



TRIENNIAL REPORT (1986 - 1989)

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International
Collective in
Support of
Fishworkers

Liaison Office

Rue Gretry, 65
B 1000 Brussels
Belgium

ICSF TRIANNUAL REPORT : 1986-89

Introduction.

We are happy to present to you THE TRIANNUAL REPORT OF THE ICSF. On the 25th November 1986 the formation of ICSF at Trivandrum, India, was a decision tempered by the will and desire to respond to supportive action among small fishworkers on the one hand and an indefiniteness of such an international endeavour on the other. The very idea of a "collective" spoke of a new *modus operandi*. Only the ongoing efforts would prove how this could be spelt out. These first three years were conceded as a trial phase with a very clear cut mandate to the Animation Team. In the spirit of the initial decision therefore, the last three years have to be reviewed in this report we place before you. The course of action we should take in the future is based on this evolution and is briefly outlined in the conclusions.

The Main Objectives and Programmes Priorities For 1987-1989

The main objectives and programme priorities which we had set for ourselves are given below. It is taken from our "Statement of Shared Concern" which we circulated widely in the form of a brochure.

The Collective's main objectives for the next three years will be to :

- monitor global issues affecting the fishworkers
- help create space and momentum for the development and sustenance of alternatives particularly in the sector of small scale fisheries.

To achieve these objectives the Collective has chosen the following priorities :

UNDERTAKE A PROGRAMME TO :

- compile a report on the status of the fish workers and to highlight the particular issues which relate to them.
- monitor the trends in external assistance and investment flows to the fisheries sector.
- assess the impact of aquaculture particularly on the small scale fishworkers ; explore the potential for their effective participation in it and examine the scope of aquaculture development as a protein source for the poor.
- review the experiences of the countries which have adopted exclusive fishing zones for small-scale fishermen.

BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON :

private companies, governments and international organisations whose actions threaten the welfare and even the survival of fishworkers. The Collective has chosen as its first area of concern the problem created for small-scale fishermen by the technical deficiencies and unfair trading practices of out-board engine manufacturers.

ENCOURAGE EXCHANGE OF :

experience and knowhow (technical and social) between developing countries with a view to reducing their dependence on the developed world. Specific attention in this regard will be given to developing links with fishworkers and supporter groups in Africa.

DOCUMENT AND MAKE AVAILABLE :

relevant material at the request of fishworkers organisations.

ORGANISATION

To achieve its objectives, the Collective entrusted the task to an Animation Team (AT) consisting of the following six members : - Aliou SALL (Senegal) - Amporn SUGANDHAVANIJ (Thailand) - Hector-Luis MORALES (Chile) - Michael BELLIVEAU (Canada) - Nalini NAYAK (India) - Pierre GILLET (Belgium).

A Liaison office was set up in Brussels with Pierre Gillet as executive secretary. In 1987, the Collective was officially registered in Geneva with seven founding members, the six members of the AT and John Kurien.

The programme priorities mentioned above were operationalised under three broad heads :

- 1 - Monitoring Programmes (MP)
- 2 - Alternative Development and Exchange Programmes (ADEP)
- 3 - Communication Programme (COM).

Along with the programme priorities spelt out in the formation meeting some more have been added on by the AT in the course of the three years. In this report we will make use of the above classification to review our work.

1. MONITORING PROGRAMME

1.1/ STATUS OF FISHWORKER'S REPORT (MP 1)

The Status of Fishworker's Report was to be a data compilation undertaken in a standardised format which would help to systematise and give a first approximation of the socio-economic, labour and employment conditions of all the categories of fishworkers in a country/state/ region. The compilation was to be done by each member of the Collective for the country/state/province which s/he represented or knew best.

A standardised format was prepared and detailed instructions on how it should be filled were also indicated by John Kurien who coordinated this study. This material was sent to all members in March 1987. To date 37 filled-up formats have been received from the following countries/states/provinces : Bangladesh ; India (Goa, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu); Ma-

dagascar; Mauritius; Tanzania (Dar es Salaam); South Africa (Pongolo Flood plain); Zaïre (South Kivu); Senegal; Canada (Atlantic Coast); Chile; Bolivia; Peru; Columbia; Ecuador; Venezuela; Guyanna; Suriname; Paraguay; Brasil; Uruguay; Argentina; Barbados; Trinidad and Tobago; Jamaica.

The draft compilation of the profiles of the Latin American region will be in a form that will provide a comparative framework of the status of fishworkers of that region.

We could have done a far better job, particularly in Asia where so many of our members are actively involved. We had hoped to be able to complete this project in two years, but because of the manner in which it was organised - depending on members around the world to do their "home work" - it has been slower than initially imagined.

1.2/ TRENDS IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENTS IN THIRD WORLD FISHERIES. (MP 2)

The purpose of this monitoring programme was to take first steps to assess the impact of external assistance (financial and technical) on the living conditions, the marine environment and the availability of fish for local consumption in Third World countries.

A well researched article on the subject was written by one of the members and it was published in the first SAMUDRA REPORT. The article was appreciated by several knowledgeable fishery experts. A checklist of questions was included in the SAMUDRA REPORT requesting members to provide information about international fishery projects in their countries.

Another initiative related to this subject was the report commissioned by ITDG as their contribution to the ICSF's "NGO campaign on Lome" (see below : ADEP 5). The report entitled "European Community Fisheries Agreements with ACP States (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) and their likely Impact on Artisanal Fisheries" focussed on the manner in which private capital investments in fishing originating from the EEC countries take advantage of official agreements to fish off the coast of ACP states — primarily the coastal states of West Africa—. It also attempted to assess the impact of these operations on the artisanal fishery and the fish resources of that region.

