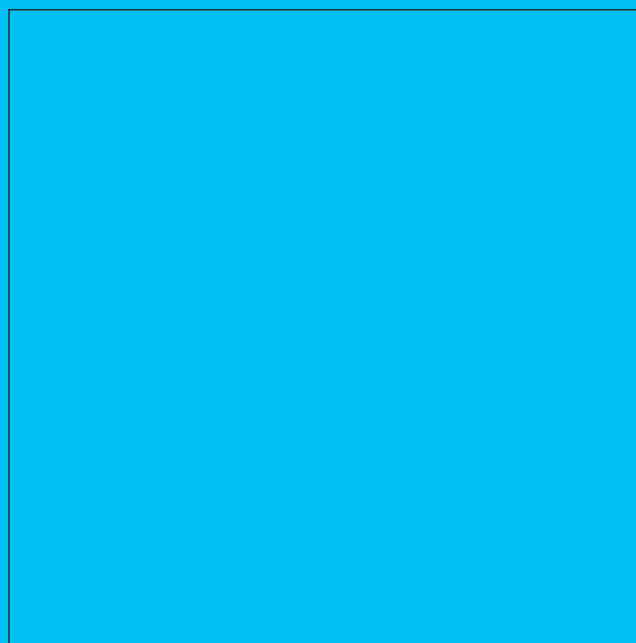


**REPORT
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIUM
ON
MARIN ENVIRONEMENT
AND THE
FUTURE OF
FISHWORKERS**



**LISBON (PORTUGAL)
JUNE 19th TO 24th, 1989**

Content

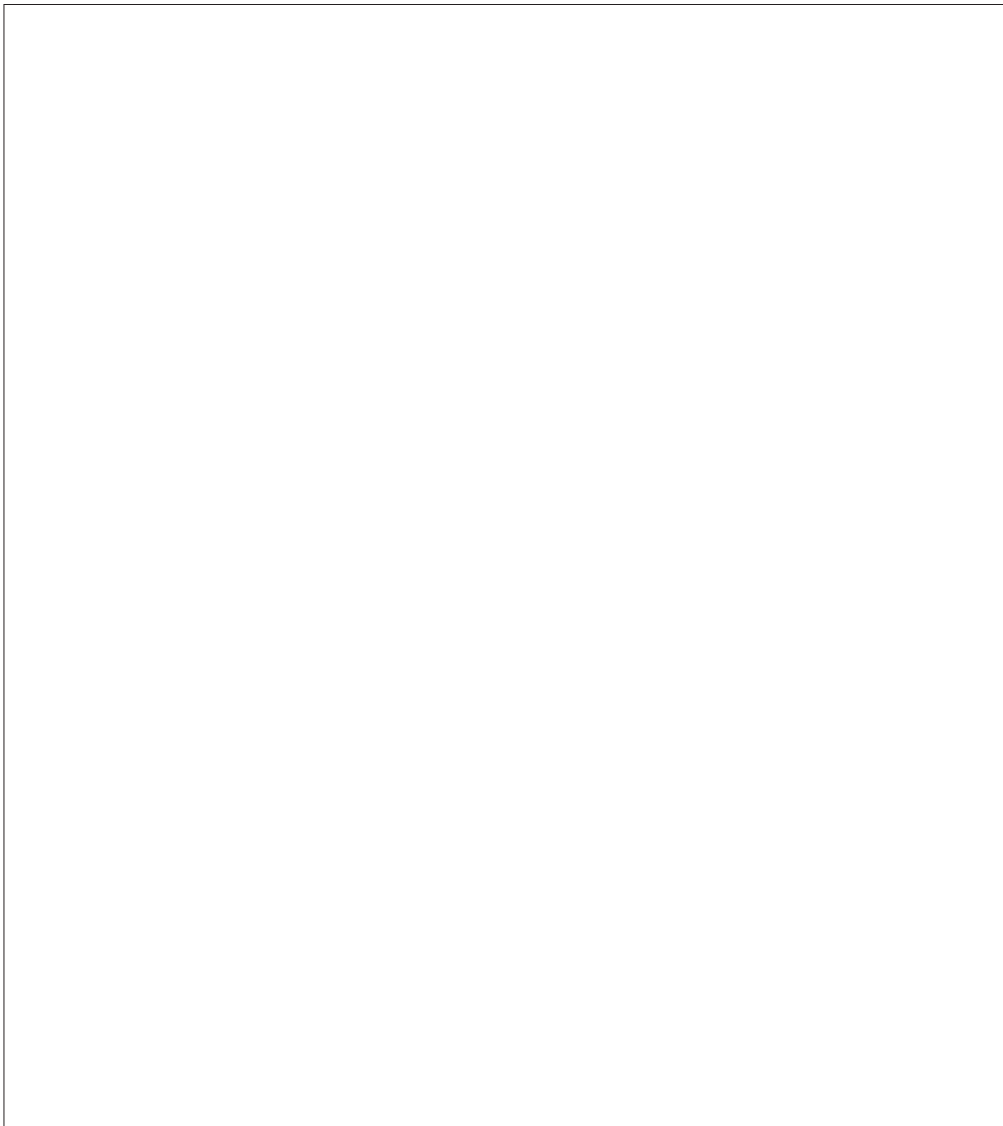
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**International
Collective in
Support of
Fishworkers**

