

TRIP REPORT

POLICING/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL VISIT

Canada, October 19th – November 4th, 2003

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Trip Report for Visit to Canada October 17 to November 4, 2003

- Ottawa: II Seminar on Lessons Learned (18-22 Oct.)
- Victoria: Visits and Meetings between the World Fisheries Trust (WFT) team and Brazilian partners related to the Bilateral Brazil-Canada “Peixes, Pessoas e Água” Project (22 Oct.- 3 Nov.)
- Beneficiary: Barbara Johnsen - President of the São Francisco Municipal Foundation, Director of the Fishermen’s Support Center (CAP); Secretary of the Environment of Três Marias, Minas Gerais (MG); Honourary President of the Fishermen’s Federation of MG
- Counterpart [contributions] from the Municipal Hall of Três Marias included travel to Belo Horizonte, public employee salary, telephone and preparations, descriptive and publicity materials about Três Marias and the region – Total [contribution] R\$3,5000

Report of Technical Visit to Canada

October 18-22, 2003 – II Seminar on Lessons Learned, in Ottawa

October 18 – Reception and Registration

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) sponsored the event. The aim was to integrate proposals, produce documents concerning the lessons learned and make recommendations to be followed by the bilateral projects in place in Brazil. [These were] based on working group discussions on themes related to: community development, government, equality, health, education, environment and sustainability.

October 19 – Opening Ceremonies

After conversations with the Brazilian Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Valdemar Carneiro Leão; Dr. Louis Verret; Manager of the CIDA Program in Brazil; and the team of the Project “Peixes, Pessoas e Água” team, we can say that we are going in the right direction:

- 1) Actions are always with, and not for communities;
- 2) interdisciplinary [partnerships] between science, traditional knowledge and cultures are promoted; and
- 3) [there is] a range of diversity of people involved.

Finally, throughout the duration of the project, we must be constantly aware of what needs to be maintained and valued and what attitudes and things need to be changed. We need to be aware of how technology and resources from the Developed World are received and the ability of Brazilian partners to provide experiences and techniques to these developed countries.

October 20 – Brazil is the fifth most important market for Canada and the companies Gerdau and Votorantim were cited as important for bilateral, commercial investments

Working groups were formed for two days. Today, I participated in the theme: Incorporation of Gender Equality. The group discussed the highly unequal issues of: violence; abortions; national advertising (especially on TV) considered [to be] offensive and confronting the difficulties in health services and schooling. Even though the IBGE census for urban areas shows that women are clearly the supporters of the family, chiefs at work are not women. Within the family, it is evident that education of women provides economic return for medical and social investments.

Relevance

It is necessary to identify this question of gender as economically measurable and to constantly demonstrate the importance of the participation of women as the trainer in a family in community development policies.

Project Fair

At this time, all participants mounted booths with publicity materials for us to become acquainted with the proposals of projects in Brazil that are [currently] supported by CIDA.

October 21 – I participated in a group working on the Environment, Water and Energy.

The points I consider important for our project, discussed in a general manner by everyone involved in the bilateral projects were:

- I perceived that as the global vision of water prioritizes energy and sanitation, we need to improve our viable connections with the National Water and Energy Agencies.
- There needs to be more inter-disciplinarity within the municipalities amongst the departments of education, environment, health, social work and employment, integrated with equality questions.
- Identify companies that use resources from both countries as co-responsible partners owners of the capital and knowledge fund.
- More widespread understanding that the environment is a topic that can promote awareness, equity and citizenship in Brazil.
- One recommendation of interest is to obtain, from CIDA, the locations and summaries of existing projects in Brazil. This would make it possible to produce an inter-project network, including other proposals in the areas of activity.

Working Group: Promoting Sustainable Results

In Brazil, there is a general need to train institutions in participative management.

The recommendation that was strongly presented for gaining sustainable results was the process of continuous training and retraining: training trainers; valuing the evaluative spirit, with reflective methods when learning to learn and to make sense of training; guaranteeing continuity; and allowing for redesign of methods during the execution of the project.

Project "Peixes, Pessoas e Água" Meeting

[An] evaluation was done with Brazilian and WFT partners.