1.3/ ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF AQUACULTURE (MP 3)

The phenomenal growth of aquaculture world over and the impact of this development on fishworkers and their families was a subject thoroughly discussed in a group meeting at Trivandrum in 1986. Because of its importance, we decided to take it up as an important monitoring project. A detailed proposal for such a study covering six countries — Ecuador, Mexico, Chile, India, Bangladesh and Thailand — was worked out with Hector Luis Morales as coordinator. However funds for this proposal could not be raised in totality but it was decided that an initial grant of US \$ 1,000 dollars for the first year will be allotted from the NORAD 1989 funds.

1.4/ STUDY OF FISHERY LEGISLATIONS IN SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES (MP 4)

Many Asian countries have a long history of fishery legislations meant to zone the coastal waters with the objective of protecting the historical rights of small scale, artisanal fishermen against the ingress of fishery operators using more active, modern fishing crafts and gears like bottom trawling and purse-seining. This study was intended to review the experience of countries which have adopted such special fishing zones for small-scale fishermen. Six countries were selected : Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and Japan.

To undertake this study, we recruited a young researcher — Sebastian Mathew — from India who had a keen understanding of fishery issues and was willing to undertake extensive travels to these countries between November 88 and February 89. The study has been completed (Sri Lanka was not covered because of the difficult situation which existed on the island at that time) and is available as a Samudra monograph. Sebastian Mathew presented his findings during the Bangkok Conference (January 1990).

The researcher could rely on the FAO documentation and the network of contacts we have in Asia. Without these, he could not have achieved his task so successfully.

1.5/ EXPLOITATION OF AFRICAN FISHERIES (MP 5)

Since the Trivandrum meeting, "specific attention" had to be given to developing links with fishworkers and supporter groups in Africa. This was first done by conducting exchange programmes there (see below : Adep 1) but it became very soon clear that European nations were involved in the area as mentioned above. In 1988, the Animation Team decided to follow up initial contacts made through Earth Resources Research (ERR) London, SOLAGRAL in France and a few other European and African NGOs. James Smith as a member of the "Groupe Mer" (CCFD, Paris) was requested to take charge of this. A research group of five was constituted to study the socio-political implications of the Lomé accords vis-à-vis the fishworkers. This task force,

composed of several organisations, coordinated by ICSF prepared a working paper which was widely circulated.

Within the European context this joint research work was unique and well appreciated and gave ICSF the credibility to launch the Lomé campaign (see ADEP 5).

1.6/ STUDY OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN ARTISANAL FISHERIES IN SENEGAL. (MP 6)

In continuation with, and in the spirit of the Trivandrum meeting Jean Philippe Platteau prepared in 1987 a research programme entitled : "*The economy of contracts in the artisanal fishery of Senegal : principle and evolution.*" This programme aimed at discovering the modalities and consequences of capitalist penetration in the artisanal sector and how the relations of production are modified. It was initially a joint venture between the Namur University, the Oceanic Research Center of Dakar-Thiaroy (CRODT) and ICSF. Later on, when the local NGO founded by Aliou SALL had been registered as CREDETIP, it was decided that ICSF hands over its role in the partnership to CREDETIP. The finances for this study (US \$ 75,000) were handled directly by FUCID and CREDETIP which are contemplating the publication of the results in local language (Wolof) and plan to conduct a few seminars with fishworkers on the subject.

REFLECTIONS ON THE MONITORING PROGRAMME

It would be fair to conclude that the monitoring programme as a whole has not met with the kind of expectations we had about it in Trivandrum. The nature of the response to the Status of Fishworkers Report (MP 1) for example, may lead us to the conclusion that the collective network does not function. However the manner in which the network (in Asia) facilitated the study of fishery legislations (MP 4) would

prove the contrary. Is it better to entrust such assignments with one or a few individuals who can then get the cooperation of the network ? This is a more costly alternative but is perhaps the more effective and task-oriented approach. Or do we take inspiration from the European task-force which gathered few individuals who could rope in the support of their own institution ?

The monitoring programmes account for the smallest share 3,7 % of the 3 years expenditures of ICSF but it must be noted that MP 6 is not included in these accounts.

2. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMME (ADEP)

2.1/ WEST AFRICA EXCHANGE PROGRAMME (ADEP 1)

The initial ideas about this programme came after the various contacts Nalini Nayak and Pierre Gillet had when they toured the West African coast in 1986 before the starting of the Collective. The ideas took clearer shape after the study tour of Aliou Sall in South India following the Trivandrum meeting. Two series of exchange programmes were conducted: first in Dakar (Senegal) in October 87, then in Togo and Ghana in June 1988.

2.1.1. The "Interdisciplinary Workshop on Fisheries Development in West-Africa".

Dakar October 4-8, 1987.

The participants were essentially 12 African scientists whom the members of the Collective had met and who had expressed their interest in participating in such a workshop. One Indian fishery scientist and the members of the Animation Team interacted with them.

The objectives were :

- 1 - to facilitate an exchange between scientists of different disciplines who are essentially working on problems related to fisheries and the fishworkers;
- 2 - to arrive at a more comprehensive understanding of West-African fisheries and the place, role and problems of artisanal fishworkers ;
- 3 - to highlight areas and issues of immediate concern and future study.

