

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS

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REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2017

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International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

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Acronyms

AFPIC	Asia Pacific Fishery Commission
AT	Animation Team
BOBLME	Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BOBP-IGO	Bay Of Bengal Programme- Inter-governmental Organization
CAOPA	African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCASG	Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
CFFA	Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements CFP
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
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
COP	Conference of Parties
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	Documentation Centre
DOALOS	UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBCD	European Bureau of Conservation and Development
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EMEDO	Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
FWO	Fishworkers' Organization
GAF 5	5th Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries
GAP	Global Assistance Programme
GAP	Global Assistance Programme
GB	General Body
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
IAMSLIC	The International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centre
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development ILO
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
NFF	National Fishworkers' Forum
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication of the FAO
UN	United Nations
WFF	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WFFP	World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers
WIF	Women in Fisheries

Organizational Details

Organization: International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background: Context of the project

2014-15: Focus was on programmes related to rights to resources, women in fisheries, training, capacity building and labour issues in fisheries.

2015-16: 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, Indonesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

2016-17: 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.

2017-18: It was decided that ICSF would work locally while maintaining a global perspective; work within a human rights-based approach; work in both the global North and South. ICSF has always recognized the empowering effect of information. The SAMUDRA Report, SAMUDRA News Alerts, Yemaya, South Asia News Alerts, ICSF Website provide the main vehicles for realizing ICSF's commitment to the sharing and dissemination of information.

1.2. Important Changes in the Organization during the Year

2014-15

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

2015-16

During this period, there has been further shrinking of the Secretariat, both in terms of office space and personnel. This is due to the paucity of funds which continue to put pressure on the organisation. On the positive side, the consortium (WFFP, WFF, IPC and ICSF) which had worked together towards getting the SSF Guidelines endorsed, have been sanctioned a grant by IFAD for capacity-building workshops at the national and regional level and material development towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

2016-17

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.

2017-18

In the past ICSF was established in India and Belgium. ICSF re-registered as ICSF/CIAPA in Amsterdam, the Netherlands (KvK number 69248761). Thereafter, a general assembly meeting was held in Amsterdam on 7-8 December, 2017. A new board was elected for a period of 3 years.

1.3. General body meetings:

26 th Session	July 2014	Puducherry, India	

1.4. Animation team meetings

(consisting of 6 ICSF members and Executive Secretary)

34 th Session	October 2015	Brussels, Belgium	

2. Rights to resources

With the objective of improving the effectiveness of fisheries management by promoting responsible small-scale fisheries and advocating for policies that recognize the rights of small-scale and traditional fishing communities to fisheries resources, as well as their rights to manage these resources, within a human-rights approach to fisheries, the following activities were undertaken

2.1. Coastal and fisheries resources management

a) Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

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

2014-15

ICSF worked with other CSOs, through a CSO coordination group established in 2011, comprising the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), ICSF and the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), to coordinate efforts towards developing and adopting the SSF Guidelines. Thanks in no small part to the work of ICSF and its partners in the CSO

platform, the SSF Guidelines were adopted at the 31st session of COFI in June 2014 at Rome. Since their adoption, the platform has been actively working on their dissemination and implementation;

Ahead of 31st session of the COFI, the CSO coordination group (including ICSF, WFP, WFF, IPC) organized a two-day preparatory meeting for CSOs on 7-8 June, 2014 to discuss the strategy for getting the SSF Guidelines adopted, and to prepare a programme of work around this. ICSF was invited to participate in the 5th Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (RCFM) of the Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) (19-21 June) and 33rd Session of APFIC (23-25 June), Hyderabad, India, and to make a presentation on the SSF Guidelines¹.

ICSF organized a workshop titled “Towards Socially Just and Sustainable Fisheries: ICSF Workshop on Implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication”, at Puducherry, India. Dedicated to Chandrika Sharma, this workshop was the first initiative to analyze and discuss the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. 71 participants (including 25 women) from 20 countries attended, including representatives of fishing communities, fishworker organizations (FWOs) and CSOs. The report of the Puducherry workshop has been published online,² and has been distributed in paper form, notably to participants at the FAO GAP workshop in December 2014.

ICSF participated in the FAO “Workshop on the Development of a Global Assistance Programme (GAP) in Support of the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication” at Rome. The meeting assembled over 50 participants representing governments, regional bodies, CSOs, fishers, FWOs, private sector and academia as well as development partners from multilateral and bilateral agencies. The workshop aimed to further develop the components of the GAP, identify opportunities for partnerships and actions, and recommend a work plan for the GAP. It was felt that implementation should be at the regional and national levels and donor communities seemed to feel that FAO could focus GAP at governments who request for assistance. In this context, CSOs have a lot to do to raise visibility of small-scale fisheries using the Guidelines and in getting governments at different levels interested in the implementation process. ICSF made a presentation on the outcomes of the Puducherry workshop, sharing the key messages.

In collaboration with the FAO’s BOBLME project, ICSF undertook several training activities to prepare for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Workshops and consultations were organized in Thailand³ (January 2015), Myanmar⁴ (February 2015) and six state-level consultations in India (January-February, 2015)⁵. As preparation for the workshops, a simplified and summarized version of the Guidelines was produced in English and distributed in local languages which are available online⁶. As part of the preparation for the ICSF-BOBLME East Coast of India workshop, two studies were prepared – one to

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

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

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

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

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

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

contextualize the SSF Guidelines and another on shelter and livelihoods aspects in the post-tsunami situation especially in Tamil Nadu, India⁷.

Studies to contextualize the SSF Guidelines were also initiated in February 2015 for the West Coast of India, especially focusing on the impacts of innovative fishing techniques, tourism, coastal activities such as mining, and institutional arrangements. These studies are to be completed by June 2015, validating the final version at a workshop.

ICSF actively participated in the FAO User Rights 2015 Conference (Tenure & Fishing Rights 2015: a global forum on rights-based approaches in fisheries) from 23-27 March 2015, organized by the FAO in collaboration with the Government of Cambodia. An article⁸ and editorial⁹ on the conference were published in SAMUDRA Report No 70 and which have subsequently been referred to on the FAO official conference website¹⁰.

2015-16

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 in Asia (India), and Latin America (Costa Rica).

