

**Report of Activities
International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)**

01 April 2015 – 31 March 2016



List of Acronyms

AT	Animation Team
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
BOBLME	Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BOBP-IGO	Bay Of Bengal Programme- Inter-governmental Organization
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFi	Community Fisheries
CFS	Committee on Food Security
CIFE	Central Institute of Fisheries Education
CIFT	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CCASG	Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	Documentation Centre
DOALOS	UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FWO	Fishworkers' Organization
GAP	Global Assistance Programme
GB	General Body
IAMSLIC	The International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centre
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAG	Network Activities Group
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NFF	National Fishworkers' Forum
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication of the FAO
UN	United Nations
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WIF	Women in Fisheries

**INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS (ICSF)
Report of Activities
01 April 2015 to 31 March 2016**

Organization: International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)
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Web Address: www.icsf.net
Region/ Country: International, with a focus on countries of the south
Name of the Legal Representative: Sebastian Mathew,
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Reporting Period: 01 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Date of Report: 21 June 2016

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Important changes within the organization during the period

During this period, there has been further shrinking of the Secretariat, both in terms of office space and personnel. This is due to the paucity of funds which continue to put pressure on the organisation. On the positive side, the consortium (WFFP, WFF, IPC and ICSF) which had worked together towards getting the SSF Guidelines endorsed, have been sanctioned a grant by IFAD for capacity-building workshops at the national and regional level and material development towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Background: Context of the project

ICSF's activities in 2015-16 were implemented within the framework of priorities set by the ICSF General Body (GB) and Animation Team (AT) for the period 2014-2015 to 2018-20. ICSF focused its activities on areas related to implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) which included the following thematic areas: fisheries, biodiversity, trade, climate change. With the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines, the focus of activities was on studies, capacity-building workshops, advocacy and communication on issues related to the Guidelines. Activities were conducted in India, Myanmar, Indonesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Activities in Priority Areas

I. FISHERIES

ICSF's focus in the reporting period has been towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), through undertaking research activities, organizing workshops, exchange programmes, and bringing out material to easily understand the Guidelines.

Small-scale fisheries guidelines (SSF Guidelines)

I. 1. Studies to document existing governance practices of tenure and resource management, highlighting what is good practice, to enhance SSF rights to resources (marine, coastal and inland fisheries) and territories in Asia (India), and Latin America (Costa Rica).

I.1.a Significant changes in fishing techniques have been witnessed over the past 15 years in Kerala spurred largely by the introduction of mechanised trawlers in the 1980s. A case study done across 3 villages in different parts of Kerala, shows how the race for fish has resulted in huge investments in the sector, destructive fishing techniques and increasing inequalities in the fisheries sector. The study, completed in August 2015, is available online¹

I.1.b A study was conducted using the cases of Bihar and West Bengal in India, to document tenure rights in inland fisheries. The key objectives of the study were to review the status of conservation and management of inland fishery resources; examine how inland fisheries contribute to sustainable utilization, food security and nutrition, especially of the poor in rural areas; and, analyse factors that can contribute to the equitable development of inland fishing communities. The study is edited and made available online as occasional paper of ICSF at : <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/157-inland-fisherie.html?limitstart=0>

I.1.c Two case studies were documented depicting the impact of developmental pressures on fishing communities in urban and rural areas of Maharashtra, India, and the struggle of fishers in the context of tenure rights over sea and coastal lands. The case studies show that though the issues in urban and rural areas are different, developmental activities and other pressures on land and sea, force traditional fishing communities to defend their rights over resources. Success can also be achieved though it comes with hard, protracted struggles. Just policy measures need to be implemented to protect traditional rights of fishing communities over water and land providing them livelihood and settlement security.

I.1.d Case studies were developed of small-scale fisheries in Central America located within indigenous territories in four Latin American countries (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) on best practices in the governance of tenure and resource access rights. It was found that urgent issues related to tenure and access to the sea and land, access to health and basic services, remain unresolved, and make these indigenous fishers highly vulnerable. Together with geographic isolation, weak communication and education, health issues associated to fishing, and diet suggest that they are the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of all in this region. The studies have been completed, and are available online in Spanish².

I.1.d. ICSF contributed to a study in Cambodia which attempted to ascertain if the CFi in Cambodia have the essential characteristics and attributes necessary to be considered organizations that are utilizing and governing riparian 'commons'. Using Elinor Ostrom's

¹ [igssf.icsf.net/images/SSF India workshop/Changes in the SSF fishery.pdf](http://igssf.icsf.net/images/SSF%20India%20workshop/Changes%20in%20the%20SSF%20fishery.pdf)

² <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers.html>

organizing principles which lie at the heart of successful commons, the CFI in Cambodia were assessed through structured interviews using a questionnaire and non-structured conversations with representatives from 13 CFI across the country. A short article from the study was carried in SAMUDRA Report 72³

I.2 Study to document social development for sustainable fishing community development in Asia (India)

Though Kerala ranks high on human development indicators compared to other states in India, small-scale fishing communities continue to be disadvantaged and are considered outliers in the development scenario. Towards understanding the factors responsible for this, a case study was conducted to examine the changes in the human development conditions of the marine fisherfolk of Kerala State. One significant observation was that fishing communities were at a historical disadvantage in the initial conditions of development which resulted in them being “left behind” in the human development progress of Kerala. The report is available online⁴

I.3 Study to document social and environmental impacts of coastal development on small-scale fishing communities, especially as regards their tenure rights in Asia

A case study was developed in India to document the impact of seawalls, groynes and breakwaters on Kerala’s beaches and small-scale fisheries. The study confirmed that human intervention has adversely affected the natural processes of erosion and accretion over the different seasons of the year along the Kerala coast. The study suggests radical solutions to protect the coasts and the communities dependent on fishing. The study is available online⁵

