

ICSF's Publications and Films

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
1	Report of the International Conference of Fishworkers, and their Supporters, Rome, July 4–8, 1984	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1984/07/930.ICSF082.pdf	This report documents the international conference of fishworkers and their supporters that took place in Rome, Italy from July 4-8, 1984. The conferences was an historical event, fishworkers the main actors of fisheries development have been excluded from discussions and decision making, both at broad policy level and concrete project level.	ICSF	1984	ICSF
2	Report of the Trivandrum Workshop Towards an International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, November 20-25, 1986	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1986/11/930.ICSF083.pdf	This is the proceedings of the Workshop on Issues in Fisheries Development organized by the SIFFS (South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies) and the Centre for Development Studies in Trivandrum, India, from 20-25 November, 1986. On the 25th November 1986 the formation of ICSF at Trivandrum, India was made possible. The conference reviewed and shared on actions and trends in SSF since 1984 Rome conference and discussed the need for more organized follow-up to the conference.	ICSF	1986	ICSF
3	Report of the International Symposium on Marine Environment and the Future of Fishworkers, Lisbon, Portugal, 19-24 June 1989	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1989/09/930.ICSF084.pdf	Fish plays an important role in securing nutritional requirements of coastal populations. It is also a source of export markets in the developing countries. However this tension manifests in the expansion of industrial fisheries sector and devising policies that will sustain livelihoods of artisanal fishers. The international symposium on marine environment and the future of fishworkers was held in Lisbon, Portugal from June 19th to 24th, 1989. One of the primary objective of the Lisbon symposium was to strengthen the bonds among small scale fish-workers and their supporters, both in the north and the south.	ICSF	1989	ICSF
4	Resource Management: European Viewpoints	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1989/09/930.ICSF065.pdf	In Lisbon, Portugal, in June 1989, about one hundred scientists, fishermen and organization representatives from 25 different countries met at a symposium to develop their thinking on these questions. This dossier, has some papers by European speakers at this inter-national meeting organised by ICSF.	ICSF	1989	ICSF
5	Global Fisheries Trends and the Future of Fishworkers : Report of the International Conference of Bangkok, Thailand, 22-27 January, 1990	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1990/09/930.ICSF087.pdf	This is the report of the International Conference of Bangkok - Thailand - 22/27 January 1990. In its search for cooperation and solidarity, the Collective joint hands with fishworkers' organizations and unions. Its characteristic feature lays in its close cooperation between scientists and social workers on the one hand and fishworkers, both from Southern as well as from Northern countries, on the other.	ICSF	1990	ICSF
6	Fishing Legislation and Gear Conflicts in Asian Countries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1990/09/930.ICSF085.pdf	This study concentrates on the constraints in the fisheries management schemes. It examines the history and politics of fisheries management in five countries. It attempts to show how the specific management measures came into being what the techno-ecological and socio-political factors were that influenced the conceptualization and implementation of these measures; and how these measures are perceived by the fishworkers and the bearing it has on their livelihoods.	Sebastian Mathew	1990	ICSF
7	Global fisheries trends and the future of fishworkers, Samudra Dossier No. 3	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF211.pdf	The redevelopment of industrial fishing the conquest of new fishing zones in Third World countries the industries development of aquaculture the emergence of outside investors in the small-scale fishing sector new directions in the marketing of fish.... these are some of the trends which characterizes the change in the global fishing sector over the past ten years.	ICSF	1990	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
8	Fisheries Agreements Under the Lome Convention	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1991/09/930.ICSF088.pdf	Originally, the Lome convention aimed to be the framework for genuine development cooperation between the Old Continent and its former colonies. It was an instrument which, without being a cure for all ills, provided substantial guarantees for countries that had been exhausted by years of economic, political and cultural domination by Europe. From this point of view, the development of small-scale fisheries in Third World countries is a vital issue. Will Europe meet this challenge? The future of relations between North and South is at stake.	ICSF	1991	ICSF
9	Seminar-Workshop on the Conditions of Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels Manila, Philippines, February 1 to 3, 1991	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1991/09/930.ICSF075.pdf	This Seminar design included two panel discussions, each of which were followed by a workshop in order to ensure a thorough discussion of the subject matter and to obtain maximum participation from the delegates. The first panel discussion focused on the main subject: "The Conditions of Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels." The second panel discussion was on the "Recruitment Patterns of Fishworkers on Distant Water Vessels and the Problem of Monitoring."	ICSF	1991	ICSF
10	Study of territorial use rights in Small-scale fisheries: Traditional systems of fisheries management in Pulicat Lake, Tamil Nadu, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1991/09/930.ICSF067.pdf	This paper describes and analyses the system of traditional fishing rights in Pulicat Lake, the second largest lagoon of India spreading across the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The system entails the granting of entitlements to eligible members of a particular community for undertaking specified fishing activities on certain designated fishing grounds of the lake. Whereas the system enjoys legitimacy with the lagoon fishermen and contributes to the prevention of conflicts within this group, it has come under increasing pressure from outsiders, including marine fishermen and dispossessed peasants and tribals. The paper suggests the need for strengthening the system through formal legalization and by the incorporation of control measures over fishing capacity and fishing intensity.	Sebastian Mathew	1991	ICSF
11	International Consultation on Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) Vis a Vis the Environment and People, 25-26 May 1992, Institute of Management in Government, Vikas Bhavan, Trivandrum - 695 033	Softcopy is not available	Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome is the name that was adopted by the Consultation of Experts on Ulcerative Fish Diseases (FAO, 1986) to describe an extremely damaging fish disorder that has swept through parts of Asia with varying intensity for over a decade. It is, as the name indicates, a condition characterized by large cutaneous ulcerative lesions that periodically results in the death of many species of wild and cultured freshwater fish. However, no definite primary causative agent has as yet been established. For several countries, the scale of the socio-economic cost of this enigmatic disorder has made it the most destructive fish disease to have occurred in their waters. Despite the inherent problems of investigating such a widespread and complex disease, advances are being made in ascertaining aetiological and epidemiological characteristics of EUS. This pamphlet provides a general review of the information available at the present time. It reports on the background to EUS, its impact and the various studies into the aetiological and environmental aspects that affect its epidemiology. In addition, practical recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease are given, as well as more general points on farm management, disease monitoring and legislation pertinent to EUS. Although new discoveries are continually being made it is hoped that this pamphlet will provide a general guide to fish farmers, fish health workers, and fisheries officers on a range of aspects related to the condition.	ICSF	1992	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
12	E.N.I.G.M.A. O.F. E.U.S. Consultation on Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome vis-à-vis the Environment and the People, 25-26 May, 1992. Summary of Proceedings	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1992/09/930.ICSF089.pdf	In the last two decades prior to 1990's a serious and severely damaging fish disease has been spreading through countries of the Asia Pacific region with dangerous consequences. Not only is this disease- now officially termed Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)- a scientific puzzle, it is also a worrisome social problem. Hundreds of inland fishermen, often the more marginalized amongst the fishworker communities in the affected countries, have been overnight deprived of their incomes, as consumers began to totally reject the disfigured, disease-stricken fish. It was in this context that the ICSF, in co-operation with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), Bangkok, organized a two-day consultation on " EUS vis-à-vis the Environment and the People" in Trivandrum, India, during 25 and 26 May 1992.	ICSF	1992	ICSF
13	Samudra For Cebu Conference, June 1994	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1994/09/930.ICSF013.pdf	Samudra for Cebu is a bulletin which will report on the proceedings of this 6-day conference as well as act as a forum for participants to express opinions and viewpoints. These, needless to add, do not necessarily represent the official positions of ICSF. The venue of the conference, The Holy Family Retreat House, is a large and spacious place, which commands an arresting view of Cebu City. To help you find your way around, a layout plan of the House is displayed on the Notice Board. The rooms where the sessions are to be held have names like St. Alphonsus. St. Gerard etc. The programme schedule lists the sessions and venues.	ICSF	1994	ICSF
14	The Cebu Conference Proceedings: The Struggles of Fishworkers: New Concerns for Support, Cebu, Philippines, 2-7 June 1994	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1994/09/930.ICSF090.pdf	This publication is the official record of what transpired at Cebu conference held between 2 and 7 June 1994. It is a compendium of papers, reports and special contributions on topical concerns in global fisheries management. It also contains the reports of the various working groups which tackled the conference's themes. These converged in a final declaration which detailed the recommendations of The Cebu Conference.	ICSF	1994	ICSF
15	Public Hearing on the Struggles of Women Workers in the Fish Processing Industry in India, 23 and 24 June, 1995, Kerala, India - Women in Fisheries No: 1	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1997/09/930.ICSF091.pdf	This dossier puts together documents relating to a unique Public Hearing, held at Cochin, India in June 1995, on the problems faced by women workers in India's fish processing industry. Apart from a comprehensive report on the sector, this Dossier includes transcripts of oral testimonies of some of the women workers. The NFF organized the hearing in the presence of an eminent jury.	ICSF	1995	ICSF
16	Coastal Area Management in South Asia A Comparative Perspective: Background Paper for South Asia Workshop on Fisheries and Coastal Area Management, 26 September - 1 October 1996, Madras (Chennai), India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/10_al-1-1.pdf	This paper explores efforts on coastal area management, more specifically in the South Asian region, and the extent to which the perspectives of actors in the fishery sector have been incorporated. It also deals with legislation of direct relevance to Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM).	Chandrika Sharma	1997	ICSF
17	South Asia Workshop and Symposium on Fisheries and Coastal Area Management 26 September - 1 October 1996, Madras (Chennai), India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1997/09/930.ICSF095.pdf	Fishworkers' organizations the world over are concerned about the degradation of coastal habitats vital to fishery resources. This concern was articulated in the first-ever Conference of Fishworkers and their Supporters in Rome in 1984, and, subsequently, in all the three conferences organized by ICSF since 1986. In the conference in Cebu in 1994, for instance, the impact of coastal area degradation on the livelihood of the artisanal and small-scale fishery sector was discussed at length. It was recognized that fishworkers' organizations need to look systematically into major coastal resource management issues and draw up action programmes that would, at the outset, address fisheries issues in the littoral area. This could eventually be expanded to animate fisheries sector institutions to defend the interests of fishing communities in the coastal zone against marginalization by other user-groups and interested parties.	ICSF	1997	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
18	Globalization, Gender and Fisheries: Report of the Senegal Workshop on Gender Perspectives in Fisheries - Women in Fisheries No. 4	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1997/09/930.ICSF094.pdf	The fourth in the Women in Fisheries series, this contains the report of the concluding workshop of the first phase of the Women in Fisheries programme of ICSF. Held in Rufisque, Senegal, in June 1996, the Workshop attracted 33 participants from 12 countries.	ICSF	1997	ICSF
19	Women for Sustainable Fisheries: Report of the First Phase of the Women in Fisheries Programme of ICSF - Women in Fisheries No. 3	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1997/09/930.ICSF093.pdf	This, the third in the Women in Fisheries series, draws on reports from seven countries to arrive at an understanding of the issue of gender in fisheries. In the process, it questions traditional norms in male-dominated fishworker organizations, both in the North and in the South.	ICSF	1997	ICSF
20	Women First: Report of the Women in Fisheries Programme of the ICSF in India, Volume 1 - Women in Fisheries No.2	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/1997/09/930.ICSF092.pdf	The second in the Women in Fisheries series, this contains details of women's involvement in fisheries in each of the nine maritime States of India. This Dossier is an acknowledgement of the role women have played in sustaining coastal communities through thick and thin. It is an effort to make the work and the problems of women more visible. It hopes to reach policymakers who, though far removed from the lives and problems of these women, may realize that women in fisheries are an integral part of our economy and, therefore, need to be included in development plans.	ICSF	1997	ICSF
21	Fish Stakes - The Pros and Cons of the Marine Stewardship Council Initiative: A Debate from the Pages of SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/56_al.pdf	The recent effort by two global organizations, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Anglo-Dutch multinational, Unilever, to establish an independent Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) as a conservation partnership to create market incentives for sustainable fishing has attracted a great deal of attention-as well as controversy. In this dossier, the pros and cons of the MSC initiative are argued out in a series of articles that first appeared in SAMUDRA Report, the triannual publication of the ICSF.	ICSF	1998	ICSF
22	Nets for Social Safety - An Analysis of the Growth and Changing Composition of Social Security Programmes in the Fisheries Sector of Kerala State, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/33_al.pdf	Nets for Social Safety is a first –of –its-kind study, specially commissioned by the ICSF, to focus on the growth and changing composition of social security provisions in the fisheries sector of Kerala, a small coastal State in southwest India. John Kurien and Antonyto Paul, the authors of the study, enumerate the achievements and problems confronted by a developing maritime State in trying to ensure that a section of its population, which are initially left out of the development process, is netted back into the mainstream.	John Kurien and Antonyto Paul	2000	ICSF
23	Workshop on Problems and Prospects for Developing Artisanal Fish Trade in West Africa: Report, Centre Social, Derklé, Dakar, Senegal, 30 May to 1 June 2001	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2001/09/930.ICSF099.pdf	A long-standing demand of the women of fishing communities in the region has been towards enhancing regional fish trade. It is against this background that the Workshop on Problems and Prospects for Developing Artisanal Fish Trade in West Africa was organized from 30 May to 1 June 2001, followed by the West African Processed Fish Fair on 2 and 3 June 2001. These events were organized by ICSF in collaboration with the Collectif National des Pecheurs Artisanaux du Senegal (CNPS) and the Centre de Recherches pour le Developpement des Technologies Intermediaires de Pêche (CREDETIP). They were supported by the FAO-DFID Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Project (SFLP).	ICSF	2001	ICSF
24	Conversations: A Trialogue on Power, Intervention, and Organization in Fisheries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2002/09/930.ICSF100.pdf	In the winter of October 1999, as part of a programme of ICSF, three persons converged on the Treasure Guest House in Accra, Ghana. They came from three very distinct parts of the world, each bringing along a different baggage of culture and upbringing. What they shared, however, was a history of intimate involvement with the fisheries of their respective countries. A valuable resource for fishworker organizations, researchers, activists and anyone interested in organizations and fisheries	Aliou Sall, Michael Belliveau and Nalini Nayak	2002	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
25	Report of the Study on Problems and Prospects of Artisanal Fish Trade in West Africa	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2002/09/930.ICSF037.pdf	Part I of this report has been organized as follows: Section I seeks to highlight the importance of artisanal fish processing and trading activities in the West African context. Section II summarizes the initiatives that have been taken to promote intra-regional trade in the West African region. Section III provides a brief overview of fish processing and trading activities in the region. In Section IV the problems and constraints that are experienced by women fish processors and cross-border traders in their work are synthesized. And finally, Section V provides recommendations to policy-makers for strengthening artisanal fish processing and trading activities. The report draws heavily from secondary sources, supplementing it with observations and primary level data collected during the course of the study. The second part of the report contains case studies of selected fish processing areas, fish trading circuits and fish markets in selected countries of the West African region. It also includes case studies of some women fish processors and traders from the region.	ICSF	2002	ICSF
26	Workshop on Gender and Coastal Fishing Communities in Latin America 10-15 June 2000, Prainha Do Canto Verde, Ceara, Brazil, Proceedings	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2002/09/930.ICSF036.pdf	This report is in three sections. The first provides the background and objectives, the profile of the participants, and outlines in short the methodology adopted at the workshop. The second section is a very brief account of the sessions in sequential order. The third sums up the main issues that emerged during the workshop, while the fourth and concluding section presents the proposals for follow-up action suggested by the participants.	ICSF	2002	ICSF
27	Proceedings of the Indian Ocean Conference- Forging Unity: Coastal Communities and the Indian Ocean's Future, 9-13 October 2001, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2003/09/930.ICSF102.pdf	This is the proceedings of the Indian Ocean Conference "Forging Unity: Coastal Communities and the Indian Ocean's Future". The conference as an important opportunity to explore the idea of an 'Indian Ocean community' by bringing together representatives from all frontiers of the Indian Ocean (with the exception of the Middle East). In this sense, the conference was unique, as it attracted people from all around the Indian Ocean, from East Africa to Southeast Asia, and from the southern small island States in the Indian Ocean to South Asia. In organizing the conference, we sought the collaboration of the International Ocean Institute (IOI), which focuses on the peaceful and sustainable use of the oceans and its resources, through operational centres in Asia and Africa. It contains papers, presentations and vision statement of the conference.	ICSF	2003	ICSF
28	The Impact of TRIPS and CBD on Coastal Communities	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2003/09/930.ICSF101.pdf	This paper reviews marine biodiversity, coastal communities' traditional ecological knowledge systems (TEKS) and the biodiversity they have conserved, and the industrial exploitation of marine genetic resources; it then analyzes TRIPS and the CBD as applied to marine biodiversity, and the implications of TRIPS and CBD for both coastal States and fishing communities' access to marine resources, control over their knowledge, and share of the benefits; lastly, it ends with some proposals for further research and action by the ICSF.	Anna Rosa Martínez Prat	2003	ICSF