Work agenda 2004 – Challenges:

- Refine an inclusive and effective communication network;
- Institutional pact to make more information available;
- Be flexible for opportunities that arise throughout the project; and
- The Canadian presence internationalizes proposals, this creates prestige but also exposes them more: it provides openings for new participation but intensifies responsibilities. The expectations that are fostered should be treated with great awareness of the role of the project, as they can generate hopes and dreams that we can't accomplish. The breach of trust compromises the power of the proposal and all its actions.

October 22

- 1) Presentation by Elke Constanti about the Multi-Year Brazil Plan 2004/2007 – [see] [www.planejamento.gov.br/Plano Brasil](http://www.planejamento.gov.br/Plano%20Brasil)
- 2) Next, Dr. Luis Verret talked about the strategy for the CIDA/Brazil program “National Wealth produced Social Inequity” [including]:
 - Poverty, age, race, gender – promote human rights and influence institutions to act synergistically;
 - Health and the Environment;
 - The Female Gender; and
 - Regional Priorities for distressed and poverty-stricken pockets like the Northeast;

The term “Transfer of Technology” is being dropped [in favor of], for example, exchange of experiences. The components of this new movement are:

- community impact;
- institutional strengthening;
- equalizing the concept of equality;
- make projects physically and politically feasible;
- effect on development;
- small scale societal differences;

- how to measure changes and impacts; and
- Brazil explaining better what it needs from Canada.

Attached: List of names, organizations and addresses of participants.

October 22 (18:00h) – Travel to Vancouver

October 23 – Visit to the Vancouver Aquarium

Environmental education [first] began with general biological science and how to make flora and fauna interesting to people.

Today there is a new component: preservation. So we look for ways to relate animals to their environment, other animals and human beings. The aquarium team experiments with various media to capture people's attention, creating local environmental themes, sounds and lighting. [These are] evaluated based on various types of observations and questions or reactions of people to find out if the educational methods are effective for the public. We need to reach everyone: parents, youth and children.

It is important to train volunteers and go to schools, neighbourhoods, and other educational initiatives and to involve people in conservational activities (fish stocking, mapping, monitoring, counting species, etc.)

We need to go deep into environmental questions, approaching conflicts between water and fishing resources, enforcement and public policy.

The Aquarium's innovative publication "Aquanews", turns environmental activities of people into true success stories. Creating a wider audience outside of the local sphere (www.vanaqua.org), these examples are very relevant to "Peixes, Pessoas e Agua" because the aspect of publication is onerous. [We] tend to use our financial resources in other activities, leaving the marketing component aside. Perhaps everyone is a little modest or embarrassed about being in the media "news". We need to turn around the image of the project and the people involved; on average a successful project invests 25% in publicity, which provides an indicator of involvement, continuity and replicability of socio-environmental and cultural activities. The Canadian practice of recruiting volunteers seems very important to me. We need to look for techniques applicable to wealthy and poor Brazilians, where solidarity and receptivity are a part of the Brazilian character.

An aquarium is always seductive, independent of its size. The structure of the Vancouver [Aquarium] is on an international scale; [however] we can certainly start on a more modest scale, following models we visited here. We could put this [type of] impressionable attraction into place to sensitize people to preservation issues related to fish and water.

October 23 (17:00h) – Meeting with Mr. Karl English, LGL Research Associates (who we know from the radiotelemetry course at CODEVASF in Três Marias)

The story of the Nisga'a Indians (First Nations) was told, who, in the process towards co-management set up a committee in 1913, and now, since 2002 there has been a commission including the government and sport fishermen with First Nations on equal standing. The first Fishery Accord was also reached in that year (2002?).

The document is called a “treaty”, and includes entitlement to land, financial and natural resources, education and enforcement. The fishery is the biggest chapter in that it is the basis for [both] the culture and survival of the community.

The Foundation supports it with research into the monitoring of [fish] stocks.

In work with the community and stocks, individuals can make a big difference, an example being Rick Hansen, who managed to save the Sturgeon from absolute decimation. [These] fish live for up to 200 years and can weigh one ton. Today, the Foundation tags fish and, together with the community, decided to completely prohibit the Sturgeon fishery.

