Bodies, Trades and Inequalities:

The reality of the women of the sea.

Seaweed gatherers

Crustacean shellers

Fisherwomen

Shellfish shuckers

Net menders

Baiters

Jerky makers

Filleters

Shellfish diver

Fish smokers

Aquaculturists

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Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudio de Territorios Litorales y Rurales

Introduction

Coastal communities practice ancestral and traditional activities involving harvesting products from the sea, either for subsistence, economic and/or sociocultural reasons. Community and family dynamics are strongly intertwined with nature and her cycles, where women and men – together – play fundamental roles. Despite this, the women of the sea live in a reality marked by violence and asymmetries, where they have been systematically made invisible and unrecognized, under the assumption of a universal masculine individual. An erroneous assumption, since it ignores sociocultural and historical relationships, creating false stereotypes about the roles of women and men.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations recognizes that women represent about 50% of the global workforce in the entire fishing and aquaculture value chain, particularly in pre- and post-harvest activities (FAO, 2022). These “fishery-related activities” - which are fundamental for the sector and carried out mainly by women - are often informal, and pay low and unstable wages, creating gender barriers that prevent, in many cases, women of the sea from being able to fully explore their functions, capacities and personally benefit from them.

Research in Latin America shows the lack of social protection for women, providing sickness benefits, maternity leave and unemployment insurance (Oliveira and Da Silva, 2012), as well as a direct correlation between musculoskeletal injuries and female sea workers, due mainly to labor that requires repetitive manual movements, incorrect postures and overexertion in low-temperature and high-humidity conditions (Campos-Coronel, et al., 2010).

n Chile, according to official data (SUBPESCA-SERNAPESCA, 2021), of a total of 97,164 people registered in the Artisanal Fishing Registry (RPA), only 24.9% are women, while the remaining 75.1% are men. However, looking at their participation by category within the RPA, in the case of Divers, Shipowners and Fishers, women do not manage to exceed 14%[1] in each of these. The case of the gatherer category is different, where the presence of women reaches 41.6%.

The low levels of recognition of the work done by women have led to a precarious and informal dynamic. The lack of equipment inside boats, salary and job insecurity, as well as lack of

participation in decision-making, are only some of the areas where progress must be made. At the same time, the inexistence of programs that address precarious working conditions is proof of a lack of socio-economic support for families, which has historically limited women's participation in the sector.

In this context, WWF Chile has published its view[2] regarding women in artisanal fishing, highlighting the important role they play in the sector, along with the opportunities for conservation, sustainability, food security and nutritional security that the participation of women grants in marine-coastal ecosystems. This is something that we seek to remedy, and that is also the intent behind recent legislative progress on gender-related issues in the sector.

A law was recently passed on gender equity in fishing and aquaculture, which recognizes the existence of these fishery-related activities[3], and promotes representation in decision-making.

Along the coast of Chile, we can find various activities carried out by women of the sea. In this infographic, we will learn about some of the work carried out by seaweed gatherers, fisherwomen, net menders, jerky makers, filleters, crustacean shellers, baiters, shellfish shuckers, fish smokers, shellfish divers and aquaculturists on a small scale, while recognizing that there are many other trades that are also carried out by women and men.

Emphasis will be placed on territorial elements of each of these activities, the social dynamics, the impacts on their bodies and the main challenges in terms of development and support.

Symbology

Seaweed gatherers

Fisherwomen

Net menders

Jerky makers

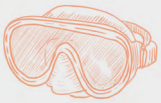
Fish smokers

Crustacean shellers

Shellfish shuckers

Baiters

Filleters



Shellfish diver

Aquaculturists

Impacts on the Body

Place in the Coastal Marine

Urgent Challenges

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

Seaweed gathering is an activity that has been documented since pre-Hispanic times. The *Chango (1)* communities in the north used seaweed to cover their homes, while the *Lafkenche (2)* of the southern region made it a fundamental part of their diet. Currently, seaweed gathering is conducted mainly by women of the sea, who wade in from the shore to pull it out, then dry it and transport it. It should be noted that this activity is often carried out together with the nuclear family, without the necessary technical equipment and under demanding climatic conditions.

(1) First Nation that has historically inhabited coastal areas between the current Atacama Region and the Coquimbo Region. They have a strong relationship with the sea and the marine ecosystem.

(2) First Nation that has historically inhabited coastal areas of southern Chile, from the Biobío River to the current Los Lagos Region.

Considering that the activity is often done without adequate technical equipment for the environmental conditions, it causes the women bone and joint pain as a result of exposure to low temperatures, as well as uterus and kidney problems.

The activity takes place on the seashore, often in the intertidal zone. The drying is carried out on the beach and then the seaweed is transferred to their homes or collection points.

Although this activity is legally recognized, increasing the level of insurance coverage and social security in general for the gatherers is necessary, allowing them to access basic rights such as having adequate equipment and physical work spaces.