29	Coastal Fisheries And Poverty: The Case of India for International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2003/09/930.ICSF030.pdf	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is in the process of revising its Country Strategic Opportunities Paper (COSOP) for India during the current year. As part of this exercise, IFAD wishes to collaborate with the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, (ICSF), Chennai, India to develop an understanding of issues in coastal fisheries and preliminarily identify areas for possible IFAD assistance. As part of its collaboration with IFAD, ICSF agrees to contribute a background paper to the COSOP review exercise, based on the following TOR: (i) Provide an overview of the state of coastal fisheries in India, indicating geographical spread, production systems, constraints and opportunities and medium-term outlook. (ii) Examine the major issues affecting coastal fisheries, with particular reference to the role of these issues in the livelihood of poor coastal communities and the linkage between trends in the sector and coastal poverty.	ICSF	2003	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
30	Empowerment through Information: ICSFs Training Programme for Fishworker Organizations and NGOs, YWCA International Guest House, Chennai, India , 18 to 23 August 2003	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2003/09/930.ICSF023.pdf	The programme had the overall objective of responding to the information needs of fishworker organizations and NGOs. More specifically it aimed to provide participants with detailed and up-to-date information on international and regional processes of relevance to small-scale and artisanal fishworkers; make available information and identify information sources on issues of priority, as identified by participant organizations; strengthen capacity of participants to access, process and effectively use and exchange information and experiences.	ICSF	2003	ICSF
31	Dangerous Calling: The Life-and-Death Matter of Safety at Sea: A Collection of Articles from Samudra Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2003/09/930.ICSF104.pdf	Fishing is arguably the world's most dangerous vocation, reporting the highest rate of occupational fatalities among industries, made only worse by declining fish prices, overfished waters and shortened fishing seasons. As fishermen are forced to move farther away from shore in search of scarce resources, the dangers they face are many: bad weather, rough seas, flooding, fire, poor vessel design, mechanical problems, navigational error, missing safety equipment.	ICSF	2003	ICSF
32	Draft report on damage assessment and livelihood rehabilitation strategy for tsunami affected coastal fishers in Tamil Nadu, India undertaken for the international fund for agricultural development (IFAD)	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2004/09/930.ICSF016.pdf	The tsunami that affected 12 countries in the Indian Ocean region, wreaked considerable damage in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The damage to lives, property and livelihoods requires a sustained and coordinated strategy towards rehabilitation. Any possible intervention towards rehabilitation needs to take into account the socioeconomic and environmental situation prior to the tsunami, to be more effective. The report that follows is, therefore, in two sections. Section I provides background information on the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu, and on the fishing communities in the state. Section II provides available information on the damage caused by the tsunami on the fisheries and other sectors. It also proposes an outline strategy to address the fisheries-livelihood rehabilitation needs of the affected populations. It needs to be noted that this report focuses mainly on the fisheries sector, as estimates suggest that about 85 per cent of the total damage is to the fisheries sector and to fisheries-based livelihoods. A more comprehensive assessment of damages to the agriculture and other affected sectors, and strategies for rehabilitation of livelihoods based on these sectors, is in order.	ICSF	2004	ICSF
33	Fishing for Standards: A Collection of Articles on ILO's Proposed Comprehensive Standard on Work in the Fishing Sector	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2004/09/930.ICSF105.pdf	Forty years after its last standard on work in the fishing sector, ILO has proposed a new standard, to be placed on the agenda of the 92nd Session of the International Labour Conference in June 2004 at Geneva. This dossier puts together reports on workshops held to discuss this proposed standard, as well as analyses of social security measures for fishing communities in the small-scale and artisanal sector in a couple of selected developing countries.	ICSF	2004	ICSF
34	Gender Agenda - Women in fisheries: A collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2004/09/930.ICSF103.pdf	Throughout the world, women of fishing communities play a central role in the fisheries and in maintaining the social fabric of their households and communities. However, they remain largely invisible, and the roles they play, largely undocumented. Policy interventions meant to support them have been few and far between, contributing to their systematic marginalization within the fisheries. Where women have been given spaces in organizations and processes, they have brought in a perspective that puts improving quality of life and fisheries-based livelihoods as the bottom line. For them, life is the goal, not fishing, as this dossier of articles from SAMUDRA Report reveals.	ICSF	2004	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
35	Workshop on Processes of Documentation: Building Links, Chennai, India, 18-22 July 2005	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/930.ICSF015.pdf	The workshop was, therefore, organized with the following objectives: 1. Provide training and other technical support, where required, to organizations initiating documentation centres on small-scale fisheries, on compatible systems of information gathering, management and dissemination. 2. Establish better co-ordination for information dissemination between documentation centres working on small-scale fisheries, towards: making available, in an integrated way, information on small-scale fisheries in English, French and Spanish; disseminating widely news of relevance about small-scale fisheries in English, French and Spanish as well as exploring alternative ways of generating and disseminating such news.	ICSF	2005	ICSF
36	Sea Turtle Conservation and Fisheries in Orissa, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/930.ICSF107.pdf	All over the world, the pressure to conserve ecosystems and their resources has been steadily rising. This has, in turn, led to conflicts between conservation imperatives and the livelihoods' needs of the communities that interact with these ecosystems. An example of the impasse that such a state of opposition can lead to can be found in Orissa, India, where the moves to implement official sea turtle protection measures along the coast have resulted in mounting conflicts involving fisherfolk, government departments and conservationists.	Aarthi Sridhar	2005	ICSF
37	Social Welfare and Social Security in Sri Lankan Fisheries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/930.ICSF106.pdf	Since Sri Lanka's independence in 1948, social welfare for the country's fishing populations has been the responsibility of successive governments. During the latter half of the last millennium, the State has been channelling huge amounts of public funds into a number of social welfare and social security measures. However, the emphasis has mainly been on promotional welfare measures, such as housing, sanitation, infrastructure and training. Among the common problems in the delivery of such measures are regional disparities in the distribution of benefits (with the southern regions receiving the lion's share), and expenditure on welfare dwindling with a change of government.	Oscar Amarasinghe	2005	ICSF
38	Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation of Fisheries Livelihoods: ICSF Information Dossier	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/930.ICSF074.pdf	This dossier puts together various articles and information that is likely to be of relevance to those engaged with rehabilitation of fisheries-based livelihoods in Tamil Nadu, the state in India that has been hit most severely by the tsunami	ICSF	2005	ICSF
39	ESA Fish Workshop: Fishing Communities and Sustainable Development in Eastern and Southern Africa: The Role of Small-scale Fisheries 14 to 17 March 2006	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF035.pdf	The workshop was organized by ICSF, in collaboration with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) and the Masifundise Development Trust, with inputs from the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA). The workshop was organized with the objective to identify and promote understanding of key issues in fisheries, aquaculture and coastal area development and management in the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) region, towards enabling fishing communities and organizations working with them to negotiate for programmes and policies that will sustain and improve their livelihoods; and to develop and strengthen networks between fishworker organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community leaders and other stakeholders in coastal and inland fisheries in the ESA region.	ICSF	2006	ICSF
40	Report of Workshop on Emerging Concerns of Fishing Communities: Issues of Labour, Trade, Gender, Disaster Preparedness Biodiversity and Responsible Fisheries Venue: Fortaleza, Brazil Date: 04-06 July 2006	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF034.pdf	The workshop, co-hosted with the NGO, Instituto Terramar, was organized with the objectives to Provide a forum for ICSF Members, fishworkers and others working in small scale fisheries to share perspectives, and discuss and analyze recent developments of relevance to small-scale fisheries and fishing communities, Explore possible future scenarios, and highlight actions needed to ensure a secure future for small-scale fishing communities, Make recommendations, and otherwise enable the ICSF General Body (GB) to draw on these discussions to set the agenda for the coming period.	ICSF	2006	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
41	Samudra For Fortaleza, July 2006	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF014.pdf	SAMUDRA for Fortaleza is a newsletter that will report on the proceedings of this workshop. It will also serve as a forum for the sharing of ideas and experiences, in the form of brief write-ups, interviews and opinion pieces. Please contact the SAMUDRA Team or anyone at the ICSF Secretariat if you have something to contribute. Needless to add, the opinions and viewpoints expressed here do not necessarily represent the official views of ICSF.	ICSF	2006	ICSF
42	Artisanal Fisheries in Brazil	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF114.pdf	This study deals with the challenges facing the development of artisanal fisheries in Brazil. The problems affecting production in the sector are worsening, due as much to objective factors like environmental degradation and the destruction of natural resources as to the ineffectiveness of government strategy. The result is a lack of sustained development of the sector and a stagnation in the living conditions of the fishworker communities. Besides attempting an analysis of the situation of artisanal fisheries in Brazil, this study puts forth some alternative strategies for the development of the sector.	Antonio Carlos Diegues	2006	ICSF
43	The State of World Fisheries from a Fishworker Perspective: The Ghanaian Situation	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF113.pdf	This study attempts to better understand the status of artisanal/small-scale fisheries and fishworkers in Ghana. It aims to establish the pre-eminence of the artisanal sector, with the ultimate objective of exploring the prospects, potentials and problems of sustaining and developing artisanal fisheries. The study aims to promote more equitable and sustainable fisheries. It analyzes the impact of industrial fisheries on the artisanal sector. It also identifies the main threats to artisanal fisheries, as well as the inshore fishers' potential to harvest fisheries resources that are currently harvested by industrial fisheries.	M.A. Mensah, K.A. Koranteng, A. Bortey and D.A. Yeboah	2006	ICSF
44	Untangling subsidies, supporting fisheries: The WTO fisheries subsidies debate and developing-country priorities	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF112.pdf	This paper examines, from the fishery perspective of a developing country, the current debate on the role of fisheries subsidies in the context of the negotiations relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). While providing a background on fish production and trade in developing countries, it sketches the history of the role of the State and subsidies in the fisheries of the now-developed fish economies of the world. It goes on to analyze the manner in which fishery issues and the fisheries subsidies debate have been carried out in the GATT and WTO negotiations, leading up to the Doha Ministerial Declaration, which is the basis for a more structured negotiations on subsidies.	John Kurien	2006	ICSF
45	The Philippines Tuna Industry: A profile	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF111.pdf	This study deals with the tuna industry in the Philippines, which is among the world's largest producers of tuna and tuna-like species. Centred around General Santos City, the "tuna capital of the Philippines", the tuna boom was spurred by the arrival, in the mid-1970s, of Japanese traders looking for new supplies of sashimi-grade yellowfin tuna. The study also analyzes the primary post-harvest facilities and processing industries as well as the interlinked financing and marketing sectors in the Philippines tuna industry. The discussion covers grade classification of the catch, pricing, selling operations, and international trade of tuna products. The study concludes with an overview of current initiatives to manage and develop the Philippines tuna industry.	Cesar Allan Vera and Zarina Hipolito	2006	ICSF
46	Social Security for Fishworkers in Brazil: A Case study of Para	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF110.pdf	This study explores the status of Brazil's social welfare system for the fisheries sector, from the point of view of democratization of access, the methodologies used and the extent to which demands have been taken into account. Brazil's social welfare system is currently the focus of restructuring programmes by the government, which aim to reduce the growing 'deficits' of the system. Reductions in the scope of benefits can be expected from the ongoing reforms. Though the Brazilian social security system has made great progress and acquired universal contours by including every category of workers, in practice, it is still very far from being a truly widespread and egalitarian system.	Celeste Ferreira Lourenco, Jimnah de Almeida e Silva Henkel and Maria Cristina Alves Maneschy	2006	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
47	Regional Workshop on Post-tsunami Rehabilitation of Fishing Communities and Fisheries-based Livelihoods, 18-19 January 2006, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF109.pdf	The Regional Workshop on Post-tsunami Rehabilitation of Fishing Communities and Fisheries-based Livelihoods was held in Chennai, India on 18 and 19 January 2006, with the participation of fishworker organizations, NGOs, policymakers and representatives of multilateral agencies, from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and Maldives. This publication contains the proceedings of the workshop, reports from countries, and the recommendations made at the workshop. It will be found useful for all those engaged in post-tsunami rehabilitation of fishing communities.	ICSF	2006	ICSF
48	International Legal Instruments Relevant to Fisheries and Fishing Communities: A Handbook	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/09/930.ICSF108.pdf	This handbook provides detailed information for a wide range of legal instruments relevant to fisheries and fishworkers. It covers 114 legal instruments, categorized into the following seven themes: Human Rights, Food Security, Women and Development; Environment and Sustainable Development; Oceans and Fisheries Management; Environmental Pollution; Fishing Vessels and Safety at Sea; Labour and Trade. This version also contains information on the working of the instruments (decision-making bodies, monitoring and implementation agencies, periodicity of meetings, rules for participation in meetings of the decision-making bodies and implementation agencies for States and NGOs), regional instruments/agencies and follow-up to the instrument.	ICSF	2006	ICSF
49	Samudra for SIEM REAP, May 2007	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF011.pdf	Workshops and conferences, however interesting, can be exhausting, and tax the attention of even the most determined. We trust that won't happen here, and to help you keep track of what's scheduled, as well as to whet your appetite for what's in store, here is the first issue of SAMUDRA for Siem Reap, a newsletter that will report on the proceedings of the six days of this workshop and symposium. We hope it will also become a forum to share experiences, ideas and opinions. Please contact the SAMUDRA Team or anyone at the ICSF Secretariat if you have something to contribute. Needless to add, the opinions and viewpoints expressed here do not necessarily represent the official views of ICSF.	ICSF	2007	ICSF
50	ICSF Guidebook: Understanding the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007	https://www.icsf.net/resources/icsf-guidebook-understanding-the-work-in-fishing-convention-2007/	This guidebook attempts to provide a quick overview of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007, which was adopted in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 2007 at the 96th International Labour Conference (ILC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO). It does not purport to provide interpretation of any provisions of the Convention and should not in any way be treated as a substitute for the actual provisions it contains. This guidebook is intended mainly to help those unfamiliar with the Convention and the working of the ILO and the ILC, gain some understanding of the relevant issues. In particular, it is hoped that the guidebook will aid fishworkers and their organizations understand the possible benefits and implications of the Convention for artisanal and small-scale fisheries in developing countries.	ICSF	2007	ICSF
51	Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Philippines	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF118.pdf	The studies aimed to document and explore the understanding that fishing communities have about their rights to fisheries and coastal resources, as well as the obligations and responsibilities associated with these rights, and to document and discuss their initiatives to assert these rights and fulfill their responsibilities. The studies formed the basis for discussions at the Workshop and Symposium. This case study from the Philippines will be found useful by NGOs, regional and national organizations of artisanal fishworkers, and anyone interested in fisheries and fishing communities in the Philippines.	Cesar Allan Vera, Rande Cabaces and Leonard Reyes	2007	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
52	Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Cambodia	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF117.pdf	The studies aimed to document and explore the understanding that fishing communities have about their rights to fisheries and coastal resources, as well as the obligations and responsibilities associated with these rights, and to document and discuss their initiatives to assert these rights and fulfill their responsibilities. The studies formed the basis for discussions at the Workshop and Symposium. This case study from Cambodia will be found useful by NGOs, regional and national organizations of artisanal fishworkers, and anyone interested in fisheries and fishing communities in Cambodia.	Tep Chansothea, Meng Kimsan, Tit Phearak, Deap Polin and Chap Sopanha	2007	ICSF
53	Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Asia - Workshop and Symposium proceedings, 3-8 May 2007, Siem Reap, Cambodia	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF116.pdf	This publication is a record of the proceedings of the Siem Reap Workshop and Symposium. It provides a bottom-up perspective on how rights are understood, and what rights are seen as important by small-scale fishing communities, if they are to fulfil their responsibilities for managing resources in a sustainable and equitable manner. In preparation for the meeting, case studies were undertaken in six countries—Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand—focusing on rights and responsibilities of fishing communities. These studies, which formed the basis for discussions at the Workshop and Symposium, are being published separately, as individual case studies.	ICSF	2007	ICSF
54	Sizing up - Property Rights and Fisheries Management: A collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF115.pdf	Only by recognizing fishing rights that are socially sensitive and address the issues of labour, gender and human rights, can fishing communities, especially small-scale, traditional ones, be assured of social justice in the face of moves towards ecological and resource sustainability. These are some of the issues discussed in this dossier, which is a collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report, the triannual publication of the ICSF.	ICSF	2007	ICSF
