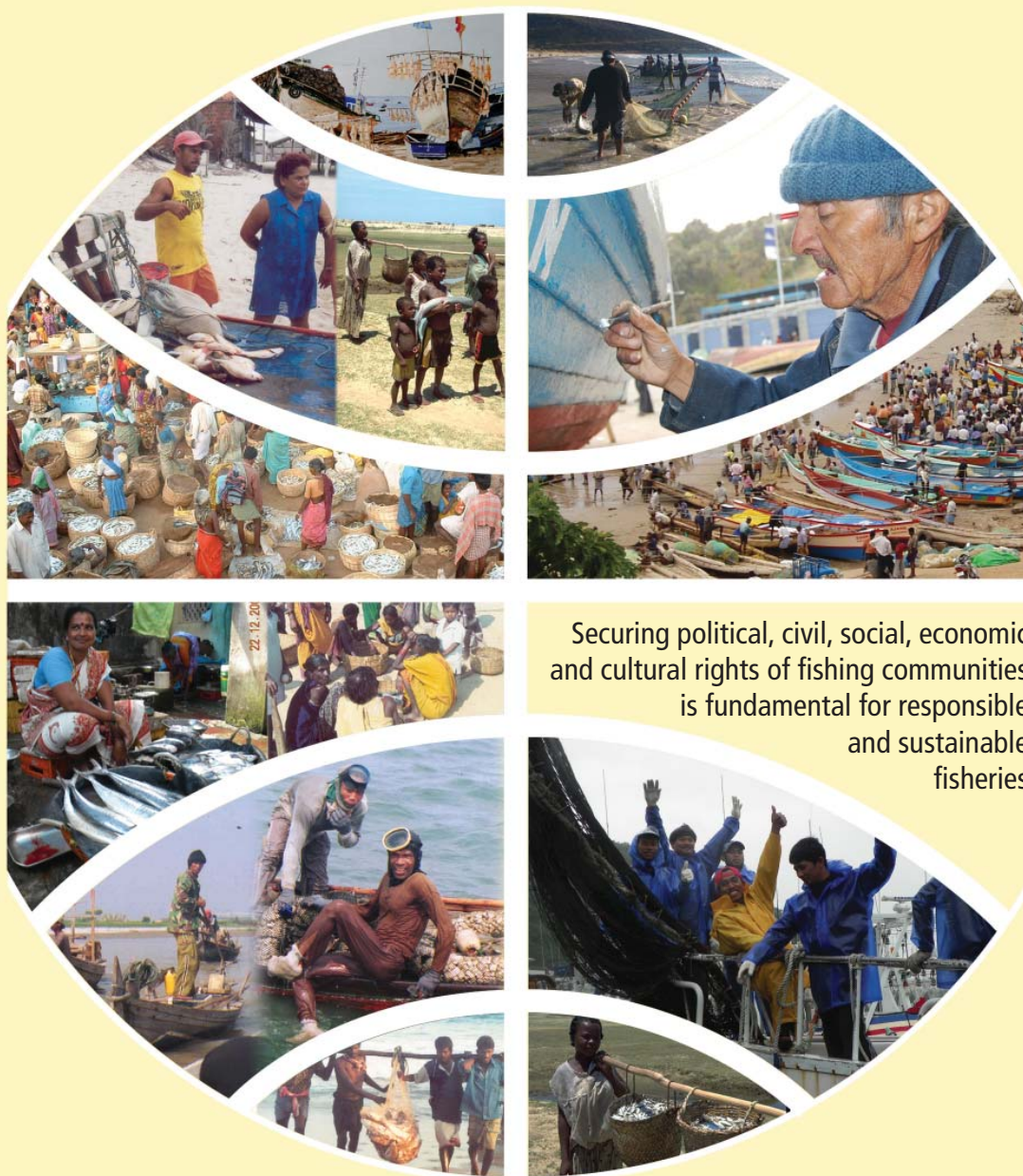


INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS — ICSF —



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES 2010-2011 to 2013-2014

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**INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS
(ICSF)**

**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
2010-2011 to 2013-2014**



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Acronyms

ACFA	Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (of the EC)
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific (countries)
AFS	Asian Fisheries Society
ANP	National Articulation of Fisherwomen (of Brazil)
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
APRAPAM	Mbour Association for the Promotion of Responsible Fisheries
APRO/NIOSH	Alaska Pacific Regional Office of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
AT	Animation Team (of ICSF)
BMELV	German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection
BMU	beach management unit
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Inter-governmental Organization
CAMFA	Conference for African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CAOPA	African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCA	community conserved area
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (of FAO)
CEESMA	culturally, ecologically and economically significant marine area
CENDEPESCA	Centre for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
CF	community fisheries
CFFA	Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy (of the EU)
CFS	UN Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIFE	Central Institute of Fisheries Education
CIFRI	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
COMPA	coastal and marine protected area
CMS	content management system
COAST	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
CODDEFFAGOLF	Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (of FAO)
CONFEPESCA	Central American Artisanal Fisheries Confederation
COP	Conference of Parties (to the CBD)
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone Notification
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
CSO	civil society organization
CTA	Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Co-operation
DADF	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (of India)
DC	Documentation Centre (of ICSF)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG Mare	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (of the EC)

DISHA	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action
DMF	Dakshinbanga Matsyajibi Forum
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
DOF	Department of Fisheries (Thailand)
EAF	ecosystem approach to fisheries
EBSA	ecologically or biologically significant areas
EC	European Commission
EPW	Economic & Political Weekly
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	fishery-dependent information
FES	Foundation for Ecological Security
FiA	Fisheries Administration (Cambodia)
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
FPA	fisheries partnership agreement
FWO	fishworker organization
GAAP	Global Aquaculture Advancement Partnership
GAF	Gender and Fisheries
GEA	Greening the Economy with Agriculture
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GHG	greenhouse gas
GoI	Government of India
KWDT	Katosi Women's Development Trust
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts for Food Security and Nutrition
IAMSLIC	International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IIFET	International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade
IIFT	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
ILC	International Labour Conference (of ILO)
ILO	International Labour Organization
INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
INPESCA	Nicaraguan Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
ITF	International Transport Workers' Federation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
JPS	Journal of Peasant Studies
LDRAC	Regional Advisory Council of the Long Distance Fleet in non-community waters (of the EU)

MAP	Mangrove Action Plan
MAST	Maritime Studies journal
MCPA	marine and coastal protected area
MDT	Masifundise Development Trust (South Africa)
MER	marine extractive reserve
MFF	Myanmar Fisheries Federation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture (India)
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests (India)
MOL	Ministry of Labour (Thailand)
MPA	marine protected area
NAG	Network Activities Group (Myanmar)
NBA	National Biodiversity Authority (India)
NCPC	National Coastal Protection Campaign (India)
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFF	National Fishworkers' Forum (India)
NFFP	NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme
NGO	non-governmental organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NCSCM	National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (India)
NUFTA	New Under-Ten Fishermen's Association
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSPESCA	Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola de Centroamérica
PCFS	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty
PIMRIS	Pacific Islands Marine Portal
PondyCAN	Pondicherry Citizen's Action Network
PoW	Programme of Work
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas (of CBD)
PUGAD	People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development
REJOPRAO	The Network of Journalists working for Responsible Fisheries in West Africa
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (or UNCSD)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RTC-CCRF	Regional Training Course on the Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (to the CBD)
SDF	Sustainable Development Foundation (Thailand)
SEWA	Self-Employed Women's Association
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIFFS	South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (India)
SFPA	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement
SOI	Sustainable Ocean Initiative
SOFIA	State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture (of FAO)
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
SWRAC	South West Regional Advisory Council
TC	Technical Consultation
Tenure Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
UN OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-IAS	United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies
VG-SSF	International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (or SSF Guidelines)
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WFS	Committee on World Food Security (of the UN)
WGPA	Working Group on Protected Areas
WSFC	World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress
WTO	World Trade Organization

Prologue

In all its activities, programmes and campaigns, the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) has always drawn its mandate from the aspirations and guidance of its Members, spread across the world, whose acquired collective knowledge on issues and topics of relevance, particularly those concerning small-scale fisheries (SSF), fishworkers, fishing communities and their livelihoods, has helped inform ICSF's role as an international NGO. Not only has this knowledge underpinned the ethos and thrust of ICSF's work, it has also been a very important asset for the new Members of the Collective who have been able to rely on this rich repository of knowledge to fashion solutions and strategies for their own regions. One outstanding example comes from Central America, where the collective knowledge of ICSF was shared through the production of training material on the subjects of access to marine resources and land rights, and on markets and certification, amongst others. The training session allowed Members of ICSF (from Chile, Belgium and Brazil) to facilitate, along with local organizations and fisher groups, capacity strengthening on the issues of importance for the rights-based approach to SSF.

Being transformative and powerful, ICSF's collective knowledge can be seen as a potential input to local, regional and national processes throughout the world for the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).

As this report demonstrates, the contribution of ICSF Members to the organization's activities and programmes has always been, and continues to be, of paramount importance.



Introduction

The Twenty-second session of ICSF's General Body Meeting, which met in July 2010, endorsed ICSF's priority areas as the focus of work for the period April 2010-March 2014. The priority areas include: right to resources; women in fisheries; climate change; trade; labour; and aquaculture. The cross-cutting themes include gender, social and cultural issues, sustainable small-scale fisheries, class and social justice, and sustainable resource management. The activities undertaken during this period focused on these priority areas, trying to integrate the cross-cutting themes as well.

The main focus area during this period included the process of following the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), marine protected areas (MPAs), women in fisheries, climate change and labour.

In March 2011, the 29th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of FAO approved the development of a new international instrument on small-scale fisheries to complement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). Such an instrument on small-scale fisheries has been a long-standing demand of ICSF as well as fishworker and civil society organizations (CSOs). ICSF, in collaboration with fishworker and support organizations, has tried to ensure that the process of developing the instrument was widely owned by small-scale fishing communities, and that the instrument adopted reflect their aspirations.

This engagement has built on work undertaken by ICSF over the years, including the FAO-organized Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries, held in 2008 at Bangkok, Thailand. Since then, ICSF has worked in close collaboration with the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF) and the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) and other CSOs to organize

national and regional workshops, raising the profile of small-scale fisheries and enabling fishworkers to make visible their realities, concerns, aspirations

Highlights

- **Following the negotiation process of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)**
- **Inclusive, community-led processes for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity**
- **Training and capacity building**
- **Perceptions of fishing communities on climate change**
- **Strengthening representation of women in organizations**
- **Lobby for ratification of Work in Fishing Convention**
- **Document, disseminate information**

and proposals, including to policymakers. ICSF also played a role in facilitating the preparation of a CSO synthesis document that compiled proposals from all national workshops. This was useful in drawing attention to concrete proposals from CSOs for inclusion in FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

Highlighting the importance of inclusive, community-led processes for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, through the establishment of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs), has been another focus area. ICSF participated in the 10th Conference of Parties (COP10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan in October, 2010 and COP11 in Hyderabad, India in October, 2012. ICSF's work on MCPAs has enabled small-scale fishing communities in several countries to engage constructively with the debate around conservation and management of fisheries resources, to challenge exclusionary forms of conservation, and to advocate for approaches that protect their rights to resources and that draw on local and traditional knowledge systems. ICSF's activities have contributed to wider acceptance and support for inclusive approaches to conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity among a wide range of stakeholders, whilst highlighting and getting recognition for the importance of customary rights and tenure systems, and of community-led conservation and management.

At ICSF's General Body in 2010, the importance of training and capacity building and the need for a systematic focus on this in the coming period was stressed. To take this forward, a training programme was organized for fishworker and support groups in Asia, in January 2012 at Bangkok. A training programme was organized in Honduras in Central America in February 2013, for fishworker organizations (FWOs), with a particular focus on women and youth, to enable organizations to keep abreast of developments in fisheries relevant to their lives and livelihoods, and to discuss strategies and steps needed to protect their spaces.

In the women-in-fisheries programme, ICSF has effectively highlighted the critical roles that women play in fisheries, and taken forward the Shared Gender Agenda adopted in June 2010.

ICSF's work fed into policy processes, including the SSF Guidelines process, and contributed to strengthening local and regional representation of women in organizations in countries where work was undertaken.

The debate on climate change often takes place at the macro level. A study undertaken by ICSF in India addresses the issue of climate change and ways to deal with it from the perspective of fishing communities. It documents in detail the observations of fishing communities about climate-related changes taking place along the coast—in wind, currents and rainfall patterns, in location of fisheries resources, and so on. This is perhaps the first study of its kind that offers important insights into this issue from a fishing-community perspective.

Since the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention (C188) by the 96th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2007, ICSF has actively campaigned for the ratification and effective implementation of C188, to ensure better protection and conditions of work for those in the fishing sector. ICSF's efforts contributed to greater awareness about C188 and demands for its implementation by FWOs in some countries. However, sustained efforts by various stakeholders over a long period of time will be needed before the benefits of C188 are actually realized.

ICSF's participation in international processes relevant for small-scale fisheries and its efforts at information dissemination have enhanced awareness among fishworkers about such processes and their local-level implications. In turn, ICSF has brought views and perspectives from local- to international-level processes. Proposals made by ICSF, often in collaboration with FWOs, have been reflected in various outcome documents of FAO, CBD and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and, notably, in the report on Fisheries and the Right to Food presented to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

ICSF has always recognized the empowering effect of information. *SAMUDRA Report*, SAMUDRA News Alerts, *Yemaya* (the newsletter on gender and fisheries), DC News Alerts and the ICSF

website provide the main vehicles for realizing ICSF's commitment to sharing and disseminating information. Efforts undertaken during the four-year period have contributed to an enhanced understanding, among a wide range of stakeholders, about the importance of small-scale fisheries and fishworkers, and their concerns, aspirations and demands for the future. They have also enhanced the access of small-scale fishworkers to information about developments of relevance.

ICSF continues to document and disseminate information for, and about, developments of relevance to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers. Activities have been undertaken in the following broad areas: information identification, collection

and documentation (including audio-visual); information dissemination; and, most importantly, providing support to ICSF programmes through development of thematic websites, news alerts, and responding to information requests from FWOs, NGOs, researchers and policymakers.

Overall, the activities undertaken by ICSF seem to have been effective, keeping in mind the long-term nature of changes sought, the challenges facing the sector and the limited resources available with the organization. ICSF's strategy of working in collaboration with other CSOs, including FWOs and other organizations of food producers, has also proved productive.



I. Rights to Resources

I.a Coastal and fisheries resources management

A rights-and-responsibilities framework from an SSF perspective has been the basic approach to ICSF's work on coastal and fisheries resources management. The focus has been to seek recognition of the rights of small-scale fishing communities to the natural resources that their livelihoods depend on, and their right to participate in decision-making processes. During 2010-2014, ICSF, with other CSOs, was involved in the development of the SSF Guidelines as well as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (the Tenure Guidelines).

a) Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

Process of SSF Guidelines

ICSF participated in two of the three regional workshops—in Asia-Pacific (in Bangkok, Thailand, 6-8 October 2010) and Latin America and the Caribbean (in San Jose, Costa Rica, 20-22 October, 2010)—organized by FAO to receive guidance from regional and national stakeholders on the scope and contents of the SSF Guidelines, and priorities and implementation modalities of a global assistance programme. ICSF, as well as FWOs, drew attention to the need for a human-rights-based approach to fisheries and for incorporating issues contained in the 2008 Bangkok Statement into the proposed instrument. The recommendations from these workshops, also reflecting the perspectives of CSOs, were presented to the 29th session of COFI in 2011. The conclusions and recommendations of the Costa Rica workshop refers to ICSF as an organization with whom linkages should be strengthened for effective communication and information-sharing on the demands of small-scale fishers.

Prior to the 29th session of COFI, ICSF and FWOs in various countries took efforts to meet national delegations to COFI to advocate for greater attention to small-scale fisheries and for the need to support the upcoming SSF Guidelines during discussions on agenda item 10 on *Good Practices in the Governance of*

Highlights

- **SSF Guidelines negotiations**
- **CSO co-ordination process**
- **2 regional workshops, 22 national workshops**
- **Negotiating FAO Tenure Guidelines**

Small-Scale Fisheries: Sharing of Experiences and Lessons Learned in Responsible Fisheries for Social and Economic Development. ICSF also participated in the Conference for African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) held in Banjul, Gambia, in September 2010 to advocate for the SSF Guidelines.

A sizeable delegation from FWOs and support organizations, including ICSF, participated in the 29th session of COFI from 31 January to 4 February 2011, in Rome, Italy. To seek greater support for, and debate on, the content and scope of the SSF Guidelines, ICSF, WFFP, WFF and the IPC organized a side event during COFI titled *What COFI Should Do? Agenda item 10 on Small-scale Fisheries*, on 3 February 2011, prior to the discussion on agenda item 10. The

side event was well attended by national delegations, including India, Mauritania, Japan, Brazil, Norway, Spain, the United States and Chile, representatives of the European Union (EU) and the African Union, multilateral agencies, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), fishworkers and fishing industry representatives. The side event was useful in generating debate and discussion on the desirability, scope and content of the SSF Guidelines.

At COFI, CSOs presented a joint statement following the interventions by States during the discussion on Agenda Item 10,¹ calling for a negotiated instrument which is global in scope and which incorporates the social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights of small-scale, artisanal and indigenous fishing communities. The 29th Session of COFI approved the development of the SSF Guidelines.

CSO process

Welcoming the decision by COFI, during 2011–2012, CSOs decided to engage closely with the SSF Guidelines process to ensure that they reflected the day-to-day realities, issues and proposals of small-scale fishing communities. A co-ordination group, with representatives from WFFP, WFF, ICSF, and IPC, was set up. It was decided to organize national/regional-level consultations of small-scale fishworkers to help identify the issues and proposals emerging from different country/regional contexts, and to ensure that the SSF Guidelines take on board issues identified through such a bottom-up consultative process.

Consultations were organized in Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Nicaragua, Panama, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Kenya and Tanzania. Additionally, sub-regional workshops were initiated in Indonesia in preparation for the national consultation held in April 2012. The regional consultation in Senegal brought in representatives from 16 African countries, especially from West Africa. Two regional consultations (in West Africa and the Philippines) were also held. ICSF worked with the co-ordination group to raise resources for these consultations, as well as to facilitate them.

Consultations were organized by national-level organizations and participants included fishworkers, FWOs, NGOs, academicians, policymakers,

researchers and multilateral organizations. They helped to identify the priorities and proposals of small-scale fishing communities in different geographical and socioeconomic contexts. The consultations received good press coverage in several countries.² The co-ordination group facilitated the production of the CSO synthesis document.³

ICSF participated in the FAO Expert Workshop on the Development of Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, held at Rome, Italy, 7–10 February 2012. ICSF, as a resource organization, provided inputs on the SSF Guidelines process to the seminar, *FAO Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Potentials of Small-scale Fishers*, organized by the Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST) in Bangladesh, in October 2012; to the General Assembly of the WFF, held in Kampala, Uganda, in November 2012; and to the 4th National Meeting of Redmanglar Internacional, Brazil, in December 2012.

ICSF, with other members of the CSO co-ordination group, provided detailed comments on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The co-ordination group met in Rome, Italy, in January 2013 for this purpose. The summary of comments provided, in English, French and Spanish, was circulated to FWOs to enable them to initiate a process of dialogue and advocacy with policymakers.

ICSF facilitated an internal process amongst its members to obtain comments on the CSO synthesis document and the FAO Zero Draft. The work of the gender working group in providing comments was particularly noteworthy. The fundamental proposal was that gender issues be mainstreamed and strengthened across all sections of the SSF Guidelines with the section on gender equality and equity retaining only the broad overriding principles.

ICSF Members participated in two FAO-organized regional consultations on the SSF Guidelines —The Pacific Islands Regional Consultation on the Development of Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, 12–14 June, 2012, and The Caribbean Regional Consultation Workshop on the Development of International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, 6–8 December, 2012.

The agenda paper for the 30th session of COFI (9–13 July 2013), on the SSF Guidelines process highlighted

the CSO-led initiative of organizing national workshops.⁴ ICSF participated and organized a side event titled *Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines: Getting It Right*, along with the CSO co-ordination group, which was well attended with over 70 persons, including representatives from more than 20 States, as well FWOs and NGOs.⁵ At COFI, CSOs issued a joint statement asking States to recognize the crucial role that CSOs have played in the guidelines development process, and called for enhancing CSO participation in the May 2013 Technical Consultation (TC) on the SSF Guidelines.

A side event was organized on the SSF Guidelines process during the 39th session of the UN Committee on World Food Security (WFS), as part of the CSO co-ordination group, in Rome from 15 to 20 October 2012. This was to increase awareness among CFS members about the SSF Guidelines and their links with food security, and to seek possible endorsement of the guidelines by CFS, once adopted by COFI.

Technical consultations

In 2013-2014, ICSF, as part of the CSO co-ordination group, worked on the draft SSF Guidelines, providing specific comments on the draft text, and identifying issues that need to be negotiated. The CSO co-ordination group organized a preparatory meeting for CSOs during 18-19 May 2013, prior to the 1st Technical Consultation on the SSF Guidelines, organized by FAO, during 20-24 May 2013, in Rome, Italy. Thirty-five CSO delegates from 19 countries participated. Another two-day preparatory meeting was organized in February 2014, prior to the 2nd TC during 3-7 February, 2014. This meeting was attended by a much wider regional representation, with more than 50 CSO delegates representing 40 organizations.

Priority issues (identified earlier) for CSOs were actively advocated for and defended, either with the support of delegations, or, when CSOs got a chance to intervene at the end of each paragraph. Negotiations could not be concluded at the 1st TC as some issues remained as bracketed text. At the 2nd TC, pending issues such as governance, informal sector, arrest and detention, and trade were addressed (see *SAMUDRA Report* Nos. 65 and 67).⁶ It is important to note that though the CSOs spoke last, they highlighted issues as one

voice and recognized the importance of human-rights standards of universality and inalienability; indivisibility; interdependence and inter-relatedness; non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion, and so on. The Resumed Session of the Technical Consultation on International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (TC-SSF/2014/2, known as the Chair's Text) is firmly anchored in a human-rights-based approach, and recognizes the importance of adhering to human-rights standards.

ICSF facilitated an internal process to comment on the Chair's Text (from the 2nd TC), from a gender perspective, and to provide concrete language proposals for CSO advocacy during negotiations. With other CSOs, ICSF organized a side event during the Resumed Session of the TC to share with delegates CSO views on implementation.

b) FAO Tenure Guidelines

ICSF has continued to engage with the IPC Working Group on Agrarian Reform and Territory that is co-ordinating civil society inputs for the proposed Tenure Guidelines being developed by the FAO under CFS. The objective is to seek greater recognition of the access rights of fishing communities to the land and fisheries resources on which their livelihoods and cultural identities depend, as articulated in the 2008 Bangkok Statement.

ICSF, as part of the IPC platform, participated in the CFS-led negotiations for the Tenure Guidelines that were finally adopted in May 2012. The Tenure Guidelines aim to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, and have several provisions relevant for small-scale fishing communities, that were proposed by small-scale fisheries organizations and support groups. The Tenure Guidelines are seen as a tool that can be used by food producer organizations, including fishing community organizations, to strengthen their tenure rights to natural resources. ICSF was part of the multi-sectoral CSO group that worked on developing a popular manual for implementation of the Tenure Guidelines.

c) Other UN processes

ICSF participated in the 32nd session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, during

10-14 March 2014 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, where CSOs made a statement, highlighting different issues on agriculture and fisheries, including small-scale fisheries and aquaculture.

ICSF sent its comments on the Draft (V0) Report on the *Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition* of the High Level Panel of Experts for Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) of the CFS.⁷ ICSF, as part of the CSO platform, submitted its comments to the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition.⁸

d) Studies

During 2011-2012, ICSF undertook a study titled *Traditional Knowledge in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, India*.⁹ The study discusses the perceptions of various stakeholders on the value and relevance of traditional knowledge, and highlights the need to integrate this into planning, management and conservation of coastal and marine resources.