"We would move entire families to live for a few days on the shores of the beach and rocks. We would sleep in "rucos" (rustic and improvised shelters) and live there until the seaweed harvesting season ended. We would climb the cliffs with our full and heavy sacks. We would let the seaweed dry in the sun and then sell it or exchange it for seeds or other food."

Quote from Karen Cisternas Legua - Los Vilos - Coquimbo Region

SHELLFISH DIVER

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

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FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

AQUACULTURIST

WWF

FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA

CIET-LR

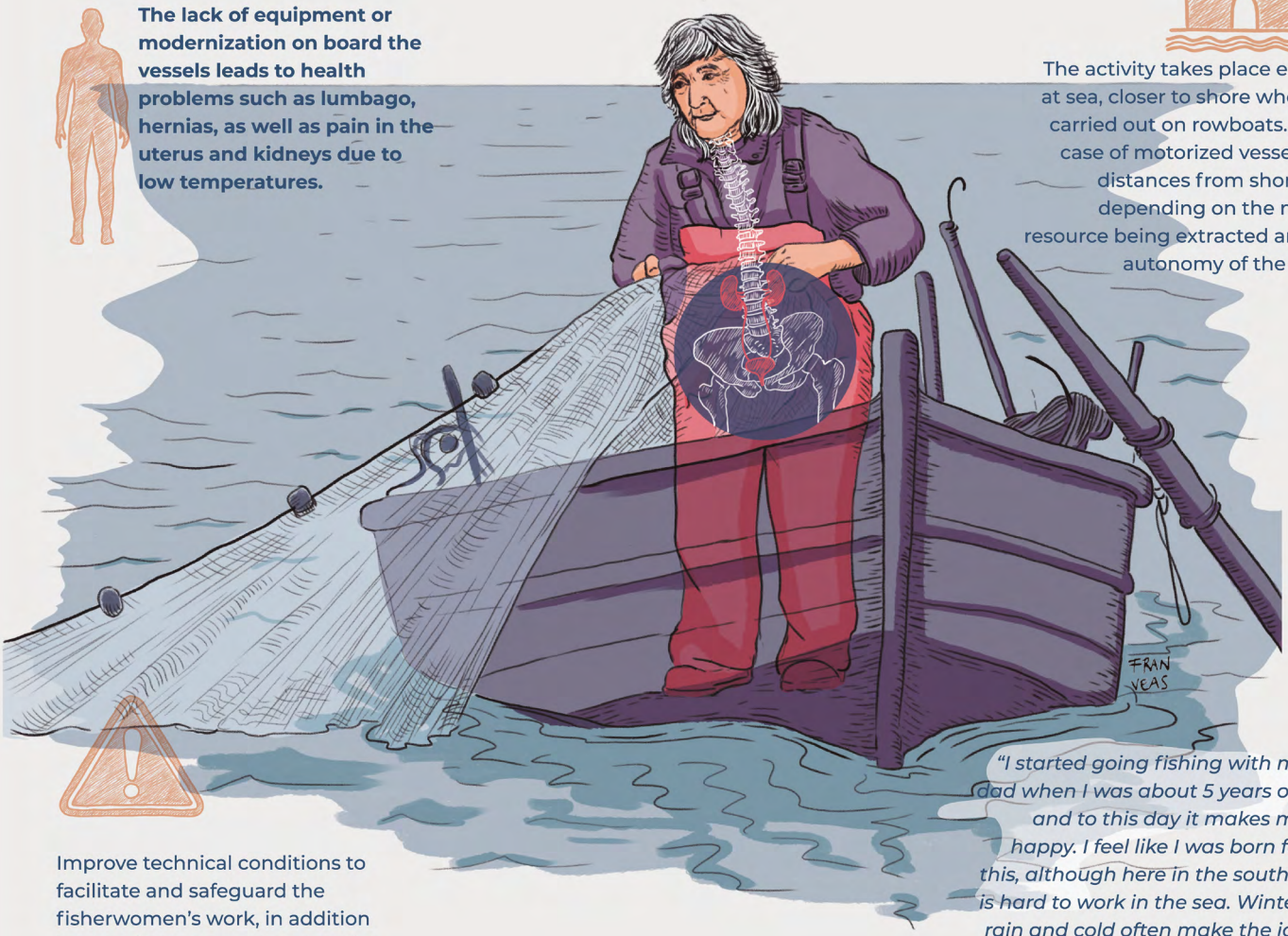
Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

FISHERWOMEN

Fisherwomen must take on this highly physically demanding activity, the nature of which will depend on whether it is carried out in rowboats or boats with an outboard motor. They must also endure the dynamics of fishing on the high seas, where the necessary hygienic services are not available and generally the work periods are very long, which is a limitation for women who are mothers and responsible for taking care of their family.

The lack of equipment or modernization on board the vessels leads to health problems such as lumbago, hernias, as well as pain in the uterus and kidneys due to low temperatures.

The activity takes place entirely at sea, closer to shore when it is carried out on rowboats. In the case of motorized vessels, the distances from shore vary depending on the marine resource being extracted and the autonomy of the boats.