55	Gender Focus: A collection of articles from Yemaya	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/930.ICSF081.pdf	Women of fishing communities across the world play vital roles in fisheries, and in sustaining their households, communities, social networks and cultures. While these roles are central to maintaining livelihoods and the very activity of fisheries, they often remain unacknowledged and undervalued. Yemaya, the gender and fisheries newsletter from ICSF was initiated in 1999 to draw attention to women's roles and work in the fisheries and in fishing communities, as well as to initiatives being taken by them to organize and defend their interests and the interests of their communities. It was also to provide a meaningful forum for sharing of experiences, views and strategies. This web dossier compiles selected articles from Yemaya by region—Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, Pacific Islands and North America. The articles, taken together, provide a broad overview of the key issues facing women in the fisheries sector in each region, as well as the local, national and regional initiatives being taken by women's groups to organize around their concerns.	ICSF	2007	ICSF
56	Samudra For Bangkok Workshop, Daily Rights, October 2008	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF012.pdf	The Civil Society Workshop is being organized to prepare for 4SSF—the “Global Conference on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Bringing Together Responsible Fisheries and Social Development”. Fishworker organizations and small-scale fisheries NGOs would like to see very specific outcomes from 4SSF. They would particularly like to see the widespread adoption of policies that promote the wellbeing of communities and sustain fisheries resources.	ICSF	2008	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
57	The Zanzibar Workshop Proceedings: Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Eastern and Southern Africa, 24-27 June 2008, Zanzibar, Tanzania	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF126.pdf	The Zanzibar Workshop Proceedings consists of the report and the Statement of the Workshop and provides a rich understanding of the dynamics of traditional, indigenous, small-scale and artisanal fisheries and fishing communities in the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) context. The issues covered include: the saga of rights denied to coastal lands, fishing, and threats to livelihood arising from lack of recognition of traditional rights and the livelihood needs of people in the region; the aspirations of coastal and inland communities to maintain or improve their livelihoods; and a bottom-up perspective on access rights to fishing, post-harvest rights and economic and social rights.	ICSF	2008	ICSF
58	Marine Conservation and Coastal Communities: Who Carries the Costs?: A Study of Marine Protected Areas and Their Impact on Traditional Small-scale Fishing Communities in South Africa	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF125.pdf	This study analyzes five marine protected areas (MPAs) in South Africa, which span three of the country's four coastal provinces, namely, the Langebaan Lagoon MPA, the Maputaland MPA, the St Lucia MPA, the Tsitsikamma MPA and the Mkambati MPA. A biological, conservation-oriented fisheries science dominates the agendas of these MPAs. The overall finding is that traditional fishing communities have to bear the costs of marine conservation, with few benefits flowing to them.	Jackie Sunde and Moenieba Isaacs	2008	ICSF
59	Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in Mexico	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF124.pdf	This study on marine protected areas (MPAs) in Mexico relies on a variety of data sources as well as the authors' longstanding field experience, particularly in the Yucatan Peninsula, to analyze the design, establishment, and operation of protected areas. The study aims to provide an overview of how local stakeholders are engaged in the conservation of natural resources, how the establishment of protected areas affects their livelihoods and what their interests are.	Julia Fraga and Ana Jesus	2008	ICSF
60	The Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study of the Mafia Island Marine Park in Tanzania	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF123.pdf	This study discusses the social dimensions of MPAs in Tanzania, using the case of the Mafia Island Marine Park and the socioeconomic, political and cultural contexts within which Mafia people live their lives. Based on documentary surveys and interviews with residents of the island's villages, national government officials, and the park's management, the study puts forth several proposals through which traditional, small-scale and artisanal coastal communities can engage better in protecting the marine ecosystem and their rights.	Rosemarie Nyigulila Mwaipopo	2008	ICSF
61	Marine Protected Areas and Artisanal Fisheries in Brazil	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF122.pdf	This study from Brazil shows, it is possible to use MPAs as a tool for livelihood-sensitive conservation. Based on detailed studies of three sites—the Peixe Lagoon National Park in Rio Grande do Sul, and the marine extractive reserves (MERs) of Mandira, São Paulo, and Corumbau, Bahia—the study shows how communities in Brazil have been able to use protected areas to safeguard their livelihoods against development and industrialization projects, like shrimp farms and tourist resorts. The study also highlights the many challenges facing communities in the process of setting up sustainable-use MERs.	Antonio Carlos Diegues	2008	ICSF
62	Marine Protected Areas in India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF121.pdf	This study on marine protected areas (MPAs) in India analyzes the legal and institutional framework for their establishment, and uses two case studies—the Gulf of Mannar National Park and Biosphere Reserve, and the Malvan (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary—to document and understand the experiences and views of local communities, particularly fishing communities, with respect to the various aspects of design and implementation of protected areas. Stressing the need for fishing communities to be equal partners in all aspects of MPA design, implementation and monitoring, the study concludes with specific recommendations.	Ramya Rajagopalan	2008	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
63	Reserved Parking: Marine Reserves and Small-scale Fishing Communities: A collection of articles from Samudra Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/930.ICSF120.pdf	This dossier puts together a collection of articles from the pages of SAMUDRA Report, the triannual journal of ICSF. The articles show that conservation and livelihoods are closely intertwined, and that top-down, non participatory models of conservation can be counterproductive. Despite being poor and powerless, fishing and coastal communities can be powerful allies in conservation efforts, given their longstanding dependence on natural resources and their traditional ecological knowledge systems. As the examples in the dossier reveal, it is possible for fishing communities to protect and conserve the environment, while continuing with sustainable fishing operations.	ICSF	2008	ICSF
64	The Gulf of Kutch Marine National Park and Sanctuary: A Case Study	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF028.pdf	The Gulf of Kutch is situated in Saurashtra in the western State of Gujarat in India. The region is an arid peninsula. Economic development was historically centered around the port facilities offered by the Gulf. Sea trade and fishing were important traditional occupations. The Gulf is rich in marine wealth and biodiversity. The region was notified as a Marine National Park and Sanctuary (MNPS) in 1982. Since 1991, coral reefs and mangroves in the region have additionally been accorded the highest degree of protection under the 1991 Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification. Today the region is the centre of the industrial growth and economic boom in Gujarat.	Nilanjana Biswas	2009	ICSF
65	Social Dimensions of Sea Turtle Protection in Orissa, India: A Case Study of the Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary and the Nesting Beaches of Rushikulya and Debi	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF026.pdf	This study focuses on the legal framework for sea turtle protection in the Indian State of Orissa. It documents the social consequences of turtle protection measures on fishing communities, and analyzes their experiences with various aspects of sea turtle protection. Its specific site focus is the Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Rushikulya river mouth and the Devi river mouth area. The study draws substantially on two previous studies of the area undertaken in 2004 and 2005, and, based on field work during 24-30 November 2008, updates information on the current status of sea turtle conservation measures in Orissa. The study report is divided into six parts. The first part examines the legal framework for turtle protection in Orissa, focusing on both wildlife and fishing regulations. The second part deals with the State's fisheries and fishing communities. The third part analyzes the implementation of the protection measures.	ICSF	2009	ICSF
66	Fishing Community Issues in the Sundarban Tiger Reserve (STR): Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF025.pdf	The study focuses on fishing community issues in the Sundarban Tiger Reserve (STR). It provides an overview of the legal framework, and design and implementation of fishing regulations, and documents and analyzes the experiences of local fishing communities. It explores ways in which livelihood concerns can be appropriately balanced with conservation. The report builds upon a study titled 'Traditional Fishers in the Sundarban Tiger Reserve' (DISHA 2008) and draws upon secondary review of literature and field visits conducted in September 2008. The report is structured in six parts. The first part provides the legal background and the second sketches the status of fisheries and fishing communities. The third part focuses on livelihood issues within the STR, and community concerns regarding implementation of tiger protection measures. Part four explores the initiatives undertaken in the domain of alternative livelihoods. Part five offers a conclusion. The final sixth part, recognizing the initiatives that have been taken to address alternative livelihood options, lists the study's recommendations.	Varsha Patel and Ramya Rajagopalan	2009	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
67	The India MPA Workshop Proceedings - Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Areas Implementation in India: Do Fishing Communities Benefit?, 21-22 January 2009, IMAGE Auditorium, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF127.pdf	'Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Area Implementation in India: Do Fishing Communities Benefit?' is a workshop organized by ICSF at Chennai on 21-22 January 2009. This publication—the India MPA Workshop Proceedings—contains the prospectus of the workshop, a report of the proceedings and the consensus statement that was reached by organizations and individuals who participated in the workshop.	ICSF	2009	ICSF
68	Local Knowledge and Fishery Management: This report was commissioned by ICSF, as a background study for the 2009 Lombok workshop	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF033.pdf	This report aims to elaborate some local practices of fishery management in Indonesia, which are based on current local custom as well as local agreement used as the basis of fishery management. During its history, fishery management in Indonesia in fact began with the initiative from the local community's understanding (local knowledge; customary knowledge) and later was institutionalized using the customary law system. In the process of development, these local practices have changed dynamically in terms of cultural, social, economical aspects and related cases of bio-ecological changes of water ecosystem as the base of fishery activities as management subject.	ICSF	2009	ICSF
69	Aquaculture and its Genetic Resources: Corporations versus Communities Can Small Scale Fishing Communities benefit from Current Developments?	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/930.ICSF032.pdf	ICSF's expressed interest in industrial aquaculture and its development is from the perspective of communities whose lives and livelihoods depend on activities related to small scale and artisanal fishing, and small-scale aquaculture. ICSF is interested to understand how developments in the aquaculture sector could affect the social, economic, cultural, and political rights of these communities, particularly their rights to life and livelihood. Industrial aquaculture is increasingly competing with smallholders for resources, like freshwater, land, coastal areas or marine organisms. Increased use of pelagic fish for feeding in industrial aquaculture is a case in point, as is the destruction of mangroves for industrial shrimp cultivation.	Susanne Gura	2009	ICSF
70	WIF South Africa Workshop - Recasting the Net: Redefining a Gender Agenda for Sustaining Life and Livelihood in Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF031.pdf	The workshop aimed to build on the first Women in Fisheries Workshop, facilitated by Masifundise and supported by ICSF in April 2008 in Simonstown. At this women-only workshop, 35 women leaders came together to analyze the new draft small-scale fisheries policy proposals through a 'gendered lens'. The drafting of the new policy emerged from a lengthy ten-year process of struggle for women and men from small-scale fishing communities. Following the election of the first democratic government in South Africa in 1994, new fisheries policy and legislation were developed. While purporting to facilitate transformation in the industry and to promote equitable access to marine resources, the policy regime favoured large and medium commercial enterprises, and failed to accommodate traditional, small-scale fishing communities.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
71	Women in fisheries case studies: India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF029.pdf	These case studies were commissioned by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), in preparation for the national workshop organized in February 2010, India	Dharmesh Shah	2010	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
72	Recasting the Net: A Review of the Literature on Women In The Fisheries 2nd Draft: July 1, 2010	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF027.pdf	Women have a significant role in the small-scale fisheries. They perform many of the pre-harvesting, and most of the post-harvesting tasks. However, since these tasks fall in the secondary sector from which data is not usually gathered, women's labour even in the formal economy remains invisible in the statistics. Over the years, however, research on women in the fisheries has revealed the astounding amount of work that women do in the sector and the various forces that shape the conditions under which this work is done. This stands in direct contrast to the official invisibility of women. Most fishers and fish farmers (86 percent) live in Asia, many in China, and also in India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam (FAO 2008). The majority are poor, small-scale fishers, and their poverty encompasses more than just income; it includes lack of land ownership, debt, poor access to health, education, and financial capital, and political and geographical marginalization (Béné and Friend, 2009).	Nilanjana Biswas	2010	ICSF
73	Marine Protected Areas in Thailand: Time for a Sea Change: A Study of the Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation Measures and Marine Protected Areas Along Southern Thailand's Andaman Sea Coastline	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF140.pdf	This study examines how Thailand's biodiversity conservation measures affect fishing communities, especially in the marine protected areas (MPAs) on the Andaman Sea coastline. It documents the various efforts of the local fishing communities to protect the resources in the area. Also included are recommendations for government agencies, civil society and the international community.	Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Jonathan Shott, Duangkamol Sirisook Weston and Wichoksak Ronarongpairee	2010	ICSF
74	Getting it right: Incorporating social aspects into MPA planning and implementation	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF136.pdf	This document summarizes a series of case studies done in nine countries—Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Tanzania and Thailand—on the role of communities in the planning and implementation of marine protected areas (MPAs). The studies demonstrate that communities can be powerful allies in efforts for conservation and management of coastal and marine resources. They also underline the need for systematic attention, capacity building, funding and other resources for effective implementation of Programme Element 2 on governance, participation, equity, and benefit sharing of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	ICSF	2010	ICSF
75	Women fish vendors in India: An information booklet	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF132.pdf	Women fishworkers in India, as in other parts of the world, play critical roles within the fisheries and fishing communities, roles that are often not recognized or supported. Women are particularly active in postharvest fisheries; in marine fishing communities in India, for example, women comprise about 75 per cent of those engaged in fish marketing. They contribute in significant ways to the food security needs of a diverse range of consumers. What are the problems women fish vendors faces on a regular basis? How have women organized themselves to deal with these problems? What are some of the initiatives, governmental and non-governmental, that have been taken to support women fishworkers? What are the various policy spaces available that women can use to seek greater recognition of their work and their livelihoods within the fisheries?. These are some of the issues that this booklet attempts to explore.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
76	WIF Workshop on Recasting the Net: Defining a Gender Agenda for Sustaining Life and Livelihoods in Fishing Communities, Mahabalipuram, India, 7-10 July 2010	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF131.pdf	“Recasting the Net: Defining a Gender Agenda for Sustaining Life and Livelihoods in Fishing Communities” is a workshop that was meant to reflect on what needs to be done to develop a ‘gender agenda’ for sustaining life and livelihoods in fisheries. It was also organized against the backdrop of the growing international recognition of small-scale fisheries and efforts to enhance their contribution to food security and poverty alleviation, as evidenced in the deliberations of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).	ICSF	2010	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
77	Workshop on “Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Their Role in Poverty Alleviation, Food Security and Conservation of Biodiversity”: SIFFS Workshop Report, 23-25 February 2010, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF130.pdf	This is the report on the workshop on “Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Their Role in Poverty Alleviation, Food Security and Conservation of Biodiversity”, organized by the ICSF in collaboration with the Inland Fisheries Society of India (IFSI). The workshop was a forum for exchange of views on the role of small indigenous freshwater fish species (SIFFS) in enhancing rural food supply and livelihood security, and in conserving biodiversity.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
78	WIF India workshop: Enhancing Women’s Roles in Fisheries in India , 1-3 February 2010, YUVA Centre, Navi Mumbai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF129.pdf	The workshop “Enhancing Women’s Roles in Fisheries in India” was organized by the ICSF between 1-3 February 2010 in Navi Mumbai, India. The workshop was meant to discuss and analyze the role of women in fisheries, and reflect on issues facing women in fishing communities and organizations in India.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
79	The Indonesia Workshop Report: Indonesia Workshop Report: Customary Institutions in Indonesia: Do They Have a Role in Fisheries and Coastal Area Management?, 2-5 August 2009, Lombok, Indonesia	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF128.pdf	Sixty delegates from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and India met at Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB, West Nusa Tenggara) province, Indonesia, during 2-5 August 2009, for the workshop on “Customary Institutions in Indonesia: Do They Have a Role in Fisheries and Coastal Area Management?”. The workshop was organized by the ICSF, in co-operation with Indonesia’s Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and the Provincial Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DKP) of the Government of NTB.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
80	Diverse Areas: Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fishing Communities - A collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/930.ICSF080.pdf	In preparation for COP10 of CBD, ICSF compiled all articles from Samudra Report on MPAs and highlight the problems with top-down planning and implementation of MPAs, while drawing attention to positive examples of community-led initiatives in conservation and management. This dossier is a compilation of all articles on marine protected areas.	ICSF	2010	ICSF