Programs for public awareness and training volunteers to monitor and tag provide sustainability to the protection of the species.

The Salmon fishery is maintained culturally for feeding first Nations people, not for commercial purposes. It is permitted for two months, after fishermen enter the unemployment program (specific to fishermen). This is looked upon in a very negative way, as they are doing nothing and fall into addictions [and other bad habits].

Applications

The attitude of enforcement organisations toward fishermen will be impossible to change until co-management is obligatory by law, through treaties, agreements, and equal-voice committees. In Canada, this process took almost 100 years to be accomplished. It seems to me that the chance of significant changes in the attitudes of government, the sport fishery, artisanal fishermen and commercial fisheries, is decades away.

However, individually or through the bilateral project that we are implementing, perhaps we have, with WFT, a conflict mediator with whom we can advance in certain areas. We need to have more integration with IBAMA and with the Federal Government, which is becoming interested in prioritising social questions (PPA 2004-2007).

Unemployment salary is held in low esteem. According to Fisheries, we can present the fishermen’s contribution as a protector and re-newer of fisheries stocks, a producer of environmental goods.

We could compile a “Black List of the São Francisco River” with the biggest polluters, contributors to degradation and non-contributors to the vitalisation of the river, such as the ONG AMDA-MG list; or, as a more positive approach, produce a “Clean List” with the biggest contributors to natural goods.

October 24 – Victoria, Visit to the Sanitary landfill by Yogi, Raimundo and Barbara

The Landfill receives garbage from 200 million inhabitants in the region – 100 trucks and 450 tons per day, plus 100 private vehicles that go through the weigh scales and pay \$75.00/ton.

In Brazil, we bury garbage and abandon the landfill [while] here a 50m mountain is constructed by “borrowing” material from the local area, taking [full] advantage of the physical space [available].

The cover is stone, an interesting option during the rainy season and for the dissipation of gases (gazes), since the decomposition of materials is the same as with a soil cover.

Construction for drainage of water, leachate and gas is meticulous. There is a truck with a vacuum hose to clean the dump, an aerial netting that stops gulls from taking garbage, a solar - powered system of bird alarm calls so that they won’t fly over neighbouring residential areas, surface areas are covered with soil and grass so that clean rainwater isn’t contaminated and

[instead] is drained by the neighbouring stream. In summary, management like this has never been seen on visits in Brazil and [would] certainly be the ideal dream of that country.

[There is a] composting area where people pay to personally bring prunings and sweepings from their gardens. Fines cost twice as much as the cost of dumping at the landfill.

In February of 2004 the gases will produce [enough] energy for 1,600 houses and this will triple over the next 20 years.

As for recyclable/reusable materials, they have another specific area, where we heard a new idea that defeats the concepts of recycling, where we longed to reach a national goal: recycling costs Canadians \$90.00 per ton, doesn't generate revenue and only [creates] employment indirectly (up to as much as 2000 for the whole area), yet society pays this cost by having opted to recycle.

Today, a cleaner, less expensive and adequate solution would be to incinerate and generate electricity, assuming the use of adequate filters.

This extraordinary, 36-hectare landfill has been in use since 1955 and is projected to be used until 2046.

Suggested applications

We are certainly beginning on the road to recycling and the Associations of Garbage Collectors. Três Marias used up ten hectares over eight years, before starting a controlled landfill (burying in trenches) and, with an agreement with a technical team to install a Sanitary Landfill, we will be able to make observations and suggest some new innovations and measures.

October 25 – Goldstream – Howard English Hatchery Volunteer Association

The District Water Reservoir has coliform contaminated water, and is installing the biggest ultra-violet treatment installation in America.

The Fish Hatchery and Tagging Station is very small and extremely efficient, due again to the individual interest of a sport fisherman who brought friends together around the preservationist ideal. The fish engineer, Peter McCully, coordinates the work with a significant group of volunteers, who take turns at work depending on the activities.