Significant changes in fishing techniques have been witnessed over the past 15 years in Kerala spurred largely by the introduction of mechanised trawlers in the 1980s. A case study done across 3 villages in different parts of Kerala, shows how the race for fish has resulted in huge investments in the sector, destructive fishing techniques and increasing inequalities in the fisheries sector. The study, completed in August 2015, is available online¹¹

A study was conducted using the cases of Bihar and West Bengal in India, to document tenure rights in inland fisheries. The key objectives of the study were to review the status of conservation and management of inland fishery resources; examine how inland fisheries contribute to sustainable utilization, food security and nutrition, especially of the poor in rural areas; and, analyse factors that can contribute to the equitable development of inland fishing communities. The study is edited and made available online as occasional paper of ICSF at: <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/157-inland-fisherie.html?limitstart=0>

Two case studies were documented depicting the impact of developmental pressures on fishing communities in urban and rural areas of Maharashtra, India, and the struggle of fishers in the context of tenure rights over sea and coastal lands. The case studies show that though the issues in urban and rural areas are different, developmental activities and other pressures on land and sea, force traditional fishing communities to defend their rights over resources. Success can also be achieved though it comes with hard, protracted struggles. Just policy measures need to be implemented to protect traditional rights of fishing communities over water and land providing them livelihood and settlement security.

Case studies were developed of small-scale fisheries in Central America located within indigenous territories in four Latin American countries (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) on best practices in the governance of tenure and resource access rights. It was

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

⁸ http://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue_70/252_Sam70_E_ALL.pdf

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

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

¹¹ [igssf.icsf.net/images/SSF India workshop/Changes in the SSF fishery.pdf](http://www.icsf.net/images/SSF_India_workshop/Changes_in_the_SSF_fishery.pdf)

found that urgent issues related to tenure and access to the sea and land, access to health and basic services, remain unresolved, and make these indigenous fishers highly vulnerable. Together with geographic isolation, weak communication and education, health issues associated to fishing, and diet suggest that they are the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of all in this region. The studies have been completed, and are available online in Spanish¹².

ICSF contributed to a study in Cambodia which attempted to ascertain if the CFI in Cambodia have the essential characteristics and attributes necessary to be considered organizations that are utilizing and governing riparian 'commons'. Using Elinor Ostrom's organizing principles which lie at the heart of successful commons, the CFI in Cambodia were assessed through structured interviews using a questionnaire and non-structured conversations with representatives from 13 CFI across the country. A short article from the study was carried in SAMUDRA Report 72.¹³

Study to document social development for sustainable fishing community development in Asia (India): Though Kerala ranks high on human development indicators compared to other states in India, small-scale fishing communities continue to be disadvantaged and are considered outliers in the development scenario. Towards understanding the factors responsible for this, a case study was conducted to examine the changes in the human development conditions of the marine fisherfolk of Kerala State. One significant observation was that fishing communities were at a historical disadvantage in the initial conditions of development which resulted in them being "left behind" in the human development progress of Kerala. The report is available online.¹⁴

Study to document social and environmental impacts of coastal development on small-scale fishing communities, especially as regards their tenure rights in Asia. A case study was developed in India to document the impact of seawalls, groynes and breakwaters on Kerala's beaches and small-scale fisheries. The study confirmed that human intervention has adversely affected the natural processes of erosion and accretion over the different seasons of the year along the Kerala coast. The study suggests radical solutions to protect the coasts and the communities dependent on fishing. The study is available online.¹⁵

National and provincial level studies to provide contextual analyses of social relations, especially gender relations, to facilitate effective implementation of SSF Guidelines in India, and South Africa. Changes in fishing technologies, masculinisation of markets and persistent discrimination against women reflected in lack of facilities and services in the post-harvest sector are some of the factors affecting women that have been highlighted in the study on the labour roles of women in small-scale fishery in Kerala. The study is available online.¹⁶

A detailed study was conducted to provide a contextual analysis of some of the key social relations and associated social dynamics that shape the South African seascapes within which the implementation of the VG SSF will take place. It showed how a range of unequal power relations shape the location of SSF fishers within the political economy of fisheries and impact the way in which the VG SSF and the SSF policy are being interpreted and will be implemented. The study identified key challenges responsible for marginalisation and

¹² <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers.html>

¹³ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/72.html?limitstart=0>

¹⁴ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

¹⁵ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

¹⁶ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

exclusion of SSF fishers from equitable access to marine resources and from participating in management and conservation of these resources which has left this sector struggling for their livelihoods. The South Africa study was initiated in August 2015, and the study is now available online¹⁷. The matrix toolbox was distributed at the round table meeting on implementing the small-scale fishing policy: sharing and reflecting on the process – “where are we now”, organized by Masifundise, and Coastal Links in South Africa on 10 February.

Documenting and developing case studies to learn from WIF struggles and strategies at the national and community level in Latin America (Costa Rica), and Asia (India). Traditional knowledge of women in fisheries households are overlooked when research focuses only on male heads of household or on active fishermen. These issues were dealt with in a study to document the role of women in small-scale fishery in Central America; part of a broader study on governance and tenure. A case study focusing on traditional dry fish trade practices in one village in Raigad district, Maharashtra, India, looked at how the dry fish trade was being negatively impacted by the reduction in fish availability mainly due to pollution and the increasing influence of middlemen and agents resulting in unfair prices being given to women. 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, including women.

The preliminary study to document the migration of fishers from Kanyakumari district in India to the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG), with the objective to document their living and working conditions, including their occupational safety and health on board, and social protection, has been completed. The edited version of the study with the testimonials is available as an occasional paper, on ICSF website.

Paper on Formal and Informal Social Protection Schemes and Needs from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective (Global): The study aimed to see how far formal and informal social protection schemes fosters poverty reduction, empowerment, sustainable use of fisheries resources and mitigation of/adaptation to climate change. The survey, carried out in 19 countries with the help of ICSF members and fishworker organizations, documented social protection programmes and schemes aimed at addressing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly of small-scale fishers, fishworkers, and fishing communities at various levels to collect evidence of protective, promotional, preventative and transformative social protection schemes. It was observed that while social protection principles are integrated into national policies and legislation in almost all countries included in the survey, their integration into national and subnational social protection programmes and schemes still had a long way to go. The draft report was presented at the FAO Technical workshop on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries-dependent communities, 17-18 November 2015, at Rome. The draft study was circulated widely within FAO, and comments were yet to be received by the end of the project period.

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 70, 71 and 72 of SAMUDRA Report focusing on

¹⁷ <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/150-social-relation.html?limitstart=0>

implementation of the SSF Guidelines, inland fisheries, illegal fishing, besides the UserRights 2015 conference. Besides this, the issues focused on included decent work conditions and forced labour in Asia as well.