During 2012-2013, ICSF initiated a study in India on the rights of inland fishing communities in relation to existing policy and legislation on fisheries, forests and wildlife. The draft report of the study has been made available for comments and for discussions on the next step. This work has also been helpful in providing comments related to inland fisheries on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines being developed.

e) Information dissemination and communication

SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya and SAMUDRA News Alerts

Information about FAO processes and the CSO position was widely disseminated through *SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya* and *SAMUDRA News Alerts*.¹⁰ Several other websites reproduced the *SAMUDRA* news alert about the COFI decision on small-scale fisheries.¹¹

ICSF publications and reports have been referred to in the publication, 'Rights-based fisheries governance: from fishing rights to human rights' by Allison et al, in *Fish and Fisheries*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, February 2011.

ICSF articles in other publications

- On the Tenure Guidelines from a fisheries perspective for *SULiNews* (Issue 2)¹²
- Securing Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Small-scale and Artisanal Fishworkers and Fishing Communities¹³ for the journal *Maritime Studies* (MAST)
- Recognizing a rights-based approach to development in fisheries: Struggles of small-scale fishing communities to secure their human rights¹⁴ for the *Journal of Peasant Studies* (JPS)
- Fishery-dependent information and the ecosystem approach: what role can fishers and their knowledge play in developing countries?¹⁵ for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) *Journal of Marine Science*
- Fishing for a future: Searching for a New Maxim for the *Palgrave Journal Development*, Issue No. 54, 250-251 (June 2011)¹⁶
- Righting the Wrongs of Overfishing: Fishing for Solutions, *Welt-Sichten*, August 2011
- Small-scale Fisheries and Transferable Fishing Concessions in Issue No. 54 (January 2012)¹⁷ of *El Anzuelo*
- Two articles on the SSF Guidelines¹⁸
- On fisheries and gender equality¹⁹

Websites

ICSF maintains and updates information on the CSO website on small-scale fisheries (<http://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries>), and ICSF's own sub-sites on community-based marine and coastal resource management (community.icsf.net), and SSF Guidelines (<http://igssf.icsf.net>). Both the websites have received good responses from users, and have been referred to extensively for information on the SSF Guidelines.

Bibliography and Review of Literature

ICSF developed a bibliographic country-wise database on community-based management and conservation initiatives undertaken by fishing and coastal communities around the world. The database, launched in October 2012, is an important resource for ICSF training programmes. The bibliography is updated regularly and has over 416 documents,

besides articles from ICSF publications, *SAMUDRA Report* and SAMUDRA News Alerts, and is available at community.icsf.net.

Voice of Fishers

ICSF facilitated the preparation of several short, low-budget videos on tenure rights of fishing communities. The videos, supported by the FAO's Voice of Fishers project, were prepared in the context of the Tenure Guidelines process.

Men and women of selected fishing communities in Brazil, Chile, India, Indonesia, Panama, Philippines, Spain, South Africa and Thailand, were interviewed on their perceptions of their tenure rights and the threats facing such rights. For example, fishing households along the Langebaan Lagoon in South Africa have had a variety of tenure rights—some were owners of the land upon which they lived adjacent to the lagoon, while others were labour tenants on local farms for generations and had clearly established occupancy rights to their houses along the water's edge. Tenure rights to land adjacent to the lagoon appear to have been inseparable from the right to fish in the lagoon.

The videos also provided a gender dimension to issues of tenure in fisheries. It was clear from all the videos that communities have clear perceptions of their tenure rights, and have taken various steps to defend/manage what they consider to be resources over which they have rights, customary or otherwise. The videos, available on YouTube,²⁰ have been useful in training programmes and workshops, and could become an important resource during the

implementation of the Tenure Guidelines. The videos have been widely disseminated through the Tenure Guidelines page of FAO.²¹

f) Training and Capacity Building

In January 2012, a training programme for FWOs in Asia, titled *Empowerment through Information: Training Programme on International and Regional Developments of Relevance to Small-scale Fisheries and Fishing Communities in Asia*, was organized in Thailand (hereafter, the 2012 Thailand Training Programme), which included sessions on coastal resource management and fisheries management, focusing on issues of rights and responsibilities.

For the Central American training programme, *Promoting Alliances and Improving the Capacity of Men and Women Small-scale Fishworkers in Central America*, held in February 2013 in Honduras (hereafter, the 2013 Central American Training Programme; see the Training Programme section for more details), training modules were developed in collaboration with CoopeSoliDar, and translated into Spanish. The themes included property rights and tenure issues in fisheries. A session on the SSF Guidelines was also organized.

During 2013-14, ICSF organized training programmes in five countries, supported by the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project (hereafter, BOBLME Training Programme). ICSF developed pictorial brochures on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and on small-scale fisheries; and a leaflet on the SSF Guidelines in English, Bangla, Thai, Tamil, Burmese, and Bahasa.²²



Reflections

Partially at least, because of years of sustained work and advocacy by CSOs, COFI approved the development of the SSF Guidelines.

Solidarity links between FWOs, social movements and support groups, as well as overall capacity to engage with FAO processes, have been strengthened at various levels due to joint work and advocacy around the Bangkok process.

Several proposals from the CSO synthesis document, including those related to gender, were reflected in the FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. In addition, awareness at various levels about SSF, including among policymakers, has increased; the Central America Member States, co-ordinated by the Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola de Centroamérica (OSPESCA), have committed to incorporating the SSF Guidelines into the national fisheries laws, once adopted.

Overall, the process of engaging with the SSF Guidelines process has been effective. CSOs worked together in a co-ordinated manner to advocate for, and defend, issues of relevance to small-scale fishing communities. Most of these issues are reflected in the agreed text, which is also firmly anchored in a human-rights-based approach and on human-rights standards, representing a significant achievement from a CSO perspective. The document, as it stands, offers a good basis for implementation.

The programme also seeks to develop the capacity of FWOs and support organizations to ensure that conservation initiatives are implemented in socially just ways wherein eradication of poverty is recognized as indispensable for sustainable development and that indigenous peoples and local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development.



Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.icsf.net/en/statements.html?radio=O&perpage=10&start=10&searchtxt=&radio=O&perpage=10>
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I.b Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

This programme seeks to draw attention to community initiatives that promote conservation, sustainable use and management of coastal and marine resources such as community mangrove forest management areas, and ‘fish houses’ (fish aggregating devices or underwater structures built from wood which allow juvenile fish stocks to flourish) in Thailand. The programme also seeks to promote awareness about the negative social and environmental implications of exclusionary approaches to coastal and marine conservation and management, such as the implementation of conservation regimes in India which have not given fishing communities a say in management and governance of marine resources, leading to loss of livelihood.

a) Studies

Indonesia, Senegal, Thailand

ICSF completed three studies on social dimensions of marine protected areas (MPAs) in Indonesia, Senegal and Thailand, in 2010. The studies were undertaken in the context of Programme Element 2 on governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing in CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), which emphasizes the full and effective participation of local and indigenous communities in protected area management. The Thailand study²³ has been translated and printed in Thai for wider dissemination. The studies provide useful documentation of community perspectives on MPAs in these countries, highlighting the need to change the way MPAs are being currently planned and implemented.

India

Preparatory to the workshop *Fishery-dependent Livelihoods, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity*, held in New Delhi in March 2012, a study on legal issues related to community rights in MCPAs in India was commissioned. The study, presented at the workshop, drew attention to several important issues around customary fishing rights in protected areas.²⁴

Highlights

- **Lobbying for inclusive process for EBSAs**
- **Documenting traditional knowledge and governance systems**
- **National workshops**
- **Increase in interaction between fishing community representatives and policy makers**

ICSF initiated a case study to document the traditional knowledge of fishing communities and their perspectives on resource management in the Sundarbans region of West Bengal. The study was discussed with the communities at a two-day workshop in Kolkata, during 24-25 March 2014. ICSF has also initiated translation, from Malayalam to English, of a study, documenting the traditional knowledge of fishing communities in Kerala. As part of the BOBLME training programme, ICSF

has initiated a study of the traditional knowledge of fishing communities and their use of resources in Gulf of Mannar. This study includes detailed documentation and development of marine biodiversity registers, along with information on habitat.

Central America

A study on ‘Social Dimensions of MPA Implementation and Management in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Panama’ was commissioned during 2011-12. The study aims to analyze legal and institutional frameworks for MPA governance, social impacts of MPA implementation and community-led conservation initiatives in the region. The report was disseminated during COP11. The Spanish and English versions are available online.²⁵ The monograph on MPAs in Central America (in Spanish), as well as other ICSF material on MPAs, were used during the training programme for FWOs (see Training Programmes), held in February 2013 in Honduras, to highlight the need for participatory governance of MPAs.

South Africa and Brazil

In 2013, ICSF initiated case studies in South Africa and Brazil to update the 2008 studies on various cases of human-rights violations in South African MPAs and on emerging issues in implementing marine extractive reserves (MERs) in Brazil. They will also identify new issues and challenges in the implementation of recent decisions of CBD’s COP11.

ICSF’s studies have been highlighted on the FAO MPAs sub-site²⁶ and have also been referred to in various publications.²⁷ The case studies have been useful to Indian FWOs to engage with the MPA dialogue process, and to make their voice heard.²⁸

b) Workshops

As a follow-up to the 2008 studies to understand the social dimensions of MPAs in South Africa and Brazil, ICSF, during 2010-11, partially supported national workshops in these countries.

South Africa

ICSF supported a two-day national workshop, *Protecting Community Rights in Marine Protected Areas*,²⁹

organized by Masifundise Development Trust (MDT) in Langebaan during 14-16 April 2010. The first workshop of its kind in South Africa, it aimed to include communities in a dialogue with a range of stakeholders, to identify the impacts of MPAs on fishing communities, and raise awareness on the rights of small-scale fishing communities in planning, management and implementation of MPAs. The participants developed proposals for a new MPA policy with a human-rights-based approach to fisheries management and conservation that were synthesized into the Langebaan Statement on MPAs.³⁰

Brazil

The Brazil workshop, *Artisanal Fisheries, Marine Protected Areas and Climate Change*, was organized by Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Instituto de Ecologia and Nupaub (Center for Research on Wetlands Conservation) and held in Recife, Brazil, from 31 August to 3 September, 2010. The workshop discussed the potentials and constraints of MERs in north and northeast Brazil, as well as their importance in the context of sea-level rise and climate change. The workshop recommendations—The Recife Letter—summarized the aspirations and claims of coastal communities, and was widely disseminated. A report on the workshop was carried in *SAMUDRA Report* No. 58.³¹

India

ICSF, along with the Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA), an NGO, organized six small meetings in two provinces in India, to consolidate people’s perceptions on conservation and management of marine resources. These meetings were in preparation for the New Delhi workshop,³² during 1-2 March, 2012. The workshop was a follow-up to the 2009 Chennai workshop, *Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Implementation in India: Do Fishing Communities Benefit?*³³ The New Delhi workshop was organized against the backdrop of India’s decision to host CBD COP11 in October 2012. The workshop reviewed existing legal and institutional mechanisms for creating, implementing and reporting MCPAs, discussed the impact of MCPAs in India from the perspective of environmental justice and human rights; and, in the light of the growing

challenges facing marine and coastal biodiversity, made specific proposals based on good practices for *in situ* conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, poverty eradication, and economic and social development of small-scale, artisanal fishing communities in India. The workshop was useful in evolving consensus on the need for participatory and community-led approaches to conservation and management of marine and coastal biodiversity and in identifying concrete proposals for the way forward to achieve this.

Following up on the New Delhi workshop, a one-day discussion was organized at Chennai in August 2012, to explore legal options for recognition of fishing-community rights in national parks and sanctuaries in India. The discussion was attended by representatives from FWOs, organizations working with forest-dependent communities, and lawyers. The discussion highlighted, among other things, the need for documentation of the customary rights of fishing communities living within and around the national park.

ICSF has continued to keep abreast of developments in four MPAs in India—Malvan (Maharashtra), Sundarbans (West Bengal), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu), Gahirmatha (marine) National Park and Bhitarkanika (Odisha). ICSF staff visited the Malvan (marine) wildlife sanctuary to understand recent developments and their implications for fishing communities.

c) UN processes

SBSTTA 14

ICSF participated in the 14th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 14) to the CBD, held in Kenya during 10-21 May 2010. On the agenda was the preparation of recommendations to COP10 on a range of issues, including the outcomes of a series of in-depth reviews on the PoWPA (including MCPAs). ICSF, with other groups, advocated promoting and implementing a range of governance types in the management of MCPAs as well as incorporating the assessment of governance in management effectiveness evaluations of MCPAs.

COP10: Preparatory work

Prior to COP10 (in 2010), ICSF prepared a brochure, titled *Getting it Right: Incorporating Social Aspects into MPA Planning and Implementation*, that summarizes the case studies undertaken by ICSF in nine countries—Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Tanzania and Thailand. The studies highlight the problems of a top-down approach to planning and implementation of MPAs, such as banning of traditional gear; reduction in fishers' access to productive fishing areas while the same area is opened for tourism; or non-involvement of the community in deciding the boundaries of the MPA, and so on. The studies also draw attention to community-led initiatives in conservation and management, such as in Galicia, Spain where shellfish collectors have formed a co-managed MPA with the management body having equal representation from the community and the State. The studies also underline the need for systematic attention, capacity building, funding and other resources for effective implementation of the PoWPA.

Participation in COP10

A six-member ICSF delegation participated in COP10, held in Nagoya, Japan, during 18-29 October 2010. ICSF also facilitated the participation of fishworker and indigenous peoples' representatives. ICSF engaged mainly with the agenda items on in-depth consideration on the review and implementation of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biological diversity (agenda item 5.2), protected areas (agenda item 5.4), sustainable use of biodiversity (agenda item 5.5) and inland water biodiversity (agenda item 5.1).

Socioeconomic issues (loss of livelihood, reduced access to fishing grounds) of relevance to indigenous and local communities were almost absent in the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity that came from SBSTTA 14. It was, therefore, positive that the proposal by ICSF and WFFP to include two paragraphs, on participation and traditional knowledge, was accepted, with modifications. In addition, the ICSF-WFFP joint statement on agenda item 5.2 is referred to in the CBD's report on COP10.

ICSF and WFFP organized a side event titled *Getting it Right: Incorporating Social Aspects into MPA Planning*

and Implementation, drawing attention to resource management initiatives of fishing communities, including the struggles and campaigns they have undertaken to effectively check the destruction of coastal and marine habitats and resources. Posters highlighting the social dimensions of MPAs were displayed during COP10. Several websites covered the participation of small-scale FWOs and support organizations.

Participation at SBSTTA 16

ICSF participated in SBSTTA 16, during 30 April-5 May 2012 in Montreal, Canada, that had the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity on its agenda. ICSF's statement³⁴ pointed to the absence of effective participation of indigenous and local communities at regional workshops organized to describe EBSAs. It also commended the CBD study on traditional knowledge that highlighted that traditional knowledge could be important for not only identifying areas that meet EBSA criteria, but also for identifying traditional marine management systems and strategies that have great significance in how biodiversity is managed in the world's oceans. ICSF contributed information and references to this study commissioned by the CBD Secretariat.

COP11: Preparatory work

ICSF participated in several preparatory activities in India. In co-ordination with other CSOs in India, ICSF developed and disseminated a position paper, MCPAs: *What India Should Do?*, with proposals on improving participatory governance of MPAs. ICSF contributed case studies on women seaweed collectors and on the management initiatives of fishers in the State of Maharashtra for a publication released by India's National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at COP11.³⁵ Information on the activities is available on a Google site³⁶ and the CBD website.³⁷

Participation in COP11

ICSF participated in processes related to marine, coastal and inland biodiversity at COP11, held in Hyderabad during 8-19 October, 2012. The ICSF delegation included ICSF Members and representatives from FWOs. The key activities undertaken were:

- ICSF followed discussions on the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on inland biodiversity. The WFFP-ICSF joint statement highlighted the need to integrate the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) and 10(c), for the description of EBSAs. The Statement called for the development of socio-cultural criteria for EBSAs that should be used along with scientific criteria, particularly in areas with pre-existing human populations/uses. The COP11 decision adopted was positive on some counts. It stressed the need, for example, to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities in additional regional or sub-regional workshops for description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs, and for the further description of the areas already described where new information becomes available. It also stressed the need to further refine the EBSA training manual and modules, including through more consultation with Parties and indigenous and local communities, and develop training materials on the use of traditional knowledge.³⁸
- ICSF organized four side events in collaboration with other organizations:
 - *Solving the Puzzle: Social and Cultural Dimensions of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas*, with WFFP and the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF) on 11 October 2012. ICSF's documentary film, 'Shifting Undercurrents: Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India', was officially released at the side event.³⁹ The side event also had presentations of experiences from Central America, Indonesia and South Africa.
 - *Traditional Knowledge and Area-based Management Measures in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems*, with the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium and the United Nations University (UNU) on 15 October 2012.
 - *Coastal and Marine Biodiversity and Coastal Area Management*, on 10 October 2012 with the Bombay Natural History

Society (BNHS), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Pondicherry Citizen's Action Network (PondyCAN), National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF), and others. A report, *The Challenged Coast of India*, by PondyCAN and a web-based database on coastal developments in India,⁴⁰ were released.

- *On Gender and Biodiversity*, with Dakshin Foundation and Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), India, highlighting the important role of women in biodiversity conservation and management.
- ICSF organized two press conferences on the social dimensions of MPAs and on climate change.
- ICSF participated in the high-level segment discussions held during 16-19 October 2012, which had coastal and marine biodiversity as one of the four issues on the agenda. The need for participatory approaches to conservation and management was highlighted.
- ICSF brought out a CD-ROM and a memory stick with all its publications and products related to social dimensions of MPAs, for distribution to delegates.
- ICSF put up a stall with various ICSF publications at the People's Biodiversity Festival held in Hyderabad city. The festival was open to all and was attended by farmers, CSOs and the general public.
- ICSF contributed several articles to *ECO*, a newsletter published by the CBD civil society Alliance, during COP11. It also co-ordinated the preparation of the Alliance briefing paper on marine and coastal biodiversity, and on inland biodiversity.⁴¹

FWOs on the ICSF delegation to COP11 found the experiences useful on several counts, including for purposes of establishing networks for exchange and sharing of information. There was good media coverage of the side events and press conferences.⁴²

Participation in other CBD-related meetings

ICSF participated in two Sub-regional Workshops on Capacity-building for Implementation of the

CBD PoWPA, organized by the CBD—for South, East and Southast Asia, held at Dehradun, India, during 6-10 December 2011, and for Central, South and East Africa at Cape Town, South Africa, during 30 January-3 February 2012. ICSF highlighted the need for capacity building to improve governance, participation and equity in MPA practice. ICSF was invited as an expert for the Joint Expert Meeting on Addressing Biodiversity Concerns in Sustainable Fishery, organized by the CBD during 7-9 December 2011 in Bergen, Norway.

ICSF participated in two Regional Workshops to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs- the Southern Indian Ocean one in Mauritius, during 30 July-4 August 2012 and the South-Eastern Atlantic one in Namibia, during 8-10 April 2013. The need to draw on traditional knowledge of local communities and traditional management systems, in describing, identifying and managing EBSAs, was highlighted.

ICSF participated in the Sustainable Oceans Initiative (SOI) meeting convened by the CBD Secretariat, the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), and the Japan Ministry of Environment, in Kanazawa, Japan, 02-05 August 2011. A presentation, *Empowering Small-scale Fishworkers for Management and Conservation of Coastal and Marine Resources*, was made. ICSF also participated in the SOI capacity-building workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia, organized by the CBD in Guangzhou, China, during 9-13 December 2013. ICSF's presentation focused on the local implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) by small-scale fishing communities, giving examples from ICSF's programmes and case studies. ICSF also proposed the need to identify culturally, ecologically and economically significant marine areas (CEESMAs) in coastal waters, and not just EBSAs.

d) Participation in other workshops/ meetings

- *International Workshop on Exploring the Role of MPAs in Reconciling Fisheries Management with Conservation*, hosted by the Institute of Marine Research, Norway, and the Norwegian Fishery Forum for Development Co-operation in Bergen, Norway, during 29-31 March 2011. ICSF co-chaired the Working Group Session

titled *How Can MPAs Play a Role in Reconciling Objectives?*. A presentation, *Spatial Management Approaches in Fisheries and Environmental Conservation: Experiences from selected Asian Countries*, was made.

- *First Bi-national Stakeholder Consultation on Sustaining the Gulf of Mannar Ecosystem and its Resources*, Rameswaram, India, organized by the BOBLME Project and the Bay of Bengal Inter-governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) during 5-6 December 2011. A paper, *Livelihood Issues of Fishers in the Gulf of Mannar*, was presented. ICSF also participated in the second bi-national stakeholder consultation in Sri Lanka in June 2012.
- *Regional Workshop on Putting into Practice the EAO Technical Guidelines on MPAs and Fisheries: MPAs as a Potential Management Tool for Sustainable Fisheries in South and South East Asia*, organized by FAO in Bangkok, Thailand, during 30 January-1 February 2012. ICSF highlighted the need for recognizing the role of area-based fisheries-management measures that protect the livelihood interests of sustainable small-scale fisheries, as contributing to conservation and sustainable use.
- ICSF participated in meetings organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for implementation of its project Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) in India. This included a field visit to Germany. ICSF called for a review of the legal and governance process and a review of existing MPAs before any new process is initiated in India. ICSF highlighted the need for participatory mechanisms for any interventions to be taken up. ICSF has been following the methodologies developed under the project for socioeconomic studies initiated.

e) Other activities

ICSF became a member of the ICCA Consortium, a consortium of NGOs and organizations representing

indigenous and community constituencies, which seeks appropriate recognition of ICCAs at national and international levels, and appropriate support to the indigenous peoples and local communities governing them. The ICCA consortium engages closely with, and influences, CBD processes on protected areas.

f) Information dissemination and communication

Film

During 2010-2011, ICSF initiated a documentary film on the women seaweed collectors in the Gulf of Mannar National Park, in Tamil Nadu, India. The film, *Shifting Undercurrents: Women Seaweed Harvesters in the Gulf of Mannar, India*,⁴³ explores the challenges facing the livelihoods of women seaweed collectors in an area declared as a national park, where extractive activities or any form of collection, are prohibited. The film also explores alternatives being proposed by the stakeholders, in order to ensure the sustainability of both the resources and their livelihoods. It has been translated into Tamil and made available to local communities.

The film, completed during 2011-2012, was screened widely, at various forums, including at COP11 in Hyderabad, to the fishing communities in the Gulf of Mannar on 2 May 2013, at the MARE People and the Sea Conference 2013, at the Wellfish Policy workshop, NCSCM Chennai, October 2013, at the Too Big to Ignore Conference, Hyderabad, December 2013, and at the annual film festival *Pêcheurs du Monde* in France.⁴⁴

The film received the second prize at the 2012 Jeevika documentary film festival organized by Centre for Civil Society in India⁴⁵ and the best film award under the livelihood category at the 7th CMS Vavavaran Environment and Wildlife Film Festival and Forum in 2014.⁴⁶ At CMS Vavavaran, there was also a panel discussion on participatory conservation measures in India, in which fishing communities from the Gulf of Mannar spoke. Information about the film has also been disseminated in other networks/websites such as Genderaquafish.

Articles in other publications

ICSF contributed the following:

- A case study on India to the FAO publication *Marine Protected Areas: Country Case Studies on Policy, Governance and Institutional Issues*, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper. No. 556/1. Rome, FAO, 2011.⁴⁷
- ICSF co-authored a paper titled *The Role of MPAs in Reconciling Fisheries Management with Conservation of Biological Diversity*⁴⁸, based on the discussions at the International Workshop on Exploring the Role of MPAs in Reconciling Fisheries Management with Conservation, held in Norway in March 2011, published in the journal *Ocean and Coastal Management* (69) 2012.
- An article, *Making Space for Small-scale Fishing Communities: The Use and Misuse of Spatial Management Instruments*, for the to-be-published book, *Governance of Marine Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation: Interaction and Coevolution*, edited by Serge M. Garcia, Jake Rice and Anthony Charles.
- An article, *MPAs: Securing Tenure Rights of Fishing Communities*, for a Fisheries Thematic Issue of FAO's *Land Tenure Journal* (No.1, 2013).⁴⁹

ICSF's work on MPAs has been referred to in publications.⁵⁰ The Brazil MPA study has been referred to in the CBD document, *Action for Biodiversity: Towards a Society in Harmony with Nature*.⁵¹ The MPA case studies have also been referred in the article *What are MPAs For? On Goal Formation and Displacement* by Svein Jentoft et al (pg 75-83) in *Ocean & Coastal Management* Vol. 54, Issue 1, January 2011. ICSF's MPA website (mpa.icsf.net) has been linked by various sites, including the Pacific Islands Marine Portal (PIMRIS)⁵² and CBD.⁵³

Websites

ICSF's subsite on MPAs (mpa.icsf.net) has been regularly updated with information, and has separate pages for COP10 and COP11, besides information on the workshops.

g) Training and capacity building

A session on MPAs was included in the 2012 Thailand training programme, which drew extensively on the experience of participants and case studies of both community-led and exclusionary forms of conservation were highlighted, along with the consequences for fishing communities. Information resources on MPAs were also made available to participants.



