

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

01 April 2016 – 31 March 2017



List of Acronyms

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

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS (ICSF)

Report of Activities

01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Organization: International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

Visiting Address: 27, College Road, Chennai 600 006, India shifted in February 2017 to **Old No 77, New No. 22, First floor, Venkatratnam Nagar, Adyar, Chennai 600 020**

Web Address: www.icsf.net

Region/ Country: International, with a focus on countries of the south

Project: C-account No. 132011

Name of the Legal Representative: Sebastian Mathew,
Executive Secretary

Reporting Period: 01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Important changes within the organization during the period

This past year has been a challenging one, with the initial months seeing internal discussions regarding the future of ICSF, its relevance in the changing context of SSF and the strengthening of FWOs, its ability to adapt to changing donor requirements, its governance structure and patterns of functioning. The entire membership was involved in a participatory process to discuss these issues and a decision was made to dissolve the ICSF association as it currently exists and work towards a possible new structure or entity. It was clear that commitments to donors and other stakeholders should be honoured and an exit strategy was developed accordingly with phasing out of programmes and activities, staff and infrastructure, maintaining publications and website and arranging to preserve documents for a certain period according to requirements of Indian law and donor norms.

Background: Context of the project and changes if any

ICSF's activities in 2016-17 were implemented within the framework of priorities set by the ICSF General Body (GB) and Animation Team (AT) for the period 2014-2015 to 2018-20. ICSF focused its activities on areas related to implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) which included the following thematic areas: fisheries, biodiversity, trade, climate change. With the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines, the focus of activities was on studies, capacity-building workshops, advocacy and communication on issues related to the Guidelines. Activities were conducted in India, Myanmar, Tanzania, Costa Rica and Brazil.

There were no significant changes in the external situation from the previous year, except for the fact that the SSF Guidelines were reaching an increasing number and range of stakeholders, resulting in more groups (e.g. environment NGOs) taking on board elements of the SSF Guidelines in their work.

Due to the ICSF programme being amended in the second year, i.e. 2016-17, the numbering as in the original proposal has undergone changes. Activities which were not listed earlier will be numbered at the end of each thematic area.

Activities in Priority Areas

I. FISHERIES

ICSF's focus in the reporting period has been towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), through undertaking research activities, conducting capacity-building workshops and visits, and developing resource and training material towards the implementation of the Guidelines. ICSF also focused on areas that have received inadequate attention earlier, viz., inland fisheries and migration.

Small-scale fisheries guidelines (SSF Guidelines)

I. 1. Studies to document existing governance practices of tenure and resource management, highlighting what is good practice, to enhance small-scale fishing communities' rights to resources (marine, coastal and inland fisheries) and territories.

The main objective of the study was to understand the dynamics of tenure arrangements and their interplay to implementing the SSF Guidelines in inland fisheries. The study used an appreciative inquiry methodology to understand tenure dynamics as well as a human rights-based approach.

The study was undertaken among selected ethnic fishing communities in Lake Victoria, Tanzania with diverse tenure systems. The study looked at the history of tenure regimes, the different tenure rights between men and women and how these are changing over the years, issues related to poverty and vulnerability in different tenure regimes and the links between tenure in fisheries and land. It also looked at conflict resolution mechanisms with regard to settling disputes over tenure rights as well as the different rules and regulations in the customary versus the current legal systems. The study was one attempt to look at factors that contribute to or impede the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. While the former mainly including the ratification of international conventions and the adoption of a co-management approach to fisheries management, the latter include strong patriarchal systems, lack of funding and weak policy environments. The draft report of the study is available for comments at: <https://www.icsf.net/en/reports/article/EN/25-report-on-the-r.html?start=10>

I.5. Documenting and developing case studies to learn from WIF struggles and strategies at the national and community level in Tanzania

A study was conducted in the fishing areas of Mwanza and Kagera regions in the Lake Victoria side of Tanzania focusing on **Dagaa/Silver cyprinid (Rastrineobola argentea) Fishery** which

involves mostly women in its overall value chain. The findings of the study are presented as case studies in a form of two video clips, available at <http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html>, as well as a short report of the case studies that further describes issues that could not be highlighted in the video clips. This study was conducted by a Tanzanian local organization, EMEDO which is a member of WFF, in collaboration with Greg-Media and 3 Brothers Media who were responsible for the video documentation.

One case study explores the role and place of women along fisheries value chain; the significance and value their involvement in fisheries brings to the communities and fisheries development; why they are involved in fisheries; how are they organized for space and in decision-making and policy processes. The second video case study explores the challenges facing women involved in fisheries activities, the successes they have achieved, how their participation in fisheries can be strategically improved and the strategies in place at local and national levels to improve the situation. The study report is available online at: <https://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/161-women%E2%80%99s-role,.html?limitstart=0>.

Videos developed in Kiswahili and with English sub-titles are available at <http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html>.

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

1.6.i. A study was conducted in India which documented the living and working conditions of Andhra Pradesh migrants from Srikakulam district, East Coast of India, to the Veraval fishing industry in Gujarat, West Coast of India, to understand their participation in fishing, the specific circumstances motivating them to travel and their status vis-à-vis the industry and the government. These sites were chosen due to the high incidence of migration specifically to the fishing industry in Gujarat. The study highlights the challenges the migrant fishermen face, the lack of legal frameworks and weak implementation of laws that do exist and the lack of opportunities for the next generation. The report of the study is available at <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/160-a-study-of-migr.html?limitstart=0>

Specific recommendations made through the study were disseminated in Telugu and discussed at a workshop conducted on 14th September in the source area, viz. Srikakulam in AP. This workshop brought together representatives from the local district administration as well as from the fishing community, both migrants as well as local fishing communities who chose not to migrate. Women fishworkers and the wives of migrants also shared their concerns and challenges in the context of migration. The lack of credible information on migration, including numbers and the modalities of recruitment, work and remuneration for migrating fishermen were highlighted. Based on the recommendations from the workshop and the study, the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Department aims to initiate a plan for migrant welfare along with the district administration and their counterparts in Veraval and look into the possibilities for further action. They plan to launch the migration information and facilitation centre under the Collectorate, which had been announced in 2015.

The report of the workshop is available online at <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/160-a-study-of-migr.html?limitstart=0>

The study has also been quoted in a prime national daily newspaper:

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/the-andhra-flavour-in-gujarats-fish/article17652040.ece>

1.6.ii. In Myanmar, ICSF together with Network Activities Group (NAG) undertook a preliminary study of *kyarr phong* (the stow net fishery undertaken for a period of nine months, every year, in the inshore and offshore waters of the Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar, employing bamboo rafts and bag nets). The fishery engages migrant fishers and fishworkers (see SAMUDRA Report No 75 for details) from the Dry Zone of Myanmar after making an advance payment of salaries for a fixed period. What is unique to the fishery is that the fishers are to stay at sea during these nine months. There are reported cases of frequent desertion of fishers from these rafts due to an expansion in fleet size and an inelastic labour market. This is probably the first time that various aspects of this fishery are documented.

The study has looked at how the environmental, social and economic aspects of this fishery could be better managed to optimise benefits, including the wellbeing of migrant fishers and fishworkers. The study has come up with several recommendations regarding how to improve working and living conditions on these rafts at sea and how to improve fisheries management measures. It has, for example, been highlighted that *kyarr phong*, being a passive fishing technique, is superior to bottom trawling and it needs to be protected after improving working and living conditions at sea, especially to prevent desertion of workforce due to tough working conditions and acute shortage of labour. Some restrictions are therefore necessary on the number of units in operation and on new entrants to prevent overcrowding in the fishing grounds, to mitigate overfishing pressures and to match the stow net fleet with available workforce.

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

SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya have been focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, with articles in Issue 74 and 75 of SAMUDRA Report focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, inland fisheries, migration, labour, human rights based approach besides the COFI meeting in June 2016 and the COP of the CBD in December 2016.

I.9. Elaboration, simplification and translation of the SSF guidelines for fishing communities and policy makers and development of resource and training material for SSF Guidelines workshops

Much was done to ensure that capacity building workshops had resource material and the summary SSF Guidelines available in local languages for the participants. The summary Guidelines were translated into Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian towards the regional workshop held in Thailand and for subsequent activities of the work in that region. Translation of the summary guidelines into Urdu and Sindhi for the Pakistan workshop, Kiswahili for Tanzania, and Portuguese for Brazil were helpful for the participants in those countries. Apart from that, material relevant to the region was collated and uploaded on a specific site, dedicated to the SSF

Guidelines workshops. These web resources were developed for Pakistan, Thailand, Nicaragua and Tanzania. Material was also developed for the Brazil workshop which included a video ‘Pesca Vital’ which has been widely shared and is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnMBWxIDS9Q>. A short video from the workshop was produced and a series of media outputs were prepared and published.

Video clips were developed and uploaded of workshop presentations (of the India workshop held in March 2016-<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/india-programme/programme>) and of interviews conducted in the course of the workshop (Thailand regional workshop-<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/resources/videos>). In Tanzania, resource materials for capacity-building programmes were developed prior and during the workshop to be used as training tools not only for the Tanzania workshop but also for future training programmes (<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/tanzania/videos-tanzania>). The key proceedings of the workshop were filmed, but also short versions of video clips of interviews highlighting key issues on inland fisheries in Tanzania have been produced to be used to promote awareness as training material for future workshops. These served to disseminate information on specific issues, share the workshop proceedings in different (and often preferable) formats, and highlight issues of relevance in the countries regarding small-scale fisheries.

A short infographic video produced by ICSF with support from IFAD was used at the regional workshop in Tanzania organised by WFF. This is available at <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home>, along with the poster. This is now available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

The summary of the Guidelines and the complete Guidelines was also done in Kannada (Indian language). These are available online at <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/materials-on-ssf-guidelines>. The summary of the Guidelines has also been translated into Marathi and Gujarati.

I.10. Capacity building and awareness-raising workshops on the implementation of the SSF guidelines in different countries (or at regional level), including on gender dimensions (gender justice and women’s rights) of the guidelines, with participation of women and vulnerable and marginalized groups

I.10.1. The Tanzania capacity-building workshop organized in July 2016, in the coastal town of Bagamoyo was a follow-up to the introductory workshop on the SSF Guidelines for members of fishing communities and policymakers conducted in August 2015 by Tanzanian members of ICSF in collaboration with Mwambao Coastal Community Network of Tanzania. The main objectives of the 2016 workshop were to discuss implementation of workshop recommendations held on 17-18th August 2015 and to develop strategic action plans in the pilot locations. Actions taken after the 2015 workshop were discussed, as were implementation challenges, and concrete plans of action at the district and village level were discussed in order to take the process ahead.

Apart from the workshop, as a follow-up on the recommendations of the 2015 workshop, visits were made to three pilot sites in order to take forward the action plan proposed at

that workshop which included sensitizing and coordinating various fishers to form a national alliance or umbrella of fishers, starting at the village level.

The follow-up visits were carried out by Mwambao staff from 12th -17th October 2016 who visited all three pilot sites to meet with the facilitators and attend some group meetings. Challenges were faced in Kigamboni for several reasons, among them, low awareness and suspicion of some fishers caused by illegal fishers, desire for funds to attend meetings, lack of cooperation of the village chair, and low number of registered fishers. Plans are underway to overcome the challenges faced. The brief report of the workshops was carried as an article in SAMUDRA Report Issue No. 75:
<https://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/75-4241-Tackling-a-dile.html>

I.10.2. In India, a state-level workshop was organised in Malpe in Karnataka State in November 2016 as part of ICSF's programme to disseminate and develop capacities on the SSF Guidelines. The main objectives of the workshop were on how to take forward different aspects of the SSF Guidelines that were priorities in the State, including how to minimise the negative impacts of fisheries policies minimize its on small scale fishers, how to improve self-empowerment mechanisms for women fishworkers, how to protect fisheries spaces, how to improve data information and monitoring systems and ensure that these inform policies and how to strengthen community-based management systems. After sessions explaining the components of the SSF Guidelines, groups discussed how they could take the issues forward in their context, and prepared action plans towards this. Of the 83 participants that attended, only eight were women. However, these women were vocal and very engaged with the discussions; some of them therefore, later participated in the national level gender training workshop for women fishworker leaders organised by ICSF in Chennai in November.