Improve technical conditions to facilitate and safeguard the fisherwomen's work, in addition to ensuring a support system for their children and families.

"I started going fishing with my dad when I was about 5 years old and to this day it makes me happy. I feel like I was born for this, although here in the south it is hard to work in the sea. Winter, rain and cold often make the job difficult."

Quote from Carmen Diaz Vargas - Chonchi - Los Lagos Region

SHELLFISH DIVER

SEAWEED GATHERERS

NET MENDERS

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FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

AQUACULTURIST

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

NET MENDERS

The Net Menders' work consists of the constant repair of fishing gear, specifically nets. This activity is fundamental for artisanal fishing, and is commonly carried out in artisanal fishing communities. It requires great dedication and concentration, and the women's hands are the main tool that is used.

In certain cases the activity affects their vision, since it is meticulous and undertaken without proper lighting conditions. As an activity that requires great manual effort, it has negative impacts on the body such as osteoarthritis and lumbago.

The activity generally takes place in the vicinity of the fishing communities, either in open spaces or sheds. In some cases, in smaller fishing communities, it can be done in the yards or terraces of their homes.
lumbago.

Although progress has been made in recognizing this type of activity, it is urgent to formalize the trade, ensuring regulations for both working conditions and access to resources, such as infrastructure and compensations.

"I don't like domestic work, I am a woman of the sea. Since I was little I have been bound to the sea. I start work very early because there is always something to do; prepare the nets, mend them if they are torn, go out to sea, fillet the fish, etc. This is a comprehensive job."

Quote from María Eugenia Ogaz - Horcón - Valparaíso Region

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

SHELLFISH DIVER

JERKY MAKERS

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

AQUACULTURIST

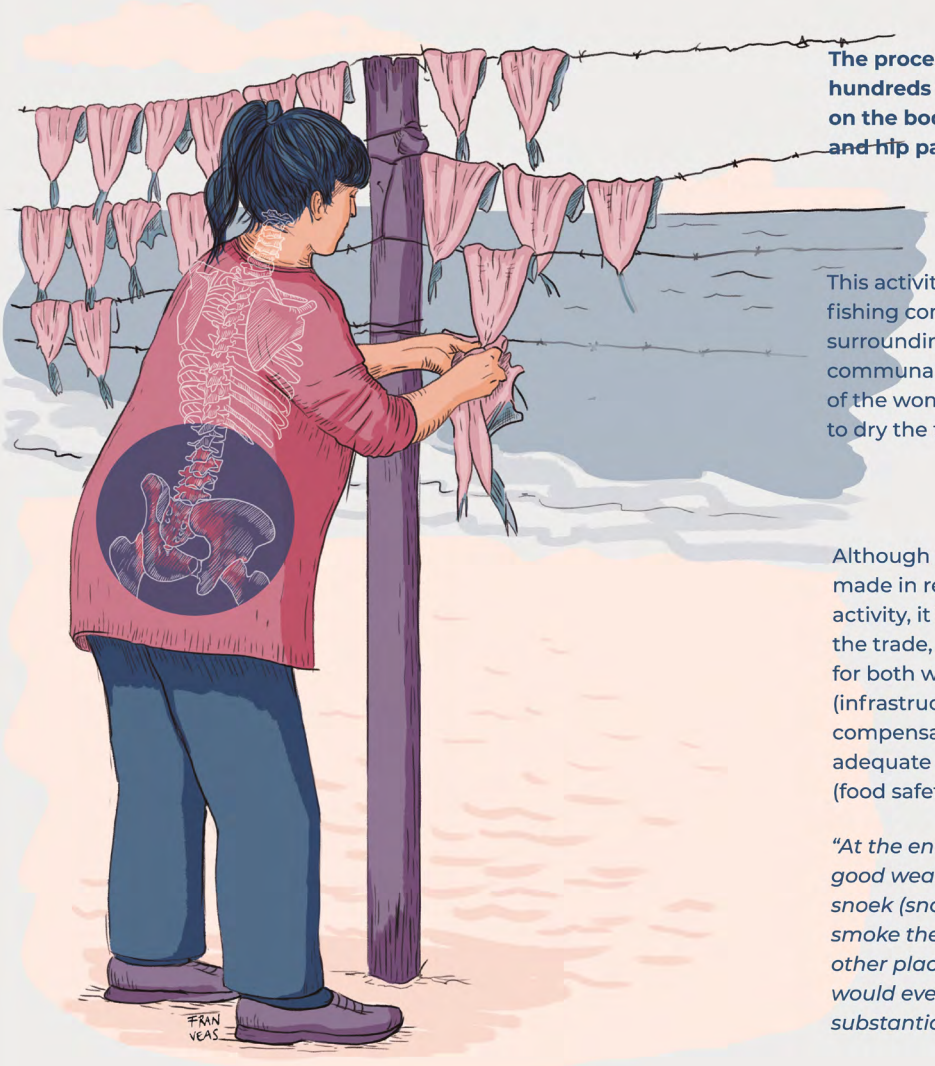
WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

JERKY MAKERS

The Jerky (1) Maker women are heirs to a cultural heritage that consists of cleaning and drying fish that has either been directly caught or purchased. Making fish jerky involves hanging the clean and salt-marinated fish on clotheslines (strings or wires) for two days, to later arrange it on a surface (usually roofs) for approximately 7 more days. Once the drying is complete, it is stored in plastic drums to protect it from humidity, wind and light.