Reflections

ICSF, working with other CSOs and FWOs, has had some success in influencing the language of international instruments and agreements. The COP decision on marine and coastal biodiversity reflects issues of participation and traditional knowledge, based on proposals by civil society. In addition, ICSF studies, workshops, brochures and other material disseminated have contributed to a higher awareness among policymakers, researchers and others about the problems with exclusionary forms of conservation and pointing to the potential of community governance, drawing also on traditional knowledge and customary systems of resource management. Thus, ICSF has been able to promote wide acceptance and support for inclusive approaches to conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity among a wide range of stakeholders,

such as in Brazil's MERs where co-management has been effective, taking cognizance of the limitations of a top-down approach. While there is greater acceptance of participatory, inclusive approaches to conservation, the conservation paradigm of forming inviolate protected areas where humans are seen as intruders still exists.

Workshops have also provided a platform for dialogue between fishworkers and policymakers, and provided visibility to proposals from fishing communities themselves. This has enabled FWOs to challenge exclusionary forms of conservation, and seek recognition of their right to use, manage and conserve resources. There is greater recognition of the need for integrating traditional knowledge, and facilitating effective participation of fishing communities in CBD processes related to marine and coastal biodiversity.



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II. Women in Fisheries

In 2010, the ‘Shared Gender Agenda was adopted at the ICSF organized international workshop “Recasting the Net: Defining a Gender Agenda for Sustainable Life and Livelihoods of Fishing Communities”, The ICSF General Body that met immediately after the international workshop endorsed the need to integrate the agenda into all aspects of ICSF’s work and programmes. It suggested that women in fisheries be retained as a separate programme areas, while ensuring integration of gender concerns into all other programme areas

a) Studies

Study on market access of women fish vendors in Mumbai, India

During 2011-2012, responding to requests from local FWOs in India, ICSF carried out a study on market access of women fish vendors in Mumbai, India. The study found that women fish vendors are increasingly getting marginalized from their livelihoods due to the rapid growth of the city, which changed marketing chains and thus rendered women unable to compete against modern shops and malls that cater to an affluent middle class. In addition, old fish markets, located on prime real estate, are being opened up for redevelopment under public-private partnerships that often do not offer a fair deal to women vendors. A summary of the study in the local language, Marathi, was made available to the community. The report is available online.⁵⁴ The study report has been circulated to different government departments in Maharashtra and other States in India.

b) Workshops

India: Mahabalipuram

ICSF organized a global workshop titled *Recasting the Net: Defining a Gender Agenda for Sustaining Life and Livelihoods in Fishing Communities* from 7 to 10 July 2010 in Mahabalipuram, India, back-to-back with the full-quorum General Body of ICSF.

The workshop drew on the regional, national

Highlights

- Shared Gender Agenda
- Gender inputs for SSF Guidelines
- Strengthening capacity of women fishworker organizations
- Documenting fish vendors

and sub-national-level preparatory workshops organized in Brazil, Europe, Thailand, India, Canada, Philippines and South Africa during 2009-10. It also drew on the background study commissioned to review relevant literature on the themes for the workshop.

The Mahabalipuram workshop was organized to analyze the impact of current developments in fisheries on the lives and livelihoods of fishing communities, specifically focusing on women’s experiences, and to define an agenda and strategies for sustaining life and livelihood in fisheries into the future. Thirty-nine participants from 18 countries interacted at the workshop, including fishworkers, NGO and FWO representatives, fisheries researchers, academicians, policymakers and multilateral agencies. As part of the preparations for the workshop, a background study was undertaken titled *Turning the Tide: Women’s Lives in Fisheries and Assault of Capital*.

Informed by the presentation on the background study, reports of national and regional workshops and consultations held in preparation for the workshop, as well as by experiences from Guinea, Chile and Tanzania, participants discussed and analyzed key issues facing women fishworkers and small-scale and artisanal fishing communities, as well as the strategies being adopted by them to assert their rights and defend their interests.

Participants consolidated their “dreams” about fisheries that would sustain life and livelihoods in fishing communities, agreed upon a *Shared Agenda for Sustaining Life and Livelihoods in Fishing Communities*⁵⁵ and resolved to work together to ensure that this agenda is widely disseminated, incorporated and implemented at all levels, including in the then yet-to-be approved international instrument on small-scale fisheries (SSF Guidelines).

Several publications, websites and organizations have referred to the Mahabalipuram workshop and documents related to the workshop, including the background document for agenda items of the 30th session of COFI, highlighting the need to ensure that gender issues are comprehensively addressed in FAO activities related to small-scale fisheries⁵⁶, and in several other publications such as *Science Review SR9: Recent Developments in Fisheries Science and Their Prospects for Improving Fisheries Contributions to Food Security*⁵⁷, and websites^{58 59}.

India: Mumbai

Based on the study on women fish vendors in Mumbai, a workshop was held on 2 and 3 December 2012 at Mumbai, with participation from relevant government departments, researchers and associations representing fish vendors, to discuss the study, as well as ways to protect and promote decent livelihoods for fish vendors. The workshop, the first of its kind, proved useful in drawing attention to the problems facing women vendors operating in both authorized and unauthorized market spaces, and in identifying concrete proposals to protect their vending-based livelihoods. They have also sought, and obtained, training on fish processing through national government institutions. The report of the workshop on women fish vendors in Mumbai was published⁶⁰.

South Africa

Following up on an earlier workshop organized in South Africa (as part of the process towards preparing for ICSF’s conference on women in fisheries in July 2010), and against the backdrop of the recently adopted SSF policy in South Africa, a workshop, supported by ICSF, was organized by Masifundise Development Trust (MDT) in South Africa in September 2012. The workshop focused on the implementation of the newly adopted SSF policy from a gender perspective, and how equitable access to resources can be ensured. The workshop made several recommendations.⁶¹

Brazil

ICSF supported and provided inputs to a co-ordination meeting of the National Articulation of Fisherwomen (ANP), Brazil, from 21 to 23 October, 2013, to discuss the agenda of the organization in the coming period, as well as the process around the SSF Guidelines.⁶² An article was carried in *Yemaya* on the report of the workshop. The workshop discussed the progress on the issue of occupational health policies related to fisherwomen, and plan improvements in fisherwomen’s access to welfare rights. It had 25 participants from 11 provinces.

Chile

ICSF supported the participation of two fisherwomen and two supporters of FWOs from Latin America (Costa Rica and Brazil) in the International Congress of Women in Fisheries organized by CONAPACH, from 5 to 7 June 2013, in Valparaíso, Chile⁶³. The congress highlighted the achievements made by women in the sector, and also some of the difficulties that still need to be addressed. The meeting highlighted the lack of participation of women in fishworker organizations. The outcome of the workshop has been written up in *Yemaya* No. 43.

c) Women-in-fisheries working group

During 2012-2013, ICSF’s women-in-fisheries working group provided inputs to the CSO synthesis document (that compiled the reports from national and regional-level workshops held to discuss the proposed SSF Guidelines). These inputs were most

useful in commenting on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The CSO comments on the Zero Draft highlighted women's issues in each key section while recommending that gender be seen as a cross-cutting issue. An article highlighting these proposals was carried in *Yemaya* Issue No. 42.⁶⁴

ICSF facilitated an exercise to analyze the Chair's Text (made available after the first round of negotiations on the SSF Guidelines) from a gender perspective, in order to prepare for the second round of negotiations held in February 2014.⁶⁵

d) UN processes

HLPE of the CFS

ICSF also sent its comments, specifically on women-in-fisheries issues, on the Draft (V0) *Report on the Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition*, prepared by the HLPE of the CFS.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

ICSF, as part of the larger CSO network, through the Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN), made a statement on Rural Women's Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition, at the 56th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in October 2013.⁶⁶

e) Training and capacity building

As a follow-up to the study and workshop relating to women fish vendors in Mumbai, ICSF facilitated an exposure programme to enable women to learn from other organizational experiences. A team of seven women visited the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in the neighbouring State of Gujarat, India, for this purpose.⁶⁷ ICSF facilitated an active dialogue between women vendors and the fisheries department in Maharashtra, India, on support schemes needed for women fish vendors. Such a dialogue was taking place for the first time.

ICSF documented the process of mapping fish markets, which was undertaken by women fish vendors and the municipal corporation of Mumbai, as part of the process of finalizing Mumbai's Development Plan 2014-2034.⁶⁸ The initiative was

undertaken based on a request to the municipal corporation from the fish vendors to formulate a plan for fish markets in Mumbai. This is the first time that such a study has been initiated for the whole of Mumbai.

A session on gender issues in fisheries, with a particular focus on women, was included in the 2012 Thailand training programme. The session drew on the expertise of participants, and promoted a sharing of experiences.

ICSF prepared a module in Spanish on gender issues in fisheries,⁶⁹ focusing on Central America, which was well received by participants and facilitated a good discussion at the 2013 Central American training programme. The film *An Impossible Dream?*⁷⁰, screened during the training programme, showed the lack of recognition in artisanal fisheries. The book *Women and Artisanal Fisheries in Central America*,⁷¹ which was written ahead of the meeting, provided good reference for deepening the debate.

f) Information dissemination

Dissemination of the Shared Agenda

The statement, *Shared Gender Agenda* of the ICSF workshop *Recasting the Net: Defining a Gender Agenda for Sustainable Life and Livelihoods of Fishing Communities*, was actively disseminated during 2011-2012. It was useful background material for the preparatory national workshops on the SSF Guidelines, and organizers of these workshops were asked to ensure representation of women. An ICSF Member was invited for the FAO-sponsored *Third Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries*, held in Shanghai, China, during 21-22 April 2011 as part of the *Ninth Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum of the Asian Fisheries Society* (AFS). ICSF made a presentation on the statement, *Shared Gender Agenda*.⁷²

Dissemination of the background paper

The background paper prepared for the workshop, *Turning the Tide: Women's Lives in the Fisheries and the Assault of Capital*, was actively disseminated. This paper explores various key issues and trends: that the framework of political economy seems to have been largely replaced by a framework of political ecology; that the idea of women's empowerment has gained

ascendancy over the idea of women's exploitation and oppression; that a rights-based approach is being embraced, within which fishery rights are being articulated, on the one hand, as privatized rights, and, on the other, as human rights, amongst other issues. Articles based on the paper were carried in *Yemaya*. A version of the paper was also published in the *Economic & Political Weekly* (EPW),⁷³ an influential Indian social sciences journal. Some websites provide links to the paper.⁷⁴

Women Fish Vendors in India: An Information Booklet

ICSF compiled a booklet on available schemes for women fish vendors in different States of India, providing information on fish vending and vendors, the problems faced by women fish vendors, and some of the organizational initiatives they have taken to protect their livelihoods. The booklet also compiles post-harvest, fisheries-specific schemes and initiatives undertaken by Central and State Fisheries Departments, as well as by central research institutions and IGOs; examines the provisions of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors and

its implications for fish vendors; and analyzes the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, from the perspective of fish vendors.

Websites

A sub-site⁷⁵ on the July 2010 Mahabalipuram workshop was created with various resources including the workshop proceedings, reports of preparatory regional/national/sub-national workshops/consultations, and the special issue of *Yemaya* (No. 34) brought out in preparation for the workshop. ICSF has continued to update the women-in-fisheries subsite⁷⁶ and annotated bibliography. The bibliography has 318 publications under different themes. The Web page was referred to in the *Gender and Diversity News* brought out by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Many websites continue to provide links to ICSF women-in-fisheries website, including the Worldfish Centre,⁷⁷ Secretariat of the Pacific Community,⁷⁸ Ocean Atlas,⁷⁹ Intute,⁸⁰ Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries,⁸¹ and The Catalogue of the National Library of Australia.



Reflections

The gender workshops provided a meaningful platform for various stakeholders to come together to discuss, debate and analyze issues facing women in fisheries and fishing communities, and, in many cases, to strengthen solidarity networks. The widely disseminated statement, *A Shared Gender Agenda*, helped to provide greater visibility to women's roles in fisheries and to the organizational efforts, agendas and proposals of women fishworker' and fishing-community organizations.

In short, activities undertaken have helped increase awareness about the critical roles of women in fisheries and the challenges they face; facilitate debates and analysis; and facilitate better representation of women leaders in various processes such as those related to the SSF Guidelines and in local FWOs. For example, activities undertaken in India and Brazil have helped women fishworker organizations to seek greater recognition and gain greater support, including at the policy level.

Several documents and proposals from the various workshops have been reflected in FAO-led negotiations. For example, the Mumbai workshop proposals were reflected in the CSO comments on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The workshop and the case study have also helped in lobbying for women vendor-friendly schemes in Maharashtra and West Bengal, India.

Information from ICSF reports and background papers has been used to prepare briefings on gender issues in fisheries. And ICSF's women-in-fisheries workshop reports and initiatives have been mentioned in academic articles, publications and briefs.⁸²

The analysis of the Chair's Text (of the SSF Guidelines) from a gender perspective proved to be a very useful exercise, enabling CSOs to lobby for specific language in the SSF Guidelines, much of which found its way into the document.



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III. Climate Change

Climate change is likely to have major implications for both fishing communities, particularly those living in low lying coastal and inland areas, and for fisheries resources. There is need to enhance the capacities of fishing communities to adapt to climate change. There is also need to ensure that the key drivers of climate change, including within the fisheries sector, are comprehensively addressed. It is important to ensure that adaptation and mitigation measures protect the life and livelihood interests and rights of small-scale fishing communities. Climate change was addressed as a priority issue in 2010 General Body meeting, of ICSF. Towards this, the following activities were undertaken:

a) Studies

India

A study on *Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood*⁸³ was carried out in India to assess perceptions of fishing communities about the impact of climate variability/change on their life and livelihood; assess knowledge, institutions and practices of fishing communities of relevance to climate-change preparedness; identity adaptation and mitigation measures which may need to be adopted by fishing communities and the State in relation to climate change; and propose measures to protect the lives and livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities in the context of climate-change policies and programmes at different levels.

A review of literature was undertaken for the study on *Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood*. The review paper was presented at a meeting in Chennai in February 2011, where the idea was supported and a framework evolved for the study. The meeting was attended by ICSF Members; representatives from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; scientists from Government of India institutes; and NGOs.

Highlights

- Documenting perspectives on climate change
- Inputs for SSF Guidelines negotiations

The India study highlights the changes noted by fishers, such as increased salinity of nearshore waters, and changes in wind and rainfall patterns, among others. Trends that could relate to climate change are linked by fishers to natural causes. However, fishers have little awareness of the global debate on climate change, and their response to these changes is often focused on their immediate livelihood and survival needs.

The study used a simple methodological framework of Change-Cause-Consequence-Coping Strategy to understand the perception of fishermen and fisherwomen. The study was the result of participatory consultations with key stakeholders, including FWOs and research institutions. The study, published in May 2012, was made available during the International Day for Biodiversity celebrations, organized by India's Ministry of Environment and

Forests (MoEF), in Chennai on 22 May 2012, and was officially released during a press conference at CBD's COP11 at Hyderabad, India.

As part of the preparation for COP11, video interviews were undertaken in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, to document fishing-community perspectives on climate change. The video presentations, along with the study, were also presented at a side event focusing on climate-change issues in India at COP11 and at various forums, including the FAO's second workshop on greenhouse gas reduction in the fisheries sector, in March 2013. As one of the few studies of its kind that has explored the perspectives and proposals from small-scale fishing communities, the recommendations of the study were very useful in commenting on the climate-change section of the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The study, available online, has been linked by several fisheries and environmental websites in India and outside.⁸⁴

Translation of the Thailand case study

ICSF also undertook the translation into English of a case study from Thailand titled *Vulnerability Assessment of Coastal Community in Response to Climate Change Adaptations in Thailand*. The study explores perspectives and proposals related to climate change from fishing communities in Thailand.

b) Participation in workshops/meetings

ICSF participated in the workshop, *International Dialogue on Trade, Climate Change and Poverty*, organized by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and the South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), during 20-21 May 2010 at Kathmandu, Nepal. The main objective of the dialogue was to advance the understanding of the linkages between trade, climate change and poverty. ICSF participated in the panel discussion on *Fisheries and Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for Poor People* and made a presentation, *What Should Our Agenda Be?*⁸⁵

ICSF participated in the *Regional Workshop on Climate Change, Disasters and Crises in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Southern and Eastern Africa*, organized jointly by the the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)-FAO Fish

Programme (NFFP) and Smartfish in April 2013. The presentation made was on climate change and vulnerabilities of small-scale fisheries, with a particular focus on South Africa.

c) Communication

SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, SAMUDRA News Alerts

Articles and news items have also been carried in ICSF publications, namely, *Yemaya*, *SAMUDRA Report* and *SAMUDRA News Alerts*.⁸⁶

Website

ICSF set up a website on climate change⁸⁷ and fisheries, during 2010-2011, to highlight issues affecting the fishing community due to climate change as well as proposals to protect life and livelihood of small-scale fishing communities. The site draws on in-house and external resources like publications, statements, presentations and audiovisual media, besides having an extensive bibliography with nearly 100 records. Resources uploaded on the climate-change website have been used to prepare briefings.⁸⁸

Film

ICSF disseminated and drew attention to proposals from the ICSF study *Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India*. A film, based on the study, is being produced, with a focus on two States in India (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh). The film documents the perspectives of fishing communities on climate change, especially focusing on impacts and adaptation. The film is expected to be completed in July 2014.



Reflections

In addition to providing a comprehensive overview of climate change and fisheries issues in India through a review of literature, the study has helped create greater awareness about this issue, as well as the proposals of fishing communities for adaptation and mitigation. These proposals are also reflected in the comments provided by CSOs on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The study also highlighted the ambiguity, even among scientists, on whether apparent changes in the

marine environment can be ascribed to variations in environmental factors, climate variability or climate change. While it is clear that there are changes afoot in the marine environment, the cause is difficult to pin down.

The work done by ICSF helped in increasing understanding of the impact of climate change and related processes on fisheries and fishing communities, and in highlighting proposals from communities regarding adaptation.

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IV. Labour

Since 1998, ICSF has engaged with the ILO process to develop a convention on work in fishing. Since the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (C188), ICSF has worked with FWOs, trade unions and others in several countries, to advocate for the ratification of C188. ICSF has undertaken several activities to engage with, and disseminate, information about C188 and to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support groups to seek implementation of C188.

a) Training and capacity building

At the 2012 Thailand training programme for FWOs, a session on C188 was organized and a resource person from the ILO office in Bangkok was invited to make a presentation and to lead the discussions. ICSF also made a presentation on C188 during a two-day workshop organized for fishworker leaders in Tamil Nadu by the Coastal Action Network—the *Workshop on Fishing Policy, Schemes and Laws*, 19-20 January 2012, Chennai, India.

ICSF organized a *Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour, Migration and Fisheries Management* from 11 to 13 December 2013 in Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, as part of a BOBLME Training Programme, along with the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Thailand. Migrant workers, CSOs, unions, policymakers, academics, representatives of the governments of Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia, and representatives of regional and international organizations participated in this well-attended dialogue. Participants agreed on a statement. The summary report of the dialogue was carried in the April issue of *SAMUDRA Report*, which also carried an interview with Allison Lee, the Secretary-General of the Su-Ao Migrant Fishermen's Union, Taiwan, People's Republic of China.⁸⁹ The outcome of the Bangkok Dialogue demonstrates the dependence of the Thai fishing industry on migrant fishers; most of them work on a voluntary and regular basis, but still many are trafficked and are engaged in forced labour. The dialogue discussed the major problems faced by migrant fishers, and

Highlights

- Increase in campaign by FWOs for ratifying the WFC
- Focus on forced labour, child labour and migrant labour issues
- Child labour
- Migrant labour

examined the existing legal and policy measures. As part of the preparations for the dialogue, ICSF held preparatory meetings in Thailand, to discuss the agenda with unions and government representatives. ICSF also did a field visit to Myanmar to understand the situation from where most of the labour has been recruited in Thai fishing vessels. The dialogue report has gone to the participant organizations for vetting and shall be made available on the ICSF labour subsite soon.

b) National-level processes

ICSF has also engaged with consultations organized in India on this issue through participation in several workshops organized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Government of India, jointly with the ILO. ICSF is also a member of the Task Force for Gap

Analysis of ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188), set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, and provided inputs to both the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the MoA. ICSF has been actively seeking the support for ratification of C188 by India, stressing the benefits for the welfare and well-being of millions of fishers. India is taking steps to ratify C188, a move that has met with support from trade unions.⁹⁰ In South Africa, a Gap analysis has been undertaken.

c) UN processes

Work in Fishing Convention, 2007

ICSF has been campaigning for the ratification and effective implementation of C188, to ensure better protection and conditions of work for those in the fishing sector. Several countries around the world are in the process of debate and consultations with their stakeholders for possible ratification and implementation of C188, including Brazil and South Africa. ICSF has been following these processes through its Members.

FAO Workshop on Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture

ICSF participated in the FAO *Workshop on Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture*, organized in co-operation with ILO, held during 14-16 April 2010 in Rome, Italy. ICSF presented a paper titled *Children's Work and Child Labour in Fisheries*⁹¹ that focused on the need for adopting a framework to look at children's work and child labour in fisheries and aquaculture. It also highlighted the importance of supply-side and demand-side interventions in general, and in fisheries and aquaculture, in particular, towards abolition of child labour.

ILO meetings

ICSF has been participating in relevant ILO and other meetings such as the one organized by the ILO on *Combating Forced Labour in Fishing*, during 19-20 September 2012. Here, ICSF highlighted that forced labour issues should also be looked at in small-scale fisheries and fish processing, and that it should be looked at from both a national and international perspective. There was, however, some reluctance to include the national perspective from trade union representatives and from some governments. The need to address forced labour issues in small-scale

fisheries is stressed in CSOs comments on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

ICSF participated in the *Global Dialogue Forum for the Promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007*, during 15-17 May 2013, at Geneva. ICSF called for more countries to ratify C188 and highlighted the need to link fisheries management with proper conditions of work, especially respecting human rights. ILO's issue paper for discussion at the *Global Dialogue Forum for the Promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007*⁹² mentions the various initiatives undertaken by ICSF to promote the ratification of C188.

d) Information dissemination

SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya and websites

ICSF also disseminated information on C188, forced and migrant labour etc through articles in *SAMUDRA Report*⁹³ and other materials. In addition, a number of studies have cross-referenced ICSF's work.⁹⁴ Feedback from subscribers indicated the importance and relevance of articles on forced labour in *SAMUDRA Report*, in their work. Most found them informative and interesting. ICSF updated the bibliography on its labour subsite (labour.icsf.net).⁹⁵

ILO Guidebook

ICSF published a guidebook titled *Understanding the Work in Fishing Convention*, which is available in nine international and eight Indian languages⁹⁶, and has been well-received by fishworkers. The guidebook has been disseminated at various provincial and national meetings in India.⁹⁷ The guidebook has been referred to in many publications:

- ILO's issue paper for discussion at the Global Dialogue Forum for the Promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (C188)
- The International Transport Workers Federation's (ITF) guidebook⁹⁸
- ILO publication *Rural Development through Decent Work* in a Policy Brief titled *Sustainable Fishing: Decent Working Conditions, Safety and Social Protection*⁹⁹
- In academic articles¹⁰⁰
- On Aquatic Commons; Bibliotec.Net¹⁰¹; FAO; and ILO.¹⁰²

Reflections

ICSF's work has increased awareness about C188 among FWOs and policymakers, and fostered debates about the possible adaptation of C188 at national levels, keeping in mind the national context. FWOs in some countries/regions, such as India and Africa, have begun demanding C188 be implemented. Following the Thailand training programme, FWOs from the Philippines campaigned for the ratification of C188 by the Philippines.¹⁰³ In addition, several statements from the SSF Guidelines workshops have called for the ratification of C188. The labour dialogue aimed to connect improved labour conditions with better fisheries management, as a lack of labour standards in fishing supports cheap labour (and, therefore, lowered input cost) which, in turn, encourages overfishing.

