

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS

— ICSF —



TRIENNIAL REPORT

1990-91 to 1992-93

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INTRODUCTION

The fishworkers, primarily fishermen from the artisanal and small-scale sector from over thirty countries around the world, along with their supporters, met for the first time in Rome in July 1984. The International Conference of Fishworkers and their Supporters (ICFWS)—referred to as the Rome Conference—asserted the right of fishworkers to participate in decision-making processes that have a bearing on their life and livelihoods. It also stressed the need to create a forum to:

- monitor issues that have relevance to the life and livelihood of fishworkers;
- disseminate information especially amongst fisherfolk; and
- prepare guidelines for programmes that would underscore just, participatory and sustainable fisheries development and management.

It was in pursuit of these objective that the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) was formed in Trivandrum, India in 1986.

ICSF is a global, multi-faceted network of community organisers, teachers, technicians, researchers and scientists.

The common factor which links the members is their close association with fishworkers' organisations in their respective areas of work. It has members spread over 18 countries, particularly in the South. A fifth of the membership comprises women.

ICSF is on the Special List of International Non-Governmental Organisations of the International Labour Organisation.

The activities of ICSF fall broadly under four heads:

- Monitoring and Research;
- Exchange and Training;
- Campaigns and Action; and
- Communications.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 1986-1989

At the formation meeting of ICSF in 1986, the members decided that the network should function for the first three years on a tentative basis to ascertain if the *raison d'être* and the *modus operandi* were appropriate.

When they met in Bangkok in January 1990, the members of ICSF reviewed the activities during the previous triennium. Representatives of various fishworkers' organisations from around the globe were also present on this occasion. They expressed their contentment with the support and solidarity which they had received from ICSF. It was expressed that ICSF caters to a niche area of need hitherto neglected and that it could contribute to better social justice for fishworkers, especially of those from the South.

As a result of this review, it was resolved to sustain the network and to streamline the existing programmes. While maintaining its central commitment to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, it was decided to address the issue of human rights on board industrial fishing vessels. (The review of the activities of the period 1986-1989 is contained in the ICSF TRIENNIAL REPORT: 1986-1989).

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 1990-1993

For this triennium, the priorities of ICSF were:

- impact of aquaculture on coastal fishworkers;
- inequitable international agreements in fisheries;
- violation of human rights on board fishing vessels;
- role of women in fisheries; and
- the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

During this triennium, the focus in Latin America has been on studying the impact of developments in aquaculture on the coastal fishworkers. Expanding operations of aquaculture has, for example, led to large-scale destruction of

mangroves, removal of fish larvae and exacerbating competition for coastal tracts. These developments are of grave concern for the artisanal and small-scale fishermen of Ecuador, Chile, Mexico and Brazil.

In Africa, the main focus was on threats to life and livelihood of artisanal and small-scale fishworkers from the industrial vessels fishing under the guise of the Lomé Convention of the European Community (EC). In Senegal—the country worst affected by international fisheries agreements—ICSF helped the local partner, Collectif National des Pêcheurs Artisans du Senegal (CNPS), to build up awareness among the fisherfolk. Simultaneously, a sustained campaign has been mounted in Europe with CNPS and European NGOs to influence the European Community to revise its fishing policy.

In Asia, the priority issues included the nefarious recruitment practices through illegal agents, deplorable work conditions and ill-treatment aboard industrial fishing vessels, and contractual violation leading to payments below stipulated rates.

At a transnational level, the role of women in fisheries has been given particular priority. ICSF's Women in Fisheries programme examines to what extent women have been marginalised in fishery-related activities and how to effectively reintegrate them into production, processing, marketing and resource management. The programme has been initiated in India, Thailand, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain and France.

In order to lobby the United Nations and build up public support to ensure better participation of fishworkers in planning, decision-making and management processes of the coastal zone, ICSF accorded priority to the preparatory and follow-up meetings of UNCED.

ICSF monitors the impact of technology, legislation and aid programmes on small-scale fishworkers. Other areas of concern include the conditions of work and life in the sector, the role of women in fisheries, the utilisation of coastal zones, the socio-economic impact of modern

MONITORING AND RESEARCH

1

Impact of Coastal Aquaculture on Artisanal Fishing Communities

aquaculture practices on fisherfolk and issues related to the degradation of the working environment. An important dimension is the emphasis placed on participatory involvement of the fishworkers themselves.