Preparatory meetings were conducted with representatives of village level fisher groups by holding pre-workshop meetings in all the three coastal districts of Karnataka. The report of the workshop is available at: <http://www.icsf.net/en/reports.html>

I.10.3. ICSF took the lead in organising an integrated seminar in Brazil in June 2016 called "National Seminar on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries, Brasilia" which had a total of 63 participants, including representatives of national and international coastal and marine organizations, small-scale fisheries researchers and extension agents and small-scale fishers representatives of organizations that participated in past years events related to artisanal fisheries in Brazil. A digital version of the ICSF summary of SSF guidelines and a full translated version were widely distributed a week prior to the event, and printed copies were given to all participants upon their arrival in Brasilia. Each participant was also given a printed synthesis of past years discussions in artisanal fisheries related workshops, seminars and other events, divided according to the SSF Guidelines topics. This material was debated and scrutinized extensively in the five subgroups that were formed and that worked for two days in further synthesis and formatting. The final outcome was discussed in an internal plenary amongst fishers, and a global synthesis shared with authorities (including representatives of FAO, embassies, federal public ministries (prosecutors), ministry of environment, ministry of fisheries, ambassador of Costa Rica, NGOs and

potential funders, amongst others). It was felt that there is a need for the current regime to ratify and implement the international agreements Brazil has signed. Recommendations were made to highlight the fundamental and urgent policy actions required in order to implement the SSF Guidelines in Brazil. The English version of this report was submitted to the FAO Secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

A report of the workshop is available online at
<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/brazil/report>

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

- List of meetings attached as Annex 2

ICSF participated in at least five meetings before, during and after the thirty-second session of **COFI**. ICSF participation in COFI was preceded by two meetings on 9 and 10 July, followed by a side event on 12 July and another meeting on 16 July. Whilst the meeting on 9 July was, at the behest of FAO, to discuss the proposed global work programme (GWP) on rights-based approaches to fisheries with CSOs, the 10 July meeting was to prepare CSO strategy for the COFI Meeting, particularly agenda item 9, Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries; agenda item, 9.1 viz., Outcome of and follow-up to the Global Conference on Inland Fisheries; and agenda item, 9.2 Outcome and follow up to the Tenure and Fishing Rights 2015: A global forum on rights-based approaches to fisheries.

On Tuesday, 12 July, on the eve of the agenda item 9 viz., Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries, the CSO side event was held. Although there were many concurrent side events that day, the CSO event was attended by nearly 100 participants. ICSF's presentation on GSF drew attention to the 'fisheries plus' framework of the SSF Guidelines and how cooperation, coordination and coherence across various departments/ministries were required towards implementing the Guidelines. Giving the example of IFAD-supported project to support regional and national workshops, ICSF drew attention of the side event participants to international agencies other than FAO that are involved in the implementation process. Under Global Assistance Programme (GAP), GSF could maintain the integrity of the Guidelines and complement the FAO Umbrella Programme for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

New activities (These were not part of the original proposal; some activities have been dropped from the original proposal and the ones below have been added and agreed on in the amended plan)

A. Paper on strategies for developing inland fisheries in India and translation into four Indian languages

A paper has been developed on "Governance of water and freshwater fish production systems in India: Is there need for a national policy to protect fishers and fishworkers?" (available online at:

<http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html>) In the backdrop of the human right to water and its consumptive and non-consumptive uses, the paper explores the governance framework for freshwater and fisheries in India. Rather than adopting a narrow approach focusing exclusively on inland fisheries conservation and management in India, ICSF has proposed integrating freshwater fisheries and aquaculture into the larger legal and policy regime for governance of water at various levels. The paper looks at the various Acts and articles under the Constitution that are relevant to freshwater and fisheries. The paper examines freshwater fish production and their systems in India. It also explores the livelihood issues in freshwater fish production systems. The paper suggests the need for a governance policy for Indian freshwater fish production systems.

A summary of this paper has been translated into 4 Indian languages, viz. Bengali, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. The paper was shared as a draft for discussion at a workshop on inland fisheries on 21st-22nd September organised by an NGO, DISHA, in which ICSF was a key participant. ICSF has encouraged small-scale inland fishers groups and their supporting actors to take up this issue, especially in light of a Framework Water Bill that is currently being discussed at the national level. Citing the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, as a precedent, ICSF has proposed the need to look at non-consumptive use of water, along with its consumptive use. While the former includes fisheries, the latter includes agriculture, for example. Currently, freshwater allocation regimes are biased more in favour of consumptive use over non-consumptive use. ICSF has sought for greater fairness in allocation.

In light of a United Nations comment on broadening the scope of the right to water to include livelihood rights, ICSF has also argued for broadening the definition of human rights to water also to include right to fishing along with right to personal and domestic use of water. ICSF has recently brought to the attention of key personnel working on water governance both in India and globally, about the need to look at fairness of allocation and the importance of adopting a human rights-based approach in water governance. ICSF is also hoping to draw greater attention to the recently-ratified United Nations International Water Courses Convention to deal with issues related to fairness of allocation across different user regimes other than navigation. The work is in its preliminary stage. It will take some time before stakeholders representing the non-consumptive use of water, such as fisheries, are able to influence water governance. Even if the Water Act does not fully recognize non-consumptive use of freshwater now, it is hoped that the framework law can be influenced to broaden its scope to cover both consumptive and non-consumptive use of water.

B. Gender Implementation Guide with online consultations and literature review

Several capacity-building workshops held towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines pointed to the need for implementation guidance on how to practically mainstream gender in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. FAO therefore commissioned ICSF to develop a Gender Implementation Guide, using participatory processes which included an online review (where over 140 persons were contacted and group meetings were held with CSOs for the West African and Latin American regions) to review the first draft of the Guide. ICSF took the initiative, during the process of developing the Gender Guide, to support two meetings – one with Francophone Africa and the other with indigenous communities in Costa Rica. These helped participants understand the gender dimensions of the SSF Guidelines. Following revisions based

on the inputs received, a second revision was made which was then reviewed and validated at an expert workshop in Rome organised by FAO. ICSF also prepared the report of the expert workshop, available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6947e.pdf>

The Guide is aimed at CSOs and policy-makers and uses case studies from different regions to illustrate and explain the articles in the SSF Guidelines. ICSF has submitted the final Guide to FAO; the latter is responsible for editing, design and layout and will then disseminate widely to multiple stakeholders.

C. Publication of SSNC on case studies on implementation of SSF Guidelines

Nilanjana Biswas, on behalf of ICSF authored a document based on ICSF case studies titled, “Towards the Implementation of Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)” This was for an SSNC publication. Available online at: <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/159-towards-the-imp.html?limitstart=0>

D. Gender training workshop for women fishworker leaders

A three-day workshop “Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines” was conducted in Chennai, India from November 21-23 for 60 women fishworker leaders from nine coastal states of India. This was a follow-up to the 2010 workshop where women fishworkers from different parts of the world developed a ‘shared agenda for action’ which later contributed to the gender equity and equality components of the SSF Guidelines. Participants were informed about the situation and role of women in fisheries in India, the relevance of the SSF Guidelines to women in small-scale fisheries and the opportunities to improve their situations. Discussions highlighted the lack of facilities available to women in markets, their increasing inability to access resources, the lack of visibility of their roles, policies that did not account for women in small-scale fisheries, the threats to their livelihoods due to pressures on land and coastal resources, climate change, and increasing inequalities. Social issues that were discussed related to health, education, violence against women, housing, water and sanitation, social security, and human rights. 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 level and the mechanisms to access these which could help women in small-scale fisheries to promote their interests and protect their rights. All issues were located within a human rights-based framework in keeping with the SSF Guidelines and the history and perspectives on human rights were also highlighted. The future plans shared by the groups at the end of the workshop defined their priority areas for future action and were testimony to what they had learnt and absorbed over the three days. The need was expressed by several groups for a national platform for women in small-scale fisheries. The presentations, and resource material prepared for the training programme are available at: <https://sites.google.com/view/trainingwomenicsf/home>
The workshop report is available at:
<https://www.icsf.net/en/proceedings/article/EN/163-report-on-works.html?limitstart=0>

E. Women in Fisheries Round Table

Following the workshop in India (Point. D above), the women representatives from Goa decided to organize women fishworkers in Goa to take up their issues. Accordingly, preparatory work was done, with the questionnaires used for the group discussions in Chennai modified and translated into the local language, Konkani and given to local women in small-scale fisheries in the State to discuss with their communities. Representatives from different parts of Goa were then invited to a Round Table where they discussed their issues which focused on lack of facilities in markets, issues with sales and competition from other sources, lack of government response to their local needs. The women were exposed to the SSF Guidelines and its relevance to their context. The round table provided the women with an opportunity to interact with Department of Fisheries representative on the schemes available and the issues they are facing. A report of the round table is available online at <https://www.icsf.net/en/reports.html>

II. BIODIVERSITY

Specific Activities

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

ICSF undertook a study to document the traditional knowledge of fishing communities in Central America. This study documented systematically three experiences in Central America where traditional knowledge has been used to improve marine spatial planning and new policy oriented towards human rights approaches to fisheries and has given better tools for the management of community-based marine protected area governance. The studies were conducted in Costa Rica and Honduras. The Costa Rican studies were - Case study on traditional knowledge and its integration in the Costa Rican Pacific and Caribbean shrimp fishery - and in Honduran - Case study of the participatory mapping of the artisanal fishermen of APROCUS, La Ceiba – Honduras.

A case study was conducted on traditional knowledge and integration in the management of shrimp fishery in the Caribbean and Pacific in Costa Rica. The research, part of the Discussion Table for the sustainable use of shrimp in Costa Rica, provided a space for dialogue and consensus proposals that took into consideration both scientific and traditional knowledge. Participatory mapping was done with the idea of generating a marine spatial planning process that could reconcile conservation and utilization of coastal and marine resources in a more equitable manner. The case study on Costa Rica is also carried as an article in SAMUDRA Report 75.

The case studies highlighted the importance of traditional knowledge in the conservation and management of marine resources, the lack of methodologies for integrating this knowledge into decision-making processes, the need for academia and state institutions to recognise and document this knowledge, the need for rules to be defined on how this knowledge is to be used and the importance of creating spaces and participatory processes where different levels and groups, including women, can share their traditional knowledge.

A video film on traditional knowledge has been prepared and is available at <https://youtube/Wnez-BA6kWo>, and at <http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html>

These case studies were presented during a side-event organized by ICSF and CoopeSoliDar, during the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 13) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The case studies are available in English at: <https://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/162-traditional-kno.html?limitstart=0>

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

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

II. 5 Collaborate in different networks including the ICCA consortium, WFF, WFFP, IPC, CSM, indigenous peoples' network, Natural Justice, Red Manglar, to organize side-events and/or bring out joint statements.

ICSF has been collaborating with Natural Justice, Indigenous People's Network, ICCA Consortium during the 13th Conference of Parties. ICSF has contributed comments and inputs to the various position papers prepared for the COP 13.

II. 6 Participate in the Conference of Parties (COP) meetings of the CBD in 2016, and other CBD related processes, including organizing side events on key issues.

On the 7th December, a COP 13 side-event was organised by *The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, IUCN-CEM-FEG and EBCD, in collaboration with ICSF on "Small-scale fisheries communities and Aichi Target 11: Achieving conservation, sustainable livelihoods and food security in MPAs and other effective area-based measures (OEABMs)"* The side event discussed (1) appropriate mechanisms to mainstream community participation – notably of fishing communities and local fisher organizations – in MPA and OEABM designation, planning and implementation and (2) the various contributions this would make to the achievement of the Aichi target No 11 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An ICSF member from Costa Rica spoke on "Moving ahead towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, linking them with MPAs and OEABMs in Central America" She said that the SSF Guidelines had been useful in creating co-management structures and cited the

formation of Marine Responsible Fishing Areas spearheaded by fishermen in Costa Rica. She referred to awareness raising, training of trainers, workshops and other activities to popularize the wider use of the SSF Guidelines in Central America. In discussions, participants noted that MPAs should consider equity within the fisheries supply chain, particularly in regards to middlemen; and that finding a solution to fish spoils en route to markets would also address fishing pressure. The side event also looked at the regional policies concerning the use and management of marine ecosystems in Central America and its impacts for indigenous people.