Two exposure programmes on the coast, a visit to the local Oceanographic Research Centre, and an introduction to the African

history helped the participants to "situate" the papers presented by various participants. These papers have been circulated later in cyclostyled form. The meeting ended with a few recommendations on issues to be studied, a list of issues crucial for African fishworkers and a reflection on the role of scientists. In general one can say that the aims of the meeting were fulfilled.

Moreover, in its evaluation, the Animation Team noted as positive the following :

- 1 - the fact that 5 countries were present
- 2 - that participants were generally linked with the base
- 3 - that they had not the superiority complex of the scientists and could be a link for the Collective later on.

The absence of biologists from Senegal was regretted ; some felt that at moments the workshop was too theoretical and there could have been a better outcome if the objectives were more clearly explained to the participants earlier. Essentially, this was a beginning which probably gave the African scientists a chance to also see that there could be space and opportunities for alternative approaches.

2.1.2. An "animators" meeting. :

Dakar, 20-21 October 1987

A short meeting with 8 animators from various groups and NGOs was conducted in Dakar and reflected on the aims of animation and the role of animators. The need of political analysis of the society was stressed and the role of religious factors considered. Many of the participants became later associated with the work of Aliou Sall.

2.1.3. The Fishworkers meeting :
Dakar 17-19 October, 1987

This meeting gathered 26 participants from different parts of Senegal. They had the opportunity to expose their problems and exchange with delegates of French fishworkers, Canadian and Chilian supporters. They expressed also the need to meet regularly calling the meetings themselves and thus elected a committee to do so.

It must be noted that, with the help of Aliou, various meetings followed and the Senegalese fishworkers did meet again, (YOFF : 10.04.88 ; HANN : 22.04.88 ; THIAROY : 24.04.88 ; RUFISQUE : 3.05.88 ; KAYAR et FASS BOYE : 16.05.88 ; SAINT LOUIS : 27.05.88, etc..). These encounters culminated in three regional meetings and a national congress which was held on November 1st 1988 resulting in the creation of a "National Collective of Senegalese Fishworkers" which since then is expanding fast and has succeeded very well to attract the attention of the government on the fishworkers problems.

2.1.4. International Seminar for Rural Animators in Togo.
Atakpamé, 7-12 June 1988.

This 5-day seminar for animators was aimed at studying the development problems of the African rural areas with special attention to the pisciculture programme implemented in Togo by the government and some NGOs.

The seminar was hosted by a local NGO called INADES FORMATION.

To guide the discussions, ICSF had invited an Indian social scientist who had

years of experience in training rural animators and community organisers. Two members of the Indian National Fishermen Forum also attended. The Togolese government had granted the necessary permission to meet on its territory and was represented by 5 persons from different government departments. Field trips completed the sessions and conclusions were published at the end. The originality of the Togolese experiment in pisciculture was noted. The fact that it uses simple methods with appropriate technologies was appreciated although implementation called for improvement. The analysis of the Togolese village societies showed how difficult it was to intervene into complex societies whose economic powers have not been properly assessed.

The meeting showed also the difficulty of operating in French speaking African countries. In this case, it was made possible by the cooperation of the local Director of Fisheries.

2.1.5. Meetings with Fishworkers in Ghana.
Accra, 14 to 18 June, 1988.

While Nalini and Pierre had visited Ghana before the formation of ICSF they had come across traditional associations of artisanal fishworkers. In the absence of any other people's organisations, these associations seemed to take up some of the fishworkers issues and provide potential for further organisational work. Aliou had also acquainted himself with the fisheries in Ghana. It was felt that some interaction should take place with these associations and an exchange was planned after the Togo workshop. The ICSF organisers

(Aliou and Pierre) one Senegalese fisherman, one Togolese leader of cooperative and two delegates of the Indian National Fishermen Forum attended this exchange programme. They could get a first hand understanding of the fisheries sector and realise how deep was the crisis of over-fishing along the Ghanian coast. A meeting of few fishworkers from 4 villages showed how divided the artisanal sector was and how some industrial interests sought to divide them, but although the Ghanian situation called for an urgent dialogue of all the concerned parties it could not be followed up immediately due to the important developments happening in Senegal (see above).

2.2/ INDIA - THAILAND EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

This exchange was planned before the formation of the ICSF. It was planned by activists from Thailand and India (Kerala) with the following objectives in mind:

- 1 - that Thai fishworkers or activists would share the organising experience of fishworkers and activists in Kerala and see what they could learn for their own process of organisation.
- 2 - that Indian women fishworkers and activists would learn the art of squid drying from the Thai fishworkers as squid was sometimes landed in bulk in Kerala and disposed at low price although it had a foreign market.

By the time the exchange took place, drastic changes in the catch and marketing of squid had taken place in India : size of the catches had dropped

and the women who earlier were keen on getting into the squid business found themselves searching for other self-employment opportunities. In this context it is not surprising to learn that the Indian women learned not only squid drying but also the formulation of herbal shampoo and medicine balm and had a good sharing with their Thai counterparts. The visit of the Indian group coincided with the formation of the Thai National Fishworkers Organisation and this did provide a stimulus for the process.

The Thai group that came to India was a team of organisers very keen to understand the process of organisation and to share their own experience.

It can be said that on the whole both exchanges have been found extremely fruitful by the teams that travelled and all the people who met with them.