In the triennium under review, the following comprised the major areas of activity under this component of ICSF's agenda:

The phenomenal growth of aquaculture the world over and its impact on fishworkers and their families was a subject discussed at the ICSF formation meeting in 1986. Due to financial constraints, the project to study this could not be taken up until 1992.

The study, which focuses on the impact of coastal aquaculture from the perspective of the coastal artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, was initiated in Latin America in 1992. Hector Luis Morales from Chile is the co-ordinator of this programme. Seven papers on various aspects of aquaculture, including legal dimensions, have been prepared in Spanish.

The study currently extends to Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Chile. From late 1993 onwards, countries from the Asian region, namely, the Philippines, Bangladesh and India will be included.

The programme is funded by Fondation pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH), Paris and will conclude in 1995.

2

Women in Fisheries

ICSF has been particularly interested in formulating a perspective on alternative development strategies in fisheries with the active participation of women. The methodology of the Women in Fisheries (WIF) programme, incorporating detailed objectives, has been prepared, and is now being selectively tested out in Senegal, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Spain and France—countries where ICSF has partnership with local fishworkers' organisations or NGOs working actively with fishermen.

Nalini Nayak and Cornelia Quist are the Leaders of this project. Simultaneously, the country co-ordinators recruited for this programme are examining the role of women in fishery-related activities in Senegal, the Philippines, Thailand and India.

They are also interacting with fishworkers' organisations and NGOs working among fishworkers, to identify concrete development initiatives in income generation and resource management where women could actively participate.

Taking into account geographical and cultural differences, the programme entrusts the local organisation with the mandate to propose appropriate income-generating and resource management schemes.

The programme, now in its initial phase, hopes to enlarge consciousness on the sexual division of labour in fisheries and fishworkers' organisations, while contributing to a greater involvement of women in policy-making and their active participation in decision-making bodies where fishworkers are represented.

ICSF has a programme to study how fishery agreements of Thailand with neighbouring countries like Vietnam, Cambodia and Burma affect the small-scale fisherfolk. Under the facade of these agreements, Thai vessels have been indiscriminately trawling in the inshore waters of these countries.

Although scheduled for 1991, the programme has not been undertaken so far because of political instability in the region and also due to the sensitive nature of the issue.

Contacts have been established with the Association of Fishworkers of the Nam Ninh province and with the National Centre for Social Sciences in Hanoi. Although Tran Thi Que of the latter institute has agreed to undertake this study, it has not yet been initiated because of her other prior commitments.

*Employment Standards and
Remuneration of
Fishworkers in Fisheries*

One of the broader objectives of ICSF is to lobby the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for systems to establish rights to better livelihood, organisation and social security of fishworkers, irrespective of whether they are working in the small-scale or the industrial sector.

However, little information is available on legislation related to recruitment, working conditions, remuneration and social security. Compiling data on these matters is vital to effectively lobby ILO.

ICSF has formed a task force to study conditions of work on board industrial fishing vessels. Co-ordinated by Jean Vacher of Mauritius, himself an erstwhile mariner and a distant water fisherman, this task force will look into these aspects, both in small-scale and industrial fisheries.

Since ICSF has been included in the Special List of NGOs of ILO from September 1993, it can now participate at the International Labour Conference as well as at the labour conventions. This will facilitate the process of lobbying for better living conditions of fishworkers.

Marine Legislation

Ever since the unilateral declaration of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the individual countries in the 1970s, there have been major structural changes in world fisheries. These have had varying impacts on fishworkers. Although a certain degree of legislation exists, it has not been very useful in ensuring justice to protect the rights of access and basic living conditions of fishworkers.

In early 1991, ICSF collaborated with FPH and Commite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement (CCFD) to bring together representatives of fishworkers' organisations, NGOs supporting fishermen, and environmental NGOs like Greenpeace, for a joint meeting with the Solidarity Network of Jurists in Europe. This was to educate the legal community on the problems fishworkers confront in their occupation.

*Consultation on Epizootic
Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)*

Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) is a disease that affects fresh water fish in the wild and in aquaculture ponds in the Asia-Pacific region since 1972. The fish develop ulcers and die.