(1) This practice originated in the Andes mountains in what is modern day Perú, Bolivia and Chile, to preserve alpaca and llama meat. The word "jerky" derives from the Quechua word ch'arki (or charqui) which means "dried, salted meat".



The process of hanging hundreds of fish has effects on the body such as lumbago and hip pain.

This activity is carried out in the fishing community site or in the surrounding towns, where communal fences and the roofs of the women's houses are used to dry the fish.

Although progress has been made in recognizing this type of activity, it is urgent to formalize the trade, ensuring regulations for both working conditions (infrastructure and compensation), as well as adequate marketing conditions (food safety and sales).

"At the end of March, during the last days of good weather conditions, we would jerky some snoek (snake mackerel) in the sun and then smoke the fish, all very artisanal. People from other places would pass by to buy from us and would even put in orders. That was a substantial income for our family."

Quote by Ana Romero - Mehuin - Los Ríos Region

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

AQUACULTURIST

WWF

FRANVEAS ILLUCIENCIA

CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

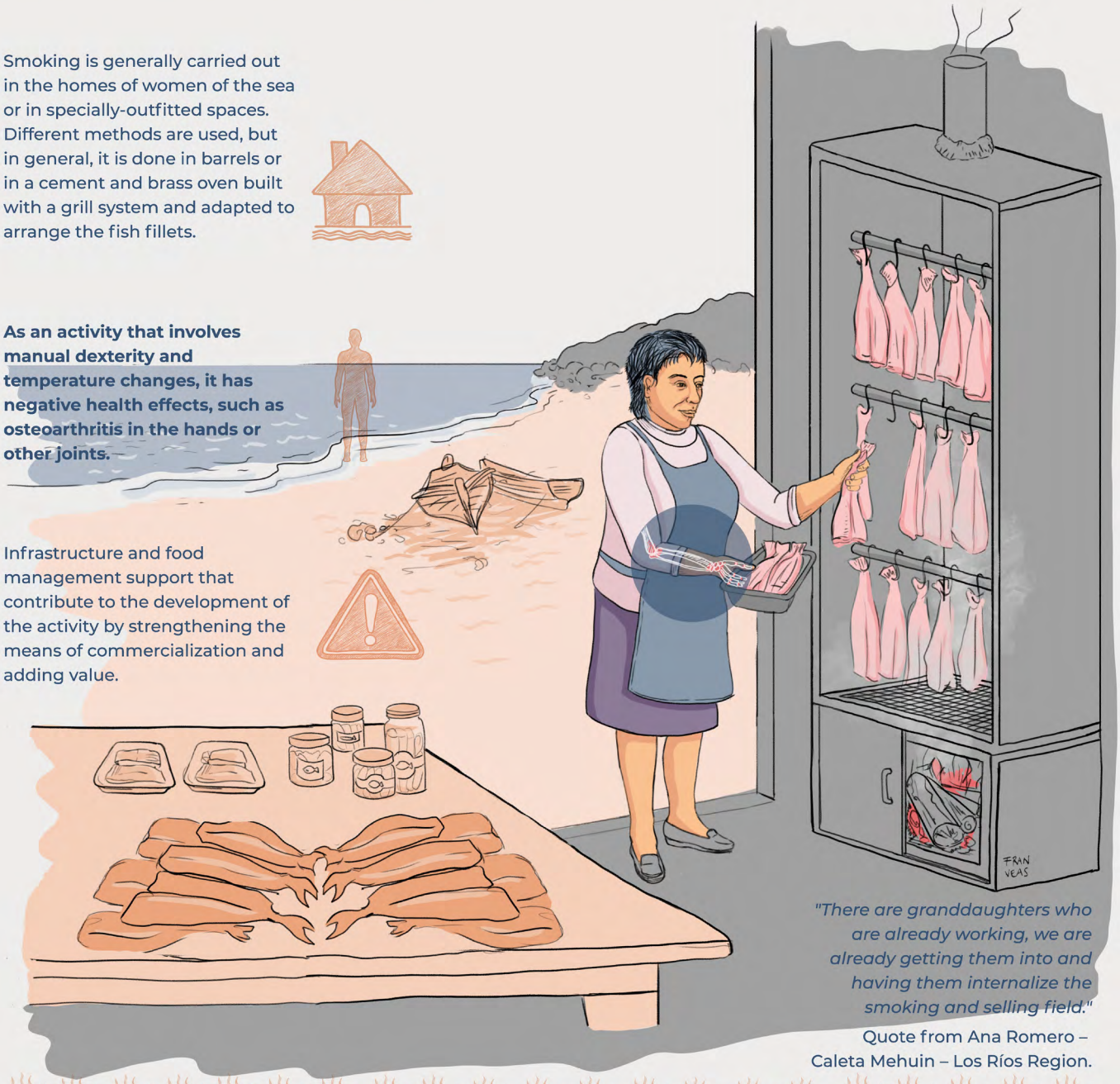
FISH SMOKERS

The fish-smoking trade is an ancestral technique developed by coastal communities to process and preserve food. This technique consists of exposing the fish to wood smoke. This gives it a characteristic flavor, which can vary depending on the type of wood used, increasing its market value.