2.3/ THE OUTBOARD MOTOR CAMPAIGN (ADEP 3)

This campaign started in Trivandrum when the ICSF was formed and gathered momentum when the British NGO "TRAIDCRAFT" motivated by Jeremy Herklots launched a signature campaign to support the complaints of Indian fishworkers against the Japanese manufacturer Yamaha. Later on, both BREAD FOR THE WORLD (Germany) and RESEAU SOLIDARITE (France) launched a similar campaign against the monopoly practices of the Johnson outboard motor manufacturer. In both cases the concerned companies reacted and came to discuss the matter with the South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) in Trivandrum. Although we cannot say that it was a full success, attacking the companies was nevertheless useful. Yamaha made some attempts to improve its supply of spare parts and Johnson did make a compensation offer but it did not meet expectations of the fishworkers who refused it. The European actors legitimately complained that they had little feedbacks from SIFFS which was handling tedious and long negotiating process.

2.4/ LATIN AMERICA EXCHANGE PROGRAMME (ADEP 4)

Immediately after the Trivandrum meeting, Mathany Saldhana from Goa (India) offered his services to the Collective to contact the Brazilian fishworkers. He was requested to report on the status of fish-

workers and their organisations. He travelled extensively along the Brazilian coast but lost all his luggages on the way back and could only bring good memories.. Although he did submit his report and a few addresses we have not been able to establish real contact in Brazil.

Luis Morales was more lucky when he toured various countries and made contact in Latin America, the first time alone, then accompanied by Humberto Chamorro (the CONAPACH's president ; see below). ICSF also got involved in the launching in 1988 of the "Union of Fishworkers of Latin America and Caribbean countries" (UTRAPESCAL) when fishworkers from industrial fleets and artisanal fishermen joined to demand better working and living conditions.

In October 1988 an exchange programme was planned in Chile to get a better understanding of the manner in which the fishworkers were organised and the problems they were tackling.

2.4.1 The whole Animation Team had first planned to attend the **National Congress convened by CONAPACH** (the National Council of Artisanal Fishermen of Chile) with the support of ICSF but the political context (sudden elections) and major difficulties to get some visas without endangering local partners stopped us from doing so. Finally two members of the Animation Team and James Smith attended the Congress. They paid a short visit to various fishing areas and met with algae cultivators and seafood gatherers.

2.4.2 This was followed by a **three-day seminar** organised jointly by ICSF and

CONAPACH. Twenty fishworkers and supporters from Chile, Peru and Uruguay attended and discussed the fisheries situation and the problems of their organisations. One morning was also devoted to discuss how the Latin American supporters network could operate. Although this programme was rather short it was very good for the participants and gave a feeling of the mobilisation achieved by the Chileans.

2.5/ THE LOME CAMPAIGN (ADEP 5)

The African exchange programmes (ADEP 1) had an unexpected effect on the participants. They realised that the increasing presence of foreign fleets operating in West African coastal waters was detrimental to the interests of the local fishworkers. Among these were the EEC (European Economic Community) industrial fleets operating under fishery agreements signed in the framework of the LOME agreements*. As a fourth LOME AGREEMENT had to be negotiated in 1989, the European members of ICSF were challenged directly. The ICSF Animation Team decided to support the idea of a LOME CAMPAIGN.

A study group of six persons from various organisations (ERR /London ; Solagral-Pêche/France ; Groupe MER/France ; ICSF) published first a working paper on the subject which was circulated among various NGOs and networks like

the European Bureau of Environment (a network of environmentalists) and the Liaison Committee of Development Non Governmental Organisations to the European Communities. ICSF participated in a few seminars where alternative proposals to the existing texts were made.

In the mean time a "eye-witness campaign" was launched to request our African contacts to collect accounts of the local situations and the point of view of the fishworkers. Fourteen " quick answer sheets" were received and 16 letters from various correspondents together with two audio-tapes. The majority of these reports mention increased pressure of foreign fleets and conflicts.

The LOME CAMPAIGN culminated in an International Symposium conducted in LISBON from June 19-24th jointly organised by ICSF, OIKOS (Portugal) and the "Progamme Mer" of CCFD (France). This symposium on "Marine Environment and the Future of Fishworkers" brought together about 100 delegates from various parts of the world. Since the Symposium was intended primarily to deal with EEC issues, the participants were drawn largely from the European countries. As many as 45 representatives of fishworkers organisations attended the symposium. The report of this symposium was circulated in September 89 and the conclusions sent to various concerned trade unions , policy-makers and international organisations.

* (Trade agreements between EEC and 66 countries of Africa/Caribbeans/Pacific called the ACP).

It is still unclear if this effort has yielded results at the political level but it certainly created a broad awareness about the ne-

farious impacts of agreements which are often cited as "model" in the North-South relationship. It attracted the attention of the voluntary sector on the importance of fisheries for food security and the dangers threatening the fishworkers in Third World countries. Another result of this exercise was the unmasking of the blatant imbalance of power between the North and Southern countries and the need of solidarity between fishworkers.

The way the Lisbon symposium was organised called for some criticism due to the fact that the local organisers had chosen the venue in a 4-star hotel rather contrary to ICSF style. However their option of concentrating efforts in mobilising their own fishermen and scientists must be appreciated.

A study tour was organised for the Third World participants of the symposium by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). This tour brought the participants above the Arctic circle and gave them a chance to discover the peculiar situation of many Norwegian fishermen communities who found themselves without jobs in April 1989 as they had caught in 4 months time the whole of their quota for the year. Management of fisheries and care for the environment were the two main themes of this tour in a strikingly beautiful country where fishing is so important. Meeting various fishing communities in their own areas of operation and following seminars with fisheries scientists and managers was very useful for all the participants.