81	Report of the Workshop and symposium on Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries: Towards FAO Guidelines on Marine and Inland Small-Scale Fisheries, 19-21 September 2011, Kolkata, West Bengal, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/930.ICSF134.pdf	The workshop was the first in a series of consultations around the world organized to discuss the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries (VGSSF) and propose measures, keeping in mind the interests and concerns of small-scale fisheries and fishing communities. The workshop was also a forum to make the role of small-scale fisheries and fishworkers more visible in the context of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable use of fishery resources. The workshop had 62 participants from both the marine and inland sectors, representing 10 States of India. The participants included fishworkers, representatives of fishworker organizations, policymakers, and representatives of multilateral organizations. The workshop was structured to facilitate active interaction and discussion among participants, taking into account linguistic diversity and the contextual differences of the marine and inland sectors.	ICSF	2011	ICSF
82	Labels or Fables? The Myth of Sustainability: A collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/930.ICSF079.pdf	Labels or Fables? The Myth of Sustainability examines the costs of certification of global fisheries and how it is allegedly biased towards industrial-scale fisheries. This dossier is a compilation of articles from Samudra Report dealing with the issue of ecolabelling in fisheries.	ICSF	2011	ICSF
83	Review of Literature for ICSF Study on "Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood"	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/930.ICSF073.pdf	This literature review focuses on the aspects of climate change of relevance to Indian coastal and fishing communities to enable an understanding of information available with reference to climate change impacts on their life and livelihoods, the different policies that have been put in place for adaptation/mitigation against climate change and the gaps that need to be addressed.	Ahana Lakshmi	2011	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
84	The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2011, A primer for coastal fishing communities in English, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarathi, Odiya, Malayalam, Bengali	https://www.icsf.net/resources/crz2011-icsf/	On 6th January 2011, the Minister of State for Environment and Forests (MOEF), Jairam Ramesh, released the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 (Government of India 2011). The Notification marked the end of a several year-long consultative processes for revision of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 1991, a process that had fostered high expectations among fishing communities and environmental groups. This Primer has been prepared to promote awareness among fishing communities and support organizations about the contents of the 2011 Notification, issues of continuing concern for fishing community organizations, and the role they can play in ensuring better protection of coastal ecosystems...	ICSF	2011	ICSF
85	Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/930.ICSF135.pdf	Through consultations with key fisheries-based stakeholders in four States of India, this study attempts to assess perceptions of fishing communities about the impact of climate change on their lives and livelihoods. It also evaluates the traditional knowledge, institutions, and practices of fishing communities that are relevant to climate-change preparedness. The study identifies adaptation and mitigation measures that may need to be adopted by fishing communities and the State in relation to climate change.	Venkatesh Salagrama	2012	ICSF
86	MPA Workshop proceedings: Fishery-Dependent Livelihoods, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity : The Case of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in India, 1-2 March 2012 , India International Centre, New Delhi, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/930.ICSF133.pdf	The lacunae in fishing-community engagement in the management and governance of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs) were discussed in the 2009 Chennai Workshop organized by the ICSF. The workshop reviewed existing legal and institutional mechanisms for creating, implementing and reporting MCPAs in India, and discussed their impact from the perspective of environmental justice and human rights and 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.	ICSF	2012	ICSF
87	Solving the Puzzle: Social and cultural dimensions of marine and coastal protected areas	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/930.ICSF039.pdf	Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are increasingly being used by governments as instruments for conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has set a target of bringing at least 10 per cent of the world's oceans under protection by 2020. The decision to increase the area under MPAs has significant implications for small-scale fishing and coastal communities, the primary traditional users of coastal and marine areas. Small-scale fishing and coastal communities, already threatened by biodiversity loss and degradation of coastal ecosystems, have been demanding effective action to protect and manage coastal and marine habitats and resources, given the close links between their livelihoods and the health of the resource base. In several parts of the world, they have been known to take the initiative, as part of traditional and more recent systems, to protect and manage their resources. This brochure is a compilation of resource materials on these issues published by ICSF over the years.	ICSF	2012	ICSF
88	Where Tradition is a way of life: Traditional Knowledge in the U.T of Lakshadweep, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/930.ICSF024.pdf	An attempt is being made to compile and collate the traditional knowledge base existing within the community in the 10 inhabited islands of the coral archipelago in South west India- the Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep. The traditional knowledge base of the islands centre around the physical parameters that sustain marine ecosystem dependant livelihood and sustenance strategies of the islanders. The perceptions of various stakeholders on the value and relevance of traditional knowledge besides the insight into precursors to what might in later years become traditional knowledge is discussed. The need to integrate this in planning, management and conservation of vital resources is felt and necessary too.	Anitha S	2012	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
89	Small-Scale Fisheries: Their Contribution to Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainability – ICSF-BOBLME Brouchure	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/930.ICSF209.pdf		ICSF	2013	ICSF
90	An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) - BOBMLE - ICSF Brochure		A pictorial training material on ecosystem approach to fisheries management as part of the ICSF-BOBLME initiated training activity in six languages (English, Bangla, Thai, Tamil, Burmese, and Bahasa)	ICSF and BOBLME	2013	ICSF
91	Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai: Report of the Workshop on Women Fish Vendors In Mumbai, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), 2-3 December 2012, Mumbai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/930.ICSF139.pdf	This workshop 'Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai', was a platform to analyze issues facing women fish vendors in Mumbai and to discuss, based on their proposals, strategies that may be adopted to secure their livelihoods. Held on 3rd December, 2012 the workshop brought together representatives of the Maharashtra Fisheries Department, Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) and fishworkers' organizations, as well as researchers and activists.	ICSF	2013	ICSF
92	Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai: Study Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF217.pdf	Government development programmes and policies in fisheries are focused on the problems and needs of men though women are known to dominate the post-harvest sector in artisanal fisheries and are involved, to varying degrees, in pre-harvest and harvest activities. A lack of women's participation in decision-making bodies within communities, fishworkers' organizations has resulted in a general neglect. This has led to a constant demand by women's-rights' activists and organizations to address market related issues of women vendors. This study, aims to provide insights into the challenges faced by women fish vendors in the city of Mumbai (formerly Bombay).	Shuddhawati Peke	2013	ICSF
93	Regional Study on Social Dimensions of MPA Practice in Central America: Case Studies from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panamá	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/930.ICSF137.pdf	This report of research undertaken jointly by CoopeSoliDar R.L and the ICSF focuses on the social dimensions of marine conservation, and assesses the experiences of coastal and fishing communities in the implementation and governance of marine protected areas (MPAs) in Central America, based on nine case studies from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.	Vivienne Solís Rivera, Marvin Fonseca Borrás, Daniela Barguil Gallardo et al.,	2013	ICSF
94	Samudra for Pondy, July 2014	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF010.pdf	Welcome, then, to Pondy ! And welcome to the ICSF workshop Towards Socially Just and Sustainable Fisheries which focuses on the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation ("SSF Guidelines"). FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI)—the world's inter-governmental forum for fisheries and aquaculture issues— endorsed the SSF Guidelines at its 31st Session in Rome in June 2014. That endorsement is a singular recognition of the work done around the world by several individuals and groups, particularly civil society organizations (CSOs), to valorize small scale fisheries and fishing communities since the adoption of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The SSF Guidelines were negotiated in a Technical Consultation at the FAO Headquarters in Rome in May 2013 and in a resumed session in February 2014. Attending those meetings were not only governments, but also inter-governmental and international nongovernmental organizations, and 59 representatives of CSOs.	ICSF	2014	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
95	Dry fish trade practises in Village of Raigad, Maharashtra: A Case study	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF007.pdf	Maharashtra is second most populous state in India with 720 km of long coastline. It has six coastal districts namely Palghar, Thane, Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga with 456 marine fishing villages. According to marine fisheries census of 2010 majority of mechanised crafts owned by fishers in the state are dolnetters (47%) and gillnetters (32%) contributing totally 79% and trawlers (12%). Greater Mumbai and Ratnagiri districts have major number of commercial ports; industries also contribute 87 % of trawlers in the state which engage in multiday fishing. Maharashtra also has largest number of women fishworkers operating in a country. Women fishworkers are traditionally involved to some extent in preharvest and majorly in post harvest operations.	Shuddhawati Peke	2014	ICSF
96	Urban fishing villages in Mumbai	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF008.pdf	Mumbai has long history of reclaiming land; initially it was done by British to connect seven islands but after independence process got hastened by both legal state and illegal not state actors. Currently in some areas of Mumbai like uptown elite Juhu area rate for land has reached to INR 1 lakh/sq ft. Benefits of this kind of urban development has not gone to its original inhabitants who have survived on the land and waters for their livelihood for generations. Kolis, Kunbis, east Indians are known to city as its earlier settlers. Fishing villages engulfed by the urbanised Mumbai city are their ancestral places of living and sources of livelihood.	Shuddhawati Peke	2014	ICSF
97	International Workshop on Towards Socially Just and Sustainable Fisheries: ICSF Workshop on Implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)- Report, 21 - 24 July 2014, Puducherry, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF147.pdf	This publication is a report of the proceedings of the ICSF 's Puducherry Workshop, which focused on the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication (SSG Guidelines). The workshop brought together 71 participants from 20 countries representing civil society organizations, governments, FAO, academia and fishworker organizations from both the marine and inland fisheries sector. This report will be found useful for fishworker organizations, researchers, policymakers, members of civil society and anyone interested in small-scale fisheries, food security and poverty eradication.	ICSF	2014	ICSF
98	A Participatory Study of the Traditional Knowledge of Fishing Communities in the Gulf of Mannar, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF144.pdf	A Participatory Study of the Traditional Knowledge of Fishing Communities in the Gulf of Mannar, India' is the first in a series of case studies undertaken by the ICSF to document the traditional knowledge of fishing communities dependent on marine and coastal resources in protected and conserved areas in different parts of the world. The case studies are located in two fishing villages, Chinnapalam and Bharathi Nagar, whose communities have traditionally depended on Krusadai and Appa Islands for their livelihoods.	Robert Panipilla and Marirajan T.	2014	ICSF
99	Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa: Promoting Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF143.pdf	Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa: Promoting Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing' is a monograph about the progress achieved by conservation partners in South Africa on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme Element. It explores the strategies and mechanisms used by different authorities to create the conditions whereby local communities can benefit from marine protected areas (MPAs), of which South Africa has gazetted 24, highlighting examples of best practice.	Jackie Sunde	2014	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
100	Report of the Proceedings: Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities: ICSF-BOBLME Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour, Migration and Fisheries Management, 11 to 13 December 2013, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF142.pdf	This report on the “Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour, Migration and Fisheries Management”, held at, Thailand, from 11 to 13 December 2013, highlights the issue of migrant labour on board fishing vessels and the problems migrant workers face in their daily life. This report will be useful for students, researchers, activists and anyone else interested in matters related to fisheries and small-scale fishing communities.	ICSF	2014	ICSF
101	Rights First, Rights Forever: Small-scale Fisheries and Fishing Communities from a Human-rights Perspective - A collection of articles from SAMUDRA Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/930.ICSF141.pdf	The SSF Guidelines hope to promote a human-rights-based approach to fisheries development and management as well as the use of aquatic, coastal, riparian and lakeshore space. The vicissitudes of the process leading to the adoption of the SSF Guidelines, as well as various aspects of small-scale fisheries and fishing communities from a human-rights perspective have been extensively covered in SAMUDRA Report. This Dossier brings together the articles published in the journal that focus on the subject. It will be found useful for fishworker organizations, civil society organizations, policymakers, researchers and anyone interested in human-rights issues.	ICSF	2014	ICSF
102	Tamil Nadu: Ten Years after the Tsunami - Learning from intervention in shelter and fisheries livelihoods	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF022.pdf	While there have been numerous studies of the tsunami response, , the documentation of the wide canvas of tsunami response has been patchy. A comprehensive overview is lacking. Even the stories of what transpired in individual sectors like shelter, fisheries, alternative livelihoods, health, education, psycho-social support, social security, etc., have not been documented adequately. The primary objective of the study is to document the tsunami response in two of the key sectors—shelter and fisheries—and drawing lessons from them. Carried out ten years after the disaster, the study aimed at understanding and documenting not only what had happened in the initial aftermath of the disaster but also the evolution of the rehabilitation and recovery process and the current status.	ICSF	2015	ICSF
103	Changes in the labour roles of women in the small-scale fishery in Kerala	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF021.pdf	This case study seeks to understand and highlight how the changes that have taken place in the fishery of Kerala State have also played out in the lives of women who are still very active in the small-scale fishery (SSF) particularly in the districts of Trivandrum, Kollam, and Kasargod. Labour in small scale fishing was a shared or rather complementary activity between men and women along the whole fish value chain. While men did the actual fishing, women were active primarily in the pre and post harvest jobs. Nevertheless the nature of these women’s jobs has seen major changes in the last two decades as the nature of the small scale fishery has also changed. Initially women were engaged in pre-harvest activity either making or mending fishing nets. They lost this role when the machine-made nets came into the sector in the mid 1970s.	Nalini Nayak	2015	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
104	Seawalls, Groynes and Breakwaters: Their impacts on the Kerala's beaches and small-scale fisheries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF020.pdf	This study examines how coastal engineering structures such as seawalls, groynes and breakwaters have had a long term impact on the coast and traditional small-scale fisheries in Kerala. Kerala is a coastal state with 9 of its 14 districts having a coastline the total length of which is 580 kms. The coastal zone of Kerala is also densely populated, particularly the southern districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Alappuzha where population densities exceed 2500 persons per sq.km on an average compared to 780 persons per sq.km for the state as a whole and 2022 persons per sq.km among coastal districts of the State. The high-rising mountains of the Western Ghats, reaching upto 2695 m above mean sea level in the east, and the hills of the midland, greatly influence the ecological setting of coastal Kerala. Within a short spatial span, varying from 60 to 120 kms, rivers that originate in these high rising mountains, discharge their waters into the Arabian Sea.	D. Nandakumar and A.J.Vijayan	2015	ICSF
105	Pros and Cons of High Catch Fishing in Traditional Fisheries since 90's in Kerala	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF019.pdf	Innovations and changes in fishing practices became inevitable in the competitive fishing scenario particularly of the limited and open access resources. In Kerala it is quite often triggered by increase in demand of fish, external capital and the consequent competition. The current scenario is that the different categories of players in the fish production system of the State are aiming for grabbing the maximum, quite often leads to overfishing, juvenile fishing and ecosystem damage. Time line analysis on change in fishing practices of traditional sector before and after 80's revealed that prior to motorization (before 80's), the entire coast of Kerala was classified into three major craft zones based on fishing craft prevailed, such as catamaran zone (Kollamkode to Sakthikulnagara), plank built zone (Neendakara to Thrissur) and dugout canoe zone (Malappuram to Kasargod).	Protsahan	2015	ICSF
106	Organizational Arrangements in the Fisheries of Kerala: A Case study of Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd (Matsyafed) since 90's in Kerala	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF018.pdf	In Kerala, though the Department of Fisheries (DoF) is the prime agency for the development and management of fisheries in the State, a number of allied organizations are also inducted to implement the diverse nature of fisheries and fisheries related activities. The allied organisations that are responsible are: Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries development Ltd (Matsyafed), Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board (KFWEB), Agency for Development of Aquaculture, Kerala (ADAK), State Fisheries Resource Management Society (FIRMA), Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA), Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation (KSCADC), National Institute of Fisheries Administration and Management (NIFAM), Society for Assistance to Fisherwomen (SAF) and Marine Enforcement (ME). These organisations have been implementing the State Government's vision and development programs and the organisational arrangement of DoF in Kerala.	Titto D'Cruz. S	2015	ICSF