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LISBON REPORT



by Michael Belliveau

INTRODUCTION

The coastal fisheries world wide are in crisis. In the North the ocean ecology is facing a profound threat while the European fleet capacity expands far beyond the available resource. In the South, local fisheries are stressed by distant water fleets and domestic industrial fishing. The North depends on Southern fisheries resources to take up some of the overcapacity. The South inevitably develops export fisheries for foreign currency, undermining the nutritional needs of coastal populations. The North generates a fisheries management science that mutes the ancient knowledge of Southern artisanal fishermen.

In this world fisheries context, the European Community is set to negotiate a LOME IV Convention with ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) nations. The LOME negotiations must incorporate the voice of the small-scale fishermen if it is to modify the European drive for favourable fishing access agreements in the South.

European NGO's are campaigning for small-scale fishermen of both the North and South to have a say in LOME IV. The Lisbon Symposium was initiated to strengthen the bonds among fishworkers and their supporters.

Pierre Gillet, of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) reminded the delegates that the move to associate fishworkers and supporters got its impetus from events surrounding the FAO's 1984 World Fisheries Conference in Rome. He mentioned that the dominant

tendency of the FAO had been towards investments in the industrial sector. Especially in Asia, this kind of policy brought the artisanal fishermen into conflict with trawlers who (in the shrimp fishery as an example) would destroy up to 10 kg of fish species for every 1 kg of shrimp captured. Fishworkers from across the countries of the South gathered in a parallel conference in Rome and set the stage for the eventual formation of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers in India, 1986. This network of scientists, organizers and educators joined with European NGO's to sponsor the Lisbon Symposium. Pierre Gillet in the same address acknowledged the support of NORAD (Norway) who not only provided financial assistance but arranged for 15 Third World delegates to follow the symposium with a visit to Norway and exchanges with Norwegian fisheries people.

CIDA (Canada), Bread for the World (Germany), Fondation pour le Progrès de l'Homme (France) also provided financial assistance along with CCFD (France) one of the co-sponsors with OIKOS (Portugal) and the ICSF.

Symposium participants were composed of two broad groupings:

- a) 43 fishworkers or fishworker Union representatives from the South and the North.
- b) 48 scientists, technicians and supporters from 25 different countries in the North and the South.

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME AND CONTENT SUMMARY

Guilherme Pereira of OIKOS, a Portugal based development NGO, opened the symposium and called on his director, Agostinho Jardim Gonsalves to address the participants. Mr Gonsalves explained the origins of OIKOS and its alternative economic and ecological objectives and wished the participants a meaningful symposium.

Pierre Gillet, Executive Secretary of the ICSF, presented the reasons for convening the symposium - his remarks have been incorporated in the introduction. James Smith of the C.C.F.D. (Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development) briefly outlined the experience of the Programme Mer of the CCFD, he noted the exchange visit of Chilean fishermen to Brittany and the Madagascar Boat project. Dr Eurico de Brito, Director General of Fisheries in Portugal provided a broad outline of Portugal's fisheries policies and then the Secretary of State for Fisheries, the Honourable Dr Jorge Gordinho welcomed the participants to Portugal and affirmed the importance of the artisanal fishery in Portugal and the Government's efforts to support this sector.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

By: Dr Gunnar SAETERSDAL
Institute of Marine Research
BERGEN, NORWAY

Dr Saetersdal entitled his paper: "World Marine Fisheries Under The Exclusive Economic Zone Regime - Resources, Management and Utilization." The following is a summary of his remarks:

By far the major part of the world catch came from the Northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific up to the 1960's but then there was expansion Southward; in the Eastern Pacific, for example, following the collapse of the Californian sardine stock, fishmeal plants and fleets moved Southwards to Peru. Around 1970 a num-

ber of large pelagic stocks collapsed - including the Peruvian anchovy. Growth commenced again in the 80's but we are now approaching a full utilization of fish-stocks.

