

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

**01 April 2014 – 31 March 2015**



## List of Acronyms

AT	Animation Team
AFPIC	Asia Pacific Fishery Commission
BOBLME	Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BOBP-IGO	Bay Of Bengal Programme- Inter-governmental Organization
CAOPA	African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFFA	Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CFS	Committee on Food Security
CIFE	Central Institute of Fisheries Education
CIFT	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
COP	Conference of Parties
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	Documentation Centre
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
FWO	Fishworker's Organization
GAF 5	5 <sup>th</sup> Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries
GAP	Global Assistance Programme
GB	General Body
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
IAMSLIC	The International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDRAC	Long Distance Fleet Regional Advisory Council
MCGM	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
MECOS	Marine Ecosystems Challenges and Opportunities
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBA	National Biodiversity Authority
NCPC	National Coastal Protection Campaign
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO	Non-governmental organization
NFF	National Fishworkers' Forum
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
RCFM	Regional Consultative Forum Meeting
REJOPRAO	West African Journalists Network for Responsible Fisheries
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication of the FAO
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
WFC	Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (C188 of ILO)
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association

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

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**01 April 2014 to 31 March 2015**

**Organization:** International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)  
**Visiting Address:** 27, College Road, Chennai 600 006, India  
**Web Address:** www.icsf.net  
**Region/ Country:** International, with a focus on countries of the south

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**Important Changes in the Organization during the Year**

In March 2014, Chandrika Sharma, ICSF's Executive Secretary was travelling on flight MH370 that disappeared on March 8 2014. She was on her way to Ulaanbaatar to attend the FAO-RAP conference in Mongolia from March 10-14, 2014. There has been no further information on the disappeared flight even as of 1 June 2015. In October 2014, Mariette Correa joined ICSF as Senior Programme Coordinator.

**Background: Context of the project**

ICSF's activities in 2014-15 were implemented within the framework of priorities set by the ICSF General Body (GB) and Animation Team (AT) for the period 2011-12 to 2014-2015. The focus of ICSF activities during the year was on programmes related to rights to resources, women in fisheries, training, capacity building and labour issues in fisheries. During the reporting period, the 26<sup>th</sup> session of ICSF's General Body was held in Puducherry, India in July 2014, to help strategize and prioritize activities for the next four years from 2015 onwards. The strategies and priority areas identified by the members of the General Body, helped in planning for activities for the next four years. The 34<sup>th</sup> session of the Animation Team (consisting of 6 ICSF members and Executive Secretary) met in Brussels in October 2015, to help further develop a detailed plan of activities for the upcoming period.

ICSF's main focus has been on moving towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines that was adopted at the 31<sup>st</sup> session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. ICSF organized four major workshops towards the same- one focusing on international aspects, and three other workshops at national and sub-national levels in Thailand, Myanmar and India.

Geographically, ICSF activities took place in South Africa, Brazil, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Myanmar, and Thailand. A brief report of activities for the period 2014-15 follows.

**I. RIGHTS TO RESOURCES**

With the objective of improving the effectiveness of fisheries management by promoting responsible small-scale fisheries and advocating for policies that recognize the rights of small-

scale and traditional fishing communities to fisheries resources, as well as their rights to manage these resources, within a human-rights approach to fisheries, the following activities were undertaken:

### **1.1 COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

#### **(i) Engaging with the SSF Guidelines process**

ICSF, as a member of a CSO platform, engaged with the FAO-led Technical Consultations on the SSF Guidelines.

*In brief, the following activities were undertaken:*

- Thanks in no small part to the work of ICSF and its partners in the CSO platform, the SSF Guidelines were adopted at the 31<sup>st</sup> session of COFI in June 2014 at Rome. ICSF worked with other CSOs, through a CSO coordination group established in 2011, comprising the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), ICSF and the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), to coordinate efforts towards developing and adopting the SSF Guidelines. Since their adoption, the platform has been actively working on their dissemination and implementation;
- Ahead of 31<sup>st</sup> session of the COFI, the CSO coordination group (including ICSF, WFFP, WFF, IPC) organized a two-day preparatory meeting for CSOs on 7-8 June, 2014 to discuss the strategy for getting the SSF Guidelines adopted, and to prepare a programme of work around this;
- ICSF was invited to participate in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (RCFM) of the Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) (19-21 June) and 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of APFIC (23-25 June), Hyderabad, India, and to make a presentation on the SSF Guidelines<sup>1</sup>;
- ICSF organized a workshop titled “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”, at Puducherry, India. Dedicated to Chandrika Sharma, this workshop was the first initiative to analyze and discuss the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. 71 participants (including 25 women) from 20 countries attended, including representatives of fishing communities, fishworker organizations (FWOs) and CSOs. The report of the Puducherry workshop has been published online,<sup>2</sup> and has been distributed in paper form, notably to participants at the FAO GAP workshop in December 2014;
- ICSF participated in the FAO “Workshop on the Development of a Global Assistance Programme (GAP) in Support of the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication” at Rome. The meeting assembled over 50 participants representing governments, regional bodies, CSOs, fishers, FWOs, private sector and academia as well as development partners from multilateral and bilateral agencies. The workshop aimed to further develop the components of the GAP, identify opportunities for partnerships and actions, and recommend a work plan for the GAP. It was felt that implementation should be at the regional and national levels and donor communities seemed to feel that FAO could focus GAP at governments who request for assistance. In this context, CSOs have a lot to do to raise visibility of small-scale fisheries using the Guidelines and in getting governments at different levels interested in the implementation

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<sup>1</sup> The report is available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4182e.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1058-Report.html>

process. ICSF made a presentation on the outcomes of the Puducherry workshop, sharing the key messages;

- In collaboration with the FAO's BOBLME project, ICSF undertook several training activities to prepare for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Workshops and consultations were organized in Thailand<sup>3</sup> (January 2015), Myanmar<sup>4</sup> (February 2015) and six state-level consultations in India (January-February, 2015)<sup>5</sup>. As preparation for the workshops, a simplified and summarized version of the Guidelines was produced in English and distributed in local languages which are available online<sup>6</sup> (*Detailed activities are mentioned under Training Programme*);
- As part of the preparation for the ICSF-BOBLME East Coast of India workshop, two studies were prepared – one to contextualize the SSF Guidelines and another on shelter and livelihoods aspects in the post-tsunami situation especially in Tamil Nadu, India<sup>7</sup>;
- Studies to contextualize the SSF Guidelines were also initiated in February 2015 for the West Coast of India, especially focusing on the impacts of innovative fishing techniques, tourism, coastal activities such as mining, and institutional arrangements. These studies are to be completed by June 2015, validating the final version at a workshop.
- ICSF actively participated in the FAO UserRights 2015 Conference (Tenure & Fishing Rights 2015: a global forum on rights-based approaches in fisheries) from 23-27 March 2015, organized by the FAO in collaboration with the Government of Cambodia. An article<sup>8</sup> and editorial<sup>9</sup> on the conference were published in SAMUDRA Report No 70 and which have subsequently been referred to on the FAO official conference website<sup>10</sup>.

## **(ii) Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VG Tenure Guidelines)**

ICSF has been actively participating in implementation of the VG tenure guidelines, by working through different network groups. Of note has been the participation of ICSF in the FAO Committee on Food Security (CFS 41), the CSM and with the Via Campesina<sup>11</sup> to promote the implementation of both the VG tenure and the SSF guidelines.

## **(iii) Inland Fisheries**

ICSF initiated a study in India focusing on documenting tenure systems in inland fisheries in two States (Bihar and West Bengal). This study was undertaken with an objective, to contextualize the SSF Guidelines in an inland fisheries context, especially focusing on tenure issues. The study also helped to understand the issues behind private and common rights to inland water bodies. Field trips have been undertaken to both these places and the results of the study were discussed

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<sup>3</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1063-Thailand.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1065-Myanmar.html>

<sup>5</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1061-India.html>

<sup>6</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Publication.html>

<sup>7</sup> Paper: Perspectives of the fishers and fishworkers on the east coast of India. Background paper prepared based on six state-level consultations organized on east coast of India between January-February 2015 and Tamil Nadu: Ten Years after the Tsunami - Learning from intervention in shelter and fisheries livelihoods

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue\\_70/252\\_Sam70\\_E\\_ALL.pdf](http://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue_70/252_Sam70_E_ALL.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4118-Editorial.html>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/user-rights-2015/en/?format=RSS>

<sup>11</sup> <http://viacampesina.org/en/>

at the workshop on implementation of the SSF Guidelines for the East coast States of India in March 2015. The report of the study will be completed by June 2015.