SAMUDRA Report has continued to highlight labour issues in fishing. Recent articles include an interview with the Secretary-General of the Su-Ao migrant fishers' union, Taiwan (People's Republic of China), a report on the labour dialogue, and another on the deplorable conditions of migrant crews on foreign chartered vessels in New Zealand waters. In the March

2013 issue of *Yemaya* (No. 42), a campaign for labour compliance in the shrimp industry of Bangladesh was highlighted.¹⁰⁴

Though C188 can benefit fisherwomen and fishermen by improving working and living conditions, ratification is a process that is taking time. Sustained efforts by various stakeholders over a long period of time will be needed before the benefits of C188 are actually realized.

ICSF activities have also contributed to highlighting the situation of Myanmar and Cambodian migrant workers on Thai fishing fleets, the need to implement existing policy provisions, and the need for other forms of protection in order to ensure decent work and working conditions for migrants. The Thai working group formed as part of the Dialogue, will take forward some of the discussions from the Dialogue in at least four of the seven coastal provinces in Thailand. The labour dialogue also aimed to link improved labour conditions with better fisheries management, as the availability of cheap labour reduces costs and contributes to overfishing.



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V. Aquaculture

ICSF's aquaculture programme seeks to increase understanding about developments related to aquaculture and the implications for rural communities and their food security, and how to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support groups to advocate for responsible aquaculture practices and for appropriate forms of small-scale aquaculture. ICSF has been highlighting the need to use local species that can contribute to food security, and for local communities to have rights to aquatic water bodies in the context of culture-based capture fisheries.

a) Participation in UN processes

COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture

ICSF participated in the 6th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, held at Cape Town, South Africa, during 26-30 March 2012, to advocate for appropriate forms of small-scale aquaculture and the need to encourage the use of local species to meet objectives of local food security.

ICSF participated in the 7th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture held at St Petersburg, Russian Federation, during 7-11 October 2013. Over 50 countries endorsed the Global Aquaculture Advancement Partnership (GAAP) to bring together public and private sector stakeholders.¹⁰⁵ ICSF called for small-scale, low-input forms of aquaculture that are locally owned, and help in creating and sustaining livelihoods of riparian communities and in meeting nutrition and food-security needs.

ICSF commented on aquaculture-related aspects contained in Draft (V0) *Report on the Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition*, being prepared by the HLPE of CFS.

b) Other workshops/meetings

ICSF participated in several meetings/processes:

- In processes seeking responsible aquaculture

Highlights

- **Advocacy for small-scale aquaculture practices that promote food security**

in Latin America. ICSF Members from Brazil and Chile participated in a regional event in northeast Brazil in December 2012, hosted by Redmanglar Internacional. This enabled a sharing of experiences related to the negative social, economic and environmental impacts of industrial aquaculture, and of privatization of fisheries in Ecuador, Chile and Brazil, among others.

- In meetings in India to highlight issues such as the importance of local species that can contribute to food security, and the need for local communities to have rights to common water bodies.

c) Training and documentation

A session on aquaculture, highlighting some of its contributions and the challenges facing it, was organized during the training programme for FWOs held at Bangkok in January 2012.

d) Information dissemination

During this period, ICSF continued to monitor developments in aquaculture from a small-scale fisheries perspective and to disseminate information about relevant developments through *SAMUDRA Report* and SAMUDRA News Alerts,¹⁰⁶ including articles about genetically engineered salmon for aquaculture and ecolabelling issues in aquaculture.

Several websites and articles have linked or referred to the report of the workshop on *Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Their Role in Poverty Alleviation, Food Security and Conservation of Biodiversity*, organized

by ICSF in February 2010.¹⁰⁷ Articles on aquaculture carried in various issues of *SAMUDRA Report* and the News Alerts were also picked up and disseminated by other newsletters.¹⁰⁸

Activities not undertaken

During the reporting period, ICSF could not, as planned, take up the collation of information on socioeconomic and environmental impacts of commercial fish-farming operations in Latin America, and preparation of training material for inclusion in training programmes, given other pressing commitments, and time and human-resource constraints.



Reflections

The information and articles disseminated have helped increase awareness among fishworkers and others about developments in aquaculture that have implications for small-scale fisheries. In addition, the session on aquaculture during the Thailand training programme helped demonstrate the problems with export-oriented intensive aquaculture. Activities undertaken have helped in highlighting forms of aquaculture important from a food-security perspective and in

challenging unsustainable practices in certain forms of aquaculture.

ICSF has also been involved in sustaining a network among groups that have been highlighting the negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts of intensive aquaculture in Latin America. ICSF has also established links with groups seeking responsible aquaculture and in monitoring important developments in aquaculture with implications for SSF and fishing communities.

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VI. Trade

ICSF continued to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on developments in ecolabelling and international and regional trade regimes, and their implications for small-scale fishworkers. ICSF has also followed the negotiations on fisheries subsidies at the WTO which, even after 14 years, are at an impasse. While Canada highlighted the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples, countries like Iceland, Norway, Japan and Korea focused on granting exemptions to their small-scale fisheries from subsidies disciplines.

a) Workshops

ICSF participated in the ASEAN-SEAFDEC (Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre) conference on *Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment*, held at Bangkok, Thailand, during 13-17 June 2011. A paper on *International Trade: Challenges to Small-scale Fisheries*, in the context of ASEAN countries, was prepared and a presentation on the same topic was made at the session on trade. The conference came up with an ASEAN Resolution and Plan of Action as a policy framework and guiding principles to achieving sustainable fisheries for food security in the ASEAN region for the coming decade.

b) UN processes

ICSF participated in the *Conference on Progress and Protection through Geographical Indications*, held during 16-17 November 2010 at New Delhi, India, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, UNCTAD and the Department for International Development (DFID), UK.

ICSF participated in several meetings that dealt with trade issues in fisheries, including the 13th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, held at Hyderabad, India, during 20-24 February 2012. ICSF's interventions highlighted the specific concerns of small-scale fishing communities with regard to trade in fish and fish products. Several issues

Highlights

- Training material on ecolabelling and certification
- Inputs for trade section of SSF Guidelines

were highlighted: the need to look at the impact of regional trade agreements on small-scale fishworkers; the importance of putting together more information on regional trade in low-value fish, which plays an important role in the nutritional security of the poor; the need to increase international market access for small-scale fish producers while taking care to protect domestic fish supply; the need to strengthen co-operatives of fishers and fish farmers to increase their bargaining power to realize a fair price for their fish; and the need to document issues related to international fish trade and decent work of fishworkers. Interventions made by ICSF were reflected in the report adopted by the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade.¹⁰⁹

ICSF was involved in ensuring that proposals from small-scale fishworker groups in relation to trade (including regional trade agreements) and certification are well reflected in the CSO comments on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines during 2012-2013.

During 2012-2013, ICSF, as a member of the steering committee (of the project), was involved in an FAO-NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation) project on value-chain analysis of international fish trade, with an impact assessment of the small-scale sector in developing countries. ICSF reviewed the various case studies and gave comments. ICSF also participated in a number of workshops and meetings to discuss the case studies.¹¹⁰

c) Training and documentation

A session on trade issues and small-scale fisheries was organized during the 2012 Thailand training programme. The session, which also drew on the expertise of the group on this issue, was useful in informing participants about some key developments

related to trade, such as labour and environmental standards and bilateral trade agreements.

ICSF prepared resource materials on trade issues, especially on ecolabels in fisheries, for the 2013 Central American training programme.¹¹¹ This helped enhance the capacity of FWOs to engage with trade issues in fisheries.

d) Information dissemination

Information about developments in ecolabelling and other trade issues was regularly disseminated through *SAMUDRA Report* and SAMUDRA News Alerts.¹¹² *SAMUDRA Report* articles and other ICSF publications have also been referred to in various academic articles and websites.¹¹³ Interviews carrying ICSF's views on ecolabelling have been published by other organizations.¹¹⁴

Reflections

Through information and analysis provided, including through articles in *SAMUDRA Report*, on ongoing subsidies negotiations in the WTO and on ecolabelling initiatives, ICSF has enhanced awareness about the implications of such developments for small-scale fisheries, amongst fishworkers, NGOs, policymakers and others.

ICSF activities have also enhanced FWOs' capacity, helping them and other organizations to take informed positions on issues of trade and certification, and to make specific proposals on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. Several of

the recommendations from the SSF Guidelines workshops related to trade, reflecting growing understanding and concern among fishworkers about the impact of certification and trade.

ICSF has been invited to various meetings to make presentations on issues of trade, from a small-scale fisheries perspective, and to provide inputs on positions to be taken on issues of fisheries subsidies. In addition, the language adopted by the report of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, 2012, reflects the issues raised by ICSF in relation to small-scale fisheries.

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VII. Other Programmes

The ICSF General Body that met in 2010 stressed the need to focus on training and capacity building of fishworker and support groups. Keeping in line with these objectives, ICSF organized the following programmes:

a) Asia

Empowerment through Information: Training Programme on International and Regional Developments of Relevance to Small-scale Fisheries and Fishing Communities in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, 9-14 January 2012. The programme included sessions on: a human-rights approach to development; commons and tenure rights; coastal area management; marine and coastal protected areas; climate change; aquaculture; fisheries management; women in fisheries; labour; trade in fish and fish products; and transborder arrest of fishers. There was also a discussion on the SSF Guidelines. Some resource persons were invited during the sessions on climate change, the commons, fisheries management and labour.

The workshop was attended by 34 participants from nine countries. Participants were selected based on profiles sent by the organizations contacted. Selected participants were asked to identify the most pressing issues with respect to fisheries and fishing communities in their local contexts, and this feedback was used to finalize the themes to be covered. In preparation for the training programme, ICSF prepared modules and information sources on the identified themes. A field trip was also arranged to a remote village, Tangon Bangchan, in a mangrove forest area, to understand issues of community rights. ICSF also set up a Google website¹¹⁵ where all the modules and presentations were uploaded.

The feedback from the participants was, overall, positive. However, attention was drawn to the need to improve on the methodologies used, with greater use of participatory methodologies. To discuss this, the ICSF working group on training met at Chennai during 3-5 October, 2012. Discussions centred around how ICSF can clarify training objectives,

Highlights

- 2012 Bangkok training programme
- 2013 Central America training programme
- Training manuals on property rights, ecolabels, women in fisheries developed

design and pre-programme preparation, and preparation of resource material, and how training programmes can be followed up.

BOBLME Training Programme: Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities for Resource Management

ICSF undertook capacity-building initiatives in six locations in five countries (India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Thailand), as part of the BOBLME-supported activities on enhancing capacities of fishing communities for resource management. Drawing on the traditional and experiential knowledge and institutions of fishing communities, work undertaken, *inter alia*, aimed to enhance their capacity to relate their knowledge systems with an ecosystem approach to fisheries and to promote sustainable and equitable use of resources. Work undertaken also sought to strengthen local organizations and enhance their linkages and working relationships with local-level functionaries responsible for fisheries and coastal resources management.

A planning meeting was organized in May 2013, in Bangkok, to discuss the activities to be undertaken, the methodology to be adopted, and training materials to be used. Subsequently, six community-level workshops were organized in four countries—Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh and India (where two workshops were held—on the Sundarbans and the Gulf of Mannar). These workshops have been useful in helping communities discuss and develop proposals for the management, conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources. These training programmes provided an opportunity for communities to understand some of the concepts of co-management and community-based management, especially from an ecosystem perspective. Each training programme had its own design, some including preparatory workshops and discussions with communities, while others focused on local training programmes, followed by a workshop to discuss the proposals from the training programme with government officials. An article on the Gulf of Mannar training programme was carried in *SAMUDRA Report* No. 67.¹¹⁶ Some of the activities in India and Myanmar are to be completed by June 2014.

Over 500 members from fishing communities have been trained during this process; some of them are community/FWO leaders, including women, especially seaweed collectors in Gulf of Mannar and women community leaders in Myanmar and Thailand. As part of the preparations for these workshops, training material in different languages was prepared, including an illustrated handbook for communities on EAF.¹¹⁷ Resource material in local languages appropriate to the context was also produced.

Additionally, a study to document the traditional knowledge of fishing communities and its relevance for resource management in Gulf of Mannar, India, was initiated. This study is to be completed in June 2014, and will help in developing marine biodiversity registers with the help of traditional knowledge.

As part of the training programme, ICSF also organized a sub-regional dialogue on labour, migration and fisheries management, during 11-13 December 2013, at Bangkok. It was attended by IGOs such as the ILO, the International Organization

for Migration (IOM), SEAFDEC, academia, labour unions, CSOs, NGOs, industry representatives of vessel owners and fish processors, and government bodies from Thailand, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia. The dialogue sought coherence in the ASEAN region across sea safety, labour conditions and fisheries-management measures. Since Thailand employs the largest number of migrant fishers in this region, with more than 80 per cent fishers on board Thai vessels originating from Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR, the focus of the dialogue became Thailand. The dialogue proposed a formation of a working group that would take forward some of the discussions and suggestions from the dialogue. The short summary of the report of the dialogue is available in *SAMUDRA Report* No. 67.¹¹⁸ There was extensive support for the dialogue, including from regional organizations.¹¹⁹ As part of the preparations for the training programme, a planning meeting was organized in September 2013, and a field visit was also made to Myanmar in November 2013.

A five-day exposure trip, during 17-20 March, 2014, was also organized for representatives from four fishing communities of Myanmar to visit Cambodia, along with a government representative, civil society representative and a representative from ICSF. The exposure trip was jointly organized with the Fisheries Administration (FiA), Government of Cambodia, as a follow-up to the training programme organized in Myanmar. The participants from Myanmar got an understanding of the legal systems of community fisheries (CFs) as well as administrative aspects of functioning. They were informed that the legal set-up in Myanmar is currently not amenable to such a community fisheries system since each region has its own laws. After the exposure trip, plans have been set in place to change the fishery laws in Rakhine district, where there would be more emphasis on co-management. A draft legal framework for co-management is now open for public consultation with communities.

b) Central America

A training programme, *Promoting Alliances and Improving the Capacity of Men and Women Small-scale Fishworkers in Central America*, was organized in Honduras, during 25-27 February, 2013. Over 70

participants, including 16 women, from six countries in Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Nicaragua), and two countries in South America (Brazil and Chile) and 17 youth attended. The programme was facilitated by CoopeSoliDar, with the co-operation of the Central American Artisanal Fisheries Confederation (CONFEPESCA), an entity that incorporates the National Artisanal Fisheries Federations from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua. The event was particularly innovative and challenging, as it was designed as a living event, with participants living in local communities and experiencing their daily realities.¹²⁰

ICSF and CoopeSoliDar developed illustrated booklets in simple language on the themes of youth, artisanal fisheries and women, trade and certification, globalization and tenure, which were used during the workshop.¹²¹ The methodology was designed to provide seven 'learning spaces' around the themes of Small-scale Fisheries and their Diversity in Central America; International Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries in a Context of Diversity; Organization of Small-scale Fishworkers; Governance, Access to Resources and Small-scale Fisheries; Property Rights, Access to Resources and Small-scale Fisheries; Listening to the Voices of Important Actors; and Globalization of Fisheries in the 21st Century, its particularities in Central America and implications for SSF. Each learning space was framed by information, and included working groups, participative exercises, feedback sessions and discussions. The programme highlighted issues of non-recognition of rights as fishers and fishworkers; division of labour and the lack of change in roles of men, women and youth and their involvement in decisionmaking. In spite of the many challenges facing them in a rapidly changing world, participants were unanimous in their optimistic vision for the future where they felt small-scale fisheries would play a more important role in society and the economy.

c) Working group on training

A working group on training comprising ICSF Members was constituted by the ICSF Animation Team (AT). This was to take forward this programme in the most meaningful way at a time when the SSF Guidelines are likely to be adopted, creating more

opportunities for the small-scale sector. A meeting of the working group was organized at Chennai, India, during 3-5 October 2012. The meeting sought to review the training programmes organized so far, and, drawing from this, to chart the strategy for the coming period. The meeting deliberated on issues related to methodology, content, and geographical scope of the training programmes to be organized, and made several proposals for consideration by ICSF's AT and General Body. Apart from regional trainings, the working group also suggested that in regions where strong national organizations are not in place (as in many parts of Africa and Asia), it may be useful to organize local/national-level trainings in selected locations as a way of developing local capacities.

d) Communication

Support for national FWOs

Activities under this programme have mainly been in India. Based on requests from a national FWO (from India), ICSF provided inputs on issues related to coastal zone management, labour, fisheries management and MPAs through workshops and training programmes organized over the years. These inputs partially contributed to enabling local organizations to finalize their strategies and proposals, with a view to ensuring the sustainable management of resources and protection of the rights of small-scale fishing communities. FWOs were, in particular, able to engage substantively with processes related to the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, to ensure that at least some of their proposals and priorities were reflected in the final Notification brought out in January 2011. ICSF brought out a primer on the CRZ Notification 2011, in English, in order to widely disseminate and promote awareness of its provisions among fishing communities and support organizations, and to inform communities about the role they can play in ensuring better implementation of the Notification, as well as flag issues of continuing concern for fishing community organizations with respect to this Notification. The primer has been translated into nine Indian languages—Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil and Telugu.¹²²

Articles

There has been extensive media coverage of the fishworkers' struggles and demands on the CRZ Notification, both in English and regional languages.¹²³ An article about fishworker engagement with, and perspectives on, the CRZ Notification, titled *Not the End of the Road*, by Chandrika Sharma, was carried in the *Economic & Political Weekly*, India, February 12, 2011.¹²⁴

Film

ICSF facilitated the production of a short film documenting the training programme on *Promoting Alliances and Improving the Capacity of Men*

and Women Small-scale Fishworkers in Central America, held at Honduras from 25 to 27 February 2013, to be used for awareness and dissemination purposes. The film is available on YouTube.¹²⁵

Activities not undertaken

The earlier plan was to organize two national or sub-national training processes in Africa or in Asia, as follow-up to the January 2012 training programme. However, due to the BOBLME training programmes, some of these activities could not be undertaken. The Asia-level follow-up will be taken up in June 2014, with a training session on the SSF Guidelines.

Reflections

Workshops and training sessions organized in India were useful in enhancing the capacity of FWOs in India to engage with issues related to fisheries management and coastal zone management in a proactive manner. In addition, activities undertaken have facilitated the sharing of knowledge and information on key issues of relevance for small-scale fisheries in Asia. The training and capacity-building activities undertaken, including in the five Asian countries, have enabled local fishing communities to discuss issues related to resources management and their proposals for the same, with scientists and officials. In some locations, such a process was being undertaken for the first time. While work is

needed to sustain this process, it represents an important start.

The Central American training programme provided participants, including youth, with a useful opportunity for learning and for exchange and sharing of information and experiences, enhancing their capacity to engage with processes affecting their livelihoods. Feedback from programmes also indicated that often too many themes are covered in a short time; sessions were content-heavy as there were too many presentations; there was a need for dedicated interpreters as participants were doubling up as interpreters; and more positive examples needed to be showcased.

Endnotes

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VIII. Participating at UN Meetings

Working with UN forums like the FAO, CBD and ILO has been with the objective of influencing them to take into consideration the interests of artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, and of disseminating information on significant discussions/decisions in these forums to artisanal fishworkers and other interested individuals and organizations.

a) Meetings

ICSF participated in the following meetings:

1. *FAO Workshop on Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture*, organized in co-operation with ILO, 14-16 April 2010, Rome, Italy. ICSF presented a paper *Children's Work and Child Labour in Fisheries* (see section on Labour).
2. *Review Conference on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*, 24-28 May 2010, New York. ICSF's statement drew attention to high socioeconomic relevance of small tuna fisheries for many coastal countries and local communities, and the importance of due recognition to traditional practices, needs and interests of indigenous people and local fishing communities while undertaking conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.
3. *14th SBSTTA to the CBD*, Kenya, 10-21 May 2010 (see section on MPAs).
4. Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC) *3rd Regional Consultative Forum Meeting: Balancing the Needs of People and Ecosystems in Fisheries and Aquaculture Management in Asia Pacific*, 1-4 September 2010, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea. ICSF was represented by a Member, and made a presentation on

Highlights

- **Contributed to Rio+20
The Future We Want process**
- **Participated in the process of the
UN Special Rapporteur on the
Right to Food**

the July 2010 international gender workshop organized by ICSF in Mahabalipuram, India.

5. *Strategy meetings on Reducing Vulnerability of Fishing and Fish Farming Communities to Natural Disasters and Climate Change*, Bangkok, Thailand, 5 October 2010 (for Asian-Pacific region) and San Jose, Costa Rica, 19 October 2010 (for Latin America and the Caribbean). ICSF participated in these meetings that were held prior to the FAO regional workshops (discussed under 'Climate change'), to look specifically at issues of natural disaster and climate change.
6. *FAO Regional Workshop for Asia and the Pacific*, Bangkok, Thailand, 6 – 8 October 2010 and the *FAO Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)*, San José, Costa Rica, 20-22 October 2010 (see section on coastal and fisheries resources management).
7. *COP10 CBD*, Nagoya, Aichi Japan, 18-29 October 2010 (see section on MPAs).