Abundance of fish is closely related to the production of plants in the sea. Maps were shown to indicate the areas of high productivity. The enrichment of the surface waters by the upwelling process is a renewable phenomenon. About half of the global catch landed in developing countries (20 million tonnes) comes from the eastern margin upwelling systems which are associated with the tradewinds, the Peru, California, Canary, and Benguela Current systems.

He mentioned that 10 countries account

for 56 million of the 91 million tons global catch.

Fisheries management and science have spread from the Northeast Atlantic to other parts of the world. One of the pioneers of fishery science, Michael Graham of Lowestoft in England formulated his "Great Law of Fishing" which says that unlimited fisheries become unprofitable.

From the 50's to 70's there was a regime of open access but advance in fishing technology, especially the ring-seine, posed problems for the scientists. Even when the scientists were able to diagnose the state of pelagic stocks, international management bodies were unable to prevent collapses; this provided the impetus to extend coastal state jurisdiction : the Law of the Sea.

More recent developments in science have brought to awareness the interdependence of stocks. It may even be possible to make choices regarding the maximizing of catches of high value stocks in the North. But how have less developed countries been dealing with scientific advice and management systems?

The events in the Peru Current system demonstrate the challenges to the managers of these fisheries. "The national research institutions, on which managers must rely for advice, struggle, however, with inadequate logistic support for their important tasks".

In the Canary Current upwelling system (Northwest African Coast) more stable and less dramatic stock situations prevail - perhaps because of a more moderate fishing pressure. The main problems of management until now are those related to

the access of fleets from non-coastal nations. The share of the catch of these fleets has declined but still is between 45 to 50%.

The Benguela Current upwelling system (Namibian Shelf) has shown a decline of catch from 3 million tons in the late 1960's to 2 million in later years. The fishing remains an open access one.

"In general one must conclude that the majority of developing fishing nations are in need of further support for the development of adequate systems for fishery science, advice and management, and for surveillance and control of their fisheries" - and the representatives of all who work in the countries' fishing sector should play an important role.

Under the Law of the Sea regime there has not been any major "take-over" of the resources of the coast of the developing countries by these countries themselves.

It is very costly and time consuming enterprise to do so; for example, to finance full development of a national Namibian fishing industry it is estimated to cost US \$ 450 million. Nevertheless, in some regions the degree of control by coastal states over the present and potential use of the resources has increased.

Dr. Saetersdal noted that George Kent would be presenting a paper later on in the week so he left his discussion of a "food first policy" for the later presentation. In essence the developing countries are net exporters of large volumes of fish to the North. Increasing emphasis should be placed on local production for local consumption.

REGIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Considerable time of the Symposium was allotted to provide delegates from across the world to present the situations in their own regions. These presentations included a wealth of details regarding problems, organisations, and policies but will not be summarised here.

Copies of the presentations are available upon request from the ICSF.

In general several themes emerged :

- * The small-scale or coastal fishermen of Europe were facing enormous pressures from industrial fleets and expressed a need for a much stronger voice within the European Community (EC) fisheries plans.
- * Combination of fisheries pressures and the development of aquaculture were contributing to the denuding of the ecologically essential mangrove areas in the South.
- * National fisheries Bills in the Philippines and Chile will be critical determinants in the future health or demise of the artisanal sector : in the Philippines there is a push from the fishworkers for a comprehensive Bill; in Chile there is a resistance from the fishworkers against a proposed Act.
- * Fishworker's organisations are essential developments for the artisanal sector in the Third World.
- * There is and has been considerably more local fisheries management in both the North and the South that is undermined by the development of domestic and distant water industrial fleets.

* In some Northern countries large scale fishermen's unions are being questioned on their ability to represent the coastal or small boat fishworkers.

* The sheer numbers involved in the Asian fisheries represent a qualitative difference with most Northern fisheries. Associated with this is the dependence of large populations on the artisanal fisheries for basic nutritional needs.

* There was also a recognition that the Northern model of management by individual species was inadequate to deal with multi-species interdependent fisheries, especially (but not exclusively) in the Third World.

We should note that the sessions were translated into English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese but even with such extensive translations the majority of delegates were still working in a second language; for example, the fishermen from Senegal's native tongue is Wolof ; for the Thais, Philippines, Dutch, Swedish Icelanders, Indians, Norwegians, Feroean, and Italians, the situation was the same. Nevertheless, in total, communication was adequate for the fishworkers to increasingly differentiate the fisheries in the North and in the South. The outcome of such differentiation should be the strengthening of solidarity between small-scale fishworkers in Europe and the North and those of the South ; potentially, this will be quite helpful in the NGO campaign regarding LOME IV.