Tagging technology is advanced, but still very expensive. Coded wire tags [placed] in the nose give the date, species and stock; clipped fins show that they've been tagged, [while] partially cut ones that pass through for inspection can be fished.

There is interchange with First Nations people, sport fishermen and the volunteer group, to share knowledge and participate in preservation activities.

Applications

Come up with ways for NGOs and people interested in the socio-environmental projects to be able to be more involved and put together a team of volunteers.

October 26 – A free Sunday

The richness and beauty of the city that even works on Sundays, offering all services and products, made me feel like I was walking in a film, with its varying degrees of reality. Even if it is the sensation of being a film, my part is to simply walk in it.

October 27th – Workshop by Alex Gryzbowski – Dispute and Conflict Resolution

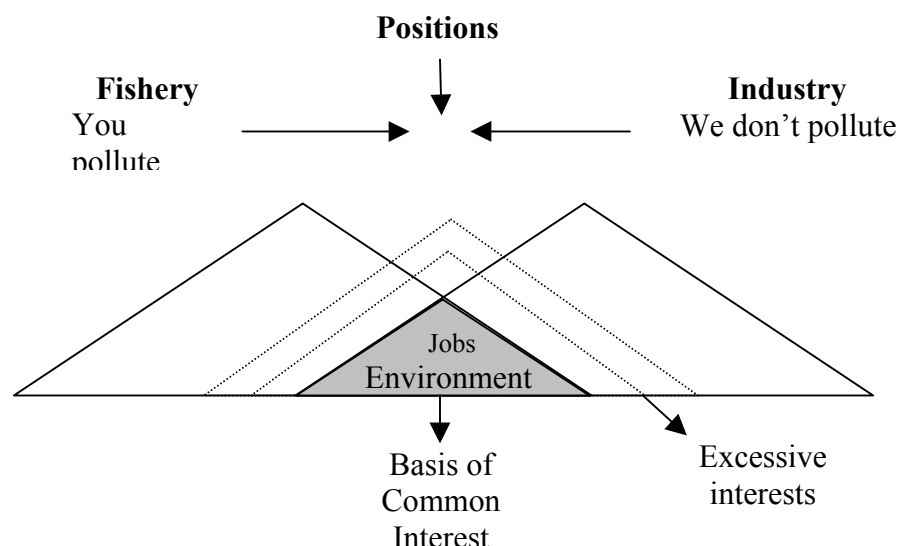
The “embarrassingly” simple technique is: listen.

Usually, people have final resolutions in their minds [but] we need to build and structure the negotiation process with a beginning, middle and end.

Beginning: Put together/Collate information, history, causes, developing interests and key administrative blocks. Search to construct trust amongst participants, focus on interests rather than positions; discover common interests; and create compromise as groundwork for resolution, have effective communication.

Have participants sign a protocol of commitments that is focused on interests [not positions].

Middle: Establish the rules of negotiation [and] always keep the common interest in mind. This is a powerful tool, even in violent conflicts.



Inequality in power: the most difficult part is to make the one with power take responsibility.

Middle: Put together information relevant to the topics of major interest and from the role of intermediaries and authorities. Alternatives: identify solutions.

Contacts: The most important tool that must be present in all phases is the building of trust: one technique is dialogue, making a schedule and carrying it out, and exchanging documents - these are simple gestures.

Communicate: “Know how to listen”. These are the signals:

- responses are adequate;
- body language;
- changes in behaviour; and

- cultural attitudes.

End:

- agreement;
- obeying rules; and
- choosing topics of agreement.

Application:

This class/workshop could be repeated weekly, because my tendency and that of most people, is to have rapid, pre-conceived responses, which generate more conflicts.

The group's interests are diverse, and we must make sure that we abide by the recommendation of keeping an efficient, internal communication network in order to maintain the bigger vision of our project.

Whole group meeting regarding the Project's Provisional Agenda, at the WFT office

Reiterated the focus: Fisheries resources, participative management, community involvement and guaranteeing continuity.

Prioritize:

- organisational and administrative support of the Federation and the Colonies;
- monitoring of stocks;
- determining pilot areas; and
- co-ordinated interaction between government, fishery sector and institutions involved in the project.