Elaboration, simplification and translation of the SSF guidelines for fishing communities and policy makers: ICSF has simplified and elaborated the SSF Guidelines in English, besides other Indian languages (Bengali, Odiya, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, and Marathi). Simplified version of the SSF Guidelines was also done in Bahasa, Spanish (for Latin American region), and Swahili for the Tanzania workshop, available online.¹⁸

ICSF has also translated the complete SSF Guidelines in to Bengali, Odiya, Telugu, Tamil and Hindi, which have been printed and published in the same format as FAO's original English version (ICSF has an agreement with FAO to translate and distribute the Guidelines in these languages)¹⁹. The SSF Guidelines has also been translated into Kiswahili. The translated version of the summaries and SSF Guidelines are online at igssf.icsf.net. Copies of these were also used for dissemination and capacity building during workshops and training programmes. Besides this, there are video documentaries produced on the SSF Guidelines, in Spanish, that are extensively used in workshops.²⁰

One exchange visit organized for fishing community representatives, both men and women and policy makers within and between different regions to promote shared understanding on the implementation of SSF guidelines in Asia.

ICSF took the initiative of organizing an exposure visit of representatives of fishing communities and civil society organizations from Myanmar and India. The Exposure visit was conducted over 10 days during the period 21 April 2015 to 30 April 2015. The overall objective was to understand how the situation in India could help to promote the good governance process in the fishery sector of Myanmar. Three participants from Network Activities Group (NAG) and two participants from FDA participated in the exposure visit. An interview with one of the fisher leaders was carried in SAMUDRA Report Issue No. 71²¹

Strengthen women's groups to help them to build up their collective organizations in a sustainable manner; build capacities of women to increase their occupation of decision-making spaces in policy formulation (India): Women's groups have been strengthened in India, through the mapping study undertaken earlier during the year. This study is now completed, and is available for wider circulation on ICSF website²². Besides this, efforts are now being made to organize these women fishvendors into different groups, to assert their rights. Women's group have also been active in the discussions with the Department of Fisheries in Maharashtra.

2016-17

A study was undertaken among selected ethnic fishing communities in Lake Victoria, Tanzania with diverse tenure systems. 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 looked at the history of tenure

¹⁸ [http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1067-SSF%20Guidelines%20\(Summary\).html](http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1067-SSF%20Guidelines%20(Summary).html)

¹⁹ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1069-SSF%20Guidelines%20Translation.html>

²⁰ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1066-Interesting%20articles%20on%20SSF%20Guidelines.html>

²¹ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/71-4169-Fighting-agains.html>

²² <http://wif.icsf.net/en/page/855-Reports.html>

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>

b) FAO Tenure Guidelines

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

c) Mainstreaming gender in SSF Guidelines

Gender Implementation Guide: 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 online.²³ 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.

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 and is available online.²⁴

d) Information dissemination and communication

The SSF Guidelines have been the main issue of focus in the regular updates on the ICSF website. The SSF Guidelines website (igssf.icsf.net), containing information on the SSF Guidelines process, with a bibliography and information on relevant legal frameworks, has been updated regularly. As part of the SSF Guidelines implementation workshops in 2015, a short summary of the SSF Guidelines was prepared by ICSF, and translated into Indian languages (Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Odiya¹²). Besides this, a pictorial version of the

²³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6947e.pdf>

²⁴ <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/159-towards-the-imp.html?limitstart=0>

SSF Guidelines was also brought out in Burmese¹³ and Thai¹⁴. ICSF also completed the translation of the full text of the SSF Guidelines in to the same languages, to help communities understand the Guidelines better. These will be printed along with FAO as co-publisher in 2015-16.

In 2016-17, 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.

e) Training and capacity building

2014-15

ICSF organized two national consultations (Thailand and Myanmar), and six provincial level consultations in India from December 2014 – February 2015 on the implementation of SSF Guidelines. The three workshops had over 250 participants, and included active discussions with local fishing communities, civil society representatives, government representatives and scientists on issues in implementing the SSF Guidelines. Reports of the India²⁵, Thailand and

²⁵ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4128-Taking-the-Next.html>

Myanmar²⁶ workshops were carried in SAMUDRA Report 70. Besides this, the complete text of the SSF Guidelines has also been translated into different languages and circulated to fishworker organizations as a first step. A summary of the SSF Guidelines has also been translated into different languages and circulated.

In India, and Myanmar, the discussions at training programme were further taken forward to the government officials. In India, the government of Tamil Nadu called for issuing of identity cards to women seaweed collectors, as part of the recommendations of the workshop²⁷.

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

2015-16

Capacity building and awareness-raising workshops on the implementation of the SSF guidelines in different countries at provincial or national level (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 in Asia (India), Africa (Tanzania), and Latin America (Costa Rica). The Tanzania capacity building workshop was organized in August 2015, with participation of nearly 36 people, of whom 10 were female and 26 were male. The workshop was facilitated by MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network. The main objectives of the workshop were to increase awareness on the Guidelines, identify modalities for implementation and assess scope for improvement in legislation that reflected the Guidelines. The complete report of the workshop is available online²⁸

In the case of India, the Kerala (West) Coast workshop was part of an initiative that was composed of three main activities: (a) making available a summary of the VGSSF in the local language for wide-spread diffusion in the coastal areas of the state (b) conducting discussions and brief studies pertaining to some challenges being faced by the SSF in the state (c) based on the above two, conducting a series of three regional seminars to initiate a thought and discussion process about whether the SSF of the state continues to be a viable and important sector of the fisheries, and if yes, how to re-configure it in the context of the challenges it is currently facing. The final report is available online²⁹ and a summary report of the case studies and workshop was published in SAMUDRA Report 72.³⁰

Workshops were also organized at the local level in Maharashtra in three districts (Palghar, Sindhudurg and Mumbai) in January and February 2016, with active participation from local community organizations including local governance institutions. These workshops took the

²⁶ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4126-An-Enabling-Env.html>

²⁷ <http://www.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/46-2069.html?lang=en>

²⁸ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1070-Tanzania.html>

²⁹ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1064-Background%20Papers.html>

³⁰ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/72.html?limitstart=0>

SSF Guidelines back to the communities and helped them discuss their concerns and priority areas in the context of these Guidelines so that strategies could be formulated and advocacy areas identified. The workshops helped the fisher community representatives dialogue with local government functionaries and develop recommendations for the future.