Smoking is generally carried out in the homes of women of the sea or in specially-outfitted spaces. Different methods are used, but in general, it is done in barrels or in a cement and brass oven built with a grill system and adapted to arrange the fish fillets.

As an activity that involves manual dexterity and temperature changes, it has negative health effects, such as osteoarthritis in the hands or other joints.

Infrastructure and food management support that contribute to the development of the activity by strengthening the means of commercialization and adding value.



"There are granddaughters who are already working, we are already getting them into and having them internalize the smoking and selling field."

Quote from Ana Romero – Caleta Mehuin – Los Ríos Region.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

AQUACULTURIST

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF

FRANVEAS ILLUCIENCIA

CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

The carapace is the name of the shell or rigid cover of animals such as crabs, crabs, spider crabs and other crustaceans. The Crustacean Shellers (*carapacheras*) are women of the sea who extract these animal's meat, as well as cook, clean and shred it. The activity is carried out almost exclusively by hand and, in some cases, the same family group does the entire process: from extraction to sale (*"carapacheo"*). It requires great manual dexterity and patience.

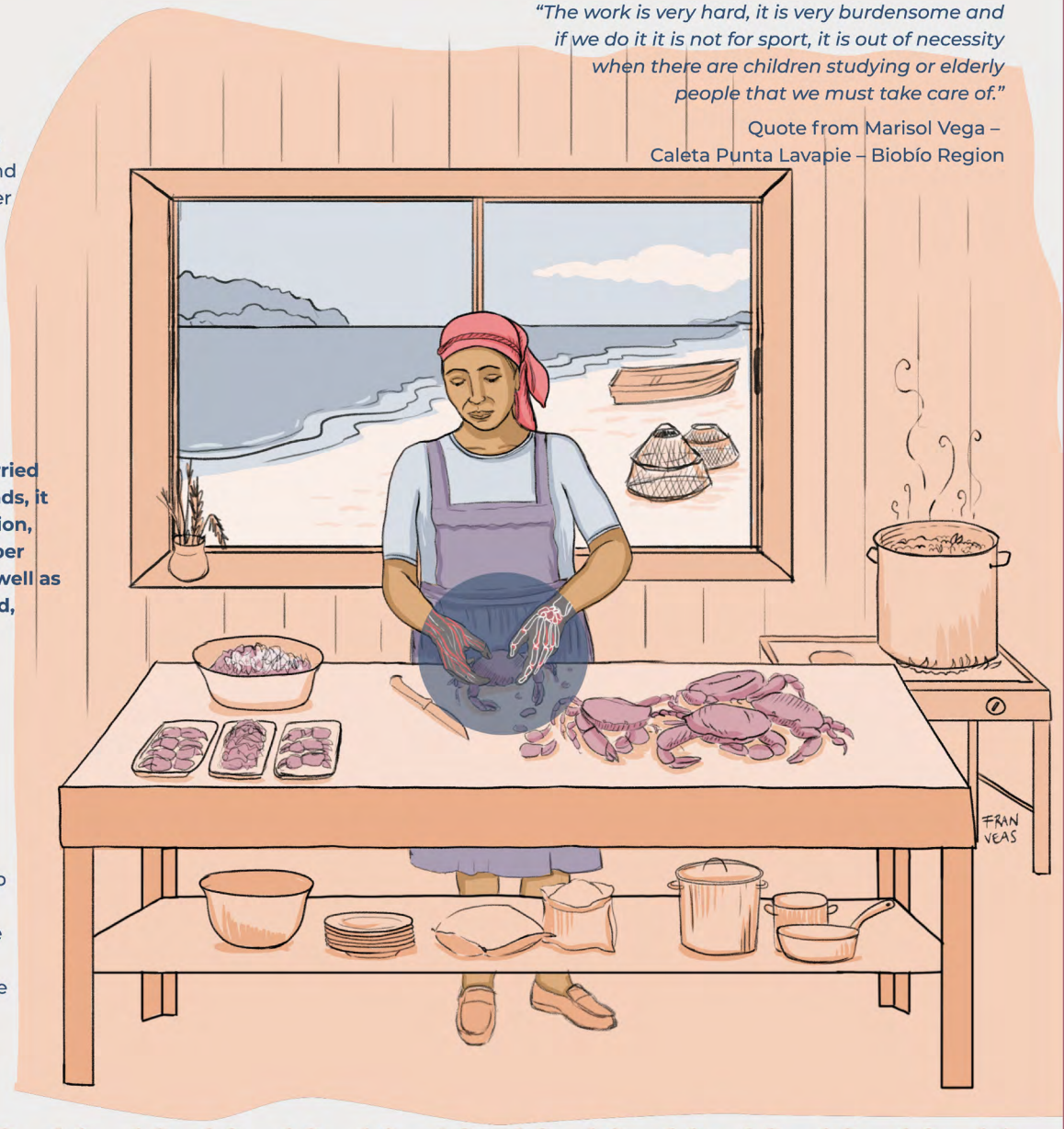
This activity is carried out mainly in the women's and their families' homes, after extracting the marine resources.