This adversely affects the income of inland fishermen as well as fish-farmers. In India, for example, thousands of fishworkers have been rendered jobless as a result of this syndrome. This disease reached the Indian subcontinent in the early 1990s.

The inland fishermen, mainly based in the southern Indian state of Kerala, requested ICSF to organise a Consultation on EUS to facilitate better understanding of the disease and to comprehend its impact on the fish economy and the livelihood of fishworkers.

Various state administrations, fishworkers' organisations, research institutions and NGOs in India participated in this Consultation in Trivandrum in May 1992.

The world's premier research centre for EUS, the FAO-sponsored Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia (NACA), Bangkok, sent a team of experts to provide the participants an update on the status of knowledge about EUS and to suggest appropriate prophylactic measures.

The Consultation acted as an interface between scientists and fishworkers. It facilitated purposeful discussions and enabled fisheries administration and scientists to improve their understanding of EUS. It also helped the fishworkers' organisations to place the disease in a proper perspective.

The proceedings of the Consultation, published as a book, was well received in India and abroad. It was also published in Malayalam (the local language of Kerala, India) and distributed widely among fishworkers, government officials, social and environmental activists.

MONITORING AND RE- SEARCH PROGRAMME: Some Reflections

Since almost all activities under this programme are ongoing ones, it is too early to draw final inferences. However, the following tentative observations may be made.

The Consultation on Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome was very useful in providing the right focus to fishworkers' organisations and scientists exposed to the enigma of a killer disease. For ICSF, the Consultation was a kind of turning point in establishing links with inland fisherfolk, until then an area of limited interaction.

ICSF hopes that the study on impact of aquaculture will greatly contribute to understanding the link between environmental degradation from aquaculture practices and the situation of artisanal fisherfolk.

Similar expectations exist for the programme on the role of women in fisheries. The WIF programme has already provided fishworkers' organisations surveyed in the countries covered by it, with a common framework to understand the role of women in fisheries and to explore the potential of integrating their participation.

In general, initial difficulties were experienced while introducing programmes which incorporated a new perspective. The WIF programme is a good instance of this. The traditional perspective conditioned by male-centredness and misplaced notions of women's inferiority has to battle with the feminist one based on gender equality.

The WIF has, however, generated interest in all the countries where it is initiated. The feedback from the fishworkers' organisations will determine the future shape of this programme.

Sometimes, political problems in a country or region can be obstructions. The study on the impact of Thai fishery agreements with Southeast Asian countries has been delayed by the political turmoil in Burma and the difficulty in finding suitable persons to undertake the study.

EXCHANGE AND TRAINING

1

Taiwan-Philippines Exchange

The main aim of the exchange and training programme is to facilitate a South-South dialogue with a view to selectively reduce dependence on developed countries in matters related to technology and organisation.

This is achieved through exchange of experience and know-how among Third World fishworkers themselves and between fishworkers and scientists.

This endeavour, however, does not preclude a South-North dialogue which is also encouraged to increase solidarity among fishworkers and their supporters.

This programme was a follow-up to the ICSF Conference in Bangkok, **The Global Fisheries Trends and the Future of Fishworkers**, in early 1990. The Filipino participants highlighted their plight in the coastal waters as a result of the intrusion of domestic and foreign fishing vessels into waters reserved for artisanal fishworkers.

Most of these foreign vessels are Taiwanese in origin. The Filipinos were also concerned about the poor working conditions of their workers on board these vessels.

This exchange programme was designed to expose Taiwanese fishermen to the fishing economy of the artisanal sector of the Philippines and to impress upon them the extent of dependence of Filipinos on their fishery resources.

Two Taiwanese fishermen, accompanied by a woman supporter, stayed with fishermen in Alabat island in Quezon province for four days. The camaraderie built up during this exchange programme eventually proved useful in lobbying the Taiwanese government to introduce legislative measures, to prevent illegal recruitment of workers and to protect the human rights of Filipino workers in Taiwan.

Seminar on International Fisheries Agreements

The intrusion of industrial fishing vessels into the traditional fishing grounds of artisanal fishermen is not a phenomenon confined to the Philippines. Since the 1980s, international fisheries agreements between Northern and Southern countries have been on the rise. The Southern coastal countries, especially in West Africa, which are caught in a debt trap by unfair lending practices of commercial banks, often come under such a regime of fisheries agreements with Northern fishing nations and companies out of hard currency considerations.