ICSF also participated in the high level ministerial meeting during the COP 13, highlighting that efforts towards ocean conservation must be based on human rights and that there is a need for solidarity and urgent actions that allow for change in the social, economic and environmental inequities that occur in our coastal marine and inland waters.

ICSF presented on “Traditional and socio-cultural knowledge - Potentials towards marine spatial planning” at the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Regional Capacity Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America in February 2017 (see stories of change section).

ICSF has been providing inputs to the CBD NGO consortium, especially on agenda item ‘Marine and coastal biodiversity’, on issues for negotiation and advocacy. An article on this has been carried in SAMUDRA Report 75.

III. CLIMATE CHANGE

Specific activities

III. 2. Monitor

- international and national strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, especially those that relate to fishing communities
- impacts of technology driven solutions for climate change on fishing communities
- community perceptions and measures for disaster and climate change adaptation and mitigation

- SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been regularly following up on these issues. Besides this the DC has also been active in distributing the film on climate change in India.

III.4 Advocate for States to address issues such as pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors.

Climate change and disaster management issues were highlighted in the workshops on the SSF Guidelines, with resource persons from relevant government departments specifically called to deliberate on these sections of the Guidelines.

ICSF’s video on climate change was also presented at a number of forums in India, such as the meeting organized by PondyCAN, INTACH and Freemasons society, on “Securing coastal assets and communities for a sustainable future” in Chennai, India

A video on climate change and small-scale fisheries has also been developed in Thai and is in the final stages of translation/sub-titling in English to be put up on the web-site.

IV. AQUACULTURE

IV. 1 Document and analyse systems of tenure rights in aquaculture and their implications for men and women from neighbouring communities, for fishing communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups

ICSF Trust has undertaken a study to document the tenure rights of socially and educationally backward fishing communities to inland waters biodiversity in India. Inland waters biodiversity provides employment, income food security and nutrition in many parts of India. Small water bodies/reservoirs in rural India particularly provide women and men from socially and educationally backward fishing communities with livelihood support along the inland waters living resources value chain. The study examined formal (including laws supported by policies and programmes) and informal systems of tenure (including customary, traditional arrangements) as well as management systems for the sustainable utilization of living resources of ponds and reservoirs. The areas included in the study were Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh; Vidarbha, Maharashtra; and Bihar and Jharkhand. The draft report of the study has been circulated internally for comments.

IV..3. Monitor aquaculture development at global level, especially its impacts on women, labour, and vulnerable and marginalized groups

IV. .5. Advocate in various UN and international forums for promotion of sustainable small-scale aquaculture that contributes more towards food security, nutrition and poverty eradication.

V. TRADE

Specific activities

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

In the backdrop of Doha Development Agenda, which includes developing language at WTO to deal with disciplining fisheries subsidies, ICSF has been engaging with the national process in India to study fisheries subsidies proposals made by various WTO Members and to make recommendations regarding how to protect the livelihood interests of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in the context of sustainable fisheries. Towards effective subsidies disciplines, ICSF has underscored transparency and the importance of notifying fisheries subsidies.

Since market access issues cannot be separated from international obligations towards conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources, ICSF has highlighted the need to comply with multilateral environmental agreements such as the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on the

Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

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

V.5. Undertake capacity building/exchange visits to build leadership among fishworkers, especially women who are actively involved in post-harvest and related value chain activities

MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network facilitated a two-day study tour for women representatives of different women's fisher groups from nine districts (three from Zanzibar and the rest from mainland Tanzania), to learn how women in Mombasa engage in fisheries post-harvesting and value-adding methods. This was done through a link established with the NGO, Community Action for Nature Conservation (CANCO) in coastal Kenya. The visit enabled the participants to learn various challenges connected with women's post-harvesting and its business and explored options to address these.

The group were also invited by CANCO (with the support of SSNC) to extend their trip by 2 days and to take part in a workshop with Kenyan women fishers to explore their shared challenges and issues. In addition, they visited Tsunza village where World Fisheries Day celebrations were held. The participants also had the opportunity to participate in a conference on women fishers that took place in Mombasa. In general participants were able to learn various techniques related to post-harvesting of fisheries products as well as the general engagement of women in multiple fisheries activities.

The report of the visit has been carried as an article in Yemaya issue 53.

V.7. Advocate in various UN and other international forums for the rights of small-scale fishworkers throughout the value-chain to be recognized, and for certification schemes to benefit the small-scale fisheries catching sector

VI. COMMUNICATION

VI.1. SAMUDRA Report

Specific Activities

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

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

- Two issues of SAMUDRA Report have been produced in English (Issue No. 74 and 75), and specific articles have been translated in French and Spanish. From SAMUDRA Report No. 71, only online version has been published. SAMUDRA Report has 2050 subscribers. SAMUDRA Report is now widely disseminated through social media (facebook and twitter), besides various group mails and networks such as Andaman Nicobar Network, Coastal Protection Network, ICCA Consortium network, IAMSLIC network and Gender Aqua Fish Network. During the year (up to 31 March), SAMUDRA Report has received over 43,000 downloads in English, and 507,128 views, while other languages put together has 1,152,559 views. We are receiving requests from a number of

writers to publish their article in SAMUDRA Report. **SAMUDRA Report citations are attached as Annex 3.**

VI.2. Yemaya

Specific activities

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

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

- Two issues of *Yemaya* have been produced in English (Issue No. 52 and 53), with specific articles translated in French and Spanish. From *Yemaya* issue No. 49, only online version has been published. *Yemaya* has 1260 subscribers. Similar to SAMUDRA Report, *Yemaya* is also disseminated through social media and different networks. During the year (upto 31 March), *Yemaya* received 1937890 views and 15609 downloads. *Yemaya* is also widely disseminated through the *genderaquafish* network (<https://genderaquafish.org/category/fao/>)

VI.3. Documentation Centre

Specific activities planned during the period

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

During this period, DC sourced information from FWOs, NGOs, research institutions, governments, multilateral agencies, and other documentation centres on issues such as tenure rights in freshwater ecosystems, human rights in fisheries, on various aspects related to gender in fisheries, on sustainable development goals related to fisheries, migrant labour management in fisheries, support of government schemes in fisheries sector and small-scale fisheries. The main work of DC during the period was to develop the SSF Guidelines implementation website with country-wise information for workshops on SSF Guidelines implementation, compilation of fisheries sector schemes of nine coastal states, union government departments, and agencies, translation of SSF Guidelines and Summary of Guidelines to different languages and to support ICSF programmes and publications.

DC has received on gratis/exchange/from conferences/workshops attended by ICSF staff/members 10 books and documents from various organizations and downloaded more than 25 documents from emails and links sent by others. The DC currently holds 61638 records in its document database: 3218 books, 11399 documents, 234 CD-Roms, and 26157 articles indexed from journals. The selected article database has 1075 articles. The audio-visual collection has 331 VCDs. Of the 11399 documents we have attached 948 documents in winISIS database as soft copy. The DC has catered to 65 users during this period. .

DC has contributed extensively to the programmes of ICSF, as well as to presentations made by ICSF staff in different meetings. DC staff has made presentation during the *Policy Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Fisheries Sector* which was held at the *National Biodiversity Authority conference in Chennai, India on 25th November, 2016 and Human Rights Based*

Approach workshop at Jaipur, India. The participation in these meetings has helped DC to get access to new sources of information.

The DC has collected information on governance of tenure, sustainable resource management, social development and decent work, value chains, post-harvest fisheries and trade, gender equality, disaster risks and climate change, policy coherence, institutional co-ordination and collaboration, information, research and communication and capacity development aspects of SSF guidelines and disseminated through website: <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home> The website has information on 28 countries. The website also has information on human rights related issues in fisheries of these countries. DC has been actively involved in translating SSF Guidelines and the summary of the SSF Guidelines into various languages. The website has the summary of the SSF Guidelines translated into 18 languages and the complete SSF Guidelines into 10 languages for free download. The information collected and disseminated was very useful for the workshop organizers and participants.

During the period, DC has collected and compiled a dossier on information about Government support schemes to fisheries sector in India and distributed to fishworkers organizations in India. The Dossier is available at: <https://sites.google.com/view/trainingwomenicsf/schemes>

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

The DC disseminates news related to South Asian fisheries through both daily and weekly digests to FWOs, NGOs, researchers, fisheries colleges, Government departments and multilateral agencies. The news alerts cover subject areas like environmental impact on fisheries, aquaculture developments, climate change and its impact on fisheries, trade related measures, new developments and initiatives from UN and other multilateral agencies. The news alerts have increased the visibility of recent developments related to small-scale fisheries particularly in the developing world. The DC News Alerts has 2091 subscribers and it 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 governmental schemes and programmes. These Alerts are also further circulated amongst various email groups.

Through Publications and Films Alert, DC has been able to disseminate ICSF Publications and Films among large number of readers. The Alerts has 3635 subscribers. These Alerts are also further circulated among email groups such as Gender Aquafish, National Coastal Protection Campaign (NCPC) etc. The responses received are very encouraging.

The dissemination of video documentaries of ICSF at different film festivals and presentation screenings has increased the visibility on issues facing small-scale fisheries in different parts of the world. The You Tube links of ICSF Films have been widely circulated through Publications and Films Alerts and sending of film copies to institutions and organizations.

The DC has contributed to the Aquatic Commons initiative of IAMSLIC, uploading 310 items in the Aquatic Commons repository (<http://aquaticcommons.org/view>). The DC, as part of its continuing efforts to link with other resource centres, has maintained links with FAO library, ILO, and other UN agencies.

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

The website has been regularly updated and for the current year (till 31 March) had a total of 4727098 views for ICSF main site and 180497 downloads.

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

- The DC has regularly updated Google sites on SSF Guidelines implementation, webpages of Indian fisheries, Publications, Women in fisheries pages of ICSF site, facebook and twitter accounts. Moreover, 73 films has been uploaded to Youtube, giving links to ICSF site and google pages. 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. DC has been active in collecting and uploading information on specific websites dedicated to the SSF Guidelines workshops being conducted by the consortium under the IFAD project.

7. Co-ordination

Specific activities

VII.1. Facilitate planning and implementation of the activities

VII.2. Facilitate the meeting of the Animation Team members (twice a year) ¹

VII.7. Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the activities

VII.8. Narrative and financial reporting of activities

VII.9. Fund raising for the activities

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

- Efforts have been undertaken to raise funds through other donors for this period. ICSF has received funds from IFAD for material development and a capacity-building programme on implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil. FAO also commissioned ICSF to develop a Gender Implementation Guide for the SSF Guidelines. Though Bread for the World discontinued support for the first half of the year, they reinstated the grant in project mode for the second half, i.e., October 2016 – March 2017. These funds were utilised towards the Gender workshop in India and the latest SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya publications.

¹ During 2015-16, AT meetings were organized only through Skype and Teleconference, in 2016-17 though funds were available, it was felt that this would be better utilised towards paying social security in the light of the current organisation being dissolved so that commitments to all staff would be honoured. Further, the AT did not feel the urgent need for a face-to-face meeting as the winding up process could be done via online communication.

- Other co-ordination activities continued as usual, including planning and implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of activities.

Members' contributions

Over the programme period, members of ICSF contributed in substantive ways. Several members were responsible for initiating, organising and following up on activities in their countries and regions. Many of the activities done through the year have been at the instance of members involvement. These include research studies, design and development of material and capacity-building workshops for different stakeholders. Members played a key role in **organising and facilitating the capacity-building workshops** in India, Brazil, Thailand (regional workshop).

Members also engaged in **advocacy and lobbying** by representing of ICSF and its constituency at national, regional and international forums (see Appendices on UN and other meetings attended).

Members have also contributed to the publications of ICSF, namely SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya, **writing articles** on several issues and helping to **edit or comment** on articles written by others. Several members actively **contributed to the Gender Guide** as part of the online consultation as well as during the other stages of the Guide's development. The Costa Rica member also held a meeting for women from indigenous communities to feed into the development of the Gender Guide. Members also contributed to the research studies, papers, presentations and material development like infographics done by ICSF secretariat, members or others contracted for the purpose. Of particular significance, was the contribution of members to the paper on inland fisheries in India that was prepared to examine the governance framework for inland fisheries in India.