107	Re-configuring the small-scale fishery of Kerala State: An initiative to revive the discussions on the relevance of the small-scale fishery and the challenges it currently faces in Kerala State	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF017.pdf	The VGSSF also focuses on the importance of SSF in poverty eradication and providing food security to the communities. The importance of securing SSF is highlighted in the context of the human rights of communities and their full participation in decision making. Development priorities and the technological preferences related to them, have for long continued to erode the material resource base on which these SSF communities depend. Although the fisheries in several parts of the world are in jeopardy, they still continue to be the only means of livelihood of a considerable number of people. It is important for communities to be able to defend themselves against various onslaughts from external sources that erode their livelihoods. They also have to overcome the internal contradictions that have penetrated their own community cohesiveness.	Protsahan	2015	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
108	Tenure rights and fishing communities in Maharashtra	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF006.pdf	This document looks in to tenure rights issues of coastal communities in Maharashtra a western coastal state of India through two case studies one in Juhu Moragaon an urban fishing village in suburban Mumbai and second of legal triumph of fishing villages in Raigad district against project activities of JNPT, ONGC and CIDCO. There are various state level, national level acts and regulations which refer to and applicable to fishing communities in Maharashtra.	Shuddhawati Peke	2015	ICSF
109	Note on Women fish vendors in India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF005.pdf	India continues to be among the top 10 producers of marine and inland capture fish, according to FAO, after China, with a production of 8.2mn tonnes in 2012. The annual per capita consumption of fish in India was estimated at 9.8 kg in 2011. Inland fisheries are especially important for food security as almost all production goes for human consumption. Fish is especially important for the economically weaker sections of the population, providing a cheap and accessible source of protein and essential micronutrients. A large section of the population also depends on fish resources (both marine and inland) for their livelihoods, employment, and income. Currently, 14.49 mn people are estimated to be employed in the fisheries sector, which contributes 0.96 per cent of India's gross domestic product (GDP).	Shuddhawati Peke	2015	ICSF
110	Report of the ICSF-BOBLME India (East Coast) Workshop: Implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), 6-7 March 2015, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF150.pdf	The workshop titled, ICSF-BOBLME India (East Coast) Workshop on Implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) was organized by ICSFin collaboration with BOBLME project. The workshop was the third in a series of consultations held in 2015 across the globe to promote the ownership of the SSF Guidelines among different stakeholders. In the run –up to the workshop, ICSF, with support from BOBLME conducted six consultation meetings with fishworkers and fishworker organizations along the east coast of India in January and February 2015. One hundred participants from India's eastern coastal states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, including women fishworkers, representatives of fishworker organizations, representatives from Department of Fisheries and other concerned departments at state and central level, Multilateral agencies, Inter-governmental organizations, Research Institutions met at Chennai, 6-7 March, 2015. The workshop was structured to facilitate active interaction and discussion among participants, taking into account linguistic diversity and the contextual differences of the marine and inland sectors. This publication—the proceedings of the Chennai workshop—will be useful for fishworker organizations, researchers, policymakers, members of civil society and anyone interested in fisheries and livelihoods.	ICSF	2015	ICSF
111	Eyes on their Fingertips: Some Aspects of the Arts, Science, Technology and Culture of the Fisherfolk of Trivandrum, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF149.pdf	Eyes on Their Finger Tips deals with the traditional marine wisdom of a set of people and the rarest of rare experiences they have had at sea. Through these numerous chapters he takes us into the seas of the fishers. It is a voyage which we cannot make in reality. But through the heroic deeds of his father, the riddles of oldman Sebesti, the shark story of brother Kamalappan, and the rituals of his mother, we get a fascinating peep into the wisdom of the watery world of the small-scale fishers of Trivandrum, Kerala, India. Sindhu V. Nair translated this book from Malayalam to English.	Robert Panipilla	2015	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
112	Perspectives of the Fishers and Fishworkers on the East coast of India: Implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF148.pdf	This report is the outcome of a series of six fishworkers' consultations, organised to discuss the relevance and implementation of FAO's Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines (SSF Guidelines), and my sincere thanks are due to the fishers and fishworkers - both men and women - who attended the consultations in Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) on 23-24 January, in Bhubaneswar (Odisha) on 26-27 January, in Kultuli (West Bengal) on 30-31 January, in Kolkata (West Bengal) on 1-2 February, in Chennai (Tamil Nadu) on 5 February, and in Ramnad (Tamil Nadu) on 7 February. It is particularly noteworthy that the consultations ran to 'full-house' despite their schedule coinciding with peak fishing and other activities in most states.	Venkatesh Salagrama	2015	ICSF
113	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in English, Swahili, Burmese, Thai, Telugu, Hindi, Kannada, Odia, Tamil, Bengali and Marathi	https://www.icsf.net/resources/ssf-guidelines/	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first ever international instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. They were developed for small-scale fisheries in close collaboration with representatives of small-scale fisheries organizations in a participatory process between 2011-13, involving over 4000 stakeholders; facilitated by FAO, based on a mandate by COFI. They are directed at all those involved in the sector and intend to guide and encourage governments, fishing communities and other stakeholders to work together and ensure secure and sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities as well as for society at large. They complement existing international instruments, such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the VG Tenure and the Right to Food Guidelines. Underpinned by a human rights approach, the SSF Guidelines represent a critical instrument to empower small-scale fishing communities – including vulnerable and marginalized groups – to participate in decision-making processes, and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources. The SSF Guidelines are already referred to in a number of ongoing policy processes (Committee on Global Food Security: Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems 41st CFS recommendations; NEPAD's policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa; Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Resolution WECAFC/15/2014/8).	FAO	2015	ICSF
114	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) - Summary in English	https://www.icsf.net/resources/ssf-guidelines-summary-john-kurien/	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were adopted by member countries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and were officially approved as an international instrument in June 2014. What is very special about the SSF Guidelines (available at: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4356e.pdf) is that it was created as a result of a very long history of the struggles of small-scale fishworkers around the world appealing for greater recognition of their status and their role in the fisheries sector of their countries. These Guidelines have 100 paragraphs, which are distributed, across 13 sections. This document is only a summation of the contents of the Guidelines. It was produced for ICSF by John Kurien.	John Kurien	2015	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
115	The Sundarbans Fishers: Coping in an Overly Stressed Mangrove Estuary	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/930.ICSF145.pdf	The fishing community of the Sundarbans are the human group most at home in the mud-slush-water-forest environment of this famous mangrove estuary. Their skills, knowledge, and technique have developed in response to a challenging environment. Yet, of the countless studies on the various aspects of this eco-region, there are exceedingly few that have studied the Sundarbans fisher in his/her ecological, historical and demographic context—as a key stakeholder in an environment under considerable stress. The present study seeks to reduce this lacuna a little. Its object is not merely to examine and analyse, but also to identify means, both tradition-based and innovative, which might contribute to protect the environment, improve economic conditions, and usher in people-based governance of resources.	Santanu Chacraverti	2015	ICSF
116	ICSF's journey with Women in Fisheries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF076.pdf	The newly-released document 'ICSF's Journey with Women in Fisheries' marks a milestone not only in the history of the International Collective in Support of Fisheries (ICSF), an organization that has consistently supported, if not pioneered, work on issues of gender in the fisheries but also in the history of the small-scale fisheries sector as a whole, whose narrative has been made richer and more inclusive on account of it. The document embodies a feminist outlook not just in terms of its content but also in the way it was written—as a collective process with inputs from a large number of members of ICSF who participated actively in the ICSF-Women in Fisheries (WIF) programme and collectively pooled their thoughts and ideas on the basis of their long years of experience in the field. Co-authored by Nalini Nayak from India, Cornelia Quist from The Netherlands, Maria Cristina Maneschy and Naina Perri from Brazil, and Jackie Sunde from South Africa, the document at one level is a fascinating, regional-specific account of women's struggles in the fisheries across the world. At another, it reveals how working together enabled these and other women in the ICSF-WIFprogramme to forge bonds of solidarity that were deeply empowering.	ICSF	2016	ICSF
117	A Study of Migrant Fishers from Andhra Pradesh in the Gujarat Marine Fishing Industry	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF071.pdf	Since, the 1980s, as Gujarat's marine fishing industry became among the most productive in India, the work on its fishing vessels has increasingly been done by migrant fishers from coastal Andhra Pradesh, primarily from the districts of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram. Today, anecdotal estimates suggest that in Gujarat's busiest harbour, Veraval, alone, khalasis from AP number over 25,000. This paper documents the living and working conditions of these migrant fishers, both on Gujarat's boats where they spend eight months every year, and back in their villages in Srikakulam. It will analyse the push and pull factors driving migration; the effects of this movement on the socio-economic conditions of the fisher families; and also the demands of the fishers from the government	Manas Roshan	2016	ICSF
118	Implementation of SSF Guidelines: Towards the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF070.pdf	The present paper, which draws on certain studies and reports commissioned by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) to prepare the reader for various stakeholders to understand the relevance and applicability of the SSF Guidelines in the context of a fast- changing environment – both for small-scale fishing communities and the world they deal with.	Nilanjana Biswas	2016	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
119	Mumbai Fish Markets: A Mapping Exercise	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF009.pdf	Mumbai, India's economic capital is located on the west coast of the country. A bustling city of 12.4 million, it is also the capital city of the state of Maharashtra. Known as the "city of dreams", Mumbai attracts migrants from varied backgrounds, who pour into the city daily, from all corners of the country, hoping for a better life. The original inhabitants of Mumbai, the kolis, have been engulfed by the modern city and the influx of migrants. The kolis are traditional fishers. They continue to hold out in pockets – their fishing villages, called koliwadras, dot the city's coastline, and are located on prime real estate. Despite a decline in their nearshore fishing activities due to urbanisation, pollution and other developments, they represent a unique identity of the city. Men do the fishing while women remain behind to operate on land-based resources, that is, coastal spaces and fish markets. They have been using these coastal spaces and fish markets for centuries now.	Shuddhawati Peke	2016	ICSF
120	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication for Palghar and Thane districts, 4th January 2016, 10 am – 5.00 pm - - Workshop Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF004.pdf	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication for Palghar and Thane districts, Maharashtra, India, 4th January 2016 the workshop was held at the Thane Macchimar Samaj Sangha hall, it was attended by 68 participants including 45 women and 23 men from fishing communities, Fisheries cooperatives, community organisations, government bodies and MMKS leaders.	ICSF	2016	ICSF
121	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication for Mumbai and Raigad districts, 20th February 2016, 10 am – 5.00 pm - - workshop Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF003.pdf	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication for Mumbai and Raigad districts, Maharashtra, India, 20th February 2016 The workshop was held at the Koli Samaj hall, at Malad in Mumbai. It was attended by 40 participants from Raigad and Mumbai district. Representatives of Fisheries cooperatives, community organisations, women representatives, academicians and leaders of Maharashtra Macchimar Kruti Samittee (MMKS) contributed to the discussions.	ICSF	2016	ICSF
122	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication For Raigad and Ratnagiri districts, 21st January 2016, 10 am – 5.00 pm	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF002.pdf	Capacity building workshop on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication For Raigad and Ratnagiri districts, Maharashtra, India, 21st January 2016 the workshop was held at the Sanskar hall, Malvan, it was attended by 46 participants including 30 women and 16 men from fishing communities, Fisheries cooperatives, community organisations, government representatives (Malvan Municipal corporation) and NGO's participated in the workshop.	ICSF	2016	ICSF
123	Small-scale Fishing in Central American Indigenous People: Governance, Tenure and Sustainable Management of Marine Resources	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF153.pdf	This research work develops four case studies on small-scale fisheries in Central America located within indigenous territories. The Ngöbe Bugle Conte Burica Territory in the south of Costa Rica, the Garífuna territory in Nueva Armenia Honduras, the Rama territory in Nicaragua and the Ngöbe Bugle territory in Bocas del Toro, Panamá. This is one of the first studies focusing on indigenous territories, artisanal fisheries and SSF guidelines. The cases are a first approach to discussing and analyzing relevant social and human rights issues related to conservation of marine resources and fisheries management in these territories. The cases discussed between other issues of interest, the relationships between marine protected areas under different governance models and issues related to the strengthening of the small-scale fisheries of these indigenous populations and marine fishing territories. They highlight sustainability, governance, land tenure and access to fishing resources, gender, traditional knowledge importance and new challenges as climate change.	Vivienne Solís Rivera, Marvin Fonseca Borrás, Rigoberto Carrera Santiago et al.,	2016	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
124	Report of WFF-WFFP-ICSF-CIC National Workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), Multi-Purpose Hall, India International Centre, New Delhi, 21-22 March 2016	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF152.pdf	The workshop was organized by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)—in collaboration with World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) and World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), Centro Internazionale Crocevia (CIC) with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) to promote awareness about the SSF Guidelines and to mobilize support for their implementation. The workshop was attended by a wide spectrum of distinguished participants not only from marine and inland fishing communities across India, but also from a cross section of ministries, departments, and agencies both at the Union and state level, dealing with human rights, rural development, decentralisation and local governance, labour and employment, environment, climate change, finance, tribal affairs, planning, fisheries as well as representatives of CSOs/NGOs, research institutions, FAO, IFAD and BOBP-IGO. This report will be found useful for fishworker organizations, researchers, policy makers, members of civil society and anyone interested in small-scale fisheries, tenure rights, social development, livelihoods, post harvest and trade and disasters and climate change.	Mariette Correa	2016	ICSF
125	Social Relations and Dynamics Shaping the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) in South Africa	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF151.pdf	Integral to achieving the SSF Guidelines goal of targeting the most vulnerable and marginalized persons and eliminating discrimination is the need to have adequate understanding of the power relations and intersectionalities that shape access to and control over marine and other resources according to gender, age, race, ethnicity, labour and migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in each national contexts. This monograph identifies and explores the key social relations and dynamics in the SSF fisheries sector in South Africa impacting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The monograph will be useful for researchers, scientists, fishworker organizations, environmentalists and anyone interested in the protection of marine biodiversity and the promotion of sustainable fisheries management.	Jackie Sunde	2016	ICSF
126	A Study on Migration of Fishers from Kanyakumari to the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG)	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF078.pdf	This study aims to look at the situation of these migrant fishers to get a better understanding of their recruitment, living and working conditions on the one hand and to fishing practices on the other that sometimes lead to the arrest and detention of the fishers within and outside the GCC region.	Vishnu Narendran	2016	ICSF
127	Inland Fisheries, Food Security and Poverty Eradication: A case study of Bihar and West Bengal	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/930.ICSF077.pdf	This study is undertaken, to gain some insight into the status of inland fisheries in India, and highlight some of the research lacunae in this sector, in the hope that the path to implementing the SSF Guidelines in this sector may become a bit clearer. Given the limitations of resource, the states of Bihar and West Bengal were chosen. These states are important in terms of fish production and fisher population in the inland sector. The varied types of water bodies and governance systems in these states were also a consideration.	Sumana Narayanan	2016	ICSF
128	Traditional knowledge Use for the Sustainable Management of Marine and Fishing Resources	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF159.pdf	The use of traditional knowledge can be a powerful conservation tool, providing community support for conservation plans and enabling the inclusion of customary ecological management practices in their design. This study documents three experiences in Central America where traditional knowledge has been used to improve marine spatial planning and frame a new policy oriented towards human rights approaches to fisheries and has given better tools for the governance of community managed protected areas. With the support of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), CoopeSoliDar R.L. selected the case studies (two in Costa Rica, one in Honduras) based on processes that allowed observation of the contribution of traditional knowledge in the generation of information for coming up with a policy for the sustainable use of fishing resources and management practices geared towards marine conservation.	CoopeSoliDar	2017	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
129	Report on workshop on enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the ssf guidelines, 21–23 November 2016, Ashoka Hall, Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF158.pdf	The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust organised a national workshop on ‘Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines’ in Chennai, India, on November 21-23, 2016. There were 63 participants from nine coastal states of India—participants from Gujarat could not attend. They were informed of the situation and role of women in India’s fisheries, as also the relevance of the ‘Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication’ (SSF Guidelines) to women in small-scale fisheries and the opportunities to improve their conditions. This report of the workshop provides the various discussions that were held during the three days. Apart from participants sharing their experiences on all the issues, the challenges they faced, and their struggles and successes to overcome these, resource persons provided information on the legal frameworks and schemes at the national and state levels, as also the mechanisms to access these to help women in small-scale fisheries to promote their interests and protect their rights.	Mariette Correa	2017	ICSF