**(iv) Communication, Documentation and Training**

The SSF Guidelines have been the main issue of focus in the regular updates on the ICSF website. The SSF Guidelines website (igssf.icsf.net), containing information on the SSF Guidelines process, with a bibliography and information on relevant legal frameworks, has been updated regularly. As part of the SSF Guidelines implementation workshops in 2015, a short summary of the SSF Guidelines was prepared by ICSF, and translated into Indian languages (Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Odiya<sup>12</sup>). Besides this, a pictorial version of the SSF Guidelines was also brought out in Burmese<sup>13</sup> and Thai<sup>14</sup>. ICSF also completed the translation of the full text of the SSF Guidelines in to the same languages, to help communities understand the Guidelines better. These will be printed along with FAO as co-publisher in 2015-16.

**(v) Deep sea fishing policy and guidelines**

Comments on the report of the *Expert Committee Constituted for Review of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy and Guidelines* by the Government of India, was shared with the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF). The comments on the report were also shared with CSOs, government officials, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi and researchers, and disseminated through SAMUDRA News Alerts, DC News Alerts and ICSF website<sup>15</sup>. These comments were useful in highlighting the importance of the existing artisanal deep-sea tuna fleet in India, especially in the EEZ and in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the need to promote the same. This was further supported by other fishworker organizations as well as research institutes.

**(vi) Report of the HLPE of the CFS**

A June 2014 report titled, "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition", by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Nutrition of the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Rome, released during the CFS 41 meeting in 2014, was dedicated to Chandrika Sharma, recognising her contribution in the elaboration of the report as one of the peer reviewers. ICSF contributed extensively to the report by providing comments and giving sources of information<sup>16</sup>.

**(vii) Communications**

ICSF publications – SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya, have actively focused on the SSF Guidelines, including on its implementation<sup>17</sup>. The website on SSF Guidelines, and on community fisheries resource management have been updated regularly.

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<sup>12</sup><http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Publication.html>

<sup>13</sup><http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1065-Myanmar.html>

<sup>14</sup><http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1063-Thailand.html>

<sup>15</sup><http://indianfisheries.icsf.net/en/page/614-Fisheries%20Development%20and%20Management.html>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844e.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/67-3988-Human-Rights-Fi.html>,

<http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/68-4026-Guiding-Small-s.html>,

<http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/68-4028-The-Next-Steps.html>,

<http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/69-4073-A-Future-Commit.html>,

<http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/69-4075-Assert-Rights,-.html>,

<http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4127-Searching-for-t.html>

## Results Achieved

- Facilitated the CSO co-ordination group; fishworker groups from around Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America and Europe were able to articulate and put forward their proposals in relation to the SSF Guidelines in one single voice<sup>18</sup>.
- Co-ordinated the participation of fishing communities at the 31<sup>st</sup> Session of COFI, the increase in number of fishing communities directly participating (including some in national delegations), highlights the increased capacity of fishing communities to directly participate in the decision-making process<sup>19</sup>;
- The adoption of the SSF Guidelines at COFI 31 in June 2014 with the text addressing the concerns raised by the CSOs over the last few years and reflecting their positions, clearly recognizes the small-scale and artisanal fisheries and fishing communities, providing the first-ever international instrument dedicated to small scale fisheries, and applicable to the entire value chain<sup>20</sup>.
- CSOs and FWOs have started actively discussing the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The recommendations from the Puducherry, Thailand, Myanmar and India workshops emphasise the need to take the SSF Guidelines back to fishing communities who were initially involved in putting together their concerns to ensure that they are included in implementation discussions and decisions.
- Efforts have been made to contextualize the SSF Guidelines especially to reflect the local context, and in specifically identifying the vulnerable and marginalized peoples in small-scale fishing communities.
- There have been increases in linkages with CSO groups working with fishing communities in inland fisheries issues in India.

## Reflections

Overall, the process of engaging with the SSF Guidelines process has been effective. CSOs worked together in a coordinated manner to advocate for and defend issues of relevance to small-scale fishing communities. Most of these issues are reflected in the SSF Guidelines text, which is also firmly anchored in a human-rights based approach and based on international human rights standards, representing a significant achievement from a CSO perspective. ICSF will focus on raising awareness about the SSF Guidelines and promoting their implementation in the coming period at the national and local levels.

## Indicators

- *The CSO Co-ordination Group meetings prior to the COFI 31 have facilitated in developing consolidated proposals during the negotiation. The CSO representatives participated directly in the SSF Guidelines negotiations. The CSOs reflections from the negotiations are available*

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<sup>18</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1047-CSO%20@%20Negotiations.html>

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue\\_68/4028\\_art\\_Sam68\\_e\\_art03.pdf](http://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue_68/4028_art_Sam68_e_art03.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4356e.pdf>



online.<sup>21</sup> The CSOs advocated and lobbied at the COFI in a single voice as reflected in the statement<sup>22</sup>.

- ICSF has been actively participating in the FAO processes initiated for implementation of the Guidelines. ICSF members have also been actively advocating and lobbying for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in their respective countries as well as in global forums, including the Latin American, African and Asian regions. In South Africa, ICSF members have been actively interacting with CSOs like Masifundise Development Trust and researchers from universities to develop strategies for implementing the tenure rights guidelines and the SSF Guidelines;
- In Thailand, the fishworkers movement's efforts to ensure the recognition of SSF Guidelines has led to a progressive new draft fishery law, calling for multi-stakeholder participation in fishery management and decentralized management of small-scale fishery. This was discussed at a meeting in December 2014. Initiatives have been taken by the Governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Myanmar, India, Mauritania, Senegal, and the Caribbean region, towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, where ICSF through its members have been involved;
- In India, recommendations made at the Chennai (March) 2015 workshop on issues relating to women in post-harvest fisheries, were further taken up by the Government of India, to develop schemes that would support women in the post-harvest fisheries sector.
- ICSF has also been using print<sup>23</sup> and social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, to disseminate information on the SSF Guidelines, and through SAMUDRA News Alerts;<sup>24</sup>
- The ICSF-managed CSO website (Google site) was regularly updated with reports, statements, media releases, participant lists, and reports of the negotiations in English, French and Spanish;

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<sup>21</sup> <https://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries/>  
<https://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries/negotiations>

<sup>22</sup>

[http://www.icsf.net/download.php?option=com\\_statements&sel\\_subsite=1&language=&file=http://www.icsf.net/images/resources/statements/statements\\_other/163\\_Opening%20Statement%20draft%201.docx.docx](http://www.icsf.net/download.php?option=com_statements&sel_subsite=1&language=&file=http://www.icsf.net/images/resources/statements/statements_other/163_Opening%20Statement%20draft%201.docx.docx)

<sup>23</sup> <https://fishinginbrazil.wordpress.com/2014/07/24/ssf-guidelines/>

<http://unjobs.org/items/491623089713594369>

[http://www.ired.org/modules/infodoc/cache/files/beyond\\_lip\\_service.pdf](http://www.ired.org/modules/infodoc/cache/files/beyond_lip_service.pdf)

[https://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable\\_use\\_and\\_livelihoods\\_specialist\\_group/sulinews/issue\\_9/sn9\\_smallscale\\_fisheries/](https://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable_use_and_livelihoods_specialist_group/sulinews/issue_9/sn9_smallscale_fisheries/)

<http://munin.uit.no/bitstream/handle/10037/7578/article.pdf?sequence=1>

[http://www.ecoceanos.cl/news/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=item&id=853:history-made-as-fao-adopts-first-ever-international-instrument-dedicated-to-promoting-and-defending-small-scale-fisheries&Itemid=680](http://www.ecoceanos.cl/news/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=853:history-made-as-fao-adopts-first-ever-international-instrument-dedicated-to-promoting-and-defending-small-scale-fisheries&Itemid=680)

[http://toobigtoignore.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/SSF-Guidelines-cluster\\_Concept-note.pdf](http://toobigtoignore.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/SSF-Guidelines-cluster_Concept-note.pdf)

[http://www.slowfood.nl/userfiles/scriptieprijis/1870\\_ma\\_thesis\\_brita\\_trapman.pdf](http://www.slowfood.nl/userfiles/scriptieprijis/1870_ma_thesis_brita_trapman.pdf)

<http://smallscales.ca/2015/03/24/recognizing-the-importance-of-small-scale-fisheries/>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378014001010>

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Food/CommentsVGLFisheries.pdf>