But the industrial vessels that fish in the EEZs of developing countries, particularly those from the EEC, intrude into inshore fishing grounds, the domain of artisanal fishworkers. The Senegalese fishermen, for instance, are very concerned about this and have been waging a battle against such skewed fisheries agreements.

To focus on North-South fisheries agreements, an international seminar was held in conjunction with the National Congress of Fishworkers, in Senegal in November 1991. There were delegations representing fishworkers organisations from Chile, Canada and France. The report of this seminar is available in French.

Contacts in the South Pacific

The International Conference of Fishworkers and their Supporters (ICFWS) in 1984 at Rome was attended by, among others, a delegation of fishermen from Papua New Guinea. They highlighted the geographical isolation of the South Pacific islands and called for better integration of the people of the region into any international initiatives. Establishing contacts with the South Pacific fishworkers was thus given priority after ICSF was set up.

In 1992, thanks to the 1991 **NGDO 2001 Prize** from the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Communities, Brussels, ICSF was able to send a mission to the South

Pacific, comprising Nenita Cura, currently Co-ordinator of ICSF's Animation Team and Sebastian Mathew, the Executive Secretary of ICSF.

The mission visited Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and New Zealand. It then documented land- and sea-based problems faced by fishing communities.

It subsequently identified individuals and organisations in the region to build up a communication network. The report of the mission will be soon published as a **Samudra Dossier**.

This programme was conceived in response to a request from Malick Gueye of Senegal, a fisherman and committee member of CNPS. While visiting South Indian fishing villages, he noticed a gear called the "disco net" (a trammel net) which is used to catch demersal species. This gear was hitherto unknown in Senegal.

Realising its potential for Senegal, Gueye requested ICSF to arrange a demonstration of this net in his village in Senegal. Following this request, ICSF formed a team comprising M. Mariadasan, Chairman of SIFFS and FMT Raj, Manager of the Boat Building Centre, Muttom.

ICSF then entrusted this team with the task of transferring the trammel net fishing method to Senegalese fishermen. Although certain accessories of the gear were not locally available, the visiting team used their ingeniousness to find suitable replacements.

The process was surprisingly smooth in spite of the language barriers between the Indian and Senegalese fishermen. This suggests that when fishermen get together, they communicate quite well, irrespective of language obstacles.

Pierre Gillet, ICSF member and Secretary of the Brussels Office, acted as the interpreter and coordinated the programme. This technology transfer has enabled the Senegalese fishermen to target

EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMME: Some Reflections

demersal fish, particularly shrimps. The transfer technology process is also available on video.

Raising awareness, transfer of technology and building up contacts were the main foci of the activities under this programme.

The awareness-building process in relation to inequitable fisheries agreements of the EEC, and exposing the problems of Filipino fishworkers on board industrial fishing vessels of Taiwan has enabled effective lobbying against the negative impacts of distant water fishing.

However, there is not enough information on workers recruited from other developing countries. For instance, it was reported to the South Pacific Mission of ICSF by Forum Fisheries Agency of the Solomon Islands that several Vanuatu fishermen have been killed aboard Taiwanese and Korean vessels. But, in the absence of authentication of such reports, it is difficult for ICSF to take matters further.

The transfer of trammel net fishing technique to Senegal by the artisanal fishermen of India was a unique attempt. The fact that they were regular fishermen, and not professional experts, contributed to better communication between the Senegalese and the Indians and facilitated the technology transfer.

However, the absence of follow-up feedback is a limitation in reaching final conclusions about the extent of dissemination of this technology.

The South Pacific mission has enabled ICSF to identify individuals and organisations from inland aquaculture, lagoon fishery and processing plants, who are active in highlighting the inequitable aspects of fisheries development in South Pacific.

The pros and cons of traditional fisheries management through sea tenure rights, observed in the South Pacific islands, could help fishing

CAMPAIGNS AND ACTION

1

Support to Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels

communities in other parts of the world improve their understanding of the implications of participatory resource management.

One hurdle in the path of the South Pacific Mission was the difficulty of access to several of the islands' fishing areas, due to the poorly developed transport infrastructure.