130	Report of the Round Table of Women in Small-scale Fisheries in Goa, 19 February 2017, Panaji, Goa. Organized by International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust with Saad Aangan	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF157.pdf	The round table was organized by Saad Aangan, a Goa-based gender resource group, in collaboration with the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (Trust) and was attended by thirty-four participants, all (except one fish farmer) women. The workshop was conducted in Konkani, the language of Goa. The programme commenced with a lively song on the fish of Goa sung by Perpet Cardoz, from the fishing community at Zuari, Goa Velha. After brief introductions by the participants, Maria Angelica D' Souza from Saad Aangan explained the purpose of the Round Table. She stated that she had attended a meeting at Chennai on ‘Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines’ and noted the value of shared understandings and empowering strategies. She mentioned that she saw the need to have a focussed meeting of that nature in Goa and hence tied up with Saad Aangan, of which she is a volunteer, to facilitate organizing the same, with the support of the ICSF.	ICSF	2017	ICSF
131	Report of the one-day state-level workshop on “implementation of voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication” on 6 November, 2016, at Malpe Fish-merchants’ Community Hall, Malpe Fishing Bunder, Malpe, Udupi district, Karnataka, India, organized by ICSF Trust	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF156.pdf	This report is an account of a state-level workshop which was planned and organized by the Coastal Karnataka Fishermen Action Committee on 6 November, 2016 at Malpe, Udupi district, Karnataka, India.	ICSF	2017	ICSF
132	Governance of water and freshwater fish production systems in India: Is there need for a national policy to protect fishers and fishworkers?	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Inland-Fisheries-policy-note-by-ICSF.pdf	Governance of water and freshwater fish production systems in India: Is there need for a national policy to protect fishers and fishworkers? Inland Fisheries Note by ICSF, 2017	ICSF	2017	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
133	Responsible Governance of Tenure in Lake Victoria Fisheries: Report on the Responsible Governance of Tenure in Lake Victoria Fisheries	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF155.pdf	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) places responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in small-scale fisheries as central for the realization of human rights, food security, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, economic growth, and rural and social development. As such, this report aims to determine how responsible governance of tenure can be implemented in accordance with the SSF Guidelines in Lake Victoria, Tanzania. In this study, qualitative and quantitative research methods, including focus group discussion (FGDs), survey questionnaires were conducted in five (5) fishing villages around Lake Victoria, Tanzania. The respondents were mainly drawn from the elderly people who have knowledge on tenure systems in Lake Victoria. The findings highlight that there have been some norms or rules used by the riparian communities to regulate fishing. These rules of tenure defined how property rights to the lake's resources were exercised.	Paul Onyango and Jose	2017	ICSF
134	Women's Role, Struggles and Strategies Across the Fisheries Value Chain The Case of Lake Victoria—Tanzania	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/930.ICSF154.pdf	This study was conducted in June and July 2016, in the fishing areas of Mwanza and Kagera regions in the lake Victoria side of Tanzania. The focus of this study was on Dagaa (sardines) (<i>Rastrineobola argentea</i>) Fishery which involves mostly women in its overall value chain. The study sites were areas that are specialized in dagaa fishery and these include lushonga Island located in the Muleba district of Kagera region, Mwanza Kirumba international Fish Market and in some of the landing beaches in nyamagana and Ilemela districts in Mwanza. The findings of the study are presented as case studies in the form of two video clips. One explores the role and place of women along fisheries value chain: The significance and values their involvement in fisheries brings to the communities and fisheries development. Why are they involved in fisheries? how are they organized for space in decision-making and policy processes? The second video case study explores the challenges that women involved in fisheries activities face: What successes have they achieved? how can their participation in fisheries be strategically improved? It also explains the strategies in place at local and national levels to counter and improve the situation. The study is also presented in the form of this short report that further describes issues presented or could have been missed out in the video clips.	EMEDO	2017	Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO) and ICSF
135	Study on Cyclone Ockhi: Disaster Risk Management and Sea Safety in the Indian Marine Fisheries Sector	https://www.fao.org/3/CA2904EN/ca2904en.pdf	Between 29 November and 3 December, 2017, Cyclone Ockhi devastated hundreds of lives and livelihoods of coastal fishing communities in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. This study assesses the impacts of the cyclone on fishing communities and the mechanisms in place at the local, national and international levels to address disaster risks and sea safety in small-scale fisheries, using a human rights-based approach. In line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, the study recommends applying “relief-development continuum” and “build back better” concepts to the management of disaster risks in order to save lives and to reduce damage to fisheries assets and livelihoods.	Manas Roshan	2018	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
136	Report of the National Workshop on Small-scale Fisheries, Cyclone Ockhi and Disaster Risk Management 29 to 30 May, 2018, Kerala, India	https://www.fao.org/3/CA3205EN/ca3205en.pdf	National Workshop on Small-scale Fisheries, Cyclone Ockhi and Disaster Risk Management was held on 28 to 29 May, 2018 at Thiruvananthapuram. The workshop was organised by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The workshop was attended by a large number of distinguished participants, including fishworker organisations, government officials, academics, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and the disaster affected community. Representatives from FAO and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) also attended the programme. On 29 November 2017, a deep depression, detected in the Indian Ocean southwest of Sri Lanka, rapidly intensified into a cyclonic storm off the coast of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Islands. Cyclone Ockhi, as it was named, took the life of a number of fishers, injured many and destroyed fishing vessels and gear.	Ahana Lakshmi	2018	ICSF
137	Women's economic empowerment in fisheries in the blue economy of the Indian Ocean Rim: A Baseline Report	https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Womens-economic-empowerment-in-fisheries-in-the-blue-economy-of-the-Indian-Ocean-Rim-en.pdf	This report provides a baseline analysis of women's economic empowerment in the fisheries sector in the blue economy of the Indian Ocean rim region. The report focuses on the 22 Member States of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and includes both marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture sectors. IORA is an inter-governmental organization aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean region. IORA Member States share a common coastline along the Indian Ocean Rim, and fishing is a traditional activity in the region with many countries having well developed inland and marine fishery sectors. IORA has therefore identified the goal of growing the blue economy in a sustainable, inclusive and people-centered manner as one of its special focus areas, with fisheries and aquaculture included among six priority pillars.	UN Women	2019	ICSF
138	A Review of Governance and Tenure in Inland Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Systems of India	https://www.fao.org/3/cb8615en/cb8615en.pdf	This situation paper is a background document that summarizes the diversity, complexity, and relevance of tenure systems, rights, and the institutional management of inland fisheries in India. The paper is prepared on the occasion of the ICSF Workshop on Improving Inland Fisheries Governance in India, held at Seva Kendra, Kolkata, on 6th-7th September 2019, in which the objective was to discuss the draft National Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, Govt. of India, 2019, in relation to the human-rights focus of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries.	Nachiket Kelkar	2019	ICSF, FAO
139	Report of the National Workshop on Panchayats (Local Self-Governments) and the FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala, India, 5th – 6th November, 2019	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF213.pdf	It was in 2014 that the SSF Guidelines were developed after participatory negotiations and were adopted by the COFI (Committee on Fisheries) of the FAO. This national workshop, organised by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust and the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was on SSF and local self-governments (known as LSGs or Panchayat Raj Institutions/Municipalities/Corporations in India). It could be one of the first national workshops looking at fisheries and the local self-governments (LSG) with participants from LSGs, representatives of state fisheries departments, fishworker organisations, civil society and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) coming together in the country. The workshop is part of the efforts to raise awareness regarding the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).	ICSF	2019	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
140	Report of the Brainstorming Session for the National Workshop on Enhancing Capacities of Women Fishworkers in India for the Implementation of the SSF Guidelines, Ashir Bhawan, Ernakulam, Kerala, 15-16 May, 2019	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF212.pdf	This workshop is scheduled as part of ICSF's project to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (the SSF Guidelines) in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the objectives of ICSF's 'National Workshop on Enhancing Capacities of Women Fishworkers in India for the Implementation of the SSF Guidelines'. The workshop would involve participants from union and state governments; fishworker organisations, including women's organisations; civil society organisations and research/academic institutions.	ICSF	2019	ICSF
141	Improving Inland Fisheries Governance in India: In the Context of the Draft National Policy on Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, India, and the FAO SSF Guidelines, 6th - 7th September 2019, Kolkata, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF215.pdf		ICSF	2019	ICSF
142	Kyar phong fishery study	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF244_Myanmar_Kyar_PhauNg_Study_Report.pdf	From a fisheries conservation and sustainable use perspective, there is a shift in standing stock biomass –according to the 2013 Survey—away from long-lived and highly valuable species towards smaller fish with shorter life spans and of lower commercial value, suggesting both growth and recruitment overfishing. An increase in the total number of kyar phong units, mesh size getting smaller and smaller, and anchoring at a distance progressively away from shore, are all indicators of a growing overfishing pressure on fishery resources. From a sea safety perspective, especially in light of the havoc wreaked by the 2008 Cyclone Nargis—“the worst natural disaster in the recorded history of Myanmar”—especially in the Gulf of Martaban as well as the 2012 heavy rains, the fishers living on stationary bamboo rafts, without adequate safety preparedness, are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones, sea surges and heavy rains. Overfishing pressures are pushing the location of these rafts further away from shore and it has further compromised sea safety preparedness. From the perspective of decent working and living conditions on what is manifestly a hazardous work, there are concerns with regard to meeting minimum requirements for work on a raft continuously for eight months (minimum age, medical examination, basic training in sea safety, etc), conditions of work (inclement weather, cyclones, etc), accommodation protection, and medical care and social security. and food, occupational safety and health It is proposed that a comprehensive co-management approach to kyar phoeng by enacting new legislation and policies with respect to the internal waters and interlocking rights and duties could assist in integrating sea safety and decent work into a fisheries conservation and sustainable use agenda. It could be based on the FAO Tenure Guidelines and the FAO Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines. It could promote responsible fisheries as well as protect life and livelihoods of thousands of fishers engaged in kyar phoeng fishery in the Gulf of Martaban and Ayeyarwaddy region and their families in the hinterland	Network Activity Group	2019	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
143	National Workshop: 2017 National Policy on Marine Fisheries, India and the SSF Guidelines, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, 19th to 21st July 2019	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF216.pdf	<p>On July 2019, a National Workshop was organised to develop an implementation plan for India's National Policy for Marine Fisheries (NPMF), 2017, to discuss the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). The workshop held from 19th to 21st July 2019 at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, was organised by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF Trust) with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. Over 80 participants with 52 representatives of small-scale-fishing communities from ten coastal states and union territories participated in the programme. The specific objectives of the workshop were to: 1) Develop long-term and short-term action points for the implementation plan of the National Policy on Marine Fisheries (NPMF), with special emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalised groups; 2) Integrate elements of the SSF (Small-Scale Fisheries) Guidelines into the implementation plan of NPMF within the framework of a human rights-based approach; and 3) Empower fishers and fishworkers, and their organisations by building capacities and raising awareness to implement the NPMF and the SSF Guidelines.</p>	ICSF	2019	ICSF
144	Covid response 2020: ICSF's Newsletter on covid-19 emergency assistance to small-scale fishing communities in India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/930.ICSF208.pdf	<p>The World Health Organization (WHO) characterized COVID-19 a pandemic on 11 March, 2020. Two weeks later, a nationwide lockdown was announced in India, to ensure consistency in the application and implementation of pandemic control measures. The lockdown adversely affected numerous fishers and fishworkers and their families. Being contact-intensive, small-scale fisheries were particularly hit hard, especially in the marine sector across India, as is evident from the stories carried in this newsletter. ICSF Trust undertook relief work among marginalized marine and inland small-scale fishing communities in the states of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra. ICSF worked through credible civil society organizations (CSOs) mainly in the form of providing sanitary masks, provisions for cooking and cash assistance in a targeted manner. These efforts followed a groundup approach whereby each CSO applied its own criteria to identify beneficiaries in consultation with local communities. This newsletter provides vignettes of ICSF's relief work, how the beneficiaries in each state were identified and what form of assistance was offered. The relief work also brought to light the impact of Cyclone Amphan that befell the eastern seaboard of India from 16 – 21 May, 2020. The double whammy literally devastated these precarious communities: thatch and tin roof houses, and other assets such as craft and gear were blown away during the cyclone, exacerbating the vulnerabilities of fishing communities amidst a COVID-19 lockdown.</p>	ICSF	2020	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
145	Handbook on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for small-scale fishing communities	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CBD-Handbook ICSF Crocevia 2021.pdf	This Handbook, developed by ICSF and Crocevia, describes the components of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and provides an overview of its programmes, targets and commitments on aquatic, marine and coastal biodiversity. Using illustrative examples, the Handbook aims to help fishing communities and their supporters to understand the important links between biodiversity and human rights in small-scale fisheries. It also recommends actions for these stakeholders to negotiate a just and equitable outcome from international and national processes to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet. This handbook is useful for fishworker organizations, civil society organizations and others working on issues related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, in line with the FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines and the Sustainable Development Goals.	Ramya Rajagopalan, ICSF and Crocevia	2021	ICSF and Crocevia
146	A Case for a Human Rights-based Approach to Indian Aquaculture Systems: A Literature Review	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/930.ICSF219.pdf	Aquaculture is the new sunrise sector with respect to fish production. Developing countries of Asia are the world leaders, with a large population dependent on the sector. Though a plethora of literature is available on aquaculture, there is a lacuna with regards to specific studies on the human rights aspects of the same. This study is an effort to bring focus on this void and the facets that need to be examined if aquaculture is to become sustainable and is able to contribute towards various sustainable development goals as envisaged. As the human dependence on the sector is very high, the study emphasises the need and importance of placing a human rights-based framework at the centre stage of future growth of aquaculture in India. This will steer the development towards an environmentally sound and socially just path, a prerequisite for the sector. The objective of the study is to understand the strengths of legislation, guidelines, schemes and other government documents with regard to the defence of human rights; review and analyse the environmental and social impacts of aquaculture systems as seen in the literature review; and to suggest a set of recommendations that could help fill the gaps in the current systems as identified by this study. The monograph will be of use to researchers, scientists, fishworker organisations, environmentalists and	Neena Elizabeth Koshy	2021	ICSF
147	ICSF's Questionnaire: Migrant fishers and fishworkers during Covid-19, India – Responses from Andhra Pradesh	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/930.ICSF218.pdf	A total of 14 respondents from three major locations, Srikakulam, BCV Palem and Visakhapatnam responded to the survey. They spoke both for themselves and for their groups. They migrate to Malpe (Karnataka), Paradeep (Odisha) and Veraval (Gujarat) working as crew in mechanised boats. Almost all have worked in all three locations. All the fishermen are from Andhra Pradesh. In general, they go because of better wages/ income. The migration is largely fuelled by family/ kinship contacts.	ICSF	2021	ICSF
148	Study on the social-economic and human development of women fishworkers in Tamil Nadu, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/930.ICSF220.pdf	This study intends to locate fishworkers within the International Labour Organization (ILO) framework of labour rights and social security which guarantees "income security and health protection, thereby contributing to the prevention and reduction of poverty and inequality, and the promotion of social inclusion and human dignity. Taking this as a point of departure, the report focuses on women fishworkers of Tamil Nadu by mapping the various welfare schemes and national social security systems that they can avail through central and state bodies which would help them tide through livelihood and other crises situations. It identifies challenges that hinder the welfare and security of women fishworkers by focusing on the gendered hierarchies within the community, work space, society and various state departments, and concludes by suggesting ways in which they can be ensured livelihood security and professional dignity. In this regard, the study maps the employment schemes, employment injury/fatality provisions, health, medical benefits, maternity, marriage, education, pension, widow support, that they can avail and the budget allocation and expenditure over the last five years.	Aswathy Senan	2022	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