Pay more attention [to]:

- MMA counterpart;
- other financial partners; and
- review of existing projects on the São Francisco River for integration.

Transferable Topics/proposal:

- Public Policies – Cpt. Arley, Marcelo and Raimundo; and
- Publicity – Brian and Barbara

October 28 – Department of Fisheries and Oceans (hosted by Larry Paiké and Altino Carvalho), Victoria West – Duncan Field Units

Members of the department receive police training, but the department is not part of the military. They have a policing authority, use uniforms, and are supported by the civil police ([which is] focused on drugs and crime).

The Federal Government acts in the Oceans and migratory paths of salmon and the regional government acts in overall freshwater issues.

The Department [of Fisheries and Oceans] acts administratively and promotes public policy [related to]:

- Environmental education in schools;
- Citizen Watch (very well used by Canadians); and
- Under Federal auspices, contract experts in crime and environmental disaster investigations.

Oversee:

- Commercial, Saltwater (Ocean) Fisheries;
- Aboriginal Fisheries (17 groups); and
- Sport Fisheries.

They receive constant training in environmental issues, laws, specific [types of] pollution and management of natural resources.

They collect evidence, interview witnesses, take photographs, promote reports and move resolutions along. The military police are not involved in enforcement of Canadian citizens.

They use dogs to sniff out and apprehend resources harvested through illegal fishing activities and for which commercial harvesting has been prohibited. Examples are the endangered Abalone (a mollusc) and contaminated shellfish.

Education Program demonstrated by Mr. Don Lowen

The principle focus is the use of aquaria in schools (80%) with support from the Department. The kit is donated through partnerships between an NGO and other entities (\$1600.00 Cdn.)

In the aquaria, eggs are observed until they emerge as young salmon, which are then brought to the streams they originated from.

Printed material, posters, folders, key chains with pictures of various salmon [species] etc., are very well done, including both marine and freshwater animals.

Visit to Vic West Elementary School with Catherine Carolsfeld

Here, they use a saltwater aquarium that allows children to take greater responsibility for it ([compared with the] salmon [system], which is very sensitive).

It permits local collection by diving [and inter-tidal collections].

It serves as support for Science Fair projects and as a basis for fiction or factual illustrated storybooks [written by the children]. [Also]:

- observations and drawings;
- walks with mapping;
- surveying neighbourhoods where they live with activities inherent to the City Plan - socio-cultural and environmental planning of the [local] neighbourhood;
- building of models;
- artisanal crafts, painting plates, fabrics & windows; and
- creating a yearly calendar.

The existence of a curricular book related to Canadian freshwater creatures and the marine environment demonstrates the degree of importance the co-responsibility is given.

Applications

Totally applicable. We need to research which species we would be able to use in aquaria.

The Municipal Ministry and State Government are providing incentives for the preparation of City Plans. Três Marias has already started this process, which will make a lot of use of this practice for sustaining the Plan. These proposals will be presented to the Mayors of the Três Marias Reservoir as a way of mobilising the communities, through the Ministry of the Environment for Três Marias and its Environmental Education section.

The proposal would be interesting to take to all of the Municipalities and Ministries of Education within the pilot project “Peixes, Pessoas e Água”. To do this, we need to put together appropriate material that will provide a basis for teachers, [and] distributed through Environmental Education Workshops/Seminars by project facilitators/monitors.

This practice is also applicable to building awareness of/sensitivity to restore and preserve “Veredas” (oases) and springs.

Our rivers are changing – Field visit (Colwood Creek) and Lecture by Mike Miles, geomorphologist.

Rivers change very slowly, so people don’t have the capacity to remember how the changes took place.

Everyone thinks in local terms. We don’t learn to visualise and understand a basin/watershed in its entirety in order to detect the causes of changes.

With erosion, rivers become wider, shallower, slower and [more] uniform. The benthos decreases and no longer transfers chemicals and heat. Drastic changes take place in the transfer of energy between forests and rivers.

Rivers take more than 80 years to recuperate, even with reforestation efforts.

The impact of fires can take up to 70 years to be recognised.

