

# **Empowerment through Information: ICSFs Training Programme for Fishworker Organizations and NGOs**

YWCA International Guest House  
Poonamallee High Road  
Chennai, India  
18 to 23 August 2003

Field Trip  
Trivandrum, Kerala  
24 to 28 August 2003

*Brief report for Novib*



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Organized by:  
International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

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<b>Name of the Project:</b>	Training Programme: Meeting Information Needs of Fishworker Organizations and NGOs, August 2003
<b>Project Number:</b>	ZOAX- 503001 – 0030201
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## **Background**

ICSF, since its inception in 1986, has been working to monitor issues that relate to the life, livelihood and living conditions of fishworkers around the world, to disseminate information on these issues, particularly amongst fisherfolk, and to influence international and regional decision-making processes of relevance to small-scale and artisanal fishworkers, to take into account the concerns of the sector.

As a logical continuation of these activities, ICSF initiated a documentation centre (DC) in 1998, with a focus on artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, especially in the South. The primary objective of the DC is to make information of relevance accessible to members of ICSF, fishworker organizations and NGOs, as well as academia, media and the general public. Apart from providing information per se, the DC also provides links to other information resources relevant to fisheries. It is seeking to consolidate a dynamic relationship with fishworker organizations and NGOs for exchange of information that, in the final analysis, strengthens the position of small-scale and artisanal fishworker and their communities. In its methodology and ethos, the DC is evolving into a proactive, dynamic unit of information/ knowledge management, generation and dissemination.

It is against this backdrop that ICSF agreed to respond to the request by participants of the Asian Fisherfolk Conference held in Thailand in January 2001, for comprehensive and timely information on international legislation and other developments of relevance to fisheries, especially as this relates to fishworkers and their livelihoods at local and national levels.

## **Objectives**

The programme had the overall objective of responding to the information needs of fishworker organizations and NGOs. More specifically it aimed to:

- provide participants with detailed and up-to-date information on international and regional processes of relevance to small-scale and artisanal fishworkers;
- make available information and identify information sources on issues of priority, as identified by participant organizations;
- strengthen capacity of participants to access, process and effectively use and exchange information and experiences.

## **Participants**

A total of 26 participants from six countries participated in the programme (*Appendix 1*). 24 participants were from six countries in Asia, i.e. Philippines, India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Two of the participants were from South Africa. Participants included representatives of artisanal fishworker organizations and non-governmental organizations working with, and providing support to, artisanal fishing communities in their countries.

## **Methodology**

The effort was to explore the potential relevance of international legal instruments and processes to field-level experiences and developments.

A presentation by resource person/s for each session was followed by presentations by participants (*Programme, Appendix 2*). Resource persons for each key theme were as follows:

Property rights:	Dr. John Kurien
Small-scale fisheries:	Mr. V Vivekanandan
Trade and Fisheries:	Mr. Sebastian Mathew
Labour and Fisheries:	Mr. Sebastian Mathew
Use of Information Technology:	Mr. Satish Babu, Ms. Ramya Rajagopalan, Mr. KG Kumar, Ms. Ahana Lakshmi

Given the expertise available in the group on coastal resources management, the effort in this session was to stimulate a sharing of experiences among participants.

Mr. Harekrishna Debnath, Chairperson of the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF), India and the General Secretary of the World Forum of Fisherpeoples (WFFP), was invited as a resource person, to share his experiences on organizing fishworkers.

In the latter half of the session on small-scale fisheries and coastal management, some of the participants were requested to familiarize themselves with key international legal instruments relevant to fisheries management and coastal resources management and to present it to the larger group with their comments. This exercise was undertaken as a panel discussion. This was followed by group discussion on the relevance of these instruments to ground realities and the extent to which they were integrated into legislation at the national level.

In general, the emphasis in all the sessions was to ensure that expertise available with participants was shared with the rest of the group.

The methodology used was also a function of the diversity among participants. Several participants had difficulty following the English language. Use of audio-visual aids was encouraged, especially as it facilitated better understanding among participants who had some difficulty with English.

### **Preparatory Work**

Prior to the training programme a questionnaire was circulated to participants (*Appendix 3*). The main objective of this was to find out the main issues on which they have been working, and to prioritize the kind of information they would require for their work. The themes identified for each session were based on the responses to this questionnaire.

Given that a major focus of the five-day training programme was on international legal instruments and processes of relevance to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, as part of the preparatory material for the training programme the ICSF Documentation Centre compiled information on international instruments and institutions of relevance to fishworkers. A user-friendly interactive CD-ROM titled "International Instruments and Institutions: Related to Fisheries" and a booklet titled "Handbook on International Legal Instruments Related to Fisheries" was prepared as a ready reference guide on these instruments and processes.

### **Field Visit**

The five-day training programme was followed by a four-day field visit to Trivandrum in Kerala. The visit was anchored by the South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) and

included visits to village level societies, boat building yards, OBM repair units, ice-factories and other activities of SIFFS. It also included a visit to the office of the KSMTF, the National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) and the World Forum of Fisherpeoples (WFFP).

A brief report of the training programme and field visit follows:

### **Day 1: 18 August 2003**

#### **Introductions**

The programme began at 2.30 pm. The Chairman for the opening session was Harekrishna Debnath, Chairperson of the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF), India and the General Secretary of the World Forum of Fisherpeoples (WFFP). After a welcome address by Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary, ICSF, participants introduced themselves and their organizations.

*Cambodia:* The two participants from Cambodia, Mr. Em Channarith and Mr. Chin Vuthy, introduced themselves and their organization, Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT). Vuthy then made a presentation titled, "The fishing rights in the net of fishing policies: A case in Cambodia".

*Indonesia:* Ms. Noor Aida presented the work of Advocacy Network for North Sumatra Fisherfolk (JALA) in Bahasa. Her presentation was translated into English by Ms. Nina Dwisasanthi. In her presentation on Jaring Pela, Nina explained that this is a network of individuals and NGOs working on coastal and marine resources in Indonesia.