149	Report on National Workshop on SSF Guidelines and Women in Fisheries, India, 8 -10 April, 2022, Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/930.ICSF221.pdf	The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust organized a national workshop on the SSF Guidelines and Women in Fisheries, India at Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, Chennai, India, on April 8-10, 2022. There were sixtyone participants from five coastal states of Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. With gender equality and equity being one of the seven pillars of the United Nations International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 (IYAFA), the national workshop facilitated in building a platform of women in fisheries to promote gender equality and equity, to recognize livelihood space and to improve the participation of women in decision making processes through various discussions that were held during the three days. The resource persons provided information on international processes as well as on schemes at the national and state levels to equip women in small scale fisheries to strengthen their position in pursuit of livelihoods and protect their access rights.	ICSF, Mythili DK and Nivedita Shridhar	2022	ICSF
150	Report on Asia Workshop – IYAFA 2022: Celebrating Sustainable and Equitable Small-scale Fisheries, 4 – 8 May, 2022, The Berkeley Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/930.ICSF222_IYAFA_Asia_2022.pdf	International collective in support of fishworkers (ICSF) in partnership with Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) Thailand had organized an International Workshop titled “IYAFA 2022-Celebrating Sustainable and Equitable Small-scale Fisheries: Asia” from 4 to 8 May 2022 at Bangkok, Thailand. The Asia workshop was the first of the series of four regional workshops planned by ICSF in connection with the proclamation of 2022 as the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) by the United Nations. The workshop revolved around discussions on the SSF Guidelines implementation and monitoring and specifically focused on the themes of tenure rights, social development and gender and women in fisheries. The workshop had a diverse group of 58 participants from CSOs, CBOs and FWOs from 11 participating countries namely-Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The discussions of four day workshop resulted in the formulation of a ‘The Asian regional action plan: Women and gender in fisheries’ and the ‘ The IYAFA Asia statement’.	ICSF, Mythili DK, Sivaja K Nair and Nivedita Shridhar	2022	ICSF
151	Making Small-scale Artisanal Fishing Zones Work!: Research study on the tenure rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized fishers in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/930.ICSF223_Andhra_Pradesh_Tenure_Right.pdf	Under Indian legislation, i.e. various state Marine Fishing (Regulation) Act (MFRAs), small-scale traditional fishers are granted exclusive rights to near-shore marine waters, ostensibly to protect their rights and livelihoods. However, failures in implementation, management and monitoring of these exclusive small-scale artisanal fishing zones (SFZs), has hampered the holistic actualization of these protections. Establishing secure tenure rights to marine and coastal spaces and resources can be considered sine qua non for equity and justice. It is essential to rejuvenate existing mechanisms and bolster them through the principles of human rights and the SSF Guidelines to protect and support small-scale fisheries in our future.	Vishakha Gupta	2022	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
152	Baffling Shades of Blue: Addressing the impacts of the Blue Economy on small-scale fisheries in Latin America	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/930.ICSF224_Latin_America_Blue_Economy.pdf	The incessant noise over ‘Blue Economy’ and ‘Blue Growth’ leaves artisanal and small-scale fishers dazed and confused. This report works through that confusion. It draws on scholarship from the trenches and the research centres across ten Latin American countries. From extensive interviews, policy reviews, analyses of finances and online datasets. In granular detail, it examines how Blue Growth affects artisanal fishers and their need for equity and justice. Through the baffling shades of blue—conflicts, priorities, the politics of managing our coasts and seas—this report finds clear light. It lays down the agenda for fishworkers and organizations working for them.	Leopoldo Cavaleri Gerhardinger et al.	2022	ICSF
153	Profits and Perils of Farming Fish: Case Studies of Shrimp and Carp Aquaculture in West Bengal	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/930.ICSF228_West_Bengal_Santanu_Chacraverti.pdf	This study tries to discuss issues relating to both internal and external cost. Through information leaned from literature, onsite observation, and actual discussion with stakeholders, this study attempts to draw attention to the impacts of aquaculture on the environment, on the lives of the people dependent on these environments, and how aquaculture has impacted the social fabric at the site of production. Here, we will direct our attention to two areas. In the first, we will be looking at West Bengal’s celebrated ‘Moyna model’, a production site known for its large-scale intensive aquaculture, which has lately become the mascot for the state government’s idealized portrayal of fisheries in the state. The second area is that of shrimp aquaculture—a major economic activity along the coastline of West Bengal. The study also aims to bring out the economic, social, and ecological impact of freshwater aquaculture and shrimp culture on the	Santanu Chacraverti	2022	ICSF
154	Report on National Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on the SSF Guidelines (Marine Fisheries) October 13-15, 2022, Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, Chennai, India	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/930.ICSF_Marine_TOT_Report_2022.pdf	The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust organized a National Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on the SSF Guidelines (Marine Fisheries), India at Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, Chennai, India, on October 13-15, 2022. There were sixtyseven participants from the coastal states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The three-day workshop was organized with an aim to enhance the capacity of fishworkers’ organizations, CSOs, and community-based organizations to engage with the SSF Guidelines to negotiate issues of concern in regard to policy, legislation, lives and livelihoods of the SSF communities. The sessions had presentations by resource persons along with practical exercises and group work to help the trainers address their concerns. The TOT Workshop will be followed by a one-day capacity development training workshop in several coastal states of India, led by the trained participants.	Ahana Lakshmi and Nivedita Shridhar	2023	ICSF
155	Report on National Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on the SSF Guidelines (Inland Fisheries), December 22-24, 2022, Seva Kendra, Kolkata, West Bengal	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/930.ICSF230_TOT_Inland_Report.pdf	The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust organized a National Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on the SSF Guidelines (Inland Fisheries), India at Seva Kendra, Kolkata, India on December 22-24, 2022. There were forty-eight participants from the states of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The three-day workshop was organized with an aim to enhance the capacity of fishworkers’ organizations, CSOs, and community-based organizations, particularly working in the inland fisheries sector to engage with the SSF Guidelines to negotiate issues of concern in regard to policy, legislation, lives and livelihoods of the SSF communities. The sessions had presentations by resource persons apart from panel and group discussions to help the participants address their concerns. For more details about the workshop, please visit: https://www.icsf.net/resources/icsf-tot-inland-fisheries-2022/	Vaibhav Raghunandan and Ahana Lakshmi	2023	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
156	Report on Latin American and Caribbean Workshop – IYFA 2022: Celebrating Sustainable and Equitable Small-scale Fisheries, 2-5 November 2022, Brazil Report	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/930.ICSF231_LAC_Report.pdf	In this context, ICSF and its members are organizing four regional workshops and women’s exchanges in 2022 in Asia5, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Africa, in partnership with fishworker organizations globally. The Latin America and Caribbean Workshop will be held in São Paulo State, Brazil from 2-5 November. The overall goal of the workshop is to strengthen the recognition of small-scale fisheries’ crucial contributions to global food security and nutrition, the importance of tenure rights in the sector, and social development. The objectives of the workshop are: To increase international engagement of fishworker organizations regarding food security, tenure rights and social development issues. To deepen cooperation between fishworkers and like-minded organizations regarding food security, tenure rights and social development. To amplify the voices of women in the inclusive development of small-scale fisheries. The workshop is also an opportunity to take stock of how the SSF Guidelines are being implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and nutrition, and promote the tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities.	Ligia M. Rocha	2023	ICSF
157	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Antigua and Barbuda	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/930.ICSF227_Social_Development_Antigua_Barbuda.pdf	Antigua and Barbuda’s robust social security schemes have, over the years, been a great safety net for sustainable fisheries in the country. This report analyses and reports on recent changes across the system and its effect on fishers. Increased digitization and reliance on remote technology has become a barrier for those without means or the knowledge to access many schemes. The ever present threat of climate change—in a country prone to natural disasters—poses significant challenges to the sector and has over the past few years caused shifts in policy. Antigua and Barbuda’s fisheries’ desperately need an economic overhaul. Hugely reliant on tourism, and therefore vulnerable to external shocks, the sector witnessed massive downturns due to the pandemic. Its effects highlighted deficiencies the country is still coming to grips with.	ICSF and Ian S. Horsford	2023	ICSF
158	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Bangladesh	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF238_Social_Development_Bangladesh.pdf	Bangladesh’s small-scale fisheries is going through a phase of multidimensional challenges. There is a lack of grassroot associations and organizations which affiliates fishers and protect their interests. The current study found that one of the root causes of all problems for sustainable and small-scale fisheries in the country stem from a lack of identification and recognition of fishers. Fishers face challenges in accessing loans, subsidies and schemes that are intended to support their lives and livelihoods. Fishing communities are seldom consulted in the decision making process and their participation is minimal in the policy making. In addition to these structural issues, lack of free access to open water bodies— currently under a leasing system controlled by the Ministry of Land—is a detriment to the sector’s holistic growth.	Mujibul Haque Munir, ICSF	2023	ICSF
159	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Ghana	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF239_Social_Development_Ghana.pdf	Ghana’s existing policies for social development cover fishing communities and yet, fail to address them specifically. The needs of rural and geographically isolated fishing communities are ignored. Urban fishers tend to benefit more from social development interventions and have a better quality of life compared to their rural counterparts. Despite this disparity in access to aid, the overall conditions of fishers across the country is dire—characterized by high poverty, food insecurity, hazardous working environment and poor social infrastructure. Our research has found that existing legislation and policy does not have a clear human rights-based approach to social development. Communities are yet to be empowered to participate in decision-making and management of fishery resources.	Peter L.A. and ICSF	2023	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
160	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Costa Rica	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/930.ICSF226_Social_Development_Costa_Rica.pdf	The country's commitment to providing for and protecting all communities and its diversity, while admirable, has thus far been ineffective. Enacted policies have failed to make much headway, due to a lack of co-ordination between different government institutions. The country's rural development efforts have mostly been directed towards the agriculture sector, rendering small-scale artisanal fishers invisible, and women fishers even more so. Our research reveals that the current system of land tenure and the threat of climate change are huge problems for the sector. More needs to be done to mitigate and protect fishers and aid in their overall development. Despite existing laws, almost no existent regulations aid and assist indigenous communities to enhance and sustainably uplift their lives. For Costa Rica, the Voluntary Guidelines to Guarantee Sustainable Fishing Small Scale (FAO) remain an instrument yet to be put into practice.	ICSF and Coopesolidar R.L.	2023	ICSF
161	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Brazil	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/930.ICSF225_Social_Development_Brazil.pdf	Recent years have seen Brazil's social and environmental policies weakened and dismantled at a frightening scale. Rights violations, lack of access to benefits, and a complete disregard for the sector during the pandemic has led to a rise in inequality and poverty. Our research confirms a lack of government initiative and desire to combat historical vulnerabilities in small-scale fishing communities. Much like other sectors, even fisheries in Brazil are fighting to protect themselves from large scale enterprises taking away livelihoods, and indeed a way of life. The country's adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to Guarantee Sustainable Fishing Small Scale (FAO) has been ineffective. Much more needs to be done to aid the community, the sector and uplift them to a standard that ensures sustainability and its survival.	ICSF, Katia Regina Aroucha Barros	2023	ICSF
162	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Philippines	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF241_Social_Development_Philippines.pdf	The study is a part of a series of original research on social development and sustainable fisheries undertaken by ICSF in eight countries. The study documented the status of social development and decent work programmes, schemes, policies, legislation and institutional support (including community-based initiatives) to demonstrate how they strengthen the environmental pillar of sustainable development. With a detailed review and analysis of schemes, legislation and reports for the protection of human rights in small-scale fisheries, the study demonstrates the contextual reality on social development of small-scale fishing communities in the country context and stresses on the need for concerted effort to improve social development indicators to ensure sustainable development.	ICSF, Dinna L Umengan and Atty Mario Maderazo	2023	ICSF
163	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: West Bengal	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF243_Social_Development_West_Bengal_India.pdf	The study is a part of a series of original research on social development and sustainable fisheries undertaken by ICSF in eight countries. The study documented the status of social development and decent work programmes, schemes, policies, legislation and institutional support (including community-based initiatives) to demonstrate how they strengthen the environmental pillar of sustainable development. With a detailed review and analysis of schemes, legislation and reports for the protection of human rights in small-scale fisheries, the study demonstrates the contextual reality on social development of small-scale fishing communities in the country context and stresses on the need for concerted effort to improve social development indicators to ensure sustainable development.	ICSF, Shilpa Nandy	2023	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
164	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Thailand	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF242_Social_Development_Thailand.pdf	The study is a part of a series of original research on social development and sustainable fisheries undertaken by ICSF in eight countries. The study documented the status of social development and decent work programmes, schemes, policies, legislation and institutional support (including community-based initiatives) to demonstrate how they strengthen the environmental pillar of sustainable development. With a detailed review and analysis of schemes, legislation and reports for the protection of human rights in small-scale fisheries, the study demonstrates the contextual reality on social development of small-scale fishing communities in the country context and stresses on the need for concerted effort to improve social development indicators to ensure sustainable development.	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) and ICSF	2023	ICSF
165	Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: Kerala and Tamil Nadu	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/930.ICSF240_Social_Development_Kerala_Tamil-Nadu.pdf	The study is a part of a series of original research on social development and sustainable fisheries undertaken by ICSF in eight countries. The study documented the status of social development and decent work programmes, schemes, policies, legislation and institutional support (including community-based initiatives) to demonstrate how they strengthen the environmental pillar of sustainable development. With a detailed review and analysis of schemes, legislation and reports for the protection of human rights in small-scale fisheries, the study demonstrates the contextual reality on social development of small-scale fishing communities in the country context and stresses on the need for concerted effort to improve social development indicators to ensure sustainable development.	A. S. Medha and ICSF	2023	ICSF
166	MEL4SSF Piloting Philippines: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework in support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/930.ICSF237_Philippines_Pilot_study.pdf	At its 31st session, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) through its Committee on Fisheries (COFI) adopted the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in June 2014. The overriding goal of the SSF Guidelines is to promote a human rights-based approach to address the aspirations, needs and challenges of small-scale fishers and fish workers across the value chain. With a view to promote further SSF Guidelines implementation and sharing of experiences, the FAO is developing a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework (MEL4SSF). As a signatory and participant to the development of the SSF Guidelines, the Philippines was selected to pilot the proposed draft MEL4SSF. The piloting process examined the framework in a real-world setting through document review, key informant interviews and surveys with relevant actors in the small-scale fisheries sector, and the findings will inform the finalization of the framework. The introduction of the MEL4SSF took into consideration the Philippines governance context, characterized by a more decentralized and devolved governance structure. The piloting process uncovered possible impacts and opportunities on the implementation of SSF Guidelines initiatives, as well as in monitoring and evaluation of initiatives under the SSF Guidelines. The process contextualized the prioritization of identified key indicators of relevance from the stakeholders' perspective and offered useful lessons and recommendations for improving the framework.	Ronald B. Rodriguez	2023	ICSF
167	MEL4SSF Piloting Ghana: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework in support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/930.ICSF236_Ghana_Pilot_Study.pdf	This report details a pilot of the MEL4SSF in Ghana: 42 officials and SSF leaders were interviewed, 13 focus group discussions (FGDs) with 227 participants were conducted; and over 20 major legislative and policy documents were reviewed. The pilot prioritized pre-identified key indicators of relevance; and offers useful lessons and recommendations for improving the MEL4SSF. On the whole, the pilot study was positively received by SSF stakeholders as they could relate to the principles and issues. They noted that both the MEL Handbook and Indicators cover the relevant issues that need to be addressed in the small-scale sector.	Peter Linford Adjei	2023	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