<http://www.cfrn-rcrp.ca/article166>

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201503252089.html>

<http://fryskefisker.nl/international-workshop-icsf-3/>

<http://worldfishers.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/ICSF-Guidelines-Workshop-2014.pdf>

<https://genderaquafish.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/25b-icsf-ssfg-katia-frangoudes-women.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra-news-alert/article/search.html?language=EN>

- *The ICSF website on the SSF Guidelines (igssf.icsf.net) has received 0.15 mn hits, while the community resource management (community.icsf.net) subsite has received 98,599 compared to 76,000 hits last year. The bibliography has received 19,923 hits during this period;*
- *Community bibliography has 416 records.*

## **1.2. MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS**

This programme seeks to draw attention to document the important role of traditional and local knowledge of fishing communities, especially in sustainable use, conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity, and develop the capacity of fishworker and support organizations to ensure that conservation and management initiatives are implemented in socially-just ways. During the reporting year key activities undertaken included the following:

### **(i) Participating in CBD processes**

Although ICSF was unable to attend the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 6 – 17 October 2014, ICSF did contribute to the preparation of the briefing notes on marine and coastal biodiversity.<sup>25</sup> The first ECO newsletter at COP 12 (ECO is published during COPs) carried a short note on Chandrika Sharma.<sup>26</sup> ICSF also contributed to a short note in the ECO produced for the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 17), prior to COP 12, on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) and traditional knowledge.<sup>27</sup>

### **(ii) Follow up on India case studies**

In collaboration with the BOBLME project and building on its work on marine protected areas in India, ICSF along with the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission organized a half day workshop in Chennai, India (on 11 June 2014), to discuss the conflicts between conservation and livelihoods in Gulf of Mannar National Park. This was seen as a step in getting the different departments to come together and to discuss issues. This workshop was attended by representatives from the forest and fisheries departments, along with fishing community representatives and researchers. The women seaweed collectors from the Gulf of Mannar presented their problems at the meeting, and their demand for an identity card for themselves was accepted along with other recommendations for wider consultations with fishing communities on a regular basis<sup>28</sup>. ICSF facilitated the entire process and has been following the implementation of the recommendations arising from this workshop both with the government representatives and fishing communities.

### **(iii) Advocating for participatory approaches to conservation, management and sustainable use**

Two ICSF Members – from South Africa and Costa Rica - represented ICSF at the IUCN World Parks Congress organized in Sydney, Australia, November 2014, co-chaired the governance stream, and contributed to the programme planning as well as to the vision of the governance

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<sup>25</sup>

[http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/COP12/Briefing\\_notesCOP12/Marine\\_and\\_Coastal\\_\\_issues\\_briefing\\_note.pdf](http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/COP12/Briefing_notesCOP12/Marine_and_Coastal__issues_briefing_note.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO\\_Files/COP12/ECO-50-1.pdf](http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO_Files/COP12/ECO-50-1.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO\\_Files/SBSTTA18/48\\_3\\_eco.pdf](http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO_Files/SBSTTA18/48_3_eco.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/46-2069.html?lang=en>

stream especially focusing on the need for participatory governance and recognition of community conservation initiatives<sup>29</sup>.

(iv) **Studies and Publications**

- A case study entitled “Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa: Promoting Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing” was completed and published as a monograph, and is available online.<sup>30</sup> This monograph reflects on the progress achieved in South Africa on the implementation of the CBD Programme Element Two components of governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing, from the perspective of small-scale fishing communities. It explores the strategies and mechanisms used by different authorities to create the conditions whereby local communities can benefit from marine protected areas (MPAs), highlighting examples of best practice. The study shows that though considerable progress has been made and a foundation for the realization of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and the Aichi Targets has been established, more needs to be done to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are incorporated into this process and that they are not overlooked. The study has been widely disseminated and was distributed at the IUCN World Parks Congress meeting, 12 to 19 November 2014.
- ICSF completed a case study entitled “The Sundarbans Fishers: Coping in an Overly Stressed Mangrove Estuary”, which documents traditional knowledge and customary use in fishing communities and is available online.<sup>31</sup> It is the first time such a study has documented the traditional knowledge and the historical use of Sundarbans natural resources from a fishing community perspective. The study was initiated to highlight the importance of traditional knowledge in sustainable use, conservation and management of resources (as recognized in CBD decisions on marine and coastal biodiversity), and to help fishing communities advocate and lobby for an inclusive governance structure in the management of the Sundarbans, West Bengal, India.
- A translation from Malayalam into English is being undertaken by ICSF of a report on traditional knowledge of fishers in Kerala, India. The online version of the report will be published titled “Eyes on Their Fingertips: Some Aspects of the Arts, Science, Technology and Culture of the Fisherfolk of Trivandrum, India” in July 2015.
- A report entitled “A Participatory Study of the Traditional Knowledge of Fishing Communities in the Gulf of Mannar, India has been published, which documents traditional knowledge of fishing communities in the Gulf of Mannar. The fishing communities were actively involved in mapping their fishing grounds around two of the islands that come under a protected area. The report, undertaken in collaboration with the BOBLME project is available online.<sup>32</sup> The study highlights the richness and importance of the traditional knowledge of local communities on the biological and geomorphological aspects of the ecosystem for managing their fisheries. The study also highlights how the knowledge is used as a central part of participatory decision-making processes in these communities. It is through such local processes that the traditional knowledge of local communities can be used in the governance and management of

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<sup>29</sup> [http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/Participants\\_Report-Australia.pdf](http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/Participants_Report-Australia.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/140-marine-protecte.html?limitstart=0>

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/143-coping-in-an-ov.html?limitstart=0>

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/141-a-participatory.html?limitstart=0>

marine and coastal resources, thereby contributing towards the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. The challenge is to get the fisheries authorities to recognize this.

ICSF's webpage on marine protected areas was updated regularly ([http://mpa.icsf.net /](http://mpa.icsf.net/)). The bibliography has over 191 records in the database.

### **Results Achieved**

Activities undertaken during the reporting period have been useful in highlighting the importance of traditional knowledge, and the need to recognize the same. The lack of inclusion of traditional knowledge and participatory governance, have led to management measures leading to further conflicts, leading to exclusionary forms of conservation. In India, the recommendations from the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission, calls for regular interactions between decision makers and fishing communities at the district level, and to explore options for recognition of rights of the small-scale fishing communities through other legal options such as the Forest Rights Act, 2006. This was also the first formal interaction between the government of Tamil Nadu (including the decision-makers in Fisheries and Forest Departments, along with district level administrative officers and fishing communities). The recommendations also call for regular follow up by district level administrative authorities to reduce conflicts in the region.

The output document from the World Parks Congress, also calls for strengthening the implementation of existing policies and agreements that relate to governance for the conservation of nature, including the SSF Guidelines. Activities undertaken have also enabled fishing communities in selected areas to engage with the conservation debate, putting forth their perspectives and proposals, including to policy makers.

### **Reflections**

There has been increasing awareness of the need for community governance, and use of traditional knowledge and customary systems of resource management. This is reflected in the increased discussions along these concerns within mainstream conservation groups as well.

### **Indicators**

- *ICSF has been actively engaged with the Government of India, advocating for participatory conservation and management. The proposals from the Gulf of Mannar fishing community during the meeting with the State Planning Commission highlighted these aspects;*
- *The study on traditional knowledge in the Indian Sundarbans highlights the importance of historical and customary information on fishing communities;*
- *The output document from World Parks Congress 'The Promise of Sydney', governance component, specifically mentions SSF Guidelines (Stream 6, innovative approaches for change: Stream 6: Enhancing the diversity and quality of governance)<sup>33</sup>. ICSF was also invited to contribute to the side-event organized by FAO on the SSF Guidelines and MPAs at the World Parks Congress.*
- *The MPA website ([mpa.icsf.net](http://mpa.icsf.net)) received 200,000 hits (as against 94,816 hits in 2013-14) during this period, while the bibliography alone received over 15000 (as against 5000 hits in 2013-14);*

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<sup>33</sup>

<http://worldparkscongress.org/downloads/approaches/Stream6.pdf>

- ICSF has also carried articles advocating for participatory conservation measures in SAMUDRA Report;<sup>34</sup>
- ICSF's articles and documents have been quoted and used in recently published papers and websites;<sup>35</sup>
- The ICSF researcher was requested by the Director of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity, South Africa to facilitate a session on the Human Dimensions of MPAs at the South Africa National MPA Forum, organized in February, 2015, attended by 70 people including government officials from fisheries and marine conservation, NGOs, academics and fisher communities. A national NGO, Masifundise Development Trust (MDT), working with small-scale fishers in South Africa has used the research study of ICSF to further develop their position on ocean grabbing and tenure, and MPAs in South Africa, and in preparing for a presentation on MPAs in a March 2015 meeting in Seychelles. This impact on the overall approach by the (Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) reflects the impact of ICSF's advocacy to integrate the social dimensions of MPAs from as early as 2008 when it published the first Monograph on the social dimensions of MPAs. The Director responsible for MPAs has commented directly on ICSF's impact on this issue;
- ICSF has also been asked to officially provide comments and suggestions on various documents of the CBD, both through peer review and for governments;
- The documentary film on women seaweed collectors "Shifting Undercurrents: The Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar" was used to influence the discussions at the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission and with the State Forest Department officials.