Attention: we always tend to treat symptoms rather than invest in curing the causes. The other lesson is the need to mobilise the community and do environmental education. Be careful with

structured resolutions that aren't based on hydrological and biological knowledge. Work beyond the river mainstem, at the sides of the river, and be acquainted and work holistically with its tributaries. [In order to] accelerate the recuperation process; isolate areas and plant grasses and shrubs. Promote constant monitoring and re-evaluation of ideas in the field.

Steps to recuperation:

- 3) survey historical, geomorphological and biological [information] about the fishes;
- 4) integrate disciplines and people to form teams;
- 5) determine causes and not symptoms; and
- 6) monitor, promote maintenance and know which objectives aren't [being] met.

Applications

Promote training and talks of this type for committee participants along the São Francisco Basin. The committees are directly responsible for the tributaries and sub-basins.

Involve the community and science professors in these talks so that there is co-management from the beginning.

October 29th – WFT Meeting with Dr. Jutta Guthberlet

Talks about “Rapid Evaluation 2003” and future steps:

- Dr. Jutta's evaluation is sometimes inaccurate, affecting the result. A revision of her comments was asked for, and we questioned including people's names in these surveys, without the necessary permission and consent for her interpretation
- Serious situation in Alagoas;
- School bursary to combat illiteracy;
- Facilitators course for Pirapora
- Restructuring of the fish market of Três Marias (São Gonçalo do Abaeté), Ministry of Transport, Public Health, DNIT;
- Prioritising local mobilisations;
- Organise a bibliographic memory of the São Francisco; and
- Quickly attend to the question of marginal lagoons.

Meeting with Mr. Chris Dragseth at “Katerina's on Front”, regarding community enforcement and treaty proposals with the Nisga'a Nation

“Enforce and attack symptoms, making laws together is the correct method to minimise and correct the causes of problems.”

Nanaimo – Meeting with Drs. Thomas Northcotte and Gordon Hartman

The project was questioned [with respect to] a greater integration between restoration of forests and [how it relates to] aquatic resources, emphasising the need to have a larger group of scientists involved in order to achieve success in the area of biological and limnological recuperation.

Replication is a worrisome item because the strength of the group is completely lost when the partners are changing, such as with a change of sites in the area included in the project.

During the coming decades, there will be [even] more powerful factors to be considered than biological implications [and] scientific relevance for the maintenance of aquatic species, such as: [enough] water to meet mankind's needs.

In order to promote the design of recomposition of mini sub-basins, we need to avoid disproportionate spending and, more than anything, avoid greater damage, always looking for basic technologies that have real returns.

The project's actions can be confounded or nullified by other interference, like impacts that are [only] evident several years after the event.

The local "memory" is not sufficient to obtain details for stock management, [as] they are too individual and contain errors and exaggerations. Scientific data can also be subjective [and] should be validated. In any case, the team should have a relationship that search for reliability.

To mitigate impacts, one must foresee a 20 to 100 year design [including]: planning, monitoring and maintenance.

The behaviour of communities is of high risk, as they don't use the scientific literature. They need to force people stop the cause of the damage before initiating mitigative measures. Changes in government remove key people and nobody else knows what's going on and what needs to be done. Documentation should be done honestly: information about errors [that were] committed, mistakes, and perceived shortcomings should be clearly described to avoid repeating the same errors. This type of report causes even more negative impacts/displeasure the higher the level of investment involved and may cause the cancellation of funding. However, the lessons learned through errors are extremely important.

It is shameful not to be honest. There is nothing shameful about projects that go wrong, there are unpredictable things.

Control the effects of your work. Make your honest scientific voice public!

Applications

It is important to train the target voluntary and community groups about the objectives and discuss the topics well, in order to avoid hasty conclusions or actions.

Sustainability is achieved through community involvement [and] we have a widely inclusive proposal that has been under-utilised - such as CAP and the CODEVASF Station.

Research should be done during [both] the dry and wet seasons, to obtain data regarding the complex inter-relationships and reach our objectives.