These are essentially meant to draw attention to processes that limit fishworkers' access to resources, and otherwise adversely affect their working conditions and livelihood. Towards this end, ICSF has initiated efforts in several directions.

This programme was conceived mainly at the request of BIKIS-LAKAS, a national fishworkers network in the Philippines. This network was concerned about the illegal recruitment of Filipinos into the distant water fishing vessels of Taiwan and the poor working conditions reportedly prevailing on board these vessels.

An International Workshop on the Conditions of Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels was held in Manila, Philippines in February 1991, focusing mainly on the violation of human rights of Filipinos on board Taiwanese vessels. Workers from the Philippines gave shocking testimonies about the treatment meted out on board Taiwanese vessels.

Regional presentations on distant water fishing by participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America, painted a disconcerting picture of this fishery. Nowhere were conditions as deplorable as in the Taiwanese distant water fishery.

The situation of migrant fishworkers provoked the need for a mechanism to effectively address the issues of recruitment, remuneration, living conditions, safety of fishing vessels, and legislation in relation to distant water fishing vessels.

A follow-up workshop was organised in Mauritius in early September 1992, when workers from Madagascar, Mauritius and Kenya gave

testimonies. According to the recommendations of this workshop, a task force to look into these issues was formed. It is supported by MISEREOR, CCFD and CEBEMO.

The duration of the task force is two years. Its members are from the Philippines, Taiwan, Madagascar, Senegal, India, Réunion and Mauritius. As soon as suitable individuals or organisations are identified, South Africa, Seychelles and Singapore will also be represented in the task force.

Following the Taiwan-Philippine exchange and the Manila workshop, a concerted campaign was launched from Europe to influence the Taiwanese government to reform its legislation to protect the interests of migrant workers.

Consequently, it is understood that legislation has been tightened. However, very little information is available about implementation.

The association with the UNCED process began with the Second Preparatory Committee Meeting (PrepCom) in Geneva in 1991, when ICSF got accredited to this Conference. It continued into the final Preparatory Committee Meeting in New York and also into the Global Forum proceedings in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

A position paper, titled **Earth Summit: Concerns and Views of ICSF**, was prepared before the Geneva PrepCom and circulated among our members as well as the fishworkers' organisations.

On the basis of feedback, a three-member delegation of ICSF lobbied at the PrepComs in Geneva and New York to include in **Agenda 21** important points of relevance to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers.

These were: the right to livelihood, participation of fishworkers in decision-making processes in relation to coastal waters, and equal participation of men and women in decision-making bodies in fisheries.

*The United Nations Conference
on Straddling Fish Stocks and
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

A fisheries treaty was negotiated at the Global Forum, with NGOs from Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America.

Chapter 17 of UNCED's **Agenda 21** incorporates the main points ICSF lobbied for. For the first time in the history of UN documentation, **Agenda 21** introduces the concept of the fishworker, first popularised by ICSF.

Although the primary concern of ICSF is the welfare of artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, developments in the high seas are of importance because of the inter-relationship between various species, and also because of the transgressions of distant water vessels into the coastal waters.

The United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was a follow-up to UNCED. The main focus of the lobbying efforts of ICSF was to bring to the attention of the international community the adverse impact of unfair fisheries agreements on the artisanal sector.

The principal area of concern was the fisheries agreements under the Lomé Convention. The Senegalese fishermen, for instance, have been decrying the intrusions of EEC vessels into their traditional waters, and the consequent destruction of their craft and gear.

The problems faced by artisanal fishermen from distant water vessels did not find a place in the Negotiating Text prepared by the chairman of the Conference. Nevertheless, through informal meetings with various official delegations, and through *ECO*, the bi-weekly NGO newspaper, ICSF could draw attention to these adverse aspects of international agreements in fisheries.

In particular, the ICSF point of view was given prominence in *ECO*, which offered its columns for an editorial by ICSF's Executive Secretary and also reproduced an article from ICSF's **Samudra Report**.

*Coalition for Fair Fisheries
Agreements (CFFA)*

**CAMPAIGNS AND ACTION
PROGRAMME:
Some Reflections**

The fishworkers' organisations and other NGOs who participated in this conference have decided to associate with the follow-up conferences, and to build up better awareness among fishworkers about the significance of distant water fishing regimes.