As part of the IFAD project, a national level workshop was organized in India in March 2016, with active participation of representatives from WFFP, WFF and other civil society organizations, besides government representatives from a range of relevant ministries as well as other key stakeholders³¹. This was the first in the series of workshops to be held globally as part of the IFAD project. It served to highlight the small-scale fishery organizations' efforts at empowering the fishing communities and valorizing the subsector; and to discuss how Indian policies and legislation at various levels to protect life and livelihoods of small-scale fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities can benefit from the SSF Guidelines.

In the case of Latin America, the regional workshop was organized in November 2015, and included the participation of number of indigenous groups in the region. The workshop came up with priority actions at a regional level on different issues. The report of the workshop is available online³²

2016-17

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>

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

³¹ <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/india-programme>

³² <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1071-Costa%20Rica.html>

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>

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, Brasília” 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.³³

2017-18

In November 2017, ICSF organized the “Special Workshop on Challenges in the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries (SSF-VG) in South Asia” at the 11th Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum, Kochi, Kerala, India. The workshop looked at issues in women in fisheries in India and Sri Lanka through human rights framework. The SSF guidelines framework is better focused and provides the basis for understanding the issues and taking more appropriate action. The SSF Guidelines also reinforces the importance of an integrated and complete supply chain approach to fisheries. Without the focus on gender dimension in fisheries studies and action tend to value fish production and fish stocks and only the knowledge directly linked to these. Ujjwala Patil from Maharashtra Machhimar Kruti Samiti, Mumbai, India and Herman Kumara, NAFSO, Sri Lanka presented their views.

³³ <https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/brazil/report>

Reflections

2014-15: Overall, the process of engaging with the SSF Guidelines process has been effective. CSOs worked together in a coordinated manner to advocate for and defend issues of relevance to small- scale fishing communities. Most of these issues are reflected in the SSF Guidelines text, which is also firmly anchored in a human-rights based approach and based on international human rights standards, representing a significant achievement from a CSO perspective. ICSF will focus on raising awareness about the SSF Guidelines and promoting their implementation in the coming period at the national and local levels. The training programmes and capacity building exercises have led to discussions between fishing communities and other stakeholders, including government officials, on taking forward co-management systems, drafting legislation and policy towards this and looking at ways and means of implementing the SSF Guidelines.

2.2. Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

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

During 2014-15, key activities undertaken included the following:

Participating in CBD processes

Although ICSF was unable to attend the 12th Conference of Parties (COP 12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 6 – 17 October 2014, ICSF did contribute to the preparation of the briefing notes on marine and coastal biodiversity.³⁴ The first ECO newsletter at COP 12 (ECO is published during COPs) carried a short note on Chandrika Sharma.³⁵ ICSF also contributed to a short note in the ECO produced for the 17th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 17), prior to COP 12, on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) and traditional knowledge.³⁶

Follow up on India case studies

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

³⁴http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/COP12/Briefing_notesCOP12/Marine_and_Coastal_issues_briefing_note.pdf

³⁵ http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO_Files/COP12/ECO-50-1.pdf

³⁶ http://www.cbdalliance.org/en/images/ECO_Files/SBSTTA18/48_3_eco.pdf

consultations with fishing communities on a regular basis³⁷. ICSF facilitated the entire process and has been following the implementation of the recommendations arising from this workshop both with the government representatives and fishing communities.

Advocating for participatory approaches to conservation, management and sustainable use

Two ICSF Members – from South Africa and Costa Rica - represented ICSF at the IUCN World Parks Congress organized in Sydney, Australia, November 2014, co-chaired the governance stream, and contributed to the programme planning as well as to the vision of the governance stream especially focusing on the need for participatory governance and recognition of community conservation initiatives³⁸.

In 2015-16, the following activities were carried out:

Monitor and document the impacts/ implications of:

- (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).
- (ii) conservation activities undertaken by World Bank, and other multilateral financial institutions
- (iii) community conservation and management initiatives and other good governance practices initiated by communities.

ICSF has been regularly following up on these issues, 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. ICSF has been following up on these issues through SAMUDRA News Alerts as well as DC News Alerts. ICSF has recently been trying to organize interviews with local communities in Indonesia and Costa Rica, for Square Brackets, a journal produced by the CBD Secretariat.

In 2016-17, ICSF engaged 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.

a) Studies

A case study entitled “Marine Protected Areas and Small-scale Fisheries in South Africa: Promoting Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing” was completed and published as a monograph, and is available online.³⁹ This monograph reflects on the progress

³⁷ <http://www.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/46-2069.html?lang=en>

³⁸ http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/Participants_Report-Australia.pdf

³⁹ <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/140-marine-protecte.html?limitstart=0>

achieved in South Africa on the implementation of the CBD Programme Element Two components of governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing, from the perspective of small-scale fishing communities. It explores the strategies and mechanisms used by different authorities to create the conditions whereby local communities can benefit from marine protected areas (MPAs), highlighting examples of best practice. The study shows that though considerable progress has been made and a foundation for the realization of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and the Aichi Targets has been established, more needs to be done to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are incorporated into this process and that they are not overlooked. The study has been widely disseminated and was distributed at the IUCN World Parks Congress meeting, 12 to 19 November 2014.

ICSF completed a case study entitled “The Sundarbans Fishers: Coping in an Overly Stressed Mangrove Estuary”, which documents traditional knowledge and customary use in fishing communities and is available online.⁴⁰ It is the first time such a study has documented the traditional knowledge and the historical use of Sundarbans natural resources from a fishing community perspective. The study was initiated to highlight the importance of traditional knowledge in sustainable use, conservation and management of resources (as recognized in CBD decisions on marine and coastal biodiversity), and to help fishing communities advocate and lobby for an inclusive governance structure in the management of the Sundarbans, West Bengal, India.

A translation from Malayalam into English is being undertaken by ICSF of a report on traditional knowledge of fishers in Kerala, India. The online version of the report will be published titled “Eyes on Their Fingertips: Some Aspects of the Arts, Science, Technology and Culture of the Fisherfolk of Trivandrum, India” in July 2015.

A report entitled “A Participatory Study of the Traditional Knowledge of Fishing Communities in the Gulf of Mannar, India has been published, which documents traditional knowledge of fishing communities in the Gulf of Mannar. The fishing communities were actively involved in mapping their fishing grounds around two of the islands that come under a protected area. The report, undertaken in collaboration with the BOBLME project is available online.⁴¹ The study highlights the richness and importance of the traditional knowledge of local communities on the biological and geo- morphological aspects of the ecosystem for managing their fisheries. The study also highlights how the knowledge is used as a central part of participatory decision-making processes in these communities. It is through such local processes that the traditional knowledge of local communities can be used in the governance and management of marine and coastal resources, thereby contributing towards the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. The challenge is to get the fisheries authorities to recognize this.