Meeting with Andrew Day of West Coast Management Board

Manager contracted by the Council to promote legal proposals, manage resources and develop community projects for the creation of jobs with a focus on small communities and problems specific to aquatic resources and fisheries.

Applications

This type of council was created by communities that demonstrated their ability to promote management.

In our region we have a Consortium, Basin Committees and Councils, all systems put in place by the governments. The Consortium Comlago, for example, is strictly tied to the Mayors and Councilors. The work of expressing citizenship still has to be initiated, respected and incorporated by the powers in place.

Co-management with multiple users, [as] proposed in “Peixes, Pessoas e Agua” is the route that we need to learn and to follow.

October 31 – Enforcement trip on two coastal police boats on the Fraser River with Herb Redekopp, Supervisor in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans

We received spectacular publications that were sent/directed to the Ministries of Agriculture, Tourism and Environment:

- Guide for Agriculture;
- Safe Boating Guide;
- Fish Screen Guideline; and
- Healthy Farms/Streams.

They can serve as examples for the restoration of “Veredas”, oases and springs.

Visit to the Big Qualicum River Fish Hatchery – received by Barbara Dunsmore

This is a governmental fish hatchery station with the purpose of promoting (official) salmon stocking. It is a large structure, with voluminous equipment and projects including a river bypass, a dam for water supply and an underground aquarium.

Some of the practices and the management of water resources, such as the re-direction of the river, were considered negative in other lectures that we heard. In this sense, it was also difficult to understand the objectives, results and cost-benefit [ratio].

The high quality of published material, especially of the [salmon] life cycle, from egg to alevin and adult, were notable.

Visit to the Gulf of Georgia Cannery regarding the history of the fishing industry in Canada.

The museum was filled with resources that were simple, but did a very good job at communicating the reality of the repressive history of the industrial fishery.

A visualization is presented of the social, environmental and public health impacts caused by the growing use and development of machines, and the displacement of manpower, together with the slave-like conditions within the fishery workforce.

This period was notable as a true “circus of horrors”, [as] presented clearly by the environment created and the interpretative guides.

Halloween night

We were impressed with the diversity of house decorations and how involved people became in the elaborate costumes. Recently, Brazilians who know how to party included this strange commemoration in their calendar, honoring the vampire and devil characters.

November 1st – Community Restoration Group, Burnside Gorge Community Association

Theme: Restoration of Cecilia Creek and Rock Bay, by Jason Lasiuk.

In surveys of “Difficulties/Barriers” and “How to Confront Barriers” it is important to know the target audience; define a “champion” responsible for the campaign; know the multiple interests, know the partners and sponsors that can form the basis for public education; involve schools; and promote public events, forums and recognition certificates for champions of “Best Practices”.

A committee of five people with government participation was formed, with sub-committees for communication, reduction of contamination and restoration plans.

These were designed to promote clear goals to allow better monitoring of their successes.

We were given a clear explanation of the details of the entire process, including the Environmental Education methodologies that were applied to this restoration, and afterwards we carried out a site visit. Copies of the project documents were given to us

Applications

The step-by-step methodology can be applied to the restoration of the Córrego Barreiro Grande that passes through the city of Três Marias and empties into the São Francisco River. This is a clear example of a pilot project that can be replicated in the sub-basins of committee SF4 and communities included in the Project “Peixes, Pessoas e Água”.

November 2-Sunday

November 3 - Powell Street - Philippine Women’s Centre, lead by Erika de Castro and Cecilia Dicson (Board Member)

Many alarming reports of gender, race and social discrimination that are known worldwide and continue on an international scale were re-iterated.

“Wealth promotes social exclusion”, a phrase [taken from] CIDA’s II Seminar on Lessons Learned, the presentations and tours done in Ottawa, were affirmed at this Centre. As in the history of the native reserves in Manitoba, the exportation of qualified professionals as cheap labour by the Philippine government, traffic in women and children, as well as the multi-national predators of natural resources in developing countries are practices that have been in place for generations.

Applications

[These] practices are known by all of us, because we were raised with these strategies of promoting wealth. [It is] difficult to understand how we will get out of this web, as it is woven into our minds and hearts.