The lobbying against the inequitable fishing agreements of the European Community (EC) has taken a new turn with several NGOs forming the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Agreements. This coalition is trying to influence the EC's policy on fisheries agreements to ensure sustainable harvest to the benefit of communities which are dependent on fishery-related activities for life and livelihood, as in West African countries.

ICSF is an active member of this coalition. The lobbying thrust of ICSF since 1989 has been maintained by the CFFA. It has made a demand on the EC to rethink the Senegal Accord. The Coalition also supports the demand of ICSF to involve fishing communities in all negotiations of significance to their fisheries and fishing grounds.

From the point of view of immediate impact, the most effective activities fall under this programme. The campaign against conditions of work of Filipinos on board Taiwanese vessels has influenced the Taiwanese government to introduce new legislation to protect the rights of migrant workers.

The follow-up meetings in the Philippines on this issue have drawn considerable support, so much so that the President of the Philippines sent an official delegation to Taiwan to ascertain the conditions of work of Filipinos in Taiwanese fishing vessels. Currently, there is an ongoing campaign in the Philippines to explain to the public the implications of working on a Taiwanese fishing vessel.

The workshops on this topic in Manila and St. Louis, Mauritius have also helped generate greater awareness among countries in the region about the implications of working on board

COMMUNICATIONS

industrial fishing vessels. It also enabled many organisations to consider more systematically the significance of joint ventures.

In aiming to disseminate information of its activities and in order to facilitate dialogue between members, ICSF brings out several publications.

These are published under the generic title, **Samudra**, which means 'ocean' in many Asian languages.

There are two regular publications: the **Samudra Report**, which, although not commercially distributed, is meant for a wider and more general audience, and the **Samudra Newsletter**, whose circulation is limited to members.

Also published is a Samudra series of MONOGRAPHS/DOSSIERS. These are either detailed studies on activities identified for research or other compilations and reports commissioned by ICSF.

During the period 1990-93, five issues of **Samudra Report** and seven issues of **Samudra Newsletter** have been published. The former included a Special Issue brought out for UNCED.

A dossier on the Lomé Fisheries Agreements has been published. This dossier explains the origin of the Lomé Convention.

It also analyses EC fisheries agreements with Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, and discusses how best to protect the interests of artisanal and small-scale fishworkers.

Two studies on alternative insurance systems in the traditional fisheries sector of Senegal will be published soon as monographs. These are action-oriented studies undertaken by the well-known economist J. Ph. Platteau and Senegalese sociologist Aliou Sall, both members of ICSF.

The account of the field trip of ICSF's South Pacific Mission will also be soon published as a dossier.

COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMME: Some Reflections

There are difficulties still in bringing out the **Samudra Report** in three languages on schedule. Attempts are now being made to rectify this and strengthen the editorial content of all ICSF publications.

After the expiry of the contract with Francois Bellec as Editor, ICSF signed a contract with the Centre for the Study, Development and Research on Small-scale Fisheries (CEDIPAC)—an NGO working closely with the artisanal fishworkers of Chile, and headed by a widely respected fisherman, Chamorro Alvarez—to publish the **Samudra Report** from Chile. Hector Luis Morales was the Editor.

Unanticipated problems with translation have delayed the publication of the report from Chile. As decided at the Seventh Meeting of the Animation Team in June 1993, from Issue No. 8 onwards, **Samudra Report** will be brought out of Madras.

CO-ORDINATION

The Programme Co-ordination Centre (Secretariat) of ICSF moved from Brussels to Madras, India in 1991 and Sebastian Mathew has been appointed as the new Executive Secretary.

The Brussels office will continue to facilitate transfer of funds for the various programmes of ICSF, and will co-ordinate activities in Europe, including lobbying in the European Community. Pierre Gillet has been entrusted with the responsibility of this office.

The coordinating committee of ICSF—called the Animation Team(AT)—has a new woman co-ordinator, Dr.Nenita Cura, Director, Family Centre of the Asian Social Institute, the Philippines.

The AT's term of office is normally three years. It has now been extended by a year until the forthcoming conference in June 1994, in Cebu, the Philippines. To be titled **The Struggle of Fishworkers: New Concerns for Support**, this conference is meant to observe the tenth anniversary of the Rome Conference. The General Body will meet after the Cebu Conference and elect a new Animation Team.