This year, due to the issues within ICSF, members were actively involved in looking at implications of the dissolution of the existing ICSF, creation of alternative structures that could be more viable and relevant to the changing external (changes in SSF and strengthening of FWOs) and internal (governance, relevance and funding) realities. Several members looked into the creation of alternative mechanisms and ways of retaining the knowledge and human resource base that ICSF had built over the years. Members of ICSF's governance structures (Animation Team, India Trust and an Elders' Group created for the purpose of dissolution/restructuring) were particularly active during the year.

2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

The approved amended plan could largely be implemented by ICSF with some modifications especially in terms of geographical coverage of certain activities. (see **Appendix 1 for activities and outputs**)

3. GENDER DIMENSION

ICSF's work continued to be informed by a gender perspective as has been reflected in its programme. Due to ICSF's understanding of gender in small-scale fisheries and its contribution to the gender components in the SSF Guidelines, FAO commissioned ICSF to develop a gender implementation guide so that the Guidelines can be used to promote gender equitable small-scale

fisheries. In the process of developing the implementation guide, efforts were made to involve multiple stakeholders in consultations on the gender issues that needed to be addressed. Workshops to increase awareness on the SSF Guidelines from a human rights-based and gender perspective were conducted specifically for women as their issues often get subsumed in mixed gender gatherings. Efforts were made to strengthen the skills of women through capacity-building exchange programmes for value addition and mobilisation of women to form associations. Video films were also developed focusing on women's role in the small-scale fisheries sub-sector and the challenges they face. ICSF's publication Yemaya focused on women's issues and continued to be well-received.

4. GENERAL REFLECTIONS

During the course of the year, processes towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines at the local, national and regional level have been strengthened. Several capacity-building workshops have been held by ICSF and its partner organisations at different levels and ICSF has contributed significantly through material preparation both towards strengthening the workshop as well as using the workshops to strengthen further work towards implementation.

COFI showed that governments were unanimous in their commitments to take forward the spirit of the SSF Guidelines, which is an achievement that will enhance the push at the national level. The consortium of ICSF, IPC, WFPF and WFF have been working well together towards implementation of the Guidelines, each bringing their strengths to the collaboration. Attempts were also made to broaden the basis for partnerships to include those working on tenure issues on land.

ICSF recognises that there are new thematic and geographical areas of potential that need to be explored further (especially inland fisheries, migration policies) and has initiated studies and discussions in these areas. It remains to be seen how ICSF in its new form, or other actors including CSOs take these issues ahead.

Much effort was spent in ensuring that closure of ICSF secretariat does not result in loss of information that has been painstakingly collected over the years. Sets of publications, films and resource material were sent to key fisheries institutions, libraries and NGOs. Soft copies were also made available and distributed to ICSF members and other interested individuals/organisations.

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

5. RESULTS (OUTCOME AND OUTPUT) ANALYSES

The Results Based Matrix prepared at the start of the programme had indicators and targets which reflected the achievement of results.

While the completion of the actual activities is elaborated in the pages in the rest of this report, the **RBM is attached as Annex 4**. Beyond this, some additional outputs which are part of the process of reaching the programme objectives are listed below.

International

In 2015, ICSF was commissioned by FAO to conduct a study on social protection in small-scale fisheries. Following this, various departments of FAO evinced interest in the results of the study. It has since been published by FAO. (see pages 37 to 190 of <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6880e.pdf>)

Country-wise outputs are listed below:

Tanzania

1. Following the interventions in Tanzania², a feedback meeting was conducted in Tanga to the village Government soon after the meeting in Bagamoyo.
2. One meeting was carried out with fishers to give awareness about the SSF Guidelines, its importance and its execution. They were also informed about the formulation of a Fishers Umbrella organization and they agreed to register the number of fishers and carryout an election for the umbrella organisation on 15th September 2016.
3. Election for creation of Fisher association was conducted on 15th September to involve fishers from Sub-villages of Mayomboni. The umbrella is called MAYOMBONI Fishers association with 68 members including 28 women from 3 sub-villages in MOA. The leadership comprised of Chair, vice-chair, secretary and cashier, a special committee was also created to deal with disasters at sea including reporting whenever any disaster occurs as well as to communicate and send alerts in case of anything that is expected to occur.
4. In Somanga – Kilwa, a series of activities were carried out by two facilitators accompanied by the Fisheries officer at Somanga. A Consultation was held with the village government of three villages in Somanga to include Namatugutugu, Somanga North and Somanga South.
5. Awareness-raising was carried out with fishers to inform them about the SSF Guidelines and its implementation, more specifically starting with establishment of fisher's umbrella association.
6. A Fishers meeting was held to discuss formulation of Umbrella fishers association for Somanga by three villages and was conducted on 15th September 2016. This meeting was attended by 113 fishers 25% of whom were women. The main concerns of the fishers was discussed and plan of action formulated.
7. In Kigamboni the focus was on the two villages of Kimbiji and Buyuni where consultations were held with the village Government. Fifty two fishers from Kimbiji were reported to participate and register for the umbrella association. There was some hesitation from fishers from Buyuni village, many of whom are immigrants and illegal fishers. There were some challenges connected to the process that include weak cooperation from the village government. The awareness exercise was conducted by two

² Some of the work in Tanzania could be seen as outputs of processes initiated in the previous year.

Network members from Kimbiji and Buyuni without the availability of Fisheries officer. However communication with the Kigamboni Fisheries officer was carried out during the Mwambao follow-up visit and he promised to assist in the process.

8. Following the exchange visit, discussions were held in Tanzania to take the learnings ahead and challenges that need to be overcome have been identified. These include the lack of packaging materials and drying material for sea weed farmers in the process for value addition and quality control; insufficient technical knowhow for further processing of seaweeds and other fisheries products, lack of market and marketing knowledge for sea weed products to sell their products. Plans are being made to address these challenges.
9. The videos prepared by EMEDO were used during the Africa regional workshop held in Kampala Uganda in December 2016 and during the WFF 5th General Assembly. TBTI and their networks have asked for the use of the short video clips recorded during the Tanzania workshops in their programmes.
10. Some of the women interviewed in the video were part of the workshops and they felt honoured to share their experiences to educate other actors in the sector. This was a source of empowerment for the women in fisheries participants; the fact that their experiences were recognised.

Brazil

11. Following the workshop, a meeting was held with the members of the Pro-Guidelines WG to improve the strategy for making referrals.
12. Realising the need to disseminate the SSF Guidelines to the local communities, a project has been developed to facilitate the construction of materials such as booklets, folders, pamphlets, posters and videos.
13. Plans are underway to organize regional meetings in the next six months up to one year, to allow greater ownership of the Guidelines at the grassroots level.
14. After a year, a meeting is being planned with representatives of artisanal fishing groups to develop the adaptation of the SSF Guidelines for Brazil in a solid and participatory way.
15. A video was developed in Portuguese (with English subtitles) following the workshop called Pesca Vital: Diretrizes Internacionais para a Valorização da Pesca Artesanal.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnMBWxIDS9Q>

Costa Rica

16. One of the main results of the Costa Rica study was that it led to the formulation of a first sampling on ecosystems and coastal resources in the Pacific and Caribbean (Barra del Colorado) of Costa Rica. It also led to the building of trust and respect among the participants of the research group (scientists and fishers with traditional knowledge) towards the sustainable harvest of shrimp.

India

17. The awareness that the Public Hearing held in Kerala in 2015 created with the department personnel who were on the Jury was impressive leading to specific outputs the following year. The Food Safety Commissioner organized trainings for fish vendors in certain pockets on how to maintain the quality of fish from source to destination.
18. The Director of the Matsyafed, Kerala, addressed a large group of fish vendors and told them about all the schemes available in the Matsyafed and how they could avail of them. He also saw to it that those who had applied for housing loans got them without delay.
19. A group in Cochin got a community toilet sanctioned in their area where no community toilets existed. They are in the process of construction now.
20. The scientist from ICAR is constantly in touch with the field workers, ready to give inputs when necessary.
21. Long discussions have taken place in Trivandrum on the reconstruction of the fish market; getting this moving in the right direction has not been easy.
22. The documentary film made by ICSF “Shifting Undercurrents: Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar” has received awards and has been extensively viewed. It was screened in the <http://www.movingwatersfilmfestival.org/> in March 2017. The film screening was attended by 150 participants. The film was appreciated well and the screening was followed by useful question and answer session.
https://www.facebook.com/MovingWatersFilmFestival/?hc_ref=SEARCH
https://www.goethe.de/ins/in/en/ver.cfm?fuseaction=events.detail&event_id=20946795
The film is available on youtube at:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hEivWb-Yk2c>
23. The Bengali booklet on ILO-188 printed by ICSF was presented to the fish workers working on mechanised fishing boats in a harbour at Sagar Island, West Bengal. An organization of such workers has come up there with support from DM, a local NGO and application for registration is under process. The booklet has been very useful in consolidating some of their demands.
24. Several groups took the learnings of the Gender workshop in Chennai ahead in their state level work. (see Stories of Change below for one example)

South Africa

25. Following ICSF’s work on issues related to MPAs and Tenure, ICSF was invited to send an expert to the Expert workshop on Tenure Rights held in Rome in October 2016
26. As one outcome of ICSF’s work on both MPAs and the SSF Guidelines and the SSF Tenure and the human rights-based approach, an ICSF member was invited to contribute a Chapter to a book on SSF Guidelines implementation to be published by Springer in 2017 and edited by Prof. Svein Jentoft et al.

27. Following the 2016 publication on social relations and the SSF Guidelines in South Africa, ICSF was requested to make a presentation on the SSF Guidelines and the implications for the SSF in South Africa at the Masifundise National Roundtable Meeting held in South Africa in 2016. This publication has also been quoted in recent papers that have been submitted for publication (for eg. Dr Carolyn Petersen 2016).

6. STORIES OF CHANGE

The side event in Cancun on December 9th 2016, “Ancestral marine and inland water territories: Customary use of marine and inland waters biodiversity in Central America” created **strong recognition of the traditional knowledge of small-scale fishworkers** in Costa Rica. At this event, the study on the indigenous people of Costa Rica conducted by ICSF was presented. The importance of traditional knowledge has also been reinforced and given formal space in discussions during the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Regional Capacity Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America in February 2017, particularly at the session facilitated by ICSF on “Traditional and socio-cultural knowledge - Potentials towards marine spatial planning” which looked at incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and socio-cultural knowledge of coastal communities to support marine spatial planning and management.

In India, following the workshop for women in fisheries in November 2016, the representatives from Goa started **organizing women in small-scale fisheries** in their state, calling them together at a day long round table where their issues were discussed and where, for the first time, women across the State have decided to come together and form a state-wide network to take forward their issues. Two weeks after the round table, a large representation of women met with the Director, Department of Fisheries, Goa, placing their demands which emanated from the round table. Some of the demands like the implementation of certain schemes would be met with at the earliest. The Director has also agreed to convene a one day meeting in May with the women along with representatives of other relevant departments (including administrative bodies) related to the demands made by the women.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

ICSF has tried to reduce the external risks to the programme mainly by building capacities of multiple stakeholders, namely FWOs, policy makers and academics/ researchers. Attempts have been made through all the workshops and meetings to provide an enabling environment in order to create a dialogue between the various stakeholders recognising that they have to work together in order to achieve the objectives of the SSF Guidelines. ICSF members and staff as well as partner organizations have worked to influence policy makers at the local, national and international levels in order to create or modify policies that are conducive to small-scale fisheries. As it is not easy for Fisheries Departments to take the lead in developing policy coherence between different departments, efforts were made through the capacity-building workshops, to inform participants about the role of different departments, the schemes available to which they can access.