8. *Expert Consultation to develop an FAO evaluation framework to assess the conformity of public and private ecolabelling schemes with the FAO guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries*, 24-26 November, Rome, Italy. ICSF was invited to participate in the above consultation mainly to provide a social perspective on ecolabelling.
9. *BOBLME Project Workshop on Status of Marine Managed Areas in the Bay of Bengal*, 18-19 January 2011, Penang, Malaysia. ICSF made a presentation titled, *Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Areas*.
10. *29th Session of COFI*, 31 January- 4 February 2011, Rome, Italy (see section on coastal and fisheries resources management).
11. *Stakeholder Consultation Meeting of the Programme in Support of the FAO Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa*, 10-12 May 2011, Johannesburg, South Africa.
12. *National Artisanal Fisheries Day in Morocco's Mediterranean* organized by the FAO ArtFiMed Programme in Tangiers, Morocco, 2 June, 2011. ICSF made a presentation titled *International Fisheries Processes, Fishers' Rights and Gender Issues*.
13. *World Ocean's Day 'Our Oceans: Greening Our Future'*, organized by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the UN, New York, US, 8 June 2011. ICSF was invited to be on the Oceans Day panel. A presentation, titled *Greening the Oceans: A Socially-just Approach: What Rio+20 Should Aim to Achieve*, was made, highlighting that recognizing and supporting small-scale and artisanal fisheries is key to poverty eradication and sustainable development.¹²⁶
14. *12th Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea*, organized by DOALOS, New York, US, 20-24 June 2011. The focus was on "contributing to the assessment, in the context of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, of progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges". ICSF was invited as a panelist for the session. A presentation, *Social Aspects of Fisheries: Implementation of the Outcomes of the Summits on Sustainable Development*,¹²⁷ was made.
15. *FAO Workshop on Governance of Tenure for Responsible Capture Fisheries*, Rome, Italy, 4-6 July 2011. The workshop dealt with how the Tenure Guidelines, once adapted, could apply to fisheries issues. ICSF presented a paper titled *MPAs: Securing Tenure Rights of Fishing Communities*¹²⁸, highlighting that recognition of tenure arrangements needs to be a critical issue in MPA planning and implementation.
16. *SOI meeting*, jointly organized by the CBD Secretariat, UNU-IAS / Japan Ministry of Environment, Kanazawa and Tokyo, Japan, 2-5 August 2011 (see section on MPAs).
17. *FAO-OECD workshop on Greening the Economy with Agriculture (GEA)*, Paris, France, 5-7 September 2011. ICSF drew attention to small-scale fisheries as a low-input system, and the need to phase out destructive forms of fishing, particularly trawling. ICSF also stressed the need to promote low-input aquaculture for herbivorous species.
18. *Sub-regional Workshop for South, East and Southeast Asia on Capacity Building for Implementation of the CBD PoWPA*, organized by the CBD Secretariat, Dehradun, Uttaranchal, 6-10 December 2011. ICSF supported the participation of a FWO representative from Indonesia to this meeting to highlight the need to improve community participation in governance of protected areas, for better implementation.
19. *CBD Joint Expert Meeting on Addressing Biodiversity Concerns in Sustainable Fishery*, Bergen, Norway, December 2011. The workshop explored options to address biodiversity concerns in sustainable fishery management and related assessments.
20. *FAO Workshop on the Development of a Strategy for Assessing the State of Inland Capture Fishery*

- Resources*, Rome, Italy, 7-9 December 2011. The workshop explored strategies for developing a practical means of assessing the status and trends of inland fisheries and ecosystems.
21. *FAO Regional Workshop on Putting into Practice the FAO Technical Guidelines on MPAs and Fisheries: MPAs as a Potential Management Tool for Sustainable Fisheries in South and South East Asia*, Bangkok, Thailand, 30 January-1 February 2012. The workshop explored the potential contribution of MPAs to existing conventional fisheries-management regimes, towards improving MPA planning and implementation in the context of fisheries management in the region.
 22. *FAO Expert Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Strategies & Methods in Seafood*, Rome, Italy, 23-27 January 2012. The workshop attempted to develop a framework to assess GHG emissions from different seafood production systems.
 23. *CBD Sub-Regional Workshop for Central, South and East Africa on Capacity Building for the Implementation of the CBD PoWPA*, Cape Town, South Africa, 30 January-03 February 2012. ICSF highlighted the importance of inclusive forms of governance for better implementation.
 24. *FAO Expert Workshop on International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (VG-SSF)*, Rome, Italy, 7-10 February 2012. ICSF helped provide CSO inputs into the discussion.
 25. *13th Session on the Sub-Committee on Trade of COFI*, Hyderabad, India, 20-24 February 2012 (see section on trade).
 26. *3rd Intersessional Meeting of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD/Rio + 20)*, United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA, 26-27 March 2012. ICSF provided inputs for the Compilation Document¹²⁹ in October 2011. At the 3rd intersessionals, ICSF, through the farmers' group, sought recognition of small-scale fisheries in the outcome document, as well as of the need to implement C188.
 27. *6th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture*, Cape Town, South Africa, 26-30 March, 2012.
 28. *Rio+20*. At the informal meetings organized to discuss the Zero Draft (which had no mention of small-scale fisheries), ICSF highlighted the importance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. At Rio+20, apart from engaging with the formal negotiations, the ICSF delegation, in collaboration with other groups, organized a side event titled *Dialogue on the Human Rights Approach to Fisheries, in particular the access right to the resource and territory*, on 19 June 2012 at the Peoples Summit, Rio de Janeiro. ICSF also participated in the Oceans Day celebration, organized as part of the Rio Conventions Pavilion on 16 June 2012.¹³⁰ ICSF recommended a human-rights approach to sustainable fisheries as vital to food security and rural employment and thus as key for the survival of fisheries livelihoods and indigenous communities.¹³¹
 29. *Right to Food*. Expert roundtable meet convened by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food titled *Contributions and Threats of Current Fisheries Policies and Practices to the Realization of the Right to Food*, held at Nairobi, Kenya, 2-3 April, 2012, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the FAO. The meeting provided a good platform to discuss the importance of fisheries to food security within a human-rights-based framework.
 30. *Preparatory Technical Meeting for the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)*, 13-15 November, 2013, Rome, Italy. ICSF drew attention to the importance of fisheries from a food-security and nutrition perspective, and to the importance of implementing the Tenure and SSF Guidelines, once adopted by COFI.
 31. *Technical Consultations for negotiations process of SSF Guidelines* (See section on Right to Resources).

32. *7th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture*, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, 7-11 October 2013.

b) Communication

Reports of the above workshops/processes reflect the issues highlighted by ICSF. Several statements/

interventions were made by ICSF and small-scale fishworker groups at various UN meetings.¹³²

News on ICSF statements and positions are carried by various websites. Several articles in *SAMUDRA Report* and *Yemaya* have reported on the meetings that ICSF participates in, to ensure wider dissemination of information. All statements by ICSF were carried in the daily SAMUDRA News Alerts.



Reflections

Participation at various UN meetings, particularly related to Rio+20 and the SSF Guidelines, has helped highlight the perspectives and concerns of small-scale fisheries, and to influence the decisions taken by these bodies. For example, the Rio+20 Outcome Document adopted, titled *The Future We Want*, has some useful references to SSF. Paragraph 175, for which ICSF advocated, reasserts the importance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. It reads: *‘We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fishworkers, as well as indigenous peoples and*

their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States’.

And the report on fisheries and food security presented by the Special Rapporteur to the UNGA in November 2012 highlights the important contribution of fisheries to food security, and, in this context, makes a strong case for supporting small-scale fisheries.¹³³

As a result of articles and other information on international processes circulated, there is higher awareness about these processes and their relevance for small-scale fisheries, amongst FWOs and other interested parties.

Endnotes

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IX. Support to the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA)

ICSF continued to support and participate in the activities of the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA), an autonomous organization of which ICSF is a founder member. These activities were undertaken to monitor and document the changing nature of fisheries arrangements between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. It was also to inform and advise FWOs and NGOs on issues related to fisheries arrangements entered into by the EU and ACP countries and about ACP-EU fish trade, and the implications of these for coastal communities in ACP countries.¹³⁴

a) Activities

CFFA organized and participated in national, regional and international meetings, and provided reports, analysis and other documentation to various organizations, including EU and ACP administrations, NGOs and professional organizations, on the changing nature of the EU's fisheries policies. CFFA activities during this period were:

- to support FWOs in West Africa, through the newly formed CAOPA, to harmonize their views and participate in international discussions held by NEPAD, ACP, or ACP-EU, and in the context of the World Social Forum (Dakar, March 2011);
- to collaborate with the Kenya-based organization, Transparent Sea, in analyzing issues of transparency, accountability and corruption in fisheries. A seminar on these issues was organized in January 2011 as well as a three-day workshop in Senegal on *Securing Transparency in African Marine Fisheries* in November 2011;
- to collaborate with CAOPA to organize a meeting in The Gambia, with CSOs from 13 countries of the region, in parallel to the first CAMFA held from 20 to 23 September 2010 at Banjul, Gambia. As a follow up, CFFA facilitated

Highlights

- **Collaboration with the Network of Journalists Working for Responsible Fisheries in West Africa (REJAPRAO)**
- **Close work with the Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Co-operation (CTA)**
- **Work closely with CAOPA**

the participation of 12 African CSOs to COFI, in order to promote the Banjul Statement that, among other things, called for an international instrument for supporting small-scale fisheries;

- to collaborate with its partner REJOPRAO (The Network of Journalists Working for Responsible Fisheries in West Africa) to organize a week-long training on fisheries issues prior to the CAMFA Conference in Gambia. CFFA continues to engage with and support REJOPRAO;
- to work closely with the Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Co-operation (CTA),

providing key inputs in a number of areas and circulating information on EU-ACP fisheries relations to the CTA fisheries list and others;

- to participate as both expert and member in the European Commission's Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA), and as member of the Executive Committee of the Regional Advisory Council of the Long-Distance Fleet in non-community waters (LDRAC), voicing NGO and ACP small-scale fisheries concerns in these mainly EU-industry bodies. CFFA is also vice chair of this body's working group on fisheries partnerships;
- to continue its role as the founder member in the steering committee of the OCEAN2012 Alliance¹³⁵ set up to engage with the reform of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and participate in the Alliance's activities;
- to organize a meeting with CAOPA in the Ivory Coast on the role of women in improving the contribution of artisanal fisheries to food security (including a one-day workshop organized with ICSF on regional trade and SSF Guidelines), which was attended by over 50 participants, mainly women, from 10 West African countries and five European countries. Participants included fishworkers, journalists from the REJOPRAO network, NGOs, researchers, FAO representatives and government functionaries;
- to contribute to the joint NGO report on international dimension of the LDRAC;¹³⁶
- to organize a side event, in partnership with CAOPA at the 30th session of COFI, on the exploitation of small pelagics in West Africa, and the sustainability and food-security issues arising. The side event was attended by over 40 participants, including government authorities from West Africa;
- to create spaces for the African artisanal fishing sector and coastal communities, organized through CAOPA, in particular in the context of ACP-EU fisheries relations, and African forums (NEPAD/African Union), and at COFI;
- to contribute to balancing the interests of the European fishing sector with those of African artisanal fisheries sectors in EC consultative bodies, notably the LDRAC;
- to raise awareness on the importance of small pelagic fishery resources in West Africa for livelihood and food security, where women play a key role; and
- to support, through LDRAC, the CAOPA proposal to include participatory surveillance in the UNGA resolution on sustainable fisheries. This is now included in the final 2013 resolution.
- CAOPA is now recognized by EC (DG Mare and DG Dev) as a key actor with regard to EU fisheries and development policies.
- TransparentSea¹³⁷ wiki and the journalist network REJOPRAO have exposed the lack of transparency and low access to information within the fishery management, which has been responded to. CFFA hosted a meeting with 20 journalists in East Africa in November 2013 with SSNC partner CANCO that considered the problems due to lack of transparency in fisheries in East Africa.
- The civil society in ACP countries, especially through CAOPA (Mauritanian representatives, Senegal representatives), has increased participation in decision-making processes in the EU that influence EU-ACP fisheries relations.
- For the first time also, a small-scale fisheries representative (the CAOPA Senegalese representative) was on the official delegation for the FAO technical consultations for the SSF Guidelines.
- At an EU parliament hearing on the Mauritania agreement, the Mauritanian representative of CAOPA made a presentation with recommendations, which were later accepted by the Parliament, as part of the new agreement.
- Civil society in ACP countries has increased its influence on decision-making processes in the EU that affect EU-ACP fisheries relations.
- CAOPA has become an independent organization with a political voice and has secured direct funding for its work. CFFA supported their advocacy work (like World

Fisheries day events), and helped with setting up their website and with translations.

CFFA has provided advice, policy advocacy, and documentation (press releases, position papers, critiques) in English and French on:

- The reform of the CFP external dimension (the FPAs and RFMOs) and the reform of the Common Organization of the markets
- Illegal fishing and traceability issues, in particular for West African artisanal fisheries products on the EU markets
- Update on FPAs negotiated

b) Communication

- CFFA established a 'wiki'-style website¹³⁸ dedicated to promoting transparency in fisheries, particularly as regards to the activities of international donors, financial services and capital, and of distant-water fleets. CFFA's information has been widely circulated and used (appearing in press articles, published on the Internet by other organizations, and as inputs to international conferences).

- In 2011, the European Commission published ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of 16 Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPAs), which were previously confidential.¹³⁹
- CFFA published 12 articles/blog posts on its website/new blog regarding EU fisheries relations with ACP countries. The material is available in French and English <http://cape-cffa.org/>
- REJOPRAO published 48 articles on its website www.rejoprao.com
- Transparentsea.co has established itself as a website containing significant information and access to documents on EU fisheries agreements in Africa. The page on EU fisheries agreements has been accessed over 9,000 times, with at least 2,000 unique downloads of documents. There are now 26 evaluations reports available on the wiki.
- Important news coverage on the EU-Mauritania agreement (at least one article per week in the Mauritanian, Spanish or international press for the period until the final vote in Parliament in October 2013).



Reflections

Through workshops organized and publications disseminated, CFFA has been able to inform FWOs and NGOs in ACP countries on issues related to fisheries arrangements entered into by the EU and other related developments, and the implications of these for their livelihoods. Several important recommendations on the external dimension advocated by CFFA have been adopted in EU policy processes and outcomes, including the need to access only the surplus, and to de-couple funds for access from funds for sectoral support.

At the political level, CFFA's work has contributed to creating space for the African artisanal fishing sector and the coastal communities represented by CAOPA, in the context of ACP-EU fisheries relations, African forums (NEPAD/African Union) and the FAO's COFI.

CFFA's work has raised awareness on the importance of small pelagic fishery resources in West Africa for livelihood and food security, against the backdrop of illegally established fisheries access arrangements and the diversion of catches to produce fishmeal.

Endnotes

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X. Publication of *SAMUDRA Report*

The publication of *SAMUDRA Report* was continued to disseminate information on important developments in fisheries from a small-scale fisheries perspective, and to create greater awareness on issues that concern the small-scale sector. All issues of *SAMUDRA Report* (in English, French and Spanish) are available on ICSF's website. Issues of *SAMUDRA Report* published during the four years under review are Nos. 56 to 66 in English and Nos. 55 to 66 in French and Spanish.

To mark ICSF's 25th anniversary, members and well-wishers were invited to respond to two questions—their perception of ICSF's work over the years and how ICSF should evolve in the coming years. The responses received were constructive and thought-provoking. ICSF is committed to using these responses for internal decisionmaking in the coming period. These responses were carried as a supplement in *SAMUDRA Report* No. 58, March 2011.¹⁴⁰

A *SAMUDRA Report* Web Dossier, titled *Diverse Areas: Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fishing Communities*, was brought out prior to COP10. *SAMUDRA Report* articles dealing with the issue of ecolabelling in fisheries were put together as a dossier titled *Labels or Fables? The Myth of Sustainability*. This was in preparation for the training programme conducted in Asia at Bangkok, Thailand.

SAMUDRA Report articles were mapped to thematic subsites such as the community-based resource management site. A Google search for *SAMUDRA Report* reveals that it is referred to or cited in a number of other websites/documentation centres/libraries and journals/newsletters.¹⁴¹

The number of subscribers for *SAMUDRA Report* is 1051 (English), 549 (French), and 198 (Spanish). Download rates for the four years for *SAMUDRA Report* are 393,961 (English), 193,073 (French) and 195,079 (Spanish).

Highlights

- **Special supplement in *SAMUDRA Report* for ICSF's 25th anniversary**
- **Two dossiers published on MPAs and ecolabels**

Several subscribers responded to requests for feedback, commending the quality of the articles and providing suggestions on topics that can be focused on in coming issues. A Table of Contents alerts for *SAMUDRA Report* was designed and developed on the ICSF website, to automatically send the contents to all subscribers of *SAMUDRA Report*.



Reflections

Publication of *SAMUDRA Report* was useful in disseminating information on important developments in fisheries, and in increasing awareness about fisheries issues of concern to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, among a

wide audience. Topics covered have included fisheries management, labour issues in fisheries, fisheries trade, gender in fisheries, aquaculture, coastal and marine biodiversity, and rights issues in fisheries.

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XI. Publication of *Yemaya* Newsletter

Yemaya remains the only newsletter of its kind at the global level that focuses on gender in fisheries issues, tracking grass-root processes in different parts of the world, and inviting write-ups, mainly from women fishworkers and their supporters. All language versions of *Yemaya* are uploaded on a regular basis on the ICSF website. Download rates, in the four-year period, for *Yemaya* English was 326,755, for *Yemaya* French, 118,803 and 128,120 for *Yemaya* Spanish. *Yemaya* goes to 249, 130 and 118 subscribers in English, French and Spanish, respectively.

In the four-year period, *Yemaya* issues Nos. 34 to 44 in English, Nos. 33 to 44 in French and Spanish were published. *Yemaya* No. 34 was a special one, carrying reports of national-level workshops on women in fisheries held in the run-up to the July 2010 ICSF workshop in Mahabalipuram, India. This helped participants better prepare for the workshop, and informed a wider audience about processes under way.

Links to the *Yemaya* page are provided on various websites.¹⁴² Complete issues of *Yemaya* are also available in the Aquatic Commons website that is often returned during a Google search. Selected articles from *Yemaya* are being keyworded and included in the DPH database.¹⁴³ Articles from *Yemaya* are being widely disseminated, including

Highlights

- **Contribution to increasing attention on gender issues in fisheries**

through other newsletters, such as the women in fisheries bulletin brought out by the SPC.¹⁴⁴

Yemaya found mention in the FAO's State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA), 2012, in the special section on gender, as an ongoing initiative that has contributed to increasing attention on gender issues in fisheries.¹⁴⁵



Reflections

Yemaya has provided greater visibility to the organizational efforts and initiatives of women from fishing communities, and to the issues facing them; and has helped sustain

solidarity networks among people working on issues concerning women in fisheries in the North and South.

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XII. Documentation Centre (DC)

ICSF's work in documenting and disseminating information for, and about, developments of relevance to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers has been sustained during the period, and various supporting activities in the following broad areas were undertaken: information identification, collection and documentation, information dissemination and, most importantly, providing support to ICSF programmes through development of thematic websites, news alerts, audiovisual documentation, and directly responding to requests for information from FWOs, NGOs, researchers and policymakers.

a) Information identification, collection and documentation

Collection and organization of information

The objectives, priorities and programmes of ICSF determine the activity of documenting and disseminating information. Information was sourced from FWOs, NGOs, governments, multilateral organizations and other documentation centres on issues such as MPAs, women in fisheries, trade, fishing rights, labour and small-scale fisheries. The documentation database currently holds 59,948 records in its WinISIS document database (compared to 53,166, as on 31 March 2010), including 3,128 books (2,546 in 2010), 10,396 documents (8,617 in 2010), 230 CD-ROMS, 25,564 journal articles (24,003 in 2010), and 20,630 news clippings (17,838 in 2010). The news clippings data entry has been restricted after the initiation of the DC news alerts. The selected article database has 1,046 articles (752 in 2010). The audiovisual collection has 237 DVDs/VCDs/VHFs, and a selected 65 are on the DC sub-site under the video gallery.

The photograph repository, with a good collection of digital photographs, is used for *SAMUDRA Report*, Yemaya, other ICSF publications and the ICSF website. Non-copyrighted photographs have been disseminated widely for publication. Work on the Film Gallery continued and information relating

Highlights

- **DC News Alerts**
- **Supported ICSF programmes and 290 user requests**
- **Timely response by DC**

to the most useful films has been made available to visitors to the ICSF website. Useful books, documents and CD-ROMS have been identified, ranked and categorized based on an internal perspective on issues regarding the small-scale fishing sector. Information on such ranked and categorized documents has been uploaded regularly on the ICSF website. This list is also circulated internally within ICSF, including to ICSF Members.

Linking with other documentation and resource centres

Links with other resource centres, such as the FAO Library, the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), SEAFDEC, BOBP-IGO, ILO and the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) Network of libraries, continue to be maintained. ICSF has contributed to the Aquatic Commons initiative of IAMSLIC, uploading all published ICSF documents in the Aquatic Commons repository (<http://aquaticcommons.org/>).

b) Information Dissemination

About 290 requests for information from various users—FWOs, NGOs, governments, multilateral organizations, students, researchers, individual scholars and ICSF Members—from countries that included the US, Canada, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, UK, South Africa, Japan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Thailand, and agencies like FAO, UNDP, FAO-BOBLME and ILO were received and responded to.

Requests for information for print and audiovisual resources were on various fisheries and aquaculture issues such as labour, fisheries statistics, intensive aquaculture production and its impact on the environment and coastal areas, various aspects related to fisheries management like sustainable fishing, IUU, climate change, fisheries trade, post-harvest sector, gender issues, community-based management, traditional knowledge and culture, national and international instruments related to fisheries legislation, SSF Guidelines, nutrition, and GMOs. Requests were also received from agencies like ILO for photographs and videos in the database. All ICSF films are made available on YouTube¹⁴⁶ and disseminated widely among ICSF Members, research institutions and multilateral agencies through *SAMUDRA Report*, SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts. The documentation and dissemination activities were carried out in accordance with the Documentation and Dissemination Manual.

ICSF website

The ICSF website was updated regularly with links to various ICSF publications, statements made by ICSF at UN meetings, statements from ICSF-organized workshops, papers and presentations made by ICSF, important fisheries events, online resources and documentation databases. The programme also contributed significantly to the development of the following subsites: Climate Change and Fisheries (<http://climatechange.icsf.net/>), Recasting the Net: Women in Fisheries Workshop (<http://wif.icsf.net/>), Documentation Centre (<http://dc.icsf.net/>), Small-scale Fisheries (<http://igssf.icsf.net/>), and Indian Legal Instruments (<http://indianlegal.icsf.net/>). Important judgements from Indian court cases on

fisheries and fishing communities were compiled for uploading on the Indian legal instruments website.

During this period, ICSF continued to collaborate with FAO on the *Safety for Fishermen* website,¹⁴⁷ by contributing articles as well as news on safety at sea. Relevant articles from *SAMUDRA Report* as well as news from SAMUDRA News Alerts are being disseminated through this website.

Over the period under review, the ICSF website received over 1.2 mn hits, or, considering all the subsites, a total of over 2.6 mn hits. Many websites provide links to the ICSF website and subsites.¹⁴⁸ SOFIA 2010 refers to the ICSF website as an important “active” website that provides information on small-scale fisheries.^{149 150}

A bibliography on community-based management and conservation initiatives undertaken by fishing and coastal communities in different parts of the world was created.

During the reporting period, ICSF redesigned its website to move into a content management system (CMS) framework. This enabled ICSF to develop, design and deploy sub-sites on its own. The redesign, entailed a one-time cost, but has subsequently reduced operational costs, as much of the work is now handled in-house. The redesign also improved the website in terms of user friendliness and navigability. The re-designed ICSF website was launched in April 2012. The backend maintenance is now both easier and cost-effective, allowing for instant updates on ICSF's activities. The website was used extensively, for example, during COP11 to disseminate news and statements made by ICSF and others.

SAMUDRA News Alerts

SAMUDRA News Alerts, launched in January 2005, has been sending out news on fisheries and fishworkers on a daily basis, and in the form of a weekly digest on Saturdays. The features offered include RSS Feeds, SAMUDRA Exclusives, SAMUDRA Special news, SAMUDRA Analysis and SAMUDRA Commentary. ICSF has also used the emerging social media platform for advocacy. ICSF's Facebook page has over 200 likes and nearly 300 friends, and its tweets on Twitter have received good response.

During the reporting period, six SAMUDRA Special News Alerts and 22 SAMUDRA Exclusives were brought out. The total number of news items carried during this period was 1546, covering all regions. The news related to different themes, including communities and organizations, fisheries resources, fisheries development and aquaculture, fishing craft, gear and fishing methods. News items are being uploaded on the ICSF French website for users.

The number of subscribers of SAMUDRA News Alerts stands at 1,275 as of March 2014 (727 as on 31 March 2010), though the actual number of subscribers is likely to be much higher, as several organizations are known to circulate the Alerts internally. The number of RSS feeds was 40,000 to 50,000 annually. Selected news stories from SAMUDRA News Alerts have been further translated and disseminated by CFFA, *Peche et Developpement* (in French) and by Ecoceanos (in Spanish). Important news from the Alerts are posted by subscribers to listservs such as FISHFOLK and Mangrove Action Plan (MAP) News. The SAMUDRA News Exclusives put out by ICSF are often reproduced.

DC News Alerts

The DC News Alerts features stories related to the South Asian region (namely, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Maldives, Nepal and Afghanistan), disseminated through daily alerts and weekly digests to ICSF India Members, FWOs, NGOs, researchers, fisheries colleges, and officials of Departments of Fisheries. The service has over 1,300 subscribers and 20,000 news clippings in its archives. These archived materials shall be uploaded to ICSF documentation centre site after the webpage is created. The DC News Alerts are also circulated amongst various email groups such as the Andaman and Nicobar Network, Forest Rights, NCPC and the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE's) What is New page. The feedback from subscribers is very positive and encouraging. The alerts were particularly useful in compilation of information for the Myanmar workshop in 2013, for the climate change film (production work is ongoing), for the labour dialogue in Thailand, and for the BOBLME Bangladesh training programme. (<http://dc.icsf.net/en/component/dcnnews/>).

Information stall during CBD's COP11

An information stall with publications, posters and bookmarks was set up at the People's Biodiversity Fair organized by CSOs in India as part of the CBD COP11 events in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012. This was well received by the general public that visited the fair and by COP11 delegates.

Documentary films

As part of the dissemination activities, a documentary film in English and Tamil, titled *Shifting Undercurrents: Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India*, was produced during 2012-2013. The film was shown to fishing communities in the Gulf of Mannar at a special screening, and comments and feedback received were incorporated. The film was shown in various places in India, and at the Lorient film festival in France and other film festivals in the US. The film has been distributed widely to policymakers, researchers, government officials and other NGOs. The film won two awards—the second prize at the 2012 Jeevika documentary film festival organized by the Centre for Civil Society in India¹⁵¹ and the best film award in the livelihood category at the 7th CMS Vatavaran Environment and Wildlife Film Festival and Forum in 2014.¹⁵² Information about the film has also been disseminated in other networks/websites such as Gender aquafish and it has been used widely, also by ICSF Members, during training/educational programmes.