2.6/ THE BANGKOK CONFERENCE (ADEP 6)

In order to assess the "Global fisheries trends" affecting the life and survival of the fishworkers worldwide, a 5 day International Conference was held in Bangkok from 22 to 27 th January 1990 hoisted by the KASETSEART Agricultural University. More than 120 participated from various countries; among them, was a big delegation of Thai fishworkers, scientists and officials.

This Conference centred on problems of fisheries management, mobility of fish trade and aquaculture issues. The interaction between scientists and fishworkers organisations representatives proved to be very challenging. A final statement summarised the debates, and many suggestions and requests were made concerning the future options and programmes of the ICSF. This programme was supported by special grants from APHD (Hong-Kong), CIDA (Canada), and CEBEMO (NL) which will be accounted in the 1990 report.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS ON THE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Four of these programmes had been decided in Trivandrum ; the fifth one (ADEP 5) was in line with the attention to be given to the African situation and the decision to bring pressure when needed on private organisations, government or international organisations.

All programmes involved members of the Animation Team and other members of the Collective. Majority of these exchanges were financed by special contributions made by various European development agencies at short notice. This was possible because the Collective is well known among them, because the Animation Team met their representatives in Brussels in 1988 and because these programmes relate to Third World countries. The ADEP programmes account for the bulk of the budget of ICSF.

3. COMMUNICATION (COM)

3.1 / SAMUDRA REPORT (COM 1)

At the first Animation Team meeting (Trivandrum 86), it was decided that the communication media of the Collective for exchange of news between members and with the organisations with which we relate will be called "SAMUDRA REPORT" (SR). It was to be an occasional publication. Due to the delays in opening the liaison office in Brussels, the first issue of the SR was published only in April 88 in English and French. This first issue was generally well received by our members and by other organisations.

At the third Animation Team meeting in Rixensart, Belgium, in October 88 a review was undertaken and it was decided that communications should be done at three levels:

- 1- a regular SAMUDRA NEWSLETTER from the secretariate, intended exclusively for members, circulated with news and reports on local happenings.
- 2- The SAMUDRA REPORT (SR) published in a more professional manner, meeting the needs both of fishworker's organisations and organisers on the one hand and scientists on the other.
- 3- SAMUDRA PUBLICATIONS which would be essentially dossiers and monographs containing reports and studies undertaken or commissioned by the Collective.

An Editorial Board consisting of three members - Hector Luis Morales, Jean-

Philippe Platteau, John Kurien - were appointed by the AT. The problem of publication of SAMUDRA REPORT with people working as volunteers (i.e. without professional help) was recognised. It was decided to look out for an editor who could take on the main responsibilities for the communication and publication function of the Collective. This materialised only a year later in September 1989 when François Bellec was identified for the job. Consequently the proposal of the Editorial Board for three issues of SR in 1988/89 did not materialise. But the end of 1989 we had two SR, two Samudra Dossiers and one Samudra Monograph ready.

The secretary has been sending to all members the xeroxed Samudra Newsletter (five so far) which is a mere compilation of important correspondence from members or news of relevance to them. This was intended to keep members informed about the happenings and provide a forum for written exchange.

3.2 / AUDIO VISUALS (COM 2)

It was decided by the AT in 1987 that the Collective will not take up the task of making its own audio-visuals but build up a small collection of existing video-films on training programs and recorded events pertaining to the life of fishworkers. This has been started by the secretariate in a small way (7 programs). The Lisbon Symposium was video-taped, and we hope to edit a short reportage called "Voices and Faces" to supplement the report and the Samudra dossier with the papers presented. Donor agencies and first-world fishworkers organisations are likely to be interested in buying this.

3.3/ ANTENNAS (COM 3)

The term "antennas" refers basically to the specific ICSF work undertaken primarily by the members of the AT in their respective regions.

Latin America : the work has been devoted on consolidating the national organisation of Chilean fishermen (CONAPACH) and its scientific centre CEDIPACH. Various contacts have been made with organisations in Columbia, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador, Costa Rica. I.C.S.F has been involved in the launching of the Latin American organisation UTRAPESCAL; in the organisation of exchanges between Peruvian and Chilean fishworkers and in the implementation of the Latin American exchange program ADEP 4 and contacts in Europe with fishermen organisations.

This work was financed by a grant from Bread for the World (Germany) of \$ 9.040.

India : as the fishworkers organisations in India have their own autonomous existence, the antenna functions very much as a support group. Most of the members of the ICSF are directly or indirectly involved in these organisations and so although they are all actively engaged in ongoing activity, none of their involvement are under the ICSF banner.

(I) In general, we can say that the antenna helped stimulate processes that have helped to take the fishworkers movement in India forward. Members of the

Collective collaborated with the National Fishermen Forum to conduct studies on the impact of the larger development and environmental issues (eg. tourism, pollution, nuclear plants etc...) on fisheries and fishworkers. This was an important step in fostering the debate on ecological questions which culminated in the National Coastal Ecological March around the theme "Protect Waters, Protect Life" (April 1990).

(II) The Indian antenna has also taken action on the following:

- 1/ the enquiries on the Sri Lankan fishermen detained in the Madras jails.
- 2/ the Taiwanese fishworkers detained in Madras jails (this enquiry is not completed).
- 3/ follow-up of the Johnson Yamaha case (SIFFS).

(III) the Indian antenna was also responsible in organising exchange programmes between fishworkers and activists :

- in 1987 a team of 4 Indian women spent ten days in Thailand (2 workers and 2 activists). (See above ADEP 2).
- in 1988 a team of 5 Thai community workers spent ten days in Kerala with fishworkers organisations (ibid).
- in 1988 two members of the National Fishermen's Forum participated in the exchange organised by ICSF with community workers in Togo and fishworkers in Ghana. One Indian resource person also helped to animate the session there (ADEP 1).