*The Philippines:* The seven-member Filipino delegation included members from three major fisher groups (Bigkis Lakas Filipinas, Pamalakaya and Kilusang Mangangisda) and an NGO (Tambuyog). Ms. Dinna Umengan of Tambuyog introduced all the other Filipinos. The seven participants were: Ms. Dinna Umengan, Mr. Charles Capricho, Mr. Rafael Olivera, Mr. Pablo Rosales, Mr. Bonifacio Federizo, Mr. Emmanuel de la Cruz, and Mr. Cesar Arellano. Each of them spoke briefly about the organization they belonged to and the nature of their involvement in the struggle of fishing community against unsustainable fishing activities.

*South Africa:* After introducing his colleague, Ms. Jackie Sunde, Mr. Hendrik Latola introduced their organization, Masifundise Development Organization, a non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Cape Town, in the western coast of South Africa.

*Thailand:* The presentation by Mr. Sitthichai Phaetphong of Southern Thailand Coastal Zone Management Project, an NGO in Southern Thailand, was in Thai. It was translated into English by Ms. Duangkamol Sirisook (Oy) of the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF). Ms. Rokiyoh Made from the Southern Thailand Coastal Zone Management Project of FSF spoke about the proposed gas pipeline project between Thailand and Malaysia initiated six years ago, which, if put in place, will destroy livelihood of the people there.

*India:* There were a total of seven delegates from India. Representing the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF) were Mr. ND Koli, Mr. Rambhau Patil, Mr. Vincent Jain, Mr. Arulanandam, Mr. Paul Victor and Mr. Vasudev Bloor. Mr. Antony Benchilas represented SIFFS. The

presentation on the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF) India was initiated by Mr. Rambhau Patil. It was further elaborated by Mr. ND Koli and Mr. Harekrishna Debnath.

*Sri Lanka:* Two organizations from Sri Lanka participated in the programme. The National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO) was represented by Ms. Susima Priyadarshani and Mr. Samaraveera and the National Union of Fishermen (NUF) was represented by Mr. Lucas Fernando.

## **DAY 2: 19 August 2003**

### **Property Rights and Fisheries Resources Management**

The morning session on 19 August was on *Property Rights and Fisheries Resources Management*. It was chaired by Charles Capricho of Bigkis Lakas Pilipinas.

John Kurien of the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India and founder member of ICSF, introduced the topic *Property Rights and Fisheries Resource Management*. The session began in an interactive mode, with John asking participants to share proverbs from their countries, that best described the relationship that people had to the sea and to fisheries resources. The discussion was revealing and provided an insight into the often holistic way in which traditional communities have looked at the sea and its resources.

John then explained the concept of property rights with the help of a triangular representation: 'benefit stream', 'claimant' and 'others'. The *benefit stream* was described as the resource, the *claimant* could be an individual, a community or even a nation, and *others* included other communities, other nations etc. Over time, he explained, this triangle is surrounded by certain norms, rules and regulations, some of which may be legal or official. In many cases, however, it is unwritten law as in the case of traditional communities. John pointed out that any claim made by a person /community on a benefit stream does not automatically become a property right, unless it is a claim sanctioned by others.

He then discussed the four kinds of property rights: Private property, Common property, State property, and "No" property regimes or open access. There is often confusion between "no property" and common property. Common property is basically the private property of a group of co-owners, who have both the rights and responsibilities for the resource. They have the legal and social sanction to exclude others.

The stability of private property is based on social and legal sanction, which protects it from unwanted pressure. The ownership and control of State property rests with the State and this can shift to other forms of property rights. Common property is the private property of a group of co-owners, with specified rights and duties. Like private property, common property also excludes non-owners. Individuals can be allowed use of distinct segments of the resource and the behaviour of co-owners are subject to common rules. Common property regimes can be of two types: regulated and unregulated. Regulated common property is more like private property, while what is unregulated is more like open access. Breakdown of regulations can convert the former into the latter. This is very common in the case of coastal fisheries.

John said that it is useful to understand the property regimes in coastal States. The sea beyond the EEZ is subject to a “no property” or open access regime. There are no property rights, but there may be possession rights. These possession rights may be used to establish property rights. Rights to ocean space have evolved and it is not accurate to talk of the linear evolution of rights regimes in the oceans.

In the post-coffee session participants were asked to choose a land/ sea resource from their country and comment on its past ownership, the present regime and what they would like it to be in the future. Most of the presentations highlighted the fact that while in the past many of the resources were owned/ managed/ used by communities, the situation has since changed. At present, many of these resources have been taken over and the rights of communities over these resources are rarely recognized. There is a need to work towards a future where community rights are re-established and recognized.

### **International Legal Instruments Relevant to Fisheries**

The afternoon session on *International Legal Instruments Relevant to Fisheries* was chaired by Satish Babu, Consultant, ICSF's Documentation Centre. Ahana Lakshmi Consultant, ICSF's Documentation Centre and Ramya Rajagopalan then gave a presentation about the “Handbook on International Legal Instruments Related to Fisheries” and the CD-ROM titled “International Instruments and Institutions: Related to Fisheries” prepared for the training programme.

Ahana explained that the focus in both the CD and the Handbook was to identify international legal instruments and processes that are of relevance to small-scale and artisanal fishworkers. These were grouped thematically into those related to fisheries management, environment, labour and human rights and trade. Two major classes of instruments can be recognized: “binding” and “non-binding” instruments. Binding instruments, she explained, included conventions, treaties and agreements which have been signed by the various countries and which are legally enforceable. The non-binding instruments include conference resolutions and recommendations as well as the codes of conduct and memoranda of understanding.

The handbook has been designed to serve as a quick reference guide giving some basic information about each instrument. The following information has been included: Name of the instrument, Objectives, Date when it was opened for signature, Date it entered into force, Contents, Initiating body, Decision making body, Participation, Secretariat, and Keywords. This provides the user with a quick overview of the instrument and could also be useful for searching the CD-ROM. The Handbook also includes sections on the relevance of the instrument to fisheries as well as to small-scale fisheries. A glossary of frequently used terms, such as ‘adoption’, ‘ratification’, ‘reservation’ and so on, has also been included.