I.4 National and provincial level studies to provide contextual analyses of social relations, especially gender relations, to facilitate effective implementation of SSF Guidelines in India, and South Africa

I.4.1. Changes in fishing technologies, masculinisation of markets and persistent discrimination against women reflected in lack of facilities and services in the post-harvest sector are some of the factors affecting women that have been highlighted in the study on the labour roles of women in small-scale fishery in Kerala. The study is available online⁶

I.4.2. A detailed study was conducted to provide a contextual analysis of some of the key social relations and associated social dynamics that shape the South African seascapes within which the implementation of the VG SSF will take place. It showed how a range of unequal power relations shape the location of SSF fishers within the political economy of fisheries and impact the way in which the VG SSF and the SSF policy are being interpreted and will be implemented. The study identified key challenges responsible for marginalisation and exclusion of SSF fishers from equitable access to marine resources

³ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/72.html?limitstart=0>

⁴ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

⁵ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

⁶ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

and from participating in management and conservation of these resources which has left this sector struggling for their livelihoods. The South Africa study was initiated in August 2015, and the study is now available online⁷. The matrix toolbox was distributed at the round table meeting on implementing the small-scale fishing policy: sharing and reflecting on the process – “where are we now”, organized by Masifundise, and Coastal Links in South Africa on 10 February.

I.5. Documenting and developing case studies to learn from WIF struggles and strategies at the national and community level in Latin America (Costa Rica), and Asia (India)

I.5.a Traditional knowledge of women in fisheries households are overlooked when research focuses only on male heads of household or on active fishermen. These issues were dealt with in a study to document the role of women in small-scale fishery in Central America; part of a broader study on governance and tenure (see I.1.c)

I.5.b. A case study focusing on traditional dry fish trade practices in one village in Raigad district, Maharashtra, India, looked at how the dry fish trade was being negatively impacted by the reduction in fish availability mainly due to pollution and the increasing influence of middlemen and agents resulting in unfair prices being given to women.

I.6. Studies to document the conditions of work and living conditions of migrants in the fisheries sector, and the impact of migrant labour on local fishing communities, including women.

The preliminary study to document the migration of fishers from Kanyakumari district in India to the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG), with the objective to document their living and working conditions, including their occupational safety and health on board, and social protection, has been completed. The edited version of the study with the testimonials is available as an occasional paper, on ICSF website.

I.7. Paper on Formal and Informal Social Protection Schemes and Needs from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective (Global)

The study aimed to see how far formal and informal social protection schemes fosters poverty reduction, empowerment, sustainable use of fisheries resources and mitigation of/adaptation to climate change. The survey, carried out in 19 countries with the help of ICSF members and fishworker organizations, documented social protection programmes and schemes aimed at addressing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly of small-scale fishers, fishworkers, and fishing communities at various levels to collect evidence of protective, promotional, preventative and transformative social protection schemes. It was observed that while social protection principles are integrated into national policies and legislation in almost all countries included in the survey, their integration into national and subnational social protection programmes and schemes still had a long way to go.

The draft report was presented at the FAO Technical workshop on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries-dependent communities, 17-18 November 2015, at Rome. The draft study was circulated

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<http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/150-social-relation.html?limitstart=0>

widely within FAO, and comments were yet to be received by the end of the project period.

I.8. Regular monitoring of issues of importance to small-scale fisheries (including international policies, national laws, fishery privatization, and climate change) and developments that have an impact on the small-scale fishing communities especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups, through news alerts, articles in SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, bibliographies in sub-sites.

SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya have been focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, with articles in Issue 70, 71 and 72 of SAMUDRA Report focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, inland fisheries, illegal fishing, besides the UserRights 2015 conference. Besides this, the issues focused on included decent work conditions and forced labour in Asia as well.

I.9. Elaboration, simplification and translation of the SSF guidelines for fishing communities and policy makers

ICSF has simplified and elaborated the SSF Guidelines in English, besides other Indian languages (Bengali, Odiya, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, and Marathi). Simplified version of the SSF Guidelines was also done in Bahasa, Spanish (for Latin American region), and Swahili for the Tanzania workshop, available online⁸.

ICSF has also translated the complete SSF Guidelines in to Bengali, Odiya, Telugu, Tamil and Hindi, which have been printed and published in the same format as FAO's original English version (ICSF has an agreement with FAO to translate and distribute the Guidelines in these languages)⁹. The SSF Guidelines has also been translated into Kiswahili.

The translated version of the summaries and SSF Guidelines are online at igssf.icsf.net. Copies of these were also used for dissemination and capacity building during workshops and training programmes. Besides this, there are video documentaries produced on the SSF Guidelines, in Spanish, that are extensively used in workshops¹⁰.

I.10. Capacity building and awareness-raising workshops on the implementation of the SSF guidelines in different countries at provincial or national level (or at regional level), including on gender dimensions (gender justice and women's rights) of the guidelines, with participation of women and vulnerable and marginalized groups in Asia (India), Africa (Tanzania), and Latin America (Costa Rica)

I.10.1. The Tanzania capacity building workshop was organized in August 2015, with participation of nearly 36 people, of whom 10 were female and 26 were male. The workshop was facilitated by MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network. The main

⁸ [http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1067-SSF%20Guidelines%20\(Summary\).html](http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1067-SSF%20Guidelines%20(Summary).html)

⁹ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1069-SSF%20Guidelines%20Translation.html>

¹⁰ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1066-Interesting%20articles%20on%20SSF%20Guidelines.html>

objectives of the workshop were to increase awareness on the Guidelines, identify modalities for implementation and assess scope for improvement in legislation that reflected the Guidelines. The complete report of the workshop is available online¹¹