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS

STATEMENT OF INCOME (1990-91 to 1992-93)

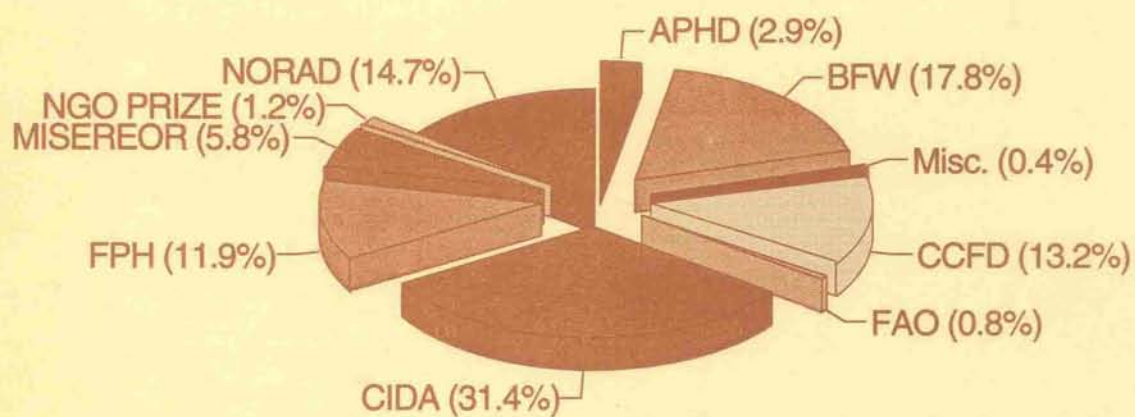
All figures are expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONTRIBUTING AGENCY	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Total
Asian Partnership for Human Development	21,290	—	—	21,290
Bread For The World	—	77,198	54,197	131,395
Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement	25,314	59,934	12,088	97,336
Canadian International Development Agency	68,616	114,043	48,951	231,610
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN	5,783	—	—	5,783
Fondation pour le progrès de L'Homme	—	—	88,044	88,044
MISEREOR	42,725	—	—	42,725
NORAD	108,759	—	—	108,759
OIKOS+NGDO PRIZE	136	—	8,440	8,576
Miscellaneous Income	2,498	508	168	3,174
TOTAL	275,121	251,683	211,888	738,692

Note:

The financial year is July to June for 1990-91 and 1991-92. The financial year is July to March for the year 1992-93. From 1993 onwards, the financial year will be April to March to make accounts compatible at the Programme Co-ordination Centre (Secretariat), Madras, and the ICSF Office, Brussels.

ICSF: INCOME (1990-91 to 1992-93)



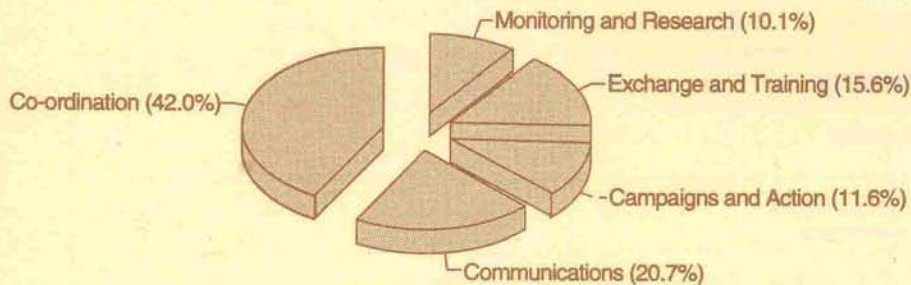
INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE (1990-91 to 1992-93)