Ramya then presented the interactive CD-ROM that had been prepared for the training programme. The CD, she explained, contains the complete text of each instrument and also includes the texts of relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. A list of keywords has been built in for easier searching. She explained how the search function could be made more effective by using multiple search fields. A glossary has been provided giving the meaning of the keyword used, as it was felt that contextual meaning needed to be provided.

A flash presentation based on the UN Treaty Handbook and included in the CD, was shown to participants. The Handbook, prepared by the Treaty Section of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, is a practical guide to the depositary practice of the Secretary-General and the registration practice of the Secretariat, and is intended as a contribution to the United Nations efforts to assist States in becoming party to the international treaty framework. It is written in simple language and, with the aid of diagrams and step-by-step instructions, touches upon many aspects of treaty law and practice. The Handbook is designed for use by States, international organizations and other entities. In particular, it is intended to assist States with scarce resources and limited technical proficiency in treaty law and practice to participate fully in the multilateral treaty framework.

As the training programme dealt with international instruments such as conventions and treaties, it was felt that understanding how a treaty is negotiated is essential to be able to understand how treaties function at the global level, and how interventions can be made (e.g. lobbying for ratification of a favourable treaty, lobbying for amendments in cases where some change would be possible etc.). It is for this reason that a flash presentation on the subject was prepared and included in the CD, explained Ramya.

In the discussion that followed, several participants commented on the usefulness of the Handbook and the CD. It was suggested that the use of illustrations in the Handbook, and translation of relevant portions into local languages, would make it easier to understand. A participant asked about whether any action could be taken against a country that violates a legally binding instrument, and whether this information could be included in the Handbook. It was also suggested that struggles by trade unions, that have made use of the provisions of these instruments, could be included. Another suggestion was to include information on important cases relating to violation of binding instruments and the judgements that followed, to help people understand how the treaty was being enforced at the international level.

**Film: *Under The Sun: The Transient Fisherfolk of Jambudwip***

Before dinner, the film *Under The Sun: The Transient Fisherfolk of Jambudwip*, produced by ICSF, was screened. The film documents the work and life of small-scale fishworkers using the island of Jambudwip in the Sunderbans mangrove forest in West Bengal for fish drying. These fishworkers are now being threatened with eviction in the name of forest conservation.

Harekrishna, who has been actively involved in the struggle for the rights of fisherfolk in Jambudwip, provided participants with information about the struggle and the current situation.

**Day 3: 20 August 2003**

**Managing Small-scale Fisheries: Rights and Responsibilities of Fishworkers**

V.Vivekanandan, Chief Executive Officer of SIFFS, India and founder member of ICSF was the resource person for this session. The first part of the discussion focused on the problems encountered in trying to define small-scale fisheries and in identifying criteria that could be used to characterize what is small-scale. What is considered small-scale in one context may not be considered small-scale in another context. After a highly interactive discussion it was agreed that most of the criteria that could be used would be context-specific. It was also agreed that the sector is highly dynamic and has changed beyond recognition. What were earlier considered to

be criteria defining the small-scale may not be valid any more today. For example, while catching fish for domestic (non-commercial) purposes would have been considered a characteristic of traditional fisheries at an earlier point in time, today, even the small-scale sector is supplying the export market.

A discussion on the need for management and the kind of considerations that may determine what kind of management measures are put into place, followed. These could include economic, social, ecological or cultural considerations, among others. For example, social and cultural considerations may drive the provision of incentives to prevent out-migration from the fisheries sector. The need to sustain employment or increase production for food security may be the rationale to provide fuel subsidies.

It was also pointed out that the major issue that the small-scale sector is going to face in the future is the conflicting use of marine space and the competition with new entrants like pharmaceutical companies engaged in marine bioprospecting. Aquaculture already contributes to about half of the total fish production going for human consumption. The future is likely to see an increasing focus on management of oceanic space, where fisheries may be only one of the activities that is carried out.

This discussion was followed by presentations by participants:

- Pamalakaya and Kilusang Mangingisda, Philippines made presentations on small-scale fishers in tuna fisheries. The growing role of small-scale fishers, using handlines, in harvesting high-quality tuna suitable for export, was highlighted. It was pointed out that this sub-sector receives limited government support at the moment, and has to compete with the industrial sector.
- NAFSO, Sri Lanka: This presentation focused on problems in Sri Lankan fisheries. In particular, while the cost of imported inputs has risen several times, fish prices have not increased to the same extent, with negative repercussions for the small-scale sector. There is trend towards fishermen and women in the sector becoming wage-labour. There is need for a better fisheries policy supporting sustainable fisheries.
- NFF, India. This presentation was on the problems faced by migrant fishworkers. Given the growing depletion of resources in local waters, increasing number of fishermen migrate to fish in waters of other countries, or to fish on board vessels in other countries, as in the Middle East. Many of these fishworkers face arrest and detention in third countries.
- SIFFS, India: The presentation was on the problems of Sri Lankan fishermen being arrested in India, and Indian fishermen being arrested in Sri Lanka. It also described the work of the Association for the Release of Innocent Fishermen, that work to secure the release of arrested fishermen and their vessels. The need for greater dialogue to resolve these issues was highlighted.
- JALA, Indonesia: The presentation was on the impact of destructive trawling on artisanal fishing communities. The presentation highlighted the negative impact of trawling on small-scale fishermen. Many women had even lost their husbands to conflicts with trawlers at sea. The government, on the other hand, was supporting the growth of trawling activities.



Vivek summed up the presentations and pointed out that each case study presented a unique set of problems facing the small-scale sector, that were national and/ or international in nature. The presentations from the Philippines, Sri Lanka and India are indicative of the dynamic changes the sector has undergone. The situation in Indonesia is a grim reminder that the problem of trawling continues to be acute. It is paradoxical, he said, that the country which first came up with legislation banning trawlers, has now done an about turn on the issue. The management tasks are complex and demand sophisticated and comprehensive solutions.