168	Report of the Workshop on Sea Safety and Fisheries Management: Training and Capacity Development of Local Self-Governments, 01–02 March 2023, Thrissur, Kerala	https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/930.ICSF245_LSG_ICSF_KILA_2023.pdf	The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust and the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) jointly organized a Training and Capacity Development workshop at KILA, Kerala, India on March 01-02, 2023. There were fifty-six participants from the various districts of Kerala. The two-day workshop was organized with an aim to enhance the capacity of representatives of local self-government institutions, officers from the Department of Fisheries, Kerala, fishworkers' organizations, CSOs, and community-based organizations, with focus on sea safety and fisheries management and to engage with the SSF Guidelines to negotiate issues of concern in regard to policy, legislation, lives and livelihoods of the SSF communities. The sessions had presentations by resource persons apart from panel and group discussions to help the participants address their concerns.	A.J. Vijayan	2023	ICSF

ICSF's Films and Videos

1	Film - A Step Forward: A Film on Women Fishworkers in India	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pCR2oOUy7MY	This short film explores the role of women fishworkers in selected regions of India. It looks at some of the problems they face in their daily work and the initiatives they have taken to deal with them. Many of these issues are highlighted in an interview with a woman fish vendor in Kerala, the southern-most State on India's west coast.	ICSF	Film 1988	ICSF
2	Film - Smoke in the Water: Problems and Prospects for Developing Artisanal Fish Trade in West Africa	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iRMsMeRntnM	Fisheries, and in particular, the artisanal fisheries sector, is a vital source of livelihood for the communities that live along the approximately 4,545 km long coastline of West Africa. There are around 1.8 Million people, mostly women, directly engaged in processing and marketing fish in the region. Nonetheless, despite the vibrancy of the trade, several problems confront the sector, while the role and importance of the women processors and traders remain invisible. This video provides an overview of the issues involved, and highlights many of the concerns of the actors in the sector. It also reports briefly on the workshop on Problems and Prospects for Developing Artisanal Fish Trade in West Africa and the West African Fair for Artisanally Processed Fish held at Dakar, Senegal from 30 May to 3 June 2001.	ICSF	Film 2001	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
3	Film - Ca Fume Sur La Cote ! Afrique de l'Ouest: un avenir pour le commerce du poisson transforme par le secteur artisanal	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6QovjSvkqM	<p>Pour les populations qui vivent sur les cotes d'Afrique de l'Ouest, longues de 4545km, la peche, tout particulierement la peche artisanale, est une activite vitale. Envirom 1.8 million de personnes, surtout des femmes, transforment et vendent le poisson. Ce secteur dynamique est toutefois confronte a de nombreux problems et les transformatrices et commercantes ont du mal a trouver leur juste place, a se faire reconnaitre pleinement dans l'economic regionale. Cette video presente un apercu general de la question et expose les diverses inquietudes exprimees par ces femmes lors de l'Atelier sur les contraintes du developpement du marche du poisson tranforme en Afrique de l'Ouest et de la Foire ouest-africaine du poisson transforme qui ont eu lieu a Dakar, Senegal, du 30 mai au 3 juin 2001. disponible à: http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos/FR/article/27-ca-fume-sur-la-.html?limitstart=0</p>	ICSF	Film 2001	ICSF
4	Film - Under the Sun: The transient fisherfolk of Jambudwip	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7StPpQ1H4GA	<p>Jambudwip is a 20-sq km island in the district of South 24-Parganas, in the Indian State of West Bengal, in the Sunderbans delta. Since at least 1955, Jambudwip has been used as a base for fishery operations and as a fish drying site, mostly by small-scale, artisanal fishworkers. Behundi jal or stake-net fishery is the traditional activity practised in different parts of the Sunderbans delta. The largest stake-net fishing operation in the Sunderbans is based in Jambudwip. However, this traditional source of livelihood and sustenance is now under serious threat. It is being alleged that the seasonal "occupation" of the Jambudwip island by fishermen and the fish-drying activity is a non-forest activity that cannot be permitted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, without prior approval of the central government. The West Bengal government has been asked to remove all traces of "encroachment" on Jambudwip island. While the Fisheries Department of West Bengal has strongly defended the fishermen's claim to the seasonal use of the island for their fishery, the State's Forest Department is bitterly opposed. The fishermen are now living in the shadow of uncertainty. Will their two-generations old fishery be treated as an activity eligible for regularisation or will they be summarily evicted when their fisheries are dismissed as ineligible for regularisation? This film deals with the issues involved in the stake-net fishery of Jambudwip. It traces the genesis of the standoff between the fishworkers and the government, and analyzes the processes that led to the government action against the traditional fishworkers. It also documents the response of the fishworkers, as well as the actions taken by the National Fishworkers' Forum to help them regain their rights to the fishery.</p>	ICSF	Film 2003	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
5	Film - Right to survive: Turtle conservation and fisheries livelihoods	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aR-hUPSsKuw	Each year, the eastern coast of India witnesses a truly spectacular occurrence of nature– the arrival en masse of hundreds of thousands of olive ridley turtles in the coastal region of the State of Orissa. Last year, for instance, an estimated 240,000 adult olive ridleys congregated at Rushikulya on the Orissa coast to breed. Coincidentally, the breeding season also happens to be the peak fishing season in Orissa, one of the poorest States of India. Thousands of fishing families rely on this season to fish, and around 70,000 fishworkers are entirely dependent on Orissa's coastal fisheries for their livelihoods. Moves to protect the olive ridleys and their breeding and nesting grounds have led to mounting conflicts involving fishing communities, government departments and conservationists, principally because these turtles' breeding habitats in the river mouths also happen to be the richest fishing grounds of Orissa. Interactions between turtle congregations and bottom-trawl and gillnet fishing have been reported since 1974. Over the last two decades, the issue has attracted considerable attention, with many turtles being trapped in fishing nets as incidental catch, and subsequently, dying. Today there are several restrictions that define the boundaries of fishing for the traditional fisherfolk, which has serious implications for their source of livelihood. As the pressure to conserve ecosystems and their resources rises steadily all over the world, so have conflicts between conservation imperatives and the livelihood interests of the communities that interact with these ecosystems. By taking an intense look at the concerns revolving around turtle conservation and the protection of the livelihoods of traditional fishing communities, this film offers some insights into the dilemmas facing the various stakeholders, and attempts to provide a solution for tomorrow.	ICSF	Film 2011	ICSF
6	Le Droit De Survivre (French) Right to survive: Turtle conservation and fisheries livelihoods	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b_NN2VRwRvg	<p>Entre protection des tortues et protection des moyens d'existence des pêcheurs</p> <p>L'ICSF a produit récemment un film documentaire qui traite des programmes de protection de tortues sur les côtes de l'Orissa, en Inde, et de la situation des pêcheurs du voisinage. Pour plus de détails, aller sur</p> <p>Chaque année, on observe sur les plages de cette région une arrivée massive de tortues olivâtres : environ 240 000 adultes l'an dernier sur les plages de Rushikulya. La saison des pontes coïncide avec la haute saison des pêches dans cet Etat qui est l'un des moins développés de l'Union indienne. Environ 70 000 pêcheurs sont complètement dépendants des ressources côtières pour leur subsistance.</p> <p>Les initiatives qui ont été prises pour protéger les lieux de ponte ont entraîné des tensions croissantes entre les communautés locales, certains organismes publics et des défenseurs de la faune. Les lieux de ponte favoris de ces tortues, à l'embouchure des rivières, sont également les meilleurs lieux de pêche de l'Orissa. Des tortues se font prendre dans les chaluts ou les filets maillants. Le problème est signalé depuis 1974, et au cours des vingt dernières années, il a fait l'objet d'une attention considérable. Aujourd'hui de nombreuses restrictions sont imposées au mouvement des bateaux des petits pêcheurs qui ont beaucoup de mal à survivre.</p> <p>Partout dans le monde, des initiatives de protection de la nature engendrent des tensions avec les population's locales qui vivent des ressources des écosystèmes concernés. <i>Right to Survive: Turtle Conservation and Fisheries Livelihoods (Le droit de survivre – Entre protection des tortues et protection des moyens d'existence des pêcheurs) traite précisément de ce dilemme, des préoccupations des divers acteurs, et tente d trouver une solution pour l'avenir</i></p>		Film 2011	

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
7	Film - Shifting Undercurrents: Women seaweed collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India (In TAMIL)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62CCJQiyz1Q	The 5000 odd women who free-dive to collect seaweed in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park off the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu find themselves struggling for their livelihoods now that their activities have been greatly curtailed. The Gulf of Mannar was declared a marine national park in 1986 under India's Wildlife (Protection) Act (WLPA) of 1972, under which resource extraction from national parks is taboo. Since 2000, seaweed collectors and fishers have borne the brunt of the Forest Department's zeal to implement the law. Despite large-scale industrial pollution, overfishing by mechanized vessels and commercial cultivation of exotic seaweed species, enforcement efforts primarily target the small-scale livelihood activities of local communities. Sadly, the women's efforts to self-regulate their activities to minimize the impacts on corals have not been recognized or supported, and they are still treated as 'thieves'. Though, the government has mooted other livelihood options, the fishing community is not convinced that these are viable. This film raises several crucial issues. Is it appropriate to use a terrestrial framework like the WLPA to conserve a very different ecosystem, namely, the marine ecosystem? How can the customary fishing rights of fishing communities be recognized and protected? What legal frameworks will allow for the meaningful participation of fishing communities in the governance of national park? How can better coordination between the Forest Department and others such as Fisheries Department, be ensured? The many-sided discussions and continued struggles depicted in the film shed light on the shifting undercurrents of the women's efforts to gain respect for their profession.	ICSF	Film 2012	ICSF
8	Film - Shifting Undercurrents: Women seaweed collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2opPq5AWyOY	The 5000 odd women who free-dive to collect seaweed in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park off the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu find themselves struggling for their livelihoods now that their activities have been greatly curtailed. The Gulf of Mannar was declared a marine national park in 1986 under India's Wildlife (Protection) Act (WLPA) of 1972, under which resource extraction from national parks is taboo. Since 2000, seaweed collectors and fishers have borne the brunt of the Forest Department's zeal to implement the law. Despite large-scale industrial pollution, overfishing by mechanized vessels and commercial cultivation of exotic seaweed species, enforcement efforts primarily target the small-scale livelihood activities of local communities. Sadly, the women's efforts to self-regulate their activities to minimize the impacts on corals have not been recognized or supported, and they are still treated as 'thieves'. Though, the government has mooted other livelihood options, the fishing community is not convinced that these are viable. This film raises several crucial issues. Is it appropriate to use a terrestrial framework like the WLPA to conserve a very different ecosystem, namely, the marine ecosystem? How can the customary fishing rights of fishing communities be recognized and protected? What legal frameworks will allow for the meaningful participation of fishing communities in the governance of national park? How can better coordination between the Forest Department and others such as Fisheries Department, be ensured? The many-sided discussions and continued struggles depicted in the film shed light on the shifting undercurrents of the women's efforts to gain respect for their profession.	ICSF	Film 2012	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
9	Film - The Sea of Change: Traditional fishworker's perception of climate change	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozcBldGo380	Traditional fishworkers have long been forced to adapt to the forces of nature, and they are now confronted with the new threats of climate change, global warming, sea-level rise and ocean acidification. What will be the potential impacts of climate change on the already vulnerable and marginalized small-scale fishing communities that depend on marine resources for their livelihoods? How will variability events resulting from climate change exacerbate the condition of their lives and environment? These are the issues that this DVD seeks to explore. Shot in Kakinada in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh and in Mumbai in the state of Maharashtra, the film explores the perceptions of the traditional fishworkers to the changes in their habitat. It tackles important questions related to sea erosion, habitat destruction and pollution, and attempts to corroborate them with evidence and facts on the scientific reality of climate change.	ICSF	Film 2015	ICSF
10	Film - Infographic Video on SSF Guidelines	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqC9Bef-IwE	This video gives a brief overview of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF Guidelines), adopted by member countries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2014. The SSF Guidelines are the first ever international instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. They were developed for small-scale fisheries in close collaboration with representatives of small-scale fisheries organizations in a participatory process between 2011-13, involving over 4000 stakeholders; facilitated by FAO, based on a mandate by COFI. They are directed at all those involved in the sector and intend to guide and encourage governments, fishing communities and other stakeholders to work together and ensure secure and sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities as well as for society at large. They complement existing international instruments, such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the VG Tenure and the Right to Food Guidelines. Underpinned by a human rights approach, the SSF Guidelines represent a critical instrument to empower small-scale fishing communities - including vulnerable and marginalized groups - to participate in decision-making processes, and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources. This video is a joint effort of the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).	ICSF	Film 2017	ICSF

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
11	Film: Women in Small-scale Fisheries in Tanzania: Challenges and Opportunities	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKWVkiHMwoY	This video case study explores the challenges that women involved in fisheries activities face on a day to day basis in Tanzania: What successes have they achieved? how can their participation in fisheries be strategically improved? It also explains the strategies in place at local and national levels to counter and improve the situation. This video is part of the series of case studies undertaken in Tanzania, to document the role of women in fisheries value chain. The details of the case study are available under occasional papers, titled "Women's Role, Struggles and Strategies Across the Fisheries Value Chain- The Case of Lake Victoria—Tanzania". Both the case study and the video were undertaken by Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO), Tanzania.	ICSF	Film 2017	ICSF
12	Role and Place of Women in Fisheries Value Chain: Case of Daga Fishery in the Lake Victoria	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U1WJomdg9NA	The video explores the role and place of women along fisheries value chain: The significance and values their involvement in fisheries brings to the communities and fisheries development. Why are they involved in fisheries? how are they organized for space in decision-making and policy processes? The focus of this study was on Daga (sardines) (<i>Rastrineobola argentea</i>) Fishery which involves mostly women in its overall value chain. The study sites were areas that are specialized in daga fishery and these include lushonga Island located in the Muleba district of Kagera region, Mwanza Kirumba international Fish Market and in some of the landing beaches in nyamagana and Ilemela districts in Mwanza.	ICSF	Film 2017	ICSF
13	Film: In Ockhi's Wake: Disaster Preparedness at Sea	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URs65mrbzxU	"In Ockhi's Wake: Disaster Preparedness at Sea", a film directed by Shibani Chaudhury, Dusty Foot Production, and produced for ICSF Trust, focuses on the damage that Cyclone Ockhi wrought at sea of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in south India, in November 2017. Based on grassroots reporting, with on-the-ground narratives of the affected victims, the film records different points of view of the victims who struggled through the trauma of survival. The film also focuses on how families have coped with loss and trauma, and how disaster managers and government authorities are rising to the post-calamity challenges	ICSF	Film 2018	ICSF
14	Why is biodiversity important for small-scale fisheries: Video on a new Handbook	https://www.icsf.net/resources/why-is-biodiversity-important-for-small-scale-fisheries/	Small-scale fisheries (SSF) operate in both marine and inland waters, accounting for over half of the total fish catch in developing countries. The bulk of this catch is destined for local consumption and is a primary source of essential nutrients. The health of aquatic ecosystems are fundamental to the livelihoods and well-being of fishing communities. For hundreds of years, fishing communities have sustainably managed fishery and other natural resources they depend on.	ICSF and Crocevia	Film 2021	ICSF and Crocevia
15	Unseen Faces Unheard Voices: Women and Aquaculture (Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India)	https://www.icsf.net/resources/unseen-faces-unheard-voices-women-and-aquaculture-purba-medinipur-west-bengal/	The documentary film Unseen Faces, Unheard Voices showcase the impacts of the boom in aquaculture on women in the floodplain regions of the Indian coastal state of West Bengal. Shot in the remote villages of Purba Medinipur, the film makes a pitch to policy makers, researchers and institutions to adopt a gender inclusive and a precautionary approach to actualise sustainable development in the sector. Direction & Script: Kiran Mittal Concept & Script Inputs: Neena Koshy Camera & Edit and Graphics & Effects: Rohit Gussain Studio & Equipment: Dusty Foot Productions	ICSF	Film 2021	ICSF,

S.No	Title	Source	Abstract	Author	Year	Imprint
16	The Silent Wave A fisheries cooperative in India responds to Covid-19	https://www.icsf.net/resources/the-silent-wave-a-fisheries-cooperative-in-india-responds-to-covid-19/	On 21 March 2020, ten days after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 a pandemic, a voluntary closure was imposed on all fishing and fish marketing activities in Kollam in the southern Indian state of Kerala. Shot during the peak of the first wave of Covid-19 in India, this documentary tells the story of how the fishermen and women of Kollam coped with the lockdown and the widespread disruptions in their fisheries. Responding to the crisis, the local fisheries cooperative introduced a major change to the prevalent auction system. The innovation was aimed at both ensuring the safety of the coastal fishing community, and correcting the power imbalance between fishers and traders. But the new system had some unforeseen consequences.	ICSF	Film 2021	ICSF
17	Shescapes: Women in Small-scale Fisheries	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2I8dvsA7_R0	The 32 minute film compiled by shows a change that has occurred over a decade in different countries across the world — truthful appreciation of women’s role in fisheries. Despite differences in society, culture, politics and economics, their involvement in the sector follows a similar arc the world over. The film is an effort to understand and identify the main factors over the past decade that has shaped their role, both positively and negatively. It highlights invisible voices from the South Pacific Islands, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean region during GAF 8 at Kochi. Film compiled by ICSF.	ICSF	Film 2022	ICSF