Besides these involvements at the local level, members of the Indian antenna have spent quite a substantial amount of time assisting the general work of the ICSF at the international level.

The Indian antenna had a budget of \$1000 a year and spent a total of \$ 2640 for 87-89.

Thailand: various exchanges have been organised in Thailand and abroad. One of these was the ADEP 2 (see above). Another important achievement was the organisation of the First Conference of Artisanal Fishworkers in April 1988. During this conference 80 delegates from all coastal areas could discuss their problems with scientists and representatives of the department of fisheries. The threats against the ecological balance of the coastal mangroves and other beaches have been studied and documented. Amporn Sugandhavanij also participated in a lot of training programmes for women and fishworkers. The budget of the Thai antenna was \$ 5,000 for 3 years. A sum of \$ 1,443 was spent in 1988 and the balance set aside for the preparation of the Bangkok Conference of January 1990.

Africa : for the three years (87 to 89), the African antenna concentrated its activity in Senegal at three levels : monitoring the organisational work of local fishworkers, the creation of a Senegalese NGO (CREDETIP) and the ICSF exchange programmes in Africa(ADEP 1).

1/ the fishworkers meeting organised in Dakar in October 1987 (see ADEP 1) was a turning point in the history of the Senegalese fisheries. The follow-up of this meeting was realised by a fishermen committee being elected among the participants. With remarkable sincerity and determination, this committee toured extensively the Senegalese coast and conducted several local and regional meet-

ings. They could assess the gravity of the problems facing the fishermen and the need of a national organisation which could coordinate the existing informal village associations and question the government policies on fisheries. In November 1988, a national conference decided to create the "NATIONAL COLLECTIVE OF SENEGALESE FISHERMEN" (NCSF) with its own Executive Committee and program.

In the meantime fisherwomen who control the processing of catches specially in times of bulk landing faced also many problems linked with the development of tourism (like in Mbour) or the industrialisation of the sector (in Hann, for example, an industrialist expelled the women from the beach and seized their equipment !). They have started to organise and to cooperate with the NCSF to reclaim their beaches and fight for proper sources for their credit requirements.

2/ the antenna supported the creation in 1988 of a Senegalese NGO called "Research and Development Centre for Intermediate Technologies in Fisheries" (CREDETIP). This Centre was involved in the monitoring programme on "contracts in the Senegalese artisanal fisheries" (MP 6). In 1989, CREDETIP conducted a participative evaluation of the work done with the fisherwomen by the "PAMEZ" project which is a joint project of various international agencies, the Senegalese government and a French NGO (CCFD). This evaluation was video-recorded and edited by a famous Senegalese film artist. CREDETIP is also involved in the introduction in Senegal of appropriate processing methods developed in Ghana.

3/ for the ICSF exchange programmes in Africa (ADEP 1) the antenna was also in charge of the organisation of the various seminars in Senegal, Ghana and Togo (see above).

The antenna work was supported upto february 1987 by ICSF thanks to a grant from Misereor (Germany). Later on CREDETIP was funded on its own. The total amount transferred to the antenna for the three years amounts to \$ 15,860. Expenditures totalled \$ 9978 and there is a balance of \$ 5882 available.

3. 4/ LIAISON OFFICE

In September 1989 the ICSF liaison office was established in Brussels. First it was housed in a friendly organisation's premises and then shifted to " 65,Rue Grétry " in the centre of Brussels which has been given to us for our use free of cost. We employ a full time assistant but the load of the office has increased so much that the half-time job of the secretary has become a full-time business.

The fund raising took time and was done with the help of John Kurien, James Smith and Michael Belliveau. The immediate preparation of the ADEP programmes have often been a very taxing job for the secretariate which had to bear the burden of the spade work but could enjoy a lot of support for the implementation and the reporting ! The urgent character of such tasks may explain but not excuse the lapses of the secretary in activating the network.

Since 1987, the secretary has realised the following :

- registration of the Collective ; regular accounts ; annual reports to Genève (where ICSF is registred).
- regular correspondance
- receiving guests and visitors : an average of 4 per month.
- Participation in the following programmes :

1987 :

four weeks in Senegal (ADEP 1 + animation team)
one week in France (Britanny) for various animations.

1988 :

in May : 2 weeks in Geneva (ILO) ;
in June : 3 weeks in Togo and Ghana (ADEP 1); animations in France.
in July : four weeks in Thailand, Vietnam, India.
in October : Animation Team in Belgium and visit to Chile (ADEP 4).

1989 :

in March : 3 weeks in India
in June: Lisbon symposium (ADEP 5);
exposure trip in Norway
seminar in Lorient (France).

- An additional responsibility entrusted to the secretary was the custody and transfer of funds belonging to fishworkers organisations or antennas (delegated funds) and which are kept at the disposal of their owners and moved at their request.

- Four Animation Team meetings took place : in Trivandrum immediately after the foundation meeting (1) ; in 1987 in Kafountine , Sénégal during the Africa Exchange Programme (2) ; in 1988 at Rixensart (Brussels) (3) ; in 1989, during

the exposure trip in Norway (4). These meetings proved fruitful for the efficiency of the work and the communication between the AT members.

For the general body meeting which is to be convened every year we had two assemblies in 1987 and 88 with the necessary quorum (by procurations) ; the 1989 assembly was held in Bangkok in January 1990. A brief report is given below.