As an activity that is carried out only using their hands, it leads to joint deterioration, osteoarthritis in the upper extremities (hands), as well as wounds and cuts caused, mainly, by crab shells.

It is essential to come up with socioeconomic support measures, since many elderly women continue to carry out the activity, as their only means of subsistence, and deteriorate their health.

"The work is very hard, it is very burdensome and if we do it it is not for sport, it is out of necessity when there are children studying or elderly people that we must take care of."

Quote from Marisol Vega – Caleta Punta Lavapie – Biobío Region



SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

AQUACULTURIST

FISH SMOKERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

Shucking, carried out mainly by women of the sea, is part of coastal communities' culture. It can be described, in a general way, as the processing of shellfish for its subsequent commercialization and/or consumption. The shuckers are in charge of separating the meat from the hard covering (shell) of species extracted by the women themselves or purchased from third parties, such as limpets, Chilean abalone, *macha* clams, clams and mussels.

This activity is carried out mainly in homes or in open-air common spaces, where the women cook the shellfish in large pools over a fire, then extract the interior of the molluscs and sell them. There are also small processing plants where this work is done.

"In the caleta (fishing community), there should be a place where shellfish and carapace are processed [...] A place for processing and direct sale or export, that is clean and tidy."

Quote from Paula Urrutia – Caleta Tubul – Biobío Region

As an activity that involves manual dexterity and changes in temperature and posture, it produces health impacts such as osteoarthritis in the hands or other joints, such as lumbar problems.

It is essential to consider support programs that improve working conditions, but also initiatives to strengthen their products' value chains and sales.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

AQUACULTURIST

BAITERS

FILLETERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

BAITERS

Baiters have historically played a fundamental role in preparing the fish lines and nets used in artisanal fishing. Their job is to prepare the lures before the fishers go out, putting the bait on the hooks used in spinels and hand lines. Generally, species such as sardines are used as bait (especially in the emblematic common hake fishery), or others, depending on the fishery.

This activity is carried out around the fishing communities, generally outdoors or in spaces without adequate infrastructure.

"The payment for the work depends on what the boats extract or on their departures, sometimes we are left without any payment for our work."

Quote from Teresa Gómez – Caleta Portales – Valparaíso Region

The activity is carried out in poorly-outfitted spaces, and with hand movements. This leads to deterioration in joint health and leg pain.

It is a priority that this fundamental activity for artisanal fishing be carried out in dignified and adequate conditions. To achieve this, it must be acknowledged as such by fishing community organizations, authorities and the sector in general.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