I.10.2. In the case of India, the Kerala (West) Coast workshop was part of an initiative that was composed of three main activities: (a) making available a summary of the VGSSF in the local language for wide-spread diffusion in the coastal areas of the state (b) conducting discussions and brief studies pertaining to some challenges being faced by the SSF in the state (c) based on the above two, conducting a series of three regional seminars to initiate a thought and discussion process about whether the SSF of the state continues to be a viable and important sector of the fisheries, and if yes, how to re-configure it in the context of the challenges it is currently facing. The final report is available online¹² and a summary report of the case studies and workshop was published in SAMUDRA Report 72¹³

I.10.3. Workshops were also organized at the local level in Maharashtra in three districts (Palghar, Sindhudurg and Mumbai) in January and February 2016, with active participation from local community organizations including local governance institutions. These workshops took the SSF Guidelines back to the communities and helped them discuss their concerns and priority areas in the context of these Guidelines so that strategies could be formulated and advocacy areas identified. The workshops helped the fisher community representatives dialogue with local government functionaries and develop recommendations for the future.

I.10.4. As part of the IFAD project, a national level workshop was organized in India in March 2016, with active participation of representatives from WFFP, WFF and other civil society organizations, besides government representatives from a range of relevant ministries as well as other key stakeholders¹⁴. This was the first in the series of workshops to be held globally as part of the IFAD project. It served to highlight the small-scale fishery organizations' efforts at empowering the fishing communities and valorizing the subsector; and to discuss how Indian policies and legislation at various levels to protect life and livelihoods of small-scale fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities can benefit from the SSF Guidelines.

I.10.5 In the case of Latin America, the regional workshop was organized in November 2015, and included the participation of number of indigenous groups in the region. The workshop came up with priority actions at a regional level on different issues. The report of the workshop is available online¹⁵

¹¹ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1070-Tanzania.html>

¹² <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

¹³ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/72.html?limitstart=0>

¹⁴ <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/india-programme>

¹⁵ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1071-Costa%20Rica.html>

I.11. One exchange visit organized for fishing community representatives, both men and women and policy makers within and between different regions to promote shared understanding on the implementation of SSF guidelines in Asia.

- ICSF took the initiative of organizing an exposure visit of representatives of fishing communities and civil society organizations from Myanmar and India. The Exposure visit was conducted over 10 days during the period 21 April 2015 to 30 April 2015. The overall objective was to understand how the situation in India could help to promote the good governance process in the fishery sector of Myanmar. Three participants from Network Activities Group (NAG) and two participants from FDA participated in the exposure visit. An interview with one of the fisher leaders was carried in SAMUDRA Report Issue No. 71¹⁶

I.12. Strengthen women's groups to help them to build up their collective organizations in a sustainable manner; build capacities of women to increase their occupation of decision-making spaces in policy formulation (India)

Women's group have been strengthened in India, through the mapping study undertaken earlier during the year. This study is now completed, and is available for wider circulation on ICSF website¹⁷. Besides this, efforts are now being made to organize these women fishvendors into different groups, to assert their rights. Women's group have also been active in the discussions with the Department of Fisheries in Maharashtra.

I.13. Engage in advocacy work and targeted lobbying of UN agencies to promote implementation of a human rights-based approach in fisheries, and to promote ratification of the Work in Fishing Convention (C188), including through organizing side-events (COFI, CFS, CBD COP, FAO meetings, ILO meetings, UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS)), along with ICSF's networks and alliances

- List of meetings attached as Annex 1

II. BIODIVERSITY

Specific Activities

II.1. Document the traditional knowledge of men and women from small-scale fishing communities, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, and indigenous and local communities in Indonesia

II.1.a. A study was done in Indonesia to explore various aspects related to traditional knowledge of fisheries in the country, reviewing existing legal frameworks and policies, literature on the subject and field research in three provinces: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra. The study was initiated in November 2015 after discussions, and the draft report has been completed in Bahasa in January 2016 and translated in English. The report was also shared with the communities to get

¹⁶ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/71-4169-Fighting-against.html>

¹⁷ <http://wif.icsf.net/en/page/855-Reports.html>

their feedback and the translated version is edited and will soon be made available online by August 2016.

II.1.b. ICSF has recently translated and published an online version of the study titled “Eyes On Their Fingertips: Some Aspects of the Arts, Science, Technology and Culture of the Fisherfolk of Trivandrum, India” in English¹⁸. It deals with the traditional marine wisdom of a set of people and the rarest of rare experiences they have had at sea. Through these numerous chapters the author takes us into the seas of the fishers. It is a voyage which we cannot make in reality. But through the heroic deeds of the author’s father, the riddles of oldman, the shark story of brother Kamalappan, and the rituals of the author’s mother, we get a fascinating peep into the wisdom of the watery world of the small-scale fishers of Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India.

II.1.c. ICSF's documentary film on women seaweed collectors “Shifting Undercurrents: The Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar” won the Best Indian Short Eco-documentary Award for Tinai Eco Film Festival (TEFF) 2015.

II.3. Monitor and document the impacts/ implications of:

1. Different conservation initiatives including marine spatial planning; EBSA processes undertaken in different countries; legal and institutional frameworks that recognize traditional knowledge of men and women from small-scale fishing communities (including vulnerable and marginalized groups, indigenous peoples and local communities).
2. conservation activities undertaken by World Bank, and other multilateral financial institutions
3. community conservation and management initiatives and other good governance practices initiated by communities.
 - ICSF has been regularly following up on these issues, and is in constant touch with the United Nations University on traditional knowledge, besides following up information on the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park in India. ICSF has been following up on these issues through SAMUDRA News Alerts as well as DC News Alerts.
 - ICSF has recently been trying to organize interviews with local communities in Indonesia and Costa Rica, for Square Brackets, a journal produced by the CBD Secretariat.

