session VII: Labour Issues in Fisheries

During his presentation “*Small-scale Fisheries and the ILO Process*”, Sebastian Mathew provided information on the ongoing International Labour Organization (ILO) process related to the proposed Convention on Comprehensive Standard on Work in the Fishing Sector, which could not be adopted at the 93rd session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 2005 for lack of quorum. He drew attention to the importance of ensuring that the Convention is adopted when it comes up again for voting in 2007, as its adoption could benefit the small-scale sector in several ways. The Convention is also relevant in a context where employer-employee relations in the small-scale sector, as well as employment of wage labour, are on the rise. The Convention does not, at present, cover shore-based women workers, and it is important to work toward their inclusion, he said.

David Eli of Technical Services for Community Development (TESCOD), Ghana, made a brief presentation titled “*Child Labour in Fisheries: Sharing from West Africa*”. He also presented a film being made on child labour in the fisheries of Lake Volta in Ghana. While it is a traditional practice in Ghana for children to be handed over to relatives or friends to develop their skills, factors such as changes in the local economy and a rise in HIV/AIDS have given a new face to child labour in Africa, in general, and Ghana, in particular. The working conditions now are close to slavery. Though Ghana has elaborate laws and programmes to eradicate the worst forms of child labour, the lack of enforcement is the biggest hurdle. An important issue raised in David Eli’s presentation was the distinction between paid labour and family labour with similar conditions. He spoke about the need for a better understanding of child labour—if children are denied their right to education and to fulfill their aspirations, this can be considered as child labour, even if children live at home and work to contribute to the household economy.

Session VIII: Aquaculture

The presentation “*Trends in Aquaculture*” by Rolf Willmann, FAO, drew attention to the rapid growth in aquaculture in the recent past—cultured fish accounts for almost 50 per cent of food fish supply today. Even as production increases, there is a growing trend towards intensification of aquaculture practices, and an increasing influence of markets, trade and consumers on production, he said.

The presentation from Chile by Juan Carlos Cardenas on “*The Social and Environmental Impacts of Aquaculture in Chile*” dealt with the social and environmental costs of export-oriented salmon farming. Particular attention was drawn to the expansion of the fishmeal industry to support the increase in production of high-value carnivorous species, and the links between reduction fisheries and environmental degradation. The need to prevent the introduction of genetically modified organisms for aquaculture was also underlined. Juan Carlos said that by 2016 Chile is expected to double its production of cultured salmon, demanding more fishmeal. Civil society organizations (CSOs) in Chile have been demanding: a ban on the establishment of aquaculture farms in lakes, fjords, natural shellfish areas etc.; establishment of marine protected areas implemented in participatory ways; a ban on the use of genetically modified organisms in aquaculture; greater access to information on the environmental impacts of aquaculture; and a mandatory public evaluation of all companies involved in aquaculture.

Soraya Vanini of Instituto Terramar, Brazil, and a member of Red Manglar, in her presentation on “*The Social and Environmental Impacts of Shrimp Aquaculture in Latin America*” said that the boom in shrimp culture in Latin America has resulted in rampant privatization of traditional fishing grounds. This has resulted in monoculture, extensive degradation and pollution of critical habitats and has affected biodiversity. Redmanglar, a Latin American network, is making efforts to spread awareness on the social and environmental impacts of shrimp aquaculture in the region.

The presentation from Thailand highlighted the emerging problem of privatization of inshore areas (commons) for mariculture through the Seafood Bank project, promoted by the Thai government. This could lead to growing conflicts in coastal areas, said Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk in her presentation “*Privatizing the Commons for Aquaculture in Thailand*”.

Session IX: “Fishworker Organizations: Emerging Concerns”

The final session of the workshop was chaired by Antonio Carlos Diegues. In this session ten representatives of fishworker organizations and NGOs working to support the small-scale sector, highlighted issues that needed to be addressed in the coming period, to defend the interests of fishworkers and their communities. These are summarized below:

Fisheries management

- Protect spaces of small-scale fishworkers in the EEZ from industrial fisheries;
- Explore/ facilitate appropriate management regimes that protect artisanal fisheries;
- Explore issues related to sustainability of fisheries operations (fuel efficiency...);
- Campaign against destructive fishing practices within and outside the EEZ;
- Address problems of coastal pollution, particularly from land-based sources;
- Study the impacts of the quota system on artisanal fishing communities;
- Work on cross-border conflict issues in fisheries.

Labour and social security

- Work towards the adoption of the proposed ILO convention and towards greater social security for small-scale fishworkers.

Access to land and sea resources.

- Campaign against privatization of coastal zones leading to land alienation of coastal fishing communities
- Campaign against the privatization of the sea (guidelines for mariculture in coastal areas needed)

Trade

- Monitor impact of trade on small-scale fishworkers;
- Monitor ecolabelling initiatives and their implications for small-scale fisheries

Aquaculture

- Explore appropriate forms of small-scale aquaculture, that benefit wider communities, and particularly women in these communities;
- Study/ provide information on aquaculture forms that can benefit fishing communities;
- Campaign against unsustainable aquaculture practices.