AQUACULTURIST

FILLETERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF

FRANVEAS

ILUCIENCIA

CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

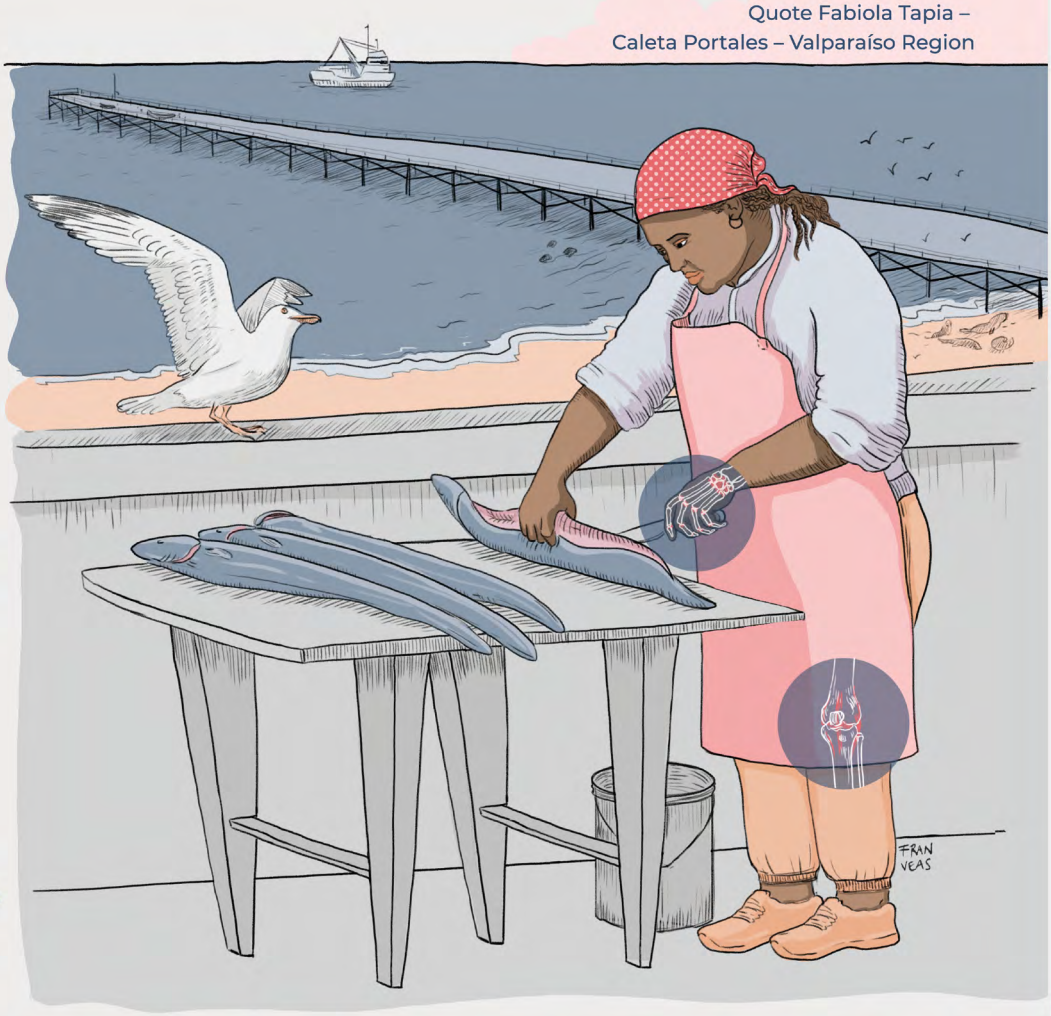
FILLETERS

Filleting or cleaning, consists of removing the skin, spines and interiors of captured species, such as fish and cuttlefish. This activity is carried out mainly by women of the sea, either in the vicinity of the fishing communities or in private homes. It should be noted that filleting is essential in the marketing process, since it prepares the food for direct human consumption.
It is important to highlight that the compensation for this activity depends, in many cases, on the consumers' willingness to pay, creating a high level of wage precariousness.

"That they recognize us equally and that we have the same rights as the fishermen, because if the fishermen don't work, we don't either." (regarding what she expects from Law 21.370).

Quote Fabiola Tapia – Caleta Portales – Valparaíso Region

Filleting takes place mainly in the vicinity of the fishing communities, ports, markets, fairs or other points of sale. On occasions, when the filleters sell the products directly, they carry out the activity in their homes.



As this activity is carried out standing up and with repetitive movements, filleting generates bone and joint problems that are concentrated in the knees and hands.

One of the main challenges is to ensure decent working conditions and salaries, so that they do not depend on the will of the people.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

AQUACULTURIST

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

SHELLFISH DIVER

The shellfish diver extracts benthic resources for subsistence or commercialization. The activity requires great physical dexterity and involves the use of technical equipment. In addition, it is a job that is carried out as a team, since many times the fishing trips must be made with a boat and crew.

As an extractive activity, it is carried out at sea in areas where certain resources can be extracted, for example, in Benthic Resource Management and Exploitation Areas (AMERB, for its Spanish acronym).

"I had been to meetings where they didn't ask my opinion, but now they are required to consider gender equality, and we are more able to do the same activities as men."

Quote from Julieta Nuñez – Caleta San Pedro Concón - Valparaíso Region.

The activity creates problems associated with pressure changes. Headaches, lower back pain (due to the leads used), joint damage and hearing impairment are some of the reported problems.

Es una actividad desarrollada predominantemente por hombres, por ende, es importante entregar el apoyo y las herramientas necesarias para que las mujeres ejerzan el rubro bajo condiciones óptimas.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

JERKY MAKERS

FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

AQUACULTURIST

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Bodies, Trades and Inequalities: The reality of the women of the sea.

AQUACULTURISTS

Small-scale women aquaculturists are dedicated to the cultivation and reproduction of aquatic species in their environment (molluscs, algae and, to a lesser extent, the cultivation of fish), for their subsequent harvest and distribution. The technique consists of installing cultivation lines in the sea: on an extended rope that is kept afloat by buoys, meshes or "lanterns" are hung, which are the receptacles for the seeds of the species to be grown and harvested.
Currently, women of the sea's organizations lead small-scale aquaculture ventures, where they are the main managers and producers of the marine resources, with experience and knowledge in adaptation to climate change.