III. CLIMATE CHANGE

Specific activities

III.1. Undertake a study on the social and environmental impacts of climate extremes and weather events on small-scale fisheries in Latin America

A study has been conducted in Costa Rica to document the impact of climate extremes from a fishing community perspective. This research provides valuable input on how the changes in the Central American marine ecosystems are clearly perceived and with them, the increasing

¹⁸ <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers.html>

vulnerability of indigenous peoples fisheries. It was clear that information on climate impacts should be urgently shared with the indigenous fishing villages that will be most affected by future impacts of these changes.

III. 2. Monitor

- international and national strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, especially those that relate to fishing communities
 - impacts of technology driven solutions for climate change on fishing communities
 - community perceptions and measures for disaster and climate change adaptation and mitigation
- SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been regularly following up on this issue. Besides this the DC has also been active in distributing the film on climate change in India.

IV. AQUACULTURE

We have been unable to do any activities in this area during the project period.

V. TRADE

Specific activities

V.3. Monitor and analyse negotiations at WTO and other forums on issues of relevance to fisheries, multilateral environmental agreements, biodiversity and climate change and their impacts on fishing communities

V.4. Monitor the developments in certification and ecolabelling, and their impacts on small-scale fisheries and fishing communities

ICSF has been active in participating in discussions on ecolabelling in European region, as well as in Asia. SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been carrying information on this. Besides this, efforts are being made to carry this information in SAMUDRA Report as well. Recently, ICSF was also requested to provide comments on WTO documents on fisheries subsidies by government of India from a small-scale fisheries perspective. ICSF has carried a comment on the recent Nairobi round of WTO discussions in SAMUDRA Report 72, published in January 2016.

V.8. Document the value chain process in Myanmar

A study was conducted in Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar which provided a comprehensive overview of the selected captured fish value chain, its economic potential and relevance for small-scale fishers to increase income and provide opportunities to enhance the development of their communities. It also examined the institutions which support producers, processors, marketers and distributors, highlighting the power differentials among different actors that influence the

chain. Specific suggestions were made for further action at the institutional and the community level. The study is available online¹⁹

VI. COMMUNICATION

VI.1. SAMUDRA Report

Specific Activities

VI.1.1. To publish SAMUDRA Report in English, French and Spanish²⁰

VI.1.2. To bring out web editions of SAMUDRA Report, with search functions;

- Three issues of SAMUDRA Report have been produced in English (Issue No. 70, 71 and 72), and one issue in French and Spanish (Issue No. 70). From SAMUDRA Report No. 71, only online version has been published. SAMUDRA Report has over 2000 online subscribers. SAMUDRA Report is now widely disseminated through social media (facebook and twitter), besides various group mails and networks such as Andaman Nicobar Network, Coastal Protection Network, ICCA Consortium network, IAMSLIC network and Gender Aqua Fish Network. During the year, SAMUDRA Report has received over 1 million views, and over 1,30,000 downloads

VI.2. Yemaya

Specific activities

VI.2.1. Bring out *Yemaya* three times a year, in English, Spanish and French¹

VI.2.2. Provide online accessibility to all issues of *Yemaya*.

- Three issues of *Yemaya* have been produced in English (Issue No. 48, 49 and 50), and one issue in French and Spanish (Issue No. 48). From *Yemaya* issue No. 49, only online version has been published. The 50th issue of *Yemaya* was a special edition focusing on different aspects regionally, over the years. *Yemaya* has over 1250 online subscribers. Similar to SAMUDRA Report, *Yemaya* is also disseminated through social media and different networks. While *Yemaya* has received over 0.5mn views and over 70,000 downloads.

VI.3. Documentation Centre

Specific activities planned during the period

VI.3.3. Monitor information on issues relating to the five priority areas identified by ICSF (Fisheries, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Aquaculture and Trade)

VI.3.4. Disseminate information through news alerts – SAMUDRA News Alerts (focusing on international issues) and DC News Alerts (focusing on issues in South Asia).

¹⁹ <http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html>

²⁰ SAMUDRA Report and *Yemaya*, will be printed and sent as hard copies in English; and translated into French and Spanish, subject to availability of funds in 2015 and 2016,

VI.3.6. Update, maintain and add information to ICSF website, with a view to improving its content, design and usability, as an important vehicle for dissemination of information on small-scale fisheries.

VI.3.8. Regularly update, and maintain the ICSF website, and its sub-sites, including on bibliographies, and other useful information.

- DC has contributed extensively to the programmes of ICSF, as well as to presentations made by ICSF staff in different meetings. There have been over 100 users for the DC during this period, including ICSF members.
- SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts sent out regularly. The SAMUDRA News Alerts has over 900 subscribers from different parts of the world, while DC News Alerts has over 1450 subscribers. The News Alerts have received feedback from subscribers on its usefulness as well as extent of coverage. These News Alerts also feed into ICSF programmes such as the workshops on implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Feedback from subscribers also reflect the use of information on various aspects including guidelines, illegal fishing.
- DC has been active in disseminating the documentary film on climate change, as well as the simplification and elaboration of SSF Guidelines material.
- Besides the news alerts, the DC also brings out Publication Alerts once in two months, with the latest publications of ICSF. This has over 3300 subscribers, and has received feedback from subscribers on its usefulness.
- Besides this, the documentation centre has been regularly involved in updating and maintaining the google sites on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home>), besides updating the ICSF webpages (igssf.icsf.net, wif.icsf.net and www.icsf.net). The ICSF website received over 4.5 mn views, and nearly one million downloads.
- ICSF has been active in the social media as well, including facebook and twitter accounts.