Much focus was on the human rights-based approach; informing workshop participants about their human rights and the gaps in legal frameworks which they needed to address through lobbying and advocacy. Gender issues and women in fisheries continued to be a focus with ICSF instrumental in developing a Gender guide for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines through a participatory process involving policy makers, civil society organizations, researchers, INGO, etc. As the guide is targeted at policy-makers and CSOs, it is hoped that its usage helps question patriarchal structures and unequal power relations in the process of implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Capacity-building programmes as well as material developed specifically for women in fisheries was also meant to highlight their role, promote their campaigns against social evils that oppress women, and create opportunities for organizational strengthening. Efforts were made by ICSF and partners to take the SSF Guidelines back to the communities who contributed to the process of their development.

One of the risks identified was the inability of partners or members to take on some activities; this resulted in delays and modifications to some activities as well as shifting the location/countries from where the original plans to conduct studies were made. While this did not affect programme budget, it meant limiting the countries where studies were conducted.

Given the reduction in the overall budget from the previous year, ICSF managed to work within the limited budget. Additional funds that were sourced widened the programme base marginally though substantively in terms of the quality of inputs possible (specifically development of the Gender Guide and development of resource material for capacity-building programmes). With plans to discontinue with ICSF in its current form, the challenge was to ensure continuity of the knowledge and resource base developed over the years. This has been adequately achieved through wide dissemination and distribution of material, as well as alternative arrangements for storage and continuity in the eventuality of re-structuring of the organization.

Annex 2 :

List of UN meetings attended

| Date | Meeting | Remark |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 09 – 15 July 2016 | The 32 nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and Sixth Meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-6) was organized by FAO in Rome, Italy | <p>ICSF along with WFFP and WFF organised a side-event.</p> <p>Using the opportunity of the COFI meeting, other meetings were also held</p> <p><i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i></p> |
| 28-30 November 2016 | Expert Workshop: Gender-equitable small-scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, organised by FAO | <p>ICSF was actively involved in the conceptualisation of the workshop.</p> <p>The report of the workshop was prepared by ICSF. The workshop outputs informed the final version of the Gender Guide prepared by ICSF.</p> <p><i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i></p> |
| 02 – 17 December 2016 | <p>CBD COP 13 - <u>ASEAN Joint Statement to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity</u> organized by CBD in Mexico during 2 – 17 December</p> <p>Annual Parliamentary Hearing, United Nations Headquarters, Trusteeship Council Chamber</p> | <p>ICSF participated in the conference</p> <p><i>Person attended: Vivienne Solis Rivera</i></p> |
| 13-14 February 2017 | Annual Parliamentary Hearing, United Nations Headquarters, Trusteeship Council Chamber | <p>ICSF made a presentation on “The Economic Benefit of Oceans: Balancing Exploitation with Environmental Preservation”</p> <p><i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i></p> |
| 15 Feb 2017 | FAO Side Event: The SSF Guidelines as a Tool for Rethinking Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Blue Growth, United Nations | <p>ICSF on behalf of the CSOs presented “SSF Guidelines and SDG Target 14 b”</p> <p><i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i></p> |
| 20-24 Feb, 2017 | Sustainable Ocean Initiative Capacity-Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America, San José, Costa Rica. | <p>ICSF participated in the meeting and presented on “ Traditional and socio-cultural knowledge - Potentials towards marine spatial planning”</p> <p><i>Person attended: Vivienne Solis Rivera</i></p> |

List of Other Meetings Attended 2016-17

| Date | Meeting | Remark |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 28 - 29 April 2016 | Workshop on 'Valuing, Managing and Investing in Ecosystem Services in South Asia – organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in New Delhi | ICSF participated in the workshop <i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i> |
| 30 - 01 May 2016 | Workshop on "Securing Small Scale Fisheries in Mekong region: SSF Guideline in Actions" from April 30 - May 1, 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand." organized by Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) Bangkok, Thailand | ICSF participated in the workshop and made a presentation <i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i> |
| 15 June 2016 | The European Parliament Fisheries Committee organized a public hearing on “The importance of fisheries for women in third countries” in Brussels | ICSF made a presentation on the “Importance of fisheries for women in developing countries - Current situation and future perspectives” <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i> |
| 27-28 June 2016 | National Workshop on “ Dissemination of Results of Valuation Studies on Coastal and Marine Ecosystems under the TEEB India Initiative” in Chennai | ICSF Participated in the workshop <i>Persons attended: N Venugopalan, Ramya Rajagopalan</i> |
| 11 – 12 Aug 2016 | A two days training programme on ‘Enhancing Women for Sustainable Fisheries Development’ conducted by NFF in Pondicherry | ICSF Participated in the training programme <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i> |
| 17 Sep 2016 | A seminar on ‘Securing our Coastal assets and communities for a sustainable future’ was organized PondyCAN on 17 th September in Chennai | ICSF participated in the seminar <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i> |
| 19 – 21 Sep 2016 | DISHA organized National Workshop on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Towards FAO Guidelines on Marine and Inland Small-scale Fisheries Seva Kendra in Kolkata | ICSF participated in the workshop and developed a paper for discussion <i>Persons attended: Sebastian Mathew, Nalini Nayak</i> |
| 06 – 08 October 2016 | The Indo – German Center for Sustainability organized a ‘Workshop at Chennai Water Forum’ during 06 – 08 October in Chennai. This event is concerned with the interface of | ICSF participated in the workshop <i>Person attended: Ramya Rajagopalan</i> |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| | urban development and flooding. | |
| 06 November 2016 | ICSF organized a State Level workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), on 6 November 2016, at Malpe | ICSF Organized the workshop <i>Persons attended: N Venugopalan, John Kurien</i> |
| 21 – 23 November 2016 | ICSF organized a training programme titled “Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines”, to be held in Chennai, 21-23 November 2016 | ICSF organized the training programme <i>Persons attended: Nalini Nayak, C M Muralidharan, Entire ICSF Secretariat</i> |
| 25 November 2016 | NBA organized ‘Policy Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Fisheries Sector’ on 25 th November 2016 in Chennai | ICSF participated and made a presentation <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i> |
| 09 – 10 December 2016 | NFF Annual General Body meeting was held in Tuticorin | ICSF participated in the meeting <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i> |
| 7 - 8 February, 2017 | Workshop to Share Experiences of Support to Small- Scale Fisheries, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA | ICSF presented on “FAO Workshop on the Human Rights-based Approach and the SSF Guidelines: Rome, 24 to 26 October 2016 - A Report” <i>Person attended: Sebastian Mathew</i> |
| 19 th Feb, 2017 | Round Table in Goa on Women in Fisheries | ICSF co-organised and participated in the round table <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i> |
| 6-9 March, 2017 | IFAD Project Closure meeting, South Africa | ICSF participated in the meeting <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i> |

Annex 3 : SAMUDRA Report Citations (in peer reviewed journals)

Sumaila, U. Rashid, and Sarah Harper. "Toward a Global Picture of the Economic Contributions by Women in Fisheries." (2017).

Chakravarty, Myla S., G. Venkata Raju, and P. R. C. Ganesh. "Sea safety on traditional fishing crafts along Andhra Pradesh coast." (2016).

Pomeroy, Robert, et al. "Drivers and impacts of fisheries scarcity, competition, and conflict on maritime security." *Marine Policy* 67 (2016): 94-104.

Chithambaran, Sambhu. "Desert aquaculture & environmental sustainability." (2016).

Stratoudakis, Yorgos, et al. "Fisheries certification in the developing world: Locks and keys or square pegs in round holes?." *Fisheries Research* 182 (2016): 39-49.

Gunawardena, Asha, and Jean-Marie Baland. "Targeting Disaster Aid in Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka." *Development Policy Review* 34.2 (2016): 179-195.

Jarvis, Lovell S., and James E. Wilen. "The Political Economy of the Chilean Nearshore Fisheries Reform." (2016).

Kifuko, Richard. "Knowledge contestations, manifestations and implications for policy: A case of fisheries management in Uganda." (2016)

Vatsov, Mihail. "Changes in the Geographical Distribution of Shared Fish Stocks and the Mackerel War: Confronting the Cooperation Maze." (2016).

Gulbrandsen, Lars H., and Graeme Auld. "Contested Accountability Logics in Evolving Nonstate Certification for Fisheries Sustainability." *Global Environmental Politics* (2016).

Senapati, Sibananda, and Vijaya Gupta. "Socio-economic vulnerability due to climate change: Deriving indicators for fishing communities in Mumbai." *Marine Policy* 76 (2017): 90-97.

Stephen, Johny, and Ajit Menon. "Fluid territories: Rethinking state territorialisation in Palk Bay, South Asia." *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift-Norwegian Journal of Geography* 70.5 (2016): 263-275.

Mwanjela, Geoffrey, and Razack Lokina. "What does it take to be heard in managing marine protected areas? Insights from Tanzania coastal communities." *African Journal of Economic Review* 4.1 (2016): 143-156.

Thara, Kaveri. "Protecting caste livelihoods on the western coast of India: an intersectional analysis of Udupi's fisherwomen." *Environment and Urbanization* (2016): 0956247816656131.

McGregor, J. Allister, Venkatesh Salagrama, and Aditya V. Bahadur. "Fisheries in Coastal India: Extraction, Livelihoods and a Way of Life." *Natural Resource Extraction and Indigenous Livelihoods: Development Challenges in an Era of Globalization* (2016): 93

FishWise. 2016. Social Responsibility in the Global Seafood Industry: Background and Resources. http://www.fishwise.org/traceability/Social_Responsibility_White_Paper

ANNEX 1 : SUMMARY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS FROM APRIL 2016 – MARCH 2017