4. CONCLUSION

The ICSF General Body which met on 26 and 27 th January 1990, devoted a full day for review and evaluation. The tenor of the evaluation of the members and the expectations of the fishworkers (expressed during the 5 day Conference on "GLOBAL FISHERIES TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF FISHWORKERS") provided the basis for concluding that "ICSF needs to proceed with the same degree of openness and flexibility, without initiating processes or creating structures which cannot survive if the Collective ceases to exist".

The future programmes have been broadly defined and put under four heads :

1. monitoring and research.
2. training and exchanges.
3. actions and campaigns.
4. communication.

It was decided that special attention will be given to the Pacific region and to reestablish the earlier contacts made there before the Rome conference (1984).

It was also decided to move the secretariate from Brussels to a Third World country (to be decided by the new Animation Team) and to drop the term "antenna". (to be replaced by the expression "contact person").

A new Animation Team (AT) was then elected with the following members :

- Aliou SALL Senegal
- Amporn SUGANDHAVANIJ Thailand
- Francisco GUTIERREZ Columbia
- Hector Luis MORALES Chile
- John KURIEN India
- Nenita CURA Philippines
- Pierre GILLET Belgium

The new AT then met and, elected John Kurien as Coordinator for the year 1990. This team will be in charge of the implementation of the new programmes and the selection of a new Secretary. Till then Pierre Gillet will continue as Executive Secretary.

5. STATUTORY MEMBERSHIP

STATUTORY MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.C.S.F

S.N	NAME	COUNTRY	Profession	Status
1	BELLIVEAU Michael	Canada	Union secr.	FM
2	BRAINERD Theophilus	Sierra Leone	Fish. Scientist	AM
3	CHARNSNO Pisit	Thailand	Social worker	FM
4	CURA Nenita	Philippines	Social scientist	FM
5	FLEUROT Robert	Mauritius	Social worker	FM
6	GARBUTT John	Australia	Social worker	FM
7	GILLET Pierre	Belgium	Engineer	FM
8	GUTIEREZ B.Francisco	Columbia	Biologist	FM
9	HERKLOTS Jeremy B.	U.K.	Consultant	FM
10	KOBLA Amegavie	Togo	Fish. Director	AM
11	KURIEN John	India	Soc Scientist	FM
12	LE SANN Alain	France	Teacher	AM
13	MANCO Robert	Uruguay	Activist	AM
14	MORALES Hector Luis	Chile	Sociologist	FM
15	NAKAMURA Hisahi	Japan	University Pr	AM
16	NAYAK Nalini	India	Social Scientist	FM
17	NAROVE Pierre	Madagascar	Medical Dr	AM
18	NG Sock Nye	Malaysia	Social worker	FM
19	PERALTA Herman	Peru	Social Scientist	FM
20	PLATTEAU Jean-Phil.	Belgium	University Pr	FM
21	QUIST Cornelia	Netherlands	Social Scientist	AM
22	RIVIERA FRANCO Jorge E.	Columbia	Sociologist	FM
23	SABUR Abdus	Bengla-Desh	Activist	FM
24	SALDANHA Matany	India	Union leader	FM
25	SALL Aliou	Senegal	Social Scientist	FM
26	SMITH James	U.K.	Dev.Officer	FM
27	SUGANDHAVANIJ Amporn	Thailand	University Pr	FM
28	VIVEKANANDAN V.	India	Manager	FM
29	WILLMANN Rolf	Germany	Economist	FM

Note : FM = Full Member
AM = Associate Member

6. ACCOUNTS FOR THREE YEARS 1987-89

Officially the ICSF financial year runs from July first upto June 30th of the following year. At the time of registration the AT decided that the first financial year will be exceptionnally from January 1988 upto June 88. These accounts have been passed by the general assembly of 1988.

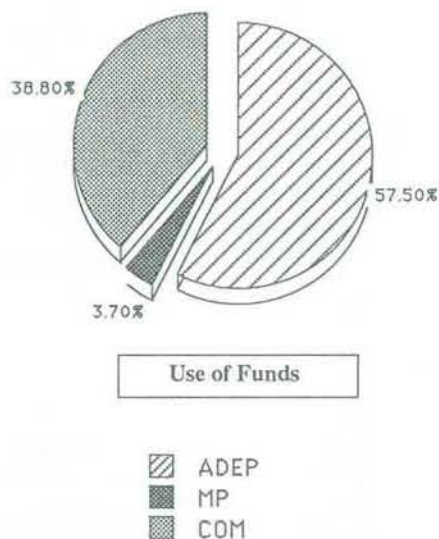
The following financial statement has been prepared to give an overview of the expenses in equivalent \$ for each programme of the ICSF (see TABLE 1). The data given for 1989 are only indicative as the year was not yet completed when this report was prepared.

TABLE 1

EXPENSES

PROGRAMMES	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
MP 1 FW Status Report	-	-	600	600
MP 2 External assistance	-	-	-	-
MP 3 Aquaculture	-	-	1,000	1,000
MP 4 Asian Legislations	-	5,698	1,835	7,533
MP 5 Euro-Af. Fisheries	-	-	-	-
MP 6 Production Relat. in Senegal	-	-	-	- ☆
ADEP 1 W. Africa E.P.	19,180	12,408	-	31,588
ADEP 2 Thailand - India	11,450	-	-	11,450
ADEP 3 OBM Campaign	-	-	-	- ☆
ADEP 4 LAT. AM. E.P.	-	16,579	-	16,579
ADEP 5 Lome Campaign (incl. LISBON SYMP.)	-	-	81,445	81,445
COM 1 SAMUDRA	-	1,428	(20,000)	(21,428)
COM 2 Liaison Office	5,052	12,700	(18,715)	(36,467)
- Delegated Fund	-	5,375	2,737	8,112
COM 3 Antennas				
- Africa	9,400	4,660	1,800	15,860
- India	2,000	-	640	2,640
- Thailand	-	1,443	-	1,443
- Lat. America	9,500	-	-	9,500
TOTAL	56,582	60,291	128,772	245,645

☆ The finances involved for this programme have not be routed through ICSF.