*Panel discussion on International Instruments for the Management of Small-scale Fisheries:*

The afternoon session, chaired by Sebastian Mathew, focused international instruments related to fisheries management, and how certain provisions in them can be used to support the small-scale fisheries sector. Each of the panelists in the discussion presented one legal instrument, relating it to their own work and struggles. The following presentations were made:

- Harekrishna Debnath, NFF and WFFP: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);
- Lucas Fernando, NUF, United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA);
- ND Koli, NFF, Chapter 6, of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- Charles Capricho, Bigkis Lakas, Chapter 7 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- Pablo Rosales, Pangsidá, Chapter 8 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- Vincent Jain, NFF, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES);
- Jackie Sunde, Masifundise, Agenda 21 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Following the panel discussion the participants divided into two groups: (i) Southeast Asia and (ii) South Asia and South Africa. The group discussions centred on three questions:

- Does your national legislation reflect provisions of international legislation that relate to small-scale fisheries and fishworker organizations?
- What would you consider the positive provisions of your legislation *vis a vis* small-scale fisheries?
- What can fishing communities do to manage their fishery resources?

The group met in a plenary to report back on their discussions, in a session chaired by Vivek. From the presentations it was clear that while laws may be progressive in many countries, they are poorly implemented or enforced. It was also clear that fisheries management is unsatisfactory in most countries. Participants saw an important role for communities in self-regulation and management of resources.

#### **Day 4: 21 August 2003**

##### **Coastal Area Management**

This session was chaired by Hendrik Latola. Country presentations in the morning were followed by a panel discussion and group discussion in the afternoon. The following presentations were made:

- Masifundise, South Africa, “Community Rights to coastal resources: Experiences from

South Africa”: The presentation highlighted the fact that despite the end of apartheid in South Africa, communities and people who have fished all their lives are still deprived of equal access to fishing resources and face a precarious future;

- Bigkis Lakas, the Philippines: The presentation highlighted the process leading to the adoption of the Fisheries Code in the Philippines and its emphasis on community participation in coastal resources management. It described how members of BL are actively engaging in setting up and strengthening the local-level Fisheries and Aquatic Management Councils (FARMCs);
- Pamalakaya, the Philippines: The presentation described the work of Pamalakaya with coastal communities, helping them to organize against takeover of coastal lands, pollution and environmental degradation;
- Tambuyog, the Philippines: The presentation highlighted the work of Tambuyog, one of the pioneers in community-based coastal resource management in the Philippines. It described the holistic and integrated approach used by Tambuyog in promoting community-based coastal resource management;
- Southern Thailand Coastal Zone Management Project, Thailand: The presentation described how communities in southern Thailand have organized to manage their fisheries resources through, among other things, installation of artificial reefs, mangrove replanting and protection, releasing fish stocks, setting up fish sanctuaries, promoting exchange and sharing of lessons learned among communities etc;
- FACT, Cambodia: The presentation discussed how fisheries reforms in Cambodia touched, in the main, only the physical surface of the problems and not the core issues. In general, it was said, the impact of fisheries policy reforms on local fishing communities was limited;
- NFF, India: The presentation highlighted the adverse impacts of ill-conceived conservation initiatives on traditional fishing communities, who now face displacement and denial of livelihoods. The threats faced by fishing communities due to emerging competing use of oceanic resources, for example, for oil exploration, was also highlighted.

It was felt that fishworker organizations will now have to think differently, and engage with issues related to sector conflicts, rather than only gear conflicts. It was pointed out that some countries have even stopped talking about fisheries alone. The Canadian Act is called the Oceans Act of Canada, for example.

*Panel discussion on International Instruments relevant for Coastal Area Management:* The panel discussion in the afternoon was chaired by Sebastian Mathew and dealt with international instruments and processes relevant for managing coastal areas. As earlier, each of the panelists in the discussion presented a legal instrument, relating it to their own work and struggles. The following presentations were made:

- Nina Dwisasanti: Agenda 21 and WSSD
- Dina Umengan: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Jakarta Mandate
- Ahana Lakshmi: Ramsar convention
- Rafael Olivera: Chapter 10 of the FAO’s Code of Conduct
- Bonifacio Federizo: Chapter 9 of the FAO’s Code of Conduct.
- Arulanandam: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Following the panel discussion, like on the previous day, the participants divided into two groups: (i) Southeast Asia and (ii) South Asia and South Africa. Because of the large number of participants from Philippines, the second group, in turn, decided to form two groups. The group discussions, as earlier, centred on three questions:

- Does your national legislation reflect provisions of international legislation that relate to coastal areas?
- What would you consider the positive provisions of your legislation with respect to coastal area management?
- What can coastal fishing communities do to manage their coastal resources?

Chandrika Sharma chaired the presentation of the reports of the group discussions. It was clear that participants were of the view that legislation is selectively applied and that the powerful find ways to avoid abiding by the rules. On the other hand, it is the poor who become victims of conservation initiatives that do not take into account their concerns. The urgent need for information exchange at the national and international levels, to protect the interests of coastal fishing communities, was recognized.

#### *Post-dinner Session: Fisheries Trade and Food Security*

John Kurien presented a framework on fisheries trade and food security, based on a study he is currently coordinating for the FAO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway. He also presented some of the tentative conclusions that could be drawn from the study.

### **Day 5: 22 August 2003**

#### **Labour Issues in Fisheries**

This session was chaired by Lucas Fernando. Sebastian Mathew briefed participants about the proposed ILO Meeting on the *Comprehensive standard on work in the fishing sector at the 92<sup>nd</sup> Session of the International Labour Conference*, to be held in 2004.

He provided information about the seven existing standards (five Conventions and two Recommendations), adopted in 1920, 1959 and 1966. He said that they require updating in order to reflect changes in the sector which have occurred over the last 40 years; achieve more widespread ratification; and reach, where possible, a greater portion of the world's fishermen, particularly those on smaller vessels. Furthermore, he emphasized, these existing instruments do not address all issues that might be effectively dealt with in an international standard.

The proposed ILO Comprehensive Standard on Fishing envisages total revision of the existing standards "in the light of the extension of fundamental principles and rights at work to all workers, as laid own in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up".