PROGRAMME 1.1. COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| July 2016-March 2017 | <p><i>I. 1. Studies to document existing governance practices of tenure and resource management, highlighting what is good practice, to enhance SSF rights to resources (marine, coastal and inland fisheries) and territories</i></p> <p>- A study was conducted to understand the dynamics of tenure arrangements and their interplay to implementing the SSF Guidelines in inland fisheries among selected ethnic fishing communities in Lake Victoria, Tanzania with diverse tenure systems. The study was one attempt to look at factors that contribute to or impede the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.</p> | FWOs, Policy makers and CSOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft report of the study is available for comments at: https://www.icsf.net/en/reports/article/EN/25-report-on-the-r.html?start=10 |
| April – December 2016 | <p><i>I.5. Documenting and developing case studies to learn from WIF struggles and strategies at the national and community level in Tanzania</i></p> <p>Study conducted in the fishing areas of Mwanza and Kagera regions in the Lake Victoria side of Tanzania focusing on Dagaa / sardines (<i>Rastrineobola argentea</i>) Fishery which involves mostly women in its overall value chain.</p> | FWOs, Policy makers, CSOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The findings of the study are presented as case studies in a form of two video clips, available at http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html, as well as a short report of the case studies that further describes issues that could not be highlighted in the video clips. Videos developed in Kiswahili and with English sub-titles are available at http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html. The video films were used for discussions at the Tanzania workshop on implementation of SSF Guidelines |
| April 2016-February 2017 | <p><i>I.6. Studies to document the conditions of work and living conditions of migrants in the fisheries sector, and the impact of migrant labour on local fishing communities, and workshop to disseminate the study in India.</i></p> <p>1.6.i. A study was conducted in India which documented the living and working</p> | FWOs, Policy makers, CSOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific recommendations made through the study were disseminated in Telugu and Gujarati and discussed at a workshop conducted on 14th September in the source area, viz. Srikakulam in AP. The report of the workshop is available online at http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/160-a-study-of-migr.html?limitstart=0 Myanmar study disseminated through SAMUDRA Report No 75 |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | <p>conditions of Andhra Pradesh migrants from Srikakulam district to the Veraval fishing industry in Gujarat, to understand their fishing practices, the specific circumstances motivating them to travel and their status vis-à-vis the industry and the government. The report of the study is available at http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/160-a-study-of-migr.html?limitstart=0</p> <p>1.6.ii. In Myanmar, ICSF together with Network Activities Group (NAG) undertook a preliminary study of <i>kyarr phong</i> (the stow net fishery undertaken for a period of nine months, every year, in the inshore and offshore waters of the Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar, employing bamboo rafts and bag nets).</p> | | |
| April 2016- March 2017 | <p>I.8. Regular monitoring of issues of importance to small-scale fisheries (including international policies, national laws, fishery privatization, and climate change) and developments that have an impact on the small-scale fishing communities especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups, through news alerts, articles in SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, bibliographies in sub-sites.</p> <p>-SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya have been focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines,</p> | FWOs, CSOs, policy makers, multilateral organizations | <p>SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya have been focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, with articles in Issue 74 and 75 of SAMUDRA Report focusing on implementation of the SSF Guidelines, inland fisheries, migration, labour, human rights based approach besides the COFI meeting in June 2016 and the COP of the CBD in December 2016.</p> <p>SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya are available online</p> |
| April 2016– February 2017 | I.9. Elaboration, simplification and translation of the SSF guidelines for fishing | FWOs, CSOs, policy makers | - The translated version of the summaries and SSF Guidelines are online at igssf.icsf.net . The print copies of these were also used for dissemination and |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | <p>communities and policy makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The summary Guidelines were translated into Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian, Urdu, Sindhi, Marathi, Gujarathi, Kiswahili and Portuguese for various workshops. Material relevant to the regions were collated and uploaded on a specific site, dedicated to the SSF Guidelines workshops. These web resources were developed for Pakistan, Thailand, Nicaragua and Tanzania. Material was also developed for the Brazil workshop which included a video 'Pesca Vital' which has been widely shared and is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnMBWxIDS9Q A short video from the workshop was produced and a series of media outputs were prepared and published. - Video clips were developed and uploaded of workshop presentations (https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/india-programme/programme) and of interviews conducted in the course of the workshop (https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/resources/videos). In Tanzania, resource materials for capacity building programmes were developed prior and during the workshop to be used as training tools not only for the Tanzania workshop but also for future training programs (https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/tanzania/videos-tanzania). - A short infographic video produced by ICSF with support from IFAD was used at the regional workshop in Tanzania | | <p>capacity building during workshops and training programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video films were screened at the workshops and web resources shared widely - See 'activity' column for all web-links |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>organised by WFF. This is available at https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home, along with the poster. This is now available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.</p> <p>- The summary of the Guidelines and the complete Guidelines was also done in Kannada (Indian language). These are available online at https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/materials-on-ssf-guidelines.</p> | | |
| <p>April 2016– February 2017</p> | <p><i>1.10. Capacity building and awareness-raising workshops on the implementation of the SSF guidelines in different countries (or at regional level), including on gender dimensions (gender justice and women's rights) of the guidelines, with participation of women and vulnerable and marginalized groups</i></p> <p>- The Tanzania capacity building workshop was organized in July 2016 facilitated by MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network.</p> <p>- In India, a state-level workshop was organised in Malpe in Karnataka State in November 2016 as part of ICSF's programme to disseminate and develop capacities on the SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>- ICSF took the lead in organising an integrated seminar in Brazil in June 2016 called "National Seminar on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the</p> | <p>FWOs, CSOs, policy makers</p> | <p>- Action plans are drawn out to take the implementation of the SSF Guidelines forward from the village to the national level following the Tanzania workshop and local level meetings. A brief report of the workshops was carried as an article in SAMUDRA Report Issue No. 75: https://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/75-4241-Tackling-a-dile.html</p> <p>- The report of the Karnataka workshop (with 83 participants) is available at: http://www.icsf.net/en/reports.html. Women who attended later joined the women in fisheries workshop in Chennai to take their specific issues forward</p> <p>- The Brazil workshop which had a total of 63 participants from different sectors made recommendations to the government departments in order for the SSF Guidelines to be implemented. A report of the workshop is available online at https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/brazil/report</p> |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries, Brasília” | | |
| April 2016- March 2017 | I.13. Engage in advocacy work and targeted lobbying of UN agencies to promote implementation of a human rights-based approach in fisheries, and to promote ratification of the Work in Fishing Convention (C188), including through organizing side-events (COFI, CFS, CBD COP, FAO meetings, ILO meetings, UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS)), along with ICSF’s networks and alliances ICSF participated in at least five meetings before, during and after the thirty-second session of COFI . ICSF participation in COFI was preceded by two meetings on 9 and 10 July, followed by a side event on 12 July and another meeting on 16 July. | | - List of meetings attached as Annex 2 of main report |
| April 2016- February 2017 | New activities (Not part of the original proposal; some activities have been dropped from the original proposal and the ones below have been added and agreed on in the amended plan) A. Paper on strategies for developing inland fisheries in India and translation into 4 Indian languages - ICSF has developed a paper on “Governance of water and freshwater fish production systems in India: Is there need for a national policy to protect fishers and fishworkers?” B. Gender Implementation Guide with online consultations and literature review - FAO commissioned ICSF to develop a Gender Implementation Guide, using | FWOs, CSOs CSOs and policy-makers | - Inland fisheries paper is available online at http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html) - A summary of this paper has been translated into 4 Indian languages, viz. Bengali, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. It was shared and discussed at a workshop in India. The process of consultation involved extensive discussion on gender terminology and issues in different contexts and will strengthen the gender equitable |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | <p>participatory processes which included an online review and an expert consultation. - ICSF has submitted the final Guide to FAO; the latter is responsible for editing, design and layout and will then disseminate widely to multiple stakeholders.</p> <p>C. Publication of SSNC on case studies on implementation of SSF Guidelines - Nilanjana Biswas, on behalf of ICSF authored a document based on ICSF case studies titled, “ Towards the Implementation of Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)”</p> <p>D. Gender training workshop for women fishworker leaders - A 3-day workshop “Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines” was conducted in India from November 21-23 for 60 women fishworker leaders from nine coastal states of India.</p> <p>E. Women in Fisheries Round Table - a day-long meeting in Goa to discuss issues of women in small-scale fisheries and organize for further action</p> | | <p>implementation of the SSF Guidelines. ICSF also prepared the report of the expert workshop, available at http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6947e.pdf</p> <p>This was for an SSNC publication. Available online at: http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/159-towards-the-imp.html?limitstart=0</p> <p>- The Gender workshop helped to build capacities of the participants with several groups taking the learnings forward. - The presentations, and resource material prepared for the training programme are available at: https://sites.google.com/view/trainingwomenicsf/home - The workshop report is available at: https://www.icsf.net/en/proceedings/article/EN/163-report-on-works.html?limitstart=0</p> <p><u>A report of the round table is available online at https://www.icsf.net/en/reports.html</u></p> |

PROGRAMME 2. BIODIVERSITY

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| April – December 2016 | <p><i>II.1. Document the traditional knowledge of men and women from small-scale fishing communities, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, and indigenous and local communities</i></p> <p>- ICSF undertook a study to document the traditional knowledge of fishing communities in Central America. This study documented systematically three experiences in Central America where traditional knowledge has been used to improve marine spatial planning and new policy oriented towards human rights approaches to fisheries and has given better tools for the management of community-based marine protected area governance.</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The case study on Costa Rica has been disseminated widely through its article in SAMUDRA Report 75. - A video film on traditional knowledge has been prepared and is available at https://youtu.be/Wnez-BA6kWo, and at http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos.html - These case studies were presented during a side-event organized by ICSF and CoopeSoliDar, during the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 13) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The case studies will be made available online by March 2017 in Spanish and English. |
| April 2016- March 2017 | <p><i>II.3. Monitor and document the impacts/ implications of:</i></p> <p><i>-different conservation initiatives including marine spatial planning; EBSA processes undertaken in different countries; legal and institutional frameworks that recognize traditional knowledge of men and women from small-scale fishing communities (including vulnerable and marginalized groups, indigenous peoples and local communities).</i></p> <p><i>-conservation activities undertaken by World Bank, and other multilateral financial institutions</i></p> <p><i>- community conservation and management initiatives and other good governance practices initiated by communities.</i></p> | FWOs, CSO, policy makers, multilateral organizations | <p>- ICSF has been regularly following up on these issues through SAMUDRA News Alerts as well as DC News Alerts and is in constant touch with the United Nations University on traditional knowledge, besides following up information on the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park in India.</p> |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| April 2016- July 2016 | <i>II. 5 Collaborate in different networks including the ICCA consortium, WFF, WFFP, IPC, CSM, indigenous peoples' network, Natural Justice, Red Manglar, to organize side-events and/or bring out joint statements. -</i> | | - ICSF has been collaborating with Natural Justice, Indigenous People's Network, ICCA Consortium during the 13 th Conference of Parties. ICSF has contributed comments and inputs to the various position papers prepared for the COP 13. |
| December 2016 | <i>II. 6 Participate in the Conference of Parties (COP) meetings of the CBD in 2016, and other CBD related processes, including organizing side events on key issues.</i> - On the 7 th December, a COP 13 side-event was organised by <i>The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, IUCN-CEM-FEG and EBCD, in collaboration with ICSF on "Small-scale fisheries communities and Aichi Target 11: Achieving conservation, sustainable livelihoods and food security in MPAs and other effective area-based measures (OEABMs)"</i> | | - ICSF has been providing inputs to the CBD NGO consortium, especially on agenda item 'Marine and coastal biodiversity', on issues for negotiation and advocacy. An article on this has been carried in SAMUDRA Report 75. |

PROGRAMME 3. CLIMATE CHANGE

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| April 2016- March 2017 | <i>III. 2. Monitor -international and national strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, especially those that relate to fishing communities -impacts of technology driven solutions for climate change on fishing communities</i> | FWOs, Policy makers, CSOs | SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been regularly following up on this issue. Besides this the DC has also been active in distributing the film on climate change in India. |

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| | <i>-community perceptions and measures for disaster and climate change adaptation and mitigation</i> | | |
| April 2016- February 2017 | <p>III.4 Advocate for States to address issues such as pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors.</p> <p>- Climate change and disaster management issues were highlighted in the workshops on the SSF Guidelines, with resource persons from relevant government departments specifically called to deliberate on these sections of the Guidelines.</p> | | - ICSF's video on climate change was presented at a number of forums in India, such as the meeting organized by PondyCAN, INTACH and Freemasons society, on "Securing coastal assets and communities for a sustainable future" in Chennai, India |

PROGRAMME 4. AQUACULTURE

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| April 2016- March 2017 | IV. 1 Document and analyse systems of tenure rights in aquaculture and their implications for men and women from neighbouring communities, for fishing communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups | FWOs, Policy makers, CSOs | -ICSF Trust undertook a study to document the tenure rights of socially and educationally backward fishing communities to inland waters biodiversity in four states of India. The draft report of the study has been circulated internally for comments |
| April 2016- March 2017 | IV.3. Monitor aquaculture development at global level, especially its impacts on women, labour, and vulnerable and marginalized groups | CSOs, Policy makers, fishing community leaders | SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been following up on this issue |

PROGRAMME 5. TRADE

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| April 2016- February 2017 | V.3. Monitor and analyse negotiations at WTO and other forums on issues of relevance to fisheries, multilateral environmental agreements, biodiversity and climate change and their impacts on fishing communities V.4. Monitor the developments in certification and ecolabelling, and their impacts on small-scale fisheries and fishing communities | FWOs, Policy makers, CSOs | ICSF has been engaging with the national process in India to study fisheries subsidies proposals made by various WTO Members and to make recommendations regarding how to protect the livelihood interests of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in the context of sustainable fisheries. ICSF has highlighted the need to comply with multilateral environmental agreements such as the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. |
| November 2016 and March 2017 | <i>V.5. Undertake capacity building/exchange visits to build leadership among fishworkers, especially women who are actively involved in post-harvest and related value chain activities</i> | CSOs, Policy makers, fishing community leaders | MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network facilitated a two-day study tour for women's fisher groups from nine districts to learn how women in Mombasa Kenya engage in fisheries post-harvesting and value-adding methods. The report of the visit is carried as an article in Yemaya issue 53. |

PROGRAMME : SAMUDRA REPORT

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| April 2016- February 2017 | VI.1.1. To publish SAMUDRA Report in English, with specific articles in French and Spanish VI.1.2. To bring out web editions of SAMUDRA Report, with search functions | FWOs, CSOs, policy makers, multilateral organizations, media, researchers and research institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two issues of SAMUDRA Report have been produced in English (Issue No. 74 and 75) with specific articles in French and Spanish. From SAMUDRA Report No. 71, only online version has been published. |