We should note that a special session was organised on the evening of the 22nd for fishworkers and union representatives only. This provided a further opportunity for delegates from the different countries

to further identify their organisations and the problems faced. Technically, without simultaneous translation this was a long and difficult session but the strength of commitment was remarkable and will lead to long term bonds between fishworker's organisations.

Perhaps the Philippine fishworker Sofronio BALAGTAS best summarized the regional presentations when he said " Name it, we're affected by it" - from pollution to destructive and illegal fishing to foreign exploitation, to destruction of fish habitat to toxification of shellfish, fish merchant price manipulation, to archaic laws and trawler dominance, there was much to exchange!!!!

OTHER FORMAL PRESENTATIONS

Gisli PALSSON from the Faculty of Social Science, University of Iceland, presented a summary of his paper entitled "The Grass Roots and the State: the Political Ecology of Fishing" In essence he has offered a critique of the theory of the Tragedy of the Commons. "In particular, it has been argued, it wrongly assumes that the users of commons are necessarily selfish, autonomous individuals trying to maximise short-term gains, and that the solutions to the commons dilemma can only be solved through the intervention of an external authority, the state or some multinational body". He counters the view by citing historical examples from Iceland where fishermen sought a collective solution to their hook & line fishery by developing the "rowing time" system which eventually was incorporated into law. He analyses the recent cod quota system in Iceland and states that even now there are calls for more community control over access. He states that fisheries bio-logists gained ascendancy as the state increases its management powers: "research is subject to immense political pressures - knowledge it may be argued, the know-

ledge of scientists no less than that of fishermen, is socially constructed".

He notes that in many fishing countries people have developed indigenous means of regulating access to fishing grounds. But, public policies by definition remove decision making from the local community; he suggests there must be a move back to incorporating informal, indigenous management techniques in the planning process - a form of co-management.

George KENT of the University of Hawaii submitted a paper entitled "Overselling Fisheries Trade: the European Community and the Third World". In his presentation he only highlighted a few of the points of the paper.

He stressed the negative impact world fisheries trade is having on the nutrition status of peoples in developing countries. Such trade has introduced distortion in the production and consumption patterns of the South. "In 1982 - 84 the average supply of fish per person was 12.1 kilograms. People in developing countries had an average of 7.7 kilograms, while people in developed countries had more than three times as much, 25.0 kilograms. The discrepancy in supply levels was due in part to the fact that the developed countries imported more fish than they exported, while the developing countries exported more fish than they imported (shares of exports were 44% and of imports 12.2%)".

In encouraging ACP countries to negotiate together in relation to the European Community he referred to the experience of the Pacific Islands Nations working through the Forum Fisheries Agency (1).

Notes:

(1) FFA gets its mandate from the South Pacific Forum headquartered in Honiara (Solomon Islands).

He also suggests a dispute mechanism be established specifically for fisheries markets between the ACP countries and the EC.

He noted that analyses of development projects normally take no account of their **nutritional** impacts - even if they are food projects !!

ACP countries should systematically assess the extent to which there is compliance with the fisheries development articles of the Lomé convention and finances should be made available to do this. He also recommends that the ACP group should, at least, request observer status in negotiations between the EC and individual ACP countries.

Finally, he stressed that "In assessing past and current fisheries activities, methods should be developed for taking account not only of economic impacts on nutrition, poverty, the environment, employment and other dimensions of concern, with particular attention being given to impacts on the very poor".

WOMEN IN THE FISHERY

While several women participated in the Symposium, they did not feel their was sufficient provision on the formal agenda for issues directly touching on women. Consequently, the women caucussed separately one evening and came back to the steering committee with a request to make a presentation. **Olga Nieuwenhuys** of the Anthropological-Sociological Centre at the University of Amsterdam summarized the concerns of women and stressed more representation in the ICSF network of women fishworkers and more structuring of future workshops to include concerns directly relating to women.

We should note that the women's intervention proved quite productive as it led

to considerable discussion within the workshop format and consequent inclusion within the final recommendations.

Also, Olga Nieuwenhuys submitted a written paper entitled "On Immediate and Long Term Survival: Women and Children in the Fish Economy of Kerala (India)". In short, she suggests that although women and children are perceived to be marginal, they are in reality playing an indispensable role in on-shore activities, very much connected with the well-being of poor consumers in coastal areas - this has allowed fishermen to stay in the fishery even when modernisation would lead to their exclusion. At the same time as conditions worsen alternative gender and age roles came into existence in response to new work opportunities, growing demands in terms of schooling and the need to cope for oneself following the outmigration of men.