## II. WOMEN IN FISHERIES

Towards promoting organizational capacity of women of fishing communities and gaining policy recognition of their role in fisheries, ICSF took up several activities during the reporting year:

### (i) SSF Guidelines:

#### *Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries*

A key focus of ICSF has been to strengthen the gender dimensions of the SSF Guidelines and how gender will be taken account of in their implementation. This provided the basis for a special panel discussion on the gender dimensions of the SSF Guidelines organized by ICSF at the 5<sup>th</sup> Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries (GAF 5), on 13 November 2014, at Lucknow, India<sup>36</sup>.

*Gender note:* A note on the gender dimensions of the SSF guidelines was prepared ahead of the ICSF Puducherry Workshop, and circulated in three languages (English, French and Spanish)<sup>37</sup>. The note was presented at the workshop and focused on the development of a transformative agenda towards socially just and sustainable fisheries.

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<sup>34</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/67-3985-Ocean%E2%80%99s-Bount.html>

<sup>35</sup> <http://qap2.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781118392607.ch24/references>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/detail/EN/4079.html?detpag=mapart>

<sup>37</sup>

<http://igssf.icsf.net/images/ssf/Presentation%20ICSF%20workshop%20Transformative%20Agenda%20by%20Cornelie%20Quist%20July%202014.pptx>

Gender issues and the role of women were also a central part of the six state-level consultations, organized along the east coast of India, on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines<sup>38</sup>.

### **(ii) Women in Fisheries, India**

ICSF engaged actively with women fish vendors and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) to map fish markets in Mumbai, India, based on a request from the women fish vendors organized under the Maharashtra fishworker organization. The mapping survey found that while Mumbai city has formal markets, suburban areas are covered largely by informal markets. There are 30 formal markets in Mumbai city while there are 22 in western suburbs and only twelve in eastern suburbs. For the first time, the study documented the formal and informal fish markets in Mumbai city. Though the study documented only formal fish markets initially, it was later extended to include all formal and informal fish markets as well. The recommendations of the study were represented to the MCGM to help in developing a plan for fish markets in Mumbai. ICSF's work in Maharashtra state with women fish vendors was presented at the GAF5 in Lucknow, India.

ICSF facilitated a series of exchange programmes on organizing women fishworkers between two organizations—a co-operative of women workers in different parts of Gujarat (Self Employed Women's Association- SEWA) and women fishworkers of the Maharashtra union of fishworkers<sup>39</sup>.

The June 2014 *Report on the Role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition* prepared by the HLPE of the CFS took into consideration ICSF's comments on women in fisheries issues that had been submitted earlier<sup>40</sup>.

### **(iii) Women in fisheries website**

ICSF regularly updated its women in fisheries sub-site ([wif.icsf.net](http://wif.icsf.net)), in particular the annotated bibliography on women in fisheries, which is seen as an important source of information.

## **Results Achieved**

- Efforts are being undertaken by women fishvendors to register women vendors co-operative societies, and to revive the association of women fish vendors in Mumbai, India;
- Women fishvendor leaders in Mumbai have also started interacting actively with the Department of Fisheries (such interactions were previously non-existent), besides this their interaction with the MCGM also increased during the process of preparing the development plan. Earlier this year (2015) the market study in India, was used by the women fish vendors to put forth their position to the MCGM, to prevent the eviction of a fish market in one of the areas in Mumbai (along with other organizations). The mapping report and photographic evidences helped them in retaining their spaces;
- In India, increasingly the role of women fishworkers has been recognized by government research and academic institutions, following interactions during workshops and training events. Women leaders have now been asked to provide inputs to training programmes run by academic

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<sup>38</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1062-Programme%20and%20Presentation%20%28India%29.html>

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/yemaya/detail/EN/2001.html>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844e.pdf>

institutions, and also to make presentations of their initiatives and actions. The fish vendor booklet with schemes in different parts of India put together in 2013 has been actively used by women vendors to fight for protection measures that benefit them, and they have been successful in two of the provinces in India - Maharashtra and West Bengal<sup>41</sup>.

### **Reflections**

Gender is a cross-cutting issue across all ICSF programmes and an integral component in training programmes. Gender is also a key issue in the SSF Guidelines, with gender equality the subject of a special section. The role of women in fisheries is highlighted throughout the SSF Guidelines. However, there is still a long way to go before we can hope to see the SSF Guidelines fully implemented and a transformative agenda being adopted.

### **Indicators**

- Gender is referred to throughout the SSF Guidelines with gender equality as a specific section.
- The bibliography on the women in fisheries website (wif.icsf.net) with 318 records, received 26,070 hits as against 11,000 hits in 2013-14. The women in fisheries website received 0.15 mn hits during the year;
- ICSF's publications on women in fisheries have been referred to in articles, websites, and studies. The publications have also been viewed through the Aquatic Commons Library.

### **Activities not undertaken**

ICSF could not undertake activities in South Africa, Thailand and Brazil during the reporting period, due to lack of human capacity as a result of financial constraints as well as time constraints. The activity to develop indicators for monitoring the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in relation to women in small-scale fisheries and gender discrimination, could not be undertaken, as the focus was more towards understanding the gender aspects of the SSF Guidelines and overall implementation. At the 2014 general body meeting, it was decided to integrate women and gender as cross-cutting themes across activities, and we hope to integrate these aspects especially work in Thailand and Brazil in 2016.

## **III. CLIMATE CHANGE**

ICSF undertook the following activities to draw attention to the experiences, perceptions and proposals of fishing communities in relation to climate change:

### **(i) Study on Climate Change and Fisheries in India**

ICSF completed the film (The Sea of Change: Traditional Fishworkers' Perception of Climate Change) of the study, *Climate change and fisheries: Perspectives from small-scale fishing communities in India*.<sup>42</sup> The video documentation focuses on two states in India (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh). The film took slightly longer to complete than expected due to the extensive work required, including interviews with researchers, government representatives, and fishing communities. It is anticipated that this video will contribute to increasing understanding of the impact of climate change and related processes on fisheries and fishing communities, and in drawing attention to proposals from communities on climate change adaptation.

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<sup>41</sup> [http://wif.icsf.net/images/resources/bibliography/docs/english/819\\_vendor%20booklet.pdf](http://wif.icsf.net/images/resources/bibliography/docs/english/819_vendor%20booklet.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=b10PKkmCGUo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=b10PKkmCGUo)

## Results Achieved

The work done by ICSF has increased understanding of the impacts of climate change and related processes on fisheries and fishing communities and highlighted the importance of enabling communities to make their own proposals on climate change adaptation. The Kerala Independent Fish Workers Federation (KSMTF) in its monthly newsletter Alakal, has specifically mentioned ICSF's study in its article on climate change and impact on fisheries<sup>43</sup>. The study is increasingly being used by fishworker organizations to put forward their proposals and perceptions on climate change. The report has also been extensively disseminated through presentations at different organizations including State fisheries training colleges, Basix livelihoods schools, technical research institutes, non-governmental organizations, and through articles in peer-reviewed journals<sup>44</sup>. The West Bengal component of the study was used as a basis for discussions in relation to policy responses to climate change impacts in Indian Sundarbans.

## Reflections

The film (and the study on which it is based) have increased awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and fishing communities and the need to include communities in decision-making regarding adaptation and mitigation measures at the local and international level.

## Indicators

- The climate change website of ICSF has received more than 0.24mn hits during the last year, with the bibliography (with 147 records) receiving over 10,251 hits (as against 4000 hits in 2013-14).