7. Co-ordination

Specific activities

VII.1. Facilitate planning and implementation of the activities

VII.2. Facilitate the meeting of the Animation Team members (twice a year) ²¹

VII.7. Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the activities

VII.8. Narrative and financial reporting of activities

²¹ During 2015-16, AT meetings were organized only through Skype and Teleconference, in 2016-17 subject to availability of funds, there will be face-to-face meeting.

VII.9. Fund raising for the activities

VII.10 Maintenance of book of accounts and preparation of audit report

- Efforts have been undertaken to raise funds through other donors as well such as IFAD project, FAO projects, and other small-grant programmes by different donors. Some of these have been successful. FAO supported a study on Social Protection; ICSF has received funds for material development and capacity-building programmes on implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Members' contributions

ICSF's programme is not only strengthened by its members defining the priorities once in four years at the General Body meeting, but through their involvement in the activities through that period. Every year, members report on their contribution to ICSF's mission and programme, most of which is done voluntarily. Areas in which there have been substantial contributions are mentioned below, though members also contributed through inputs in ongoing discussions. Several members **wrote articles** for SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya. Apart from this, some members provided **editorial inputs** into the articles for both these publications.

Towards **implementation of the SSF Guidelines**, members followed up on capacity-building workshops by hosting CSO meetings in their countries (e.g. Tanzania, South Africa, Costa Rica), widely disseminated material on the SSF Guidelines, discussed with fishers and distribution channels regarding selling fish with a story (Netherlands and Belgium), worked with women fish vendors towards expressing their concerns at a public hearing (Kerala, India), co-ordinated the finalizing of case studies (India, on disaster preparedness). Similarly, preparatory meetings for workshops have been organised by members (e.g. in Brazil with the Teia da Pesca in preparation for the SSF Guidelines seminar for 2016. Members were also actively involved in integrating the SSF Guidelines into university courses, especially those involved in academia and research, in Venezuela.

Members engaged in **lobbying, advocacy and networking** towards promotion of the SSF Guidelines by participating and presenting in meetings at international and national levels -- e.g. FAO tenure rights workshop, Stanford meeting on ocean sustainability, workshop on the implementation of the VG Tenure Land, Forestry and Fisheries (Brussels); Food Otherwise Conference (Wageningen); Nyeleni workshop (Milano); NFDB workshop on Role of NGOs in Fisheries development (Andhra Pradesh, India); National Seminar on Fisheries Management where SSF Guidelines were discussed (Brasilia); meeting of the French national fisherwomen organisation; APFIC workshop on Blue Growth (Colombo). Apart from formal meetings, members also engaged in advocacy at national levels with ministries and at international levels with FAO and other bodies.

Many members actively **contributed to the study** on "Formal and Informal Social Protection Schemes and Needs from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective" through responding to the questionnaire and collecting the necessary data towards the study. Apart from this study, most of the studies and workshops including the exchange visit reported above were conducted and

organised / facilitated by ICSF members. Members also helped **develop locally contextual material** for background reading and as training resources (e.g. translation and simplification of the SSF Guidelines, translation of the documentary “Sea of Change” into French,

One member from South Africa **conducted a study** to provide contextual analyses of social relations, especially gender relations, to facilitate effective implementation of SSF Guidelines. This was done on a voluntary basis and she **presented the study findings** to fishworkers at a workshop.

Funding proposals initiated by the Secretariat were enriched by the inputs given by ICSF members. Activities undertaken by the Secretariat were also supported through **regular inputs** by members (e.g. strengthening of WIF groups in India, studies on migration and on inland fisheries, Members contributed to the development of the **gender policy** of ICSF.

2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

(Please see attached document as Annex 1 with the required table of activities and outputs)

The approved changed annual plan could be implemented by ICSF. However, we could not continue to print, publish and translate SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya in the last year due to funding shortage. This has also affected ICSF’s capacity to undertake some of the activities that were in the original operational plan sent.

3. GENERAL REFLECTIONS

With the adoption of the SSF Guidelines in 2014, ICSF's focus, along with the FWOs has been to work towards their implementation. The Guidelines provide a good framework for our activities and research, communication; capacity-building, material development and advocacy have all been geared towards their implementation.

The challenge is that various organisations are conducting capacity-building workshops; there is inadequate communication between all the players and consequently there are risks of overlap. On the positive side, the consortium of ICSF, IPC, WFFP and WFF are now working again together towards implementation of the Guidelines that they worked together to get adopted.

Global processes continue to affect small-scale fisheries, and despite the SSF Guidelines, the challenge to get them reflected in national laws and policies is a huge one. There are some positive developments in a few countries like Indonesia, Costa Rica and Thailand and lessons learnt there can be taken forward in other countries. New issues are also emerging, like social protection, which were not addressed in the SSF Guidelines.

RESULTS (OUPTUT) ANALYSES

The Results Based Matrix prepared at the start of the programme had indicators and targets which reflected the achievement of results. While the completion of the actual activities is elaborated in the pages in the rest of this report, this section looks at what followed the achievement of outputs and how these are part of the process of reaching the programme objectives.