Joseph LE GALL of the Confederation of Maritime Cooperatives of France, completed the formal presentations with a paper entitled "European Fisheries Policies: Impact on the Workers."

He noted that a Common European Fisheries policy can be traced back to 1970, arising from judicial and economic requirements of the Community. The European Parliament has asserted the importance of the fishery for certain regions and groups and consequently the fishery receives a higher priority than its production numbers might indicate. Mr Le Gall indicates the newly formed organisation of producers at the European level is regularly consulted by the European Economic Commission and the central problem being faced at present is that of the need to reduce catch levels.

WORKSHOPS

The formal presentations provided the material for the workshop sessions. Par-

ticipants were divided into English, Spanish, and French speaking groups. The work within these sessions was critical to the formation of recommendations to the plenary. Workshop leaders and rapporteurs then worked out a series of common recommendations that were presented for modifications, acceptance or rejection. The final recommendations are presented below.

EXCURSION TO PORTUGUESE FISHING PORT - PENICHE

Generally, the ICSF takes care to provide participants to National and International Conferences the opportunity to make contact with local fisheries and fishworkers. Not only were Portuguese fishermen and fishworker representatives participants to the Symposium, the full delegation spent

several hours at the fishing ports of ERICEIRA and especially PENICHE. There they had an opportunity to meet the boatowners association and discover that PENICHE was famous in Portugal because the fishermen of the area had to agree to let their Minister light a huge bon-fire to tons of fishing gears (mainly nets) whose meshes had become illegal the time Portugal entered the EEC. The newly built marketing shed on the other hand bears the stamp of EEC financial support. It provides a clean handling of fish in plastic boxes moving on conveyor belt in front of idle sitting fish merchants. The auction is computerised. The price offered starts at a top value and is displayed on an electric board. It is then reduced until one of the patented purchaser push first her/his 'button' Noticeable in the harbour were great trawlers unloading fish and lobsters, two of them first returned from Africa.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.

Fishworker's freedom to organize themselves is the cornerstone of small-scale fisheries development. Governments and international bodies must recognize fishworker's organizations and respect their autonomy.

2.

The quality of the environment is a major condition for ensuring that employment, food and revenue are available for coastal populations. Protection of the sea and the coast is a priority.

Fishworker's organizations and governments should participate jointly in the formulation of coastal planning and protection of aquatic resources.

3.

Resource management must be carried out jointly by fishworker's organizations and governments. The resource must remain a collective property.

Resource management methods should be an integral part of an overall fisheries policy that takes into account social, economic and ecological objectives.

4.

The roles of women in the fisheries sector are recognized and must be supported.

Their capacity to ensure the defence and promotion of their economic, social and cultural interests must be strengthened.

Special attention should be paid to the living conditions of fishworker's children.

5.

Scientific research must develop a capacity to take fishworker's Knowledge in consideration, and respect their culture.

Scientists who recognize the importance of the environment should commit themselves to support fishworker's organizations in order to help them defend their rights of access to aquatic resources.

6.

Access of foreign fishing vessels to the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) must in every case be approved and controlled by local fishworker's organizations. A coastal zone must be reserved for small-scale fishing.

Foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ must be equipped with satellite detection devices so that their activity can be controlled.

The extension of this method of control to the national and international levels should be discussed within the framework of the United Nations.

7.

International fishmarketing should be reoriented in such a way to give precedence to the interests of fishworkers and of Third World populations.

Part of the revenue accruing from fishery agreements should be used for the organization of local and regional markets.

8.

Blue Europe must be first and foremost a Europe of fishworkers. Joint evaluations of the impacts of the Blue Europe policies and fishery agreements with the ACP (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) states must be carried out by the European Commission, ACP states and by fishworker's organizations in the ACP states. The same recommendations apply to the North Atlantic region.

9.