It is necessary to seriously consider mechanisms to heighten consciousness, to sensitise ourselves with well-defined measures and constantly discuss and re-evaluate [these], including in the use of financial resources.

We brought posters for the Purple Rose movement back to the Municipal Ministry for Social Promotion of Três Marias. These were painted by Nora Patrich and concerned juvenile prostitution. The materials collected in Ottawa were immediately applied to ongoing local meetings and programs, used in support of work with women and to produce new material for the prevention of sexually transmitted [diseases] amongst adolescents.

Downtown Eastside - Meeting and lunch at the Carnegie Community Centre

This center functions with 40 employers and 300 volunteers taking care of these neighbourhoods with low income, single pensioners from the forestry industry. The neighbourhood is a focus for drug addicts (20% of the 10,000 people living in the area). The Centre takes care of 1000 people/day in areas including public health, prevention, treatment, adult education, literacy training, food and improvement in housing.

The majority of financial resources come from bingo and casino houses, run by the government. This is the biggest Community Centre in Canada and the world's biggest distributor of [clean] syringes.

Applications

None of us had ever experienced a scene like the one we lived through during this entire day.

It was especially shocking for the Brazilian Military Police Officer, certainly an entirely new view of treating drug problems, which, in Canada, is seen as a social and public health question, rather than an issue [requiring] police repression.

Meeting with the UBC Group – Dr. Penny Gernstein

Discussions about the gender issue provided us with solid data about the feminisation of studies in high school in Brazil, where 65% of women are working. Women are more inclined and capable of providing and taking responsibility for the children, have greater capacity for alternative means of earning an income, and have a more equable view of the world.

There wasn't agreement with the proposal to provide incentives for women and their husbands to work, while the government provides daycare centres for their children.

Suggestion

What is the relationship between "natural resource" and the number of women addressed by this project?

Does the project have a dialogue with the family and fisherman?

[Are there] courses for the development of income and alternatives for women?

[Are there] proposals to strengthen education?

Environmental Youth Alliance - by Susan Kurbis

[A] project [involving] urbanism, community agriculture, and ecological and forest guided walks. [A] seed bank program for maintaining declining diversity, and sales of seedlings and seeds.

Raising bees and selling honey as well as producing organic compost. The project is under the leadership of youth at social risk in the neighbourhood (parents with problems, difficult neighbourhoods).

Suggestion

Signs can be painted by hand.

Promote the mapping of seed plants of the cerrado The Canadian Government suspended support of the native seed-banking program.

How does one find cerrado and regional agricultural seed banks?

[Pay] attention to questions of social or environmental discourse and actual practices.

November 4- Return to Brazil

Peixes, Pessoas e Água

Proposal for Publicity - Barbara to Brian

Evaluated on the 14th of February 2004 - meeting in Três Marias with FPMG, CAP, UFSCar, and WFT

- Placement of garbage cans in the city with the symbol of a Pirá or the project loco in partnership with the city (total cost \$R 10,500 for 60 garbage cans).
- Painting of the windows of the church of São Francisco in Três Marias.
- Participation of the schools in the City Plan through surveys of the neighbourhoods and construction of models.
- Urban beautification and awareness program with the painting of lamp-posts and creation of mosaics during workshops for art and the environment. Around schools, health clinics, and the city entrance. The mosaic workshop would provide training to artisans for improving their income.
- Get to know groups interested in volunteering and in acting as micro-region stewards.
- Promote a survey of the greatest polluters e provide certificates for the greatest contributors of environmental preservation and social posture.
- Activate CAP and repair the fishponds for stocking by CODEVASF.
- Prepare a project for the local Agenda 21
- Produce a folder for the recuperation of the Córrego Barreiro Grande.
- Develop lesson plans for environmental education together with the schools, integrating the above points.

- The lesson plans could be constructed as a curriculum model that could be applied in other municipalities.
- Plan pamphlets to promote the fisherman, fish, and the environment.
- Survey governmental and non-governmental programs for the improved education of children of fishermen, literacy programs for adults of the fishing sector, courses on alternatives of work and income for the family and women.

Enable the access to financial loans for small businesses.