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

In light of Cyclone Ockhi, which killed over 350 fishers in southern India in 2017, ICSF Trust, supported by the FAO, undertook a study to assess disaster risk management and sea safety in the Indian marine fisheries sector. The study reviewed national and local policies to manage disaster risks; evaluated the efficacy of cyclone warning systems for fishing communities, both on land and at sea; and highlighted the need to integrate sea safety into the management of fisheries. The report was authored by Manas Roshan, then a consultant with

⁴⁰ <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/143-coping-in-an-ov.html?limitstart=0>

⁴¹ <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/141-a-participatory.html?limitstart=0>

ICSF Trust. The findings of the study were shared with the affected communities, government and other stakeholders at a workshop held in the region in May 2018, and also used to script a documentary on the lessons from the cyclone.

b) UN processes

2014-15:

ICSF participated in UN meetings to raise the profile of artisanal and small-scale fisheries and to disseminate information of significance from these forums to artisanal fishworkers and the wider community of activists and supporters. During this period, ICSF participated in meetings of the FAO, ILO, and CFS. ICSF's participation in processes related to the CBD, aquaculture, labour and the SSF Guidelines are already reported in the previous sections. ICSF also participated in the eleventh round of the Informal Consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement), on 16-17 March 2015, where it drew attention to the adoption of the SSF Guidelines within the framework of a human rights-based approach.

2016-17

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.

On the 7th December, 2016, 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.

c) Participation in other workshops/meetings

2014-15: ICSF participated in CFS 41, where for the first time fisheries were an important issue on the CFS agenda. Together with WFFP, WFF, IPC and in cooperation with the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM), ICSF participated in and made recommendations to the CFS Round Table on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition. The Round Table was informed by the report of the CFS’ HLPE on the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. In collaboration with FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the CSO platform organized a side-event on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Reflections

2014-15: There has been increasing awareness of the need for community governance, and use of traditional knowledge and customary systems of resource management. This is reflected in the increased discussions along these concerns within mainstream conservation groups as well.

3. Biodiversity

2015-16

A project to document the traditional knowledge of men and women from small-scale fishing communities, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, and indigenous and local communities in Indonesia was carried out.

A study was done in Indonesia to explore various aspects related to traditional knowledge of fisheries in the country, reviewing existing legal frameworks and policies, literature on the subject and field research in three provinces: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra. The study was initiated in November 2015 after discussions, and the draft report has been completed in Bahasa in January 2016 and translated in English. The report was also shared with the communities to get their feedback and the translated version is being edited and will soon be made available online by August 2016.

ICSF has recently translated and published an online version of the study titled “Eyes On Their Fingertips: Some Aspects of the Arts, Science, Technology and Culture of the Fisherfolk of Trivandrum, India” in English⁴². It deals with the traditional marine wisdom of a set of people and the rarest of rare experiences they have had at sea. Through these numerous chapters the author takes us into the seas of the fishers. It is a voyage which we cannot make in reality. But through the heroic deeds of the author’s father, the riddles of old man, the shark story of brother Kamalappan, and the rituals of the author’s mother, we get a fascinating peep into the wisdom of the watery world of the small-scale fishers of Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India.

⁴² <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers.html>

ICSF's documentary film on women seaweed collectors “Shifting Undercurrents: The Women Seaweed Collectors of Gulf of Mannar” won the Best Indian Short Eco-documentary Award for Tinai Eco Film Festival (TEFF) 2015.

2016-17

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>

4. Women in Fisheries

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

SSF Guidelines:

Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries

A key focus of ICSF has been to strengthen the gender dimensions of the SSF Guidelines and how gender will be taken account of in their implementation. This provided the basis for a special panel discussion on the gender dimensions of the SSF Guidelines organized by ICSF at the 5th Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries (GAF 5), on 13 November 2014, at Lucknow, India.⁴³

Gender note: A note on the gender dimensions of the SSF guidelines was prepared ahead of the ICSF Puducherry Workshop, and circulated in three languages (English, French and Spanish)⁴⁴. The note was presented at the workshop and focused on the development of a transformative agenda towards socially just and sustainable fisheries. Gender issues and the role of women were also a central part of the six state-level consultations, organized along the east coast of India, on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines⁴⁵.

Women in Fisheries, India

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

ICSF facilitated a series of exchange programmes on organizing women fishworkers between two organizations—a co-operative of women workers in different parts of Gujarat (Self Employed Women's Association- SEWA) and women fishworkers of the Maharashtra union of fishworkers.⁴⁶

The June 2014 *Report on the Role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition* prepared by the HLPE of the CFS took into consideration ICSF's comments on women in fisheries issues that had been submitted earlier⁴⁷.

Women in fisheries website

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

⁴³ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/detail/EN/4079.html?detpag=mapart>

⁴⁴

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

⁴⁵ <http://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1062-Programme%20and%20Presentation%20%28India%29.html>

⁴⁶ <http://www.icsf.net/en/yemaya/detail/EN/2001.html>

⁴⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844e.pdf>

Activities not undertaken

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

a) Studies

During the reporting period 2016-17, 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.⁴⁸

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

b) Workshops

2016-17

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

⁴⁸ <https://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/161-women%E2%80%99s-role..html?limitstart=0>

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>

Following the workshop in India, 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>

Reflections

2014-15: Gender is a cross-cutting issue across all ICSF programmes and an integral component in training programmes. Gender is also a key issue in the SSF Guidelines, with gender equality the subject of a special section. The role of women in fisheries is highlighted throughout the SSF Guidelines. However, there is still a long way to go before we can hope to see the SSF Guidelines fully implemented and a transformative agenda being adopted.

5. Climate Change

a) Studies

In 2014-15 ICSF completed the film (The Sea of Change: Traditional Fishworkers' Perception of Climate Change) of the study, Climate change and fisheries: Perspectives from small-scale fishing communities in India.⁴⁹ The video documentation focuses on two states in India (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh). The film took slightly longer to complete than expected due to the extensive work required, including interviews with researchers, government representatives, and fishing communities. It is anticipated that this video will contribute to increasing understanding of the impact of climate change and related processes on fisheries and fishing communities, and in drawing attention to proposals from communities on climate change adaptation.