PROGRAMME : YEMAYA

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| April 2016- | VI.2.1. Bring out <i>Yemaya</i> twice a year, in | FWOs, CSOs, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two issues of Yemaya have been produced in English (Issue No. |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|--|
| March 2017 | English with specific articles in Spanish and French VI.2.2. Provide online accessibility to all issues of <i>Yemaya</i> | policy makers, multilateral organizations, media, researchers and research institutions | 52 and 53), with specific articles translated in French and Spanish. Only the online version is available. |
|------------|---|---|--|

PROGRAMME : DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

| Date/ period | Activity | Target group | Output |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| April 2016- February 2017 | VI.3.3. Monitor information on issues relating to the five priority areas identified by ICSF (Fisheries, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Aquaculture and Trade) VI.3.4. Disseminate information through news alerts – SAMUDRA News Alerts (focusing on international issues) and DC News Alerts (focusing on issues in South Asia). VI.3.6. Update, maintain and add information to ICSF website, with a view to improving its content, design and usability, as an important vehicle for dissemination of information on small-scale fisheries. VI.3.8. Regularly update, and maintain the ICSF website, and its sub-sites, including on bibliographies, and other useful information | Researchers, Policy makers, FWOs, CSO, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed figures of publications, views and downloads are listed in the main report -SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts sent out regularly -DC has been active in disseminating the documentary film on climate change, as well as the translation of the SSF Guidelines and its summary versions. - Provision of requested information in timely manner to fishworkers, NGOs, researchers and others. - Wide dissemination of information on small-scale fisheries, including through SAMUDRA News Alerts and the South Asia-specific DC News Alerts - Greater information on/ visibility of SSF and of perspectives from CSO. - Greater awareness among policy makers, fishing communities and support organizations of the provisions of various legal instruments, welfare schemes for women fishworkers etc. |

LIST OF UN MEETINGS IN WHICH ICSF PARTICIPATED

| Date | Meeting | Output |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 09 – 15 July 2016 | The 32 nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and Sixth Meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-6) was organized by FAO in Rome, Italy | ICSF along with WFFP and WFF organised a side-event. Using the opportunity of the COFi meeting, other meetings were also held |
| 28-30 November 2016 | Expert Workshop: Gender-equitable small-scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, organised by FAO | ICSF was actively involved in the conceptualisation of the workshop. The report of the workshop was prepared by ICSF. The workshop outputs informed the final version of the Gender Guide prepared by ICSF |
| 02 – 17 December 2016 | CBD COP 13 - <u>ASEAN Joint Statement to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity</u> organized by CBD in Mexico during 2 – 17 December | ICSF participated in the conference |
| 13-14 February 2017 | Annual Parliamentary Hearing, United Nations Headquarters, Trusteeship Council Chamber | Presentation on “The Economic Benefit of Oceans: Balancing Exploitation with Environmental Preservation” |
| 15 Feb 2017 | FAO Side Event: The SSF Guidelines as a Tool for Rethinking Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Blue Growth, United Nations | ICSF on behalf of the CSOs presented “SSF Guidelines and SDG Target 14 b” |

OTHER MEETINGS IN WHICH ICSF PARTICIPATED

| Date | Meeting | Remark |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 28 - 29 April 2016 | Workshop on 'Valuing, Managing and Investing in Ecosystem Services in South Asia – organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in New Delhi | ICSF participated in the workshop |
| 30 - 01 May 2016 | Workshop on "Securing Small Scale Fisheries in Mekong region: SSF Guideline in Actions" from April 30 - May 1, 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand." organized by Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) Bangkok, Thailand | ICSF participated in the workshop and made a presentation |
| 15 June 2016 | The European Parliament Fisheries Committee organized a public hearing on "The importance of fisheries for women in third countries" in Brussels | ICSF made a presentation on the "Importance of fisheries for women in developing countries - Current situation and future perspectives" |
| 27-28 June 2016 | National Workshop on "Dissemination of Results of Valuation Studies on Coastal and Marine Ecosystems under the TEEB India Initiative" in Chennai | ICSF participated in the workshop |
| 11 – 12 Aug 2016 | A two days training programme on 'Enhancing Women for Sustainable Fisheries Development' conducted by NFF in Pondicherry | ICSF participated in the training programme |
| 17 Sep 2016 | A seminar on 'Securing our Coastal assets and communities for a sustainable future' was organized PondyCAN on 17 th September in Chennai | ICSF participated in the seminar |
| 19 – 21 Sep 2016 | DISHA organized National Workshop on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Towards FAO Guidelines on Marine and Inland Small-scale Fisheries Seva Kendra in Kolkata | ICSF participated in the workshop and developed a paper for discussion |
| 06 – 08 October 2016 | The Indo – German Center for Sustainability organized a 'Workshop at Chennai Water Forum' during 06 – 08 October in Chennai. This event is concerned with the interface of urban development and flooding. | ICSF participated in the workshop |
| 06 November 2016 | ICSF organized a State Level workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary | ICSF Organized the workshop |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), on 6 November 2016, at Malpe | |
| 21 – 23 November 2016 | ICSF organized a training programme titled “Enhancing capacities of women fishworkers in India for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines”, to be held in Chennai, 21-23 November 2016 | ICSF Organized the training programme |
| 25 November 2016 | NBA organized ‘Policy Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Fisheries Sector’ on 25 th November 2016 in Chennai | ICSF participated and made a presentation |
| 09 – 10 December 2016 | NFF Annual General Body meeting was held in Tuticorin during 09 - 10 December 2016 | ICSF participated in the meeting |
| 7 - 8 February, 2017 | Workshop to Share Experiences of Support to Small-Scale Fisheries, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA | ICSF presented at the meeting |

Results-based Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix (2016-17)

Goal: Small-scale fishing communities and fishworkers are empowered to realise their human rights, and their social development is promoted employing a human rights-based approach and good governance principles

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| OUTCOME LEVEL | | | | |
| Outcome 1 | | | | |
| Groundwork is laid for the implementation of the SSF guidelines | Levels of awareness among men and women in fishing communities and policy makers on the Guidelines | SSF Guidelines adopted by FAO in 2014 | Awareness raised in fishing communities in 2 countries | Awareness was raised in fishing communities in places where workshops were held (Tanzania, India); this was clear from the feedback received post the workshops and action plans developed by participants based on what they had learned from the workshops. |
| | Campaigns and policies adopt human rights language and address gender issues and human rights concerns of small-scale fishing communities | | Human rights concerns reflected in campaigns, policies | Following the capacity building workshops held by SSF and partner organizations, the need was felt to elaborate on the human rights based approach. Subsequently, FAO had a three-day workshop to discuss the HRBA “Exploring the human rights-based approach in the context of implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines” in October 2016. ICSF spoke on behalf of the CSOs highlighting the issues of concern and interest that emerged over the various meetings and workshops towards implementing the SSF Guidelines, especially related to promoting a human rights-based approach to achieving the objectives of the SSF Guidelines. |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Capacities of fishworker organizations to participate in the implementation of the SSF guidelines | | Capacities of 2 FWO built | <p>Post the workshop in Karnataka, India, participants felt able to and were keen on taking forward the issues at the district and state level. Women participants were interested in issues specific to them and hence participated in the gender training held the following month.</p> <p>Following the capacity-building workshop in Tanzania in 2015-16, the follow-up workshop this year (2016-17) showed that much was done at the local levels to raise awareness of villagers on the SSF Guidelines, meet with members of village government council to present the feedback of the workshop and conduct meetings with small group of fishers and Fisheries Officers to raise awareness on the idea of establishment of a fisher's network in their areas. The facilitators in Somanga in fact, suspend the process until the government protocol was followed and an official letter from the District Fisheries Officer to the village government was sent to allow the process to continue.</p> |
| Outcome 2 | | | | |
| The need for a human rights-based approach in the governance of aquatic biodiversity is recognised by policymakers | Policies regarding MPAs take into account the knowledge and rights of small-scale fishing communities | Existing policy documents | policy changes in 1 country initiated | The 2014 publication on MPAs and small-scale fishing communities in South Africa by ICSF (member, Jackie Sunde) has helped to lobby and advocate for participation, equity and benefit sharing in MPA planning and management in South Africa. The Department of Environmental Affairs, in partnership with WWF, have recognised the importance of considering the impacts of MPAs on SSF and the need to address policy intersections on these issues. They have approached the author and requested that she do a presentation on this issue at the upcoming National MPA Forum in South Africa, together with the Director of Small-scale Fisheries. She was also requested to provide input to the International Monitoring Report conducted by CSOs on the implementation of the Tenure Guidelines as well as interviewed by Dr Moeniba Isaacs for this report and made extensive inputs on this issue. |