Results achieved

- The South African study has highlighted a number of potential key entry points that offer strategic opportunities to strengthen compliance with the principles of the VG SSF and the SSF policy. The study on inland fisheries in India was an opportunity to bridge some of the gaps in information on inland fisheries and to contribute to a better understanding of how the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) could apply in the Indian inland fisheries context.
- Local fisher organisations were involved in developing the case studies in Latin American countries (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) on best practices in the governance of tenure and resource access rights. The experience was very positive since this was the first time that local fishers organizations have been discussing these issues, understanding their rights in a larger framework, the basis of conflicts in their areas and ways to address these. These countries still have a lot to do on these subjects as these issues are absent from all the national agendas. Each country has particular situations to resolve related to these subjects.
- In Honduras it was possible to discuss the issues at the local government level and also at the political level. The response was positive, with policy makers recognising the need to have small scale fisheries representatives as legitimate actors in the governance structure.
- In the case of Costa Rica, there is a significant change that can be seen in the SSF guidelines implementation decree and the recognition of the different governance models decree which opens up a good space for the discussion of these subjects. In Costa Rica, the decision making has been located in the older council of the community.
- In the case of Honduras and Costa Rica, this case studies helped in identifying participants especially from the vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as the indigenous peoples in these country, to participate in the Regional Puntarenas Workshop on the implementation of the SSF guidelines bringing the issue to the policy makers and fisher organizations in each country.
- The study to document the role of women in small-scale fishery is the first approach to recognizing issues related to women in indigenous fishing communities. The material and findings of the study have been used to prepare a document for a national policy concerning the issue of gender and climate change. A special chapter on the issue of indigenous women and climate change has been included and the document is under negotiation at the nation level.
- Six modules on the issue of decent work in fishers communities have been prepared and the documents were useful to recognize the enormous diversity of roles played by indigenous fisher women.
- The SSF Guidelines translated in Spanish have been shared with at least 400 fisher leaders, CONFEPESCA and other stakeholders, most of them during the initial workshops to gather opinion on the guidelines. At the regional workshop, fishers spoke about how useful they found the summary Guidelines which have helped each country in the region to have an implementation route to work to make the Guidelines a reality.

- One of the main issues discussed and agreed at the regional workshop organized in Latin America was the need to present the results of the workshop in the OSPESCA/SICA Meeting. The second issue was to be able to have opportunities for fishers and CSOs to share the SSF Guidelines with all the policy makers in the fishery sector. This follow-up is being planned during 2016.
- Based on feedback after the regional workshop, participants were exposed to elements of a human rights-based approach in SSF. This approach as well as a discussion of specific rights of groups – indigenous fishers, women – were very new even to the fishers leaders that attended the workshop.
- Tanzania workshop participants identified priority issues and areas, and it was agreed to form a task force, formulate an action plan, and develop a monitoring plan with established indicators.
- Following the workshop in Tanzania, MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network was contacted by several communities (Kigamboni, Kilwa and Tanga) to request more guidelines or instructions in moving ahead with the process. Immediately after the workshop some participants met together but were unsure on how to move forward, lacking the resources to take forward the recommendations.
- MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network has identified some of the follow up actions that are needed (these are not exhaustive) in addition to actions at community level. These include a) identification of a group or organization that will spearhead and nurture the process of following up some of the workshop recommendations; b) identification of local key fisher representatives (these persons should meet and become fully conversant with the guidelines); c) proper consultation by local leaders with local government and other relevant institutions at district and also regional levels, and d) printing and dissemination of an abridged version of the Kiswahili guidelines.
- MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network are in the process of building a coastal community network and at present have 9 member villages in northern Tanzania with whom they are working on a regular basis. They have translated the Guidelines into Kiswahili and have started introducing the SSF Guidelines as part of their activities with the network.
- The broad initiative which was centred in Kerala, India succeeded in initiating discussions and dialogues with a wide group of stakeholders and interest groups in the SSF of the state, to consider the steps needed to re-configure the status of the SSF in the state.
- Following the study done in Kerala, India on the changes in labour roles of women in the SSF subsector, a lot was done to raise local awareness on the SSF Guidelines. A public hearing was also organized on the issues of food safety and decent working conditions for women, where women in fish vending gave their testimonies and during which the summary SSF Guidelines were distributed to the jury members. Prior to the public hearing, regular meetings were held so that women could prepare for the public hearing which had an eminent jury. The case study done was also used in the process. The responses of the jury are now being taken ahead by the women fish vendors.

- Post the Social Protection study done by ICSF for FAO, the latter has been incorporating the concept of Social Protection in capacity-building workshops which they have organised as well as other activities being planned (e.g. Development of a Diagnostic tool on Social Protection and Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction- Fisheries).
- Following the value chain study in Myanmar, NAG has identified priority areas for action and has submitted proposals to take forward the recommendations. They are now conducting a survey on indigenous knowledge on Fish Migratory routes of major fish species (identified by the value chain study) which in turn will contribute towards planning the fishery co-management.
- Post the value chain study, group formation at community level has been completed and they are working on community action plans which will be followed by individual and group business plans.

RESULTS (OUTCOME) ANALYSIS

Analysis of the outcomes of the project show that there were significant achievements and that the programme strategies adopted helped towards strengthening the capacities of small-scale fishing communities to work towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines which will protect their human rights and promote their social development.

Most studies were done in a participatory manner with the involvement of fishing communities, thereby also serving to build their capacities on issues raised as part of the studies. The studies have also provided a baseline understanding of some of the components of the SSF Guidelines, including gaps in policy and governance, based on which advocacy issues and strategic priorities can be identified and action plans developed.

The process of conducting studies to feed into the workshops at various levels, careful selection of key stakeholders as participants, developed of resource and training material as well as translation of the SSF Guidelines into local languages, resulted in the workshops being successful in terms of increasing awareness among fishworker organizations as well as other SSF. Further, as ICSF shares the workshop learnings and resources, including studies, on its website and through its publications, this has benefited workshop organisers and resource persons. Most of the workshops provided a space for government representatives and small-scale fishworker organisations to freely engage with each other and exchange their views and to recommend action plans on how to take the concerns of small-scale fisheries on board.

Training material developed, capacity-building workshops from the district to national and regional levels have strengthened the capacities of fishworker organizations to participate in the implementation of the SSF.