Fishworker's organizations from the North and the South should cooperate in order to generate solidarity in an interdependent world.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY NAME	ORGANISATION PROFESSION	DESIGNATION
BANGLADESH		
MAHMOOD Nuriddim	Institute of Marine Sciences	Professor
BELGIUM		
BOURS Hélène	GREENPEACE/EEC UNIT	Ocean Ecologist
GILLET Pierre	ICSF	Engineer
TREINEN Sophie		Journalist
CABO VERDE		
SA NOGUEIRA	IDEP	Economist
CANADA		
BELLIVEAU Michael	Maritime Fishermen Union	Union Ex. Secretary
GAWN Graeme	Maritime Fishermen Union	Fishworker
CHILI		
FONTECILLA Nadia	CEDIPAC	Agronomist
LEIVA Miguel	CONAPACH	Fishworker
MORALES Hector-Luis	CEDIPAC	Sociologist
DENMARK		
WILLIAMS Johan	Nordic Council of Ministers	Fisheries Advisor
FAROE ISLANDS		
JACOBSON Oli	FOROYA	Union Chairman
BELLEÇ François	C.C.F.D. FISKIMANNAFELAG	
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CHEVER René-Pierre	Executive Comité de Pêche Gulvinec	Gen. Secretary

CHEVER Marylène	-do-	Researcher
CLAIREAU Henri	Comité de St. Pierre et Miquelon	Retired
GARCIA Julien	Mission de la Mer	Chaplain
GUYLLARDEAU Edouard	Cooperatives Maritimes	Consultant
HANNO Guy	Union Maritime CFDT	Union Secretary
LEGALL Joseph	Cooperatives Maritimes	President
LE SANN Alain	SOLAGRAL	Teacher
SMITH James	CCFD	Cadre ONG

GERMANY (Fed.Rep.of)

STAHN Jurgen	BFW	Economist
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GUINEE BISSAU

FONSECA Fernando	SNAPPF/UNTG	Union President
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PALLSON Orn	NASBO	Managing Director
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The NETHERLANDS

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MEYNEN Wicky	Institute of Social Studies	Senior Lecturer/ Rural Sociologist
NIEUWENHUYS Olga	University of Amsterdam	Sociologist
QUIST Conelie	ICSF	Social Scientist
VAN ETTEN Jan	Dutch Press Agency	Journalist
VAN HIJKEMA Lammert	HULP IN NOOD	Fisherworker
WESTRA Wessel	-do-	Fisherworker
WITKAMP Marjet	-do-	Union Chairwomen

NORWAY

HAAGENSEN Ronald	NOCN	Teacher
LOVENSKIOLD Herman	NORAD	Senior Inf. Off.
SAETERSDAL Gunnar	Institute of Marine Research	Professor

PERU

PERALTA Hernan	CELAPE	Sociologist
VENTE Dionisio	UTRAPESCAL	Gen. Secretary

PHILIPPINES

BALAGTAS Sofronio	CALARIZ	Fisherworker
TABING Louie	Radio Veritas	Broadcaster/Journalist

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ALMEIDA NANIM Renata	Institut des sciences Biomedical Abel Salazar	Student - Biology
AL VES Belmiro	Federation des Syndicats du secteur des Pêches	Fishworker / B.M.
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ANGELO Antonio	Mutua dos Pescadores	P.R.O.
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DEJARDIN Laura	Journaliste "LE MARIN"	Journalist
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MERGULHAO Manuel	Association des Armateurs	Vice Président
MILITAO Gaspar	Syndicat des Pêcheurs de Matosinhos	Fishworker / B.M.
NASCIMENTO Joao	COODESP	Engineer
NICOLAU Jorge	COOPESCAMADEIRA	Director
NUNES João	SESIBAL	Fishworker
PASCOA José	Union des Coopératives DE PECHE "IR-O-MAR"	Researcher
PEIRERA Guilherme	OIKOS	Social worker / B.M.
PILO Joaquim	Syndicat Libre des Pêcheurs de Lisbonne	
RAFAEL Dulce	GEPP	Researcher
ROSAL Teresa	GEPP	Researcher
SANTOS CAR VALHO Diogo	Syndicat des Pêcheurs de Povia do Varzim	Fishworker / B.M.

SERRA Branco	Union de Coopératives de PECHE “IR-O-MAR”	Instructor
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DOS SANTOS MENDES SOARES D’ALVA	Fishermen Association Ministry Agri.& Fish.	President Marine Biologist
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SENEGAL

GAY Dao SALL Aliou	Collectif des Pêcheurs Sén. CREDETIP	Fishworker/Secretary Researcher
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LOPEZ CASTRO TELLAECHE Luis Maria URANGA Iokin	Apostolado del Mar UGT/FETT Euskadiko Itxas Gazledia	Deputy Union Secretary Animator
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SRI LANKA

NISSANGA Kamalasingi	Ministry of Fish. & Aquatic Resources	Project Manager
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SWEDEN

JOHANSSON Reine	SFR	Union Chairman
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THAILAND

CHARNSNOH Pisit SUGANDHAVANIJ Amporn TARNCHALANUKIT Wit	YAD-FON Ass. (NGO) Kasetsart University -do-	Anthropologist Fishery Scientist
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REARDON Geradine SEVALY SEN	ERR	Researcher Economist
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U.S.A.