Other concerns for response

- Give visibility to fishworker struggles;
- Support awareness building among communities, especially women in the communities, and strengthening of organizations;
- Give visibility to women's roles in the fisheries, and support women organizing;
- Promote participatory research that draws on indigenous knowledge;
- Study migration of fishworkers and draw attention to problems faced by migrant fishermen;
- Monitor fisheries agreements and their implications for small-scale fisheries;

Conclusion

All in all, even though the agenda was packed, the workshop witnessed some very interesting and thought-provoking discussions on a wide range of issues of concern to men, women and children of fishing communities. It also witnessed excellent participation of fishworker organizations, NGOs, researchers and others. Especially noteworthy was the high participation of local groups and communities from Ceará. The women's meeting, on the sidelines of the workshop, provided good insights into the way women of fishing communities in Brazil and Chile are organizing around their concerns. The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks to Instituto Terramar for excellent local organization.

It is also worth noting that the discussions at the workshop as well as the issues identified, fed directly into ICSF's General Body meeting that followed the workshop and the process of identifying ICSF's own priorities for the coming period ([Appendix III](#)).



**Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities:
Issues of Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness,
Biodiversity and Responsible Fisheries**

4 - 6 July 2006
SESC, Fortaleza, Brazil



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**Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities:
Issues of Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness,
Biodiversity and Responsible Fisheries
4 - 6 July 2006
SESC, Fortaleza, Brazil**



PROGRAMME	
Day I: Tuesday, 4 July 2006	
0830 – 0900 hrs	REGISTRATION
0900 – 1030 hrs	INAUGURAL SESSION Moderators: René Schärer and Maria Cristina Maneschy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome and brief overview of ICSF: Chandrika Sharma, ICSF - 20 years of ICSF: Reflections by Founding Members of ICSF
1100 – 1230 hrs	RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES <i>Panel Discussion: Fisheries Management: Rights-based Fisheries and Implications for the Small-scale Sector</i> Moderator: Moenieba Isaacs Panellists: John Kurien, Rolf Willmann, Sebastian Mathew
1230 – 1330 hrs	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1330 – 1600 hrs	RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES (contd.) Moderator: Jackie Sunde <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-management in Fisheries: Implications for the Small-scale Sector: Nalini Nayak, ICSF - The Pros and Cons of Management Areas in Chile: The Experience of CONAPACH - The Importance of the Artisanal Fishing Zone: FIUPAP, Peru <p>Group Discussions and Feedback</p>
1600 – 1630 hrs	<i>Tea Break</i>
1630 – 1830 hrs	PANEL DISCUSSION: DISTANT-WATER FISHERIES : IMPLICATIONS FOR FISHING COMMUNITIES Moderator: Brian O’Riordan Panellists: Dao Gaye, Mamayawa Sandouno, Ernesto Godelman, Juan Carlos Cardenas, Hector Luis Morales, James Smith
1830 – 1930 hrs	<i>Dinner</i>

Day II: Wednesday, 5 July 2006	
0900 – 1000 hrs	POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND FOOD SECURITY BASED ON THE FAO TECHNICAL GUIDELINES : ROLF WLLMANN, FAO
1000 – 1200 hrs	<p>BIODIVERSITY AND THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES Moderator: Alain le Sann</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CBD Process and Its Relevance for Small-scale Fisheries: Chandrika Sharma and Ramya Rajagopalan - Marine Extractive Reserves in Brazil: An Alternative Approach to Participatory Conservation: Antonio Carlos Diegues - Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective: Sebastian Mathew <p>Discussion</p>
1200 – 1300 hrs	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1300 – 1530 hrs	<p>TRADE Moderator: Cornelia Quist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WTO and Small-scale Fisheries: Sebastian Mathew - Trade and Food Security: John Kurien - A French Response to <i>Darwin's Nightmare</i>: Alain le Sann - Ecolabels and Fisheries: Problems and Prospects for Small-scale Fisheries in Latin America: Ernesto Godelman and René Scharer <p>Discussion</p>
1530 – 1600 hrs	<i>Tea Break</i>
1600 – 1800 hrs	<p>PANEL DISCUSSION: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND COASTAL FISHING COMMUNITIES Moderator: V. Vivekandanan Panellists: Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Herman Kumara, Harekrishna Debnath, Juan Carlos Sueiro, Gunnar Album, Cornelia Quist</p> <p>Discussion</p>
1830 – 1930 hrs	<i>Dinner</i>
Day III: Thursday, 6 July 2006	
0830 – 1030 hrs	<p>LABOUR ISSUES IN FISHERIES Moderator: Cosme Caracciolo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small-scale Fisheries and the ILO Process: Sebastian Mathew - Globalization, Gender and the Fish Processing Sector: Maria Cristina Maneshcy - Child Labour in Fisheries: Sharing from West Africa: David Eli <p>Discussion</p>