The new standard envisages occupational safety and health, social security and protection for persons working on both large and small fishing vessels. The objectives of the new instruments are to extend coverage to reach as many persons working on board fishing vessels as possible; minimize obstacles to ratification; provide a better chance for wider ratification; enable the provisions to be implemented into practice; and minimize the risk of the Convention becoming

outdated in a short period of time. It would take into account the provisions of the 1995 FAO CCRF and would try to integrate the work of the ILO with that of other international organizations concerned with fisheries and the operation of fishing vessels. It would strive for greater acceptability by ministries responsible for labour and those responsible for fisheries management and vessel safety, as well as fishing vessel owners and those working on fishing vessels.

Sebastian also informed the participants that to contribute to an internationally shared sense of what should, or should not, be addressed in the proposed new Convention and Recommendation a questionnaire was sent to all States, and Governments were requested to consult with the most representative organizations of employers and workers in filling up this questionnaire.

Participating in the discussion that followed the presentation, it was pointed out that applying standards would be difficult in an Indonesian context, and would only increase the level of corruption. While we do need protection for fishworkers, the problems in implementation must also be considered, it was said. Another participant felt, however, that the proposal of the ILO is to afford fishworkers the same kind of protection offered to other workers. In Philippines though it is not clear who is taking up issue of fishworkers. The Government should be made to look at the new convention and accordingly modify the legislation on labour. Another participant felt that the system of profit sharing which exists in the Philippines might make it difficult to set standards. It was queried what kind of sanctions would apply in case the State did not abide by the ILO convention. It was also queried if the ILO convention was at all relevant to the traditional sector using unmotorized craft, such as the catamaran.

Sebastian Mathew was of the view that all standards would not apply to all categories of vessels. Themes such as social security would be cross cutting. While at present no sanctions would apply if standards were not followed, the writing on the wall appears to be that labour standards may acquire more teeth in the future, and therefore, keeping the future in mind, it may be useful to engage with the ILO process today.

It was suggested that it was important to engage with governments on this issue in a proactive manner, otherwise it would be an opportunity missed. It was pointed out that even though States were requested to consult with representative organizations of fishworkers, none of the organizations had been consulted, and that this is an issue that needs to be taken up at the national level.

One of the participants wanted to know whether the proposals on social security would address the seasonal nature of work in the fisheries. It was also queried if the ILO recommendations were male-centric and if the term 'fishermen' was used. In South Africa, as even women were venturing into the three-mile area, recommendations to protect health and reproductive rights of women would be required. It was clarified that the term used in the present documents is fisher, and not fishermen.

Participants then broke up into groups for further discussion on the ILO questionnaire. The discussions in the Indian/ South African/ Sri Lankan group were animated. A classification of the various kinds of fishing vessels was proposed, and it was suggested that standards should apply

based on this classification, with maximum regulations for deep-sea vessels. It was also felt that the minimum age should not be raised to 18 and should be retained at 15, given that this is the school leaving age. Participants from most countries felt that the minimum age, especially for those fishing in inshore waters, should not be higher than 15, even from the perspective of transferring traditional knowledge and training the next generation.

It was proposed by all groups that national level consultations would be necessary to discuss the ILO process and the questionnaire.

### **Trade, Environment and Subsidies Issues in Fisheries**

The afternoon session was again chaired by Lucas Fernando. Sebastian Mathew made a presentation on *Trade, Environment, and Subsidies Issues in Fisheries*. The presentation focused on WTO Agreements and Fisheries Trade. The central issue was the role of developing countries in fish trade, and the kind of problems being faced by developing countries in deriving greater benefits from fish trade. Among other things it focused on: Market Access Issues: Access to market linked to access to resources (EU position); Market access and food safety standards (Codex Alimentarius Commission); Market access contingent upon complying with environmental standards in the importing market (U.S. position); Non-tariff Measures; Tariff quotas; Quantitative restrictions; Import levies; Import prohibitions; and Sanitary and phytosanitary and technical regulations.

One of the participants pointed out that the dynamics of the fisheries sector is different from sectors like agriculture and textiles where various tariff and non-tariff barriers are in place to protect home products. Unlike in other developed countries, consumer pressure is almost nil and the need for developing standards is also not there. Most of the standards related to quality control have come from outside. While developing countries export most of the fish, most fisheries inputs are imported from other countries, such as motors, Norwegian hooks, etc. The reduction in tariffs can cut down costs of imported items for fishermen, but it can also lead to overexploitation of resources.

On the issue of subsidies, it was pointed out that while the developing countries provide minimal subsidies, especially to the small-scale sector, developed countries provide high levels of subsidies. If subsidies are removed these countries will find it unviable to fish in third countries and our excess capacity can be better deployed. It was agreed that developments in world trade and in the WTO need to be monitored to ascertain the impact on the small-scale sector.

### **Women in fisheries**

On the recommendations of the review committee, a post-dinner session on women in fisheries was organized, where participants from several countries presented the work of their organizations with women of fishing communities. The following organizations shared their work: Tambuyog and Bigkis Lakas (Philippines), JALA and Jaring Pela (Indonesia), Southern Thailand Coastal Zone Management Project (Thailand) and NFF (India). The session was chaired by Vivek. It was clear from the presentations that women were playing vital roles in the fisheries in all the countries represented. The presentation from Thailand highlighted the vital role women are playing in conflict management and resolution, especially in the wake of tension over the Thai-Malaysian gas pipeline project. The role of women in resource management in the

Philippines and Indonesia was also highlighted. It was also clear that women, while active at the local level, were not well-represented, in general, at the national level.

### **Day 6: 23 August 2003**

#### **Information Resources on Fisheries**

On the final day in Chennai, participants were divided into two groups. In the morning session, one group was taken to an internet centre, where Satish Babu, KG Kumar and Ahana Lakshmi provided information about online fisheries resources. After a brief assessment of the level of familiarity that participants had with the internet, they were exposed to the basics of locating and accessing online resources at this hands-on session. Participants were also provided with a list of websites on fisheries resources. Sites popular with the participants included FAO, ILO, Fishbase and ICSF's web site. The participants particularly appreciated the two flash movies on the ICSF site on trawling. After this, participants were shown how to locate information on the internet, by using search engines like Google. Participants searched for information on their countries, their organizations, and occasionally, themselves. Overall, the session imparted to participants basic knowledge on accessing web-based resources and locating such resources using search engines.