GIANNI Matthew KENT Georges	GREENPEACE University of Hawaii	Ecologist Professor
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PAPERS

presented at the International Symposium
on Marine Environment and the future
of Fishworkers

Lisbon 19-24 June 1989



Guest speakers addresses :

1. **KENT, George.**
Overselling Fisheries Trade :
European Community and the Third World. (English. 16p)
2. **LEGALL, Joseph.**
Politiques des Pêches en Europe. Son impact sur les Travailleurs.
(Français. 18p.)
3. **NIEUWENHUYS, Olga**
Acknowledging Women's roles in Artisanal Fishing. (English. 2p.)
4. **PALSSON, Gisli**
The Grass Roots and the State :
the Political Ecology of Fishing. (English. 9p.)
5. **SAETERSDAL, Gunnar**
World Marine Fisheries under the Exclusive Economic Zone Regime.
Resources, Management and utilisation. (English. 36p.)



Regional reports:

6. EEC Countries

- 6.1. BRITTO, Eurico Pimenta de**
La Pêche au Portugal,
Politique de pêche et Conservation des
Ressources.
(Français 21p.)
- 6.2. CADELANO, Roberto Giorgio**
Tecnici Sulla Pesca e Acquacultura.
Techniciens de la Pêche et de l'aqua-
culture.
(Italian/Français 3p.)
- 6.3. CASTRO, Jose Maria Lopez**
Réflexions générales à partir des ap-
ports de la session "apostolat de la mer"
de Barcelone 1988.
(Français 9p.)
- 6.4. CHEVER, René-Pierre**
Pêcheurs Bretons et environnement.
(Français 5p.)
- 6.5. CLAIREAUX, Henry**
Une protection efficace des pêcheurs
artisans.
(Français 2p.)
- 6.6. Delegação Portuguesa
de Armadores e Pescadores,**
A Pesca Artésanal em Portugal.
(Portug./Français/ Anglais 13p.)
- 6.7. GARCIA, Julien**
Pêcheurs Français en Méditerranée.
(Français 3p.)
- 6.8. GILLET, Pierre**
Raison d'être du symposium.
(Français 4p.)
- 6.9. HANNO, Guy**
Etat des Ressources et Réactions des
Pêcheurs et de leurs Organisations.
(Français 3p.)
- 6.10. MERGULHAO, Manuel**
Portuguese Problems.
(Anglais 3p.)
- 6.11. NICOLAU, Jorge.**
A Pesca na Ilha da Madeira.
(Portug./Français/English 7p.)
- 6.12. SMITH, James**
Echanges nord/sud. L'expérience du
"programme Mer" du CCFD
(Français 4p.)
- 6.13. WITKAMP, Mariette**
Communication of the Dutch
Delegation.
(English 3p.)
- 6.14. XX**
Sobre a Pesca na Região autonoma
dos Açores.
(Portug./Français/English 2p.)

7. Africa

- 7.1. D'ALVA, Soares**
A Pesca em S.Tome e Principe.
La Pêche à SanTomé et Prince.
(Façais/ Portug 2p.)
- 7.2. GAYE, Dao**
Environnement Marin et Avenir des
Travailleurs de la Pêche Sénégalaise.
(Français 2p.)
- 7.3. SALL, Aliou**
Politiques de Pêches et Impacts sur
les Communautés du Littoral Sénéga
-lais et leur environnement.
(Français 10p.)
- 7.4. SA NOGUEIRA, Luis**
La pêche Artisanale au Cap Vert.
(Français 2p.)

8. America

- 8.1 LEIVA, Miguel**
Los Pescadores Artesanales de Chile.
(Spanish 6p.)
- 8.2 PERALTA, Hernan**
La Pesqueria Artesanal Peruana.
(Spanish 19p.)
- 8.3 UTRAPESCAL**
Conclusiones del Primer Encuentro de Tripulantes Pesqueros de A. Latina y el Caribe.
(Spanish 50p.)
- 8.4 VENTE, Dionisio**
Documento de Trabajo por la Union de Trabajores de la Pesca de America Latina y el Caribe.
(Spanish 10p.)

9. Asia

- 9.1 BALAGTAS, Sofriono**
Fisheries Code : Fish for Filipinos, Social Justice for Fisherfolks.
(English 3p.)
- 9.2 KURIEN, John**
Asian Fishworkers.
(English 4p.)
- 9.3 MAHMOOD, Nuruddin**
Present State of Marine Shrimp Farming in Bangla Desh.
(English 7p.)