In Costa Rica, the National Decree for the implementation of the guidelines reflects the human rights language of the SSF Guidelines. There is also a policy framework recognising the contribution of small-scale fishworkers to fish trade and there was a national campaign organized

to promote this recognition. There are 6 fish gathering sectors promoted by the government that positively reflect the prioritization and interest of policy makers to small scale fishery subsector.

The Andhra Pradesh State Fisheries Policy brought out in 2015, specifically mentions ICSF as one of the organizations for further collaboration to implement the policy.

Stories of change

The First Regional Technical Consultation on Labour Aspects within the Fishing Industry in the ASEAN Region organized by the ASEAN, SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, in Bangkok, Thailand, from 25 to 27 February 2016 formally acknowledged the ICSF-BOBLME Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour, Migration and Fisheries Management from 11 to 13 December 2013. The Technical Consultation looked into ways to address labour aspects in fishing as highlighted in the Dialogue.

Risk management and internal control

The external risks identified continue to exist; overcoming them is a necessary precondition to achieving the objectives of the programme. Therefore, while the policy environment, weak implementation, macro-economic processes and patriarchal structures continue to reduce the spaces for small-scale fisheries, the programme has worked towards managing these risks by building capacities of FWOs, advocating for legal changes and drawing the attention of policy-makers to a human rights-based approach and the importance of investing in social development of SSF communities. ICSF's activities have also continued to question patriarchal structures and to strengthen and valorise WIF. Efforts have been made to increase coherence in policies by inviting a range of government departments to capacity-building workshops as well as increasing the awareness of FWOs of the role of different sectors in improving the lives of SSF. It is too early to say what extent national policies will reflect the coherence of the SSF Guidelines and whether inter-sectoral collaboration will actually take place, particularly as Fisheries Departments (which are not usually a 'priority' department) will need to take the lead to ensure this collaboration.

One of the main financial risks identified was the dependence on a few donors. Though the donor base widened during the project year, the quantum of funds were inadequate to meet the needs of the organisation, resulting in shrinking of the secretariat (space and personnel) as ICSF did not want the programme to suffer. Other financial and operational risks listed were either negligible or irrelevant; if the former, they were adequately managed.

Annex 1 :

List of UN meetings attended

Date	Meeting	Output
06-10 April 2015	Sixteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, which will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York	Made a presentation on “The environmental, social and economic dimensions of oceans and progress made in integrating the three dimensions, including an overview of activities and initiatives promoting their integration”.
24-27 August 2015	The Southeast Asian Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, Bali, Indonesia	ICSF participated in the workshop and shared its views on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
21-22 September 2015	Conference on the Seafood Industry and Social Development Seafood and Social Development - engaging the seafood industry in the social development of seafood producing communities in developing countries. The Loews Annapolis Hotel, Annapolis, Maryland, USA	ICSF member participated in the conference and presented an article : “A recent conference at Annapolis, US, dealt with the role of the seafood industry in the social development of seafood-producing communities in developing countries”
21-25 September 2015	Meeting of Experts to Adopt Flag State Guidelines for the Implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188) – Geneva	ICSF Participated in the meeting
08-09 October 2015	Benefits of decent employment in fisheries and aquaculture - Workshop for Blue Growth, 08-09 October, Vigo, Spain	ICSF made a presentation on “Social Issues - Just an Afterthought or a Crucial Part of a Solution for a Sustainable Future”
19-21 October 2015	FAO Informal expert meeting Friends of User Rights 2015	ICSF contributed the human rights approach and social dimensions to the skeleton developed of a possible future work plan on tenure and user-rights, making a presentation on the topic ‘A Civil Society Perspective ‘
17-18 November 2015	Fostering Sustainable Fisheries Management and Reducing Poverty: The Role of Social Protection of Fishers and Fishing Communities, FAO Technical Workshop: Rome	A presentation of the study undertaken by ICSF on behalf of FAO is submitted in Social Protection workshop.
17-18 November 2015	Final BOBLME Project Steering Committee Meeting, Phuket, Thailand	ICSF participated in the meeting, shared what had been done in the previous phase and discussed possibilities of collaboration in the next phase of the BOBLME project.
01-05 December 2015	CSO/NGO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) to participate in meetings in Rome with the FAO and the IFAD in connection with the implementation of the	ICSF Participated in the meeting

	FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Education – Rome Italy	
08 – 14 February 2016	Thirty-fourth Session of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), Colombo, Sri Lanka, 12-14 Feb 2016	ICSF participated and made a presentation on - Making Blue Growth Meaningful for fishing communities – Blue Growth and the VGSSF
22 February 2016	FAO Meeting with CSOs to discuss the nature, operational modalities and governance structure of the Global Assistance Programme (GAP) to support implementation of the SSF Guidelines	The roles of the CSOs, including ICSF in the GAP were discussed

Annex II :

List of Other Meetings Attended 2015-16

Date	Meeting	Output
07 April 2015	SPC-APP Workshop on "Sustainable Fisheries Development in Tamil Nadu - Policy Perspectives", organized by State Planning Commission - Chennai	ICSF participated in the workshop and made a presentation on the initiatives taken by ICSF draft policy and its implication on State and fishing communities
17 April 2015	CIFE, Versova Stakeholders meeting in Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting
23 April 2015	Small informal meeting to correct suggestion objection in development plan (DP) regarding fish markets in Mumbai, Organized by YUVA	ICSF participated in the meeting
22-29 April 2015	ICSF exposure trip between Myanmar- India	ICSF took the initiative of organizing an exposure visit of representatives of fishing communities and civil society organizations from Myanmar and India.
28-29 April 2015	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Second Regional Meeting on the Protection of Migrant Fishers - Jakarta, Indonesia	ICSF participated in the meeting
13 May 2015	A meeting to discuss fish markets and women vendors issues with newly elected chairperson of Market committee, organized by MMKS women's wing, Market committee - Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting
28 May 2015	Meeting to seek guidance on women fisheries cooperatives and law of Balu Meher, organized by MMKS women's wing, Vadarai - Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting
09 June 2015	Protsahan-ICSF meeting on SSF Guidelines at Trivandrum, Kerala, India	ICSF participated in the Panel discussion
30 June	FAO-BOBLME Project Report Finalization Workshop at Tuticorin, organized by CMFRI in	ICSF participated in the workshop and expressed its views on FAO-BOBLME