## IV. LABOUR

During the year, ICSF has been seeking for the wider ratification and national-level implementation of the ILO's Work in Fishing Convention (C188), 2007 and enhancing the capacity of fishworkers and support groups to seek implementation of the Convention. One of the key areas of focus has been on forced labour and migrant labour in the fishing sector. ICSF's activities included the following:

- ICSF published a report on the *Sub-regional dialogue on labour, migration and fisheries management*, which took place from 11 to 13 December 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the BOBLME project. The report has been distributed in various meetings of the ILO and FAO and is online;<sup>45</sup>
- ICSF updated the bibliography on its labour sub-site with relevant documents and books of interest (<http://labour.icsf.net>);
- ICSF initiated a case study on the issues facing migrant workers, from Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu State, India, in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC), to understand their circumstances and the reasons for their migration, and to document their living and working conditions. The study was initiated in October 2014, and will be completed by June 2015;
- ICSF, with the help of two interns from the Azim Premji University (India), has also documented the factors responsible for inter-state movement of fishers from Andhra Pradesh. The

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<sup>43</sup><http://www.alakal.net/Alakal%20may2015.pdf>

<sup>44</sup>Food Chain Vol. 3 Nos. 1 & 2: 32-47

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/proceedings/article/EN/139-enhancing-capac.html?limitstart=0>



studies document the impact of the inter-state movement on fishers' families, and the reasons behind such inter-state movements, and was carried as an article in SAMUDRA Report 70<sup>46</sup>;

- As a follow up to the ICSF-BOBLME Sub-Regional Labour Dialogue of December 2013, ICSF has initiated discussions with partners in Myanmar to undertake an initiative to document the issues of migrant workers in Thailand from Myanmar.

### **Results Achieved**

ICSF's activities have contributed to greater awareness about the Work in Fishing Convention (C188) and the need for its ratification and implementation. During this period, activities contributed to highlighting the situation of Myanmar and Cambodian migrant workers on Thai fishing fleets, the need to implement existing policy provisions on decent labour, and the need for greater social protection, in order to ensure decent work and working conditions for migrants. The Thai working group formed as part of the dialogue, will take forward some of the discussions in at least four of the seven coastal provinces in Thailand. ICSF, through articles in SAMUDRA Report, SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts, has also been highlighting how decent working conditions are a prerequisite for responsible fisheries management.

### **Reflections**

ICSF's activities have contributed to greater awareness on the issue of migrant workers in the fisheries sector, especially their working and living conditions. The information produced is important for ensuring decent working conditions for these migrants, who face extreme hardships and often have to work under conditions of slave or forced labour.

### **Indicators**

- *The labour sub-site of ICSF (labour.icsf.net) received over 0.2 mn hits during the year, while bibliography (with 24 records) alone received over 5782 hits.*

## **V. AQUACULTURE**

This programme seeks to increase understanding about developments related to aquaculture and its implications for rural communities and their food security and to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support groups to advocate for responsible aquaculture practices. During this period the following activities were undertaken:

- ICSF monitored developments in aquaculture and disseminated information on relevant developments, including in relation to small-scale aquaculture SAMUDRA News Alerts, DC News Alerts and Documentation Centre;
- ICSF initiated a study to document the village-level pond based small-scale farms, with a specific focus on socio-economic issues facing women fishworkers in West Bengal, India. The study covered a total of 27 villages across three topographical zones namely coastal-estuarine, Gangetic plains and western highlands. The study report highlights the different tenure systems that exist in these small-scale farms, and women's roles in their productive uses.

### **Results Achieved**

Activities undertaken have helped advocate for forms of aquaculture that are important from a food security perspective and in challenging unsustainable practices in certain forms of aquaculture.

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<sup>46</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4122-Neobondage.html>

## Reflections

Lessons arising from the study on pond aquaculture include the importance of adequate management systems, secure tenure rights, and the engagement of women in aquaculture production to ensure sustainability.

## Indicators

- *Articles on aquaculture have been carried in SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts.*<sup>47</sup>

## Activities not undertaken

ICSF has not been able to monitor issues of relevance in aquaculture, especially in SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya, as there has been extensive focus over the reporting period on SSF Guidelines. This will be focused in 2015-16.

## VI. TRADE

To promote awareness and understanding about developments related to fish trade, ecolabelling and other forms of certification and their implications for small-scale fishing communities and food security, the following activities were undertaken:

- ICSF monitored developments in ecolabelling and certification, and disseminated information through SAMUDRA Report, *Yemaya*, DC News Alerts and SAMUDRA News Alerts.

## Results Achieved

Activities undertaken have contributed towards creating awareness about concerns and proposals of fishworkers *vis a vis* trade and certification.

## Indicators

*The section of the SSF Guidelines devoted to Value chains, post-harvest, and trade was extensively discussed and recommendations made at the SSF Guidelines workshops, reflecting growing understanding and concerns among fishworkers about the impact of ecolabelling, certification and trade.*

## VII. OTHER PROGRAMMES: Training programme for FWOs

With the objective of enhancing the capacity of fishworker and support organizations to engage with fisheries issues affecting their lives and livelihoods, the following activities were undertaken:

- A significant number of activities undertaken in collaboration with the BOBLME *Enhancing capacities of fishing communities for resource management* project in 2013-14 were completed in 2014-15. Some of the activities have already reported under sections on rights to resources (coastal and fisheries resource management and on marine protected areas). In Myanmar, fishery co-management awareness sessions were carried out in 6 villages of Dedaye Township where Regional Government agreed and allowed for implementation of pilot fishery co-management options. A total of 177 participants (121 men and 56 women) participated in the awareness sessions.

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<sup>47</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra-news-alert/article/search.html?language=EN>

• ICSF organized two national consultations (Thailand and Myanmar), and six provincial level consultations in India from December 2014 – February 2015 on the implementation of SSF Guidelines. The three workshops had over 250 participants, and included active discussions with local fishing communities, civil society representatives, government representatives and scientists on issues in implementing the SSF Guidelines. Reports of the India<sup>48</sup>, Thailand and Myanmar<sup>49</sup> workshops were carried in SAMUDRA Report 70. Besides this, the complete text of the SSF Guidelines has also been translated into different languages and circulated to fishworker organizations as a first step. A summary of the SSF Guidelines has also been translated into different languages and circulated<sup>50</sup>.

### **Results Achieved**

Training and capacity building activities undertaken in three Asian countries have enabled local fishing communities to discuss issues related to resources management and their proposals for the same, with scientists and officials. In some locations such a process was undertaken for the first time. While work is needed to sustain this process, it represents an important start.

In India, and Myanmar, the discussions at training programme were further taken forward to the government officials. In India, the government of Tamil Nadu called for issuing of identity cards to women seaweed collectors, as part of the recommendations of the workshop<sup>51</sup>.

Myanmar training programme has led to an increased interest in co-management of the delta region, both from the community and government side. Measures have been taken to formulate draft legislation and policy towards the same. In Myanmar, post the co-management awareness and training sessions, Ayeyarwaddy Regional Small Scale Fishery Network was established with the participation of small scale fishing communities. The regional Government was willing to promote the fishery co-management in Ayeyarwaddy Region; and allowed a pilot case to see how the fishery co-management works in Dayadye. The regional Parliament agreed to enact the related fishery law with focus on Community Fishery.

The recommendations and conclusions from the workshops organized to implement the SSF Guidelines, clearly highlight the interests of the government to implement the Guidelines in their respective countries. The Thai government has a draft fisheries law, that takes into the account the issues raised in the SSF Guidelines. It is important to note that, these consultations had representatives from research institutes, scientists, academicians, government policy makers as well as fishing community representatives, sitting together to discuss the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

### **Reflections**

The training programmes and capacity building exercises have led to discussions between fishing communities and other stakeholders, including government officials, on taking forward co-management systems, drafting legislation and policy towards this and looking at ways and means of implementing the SSF Guidelines.