A documentary film on climate change and its impact on fishing communities, was initiated. Pre-production work undertaken included arranging interviews with organizations like the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), CMFRI in India and liaison work with FWOs and other stakeholders.

Support to ICSF programmes

Inputs/comments to all ICSF programmes, including on papers and presentations prepared by ICSF staff, were provided. The advocacy, monitoring, training and research aspects of ICSF programmes were aided through documentation and information dissemination (of material available online, in documents, audio-visual resources etc)

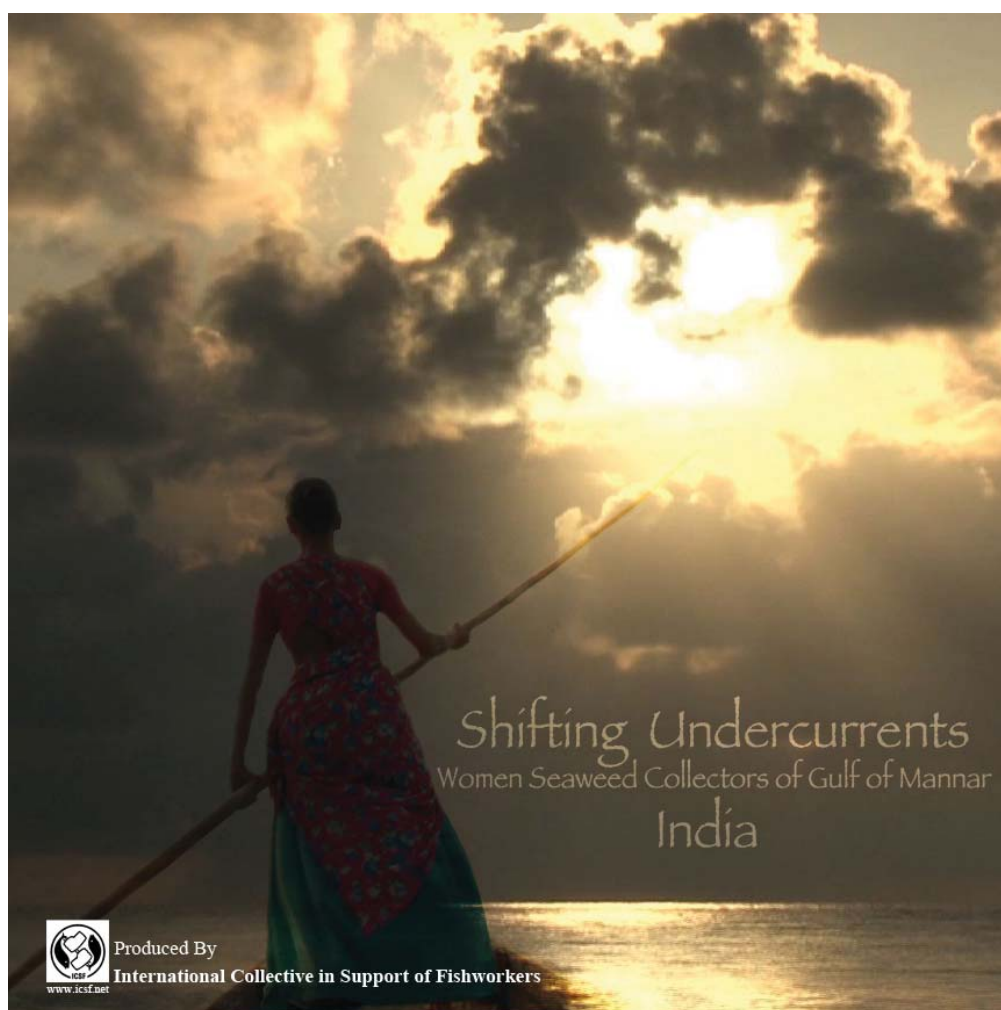
support provided. Documenting activity has been supported through comments and development of fisheries statistics to studies undertaken by ICSF and liaison with organizations for arrangement

of field visit of ICSF staff. The Documentation Centre has responded to almost all requests made by ICSF Members, and FWOs at national level and international level including WFFP and WFF.

Reflections

The quality of ICSF programmes has been greatly enhanced by the documentation and dissemination activities taken under the Communication programme. The Document Centre has responded in a timely manner to request for information from various quarters, including FWOs and NGOs, and has contributed to enhancing the capacity of organizations to respond to developments in fisheries in an

informed manner. The SAMUDRA News Alerts, the DC News Alerts, the ICSF website and other information products have increased the visibility of recent developments related to small-scale fisheries, particularly in the developing world. The news alerts and thematic subsites have helped in increasing traffic to the ICSF site, as news items on artisanal and small-scale fisheries are uploaded on the site on a daily basis.



Endnotes

- 146 <https://www.youtube.com/user/ICSFindia>
- 147 <http://www.safety-for-fishermen.org/en/>
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- 152 <http://www.cmsvatavaran.org/awardees2014.php>

XIII. Coastal Artisanal Fisheries and the CFP Reform in the EU

The launch of the European Commission's (EC) Green Paper on the Reform of the CFP in April 2009 signalled the formal start of the fishery reform process in the EU. The Green Paper opened up a public consultation designed to feed into the review and reform process. Since mid-2009, ICSF has engaged with the Green Paper process in order to facilitate discussions amongst small-scale fishing representatives from across Europe on the review and reform of the CFP.

2011 saw the EC moving from consultation mode to proposal mode, with the publication, in July 2011, of a series of proposals on key elements for the reform of the CFP. In parallel, the European Parliament moved from discussion mode into response mode with a series of hearings designed to inform their response to the EC's proposals.

ICSF's role has been to follow the CFP reform process from a small-scale fisheries perspective; to provide information, analysis and advice on the various aspects of the EC's proposals as they affect small-scale fisheries; and to engage with CSOs and the European Parliament in providing responses to the proposals.

Activities undertaken include:

- The website (<http://eussf.icsf.net>) was regularly updated with news, information and reports on the CFP reform and small-scale fisheries in English, French and Spanish. Information and communication outputs, including reports, press releases and articles were produced and e-mail discussions, on aspects of the reform process, were facilitated.
- Efforts to enlarge and concretize a network of fishworkers and NGOs (mainly Atlantic Arc countries) engaging on issues of common concern in the reform process of the CFP, were made.

Highlights

- **Contribution to drafting of EU Green Paper on CFP reform**
 - **Parliamentary reports on small-scale fisheries**
 - **Co-organized two workshops**
 - **Updated information on the EUSFF website**
- ICSF co-organized two workshops with the OCEAN2012 Alliance: Workshop on *Placing Coastal Artisanal Fisheries at the Heart of the CFP Reform*, 30 April 2010, La Coruna, Spain and Workshop on *Social and Environmental Access Criteria: Making it work for fisheries and the environment* on 17 July 2010, Brussels, Belgium. The La Coruna workshop was attended by over 70 representatives of NGOs and artisanal coastal fisheries organizations from across Europe, with over 100 signatories on the La Coruna Statement. The La Coruna initiative included a front-page 'wrap' in the *International Herald Tribune*, which was delivered to EU Fisheries Ministers at an informal Fishery Council meeting in Vigo, calling on them to

place “Sustainable Coastal Artisanal Fisheries at the Heart of the CFP Reform”.

- A meeting of EU small-scale fishery representatives with the EU Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs was organized jointly by ICSF, OCEAN2012 and the New Under-Ten Fishermen’s Association (NUTFA).
- ICSF organized a one-day workshop on *Small-scale Fisheries in the EU: Undervalued and Under-represented?* on 10 December 2010 at Brussels, Belgium.
- ICSF engaged with the Fisheries Services (DG Mare) of the EC in the formal consultative processes (through ACFA and seminars organized by the EC). ICSF also engaged with the Fisheries Committee of the European Parliament. The participation of small-scale fisher representatives in these processes, including through ACFA, was promoted.
- ICSF worked with Fundacion Lonxanet to develop a practical methodology for assessing the sustainability of different fishery production systems in North Spain.
- ICSF was invited to participate in several meetings and workshops – the *Conference on the Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy*, organized by the European Commission with the Spanish EU presidency, in La Coruna from 2-3 May 2010; the *Conference on Another Future for Fisheries*, organized by the European Commission on 16 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium; and the *Workshop on Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy: A Specific Regime for Artisanal Fisheries and Shellfish Fisheries in the European Union*, organized by the Committee of the Regions and the Xunta de Galicia on 8 February 2011, Brussels, Belgium. ICSF was also invited to be a panel member for the workshop on *Technical Conservation Measures and Discards in the Future Common Fisheries Policy* held on 21 June 2010.
- ICSF, as part of OCEAN2012, co-organized a workshop titled *Scale Matters, Quality Counts*,¹⁵³

in Brussels, Belgium on 13 October 2011. 168 organizations and groups from 17 Member States signed up to a declaration that was delivered to the Fisheries Committee of the European Parliament at a special hearing on small-scale fisheries. Around 50 fishworker and NGO representatives from nine EU Member States gathered in Brussels for the launch of the declaration; over a dozen Members of the European Parliament (from the UK, Ireland, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Greece, Germany and Portugal) participated in activities organized by ICSF and OCEAN2012 around the launch. The declaration was also presented to the European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Maria Damanki.

- ICSF continued to update its small-scale fisheries website and other forms of social media to inform and influence the CFP reform debate in favour of low environmental impact responsible small-scale fishery activities.

ICSF was also requested to participate in various discussions and workshops, both formal and informal, to give its views on CFP reform and small-scale fisheries. ICSF participated in several hearings in the European Parliament, including:

- Public Hearing on *Socioeconomic Viability and Solutions for Small-scale and Coastal Fisheries in the EU in the Context of CFP Reform* (October 11 2011)
- Hearing on the *Reform of the Common Market Organization*, organized by the European Association of Fisheries Economists (December 6 2011)
- Hearing on *Supporting Small-scale, Coastal and Inland Fishing under the CFP Reform* (27 February 2012)
- Hearing on the issue of regionalization in the context of the CFP reform. ICSF made a presentation on the *Regionalization of the Common Fisheries Policy from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective*.¹⁵⁴

Reflections

Activities undertaken have served to strengthen the position of artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the CFP reform process, and have enabled fisher representatives from across Europe to meet, share experiences and agree on common positions. ICSF's activities have contributed to a clearer understanding of the importance of artisanal fisheries at the EU

level, and have highlighted the need for better representation of the sector and for specific provisions to be included in the new CFP regulation to address artisanal fisheries.

ICSF contributed to the drafting of EU Parliamentary reports on small-scale fisheries, and suggested amendments for formal texts.

Endnotes

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Conclusion

The period 2010-11 to 2013-14 has been particularly significant for ICSF—there has been a focus on a large number of issues, including the negotiations for the SSF Guidelines, and a wider range of activities, spanning studies, workshops, lobbying and advocacy, and information dissemination, has been taken up. The ‘collective’ nature of ICSF, and the important role and contribution of ICSF Members, in the conceptualization, implementation, knowledge sharing, and follow-up of programmes, has helped ensure the wider impact of these activities. The four years saw ICSF active in the FAO negotiations for SSF Guidelines along with the CSO co-ordination mechanism, and saw greater recognition of small-scale fisheries. There are issues that need to be addressed to ensure the social development of small-scale fisheries within a human-rights approach to sustainable and responsible use of fisheries resources.



“Chandrika Sharma was ICSF’s Executive Secretary from 2002 to 2014. She worked tirelessly for the cause of small scale fishing communities around the world, providing leadership, inspiration and guidance to ICSF and to the wider social

movement in fisheries. She is missing, and much missed, having disappeared on March 8 2014, International Women’s Day, aboard Malaysian Airlines flight MH370. This report bears testimony to her work.”

Annex I:

Participation in Other Meetings

ICSF participated in the following meetings:

2010

- *Expert Consultation*, held during 13-17 April 2010 at Mumbai, India, for revision of CIFE's syllabi of its Masters and Doctoral programmes to incorporate the latest developments in the fisheries sector. ICSF suggested including a foundation course on issues related to social-cultural aspects of fisheries and fishing communities .
- *30th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation*, 27-29 April 2010, Goa, India, by the International Sea Turtle Society. ICSF made a presentation and screened the ICSF film *Right to Survive*. ICSF also made a presentation at the Fisheries Day event organized prior to the Symposium.
- *Consultation meeting on the new CRZ pre-draft notification*, organized by the NFF and National Coastal Protection Campaign (NCPC) on 13-14 May 2010.
- *International Dialogue on Trade, Climate Change and Poverty*, organized by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and the South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), 20-21 May 2010, Kathmandu, Nepal. ICSF participated in the panel discussion on *Fisheries and Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for Poor People* and made a presentation, *What Should Our Agenda Be?*²¹⁵⁵ (see section on Climate Change).
- *Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL) Project-Inception Workshop* on 20 May 2010 at Chennai, India. The project was to assist the development of a marine fisheries policy framework through a stakeholder-based process to ensure sustainable management of fisheries and to enhance livelihoods for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (India). The project was implemented by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and supported by the World Bank trust fund for tsunami recovery. ICSF also participated in several FIMSUL meetings organized subsequently.
- *Second Regional Training Course on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, organized from 21 June 2010 to 4 July 2010 in Chennai, India, by BoBP-IGO, in association with CIFE, Mumbai, and the BOBLME Project. ICSF made a presentation on the *Role of Stakeholders in Implementation of the CCRF*.
- *National Consultation Workshop for Identification of Research Gaps in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation in India*, organized by Wildlife Institute of India (WII) during 24-25 June 2010 in Chennai, India. ICSF made a presentation titled *Research Gaps in Socioeconomic and Policy-level Research in India*.
- *Regional Media Briefing Workshop on Coasts, Coastal Populations and their Concerns*, 13-14 August 2010, Panaji, Goa, India, organized by CSE and the Goa Union of Journalists. ICSF made a presentation on *Current Status of Coastal Regulations in India: Fishing Community Concerns*.
- *Fishing Together in the Palk Bay: India-Sri Lanka Fishermen Dialogue*, 20 – 22 August 2010, Chennai, India. The three-day workshop was jointly organized by the Alliance to Release Innocent Fishermen (ARIF) and the South Indian Federation for Fishermen Societies (SIFFS).
- *Fishery-Dependent Information (FDI) 2010: Making the Most of Fisheries Information, Underpinning Policy, Management and Science*, 23-26 August 2010, Galway, Ireland. This international conference, organized, among others, by the ICES, was to consider the range of approaches for the collection and interpretation of

fishery-dependent data. ICSF made a keynote presentation titled *Fishery-Dependent Information and the Ecosystem Approach: What Role Should Fishers and their Knowledge Play?*

- *Oceans and Climate Change: The Scientific Basis for Meeting Future Challenges for Coastal Development and Poverty Reduction*, 12 October 2010, Stockholm, Sweden. The conference was jointly organized by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) and the Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC). The ICSF presentation was titled *Small-scale Fishing Communities and Climate Change: A Human-rights Perspective*.¹⁵⁶ An interview with the ICSF participant was also broadcast on the main Swedish radio news channel .
- *Who Should Have the Right to Fish: Criteria for Sustainable Fishing*, a hearing organized by the Greens/European Free Alliance in the European Parliament on 2 September, 2010.
- *Ensuring Sustainable Livelihoods in African Fisheries*, a civil society side event organized by CFFA during CAMFA on 21 September 2010, Banjul, Gambia.
- *Benaqua 2010: National Seminar on Indigenous Fish and Knowledge of Fishers* on 1 October 2010 in Kolkata, India. ICSF made a presentation titled *Sustaining Livelihoods and Conserving Biodiversity: Role of Indigenous Fish Species in Inland Waters, India*.
- *World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress (WSFC)*, 18-22 October 2010, at Bangkok, Thailand. ICSF was represented by a Member, and made a presentation titled *Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements: Reflections from Negotiating them in Real Life*.
- *Second Regional Technical Consultation 'Adaptation to a Changing Environment'*, 1-4 November 2010, Bangkok, Thailand, organized by SEAFDEC. The consultation was part of the preparation for ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security: Towards 2020, scheduled to be held from 13-17 June 2011. ICSF participated as a resource person and made a presentation titled *Protecting Livelihoods of Fishing Communities*.

- *Another Future for Fisheries*, organized by the European Commission on 16 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium.
- *Conference on Progress and Protection through Geographical Indications*, 16-17 November 2010, New Delhi, India, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI, UNCTAD and DFID, UK.
- *Estado español: el Rey pescador. Insostenibilidad del modelo pesquero*, organized by OCEAN2012 Spain, Veterinarios sense Fronteras, No et Mengis el Mon, and Ecologistas en Accion, 20 November 2010, Barcelona, Spain.
- *International Workshop on Improving Safety and Health of Fishing Communities*, 13-14 December 2010, Chennai, India. This workshop was organized by BoBP in association with FAO and the Alaska Pacific Regional Office of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (APRO/NIOSH) .

2011

- *Indigenous Claims to Water: What Does International Law Say?*, organized by Timor Worldwide, 18 March 2011, at The Hague, The Netherlands. ICSF also co-chaired and moderated a session on *Presentation of the Selected Cases from the Perspective of Indigenous Communities on the Historical Right to Claim the Water*.
- *International Workshop on Exploring the Role of MPAs in Reconciling Fisheries Management with Conservation*, Bergen, Norway, 29 – 31 March 2011, organized by the Institute of Marine Research, Norway, and the Norwegian Fishery Forum for Development Co-operation. ICSF co-chaired the Working Group Session titled *How Can MPAs Play A Role in Reconciling Objectives?* A presentation titled *Spatial Management Approaches in Fisheries and Environmental Conservation: Experiences from Selected Asian Countries*, was made .
- *3rd Global Symposium on Gender and Fisheries (GAF3) and 9th Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum*, Shanghai, China, 21-25 April 2011. A presentation on the *Shared Gender Agenda* was made.¹⁵⁷

- Meetings of the *Working Group on the Development and Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)* for India and in meetings of the sub-group on *Marine Fisheries (including Mariculture, brackishwater and aquaculture)*. ICSF's proposals were from a small-scale fisheries perspective, highlighting particularly the need to support the work of women in the sector.
- *Oceans: What Philanthropy Needs to Know*, organized by the European Foundation Centre at Cascais, Portugal on 28 May 2011. ICSF was a speaker at the event which was to discuss how philanthropy can address the issues of sustainability, seafood security, equity and social justice¹⁵⁸.
- *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security: Towards 2020 'Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment'*, Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 June 2011 (see section on Trade).
- *Workshop on Marine Fisheries in India*, organized by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), India, and the World Bank on 7 July 2011 to discuss the World Bank-led study on Indian fisheries.
- *First International Artisanal Fishing Development Day*, organized by the South West Regional Advisory Council (SWRAC), Santiago de Compostela, Spain, on 11 July 2011. A presentation, titled *Brands of Quality Related to Sustainability Commercializing Artisanal Fishery Products: A European Perspective on the Use of Ethical, Ecofriendly and Geographical Labels*, was made.¹⁵⁹
- *India-Sri Lanka Fishing Issue: International Experience Regarding Livelihood Concerns*, organized by the Observer Research Foundation during 18-19 July in New Delhi, India. ICSF made a presentation titled *Problems of Small-scale Fisheries, Palk Strait: How Can International Best Practices in Fisheries Management be of Help?*.
- *4th Regional Training Course on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (RTC-CCRF)*, 19 July 2011, organized by BOBP-IGO in Chennai for fisheries officials from four countries. ICSF was a resource person and made a presentation on the *Role of Women in the Sustainability of Marine Fisheries*.
- *Tracking Olive Ridley Turtles in Bay of Bengal - Stakeholders Workshop for Sharing Project Findings*, organized by WII on 20 July 2011, at Bhubaneswar, India, to share the findings of the study on the migration patterns, habitat utilization, and other physical, biological and ecological parameters of the olive ridley turtles along the Orissa coast during the 2007-2010 period.
- *Coastal Fisheries: Integration of Biological and Socioeconomic Aspects of Artisanal and Recreational Fisheries for the Preservation of Coastal Fishes*, held at Faro, Portugal during 14-16 September 2011. Organized by the Centre of Marine Sciences of the University of Algarve (Portugal) and the University of Girona (Spain), with a grant from the European Science Foundation, the workshop aimed to open up new directions in marine fish research with a potential impact on the assessment and management of exploited coastal resources and ecosystems¹⁶⁰.
- Workshop on *A New International Instrument for Small-scale Fisheries—FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries*, organized by the South West Regional Advisory Council in Paris, France on 26 October 2011. ICSF made a presentation to the Working Group on Traditional Fisheries.¹⁶¹
- Conference on *Policies against Hunger 2011: Food Security and Access to Natural Resources*, organized by the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) in Berlin, Germany, during 21-23 November 2011. A presentation titled *Tenure and Tenure Guidelines: Some Reflections from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective* was made to the working group on fisheries.¹⁶²
- Conference on the *Sustainable Use of Oceans in the Context of the Green Economy and Poverty Eradication*, organized by the Stakeholder Forum and the Principality of Monaco in Monaco, 28-30 November 2011. ICSF made a presentation titled *Social Aspects of Sustainable Fisheries*.¹⁶³

- *1st Bi-national Stakeholder Consultation on Sustaining the Gulf of Mannar Ecosystem and its Resources*, 5-6 December 2011, Rameshwaram, India, organized by the BOBLME in collaboration with BOBP-IGO. A paper titled *Livelihood Issues of Fishers in the Gulf of Mannar* was presented.
- *The Competition for Access to Fishing Grounds and Aquaculture Interests, Conflicts and Strategies*, organized by the German Scientist Federation, in Hamburg-Altona, Germany, on 13 December 2011. The workshop was to inform the Federation about fisheries issues in relation to the food crisis (Seas and Waters in relation to Global Food Security) and a presentation on the issue was made.

2012

- *Workshop on Fishing Policy, Schemes and Laws*, organized by Coastal Action Network in Chennai during 19-20 January 2012. A presentation on small-scale fisheries and C188 was made.
- *Workshop to Create Awareness of the CCRF and Capacity Building for Effective Implementation in India*, organized by CIFE in collaboration with DAHDF, MoA, Mumbai, 1-2 February 2012. A presentation, titled *Taking FAO-CCRF to the Grassroots: Adaptation, Dissemination and the Role of NGOs*, was made.
- As part of the OCEAN2012 alliance, ICSF participated in a roundtable, titled *Ensuring Sustainability through a New Approach to Managing Fisheries Access*, in Berlin, Germany on 14 March 2012. A presentation on *Fishing Access Options in the CFP Reform* was made.
- An ICSF participant attended the course *Empowering Institutions: Short Course on 'Managing Information in the Digital Age'*, organized by CSE in New Delhi during 20-23 March 2012. The course was to build the capacity of the ICSF DC staff on managing information from digital and other sources.
- *Workshop on FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries*, organized by People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development (PUGAD), Africa Contact and Danish Society for a Living Sea in Copenhagen, Denmark on 22 March 2012. This workshop was held in co-operation with ICSF, WFF and WFFP, with the aim of discussing how the SSF Guidelines apply to the small-scale fisheries of the North, including in Europe. ICSF made a presentation on *Small-scale Fisheries in the EU and Why the VG-SSF Should Apply to Them*.
- National Consultation Workshop on *Coastal and Marine Biodiversity: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities*, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, 12-13 April, 2012, organized by the GoI, MoEF and GIZ. ICSF presented a paper on the existing provisions in legal frameworks for community participation in conservation.
- Meeting on the *Traditional Coastal Fisherpeople's Rights to Protect the Environment, Ecology, Biodiversity and Sustainable Fishing, in Gabirmatha (marine) Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary*, organized by NFF on 23 June 2012. ICSF shared information on relevant legal provisions.
- *2nd Bi-National Stakeholder Consultation on Sustaining the Gulf Mannar Ecosystem and its Resources*, organized by BOBP-IGO in Jaffna, Sri Lanka during 18-20 June 2012. ICSF highlighted some of the community perspectives on conservation in the Gulf of Mannar.
- *Conference on the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure*, organized by CSOs and NGOs, including Brot für die Welt, Association of Peasant Farmers, FIAN, Misereor, Inkota Network and the Forum Environment and Development on 3 July 2012. ICSF concentrated on the next steps for implementation of the Tenure Guidelines from a fisheries perspective and on the challenges ahead for the future of the SSF Guidelines.
- *16th Biannual Conference of the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET)* at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 16-20 July 2012. ICSF made a presentation on the importance of the SSF Guidelines.
- *Transboundary Policy Dialogue on Hilsa Fisheries Management*, organized by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 24-26 July 2012, Kolkata, India. ICSF highlighted

the need for fishing-community involvement in research, policy, decisionmaking and management.