In 2015-16, ICSF undertook a study on the social and environmental impacts of climate extremes and weather events on small-scale fisheries in Latin America. A study has been conducted in Costa Rica to document the impact of climate extremes from a fishing

⁴⁹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=b10PKkmCGUo

community perspective. This research provides valuable input on how the changes in the Central American marine ecosystems are clearly perceived and with them, the increasing vulnerability of indigenous peoples fisheries. It was clear that information on climate impacts should be urgently shared with the indigenous fishing villages that will be most affected by future impacts of these changes.

ICSF also monitored 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 and 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 this issue. Besides this the DC has also been active in distributing the film on climate change in India.

b) Participation in workshops/ meetings

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.

c) Communication

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.

Reflections

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

6. Labour

During 2014-15, ICSF sought for the wider ratification and national-level implementation of the ILO's Work in Fishing Convention (C188), 2007 and enhancing the capacity of fishworkers and support groups to seek implementation of the Convention. One of the key areas of focus has been on forced labour and migrant labour in the fishing sector. ICSF's activities included the following:

- ICSF published a report on the Sub-regional dialogue on labour, migration and fisheries management, which took place from 11 to 13 December 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the BOBLME project. The report has been distributed in various meetings of the ILO and FAO and is online,⁵⁰
- ICSF updated the bibliography on its labour sub-site with relevant documents and books of interest (<http://labour.icsf.net>);
- ICSF initiated a case study on the issues facing migrant workers, from Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu State, India, in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC), to understand their circumstances and the reasons for their migration, and to document their

⁵⁰ <http://www.icsf.net/en/proceedings/article/EN/139-enhancing-capac.html?limitstart=0>

living and working conditions. The study was initiated in October 2014, and will be completed by June 2015;

- ICSF, with the help of two interns from the Azim Premji University (India), has also documented the factors responsible for inter-state movement of fishers from Andhra Pradesh. The studies document the impact of the inter-state movement on fishers' families, and the reasons behind such inter-state movements, and was carried as an article in SAMUDRA Report 70⁵¹;
- As a follow up to the ICSF-BOBLME Sub-Regional Labour Dialogue of December 2013, ICSF has initiated discussions with partners in Myanmar to undertake an initiative to document the issues of migrant workers in Thailand from Myanmar.

During the reporting period 2016-17, studies were carried out 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 was held. The study conducted in India 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.⁵²

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.

⁵¹ <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/70-4122-Neobondage.html>

⁵² <http://www.icsf.net/en/occasional-papers/article/EN/160-a-study-of-migr.html?limitstart=0>

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.

Reflections

2014-15: ICSF's activities have contributed to greater awareness on the issue of migrant workers in the fisheries sector, especially their working and living conditions. The information produced is important for ensuring decent working conditions for these migrants, who face extreme hardships and often have to work under conditions of slave or forced labour.

7. Aquaculture

This programme in 2014-15 sought to increase understanding about developments related to aquaculture and its implications for rural communities and their food security and to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support groups to advocate for responsible aquaculture practices. During this period the following activities were undertaken:

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

Reflections

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

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

8. Inland fisheries

2014-15:

ICSF initiated a study in India focusing on documenting tenure systems in inland fisheries in two States (Bihar and West Bengal). This study was undertaken with an objective, to contextualize the SSF Guidelines in an inland fisheries context, especially focusing on tenure issues. The study also helped to understand the issues behind private and common rights to

inland water bodies. Field trips have been undertaken to both these places and the results of the study were discussed at the workshop on implementation of the SSF Guidelines for the East coast States of India in March 2015. The report of the study will be completed by June 2015.

2016-17

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?”⁵³) 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.

In 2016-17, ICSF Trust undertook 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

⁵³ <http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html>

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.

9. Trade

To promote awareness and understanding about developments related to fish trade, ecolabelling and other forms of certification and their implications for small-scale fishing communities and food security, ICSF monitored developments in ecolabelling and certification, and disseminated information through SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, DC News Alerts and SAMUDRA News Alerts.

In **2015-16**, the following activities were carried out:

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

ICSF has been active in participating in discussions on ecolabelling in European region, as well as in Asia. SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts have been carrying information on this. Besides this, efforts are being made to carry this information in SAMUDRA Report as well. Recently, ICSF was also requested to provide comments on WTO documents on fisheries subsidies by government of India from a small-scale fisheries perspective. ICSF has carried a comment on the recent Nairobi round of WTO discussions in SAMUDRA Report 72, published in January 2016.

Document the value chain process in Myanmar: A study was conducted in Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar which provided a comprehensive overview of the selected captured fish value chain, its economic potential and relevance for small-scale fishers to increase income and provide opportunities to enhance the development of their communities. It also examined the institutions which support producers, processors, marketers and distributors, highlighting the power differentials among different actors that influence the chain. Specific suggestions were made for further action at the institutional and the community level. The study is available online.⁵⁴

2016-17

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

⁵⁴ <http://www.icsf.net/en/paper-presentation.html>

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.

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.

10. Other Programmes

Deep Sea Fishing Policy and Guidelines: Comments on the report of the *Expert Committee Constituted for Review of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy and Guidelines* by the Government of India, was shared with the National Fishworkers' Forum (NFF). The comments on the report were also shared with CSOs, government officials, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi and researchers, and disseminated through SAMUDRA News Alerts, DC News Alerts and ICSF website¹⁵. These comments were useful in highlighting the importance of the existing artisanal deep-sea tuna fleet in India, especially in the EEZ and in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the need to promote the same. This was further supported by other fishworker organizations as well as research institutes.

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

During the year, CFFA's work contributed specifically towards a positive engagement between West African CSOs and the European Union (EU) institutions on the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), as well as on specific bilateral fishing agreements, including with Senegal and Mauritania; supporting various activities undertaken

by the African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA) for the World Fisheries Day (held in Senegal in November 2014) and for International Women's Day (held in Guinea Bissau in March 2015). A major achievement has been the establishment of a secretariat by CAOPA, which, thanks to external support, is to become completely autonomous.