The second group visited the ICSF Documentation Centre, where presentations on ICSF and the resources available at the DC were made by Venugopal, Ramya Rajagopalan, Sebastian Mathew and Chandrika Sharma. The purpose of setting up the DC in 1998 was explained. Participants were then familiarized with resources available at the DC, including the searchable database of newspaper clippings, journal articles, books and documents, and audio-visual products. During the discussion that followed, participants were of the view that it was critical to continue sharing of information, and requested ICSF to explore how better information sharing, especially of developments at the grassroot levels, can be achieved. Could this be possible through a regular electronic newsletter? Participants also requested ICSF to explore ways in which information on important developments in fisheries could be provided on a regular basis.

In the afternoon session, the group that had gone to the internet center, visited the ICSF DC, and the other group went to the internet center, for a similar exposure. The same evening the participants (except those from India) boarded the train to Trivandrum.

### **24 to 27 August 2003**

#### **Summary report of Field Visits**

As part of the training programme, the participants visited Trivandrum from 24 to 27 Aug 2003. The visit was anchored by the South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) and was to provide an exposure to the workings of an economic organization of small-scale fishworkers. On the evening of 24 August, participants were briefed by Julian Teelar (Deputy CEO, SIFFS) and Satish Babu (previous CEO of SIFFS) on the work and activities of SIFFS.

#### *25 August 2003*

The participants visited the Vizhinjam fishing harbour early in the morning to observe the landing and auctioning of fish. Later in the day they went back to Vizhinjam to visit the SIFFS boatyard, the OBM repair shop and the ice plant. This was followed by a visit to the SIFFS office

and a visit to the Marianad Society office. It was the work on fish marketing (the Marianad model) by the society in Marianad, that later led to the emergence of SIFFS. In the afternoon, participants visited the SIFFS boatyard at Veli and were briefed on its activities.

In the evening, there was another discussion on women in fisheries, following on the earlier discussion in Chennai. Several issues were raised and discussed, including the fact that women in many areas have been marginalized by the current pattern of fisheries development that has not recognized or supported their work in the fisheries. It was also pointed out that women's work is more diverse in nature given the existing division of labour, that makes them responsible for care of the household, the aged and the children, fetching water and fuelwood, etc., apart from their work in earning for the family. Given the higher dependence on a wider range of ecosystem services, women tend to have more of an ecosystem perspective, realizing the importance of conserving and managing water, forest and other natural resources, apart from fisheries resources. A heated discussion followed the submission of one of the participants, who maintained that women have a very important and respected place in their communities, as is clear from the number of responsibilities they take on, being virtually the heads of the family in the absence of the men. It was pointed out that rights are not the same as responsibilities. While women are becoming more overworked, as more and more of the responsibility of keeping the family going falls on their shoulders, there has not been a parallel increase in the rights they enjoy, for example to land, to income and to decision-making processes. After dinner, the film "Rising from the Ashes: Gender, Globalization and the Fisheries" was screened.

#### *26 August 2003*

In the morning, participants visited the Neendakara fishing harbour at Quilon, an important hub for both the mechanized and small-scale sector. They were able to observe closely the quantities and species of fish being landed by the trawlers, the ring-seines and other gear groups. Later they visited the federation office in Quilon and interacted with the office bearers of the federation.

#### *27 August 2003*

Participants visited the joint office of the NFF, WFFP and the Kerala Swathartra Matsya Thozhilali Federation (KSMTF), and participated in an interaction with members of the KSMTF. The meeting started with presentations on the work being done in the Philippines and Thailand on coastal resources management. Presentations were made by Charles Capricho of Bigkis Lakas, Dinna Umengan of Tambuyog and Sitthichai Phaetphong of Southern Thailand Coastal Zone Management Project. After lunch, members of KSMTF introduced themselves and their work. A lively discussion followed these presentations. The discussion was particularly lively when Rokiyoh (Thailand) shared her work in the fisheries, and the fact that she went fishing with her husband. Women members of KSMTF found this very interesting and challenged the men from their union on this issue, given that the general belief and practice is that women cannot, or should not, go fishing. In the evening, there was an interaction with the board members of SIFFS. Participants were keen to understand if SIFFS was taking on any role in managing fisheries resources. It was pointed out that SIFFS is primarily an economic organization, and that the initiative for resource management must come from the government and other groups.

**Feedback**

At the close of the training programme and field visit, a questionnaire was circulated to all participants, seeking their feedback. Responses to the questionnaire have been summarized and attached (*Appendix 4*). The feedback, in general, was positive. Several participants requested regular follow-up of the programme, and similar programmes to be organized at the national level. They also requested for revising the Handbook and including illustrations, as this would make it easier for fishworker organizations to use in their work. Several other suggestions were made. Some participants proposed that for future programmes, participants with comparable levels of experience, should be invited, and that selection criteria should be clearly stated in the invitation. Some participants also felt that the programme was too dense. Another suggestion was to circulate the programme and background information beforehand, so that participants could come prepared for the programme. For the field visit, several participants said that they would have liked to spend more time interacting with fishermen and fishing communities.