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| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Planning and management systems for coastal and marine resources meaningfully include the participation of local, small-scale fishing communities including men and women | Current planning and management systems do not include participation of SSF communities | Increased involvement of local, small-scale fishing communities in at least 1 state/ province | <p>- As a result of the work on MPAs and SSF, Jackie Sunde was requested by the Legal Resources Centre to do two expert affidavits for two legal matters involving SSF fishing communities and their human rights in Langebaan and Dwesa-Cwebe, South Africa.</p> <p>- The Statement on Agenda Item 4 (Marine and Coastal Biodiversity) made by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity is available at http://iifb.indigenousportal.com/2016/05/10/iifb-sbstta-20-item-4-marine-and-coastal-biodiversity/. The Indigenous Forum was very positive about the marine discussions and their inclusion in decision making, thanks substantially to the side event jointly organised by ISCF.</p> |
| Outcome 3 | | | | |
| The implications of climate change/climate extremes and weather events for small scale fishing communities are recognised and addressed | New strategies for climate change/climate extremes and weather events' adaptation and mitigation tried out by small-scale fishing communities | Current responses by small-scale fishing communities to adverse effects of climate change/ climate extremes and weather events | Improved climate change/climate extremes and weather events' adaptation and mitigation strategies tested out in one fishing community | Efforts were made to produce and disseminate information on climate change through workshops and development of material including a video documentary in Thailand. However, it is too premature to say how this information is being used. |
| Outcome 4 | | | | |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Issues related to industrial and small-scale, including family based, aquaculture development and their implications recognised and reflected in policies | Policies reflect the benefits of small-scale, including family-based, aquaculture to food security | Current policies | Changes initiated in policy documents to reflect benefits of family-based aquaculture to food security | A study conducted in India is still in the preparatory stages with a draft circulated internally for comments. Carrying out activities in area of aquaculture has continued to be challenging. |
| | Campaigns highlight the negative environmental and social impacts of industrial scale aquaculture | National reports on industrial scale aquaculture | Increasing media coverage on the negative impacts of large-scale aquaculture | |
| Outcome 5 | | | | |
| Capacity of women fishworkers in post harvest activities is built and their role recognised throughout the fisheries value chain | Policies recognise the contribution of small-scale women fishworkers to fish trade | Existing policies | Change process in policies initiated in 1 country | <p>In Mumbai, India, following mapping of the markets and strong lobbying by the local women’s organisations with the active support of ICSF, the renewed urban development plans of the city were forced to acknowledge and include specific areas for market spaces which were traditionally used by women fish vendors.</p> <p>In Tanzania, following the workshops where the video films were also screened, the Ministry is planning to establish a SSF gender desk that will be coordinated by a team of women from the Ministry and civil society representatives who will oversee among other things the participation and contribution of women in the small-scale fisheries sector.</p> |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | adoption of good practices in post-harvest activities by women fishworkers | Current practices used | 10 women fishworkers in 1 community adopt good practices in post-harvest activities | <p>The Jury at a Public Hearing in Kerala, India recommended that the Department of Food Safety should train women fishers in quality checking along the supply chain; there should be branding of high quality fish and sale from exclusive ‘women only markets’ run by the women fish vendors; the government run bus services for women to access landing sites for fish should be extended to new areas; more comprehensive data regarding women working in different aspects of fishing should be collected.</p> <p>In Kerala, following strengthening of the women’s groups, women fishworkers intervened in the market auction and stopped it with a protest. The auction had to be re conducted as the women refused the bid to go beyond a certain level as it is they who would have to pay high taxes.</p> <p>Following the exchange visit between Tanzania and Kenya small-scale fisherwomen, the women in both countries found commonalities in their situations, cultural and other barriers that hinder women’s participation, greater solidarity and the push to struggle to fight and advocate for women rights and leadership in the fisheries sector, capacity building campaigns. The Kenya women learnt that women were now considered entrepreneurs and not informal traders; the importance of community banking; value addition of sardine fish. They feel the need to look for support to equip women fishers with appropriate fishing equipment, vessels and continue to engage with government, well-wishers, donor and private sector like the Kenya Commercial Bank through the Mombasa county BMU network. The women also plan to work towards a network of women fishworkers across Tanzania and Kenya; and to establish links with each other on issues of value addition, trade and marketing (e.g. of seaweed farming) using each others strengths and experiences.</p> |
| Outcome 6 | | | | |
| Increase in information availability on issues that are important for small-scale fisheries | Information on topical issues related to SSF made available on | ICSF publications main source of topical information on | 2 issues of SAMUDRA Report and 2 issues of <i>Yemaya</i> published and | SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya have 2050 and 1260 subscribers respectively. However, moderators and subscribers of e-groups on fisheries (e.g. AsiaPacific-FishWatch and Genderaquafish) forward information about these publications to their entire groups ,The articles from Samudra Report, Yemaya and Samudra News Alert, DC News Alert have contributed as background reading material to |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| and fishworkers. | a sustained basis | trends and changes affecting SSF for FWOs, CBOs, CSOs & policymakers | distributed , SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts disseminated | <p>6 National level SSF Guidelines workshops and 3 Regional level workshops. https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home</p> <p>Based on user feedback surveys, it was found that there was a high appreciation for all the publications. While majority of the respondents responding to the survey were researchers, there were responses from activists, fishworkers, representatives of FWOs, NGOs, INGOs and policy makers. SAMUDRA Report was considered “an invaluable source for up-to-date information on the fisheries from the perspective of small-scale fisher people, providing thorough analysis of traditional and emerging issues in small-scale fisheries”. Regarding the news alerts, respondents felt that no other source provides such varied information exchange across different fisheries and its related sectors nor were there other sources of information which covered fishing communities in such a balanced and comprehensive way.</p> |
| | | | | |
| Output 1 | | | | |
| 4 Research studies conducted on issues covered in the SSF guidelines including tenure, migration | Provision of baseline data and analysis on dimensions of the SSF guidelines | Gaps in current information | 4 studies completed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study done to look at tenure regimes in Tanzania from the human rights perspective of the SSF Guidelines 2. Study done on migration between Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat 3. Study done in Myanmar on the stow net fishery which employs migrant labourers examined how environment, social and aspects of the fishery could be better managed 4. Study done on the challenges women face in small-scale fisheries was conducted in Tanzania and a video film developed |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Study findings used by FWOs and policymakers | | Responses in countries where studies have been conducted | <p>In the source area in Andhra Pradesh, the Fisheries Department aims to initiate a plan for migrant welfare along with the district administration and their counterparts in the destination state to Veraval and look into the possibilities for further action.</p> <p>The Myanmar study has been shared with policy makers and others through an article in SAMUDRA Report and is being used for advocacy to improve working and living conditions of the fishworkers and to improve fisheries management</p> |
| Output 2 | | | | |
| 2 training programmes on SSF Guidelines | No of FWOs, CBOs and policymakers exposed to elements of a human rights-based approach in SSF | Current levels of understanding about the theory & the practice of human rights-based approach among fishing communities | 2 training programmes with an average of 40 participants each representing FWOs, CBOs and policymakers | <p>In Karnataka, India 83 participants were informed about the SSF Guidelines after which they prepared action plans on how to take the issues forward.</p> <p>A follow-up workshop conducted in Tanzania formed the basis to taking ahead action points at the village and district levels as well as forming an umbrella organization of fishers</p> <p>A workshop conducted in Brazil for 63 participants from diverse sectors, made strong recommendations to the authorities related to implementation of the SSF Guidelines</p> |
| Output 3 | | | | |
| Training material on the elaboration and/or simplification of the SSF Guidelines is published in 3 different languages | No. of FWOs, CBOs and policymakers using the elaborated SSF guidelines | Lack of training material on the SSF guidelines | Training material used at relevant workshops and distributed to FWOs, CBOs and policymakers | <p>Video clips that were developed in Tanzania with ICSF support were played to raise awareness on (i) the role and place of women in the fisheries value chain, (ii) the challenges that women face and efforts in place to improve the situation. The video clips raised dialogue among workshop participants who acknowledged that they were powerful tools for training and capacity building towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Issues that were aired through the videos are real and reflect the actual situation that women face and therefore efforts are needed to ensure that women in small scale fisheries sector get proper recognition and due attention in terms of favorable policies and development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, through a human</p> |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | rights based approach. Video clips and short films to simplify certain aspects of the Guidelines were also done in Thai, Portuguese. Workshop sessions in some Indian languages were video recorded for future use and an infographic video along with a poster to explain the SSF Guidelines were produced. All these are available for public use. |
| Output 4 | | | | |
| SSF Guidelines and/or their summarised version translated into 3 different languages | No. of FWOs, CBOs and policymakers accessing the translated SSF guidelines | SSF guidelines unavailable in many languages | Translated guidelines / summary guidelines used during trainings and distributed to FWOs and CBOs | The summary Guidelines were translated into Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian towards the regional workshop held in Thailand, Urdu and Sindhi for the Pakistan workshop, Kiswahili for Tanzania, and Portuguese for Brazil, French for the African regional workshop in Uganda The summarised SSF Guidelines were found extremely useful during the capacity building workshops with organisers and participants expressing their appreciation for having this in their local languages and that it would help them in follow-up activities. Also the summary of the guidelines was translated into Kannada, Marathi and Gujarathi |
| Output 5 | | | | |
| 1 Exchange visit facilitated in the context of the SSF Guidelines | No. of participants benefited from the exchange visit | Knowledge gaps | 10 women and men leaders of FWOs | This activity was dropped in the amended annual operational plan |
| Output 6 | | | | |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 study/ documentation done towards promoting a human rights-based approach in the governance of aquatic biodiversity | Provision of baseline data reflecting a human rights-based approach in governance of aquatic biodiversity | Lack of research on human rights-based approach in governance of aquatic biodiversity | 1 study completed in Costa Rica | Case studies were done in Costa Rica and Honduras to provide baseline data on traditional knowledge, the importance of traditional knowledge in the conservation and management of marine resources and the systems for including traditional knowledge in fisheries management and governance systems. |
| | Study findings used by FWOs and policymakers | | Responses in country where the study has been conducted | These case studies were presented during a side-event organized by ICSF and CoopeSoliDar, during the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 13) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). |
| Output 7 | | | | |
| 1 study to understand the impact of development activities near MPAs | Study used by SSF to advocate for protection of their spaces and the environment | Inadequate data on the impacts of development on SSF and environment near MPAs | 1 study completed | This activity was dropped in the amended annual operational plan |
| | | | Study results used by SSF communities | |
| Output 8 | | | | |
| 1 study documenting the tenure rights in aquaculture | Study findings used by small-scale farming communities in advocacy | Lack of information on tenurial issues in aquaculture | 2 farming communities reached | As working on aquaculture issues became challenging due to difficulties in accessing information, a study was conducted to document the tenure rights of socially and educationally backward fishing communities to inland waters biodiversity in four states in India. This was also done to highlight the issues in inland fisheries, an area not adequately researched previously. |
| Output 9 | | | | |
| 1 study conducted | Findings and | Inadequate data | Women in | A study was conducted in the Lake Victoria region of Tanzania highlighting the |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| related to trade in fish and fishery products and the important role of women across the value chain. | recommendations form basis for advocacy material | available on the issues | fishworker organisations, FWOs, CBOs in selected countries | the role and importance of women in the small-scale fisheries value chain. A short video film was developed on this issue which was well received during the capacity-building workshops on the SSF Guidelines. |
| Output 10 | | | | |
| 1 workshop organized to build capacities and leadership among women fishworkers | No. of women fishworkers realising their contribution to livelihood and food security | Role of women in the post-harvest sector poorly recognised | One workshop covering a total of 25 women fishworkers | A workshop for 63 participants across coastal districts of India highlighted the contribution of women in small-scale fisheries to food security and poverty reduction and built capacities of women on all components of the SSF Guidelines to take forward the issues they have been facing at their own levels – district or state. Several follow-up activities were taken by the women’s groups post the workshop. |
| Output 11 | | | | |
| 1 exchange visit organised for women fishworkers | No of women fishworkers learn new post-harvest technologies and/or trading opportunities | Lack of exposure to alternative post-harvest technologies and trading opportunities | 6 women representatives of FWOs | Women in small-scale fisheries from coastal and mainland Tanzania visited their counterparts in Kenya to share with each other techniques related to post-harvesting and value addition and marketing strategies. |
| Output 12 | | | | |
| Alliances and common platforms built and strengthened to promote and implement the SSF | Common understanding on social dimension of SSF developed at various levels | Existence of collaborative platforms and alliances to promote the cause of SSF at | Promotion of the SSF guidelines by alliances | ICSF has been collaborating with Natural Justice, Indigenous People’s Network, ICCA Consortium during the 13 th Conference of Parties. ICSF has contributed comments and inputs to the various position papers prepared for the COP 13. ICSF has been providing inputs to the CBD NGO consortium, especially on agenda item ‘Marine and coastal biodiversity’, on issues for negotiation and advocacy. An article on this has been carried in SAMUDRA Report 75. |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Guidelines | | various levels | | |
| Output 13 | | | | |
| Participation in the meetings of multilateral organizations (UN, FAO, CBD, ILO etc) regional and national processes on all priority areas | Issues of relevance to SSF communities raised at international, regional and national processes; integration of international commitments of relevance to SSF at the national levels | LOSC, UNFSA, CBD, CCRF, WFC, SSF Guidelines, Right to Food Guidelines, Tenure Guidelines, etc, | Small-scale fishers and fishworkers issues increasingly included in meetings/ processes at international, regional and national levels | ICSF participated at meetings during COFI, especially on Agenda Item 9; ICSF's presentation on the Global Strategic Framework drew attention to the need for an intersectoral approach to fisheries. At the Conference of Parties (COP 13) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ICSF highlighted the importance of traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation and management. ICSF also participated in other meetings including FAO's Human Rights-Based Approach and Expert workshop on Gender equitable fisheries |
| | Promotion of SSF guidelines in other UN processes; | SSF guidelines recently adopted | SSF guidelines included in other UN processes | Women in small-scale fisheries was highlighted at a EU parliamentary hearing. ICSF presented on "The Economic Benefit of Oceans: Balancing Exploitation with Environmental Preservation" at the Annual Parliamentary Hearing, United Nations Headquarters |
| Output 14 | | | | |
| Publication and dissemination of articles, study reports/findings, | Number of requests for information from DC | Number of requests during 2015-2016 | Increase in requests by 5% | Decrease due to active dissemination of ICSF publications through Publications and Films alert, availability of Films on youtube for downloading |

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

| Results | Indicator | Baseline | Targets | RESULTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| issues of concern to small-scale fishing communities as a part of monitoring these issues | References to SAMUDRA Report in other publications | No. of references in 2015-2016 | Increase in references by 5% | There has been a substantive increase in references to SAMUDRA Report in other publications from the year 2014-15 as can be seen from Annex 3. (The list of references was not prepared for the year 2015-16 as it was not a requirement then.) |
| Output 15 | | | | |
| Digital library of ICSF DC initiated | Quantum of documents digitalised | Digital library not yet available | 1/3rd of DC documents digitalised | 13.5 % of total records in the DC are available in soft copy. Out of 61638 records in DC, 8444 records are in soft copy. During the period 948 records (documents) are attached as soft copy and 4700 journal articles are sourced as soft copies for the DC database |
| Output 16 | | | | |
| Results-based monitoring implemented to monitor achievement of outcomes and impacts | Reporting based on a results-based monitoring & IA plan | Reporting based on activities and implementation, providing less effective feedback on outcomes and impacts | RBM systems reflect outcomes and impact | The RBM framework was used to get feedback on the overall programme. Reporting from and monitoring of activities from members and associate partners was done in accordance with the RBM plan using it to assess outcomes and where possible impact of the programme. Impact of activities just initiated have been difficult to gauge since these will only show in the medium or long term. |