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2015	Tuticorin	project Report
14-15 July 2015	“Improving food security and livelihoods in small-scale fishing communities” organised by NFF & WFFP” - Pondicherry	ICSF participated in the meeting and presented a session of the proposed Social Protection Study
18 July 2015	"Changing coastal ecology and climate change -- issues of vulnerabilities, adaptation and sustainable marine resource management in Maharashtra", organised by ICOR, Seva Kendra, Portugues church, Dadar, Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting and presented on "Impact of climate change and implications for Fisheries, livelihood and technology use."
19 August 2015	A meeting In connection with Fisheries State level meeting of the Fisheries Department officials with other line stakeholders biannually for discussing the follow up actions of the SPC meeting held on 07.04.2015	ICSF participated in the meeting
24-25 August 2015	Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Women’s Economic Empowerment Event: Mobilizing Markets and Commitments to Gender Equality in the Indian Ocean Rim 24- 25 August 2015, Savoy Spa and Resort, Mahe Island, Republic of Seychelles	ICSF shared effective strategies for supporting women’s economic empowerment on the continuum of informal to formal work in the meeting and made a presentation on “Implementing the VG SSF as a critical strategy in the economic empowerment of women.”
30 Aug – 03 September 2015	World general meeting of International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty in the state of Gujarat	ICSF participated in the meeting as “observer”
07 – 15 September 2015	41st Annual Conference of the International Association of Aquative and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC), 07-11 Sep'15 and to participate at further events on 14-15 Sep'15 in Rome, Italy	ICSF participated and presented its 25 Years of Work experience - Connecting with Fishing Communities for a Sustainable Future
28 – 29 September 2015	Department of Rural development and IFAD assisted post tsunami sustainable livelihoods programme at Chennai, India	ICSF participated and made its presentation about Tamil Nadu’s challenges for responsible fishing.
06 – 09 October 2015	“Strategic Planning Process for the years 2017 – 2019” organized by SSNC, Sweden during 06 – 09 October 2015	ICSF participated in the Strategic Planning Process and discussed about the future co-operation between SSNC and its global partner organizations' and presented on “ICSF's gender perspective and strategies” and at an open forum on “Towards Sustainable Fisheries – a gender perspective”
27 November	Inter-Ministerial consultative meeting for the stand to be taken by India for the Ministerial Declaration on Fisheries Subsidies discipline at the Ministerial	ICSF participated in the meeting

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2015	Meeting under WTO in Nairobi, Kenya - regarding - organized by DAHDF - Delhi	
18 December 2015	Workshop on Fisheries and Aquaculture Response in Emergencies - Mumbai	Participated in the workshop and presented on Role of International Collective In Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) in disaster Management
28 – 29 December 2015	Conference on Initiatives to Combat Climate Change - Mumbai	ICSF participated in conference and showed the documentary “Sea of Change”
04 January 2016	Capacity building of small scale fishing communities about FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication in Thane and Palghar district of Maharashtra - Palghar	ICSF organised the workshop, presented on the SSF Guidelines and facilitated discussions.
21 January 2016	Capacity building of small scale fishing communities about FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication in Sindhudurga and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra - Malvan	ICSF organised the workshop, presented on the SSF Guidelines and facilitated discussions.
25 January 2016	Stakeholders meet on Central Marine fisheries Policy 2016 - Mumbai	ICSF participated in the Stakeholders meet on Central Marine Fisheries Policy 2016
28 – 29 January 2016	State level Workshop on Role of NGOs in Development of Fisheries in Coastal Andhra Pradesh between 28-29 January 2016 at Hyderabad	ICSF participated in the workshop
20 February 2016	Capacity building of small scale fishing communities about FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication in Mumbai and Raigad district of Maharashtra - Mumbai	ICSF organised the workshop, presented on the SSF Guidelines and facilitated discussions.
31 January – 06 February 2016	“Outcome and Impact Monitoring and Financial Management / New Standards of Bread for the World and discussion on cooperation” in Berlin / Germany during 31 st January – 06 th February 2016 – Organized by Bread for the World, Germany	ICSF participated in the discussion on the Outcome and Impact Monitoring (OIO) and Financial Management / New standards of the BFW and contributed a case study towards the OIO sessions.
9 February 2016	Stakeholder meet to discuss the Draft National Marine Fisheries Policy 2016 – Chennai	ICSF participated in the meeting
18-19 February 2016	Meet to bring together multiple actors working on ocean sustainability, organised by Centre for Ocean Solutions at Monterey, California	ICSF participated and shared the perspective of human rights in small-scale fisheries
21-22 March 2016	National Workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), New Delhi	ICSF organised the workshop in collaboration with WFFP and WFF involving multiple stakeholders
30-31 March	Workshop on Women in Fisheries organized jointly by the Women Studies Centre, the Ambedkar Centre, Dakshin Bangla Matsyajibi Forum and DISHA,	ICSF delivered the keynote address, facilitated the discussions and participated in the general body meeting of the East

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2016

Kolkata, India

Midnapur Fishers union