# **Empowerment Through Information:**

## **ICSFs Training Programme For Fishworker Organizations And NGOs**

**YWCA International Guest House, Chennai, India**  
**18 August To 28 August 2003**

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# **International Collective In Support Of Fishworkers**



EMPOWERMENT THROUGH INFORMATION:  
ICSF's Training Programme for Fishworker Organizations and  
Non-Governmental Organizations

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**YWCA INTERNATIONAL GUEST HOUSE, CHENNAI, INDIA  
18 – 28 AUGUST 2003**

## PROGRAMME

Day 1			Monday 18 August 2003		
14:00 – 15:30		REGISTRATION			
OPENING SESSION					
	Chair:		Harekrishna Debnath, General Secretary, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) and Chairperson, National Fishworkers’ Forum (NFF), India		
15:30 – 16:00	Welcome and background to the programme		Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary, ICSF		
INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATIONS					
16:00 – 16:10	Cambodia		Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)		
16:10 – 16:20	India		National Fishworkers’ Forum (NFF)		
16:20 – 16:30	Indonesia – 1		Jaringan Advokasi Nelayan (JALA)		
16:30 – 16:40	Indonesia – 2		JARING PELA		
16:40 – 16:50	Philippines – 1		BIKIS LAKAS		
16:50 – 17:00	Philippines – 2		PAMALAKAYA		
17:00 – 17:15	Philippines – 3		TAMBUYOG Development Centre		
17:15 – 17:20	South Africa		Masifundise Development Organization		
17:20 – 17:30	Sri Lanka – 1		National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO)		
17:30 – 17:40	Sri Lanka – 2		National Union of Fishermen (NUF)		
17:40 – 17:50	Thailand		Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)		
17:50 – 18:00	International		World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)		
19:30	Dinner				

Day 2			Tuesday, 19 August 2003		
PROPERTY RIGHTS & FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
	Chair:	Charles Capricho, BIGKIS LAKAS Pilipinas			
09:00 – 09:30	Introduction to training programme and methodology	Chandrika Sharma, Executive Secretary, ICSF			
09:30 – 11:00	Property rights and resource management	John Kurien, Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India and Member, ICSF			
11:00 – 11:15	Tea/Coffee				
11:15 – 13:00	Property rights and resource management ( <i>contd.</i> )	John Kurien			
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch				
14:30 – 16.30	Property rights and resource management ( <i>contd.</i> )	John Kurien			
16:30 – 16:45	Tea/Coffee				
INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO FISHERIES					
16:45 – 17:30	Chair:	Satish Babu, Consultant to ICSF			
16:45 – 17:30	Exposition of CD-ROM and dossier on international instruments and institutions	Ahana Lakshmi, Consultant and Ramya Rajagopalan, Programme Associate, ICSF DC			
	SCREENING OF FILM				
18:00 – 18:45	Introduction to, and screening of, film “Under the Sun: the Transient Fisherfolk of Jambudwip”	Harekrishna Debnath, General Secretary, WFFP and Chairperson, NFF, India			
19:30	Dinner				



Day 3	Wednesday, 20 August 2003	
MANAGING SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FISHWORKERS		
	Chair:	N D Koli, General Secretary, NFF, India
09:00 – 11:00	Managing small-scale fisheries: rights and responsibilities of fishworkers	V. Vivekanandan, CEO, South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS), India
11:00 – 11:15	Tea/Coffee	
11:15 – 12:15	Country presentations:	
	Philippines	Changing nature of the small-scale tuna fishing sector
	Sri Lanka	Preharvest, harvest and postharvest changes in small-scale fisheries
	India	Transboundary issues in the small- scale fisheries sector
	Indonesia	Impact of destructive trawling on artisanal fishing communities
12:15 - 13:00	Discussion and synthesis of country presentations	
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 15:30	Panel Discussion: International instruments and the management of small-scale fisheries	Chair: Sebastian Mathew, Programme Adviser, ICSF  Panelists: (1) Harekrishna Debnath: UNCLOS (2) Lucas Fernando: UNFSA (3) ND Koli FAO's Code of Conduct Ch. 6 – General Principles (4) Charles Capricho: Code of Conduct Ch. 7 – Fisheries Management (5) Pablo Rosales, Pangside: Code of Conduct Ch. 8 – Fishing Operations (6) Vincent Jain: CITES (7) Jackie Sunde: Agenda 21 & WSSD
15:30 – 16:30	Groups: What can fishing communities do to sustain livelihoods and conserve resources?	Rapporteurs: Ahana Lakshmi, and Chandrika Sharma
16:30 – 16:45	Tea/Coffee	
16:45 – 18: 30	Plenary: Presentation of group reports	
	Chair:	V. Vivekanandan
19:30	Dinner with invited guests	

Day 4	Thursday, 21 August 2003	
COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT		
	Chair:	Hendrick Latola Masifundise Development Organization
9:00 – 11:00	Country presentations:	
	South Africa	Community rights to coastal resources: experiences from South Africa
	Philippines	Fishworker participation in coastal resources management: the experience of the Philippines
	Thailand	Community participation in coastal resources management: the experience of Thailand
	Cambodia	Fishworker participation in coastal resources management: the experience of Cambodia
	India (2)	(1) Impacts of conservation measures: the case of Jambudwip (2) Emerging uses of coastal resources
11:00 – 11:15	Tea/Coffee	
11:15 – 13:00	Discussions	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 15:30	Panel Discussion: Role of international instruments and processes in managing coastal areas	Chair: Sebastian Mathew Panelists: (1) Nina Dwisasanti: Agenda 21 & WSSD (2) Dinna Umengan: CBD (3) Ahana Lakhsmi: Ramsar Convention (4) Rafael Olivera: FAO’s Code of Conduct Ch. 10 – Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management (5) Bonifacio Federizo: Code of Conduct Ch. 9 – Aquaculture Development (6) S. Arulanandam: POPs
15:30 – 16:30	Groups: What can coastal fishing communities do to sustain livelihoods and conserve resources?	Rapporteurs: Chandrika Sharma and Ahana Lakhsmi
16:30 – 16:45	Tea/Coffee	
16:45 – 18:30	Plenary	
	Chair:	John Kurien
	Presentations and discussions	
19:30 – 20:30	Dinner	
20:30 – 21:30	Informal session: Fisheries trade and food security	John Kurien

Day 5	Friday, 22 August 2003	
LABOUR		
09:00 – 09:30	Chair: ILO’s proposed comprehensive standard on work in the fishing sector	Lucas Fernando, NUF, Sri Lanka Sebastian Mathew
09:30 – 11:00	Discussions	
11: 00 – 11:15	Tea/Coffee	
11:15 – 13:00	Discussions	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 –18:00	TRADE	
	Chair:	Lucas Fernando
14:30 – 16:30	Trade, environment and subsidies issues in fisheries	Sebastian Mathew
16:30 – 16:45	Tea/Coffee	
16:45 –18:00	Discussions	
19:30	Dinner	
20.00-21.00	Presentations on Women in Fisheries	
Day 6	Saturday, 23 August 2003	
09:30 – 12:00	Web-based resources on fisheries	Parallel sessions conducted by ICSF Secretariat
	DC resources	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
14:00 – 16:30	Web-based resources on fisheries	Parallel sessions conducted by ICSF Secretariat
	DC resources	
18:00	Leave for Trivandrum from YWCA Guest House (Train leaves at 19.30 from Chennai Central Railway Station.)	