NOTES ON THE EXPENDITURES

As noted earlier the Monitoring Programme accounts for the smallest part of the expenditures : \$ 9,133 = 3.7 %. But if we include MP 6 it accounts for 26 % of the total expenditures).

The Alternative Development and Exchange Programme is the biggest :

\$ 141,062 = 57.5 %

The Communication Programme can be detailed as follows :

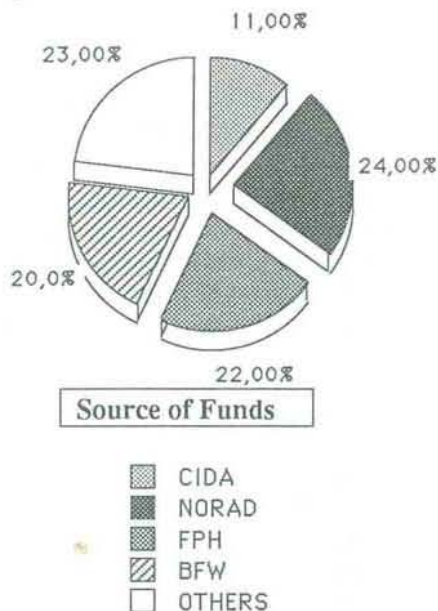
Samudra \$	21,428	=	8,7	%
Secretariate	36,467	=	14,9	%
Delegated funds	8,112	=	3,3	%
Antennas	29,443	=	11	%
totaling : \$	95,450	=	38,8	%
of the total expenses				

It must be noted that the expenses of 1989 for SAMUDRA are estimations only.

INCOME OF ICSF FOR 87-89

(amounts rounded to the nearest 00 \$).

Many agencies and fraternal organisations have been involved directly in financing the ICSF programmes.



1/ The biggest contribution has been received from Norad, the Norwegian Agency for International Development, NORWAY which gave a total of 58,700 US \$. This represents 24 % of the total income.

2/ The second biggest contribution is from the FOUNDATION FOR THE PROGRESS OF HUMANITY (France) which gave ICSF a total of 55,300 US \$, some 22 % of the total expenditures. This grant has been routed through CCFD (France).

3/ Other major contributions are from BREAD FOR THE WORLD (Germany) : 50,800 \$ (= 20%) and CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (Canada) : 25,000 \$ (11%).

4/ All the other agencies account for the balance (23 %) (See Table 2).

Tableau 2

BROEDELIIK DELEN	(B)	2 000 \$
CAFOD	(UK)	5 258
C.C.O.D.P.	(CAN)	☆ ☆
CEBEMO	(NL)	2 908
CHRISTIAN AID	(UK)	2 397
ENTRAIDE ET FRATERNITE	(B)	14 450
FONDS VOOR ONTW.	(B)	1 875
FUCID	(B)	☆ ☆
ITDG	(UK)	☆ ☆
MISEREOR	(D)	17 467
OXFAM	(UK)	☆ ☆
SWISS L.C.	(CH)	9 987
TERRE	(B)	1 250
VARIOUS GIFTS		
1987	-	4 128
1988	-	4 570
1989	-	2 000

☆ ☆ not accounted in ICSF and sent directly to the projects

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We must acknowledge here the help and support of many who have made the functioning of the secretariate possible :

- the ORIENS association and Ms et Mr PIERRARD who gave us the Bruxelles premises free of cost ;
- Ms Clothilde de JAMBLINNE who has given unstintingly of her time for the secretarial work, the public relation services and without whom the Lisbon Symposium would simply not have hapened ;
- Mr Pierre TUERLINGS who has carefully and voluntarily audited our accounts ;
- Mrs Julica WERRY who has helped voluntarily with translations when needed;
- Jeremy HERKLOTS , Brian O'RIRDAN and Reiner KRUSE who arranged loans (and grants) when we started fonctionning with no bank balance and so many other friends and donors who supported our work in various ways.

John Kurien
Coordinator .

Pierre Gillet
Secretary.

Aliou Sall
Amporn Sugandhavani
Nenita Cura

Hector Luis Morales
Francisco Gutierrez

Animation Team members.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS

The International Collective in support of Fishworkers (ICSF) is an international network founded in India in 1986, with the objective of providing the fishworkers (men, women and children) with a platform to make their voice heard at the international level so that the numerous problems they face both at land and at sea may be taken into consideration by their governments and the international organisations.

In its search for cooperation and solidarity, the Collective joins hands with fishworkers' organisation and unions. Its characteristic feature lays in its close cooperation between scientists and social workers on the one hand and fishworkers, both from Southern as well as from Northern countries, on the other.

Founded in the Third world, the Collective endeavours, although with limited means, to view the problem faced by the small-scale fisheries sector in a global context.

The present report covers the years of its existence 1986-1989 and evaluates its works. A list of publications is available on request at the liaison office

65, Rue Grety
B-1000 BRUSSELS
Belgium
Tél : 32-2-218 15 38
FAX : 32-2-219 77 73