1030 – 1230 hrs	<p>AQUACULTURE Moderator: Nalini Nayak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent Developments in Aquaculture and Prospects for the Future: Rolf Willmann - The Social and Environmental Impacts of Aquaculture in Chile: Juan Carlos Cardenas - Privatizing the Commons for Aquaculture in Thailand: Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk - The Social and Environmental Impacts of Shrimp Aquaculture in Latin America: Soraya Vanini <p>Discussion</p>
1230 – 1330 hrs	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1300 – 1600 hrs	<p>FISHWORKER ORGANIZATIONS: EMERGING CONCERNS Moderator: Antonio Carlos Diegues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dao Gaye: CNPS, Senegal - Harekrishna Debnath: NFF, India - Cornelia Quist: Fisherwomen's Movement in Europe: Achievements and Challenges - Herman Kumara: NAFSO, Sri Lanka - Cosme Caracciolo and Zaida Zurita: CONAPACH, Chile - Ramon Agama Salas: FIUPAP, Peru - José Carlos Diniz: MONAPE, Brazil - Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk: Thailand - Jackie Sunde and Moenieba Isaacs: South Africa - Mamayawa Sandouno: Guinea <p>Discussion</p>
1600 – 1800 hrs	CONCLUDING SESSION
1800 – 1900 hrs	<i>Dinner</i>

ICSF Priorities for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11

ICSF's Vision and Mission

At the ICSF General Body meeting that immediately followed the “Emerging Concerns” workshop, Members renewed their commitment to supporting and promoting artisanal and small-scale fisheries. They agreed on the following Vision and Mission Statements:

ICSF's Vision Statement: A future in which fishing communities and fishworkers lead a life of dignity, realizing their right to life and livelihood, and organizing to foster democracy, equity, sustainable development, and responsible use of living natural resources.

ICSF's Mission Statement: To support fishing communities and fishworker organizations, and empower them to participate in fisheries from a perspective of decent work, equity, gender-justice, self-reliance and sustainability.

The General Body also noted the many changes in context since ICSF's formation in 1986:

- a) Twenty years on, the artisanal fishing sector has changed fundamentally. Today's sector is highly polarized. At one extreme, highly modern, technology and capital intensive, semi-industrial, export oriented operations, reap huge benefits for boat owners, and generate large foreign exchange earnings. At the other, there are many communities who scrape a living, struggling to survive from small-scale subsistence level fisheries.
- b) In many parts of the world, the community-based nature of small-scale fishing has also changed radically. Temporary migrations to fishing from agriculture and other sectors have become permanent; rural communities have disappeared into urban sprawls. In the last ten years, as for example in Peru and Senegal, many national artisanal sectors have doubled or more in size due to population growth, permanent in-migration, and outside investment.
- c) Increasingly artisanal and small-scale fishing communities have to compete with other interests for access to coastal and aquatic resources. In particular tourism and aquaculture development pose both opportunities and threats. Small-scale, family based aquaculture makes an increasingly important contribution to food and livelihood security in rural areas, and ecotourism has the potential to supplement incomes from fishing. However, in both cases, the development aquaculture and tourism on a large scale has cut off fishing communities from access to their traditional fishing areas, degraded the coastal environment, and taken the land habitually used by communities for their settlements and shore based fishery related activities.
- d) The principles adopted by ICSF for promoting sustainable, community based, co-managed, gender just, and equitable fisheries remain core values, but it is no longer tenable to advocate in favour of all the practices carried out by the small-scale sector. It is also necessary to integrate artisanal and small-scale

fisheries much more firmly into the wider development processes in coastal areas.

Priorities and cross-cutting themes for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11

Based on the discussions at the General Body, the Animation Team of ICSF agreed on the following four priorities for ICSF for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11:

1. ***Rights to resource***: Promote the livelihood rights of fishing communities and defend their rights to retain coastal lands and sustainably access fisheries and other coastal living resources; promote the rights of fishing communities to participate in decision-making and management processes; engage with international decision-making processes that have a bearing on the rights of fishing communities.
2. ***Trade***: Monitor international and regional trade issues in fisheries from a small-scale fisheries perspective; promote trade that is compatible with food and livelihood security; engage with international decision-making processes on trade that have a bearing on food and livelihood security in fishing communities.
3. ***Labour***: Promote safe working conditions for fishworkers, including a fair return to their labour; ensure access to social security, and safety at sea.
4. ***Aquaculture***: Monitor developments in aquaculture from a small-scale fisheries perspective, promote family-based, equitable and sustainable aquaculture practices compatible with artisanal fisheries; advocate against large-scale, socially unjust and environmentally destructive aquaculture practices, particularly those that negatively affect the prospects of sustainable artisanal fisheries.

Five **cross-cutting themes** were identified as below, to emphasize that programmes taken up under the above priorities would be conceptualised and implemented keeping these in mind:

1. ***Gender***: Valorize and make visible the role of women in fisheries and in fishing communities; promote gender-just, sustainable fisheries, where women have fair access to decision-taking and management processes, to resources and to markets.
2. ***Social and cultural issues***: Valorize social and cultural aspects of fishing communities
3. ***Artisanal and small-scale fisheries***: Promote artisanal and small-scale fisheries
4. ***Class***: Promote the interests of workers and other marginal groups in the sector (small-scale owner-operators, market vendors, processors etc.) as defined in each specific context
5. ***Environmental sustainability***: Promote sustainable use of resources