- *National Workshop on Deep-Sea Fisheries – Assessing the Potentialities and Needs*, organized by BOBP-IGO, Chennai, 6-8 August 2012. ICSF spoke on the ‘Social support for small-scale fishers—Reassessing the needs for old-age pension, savings scheme and insurance of fishers and their assets’.
- *Indian civil society preparations for COP11*, 11-12 September, 2012. ICSF’s presentation was on the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, and the need to include indigenous peoples and local communities, and their traditional knowledge in the PoW.
- *Regional CSO Consultation on the SSF Guidelines for Asia-Pacific*, organized by the People’s Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS) in the Philippines during 18-20 September 2012. ICSF made a presentation on the recommendations and output from the various workshops, and on the synthesis document.
- *National Consultation Workshop for Small-scale Fisheries in Myanmar*, organized by the Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), Network Activities Group (NAG) and ICSF, 7-18 October 2012. ICSF made a presentation on the importance of SSF Guidelines and the draft document.
- *National Consultation Workshop for Collecting Recommendations for the Development of the International Guidelines for Securing Small-scale Fisheries*, organized by COAST in Bangladesh, during 17-18 October 2012. ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines.
- *General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium*, Medak, Andhra Pradesh, India, 21-23 October 2012. The meeting was to exchange information on ICCAs in different countries.
- *WFF’s International Training and General Assembly* in Kampala, Uganda, 19-22 November 2012. ICSF made a presentation on SSF Guidelines.
- *National Task Force meeting of the BOBLME Project*, India, 21 December 2012. ICSF highlighted the need to have activities to support small-scale fishers, particularly women.

2013

- *National Strategic Workshop on Small-scale Fisheries*, organized by BOBP-IGO, 10-11 January 2013, Chennai, India. ICSF spoke on the various aspects of small-scale fishers in India.
- Three-day discussion among the CSO partners to finalize on the *Comments on the Zero Draft of the International Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries*, held in Rome, 27-31 January 2013. Comments were made, which were later consolidated and sent to FAO.
- *National Tripartite Workshop on WFC No. 188*, India, organized by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India and ILO, 8-9 February 2013. This created more awareness on C188.
- *Public-Private Partnership in Aquaculture and Culture-based Fisheries Congress*, West Bengal, India, organized by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore, India, 9-11 February 2013. ICSF highlighted the importance of local species in inland fisheries, including in culture-based capture fisheries.
- *Second Meeting of the Asia Regional Initiative on Biocultural Community Protocols (ARI-BCP)*, Bangalore, India, organized by Natural Justice during 18-20 February 2013. The focus was to share and exchange experiences and insights amongst partners from the first year of the ARI-BCP.
- *The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) National Consultation on Livelihoods in Marine Fisheries*, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India, 1-2 March 2013. The focus was to understand the various livelihoods that are part of marine fisheries with a specific focus on those most relevant to marine fishing communities.
- *National Consultation on Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act*, New Delhi, India, organized by Vasundhara and Kalpavriksh, in consultation with Oxfam, 16-17 March 2013. ICSF participated to understand the implementation issues in the The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and

how it can be used in the context of fishing communities and access rights issues.

- Fish vendors rights conference and workshop, organized by Dakshinbanga Matsyajibi Forum (DMF) at Kontai, India, 9-11 May 2013. ICSF shared experiences of working with Mumbai fish vendors, and stressed on the need for a comprehensive fish vendors' policy and a national symposium on fish vendors.
- *Project Planning Workshop for the Indo-German Project, Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs)*, New Delhi, India, 13-14 May 2013. ICSF's participation was to create awareness among policymakers and governments on fishing-community perspectives on MPAs, and existing legal frameworks in India that recognize the rights of fishing communities.
- *Engendering the Development Plan*, organized by Akshara at Mumbai, 21 May 2013. ICSF spoke on access and safety of public spaces from the fisherwomen's perspective and gave suggestions on a development plan.
- *Climate Change and Livelihoods in the Gulf of Mannar Region*, organized by PAC, Bangalore and BOBP-IGO, Chennai, India, 17-18 June 2013. The meet discussed the impacts of climate change on livelihoods in Gulf of Mannar. And ICSF provided inputs on the methodological issues based on its work in the Gulf of Mannar region.
- *Consultation on the Livelihoods Problems of Marine Fisherwomen on the Odisha Coast*, Bhubaneswar, 26 June 2013. To enhance the capacities of women fishworkers in Odisha, and to understand the livelihood problems. ICSF provided inputs on its activities in Maharashtra, India.
- *Agricultural Biodiversity Community* working conference, organized by DHAN Foundation and OXFAM-NOVIB/HIVOS, Madurai, India, 9-13 July 2013. At this formation of the agricultural biodiversity network community, ICSF highlighted the importance of freshwater culture, especially of small indigenous fish species that are of nutritional importance.
- *Fisheries and Human Well-being in Gulf of Mannar*, organized by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, India, 30 September 2013 to discuss the findings of a study on fisheries and human well-being. ICSF emphasized the need to include the various livelihood groups of fishworkers in the study, and the various impacts of national parks on their livelihoods.
- *National Task Force Meeting of BOBLME*, Chennai, India, 3 October 2013 to discuss the activities of BOBLME in India. ICSF highlighted the various activities it has initiated under the BOBLME projects, and also the draft SSF Guidelines.
- *Exposure Visit to Germany*, organized by GIZ, on behalf of BMU, 27 October – 1 November 2013 to observe the various initiatives taken by the German government for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. ICSF's intervention called for the involvement of community and other stakeholders in decision-making processes on MPAs.
- *Exploring the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management and the Management of Bycatch*, organized by MFF-IUCN-MOEF, Cochin, India, 28-30 October 2013 to discuss measures for fisheries management and bycatch management in the region. ICSF made a presentation on *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity: What Role Can Traditional Knowledge of Coastal Communities Play?*.
- *CMFRI Training Programme for Fisheries Officials*, Kochi, India, 21 November 2013. ICSF was a resource organization and made a presentation on the regional fisheries-management organizations in the Indian Ocean region, and their role and functions.
- *Consultative Meeting on Structure and Implementation of Baseline Surveys for the CSM-CMPA Project* of GIZ, Chennai, India, 10 December 2013 to discuss the structure and format for baseline surveys. ICSF highlighted the need to have community participation in the baseline survey and the need to broaden the social aspects.
- *International Training Programme on Fisheries Management*, organized by the Indian Ocean

Rim Association, Kochi, India, 15 December 2013 to enhance capacity of policymakers and researchers. ICSF was a resource organization and made a presentation on *An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management*. Attention was drawn to ICSF's illustrated handbook on the EAF approach.

2014

- *Coastal Zone Management in South Asia*, organized by CSE, Pondicherry, India, 20-21 January 2014, to look at issues of coastal zone management in South Asian countries. The workshop provided an overview of legal frameworks on coastal management in the region and the threats faced by the ecosystem and communities.
- *Inception Workshop of the Technical Co-operation Programme on Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)*, Chennai, India, 29-31 January 2014.
- *Coastal and Marine Biodiversity sessions* at the 7th CMS VATAVARAN 2014, Delhi, India, 1-2 February 2014, an educational programme to reach out to citizens on conservation and the importance of ecosystems. ICSF participated as 'knowledge partner' in two sessions on coastal and marine biodiversity, and highlighted the need to include communities in decisionmaking. The ICSF film on women seaweed collectors was screened during the festival.
- *Expert Consultation on Possible Livelihood Interventions for Empowering Women in Fisheries*, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu, India, 8 March 2014. ICSF shared strategies used by women vendors in Mumbai for strengthening the livelihoods of fisherwomen.

Endnotes

- 155 <http://ictsd.org/downloads/2010/05/venugopalan.pdf>
- 156 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmlXac6yNd0>
- 157 <http://genderaquafish.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/41-n-pierri-icsf-gender-agenda.pdf>
- 158 <http://www.efc.be/AgaConference/Pages/2011Cascais.aspx>
- 159 <http://valorpescaartesanal.org/?lang=en>
- 160 <http://www.esf.org/activities/exploratory-workshops/workshops-list/workshops-detail.html?ew=10784>
- 161 <http://www.ccr-s.eu/EN/groupe.asp?4#bottom>
- 162 <https://www.policies-against-hunger.de/en/results-of-the-conferences/2011/#c1659>
- 163 <http://bemonaco2011.org/>

Summary of Audited Financial Statements

Auditors' Report to the Members of International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

We have examined the accompanying summarized financial statements of International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) for the four years ended 31st March 2014 on pages 1 to 7, comprising of Summarised Balance Sheet, Summarised Income & Expenditure Account and Summarised Cash Flow Statement for the four years ended 31st March 2014. The underlying financial statements from which these have been derived were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards while keeping in view the spirit of the regulations applicable to Charities in the United Kingdom. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit for the last four years in accordance with the statements and standards on auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) while keeping in view the spirit of the International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. This includes the obtaining of an understanding of the design and operation of the accounting and internal control systems. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements as well as evaluating the overall adequacy of presentation of information in the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the information in these summarized financial statements read with the schedules and notes thereon, is consistent with the underlying financial statements from which it was derived. Our reports for the last four years expressed unqualified opinion as to the true and fair view of the financial statements for those years. The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required as per International Accounting Standards. Reading these summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the financial statements of the respective years.

For S.S & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Dated July 18, 2014 at Chennai

S.Sridharan, Partner
FRN:003502S M No.026409 of ICAI

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Balance Sheet

Summarised Accounts Page 1 of 7

as at four year ends upto 31st March 2014

(Euros 000s omitted)

As at 31st March

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
FUNDS & LIABILITIES					
Unrestricted Funds	121	128	135	132	129
Income & Expenditure Account balance after adjustments					
Capital Funds	1	1	1	1	17
Contributions for capital expenditure net of depreciation					
Restricted Funds	64	28	153	23	117
Portions of grants received but not utilised till the year end					
Current liabilities	6	6	5	5	3
Balances in short term accounts					
Total	192	163	294	161	266
ASSETS					
Fixed assets	1	1	1	1	17
Net value after deducting accumulated depreciation of €959 (previous years €657, €4,929, €3,782 & €54,295))					
Restricted Grants	-	46	-	47	-
Grants receivable from grantors towards activity expenditure incurred and approved					
Other current assets	45	37	34	35	48
Balances in short term accounts					
Bank and cash balances	146	79	259	78	201
Total	192	163	294	161	266

Schedules A to D form an integral
part of these statements

As per our report of even date attached herewith

for S.S & Co., Chartered Accountants

The complete versions of the annual statements are available on request

These statements have been signed for ICSF by its Executive Secretary and by its Auditors as per their
attached Report 18 July 2014.

The annual statements were signed for ICSF by its Treasurer as well as Executive Secretary

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Income and Expenditure Account

Summarised Accounts Page 2 of 7

for the four years ended 31st March 2014

(Euros 000s omitted)

	4 Yrs ended 31.3.14	Year ended 31st March				4 Yrs ended 31.3.10
		2014	2013	2012	2011	
INCOME						
Specific Grants Utilised	1,885	423	524	473	465	1,505
Grants utilised for Activity Expenditure						
Minor Income & Donations						
Research Income	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other income & donations	8	1	2	3	2	14
Financial income	1	-	-	-	1	6
Capital Write-In	17	-	-	1	16	55
Total	1,911	424	526	477	484	1,594
EXPENDITURE						
Programmes	1,557	335	450	401	371	1,182
Campaigns & Action, Monitoring & Research, Exchange & Training and Communication						
Coordination	346	96	83	72	95	338
Expenses of Brussels & Chennai Offices, Animation Team, Other International Coordination and General Body Meeting						
Depreciation	17	-	-	1	16	55
Total	1,920	431	533	474	482	1,575
Surplus/(Deficit)	(9)	(7)	(7)	3	2	19

Schedules A to D form an integral part of these statements

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for S.S & Co., Chartered Accountants

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These statements have been signed for ICSF by its Executive Secretary and by its Auditors as per their attached Report 18 July 2014.

The annual statements were signed for ICSF by its Treasurer as well as Executive Secretary

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Cash Flow Statement

for the four years ended 31st March 2014

Summarised Accounts Page 3 of 7

(Euros 000s omitted)

	4 Yrs ended 31.3.14	Year ended 31st March			
		2014	2013	2012	2011
OPENING CASH	201	79	259	78	201
Cash in banks & on hand at the beginning of the year					
INFLOWS					
Restricted Grants Received	1,835	505	355	651	324
Instalments received during the year					
Unrestricted Grants Received	-	-	-	-	-
Minor income & Donations	9	1	2	3	3
Fixed assets transferred	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash available	2,045	585	616	732	528
OUTFLOWS					
Activity Expenditure					
Programme Expenditure	1,557	335	450	401	371
Coordination Expenditure	346	96	83	72	95
Capital Expenditure	2	-	1	1	-
Fixed assets acquired (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Grants refunded	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilised grants refunded					
Other Current Accounts					
Current assets-Net increase/(Decrease)	(3)	8	3	(1)	(13)
Current Liabilities-Net (increase)/Decrease	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total cash utilised	1,899	439	537	473	450
CLOSING CASH	146	146	79	259	78
Cash in banks & on hand at the end of the year					

Schedules A to D form an integral part of these statements

As per our report of even date attached herewith

for S.S & Co., Chartered Accountants

The complete versions of the annual statements are available on request

These statements have been signed for ICSF by its Executive Secretary and by its Auditors as per their attached Report 18 July 2014.

The annual statements were signed for ICSF by its Treasurer as well as Executive Secretary

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Schedules forming part of the accounts

Summarised Accounts Page 4 of 7

for the four years ended 31st March 2014

(Euros 000s omitted)

Schedule A-Activity Expenditure

Functional Classification

Activity	4 Yrs ended 31.3.14	Year ended 31st March				4 Yrs ended 31.3.10
		2014	2013	2012	2011	
Programmes:	1,557	335	450	401	371	1,183
Right to Resources:	673	103	234	183	153	216
Coastal & Fisheries Resources Management	297	49	150	98	-	-
CBD and Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	172	18	42	50	62	93
Women in Fisheries	117	18	22	3	74	64
Climate Change and Fisheries	46	9	5	22	10	-
ILO Work in Fishing Convention	12	3	5	2	2	27
Monitoring of Aquaculture Development	24	6	9	6	3	25
Trade & Small-scale Fisheries	5	-	1	2	2	7
Other Programmes:	884	232	216	218	218	967
Training Programme for FWOs	130	14	71	40	5	28
BOBLME Training Programme	111	111	-	-	-	-
Participating at FAO, CSD & other UN meetings	78	10	33	12	23	62
Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA)	35	6	12	9	8	29
EU SSFV in the Reform of CFP	81	-	-	28	53	76
SAMUDRA Report	184	43	48	50	43	171
Yemaya	51	12	14	14	11	28
Documentation Centre	164	36	36	37	55	254
Web Development, Training & Maintenance	34	-	2	12	20	-
Voice of Fishers	16	-	-	16	-	-
Monitoring post Tsunami rehabilitation efforts	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defining Small Scale & Artisanal Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	2
ESA Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	48
Rights Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	77
4SSF Conference	-	-	-	-	-	32
Status of Fishworkers	-	-	-	-	-	35
Artisanal Fisheries Zone	-	-	-	-	-	87
Indonesia Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	37
Coordination	313	95	83	72	95	337
International Coordination	98	32	24	21	21	68
Brussels Office	54	16	13	13	12	54
Chennai Office	87	26	26	19	16	66
General Body Meeting	102	1	-	-	32	102
Animation Team	74	21	20	19	14	47
Depreciation	18	1	-	1	16	55
Activity Expenditure	1,888	431	533	474	482	1,575

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Schedules forming part of the accounts

Summarised Accounts Page 5 of 7

for the four years ended 31st March 2010

(Euros 000s omitted)

Schedule A-Activity Expenditure

Natural Classification

Expenditure Head	4 Yrs ended 31.4.10	Year ended 31st March				4 Yrs ended 31.3.10
		2014	2013	2012	2011	
Programmes	1,557	335	450	401	371	1,184
Remuneration	787	185	209	208	185	613
Travel	447	82	146	108	111	311
Communication and documentation	155	30	49	37	39	148
Facilities	121	30	32	32	27	74
Others	47	8	14	16	9	38
Coordination	345	96	83	72	94	336
Remuneration	186	57	46	38	45	132
Travel	69	14	12	15	28	117
Communication and documentation	15	4	4	3	4	22
Facilities	47	11	11	12	13	44
Others	28	10	10	4	4	21
Grand Total	1,902	431	533	473	465	1,520
Remuneration	973	242	255	246	230	745
Travel	516	96	158	123	139	428
Communication and documentation	170	34	53	40	43	170
Facilities	168	41	43	44	40	118
Others	75	18	24	20	13	59

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Schedules forming part of the accounts

Summarised Accounts Page 6 of 7

for the four years ended 31st March 2014

(Euros 000s omitted)

Schedule C Grant Accounts

Grantor	Purpose	Balance as on 31.3.10	4 years ended 31.3.2010 Receipt	Utilisation	Balance as on 31.3.14
Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, The Netherlands (HIVOS)	Core grant for programmes incl. Coordination	5	5	10	-
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Norway (NORAD)	Core grant for programmes incl. Coordination	22	875	887	10
Bischofliche Hilfswerk MISEREOR, Germany	Triennium programmes, Indonesia workshop, WIF-India workshop	19	135	154	-
Comite Catholique Contre la Faim et pour le Developpement, France (CCFD)	Core grant for programmes incl. Coordination, Latin America workshop, WIF - Brazil workshop, Indonesia workshop	2	5	7	-
Oxfam, Hong Kong	(Refund of utilised grant)	4	(4)	-	-
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Sweden	Indonesia workshop, MPA	12	581	545	48
OAK Foundation, Switzerland	EU SSFV in the Reform of CFP	53	22	75	-
Food & Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), Italy	Participating at FAO, CSD & other UN meetings	-	12	12	-
Food & Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), Italy	Coastal & Fisheries Resource Management	-	37	37	-
Food & Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), Italy	Voice of Fishers	-	15	15	-
Commonwealth Foundation, United Kingdom	Women in Fisheries	-	6	6	-
Global Fund for Women, USA	Women in Fisheries	-	4	4	-
Aus Aid, Govt of Australia, Australia	Women in Fisheries	-	3	3	-
Hienrich Boll Foundation, Germany	Climate Change study	-	13	13	-
Ecologic Institut Gemeinnutzige GmbH, Germany	EU SSFV in the Reform of CFP	-	5	5	-
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand	BOBLME training programme	-	117	111	6
FIAN International, Germany	Coastal & Fisheries Resource Management	-	1	1	-
		117	1,832	1,885	64
Grant balances:					
Balance on hand		117			64
Balance receivable		-			-

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

Schedules forming part of the accounts

Summarised Accounts Page 7 of 7

For the four year ended 31st March 2014

Notes regarding the quality of information in the financial statements

1. Apportionment of Executives' Remuneration & Coordination Expenditure:

A considerable degree of objectivity is being practiced in the system of estimation that forms the basis of the apportionment of executives' remuneration and associated overheads to programmes and coordination. The need for greater degree of objectivity in such estimation and apportionment is being addressed on a continuous basis.

Coordination Expenditure in respect of Chennai Operations is apportioned as (a) rent is apportioned to Coordination, Documentation Centre and *SAMUDRA* Report based on the area occupied and the balance to other major programs in the ratio of the cost incurred for each program to the overall cost and (b) 50% of facilities costs (excluding rent), 50% of Remuneration paid to Office Secretary and 100% of Other Remuneration are apportioned to various programs in the ratio of the cost incurred for each program to the total expenditure on respective allocated programs.

2. Contributed Services:

Contributed services are not reflected in monetary terms in the financial statements and include voluntary services from members. If these contributions were to be reflected in monetary terms in the Income & Expenditure Account, the net deficit or surplus would not be affected, as they would add to both the income and expenditure. Estimates made by the respective members for the four years ended March 31, 2014 are 1,172 person-days.

3. Disposal/discarding assets:

Assets (Original Cost €71,394) which are considered no longer usable upon physical verification have been fully depreciated and discarded during the four year period 2011-14 viz. computers (€68,349), Office equipments (€561), audio-visual equipments (€1,782) and furniture and fixtures (€702). No material salvage value is expected upon disposal of these assets.

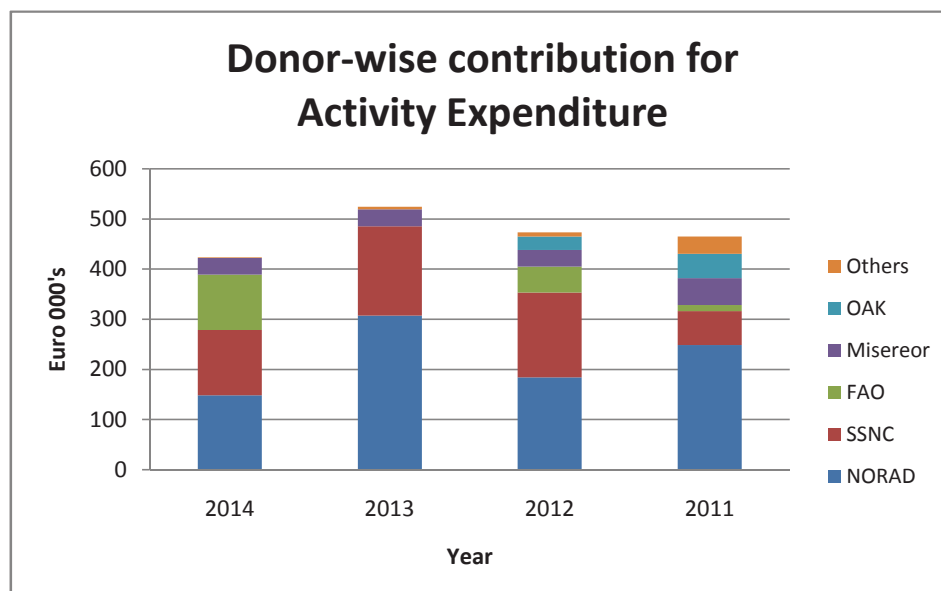
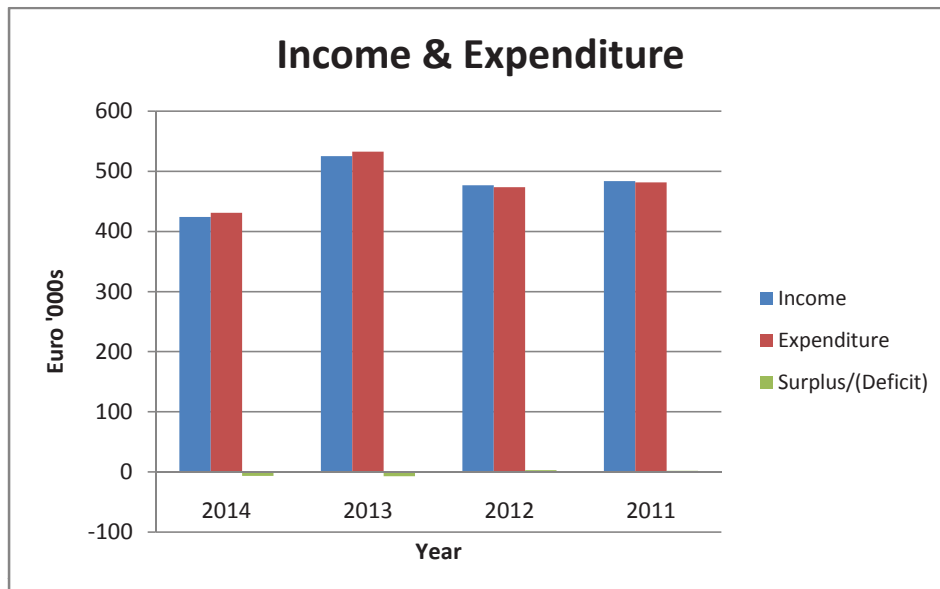
4. Currency translation:

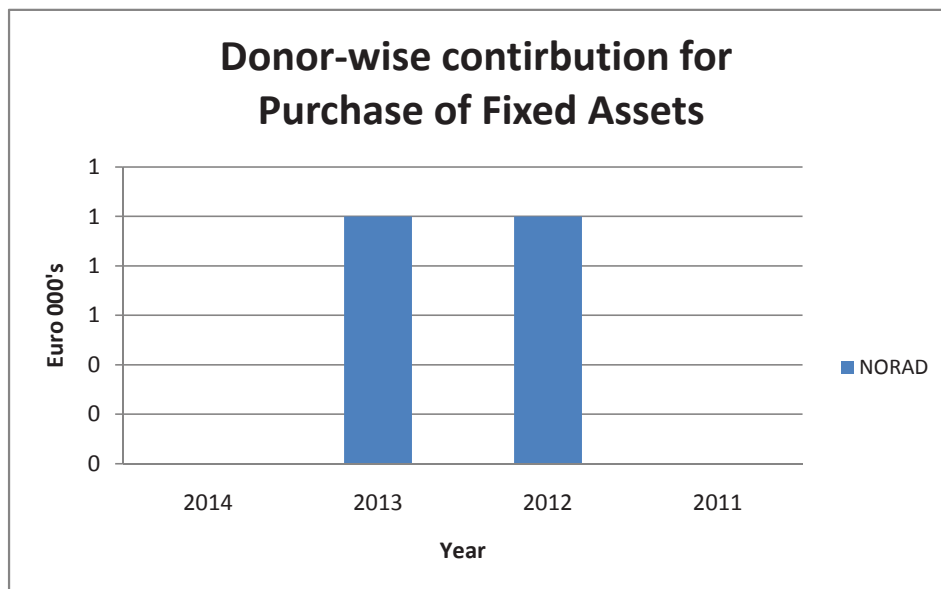
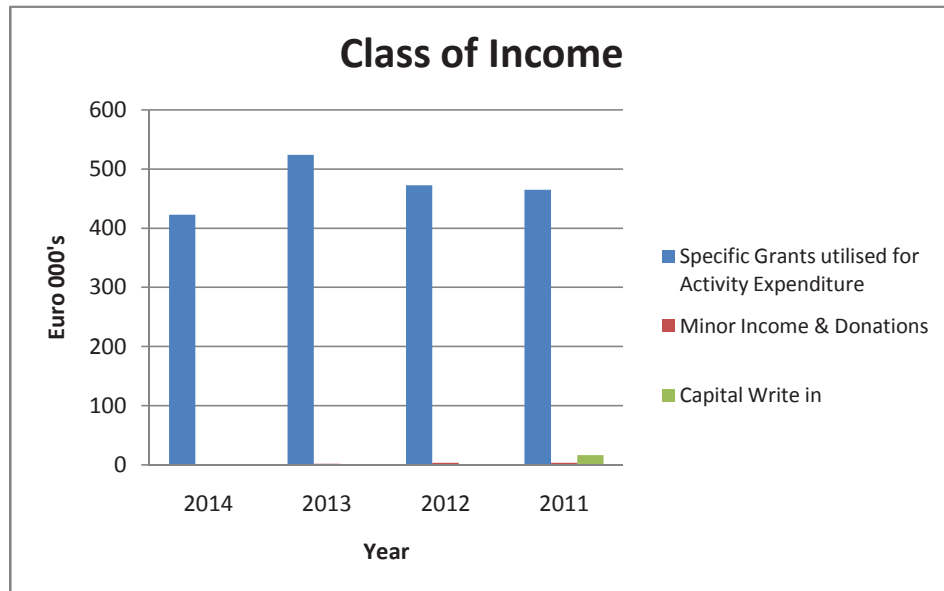
Cash, receivables and payables are translated in reporting currency using the closing rates as at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting such monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period or reported in previous financial statements has been recognised as income or as expense in the period in which they arise. Net Fixed assets are carried in terms of historical cost and are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Program and Coordination expenditure for the reporting period is translated into reporting currency at the average of the monthly average exchange rates. Exchange differences arising on such translation is recognized as income or as expense for that period.

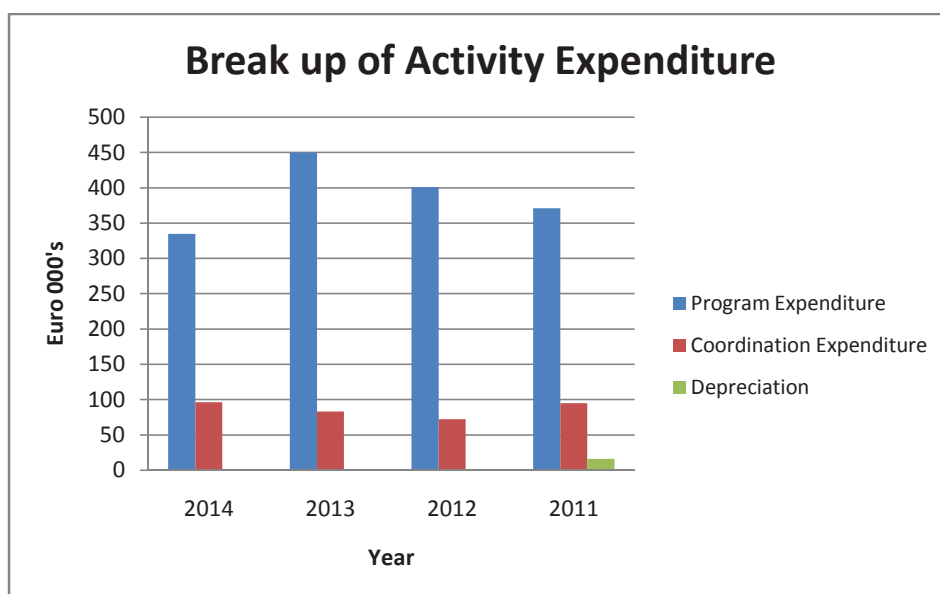
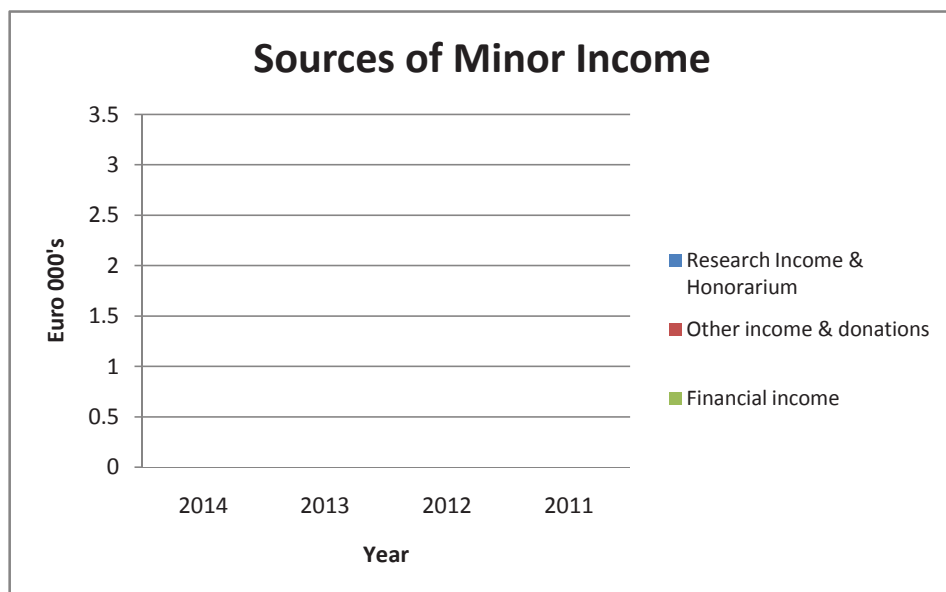
5. Registration & Activities of the Organisation:

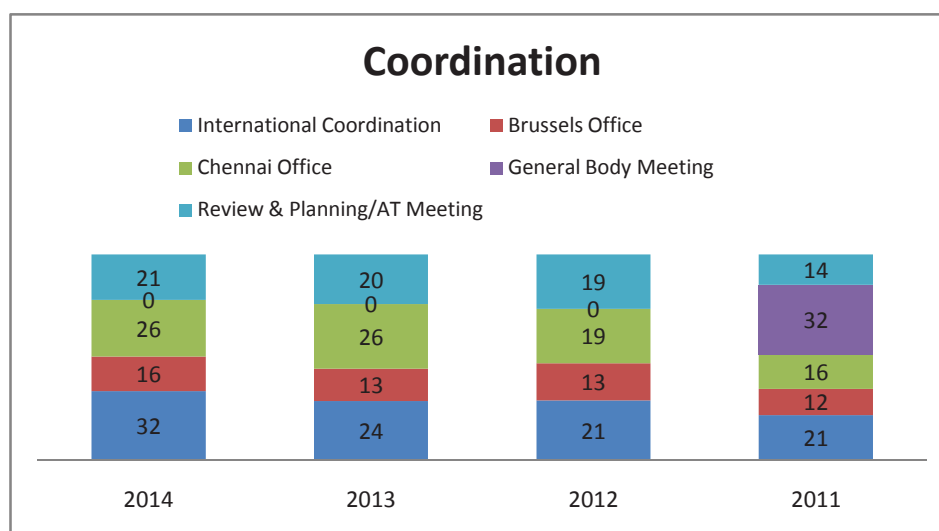
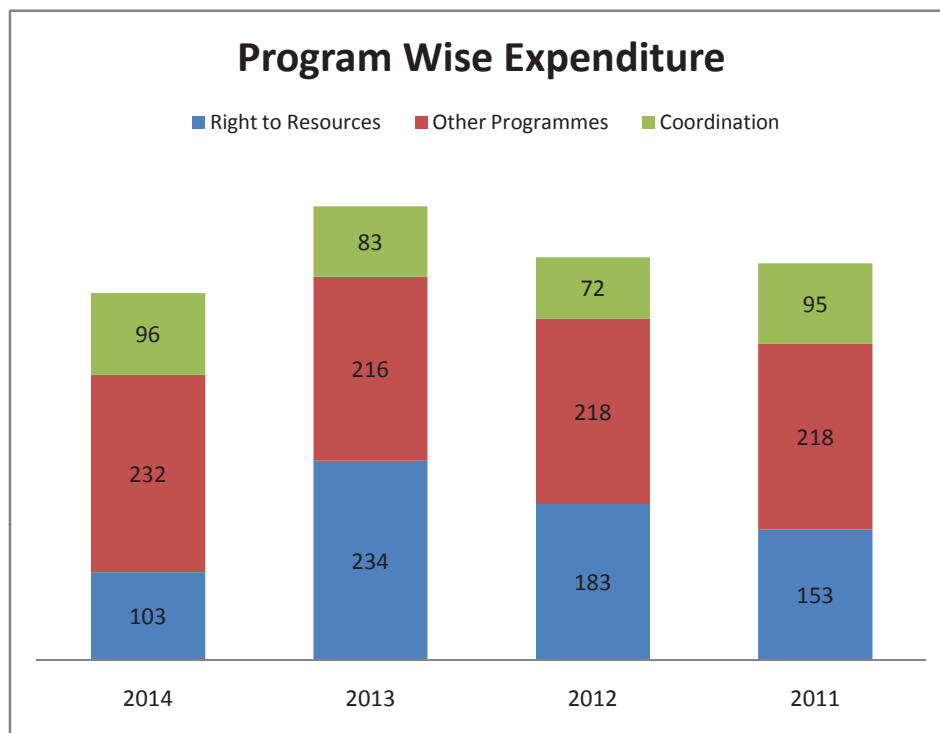
The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers is a not-for-profit organization registered in Geneva, Switzerland in 1987 under Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code. Its international financial operations are based at Rixensart, Belgium, in the form of an International Finances Facility. Offices are in Chennai, India and liaison office is at Rixensart, Belgium. To facilitate the working of the office in India, and in order to meet the requirements of the Government of India for receipt of foreign contributions, the International Collective in support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust was registered as a Charitable Trust in India in 2007. The trust has been granted registration status by Ministry of Home Affairs (Regn No. 075901142) for receipt of contributions under Foreign Contributions Regulations Act.

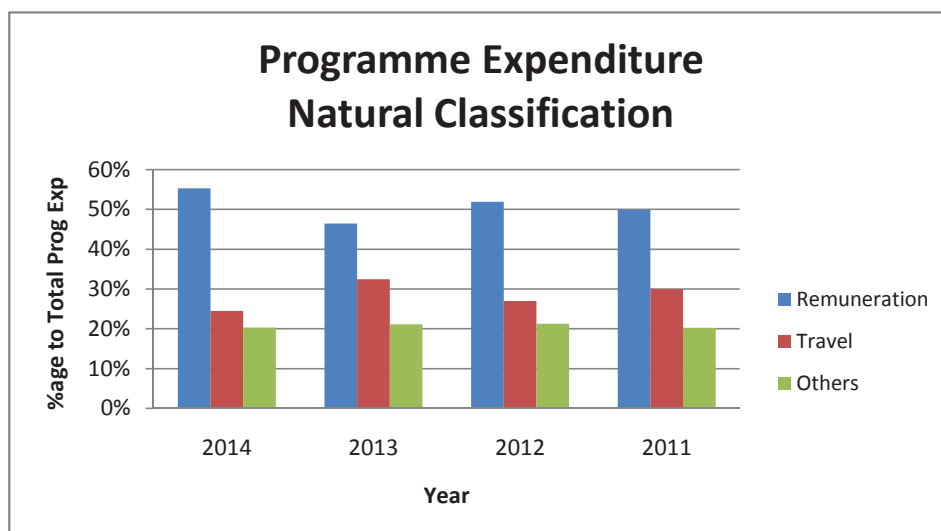
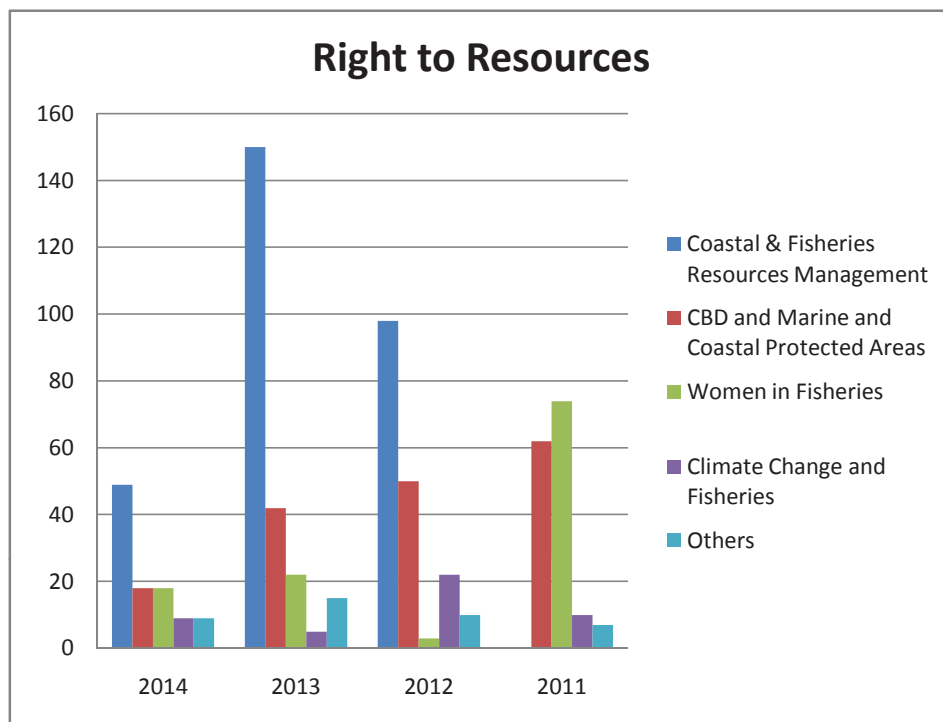
6. The complete versions of ICSF's financial statements are available on request.

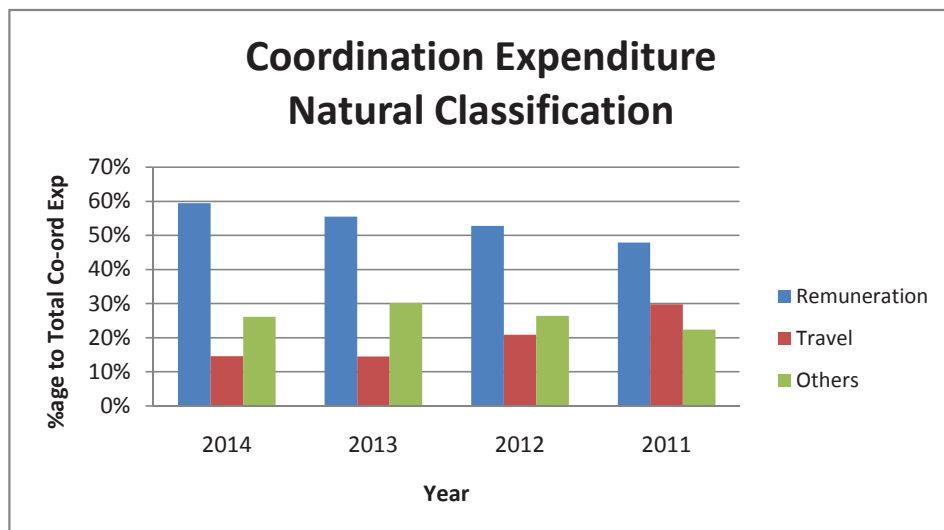
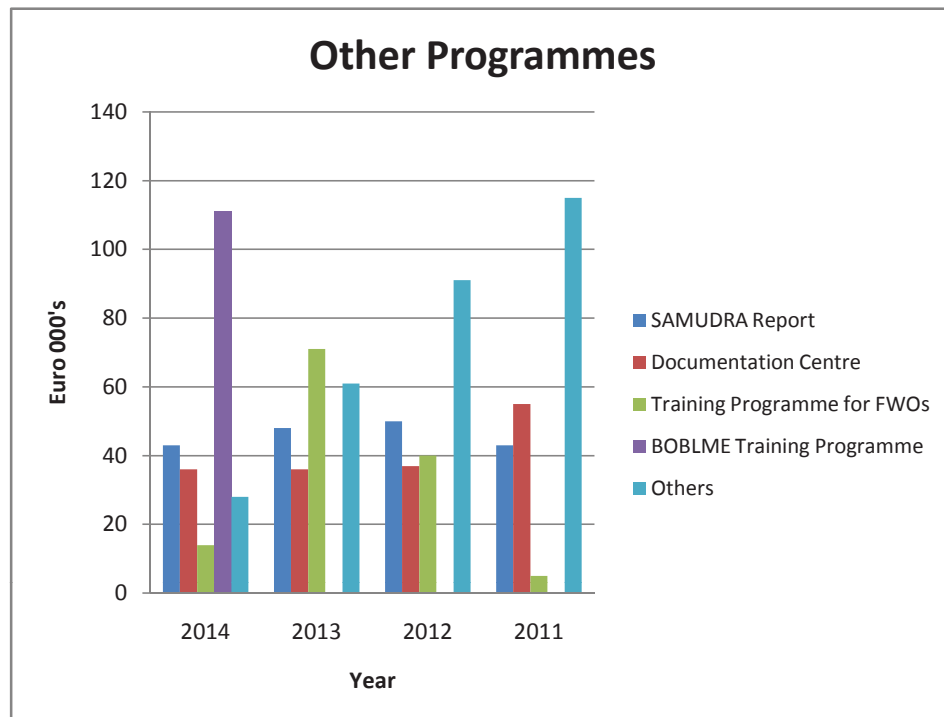












LIST OF ICSF MEMBERS (07 May 2014)

REGULAR MEMBERS

Juan Carlos CARDENAS	Chile
Pisit CHARNSNOH	Thailand
René Pierre CHEVER	France
Antonio Carlos DIEGUES	Brazil
David ELI	Ghana
John KURIEN	India
Sra. Maria Cristina MANESCHY	Brazil
Nalini NAYAK	India
Mamadou NIASSE D. LAMINE	Senegal
Mama-yawa SANDOUNO	Guinea Conakry
Ravadee PRASERTCHAROENSUK	Thailand
Cornelie QUIST	The Netherlands
René SCHÄRER	Brazil
Jackie SUNDE	South Africa
V. Vivekanandan	India
Muhammad Adli ABDULLAH	Indonesia
Katia FRANGOUEDES	France
Antonio Garcia ALLUT	Spain
Leo Walter GONZALEZ, C	Venezuela
Arjan HEINEN	The Netherlands
Muralidharan, C M	India
Rosemarie N G MWAIPOPO	Tanzania
Venkatesh SALAGRAMA	India
Juan Carlos SUEIRO	Peru

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Gunnar ALBUM	Norway
Oscar AMARASINGHE	Sri lanka
Ahmed Mahmoud CHERIF	Mauritania
Reginald Joseph COMEAU	Canada
Elmer, M FERRER	Philippines
Charles, R MENZIES	Canada
Serge RAEMAEEKERS	South Africa
Peter Linford ADJEI	Ghana
Naína Pierri ESTADES	Brazil
Moctar Nech NEDWA	Mauritania
Joseph TONGUINO	Guinea Conakry
Beatriz Mesquita Jardim PEDROSA	Brazil
Vivienne SOLIS RIVERA	Costa Rica
Chap PISETH	Cambodia

HONORARY MEMBERS

Nenita CURA	Philippines
Pierre GILLET	Belgium
Hector Luis MORALES	Chile
James SMITH	France
Alain Le Sann	France

ANIMATION TEAM (2006 - 2010)

Jackie SUNDE	South Africa
Juan Carlos CARDENAS	Chile
Mama-yawa SANDOUNO	Guinea Conakry
Ravadee PRASERTCHAROENSUK	Thailand
René Pierre CHEVER	France

ICSF AUDITOR

S S & Co.	India
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ICSF STAFF

(as on 31 March 2014)

CHENNAI OFFICE (INDIA)

Chandrika SHARMA	Executive Secretary
Sebastian MATHEW	Programme Adviser
N VENUGOPALAN	Consultant, Documentation Centre
Ramya RAJAGOPALAN	Consultant
Sumana NARAYANAN	Programme Associate
Shuddhawati PEKE	Programme Associate
Vishnu NARENDRAN	Programme Associate
S SANGEETHA	Technical Assistant
S Ganga DEVI	Office Manager
K KARTHEGHEYAN	Accounts Executive
R DEEPAK	Office Assistant
T SUDAKAR	Office Assistant
P SIVASAKTHIVEL	Graphic Designer
K ANDAL	Caretaker
A SARASWATHI	Assistant Caretaker
I VASANTHA	Assistant Caretaker

BRUSSELS OFFICE (BELGIUM)

Brian O' RIORDAN	Secretary
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Members of ICSF have contributed in substantive ways and often on a purely voluntary basis, to the programmes of the organization. To all of them, ICSF owes unending gratitude.

We would like to thank the following persons for their invaluable help with the various programmes of ICSF:

- S.S. & CO., auditors, ICSF
- Gildas Le Bihan for translating *SAMUDRA Report*, *Yemaya* and other reports into French;
- Mercedes Rafael Ramos for translating *SAMUDRA Report*, *Yemaya* and other reports into Spanish;
- K G Kumar for editing *SAMUDRA News Alerts*, *SAMUDRA Report* and other publications of ICSF;
- Nilanjana Biswas for editing *Yemaya*;
- Beatrice Gorez for translation and other help;
- Daniele Le Sann for her help with translation work;
- The team at InApp Information Technologies Pvt Ltd and Blazedream Technologies Pvt Ltd for all assistance related to ICSF's website development, multimedia productions and other timely professional technical inputs;



Report of Activities **2010-2011 to 2013-2014**

ICSF is an international NGO working on issues that concern fishworkers the world over. It is in status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and is on ILO's Special List of Non-Governmental International Organizations. It also has Liaison Status with FAO. As a global network of community organizers, teachers, technicians, researchers and scientists, ICSF's activities encompass monitoring and research, exchange and training, campaigns and action, as well as communications.



International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
27 College Road, Chennai 600 006, India
Telephone: (91) 44-2827 5303 Facsimile: (91) 44-2825 4457
Email: icsf@icsf.net

ICSF Belgium Office
Sentier des Rossigonols 2, 1330 Rixensart, Belgium,
Telephone: (32) 2-652 5201 Facsimile: (32) 2-654 0407
Email: briano@scarlet.be

www.icsf.net