## PROGRAMME IN TRIVANDRUM

Day 7	Sunday, 24 August 2003	
EXPOSURE TO KERALA FISHWORKER ORGANIZATIONS		
12:30	Reach Trivandrum, leave for Kovalam beach hotel	
16:30 – 17:00	Tea	
17:00 – 19:00	Briefing on activities of SIFFS	Satish Babu Julian Teelar, Deputy CEO, SIFFS
19:30	Dinner	
Day 8	Monday, 25 August 2003	
05:00 – 07:30	Leave for Vizhinjam fishing village to observe fish auctions	
08:00	Breakfast	
08:30 – 11:00	Travel to Vizhinjam, to visit the Harbour, boatyard, OBM, Society and Ice Plant	
11:30 - 13.00	Visit to SIFFS Office, Karamana	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch at Veli Boat yard	
14:30 - 16:30	SIFFS boat building yard	
17:30	Back at Kovalam	
19:00 - 20:30	Presentations and Discussions on Women in Fisheries	
20:30 - 21:00	Dinner	
21:30	Screening of the video “ Rising from the ashes: Gender, Globalization and the Fisheries “	
Day 9	Tuesday, 26 August 2003	
09:00	Leave for Kollam	
10:00 – 13:00	Visit Neendakara fishing village, federation societies and landing centre at Kollam	
14:00 – 15:00	Lunch at Kollam	
15:30 – 18:00	Leave for Trivandrum, shopping in Trivandrum city	
20:00	Dinner	
Day 10	Wednesday, 27 August 2003	
10:00 – 13:00	Sharing experiences by participants with local fishworker groups in Kerala	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 16:00	Meeting with the Kerala Independent Fishworkers Federation (KSMTF)	
19:30	Dinner with SIFFS Board of Directors	

<b>Day 11</b>	<b>Thursday, 28 August 2003</b>
Departures	<p>IT WAS REALLY GREAT HAVING YOU HERE! AND NOW...</p> <p><i>Selamat jalan, Paalam, Lear heouy, Totsiens, Vaarwel, Ayubowan, Sawatdi, Laagone, Phir milenge...</i></p> <p>GOODBYE! AND DO KEEP IN TOUCH!</p>

**International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)**  
**Empowerment through Information: ICSF's Training Programme for Fishworker Organizations and NGOs**

*(In case you are interested in participating in this programme, please fill in this form)*

1. Name of organization

2. Address of organization

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

3. Details of proposed participants (two)

Name

Age

Nature of work within organization

Languages spoken

Name

Age

Nature of work within organization

Languages spoken

4. What have been the main issues your organization has been focusing on, over the last five years, in order of priority?

5. What are your expectations from this programme?

6. Are there any specific issues on which you would like greater information? Is yes, please list them in order of priority.

**International Collective in Support of Fishworkers**  
**Feedback on the Training Programme – Training Component**  
**18 August – 23 August 2003**  
**Chennai, India**

Total number of participants	26
Countries	Philippines (7), Indonesia (2), Thailand (3), Cambodia (2), Sri Lanka (3), South Africa (2), India (7)
Resource Persons	Ahana Lakshmi, John Kurien, Harekrishna Debnath, Sebastian Mathew, Satish Babu, V.Vivekanandan, KG Kumar.
Number of responses received	23

**RESPONSES FROM PARTICIPANTS**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Pre programme information and liaison from ICSF secretariat	12	1	7	3
Travel Arrangements	17	5	1	0
Accommodation	10	13	0	0
Conference Venue and Infrastructure	12	10	1	0
Food	7	11	3	2

**Day 1: Property Rights**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	11	9	3	
Method and Style	8	10	4	
Relevance of content to your concerns	12	8	2	

**Day 2: Management of Small-scale fisheries**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	11	10	2	
Method and Style	9	11	2	
Relevance of content to your concerns	11	11		

**Day 3: Coastal Area Management**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	5	14	1	2
Method and Style	4	14	2	1
Relevance of content to your concerns	3	16	1	1

**Day 4: Labour and Trade**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	7	12	2	
Method and Style	5	14	2	
Relevance of content to your concerns	5	12	4	

**Day 5: Online Resources**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	10	8	1	
Method and Style	11	7	1	
Relevance of content to your concerns	12	6	1	

**Day 5: ICSF DC**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	16	4	1	
Method and Style	15	4	1	
Relevance of content to your concerns	15	5	1	

**Background**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	12	7	2	
Relevance	13	6	2	

**Presentations**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	15	6	1	
Relevance	14	6	1	

**CD-ROM**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Content	13	7	2	
Style	14	7	1	
Relevance	15	5	2	

**Video/Movies**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Quality	9	10	2	
Relevance	11	7	3	

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Secretariat Support	16	5	1	
Overall usefulness of the programme	15	6		



**International Collective in Support of Fishworkers**  
**Feedback of the Training Programme – Field Component**  
**24 August – 27 August 2003**  
**Trivandrum, Kerala, India**

**Number of Participants: 20**

**Number of responses: 20**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Train Journey	1	7	11	1	
Stay (Uday Samudra)		16	4		
Local transport		6	12	2	
Food at Udaya Samudra		7	7	5	1
Food at other places	1	5	8	5	1
Overall hospitality	1	12	7		

**SIFFS**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Quality	7	12	1	
Relevance	6	10	4	

**NFF**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Quality	9	10	1	
Relevance	9	8	3	

**Overall usefulness of the programme**

Excellent – 1, Very Good – 7, Good – 12,