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<sup>48</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4128-Taking-the-Next.html>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4126-An-Enabling-Env.html>

<sup>50</sup> <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/46-2069.html?lang=en>

## Indicators

- *It was the first time that fishing communities from different parts of Sundarbans (India) and Gulf of Mannar (India) came together and discussed proposals for a community-based approach to conservation, management and the sustainable use of resources. The traditional knowledge documentation has also helped them in formulating proposals and taking forward their action plans. The feedback received from the communities show that they found the process useful, informative and helped them also interact with the government officials. There are further action plans in each of these countries to take forward their proposals;*
- *Over 500 participants from fishing communities have been trained under the BOBLME enhancing capacities project, some of whom are community/fishworker organizations leaders, including women especially seaweed collectors in Gulf of Mannar, and women community leaders in Myanmar and Thailand.*
- *The two national level, and one sub-national level workshop organized in India to discuss the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, had over 260 participants. These workshops highlighted issues of key concern to fishing communities, including vulnerable and marginalized groups.*

## **8. PARTICIPATING AT FAO, CSD AND OTHER UN MEETINGS**

ICSF participated in UN meetings to raise the profile of artisanal and small-scale fisheries and to disseminate information of significance from these forums to artisanal fishworkers and the wider community of activists and supporters. During this period, ICSF participated in meetings of the FAO, ILO, and CFS. ICSF's participation in processes related to the CBD, aquaculture, labour and the SSF Guidelines are reported on above.

In addition to meetings already reported on, ICSF also participated in CFS 41, where for the first time fisheries were an important issue on the CFS agenda. Together with WFFP, WFF, IPC and in cooperation with the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM), ICSF participated in and made recommendations to the CFS Round Table on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition. The Round Table was informed by the report of the CFS' HLPE on the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. In collaboration with FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the CSO platform organized a side-event on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

ICSF also participated in the eleventh round of the Informal Consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement), on 16-17 March 2015, where it drew attention to the adoption of the SSF Guidelines within the framework of a human rights-based approach.

## **Results Achieved**

ICSF participation in UN processes has helped highlight issues of concern to small-scale fisheries. Information and articles about key processes have been regularly disseminated, including to CSOs, through ICSF publications and news alerts, and through workshops and other information sessions organized.

## Indicators

- *Information about outcomes from the above meetings was widely disseminated to fishworker and support organizations, including through SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, SAMUDRA News Alerts, DC News Alerts and the training programmes. This contributed to increased awareness among fishworker and support organizations about ongoing developments at the international level, and ways in which such developments can be influenced or used within national contexts;*
- *Several issues relevant to small-scale fisheries (for which ICSF advocated) are also reflected in the reports from ILO, FAO and CBD meetings;*
- *Presentations were made by ICSF and small-scale fishworker groups at various UN meetings.*<sup>52</sup>

## **9. SUPPORT TO THE COALITION FOR FAIR FISHERIES ARRANGEMENTS (CFFA)**

ICSF continued to support and participate in the activities of CFFA (an autonomous organization of which ICSF is a founder member). Activities undertaken included organizing workshops, arranging for key meetings to be attended by CSO partners, publishing briefing documents, articles and position papers, and engaging in web-based debates. A fuller report has been prepared by CFFA for SSNC, along with an audited financial report.

During the year, CFFA's work contributed specifically to:

- A positive engagement between West African CSOs and the European Union (EU) institutions on the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), as well as on specific bilateral fishing agreements, including with Senegal and Mauritania;
- Supporting various activities undertaken by the African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA) for the World Fisheries Day (held in Senegal in November 2014) and for International Women's Day (held in Guinea Bissau in March 2015). A major achievement has been the establishment of a secretariat by CAOPA, which, thanks to external support, is to become completely autonomous;
- Creating spaces for the African artisanal fishing sector and coastal communities, organized through CAOPA, in particular in the context of ACP-EU fisheries relations, and African fora (NEPAD/African Union), and at FAO (COFI);
- Balancing the interests of the European fishing sector with those of African artisanal fisheries sectors in EC consultative bodies, notably the Long Distance Advisory Council (LDAC);
- Raising awareness on the importance of small pelagic fishery resources in West Africa for livelihood and food security, where women play a key role. A key achievement was the recognition by the European institutions of the importance of *Sardinella* resources for food security and as the "fish of the poor", and hence to be left out of the EU-Senegal fisheries agreement. Supporting the development of the Network of Journalists for Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries in West Africa (REJOPRAO), and their participation in such events as FAO COFI 31, World Fisheries Day, and International Women's Day activities;
- Production of Information for Policy Advocacy: CFFA has continued to produce information for policy advocacy, and to make this available on its blog, and on the TransparentSea Wiki page. Important areas of research and information production have been on aid to the fisheries sector, transparency and accountability, and inward investment from

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<sup>52</sup><http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html>

third countries. CFFA continued to provide news, information and comments for the CTA Agritrade website until October 2014, when the partnership ended.

### **Results Achieved**

See the full CFFA Annual Report for 2014 to SSNC for full details.

### **Reflections**

CFFA's work, supported by ICSF, has led to greater engagement between West African CSOs and the EU and increased awareness of issues surrounding fishing agreements and food security and livelihood security of fishing communities in West Africa with articles and reports being published through REJOPRAO and on various websites such as TransparentSea. CAOPA has also moved towards autonomy with an office for the Secretariat.

### **Indicators**

- *For the Agritrade newsletters, 15 commented news items every two months; 4 interviews with ACP and EU stakeholders; 4 executive briefs summarizing the issues and analyzing impacts on ACP countries on the following themes: access to EU markets, CFP reform, international developments, and tuna.; and news alerts provided every two weeks - readership of approximately 6000 (but jointly with agriculture). All material published in English and French, available on <http://agritrade.cta.int/Fisheries>;*
- *Initiation in November 2014 of a monthly email 'CFFA bulletin', recapitulating the information, papers put on the CFFA blog, giving some news about partners activities, and, through a list of CFFA tweets, providing an overview of the main developments affecting African marine fisheries;*
- *CFFA published numerous (over 30) articles/blog posts on its website/new blog regarding EU fisheries relations with ACP countries. The material is available in French and English <http://cape-cffa.org/>;*
- *REJOPRAO has established a new blog on <http://rejoprao.info/> to publish articles from the REJOPRAO members. Significant reporting includes COFI 31, World Fisheries Day 2014 and International Women's Day 2015. [transparentsea.co](http://transparentsea.co) has established itself as a website containing significant information and access to documents on EU fisheries agreements in Africa. The page on EU fisheries agreements has been accessed over 9,000 times, with at least 2000 unique downloads of documents. There are now 29 ex-ante and ex-post evaluation reports available on the wiki, 5 country pages, and three pages for distant water nations;*
- *Transparentsea.co has published previously confidential documents on access agreements, list of licensed vessels and state income for 14 countries, and has expanded the aid database to include information on over 180 separate aid projects;*
- *Important news coverage on the EU-Mauritania agreement negotiations was initiated in April 2014;*
- *CFFA participated in DG Mare consultations in LDAC, where CFFA is an Executive Committee Member;*
- *CAOPA has established an office in Dakar, Senegal, a significant step towards becoming more autonomous.*

## **10. PUBLICATION OF SAMUDRA REPORT IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH**

ICSF has sustained the timely publication of SAMUDRA Report in English, French and Spanish, during this reporting period. Four editions of SAMUDRA Report (Nos. 67, 68, 69 and 70) have been produced in English, three editions (67, 68 and 69) in French and Spanish, during this reporting period. All editions, in searchable format, are available online. SAMUDRA Report has carried articles on important developments and processes, such as on the SSF Guidelines, forced labour, migration, governance and resource management. SAMUDRA Report remains an important source of information for and about small-scale fisheries.

### Results Achieved

SAMUDRA Report continued to be an important medium to disseminate information about, and for, small-scale fisheries. There has been very positive feedback received from subscribers including academicians, researchers, policy makers, CSOs and FWOs.

### Indicators

- Views and download rates compared to last year are as follows: SAMUDRA Report (English) – 296, 902 and 43,121, (232,048 for 2013-14), SAMUDRA Report (French) – 228,930 and 27,968 (139,269) and SAMUDRA Report Spanish- 196,402 and 25,649 (112,784);
- The number of subscribers opting for the online version has increased, leading to reduced print subscriptions. The print version stands at SAMUDRA English 861 (1051 in 2013-14), SAMUDRA French 549 (549) and SAMUDRA Spanish 199 (198);
- A Google search for “SAMUDRA Report” reveals that it is cited in a number of publications, websites, journals, newsletters, etc.<sup>53</sup>

### 11. YEMAYA

The timely publication of *Yemaya* in English, French and Spanish was sustained in the reporting period. Four editions of *Yemaya Newsletter on Gender and Fisheries* have been published in English (Issue nos 45, 46, 47 and 48), French and Spanish (Issue no. 45, 46 and 47) during the reporting period and are available online. Several articles have reported on grassroots organizational processes and profiled women leaders in different countries. *Yemaya* also carried articles analyzing the SSF Guidelines from a gender perspective.

