

Main points

■ Caveats

- Reflect both presentations and discussion
- Chronological order
- Biased (Chris Bene's lenses)
- Very little time...
- Not including the panel discussion
- No pretention that it is a fair and accurate reflection...

Main points

- Small-scale fishery 'survival': not a transitory activity (at least in the medium run)
- Small-scale fisheries are part of the early economic development path of countries
- Importance of small-scale fisheries for livelihood (local - gender) –less important at macro-level (e.g. GDP) with exception of food supply: 50% fish for human consumption comes from SSF
- Mainly a developing country activity, although there are still (declining) activities in some developed countries

Main points (cont.ed)

- Need for more social, cultural and political studies
- Feelings that there may be a risk that the fundamental constraint that the resource-base represents is somehow 'over-looked'
- Small-scale fisheries are part of the early economic development path of countries
- Importance of small-scale fisheries for livelihood (local) –less important at macro-level (e.g. GDP) with exception of food supply: 50% fish for human consumption comes from SSF

Main points (cont.ed)

- Even in developed countries we are facing some huge difficulties to assess and manage SSF –but there is a feeling that methods exist (even snap shot survey can inform us about trend)
- Women play an important (and often under-documented) role in SSF and gender-relationship have to be part of any analysis on SSF
- Ghana exception? Fish trading often taken up by marginalised, economically excluded women (divorcee, widowed, single)
- Co-management: rather mixed set of outcomes with some positive cases, some negative cases

Main points (cont.ed)

- Problem of lack of capacity, lack of coordination / communication between the different entities (supposed to be) in charge of SSF management
- Recognition of the need to include interventions on health, education, infrastructure (caveat on market)
- “Small-scale are the ‘social security system of Africa’ and are such as poorly valued
- Questioning of the conventional fisheries approach (from two different angles)
- Is non-selective gear that bad from an ecological point of view?
- Is effort driving yield or yield driving effort?

Main points (cont.ed)

- Why spend so much effort trying to control effort when at the same time we promote increased efficiency
- Potential parallel(s) between small-scale aquaculture and small-scale fisheries
- Big discussion around the distinction between poverty reduction and poverty prevention (or more particularly between rent generation and labour buffer function of SSF)
- Personal feeling: still a strong assumption that SSF can be managed and that effort is still driving the effort (Jorge)