The Snoek trade with Mauritius

• From early 1800s the major market for Cape snoek, was Mauritius.
• This market was created by the large number of labourers on the sugar plantations of Mauritius, and Cape snoek was a relatively inexpensive way of feeding the workers.
• A small coastal town Kalk Bay – dried, salted snoek and their small vessels were used to export the snoek to larger vessel where it was then shipped to Mauritius.
The Snoek trade with Mauritius

• This trade continued for many years but from approximately 1885 the trade of dried fish to Mauritius had all but disappeared.
• With the drop in price of sugar – snoek became too expensive and cheaper supplies of fish for the workers on the sugar plantations.
• At Kalk Bay the fishermen now turned their attention to supplying the local market.
• By 1892, Kalk Bay became the principle supplier of fish in the Colony.
The Snoek trade with Mauritius

• By 1930 large amounts of salted snoek were, once again being exported to Mauritius, yet the fishermen were still faced with the problem of selling to the local market.

• According to them, the hawkers were agreeing on the prices they would pay to the boats when they returned from the fishing grounds. They then re-sold the fish to the public at exorbitant prices.
Snoek is an important food protein source, rich in Omega 3 and 6 oils, “nothing goes to waste”
Snoek Value Chain

Crew/Skipper
Catch distribution
“gazat” system
Input costs

“Langana” / Fish Trader
Cash is “king”, informal credit advances to consumers, value adding (smoke, air dried)

Purchasing, Consumption, Food Use, Quality and Sanitation, New Zealand Baracouta
Gender dynamics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantage</th>
<th>Large scale company owned</th>
<th>Small scale artisanal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishermen employed</td>
<td>Around 2 million</td>
<td>Over 30 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine fish caught for human consumption</td>
<td>Around 40 million tonnes annually</td>
<td>Around 40 million tonnes annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital cost of each job on fishing vessel</td>
<td>$30 000 to $300 000</td>
<td>$100 to $5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bycatch discarded at sea</td>
<td>Around 5 million tonnes annually</td>
<td>Around 2 million tonnes annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine fish caught for industrial reduction to meat and oil, etc.</td>
<td>Around 15 million tonnes annually</td>
<td>Almost none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel oil consumption</td>
<td>30 to 40 million tonnes annually</td>
<td>3 to 15 million tonnes annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish landed per tonne of fuel consumption</td>
<td>1 to 2 tonnes</td>
<td>3 to 15 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishermen employed for each $1 million invested in fishing vessels</td>
<td>3 to 30</td>
<td>200 to 10 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In South Africa, the fishing industry is all about hake.

65 jobs for 1000 metric tons of hake
155,000 metric tons allocate to the hake sector = 10075 jobs
Social and economic indicators originally developed by Thomson in 1980 (Pauly, 2006, FAO 2012) to show how national and international fisheries policies tend to favour the large-scale sector through fuel subsidies and investments, while small-scale fisheries remain undervalued, data on them is often not reported, and they are often ignored in their contribution to food and nutrition security.
Key narratives
Job crisis
Environmental crisis
Human rights

Fish as food & nutrition, livelihoods, culture, traditions, religion, practice, learnings, meanings,

Key Themes
Fisheries Policies, Rights Allocations, Transformation Large-scale, Mechanization Aquaculture, Small-scale, Informal Value-chain, Poaching, Gender, Ocean grabbing, coastal grabbing, land grabbing, blue justice...
a day of Protest against the lack of water, sanitation, housing, fishing rights, abalone farms, and the poachers from taking abalone for the day…
To Make Live or Let Die? Rural Dispossession and the Protection of Surplus Populations

Tania Murray Li
Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Canada;
tania.li@utoronto.ca

Abstract: A biopolitics of the population, when it succeeds in securing life and wellbeing, is surely worth having. It has become urgent in rural Asia, where a new round of enclosures has dispossessed large numbers of people from access to land as a way to sustain their own lives, and neoliberal policies have curtailed programs that once helped to sustain rural populations. At the same time, new jobs in manufacturing have not emerged to absorb this population. They are thus “surplus” to the needs of capital, and not plausibly described as a labour reserve. Who, then, would act to keep these people alive, and why would they act? I examine this question by contrasting a conjuncture in India, where a make live program has been assembled under the rubric of the “right to food”, and Indonesia, where the massacre of the organized left in 1965 has left dispossessed populations radically exposed.
Hanging in, stepping up and stepping out: livelihood aspirations and strategies of the poor

Andrew Dorward, Simon Anderson, Yolanda Nava Bernal, Ernesto Sánchez Vera, Jonathan Rushton, James Pattison, and Rodrigo Paz

In recent years understanding of poverty and of ways in which people escape from or fall into poverty has become more holistic. This should improve the capabilities of policy analysts and others working to reduce poverty, but it also makes analysis more complex. This article describes a simple schema which integrates multi-dimensional, multi-level, and dynamic understandings of poverty, of poor people’s livelihoods, and of changing roles of agricultural systems. The article suggests three broad types of strategy pursued by poor people: ‘hanging in’, ‘stepping up’, and ‘stepping out’. This simple schema explicitly recognises the dynamic aspirations of poor people, diversity among them, and livelihood diversification. It also brings together aspirations of poor people with wider sectoral, inter-sectoral, and macro-economic questions about policies necessary for the realisation of those aspirations.

KEY WORDS: Aid; Labour and livelihoods; Methods
Small-Scale Fisheries market and distribution channels

- Sold in local markets: 30%
- Sold to outside markets: 26%
- Retained for household consumption and given to family/friends: 29%
- Going to non-food uses: 13%
- Other: 2%

60.4% of fish is consumed locally.
Other 'non-fishing' livelihood activities that small-scale fishing people participate in according to ISSF:

- Farming/cultivation: 23%
- Animal/livestock husbandry: 22%
- Small own-business: 20%
- Small trade: 20%
- Wage/hired labour: 12%
- Tourism-related activities: 3%
Major concerns/issues currently affecting small-scale fisheries according to ISSF

- Ecosystem health
- Livelihoods
- Poor governance
- Climate/environmental changes
- Food security
- Social justice
- Stakeholder conflicts
- Land-based pollution
- Other
- Markets
- Ocean grabbing, privatization schemes
400 years commemoration of slavery from Africa

- As Europeans began to explore the world, early claims were focused on securing the seas for transport, facilitating the accumulation of wealth.
- These powers were felt most starkly in West Africa with the rapid growth of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, connecting the region to the Americas through the supply of 'free' labor, and fueling economic growth in Europe.
- Atlantic Ocean acts as "an unmarked grave site" for slaves lost or thrown overboard (Deloughrey 2017: 35).
- History is intertwined with capital (Walcott 1987).
- A site of ongoing capital accumulation (Baucom 2005)
- the right of access to all seas, and technological breakthroughs in innovations in shipping and transport, enabled European domination of the world economy (Hugill 1993).
Political ecology
Political economy
BLUE JUSTICE
Ocean, coastal, land grabbing
Social justice
human rights
Groupwork (Beinstein and Borras)

1. Who has the right?
2. To what resources?
3. For what purpose?
4. For how long?
5. Who gets to decide?