### Results Achieved

*Yemaya* contributed to providing greater visibility to the organizational efforts and initiatives of women from fishing communities, and to the issues facing them.

### Indicators

- Views and download rates for *Yemaya* English compared to last year are 182,198 and 19,587 (141,300) times while *Yemaya* French and *Yemaya* Spanish were viewed and downloaded – 52,296 and 2147 (23,000;) and 40,422 and 2301 (23,884) times respectively;
- *Yemaya* goes to 235 (249 in 2013-14), 130 (130), and 118 (118) subscribers in English, French and Spanish respectively, besides to all subscribers of SAMUDRA Report as well;

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<sup>53</sup><http://www.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/units/complexity/Research/Gender--Decision-Making-Project-Report-31-Jan-2015.pdf>; [http://www.ired.org/modules/infodoc/cache/files/fishing\\_food\\_security.pdf](http://www.ired.org/modules/infodoc/cache/files/fishing_food_security.pdf)  
<http://www.tni.org/briefing/global-ocean-grab-primer-0>  
<http://genderaquafish.org/gaf5-2014-lucknow-india/gaf5-reports-and-publications/>  
<http://www.inshore-ireland.com/News/Outside-Ireland/>  
[http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/WIF/24/WIF24\\_06\\_Williams.pdf](http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/WIF/24/WIF24_06_Williams.pdf)

- Articles from Yemaya are also linked in other websites, and are often re-printed in other journals.

## **12. DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (DC)**

The DC continued its ongoing work related to information identification, collection, and collation; information dissemination; and extending support to ICSF programmes.

The DC undertook the following activities:

### ***Information identification, collection and documentation***

#### *Collection and organization of information*

During this period, DC sourced information from FWOs, NGOs, governments, multilateral organizations, and other documentation centres on issues such as property rights, commons, fisheries development, Labour, MPAs, women in fisheries, trade, fishing rights, migrant labour management in fisheries, and small-scale fisheries.

DC has received on gratis/exchange/from conferences/workshops attended by ICSF staff/members 58 books and 22 documents from various organizations and downloaded more than 404 documents from emails/links sent by ICSF Members and staff. The DC currently holds 60,763 records in its document database: 3,176 books, 10,826 Documents, 237 CD-ROMs, 25,897 articles indexed from journals, and 20,630 news clippings. The selected article database has 1062 articles. The audiovisual collection has 298 VDs/VCDs/VHFs.

The DC has identified, ranked and categorized useful books and documents. Information on such ranked and categorized papers has been uploaded on a regular basis through the ICSF website under useful books and documents list. This list is also circulated internally in ICSF, including to ICSF members.

#### *Linking with other documentation and resource centres*

The DC, as part of its continuing efforts to link with other resource centres, has maintained links with the FAO library, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Bay of Bengal Programme-Inter Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) and ILO. The DC has contributed to the aquatic commons initiative of IAMSLIC, uploading all ICSF publications in the aquatic commons repository.<sup>54</sup>

### ***Information Dissemination***

The DC also responded to information requests and disseminated information actively. The DC received about 120 requests for information from various users and 105 requests from ICSF staff, FWOs, NGOs, governments, multilateral organizations, students, researchers, individual scholars, ICSF members and agencies like FAO. These requests came from countries including Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Denmark, Fiji, Honduras, Myanmar, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Italy, Peru, South Africa, Tanzania, and USA.

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<sup>54</sup><http://aquaticcommons.org>



Requests for information (print and audio-visual resources) were on various issues including women in fisheries, fisheries statistics, aquaculture and its impact on livelihoods, fisheries legislation and policy, marine fisheries management systems, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), VGSSF articles, migration, fisheries cooperatives, alternative energy, tsunami rehabilitation impacts, international legislation relevant to fisheries, MPAs, coastal area management legislation, coastal pollution, inland fisheries, forestry, artisanal fisheries, traditional knowledge, access and benefit sharing, hydrographic charts of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), global warming, social issues in small-scale fisheries, value chain and post-harvest fisheries, code of conduct for responsible fisheries, climate change and maritime conflict. DC has compiled the FAO country profile of 22 countries and distributed this widely among the participants of Puducherry workshop. DC has disseminated information on new publications and VGSSF related texts among members from 16 countries.

The DC also received requests from various organizations for photographs and films available in the database.

#### *ICSF Website*

The DC updated the ICSF website on a regular basis with information on various ICSF publications, statements made by ICSF at UN meetings, statements from ICSF-organized workshops, papers and presentations made by ICSF, important fisheries events, online resources and documentation database updates. The DC also contributed significantly to the development of the following sub sites: DC News Alerts page on the Documentation Centre and small-scale fisheries webpage.

The ICSF website (main website) in English, French and Spanish together received 2.6 million hits. Besides this, all subsites together received over 1.5 million hits. Links to the ICSF website and subsites has been given by several sites, documents and articles.<sup>55</sup>

#### *SAMUDRA News Alerts*

SAMUDRA News Alerts has been sending out news on fisheries and fishworkers on a daily basis, and in the form of a weekly digest on Saturdays. The features offered include RSS feeds, SAMUDRA Exclusives, SAMUDRA Special news, SAMUDRA Analysis and SAMUDRA Commentary.

During the reporting period, five SAMUDRA Special News and 20 SAMUDRA Exclusives were brought out. The number of subscribers for SAMUDRA News Alerts is 830. News from SAMUDRA News Alerts are regularly picked up and circulated through various newsletters and listservs.

#### *DC News Alerts*

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<sup>55</sup>[https://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable\\_use\\_and\\_livelihoods\\_specialist\\_group/sulineews/issue\\_9/sn9\\_smallscale\\_fisheries/](https://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable_use_and_livelihoods_specialist_group/sulineews/issue_9/sn9_smallscale_fisheries/); [http://www.slowfood.com/slowfish/pagine/eng/news/dettaglio\\_news.lasso?-idn=142](http://www.slowfood.com/slowfish/pagine/eng/news/dettaglio_news.lasso?-idn=142) <http://worldfishers.org/tag/fao/genderaquafish.org/category/geography/country/india/maharashtra/>; [www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378014001010](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378014001010); <http://smallscales.ca/2015/03/24/recognizing-the-importance-of-small-scale-fisheries/>

The DC disseminates news related to South Asian fisheries through both daily alerts and weekly digests to ICSF India members, FWOs, NGOs, researchers, fisheries colleges, Departments of Fisheries, etc. The DC News Alerts for South Asia has over 1530 subscribers and has been made available online on the DC subsite. These Alerts are also further circulated amongst various email groups such as the Andaman and Nicobar Network, Forest Rights, NCPC National Coastal Protection Campaign (NCPC), and Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi. Feedback on the usefulness of the alerts, received from subscribers, is very positive and encouraging.

#### *Documentary film*

An important initiative of the DC was its involvement in the pre-production work of the documentary film on climate change and its impact on fishing communities. The film, *The Sea of Change: Traditional Fishworkers' Perception of Climate Change*, is available on You Tube,<sup>56</sup> and has been disseminated widely to government departments, research institutions, NGOs and multilateral agencies.

#### *Support to ICSF programmes*

The DC provided inputs to all ICSF programmes including on papers and presentations prepared by ICSF staff, BOBLME reports, other ICSF publications, SSF Guidelines workshops at Puducherry and Chennai, women in fisheries, Indian legal instruments, video gallery, aquaculture, and online bibliographies on different sub-sites. DC has actively participated in the fisheries management meetings organized by Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL), BOBP-IGO, Planning Commission of Tamil Nadu and India, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI).

### **Results Achieved**

The DC has contributed to building up the capacity of organizations to respond to developments in an informed manner. The information products of ICSF such as SAMUDRA News Alerts, the ICSF website and DC News Alerts, have increased the visibility of recent developments related to small-scale fisheries particularly in the developing world. The DC news alerts has provided a platform for fishworker organizations to disseminate their press releases and demands to larger audiences, as well as to receive information on various government schemes and programmes. The dissemination of video documentaries of ICSF, including to different film festivals, and presentation screenings, has increased the visibility on issues facing small-scale fisheries.

### **Reflections**

The quality of ICSF programmes has been greatly enhanced due to the services provided by the DC. The DC has been able to better connect ICSF programmes to different stakeholders seeking information on small-scale fisheries and it also brought some of their concerns, views and perspectives to the attention of ICSF programmes.