All figures are expressed in Canadian Dollars

ICSF PROGRAMMES	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Total
MONITORING AND RESEARCH	4,474	4,090	47,702	56,266
Impact of Aquaculture	2,895	—	12,418	15,313
Marine Legislation	1,579	—	905	2,484
Consultation on EUS	—	4,090	—	4,090
Women in Fisheries	—	—	34,379	34,379
EXCHANGE AND TRAINING	25,413	38,617	22,728	86,758
Taiwan-Philippines Exchange	19,922	—	—	19,922
West African Fishworkers and Lomé Convention	5,103	28,120	2,208	35,431
Workshop-cum-Exchange Programme for Media Persons and Social Activists	388	12	—	400
South-South Technology Exchange (India-Senegal)	—	10,485	23	10,508
Mission to South Pacific	—	—	20,497	20,497
CAMPAIGNS AND ACTION	—	31,898	32,763	64,661
Support to Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels and UN Conference on Environment and Development	—	31,898	32,763	64,661
COMMUNICATIONS	54,926	60,211	—	115,137
Samudra Report	19,632	37,906	—	57,538
Samudra Dossiers and Monographs	33,428	3,025	—	36,453
Regional Activities	1,866	19,280	—	21,146
CO-ORDINATION	68,912	112,739	52,191	233,842
Secretariat and Executive Secretary	4,512	44,874	11,392	60,778
ICSF Office, Brussels	61,675	53,467	20,189	144,331
Animation Team Meetings	2,725	14,398	11,610	28,733
TOTAL	153,725	247,555	155,384	556,664

ICSF: EXPENDITURE (1990-91 to 1992-93)



Note on Co-ordination Expenses

Co-ordination expenses of a network like ICSF cannot be compared to administrative expenses of a more structured organisation. Since the prime function of co-ordination is to animate a network of members rendering voluntary services, the costs of facilitating many programmes are borne by the secretariat and hence are charged under that head. Had the voluntary services contributed by several members been fully costed under the appropriate heads, the total expenses would have risen appreciably. Consequently, the share of the co-ordination component would have been significantly reduced. Further, during this period, the Programme Secretariat moved from Brussels to Madras and this led to additional expenditure.

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS
(ICSF)

LIST OF REGULAR MEMBERS

John David GARBUTT	Australia
Pierre GILLET	Belgium
Jean-Philippe PLATTEAU	Belgium
Michael BELLIVEAU	Canada
Héctor Luis MORALES	Chile
Francisco de B GUTIERREZ	Colombia
Jorge E RIVIERA FRANCO	Colombia
James SMITH	UK
John KURIEN	India
Nalini NAYAK	India
Matanhy SALDANHA	India
V. VIVEKANANDAN	India
Rolf WILLMANN	Germany
Hisahi NAKAMURA	Japan
Sock-Nye NG	Malaysia
Robert FLEUROT	Mauritius
Nenita CURA	Philippines
Aliou SALL	Senegal
Pisit CHARNSNOH	Thailand
Abdus M SABUR	Bangladesh
Amporn SUGANDHAVANIJ	Thailand
Hernan PERALTA	Peru

LIST OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alain LE SANN	France
Pierre NAROVE	Madagascar
Cornelie QUIST	Netherlands
Louie TABING	Philippines
Garrie DAVID	Philippines
Theophilus R. BRAINERD	Sierra Leone

ANIMATION TEAM (1990-1994)

John KURIEN (Co-ordinator 1990-91)	India
Héctor Luis MORALES (Co-ordinator 1991-92)	Chile
Aliou SALL (Co-ordinator 1992-93)	Senegal
Nenita CURA (Co-ordinator 1993-94)	Philippines
Amporn SUGANDHAVANIJ	Thailand
Francisco de P. GUTIERREZ B.	Colombia
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- Ms. Patricia Emmanuel and Mr. Guido Graft for secretarial assistance.

The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

recognises

above all else the fishworkers' right to livelihood which has been and continues to be threatened by inappropriate technological developments, environmental damage and inequitable international agreements on fishing;

declares

its support for greater people-to-people contact and exchange which will spread knowledge and build up solidarity, especially among fishworkers in developing countries;

advocates

greater unity between the small-scale and the industrial fishworkers for the advancement of their common welfare;

asserts

the need for fishworkers and their supporters to relate more closely with other deprived peoples whose survival is also threatened by technological changes, institutional factors and environmental damage;

stresses

the pivotal role that women play in the adoption of a nurturing relationship with nature, rather than the exploitative one that currently exists; and

strives

to contribute to the evolution of a just and participatory development process which alone will be economically and environmentally sustainable into the future.

As beacons of the sea, fishworkers have not only a singular role but also a designated responsibility in realising these objectives. To them, ICSF commits its unfailing support.

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