- 9.4 NIEUWENHUYTS, Olga**
On Immediate and Long-term Survival : Women and Children in the Fish Economy of Kerala (India).
(English 17p.)
- 9.5 NISSANGA, T.**
Fisheries in Sri Lanka.
(English 3p.)
- 9.6 SUGANDHAVANIJ, Amporn**
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(English 2p.)
- 9.7 TABING, Louie**
Small-scale Fishing in Philippines.
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- 10.1 BELLIVEAU, Michael**
Canadin Fisheries : Environment and Fishworkers Organisations.
(English 3p.)
- 10.2 JACOBSSON, Oli**
Fishing of the Faroe Islands.
(English 3p.)
- 10.3 JOHANSON, Reine**
Presentation of Swedish fisheries.
(English 3p.)
- 10.4 LAFSSON, Eythör**
The National Association of Small Boat Owners in Iceland.
(English 5p.)

Note : Copies of the papers listed above can be obtained from ICSF at nominal rates.
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Rue Grétry, 65
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FAX : do

Programme

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE FISHWORKERS

Monday 19 June 1989

- arrival of participants.
- preparatory meeting of organising committees.

Tuesday 20 June 1989

9.30 AM : OPENING SESSION.

WELCOME ADDRESS :

A Jardim Gonçalves,
Director OIKOS-
cooperação e desenvolvimento.

SPEECHES:

Raison d'être of the symposium.

Pierre Gillet, Secretary,
International Collective in support of
Fishworkers (ICSF).

**North-South exchanges : Experience
gained by CCFD's Programme Mer.**

James Smith,
Comité Catholique contre la Faim et
pour le développement, France.

Artisanal Fisheries in Portugal.

Dr. Eurico de Brito,
Director of Fisheries, Portugal

INAUGURAL ADDRESS :

Dr. Jorge Godinho,
Secretary of state for Fisheries,
Portugal.

MAIN ADDRESS :

Dr. Gunnar Saetersdal,
Institute of Marine Research,
Bergen Norway.

2.30 PM : REGIONAL PRESENTATION
PANELS:

“state of the Fisheries Resource :
Viewpoints of Fisheries and their Or-
ganisations”.

SESSION 1 : Canada, Faroe Islands,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

SESSION 2 : Netherlands, France, Italy,
Spain, Portugal.

Wednesday 21 June 1989

9.00 AM : REGIONAL
PRESENTATION PANNELS
(CONTINUED)

SESSION 3 : Senegal, São Tome,
Cape Verde Islands.

SESSION 4: Chile, Peru.

NOON : Departure for exposure visit
in ERICEIRA and PENICHE.

Visit to fishing port
and wholesale market.

Visit to the local Association
of Fishermen.

Thursday 22 June 1989

9.00 AM: REGIONAL PRESENTATION PANNELS (continued).

SESSION 5 : Bangla Desh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Philippines.

11.00 AM : **WORKSHOP ONE** :
"Marine Environment, resource depletion and fisheries management : impact and responses"

INTRODUCTORY TALK :
"the Political Ecology of Fishing".
Dr. Gisli Palsson, Faculty of Social Science, University of Iceland.

GROUP DISCUSSION.
(English, French, Spanish and Portuguese).

2.30 PM : **WORKSHOP TWO** :
"Markets, Fish Movements and National Food Strategies".
INTRODUCTORY TALKS :
"Overselling Fish Trade".
Dr. George Kent,
University of Hawaii, USA.

GROUP DISCUSSION
ON WORKSHOP TWO.

Friday 23 June 1989

9.00 AM: **WORKSHOP THREE**:
"The European Common Fisheries Policy (Blue Europe)".

INTRODUCTORY TALK :
"European Fisheries Policy and its Impact on Fishworkers".
Dr. Joseph Le Gall,
Confederation of Maritime Cooperatives,
France.

GROUP DISCUSSION ON WORKSHOP THREE

1.30 PM : VIDEO SHOWS :
Participants Films.

2.30 PM: GROUP DISCUSSION.

Preparation of conclusions and recommendations relating to the three workshop themes.

4.30 PM : PLENARY SESSION :
Presentation of Group Reports and discussions.

EVENING AT ALFAMA (Old Lisbon).

Saturday 24 June 1989

9.00 AM : **CONCLUDING SESSION** :
Discussion and Adoption of Conclusions and Recommendations of the Symposium.

11.00 AM : PRESS CONFERENCE

END