### **Indicators**

- *The DC responded to requests for information from a range of users including fishworker organizations, NGOs, researchers, ICSF members and staff and policy makers;*

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<sup>56</sup>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=b10PKkmCGUo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=b10PKkmCGUo)

- *The number of subscribers for SAMUDRA News Alerts is 830. Over 10068 hits (as compared to 762,000 hits in 2013-14) were received;*
- *The DC has over 60,000 records in its document database available for users;*
- *ICSF's Facebook page received 342 likes and has 342 friends; and Twitter feeds of SAMUDRA News Alerts have received a good response;*
- *The DC News Alerts for South Asia has over 1530 subscribers. These Alerts are also further circulated amongst various email groups such as the NCPC, and Andaman and Nicobar Network. These news are further translated and circulated amongst FWOs;*
- *Several subsites of ICSF, such as on the arrest and detention of fishers, have been cross-linked and referred to in other websites.<sup>57</sup>*

### **Coordination**

One of the major risks faced during the year, was related to human personnel, which could not be immediately addressed due to financial constraints. Since ICSF is member-driven and many activities are initiated by members, it was not possible for them to oversee certain activities as they were engaged with other work of ICSF, like the SSF Guidelines, which took precedence during the reporting period. Merely hiring staff for certain activities, without the involvement of members, would not have been appropriate for those activities.

We have ensured that there are other staff familiar with the processes to handle responsibilities, and have a new programme co-ordinator as well. Other efforts taken include continued task of looking for potential members and supporters who could contribute to the organization. ICSF has also been investing in capacity building of staff to enhance their skills, especially in developing a results based monitoring and reporting framework for its activities. Since 2014, ICSF has initiated an internal process to get all staff involved in developing programmes, using log frame models and results based framework, especially based on feedback from NORAD evaluation. These have been undertaken using expertise amongst ICSF members itself.

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<sup>57</sup>[labour.gov.in/upload/.../The\\_trade\\_unions\\_\(amendment\)act\\_2001.pdf](http://labour.gov.in/upload/.../The_trade_unions_(amendment)act_2001.pdf)  
[ec.europa.eu/fisheries/reform/docs/icsf\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/reform/docs/icsf_en.pdf)  
<https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=9053566864>  
[www.iffi.net/position-paper/modern-slavery-fishing-sector](http://www.iffi.net/position-paper/modern-slavery-fishing-sector)  
[worldfishers.org/wp-content/.../ICSF-Guidelines-Workshop-2014.pdf](http://worldfishers.org/wp-content/.../ICSF-Guidelines-Workshop-2014.pdf)  
[www.tni.org/briefing/global-ocean-grab-primer-0](http://www.tni.org/briefing/global-ocean-grab-primer-0)

**ANNEX I: LIST OF UN MEETINGS PARTICIPATED**

<b>Date/ period</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>
9-13 June 2014	Participated in the 31st Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI 31)	Advocated for the adoption of the FAO SSF guidelines, and helped to organize a joint FAO CSO side-event
19-21 June 2014/ 23-25 June 2014	Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) 5th Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (19-21 June) and 33rd Session (RCFM) from 23-25 June'14	Made a presentation on the SSF guidelines, and called for implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Asia-Pacific region
13-18 October 2014	41st session of FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS 41)	ICSF participated as an external adviser to the civil society mechanism (CSM), and inputs were made to the CFS through the CSM. Specific outputs included a "side event" on the SSF Guidelines, and a CSM statement on fisheries and aquaculture which fed into the Policy Round Table on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition .
8-11 December 2014	FAO workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries	ICSF Members and Secretariat staff participated in this workshop, and a presentation was made on the outcomes of the ICSF's Puducherry SSF Guidelines implementation workshop "Towards Socially Just and Sustainable Fisheries"
16-17 March 2015	Eleventh round of the Informal Consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement)	ICSF interventions highlighted the importance of a human-rights based approach, and to take forward the implementation of the SSF Guidelines
24-25 March 2015	Sixth BOBLME Steering Committee Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia	ICSF made a presentation with the recommendations from the various activities/study outputs from ICSF-BOBLME programmes.
23-27 March 2015	FAO UserRights 2015 Conference: Fisheries Forever Conference (Tenure & Fishing Rights 2015: a global forum on rights-based approaches in fisheries)	ICSF supported the need for a human-rights based approach to fisheries, in line with the SSF Guidelines, and the demand of WFFP and WFF. It sought endorsement on the irrelevance of quota-based fisheries management systems in developing countries and supported examples of community-based management initiatives in countries like Cambodia and Indonesia.

**ANNEX II. OTHER MEETINGS IN WHICH ICSF PARTICIPATED**

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activity</b>
9 June 2014	Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission Workshop on 'Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities for Resource Management'	Workshop objectives were to: -Provide a forum for representatives of fishing communities to present their proposals for conservation and sustainable use of resources in the Gulf of Mannar -Promote dialogue and convergence between fishing communities and other local stakeholders and government departments, in particular the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department, to improve management of resources in the Gulf of Mannar, with a particular focus on seaweed.	ICSF was a co-organizer and coordinated the workshop, and made a presentation on the outcomes of the training programmes organized in Gulf of Mannar in 2013-14.
30 October 2014/10 November 2014	Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai organized a CAFT programme on "Gender Mainstreaming and Development" at Mumbai.	The training programme was organized for researchers and academics focusing on gender mainstreaming	ICSF along with fish vendor representatives made a presentation on the issues faced by fish vendors of Mumbai
7-8 November 2014	Training-cum-Dissemination Workshop on the Findings and Outcomes of FIMSUL-1 & Workshop on Development of Strategies for Enhancement of Knowledge Management, Chennai	The workshop discussed the outcomes of the FIMSUL I project in Tamil Nadu, India	ICSF participated in the meeting, and shared its experiences with FIMSUL I
30 October 2014	Indo-Norwegian Joint Workshop on Aquaculture in Mumbai organised by Govt. of India	The meeting was organized by the Government of India and Government of Norway, to discuss opportunities for exchange and training on aquaculture	ICSF suggested that mariculture activities along Indian coast can be undertaken only if there are clear tenure rights, and also based on discussion with fishing communities, to avoid impacts on fishing.
2-5 December 2014	Marine Ecosystems Challenges and Opportunities (MECOS2), Kochi, Kerala, India	To discuss the latest advances in marine biology, oceanography and fisheries, and provide guidance for researchers and policy makers	ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines, and helped create awareness amongst the research community in India.
22-23 December 2014	Regional Project on Living Resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation of marine resources; New Delhi, India	To discuss the outcomes of research and policy activities in the Indian and Sri Lankan side of Gulf of Mannar	ICSF's interventions called for participatory research and decision-making process, and on traditional knowledge of fishing communities to be integrated into these
29-30 December 2014	Workshop on 'Fisheries Policy Framework for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry' at Puducherry, India	To discuss the existing policies relating to fisheries and new directions for fisheries management	ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines for local communities, and government officials to have an understanding of the different sections of

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<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activity</b>
			the Guidelines
03-4 February 2015	Consolidating CEBPOL - Sharing of Experiences on ABS" - organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) along with CEBPOL, Chennai	To discuss the access and benefit sharing experiences and the legal frameworks in Norway and India	ICSF's interventions focused on the need for local level decision-making process in access and benefit sharing including on transfer of technologies
10-11 February 2015	FIMSUL Thematic Workshop on Development of Fisheries Co-Management for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	To discuss the various fisheries co-management options	ICSF participated in the workshop and contributed to the discussions

**ANNEX III: LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Publication</b>	<b>Language(s)</b>
1	SAMUDRA Report 67, 68 69 and 70	English, French and Spanish
2	<i>Yemaya</i> 45, 46, 47 and 48	English, French and Spanish
3	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries: A booklet for fishing communities	English, Thai, Burmese, Bahasa, Bangla, Tamil
4	Draft Small-scale fisheries guidelines: A leaflet	English, Thai, Burmese, Bahasa, Telugu, Bangla, Bengali, Tamil
5	Small-scale fisheries: A brochure	English, Thai, Burmese, Bahasa, Bangla, Bengali, Tamil
6	Women fish vendors in Mumbai: Study report	Marathi
7	Report of the workshop on Women fish vendors in Mumbai	Marathi
8	Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa: Promoting Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing	English
9	Samudra Monograph : A Participatory Study of the Traditional Knowledge of Fishing Communities in the Gulf of Mannar, India	English, Tamil
10	The Sundarbans Fishers: Coping in an Overly Stressed Mangrove Estuary	English
11	Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood	Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam
12	Report of the Proceedings: Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities: ICSF-BOBLME Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour, Migration and Fisheries Management	English
13	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)	English