Small-scale aquaculture is carried out mainly in the coastal-marine zone. By means of rowboats or motorboats, the men and women workers of the sea navigate, take care of and grow their culture lines in the sea. Working hand in hand with divers to install the culture lines in the water, they accompany the growth of their crops.
Another important stage is gathering and/or generating seeds; a process that involves capturing the seeds of hydrobiological resources from the natural environment or from customized spaces, such as laboratories.

"I love the sea, it's in my veins. I come from a family of fishermen and fisherwomen. My grandmother always inspired me and saw beyond the present. She always fought for the ones that were to come, and I try to do the same. Maybe the gender law will not be for me, but it will be for the new generations".

Quote from Devora García – Caleta Tongoy - Coquimbo Region.

Low temperatures contribute to diseases such as cystitis and earache. Cuts on the hands from using thread (when sewing the "lanterns" or from mollusk shells) are quite frequent.

Strengthening this activity through adaptation to climate change and applying a gender perspective in aquaculture is a challenge that cannot be postponed.

SEAWEED GATHERERS

FISHERWOMEN

NET MENDERS

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FISH SMOKERS

CRUSTACEAN SHELLERS

SHELLFISH SHUCKERS

BAITERS

FILLETERS

SHELLFISH DIVER

WWF FRANVEAS ILUCIENCIA CIET-LR

Challenges to achieve gender equity and a just fishing sector

Despite the fact that artisanal fishing has historically been described as a masculine activity, women have obviously played an important role in the development and evolution of this activity, both from a productive and cultural point of view. However, there are asymmetries of participation and inequality between men and women in our country's coastal communities, and more specifically among artisanal fishers (Álvarez, 2020). In this regard, there is a need to achieve gender equality at sea, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 5 "Gender Equality" and SDG 10 "Reduced Inequalities".

"Invisibility" and "lack of recognition" emerge repeatedly in the accounts of women in artisanal fishing and are consequences of the absence of a gender perspective in different public policies and instruments, leading to job insecurity and health problems for women of the sea. These problems are structural and systemic, occurring at a societal scale. However, in the artisanal fishing sector and fishery-related activities, achieving gender parity in decision-making bodies at the local and national levels could contribute to reducing existing asymmetries, and shed light on problems that could subsequently be incorporated into the public policy agenda.

Along these lines, Law Number 21,370 put forth by the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, has made progress on ensuring gender parity in representative bodies (for example, Technical Scientific Committees, Management Committees, Zonal Fisheries Councils, the National Fisheries Council and the National Aquaculture Commission). However, progress must still be made with regards to programs that strengthen women's ability to participate in such organizations, in addition to effective mechanisms to transfer information and concrete support to improve working conditions.

Generally speaking, it is important to note that reducing disparities doesn't just happen through public projects or programs, but also through a comprehensive understanding of the important role that women play within the fishing sector and coastal communities in general. WWF's Gender Policy states that "the roles, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men affect the way they use and manage natural resources, and gender relations affect the way households, communities and institutions are organized; the way

decisions are made; and the way in which resources are used, accessed and controlled.” With this in mind, it is possible to think of and dream of a much more harmonious scenario, where historically erased identities, values and customs are resignified, and progress is made towards the socio-environmental justice that is so yearned for.

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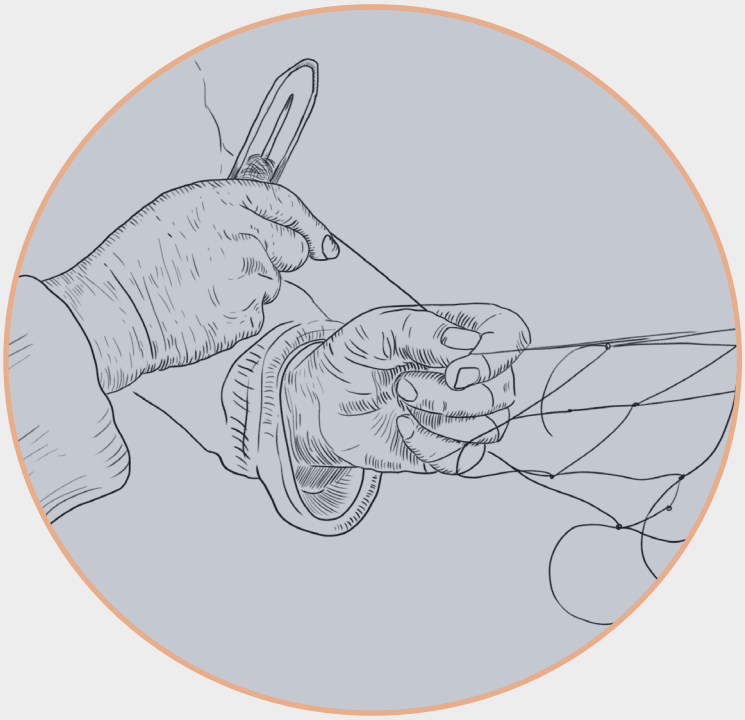

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