Creating spaces for the African artisanal fishing sector and coastal communities, organized through CAOPA, in particular in the context of ACP-EU fisheries relations, and African fora (NEPAD/African Union), and at FAO (COFI); balancing the interests of the European fishing sector with those of African artisanal fisheries sectors in EC consultative bodies, notably the Long Distance Advisory Council (LDAC); raising awareness on the importance of small pelagic fishery resources in West Africa for livelihood and food security, where women play a key role. A key achievement was the recognition by the European institutions of the importance of *Sardinella* resources for food security and as the "fish of the poor", and hence to be left out of the EU-Senegal fisheries agreement. Supporting the development of the Network of Journalists for Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries in West Africa (REJOPRAO), and their participation in such events as FAO COFI 31, World Fisheries Day, and International Women's Day activities and production of Information for Policy Advocacy: CFFA has continued to produce information for policy advocacy, and to make this available on its blog, and on the TransparentSea Wiki page. Important areas of research and information production have been on aid to the fisheries sector, transparency and accountability, and inward investment from third countries. CFFA continued to provide news, information and comments for the CTA Agritrade website until October 2014, when the partnership ended

Reflections

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

11. Publication of Samudra Report

2014-15: Four editions of SAMUDRA Report (Nos. 67, 68, 69 and 70) have been produced in English, three editions (67, 68 and 69) in French and Spanish, during this reporting period. SAMUDRA Report has carried articles on important developments and processes, such as on the SSF Guidelines, forced labour, migration, governance and resource management.

2015-16: Three issues of SAMUDRA Report have been produced in English (Issue No. 70, 71 and 72), and one issue in French and Spanish (Issue No. 70). From SAMUDRA Report No. 71, only online version has been published. SAMUDRA Report has over 2000 online 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, SAMUDRA Report has received over 1 million views, and over 1,30,000 downloads

2016-17: 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.

12. Publication of Yemaya Report

2014-15: Four editions of Yemaya Newsletter on Gender and Fisheries have been published in English (Issue nos 45, 46, 47 and 48), French and Spanish (Issue no. 45, 46 and 47) during the reporting period and are available online. Several articles have reported on grassroots organizational processes and profiled women leaders in different countries. Yemaya also carried articles analyzing the SSF Guidelines from a gender perspective.

2015-16: Three issues of Yemaya have been produced in English (Issue No. 48, 49 and 50), and one issue in French and Spanish (Issue No. 48). From Yemaya issue No. 49, only online version has been published. The 50th issue of Yemaya was a special edition focusing on different aspects regionally, over the years. Yemaya has over 1250 online subscribers. Similar to SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya is also disseminated through social media and different networks. While Yemaya has received over 0.5mn views and over 70,000 downloads.

2016-17: 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/>)

13. Communication, Documentation, Training

Documentation Centre

Information identification, collection and documentation

Collection and organization of information

2014-15:

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

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

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

2015-16:

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.

2016-17

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Linking with other documentation and resource centres

2014-15: The DC, as part of its continuing efforts to link with other resource centres, has maintained links with the FAO library, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Bay of Bengal Programme-Inter Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) and ILO. The DC has contributed to the aquatic commons initiative of IAMSLIC, uploading all ICSF publications in the aquatic commons repository.⁵⁵

Information Dissemination

2014-15: The DC also responded to information requests and disseminated information actively. The DC received about 120 requests for information from various users and 105 requests from ICSF staff, FWOs, NGOs, governments, multilateral organizations, students, researchers, individual scholars, ICSF members and agencies like FAO. These requests came from countries including Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Denmark, Fiji, Honduras, Myanmar, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Italy, Peru, South Africa, Tanzania, and USA.

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

⁵⁵ <http://aquaticcommons.org>

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

2015-16: DC has contributed extensively to the programmes of ICSF, as well as to presentations made by ICSF staff in different meetings. There have been over 100 users for the DC during this period, including ICSF members. SAMUDRA News Alerts and DC News Alerts sent out regularly. The SAMUDRA News Alerts has over 900 subscribers from different parts of the world, while DC News Alerts has over 1450 subscribers. The News Alerts have received feedback from subscribers on its usefulness as well as extent of coverage. These News Alerts also feed into ICSF programmes such as the workshops on implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Feedback from subscribers also reflect the use of information on various aspects including guidelines, illegal fishing. DC has been active in disseminating the documentary film on climate change, as well as the simplification and elaboration of SSF Guidelines material. Besides the news alerts, the DC also brings out Publication Alerts once in two months, with the latest publications of ICSF. This has over 3300 subscribers, and has received feedback from subscribers on its usefulness.

2016-17

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/trainingwomensf/schemes>

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.

ICSF Website

2014-15: The DC updated the ICSF website on a regular basis with information on various ICSF publications, statements made by ICSF at UN meetings, statements from ICSF-organized workshops, papers and presentations made by ICSF, important fisheries events, online resources and documentation database updates. The DC also contributed significantly to the development of the following sub sites: DC News Alerts page on the Documentation Centre and small-scale fisheries webpage. The ICSF website (main website) in English, French and Spanish together received 2.6 million hits. Besides this, all subsites together received over 1.5 million hits. Links to the ICSF website and subsites has been given by several sites, documents and articles.⁵⁶

2015-16: The documentation centre has been regularly involved in updating and maintaining the google sites on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (<https://sites.google.com/site/ssfguidelines/home>), besides updating the ICSF webpages (igssf.icsf.net, wif.icsf.net and www.icsf.net). The ICSF website received over 4.5 mn views, and nearly one million downloads. ICSF has been active in the social media as well, including facebook and twitter accounts.

2016-17: 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. 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.

⁵⁶https://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable_use_and_livelihoods_specialist_group/sulinews/issue_9/sn9_smallscale_fisheries/; http://www.slowfood.com/slowfish/pagine/eng/news/dettaglio_news.lasso?-idn=142; <http://worldfishers.org/tag/fao/genderaquafish.org/category/geography/country/india/maharashtra/>; www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378014001010; <http://smallscales.ca/2015/03/24/recognizing-the-importance-of-small-scale-fisheries/>

SAMUDRA News Alerts

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

During 2014-15, five SAMUDRA Special News and 20 SAMUDRA Exclusives were brought out. The number of subscribers for SAMUDRA News Alerts is 830. News from SAMUDRA News Alerts are regularly picked up and circulated through various newsletters and listservs.

DC News Alerts

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

Documentary film

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

Support to ICSF programmes

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

Reflections

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

14. Members' Contributions

2015-16: ICSF's programme is not only strengthened by its members defining the priorities once in four years at the General Body meeting, but through their involvement in the

activities through that period. Every year, members report on their contribution to ICSF's mission and programme, most of which is done voluntarily. Areas in which there have been substantial contributions are mentioned below, though members also contributed through inputs in ongoing discussions.

Several members wrote articles for SAMUDRA Report and Yemaya. Apart from this, some members provided editorial inputs into the articles for both these publications.

Towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines, members followed up on capacity-building workshops by hosting CSO meetings in their countries (e.g. Tanzania, South Africa, Costa Rica), widely disseminated material on the SSF Guidelines, discussed with fishers and distribution channels regarding selling fish with a story (Netherlands and Belgium), worked with women fish vendors towards expressing their concerns at a public hearing (Kerala, India), co-ordinated the finalizing of case studies (India, on disaster preparedness). Similarly, preparatory meetings for workshops have been organised by members (e.g. in Brazil with the Teia da Pesca in preparation for the SSF Guidelines seminar for 2016). Members were also actively involved in integrating the SSF Guidelines into university courses, especially those involved in academia and research, in Venezuela.

Members engaged in lobbying, advocacy and networking towards promotion of the SSF Guidelines by participating and presenting in meetings at international and national levels -- e.g. FAO tenure rights workshop, Stanford meeting on ocean sustainability, workshop on the implementation of the VG Tenure Land, Forestry and Fisheries (Brussels); Food Otherwise Conference (Wageningen); Nyeleni workshop (Milano); NFDB workshop on Role of NGOs in Fisheries development (Andhra Pradesh, India); National Seminar on Fisheries Management where SSF Guidelines were discussed (Brasilia); meeting of the French national fisherwomen organisation; APFIC workshop on Blue Growth (Colombo). Apart from formal meetings, members also engaged in advocacy at national levels with ministries and at international levels with FAO and other bodies.

Many members actively contributed to the study on "Formal and Informal Social Protection Schemes and Needs from a Small-scale Fisheries Perspective" through responding to the questionnaire and collecting the necessary data towards the study. Apart from this study, most of the studies and workshops including the exchange visit reported above were conducted and organised / facilitated by ICSF members. Members also helped develop locally contextual material for background reading and as training resources (e.g. translation and simplification of the SSF Guidelines, translation of the documentary "Sea of Change" into French,

One member from South Africa conducted a study to provide contextual analyses of social relations, especially gender relations, to facilitate effective implementation of SSF Guidelines. This was done on a voluntary basis and she presented the study findings to fishworkers at a workshop.

Funding proposals initiated by the Secretariat were enriched by the inputs given by ICSF members. Activities undertaken by the Secretariat were also supported through regular inputs by members (e.g. strengthening of WIF groups in India, studies on migration and on inland fisheries, Members contributed to the development of the gender policy of ICSF.

2016-17: 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.

15. Other information

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

Conclusions

16. Appendices

16.1. Appendix 1: Participation in UN meetings

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

Year	Month	Date	Activity	Output
2015	March	23-27	FAO UserRights 2015 Conference: Fisheries Forever Conference (Tenure & Fishing Rights 2015: a global forum on rights-based approaches in fisheries)	ICSF supported the need for a human-rights based approach to fisheries, in line with the SSF Guidelines, and the demand of WFFP and WFF. It sought endorsement on the irrelevance of quota- based fisheries management systems in developing countries and supported examples of community-based management initiatives in countries like Cambodia and Indonesia.
2015	April	6-10	Sixteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, which will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York	Made a presentation on “The environmental, social and economic dimensions of oceans and progress made in integrating the three dimensions, including an overview of activities and initiatives promoting their integration”.
2015	August	24-27	The Southeast Asian Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, Bali, Indonesia	ICSF participated in the workshop and shared its views on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
2015	September	21-22	Conference on the Seafood Industry and Social Development Seafood and Social Development - engaging the seafood industry in the social development of seafood producing communities in developing countries. The Loews Annapolis Hotel, Annapolis, Maryland, USA	ICSF member participated in the conference and presented an article : “A recent conference at Annapolis, US, dealt with the role of the seafood industry in the social development of seafood-producing communities in developing countries”
2015	September	21-25	Meeting of Experts to Adopt Flag State Guidelines for the Implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188) – Geneva	ICSF Participated in the meeting

Year	Month	Date	Activity	Output
2015	October	8-9	Benefits of decent employment in fisheries and aquaculture - Workshop for Blue Growth, 08-09 October, Vigo, Spain	ICSF made a presentation on “Social Issues - Just an Afterthought or a Crucial Part of a Solution for a Sustainable Future”
2015	November	17-18	Fostering Sustainable Fisheries Management and Reducing Poverty: The Role of Social Protection of Fishers and Fishing Communities, FAO Technical Workshop: Rome	A presentation of the study undertaken by ICSF on behalf of FAO is submitted in Social Protection workshop.
2015	November	17-18	Final BOBLME Project Steering Committee Meeting, Phuket, Thailand	ICSF participated in the meeting, shared what had been done in the previous phase and discussed possibilities of collaboration in the next phase of the BOBLME project.
2015	December	1-5	CSO/NGO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) to participate in meetings in Rome with the FAO and the IFAD in connection with the implementation of the FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Education – Rome Italy	ICSF Participated in the meeting
2016	February	8-14	Thirty-fourth Session of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), Colombo, Sri Lanka, 12-14 Feb 2016	ICSF participated and made a presentation on - Making Blue Growth Meaningful for fishing communities – Blue Growth and the VGSSF
2016	February	22	FAO Meeting with CSOs to discuss the nature, operational modalities and governance structure of the Global Assistance Programme (GAP) to support implementation of the SSF Guidelines	The roles of the CSOs, including ICSF in the GAP were discussed
2016	July	9-15	The 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and Sixth Meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-6)	ICSF along with WFFP and WFF organised a side-event. Using the opportunity of the COFI meeting, other meetings were also held Person attended: Sebastian

Year	Month	Date	Activity	Output
			was organized by FAO in Rome, Italy	Mathew
2016	November	28-30	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>Person attended: Mariette Correa</p>
2016	December	2-17	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>ICSF participated in the conference</p> <p><i>Person attended: Vivienne Solis Rivera</i></p>
2017	February	13-14	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>
2017	February	15	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>
2017	February	20-24	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>

16.2. Appendix 2: Participation in other meetings

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
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Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
2014	June	9	Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission Workshop on 'Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities for Resource Management'	ICSF was a co-organizer and coordinated the workshop, and made a presentation on the outcomes of the training programmes organized in Gulf of Mannar in 2013-14.
2014	Oct-Nov	30 Oct-10 Nov	Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai organized a CAFT programme on "Gender Mainstreaming and Development" at Mumbai.	ICSF along with fish vendor representatives made a presentation on the issues faced by fish vendors of Mumbai
2014	Nov	7-8	Training-cum-Dissemination Workshop on the Findings and Outcomes of FIMSUL-1 & Workshop on Development of Strategies for Enhancement of Knowledge Management, Chennai	ICSF participated in the meeting, and shared its experiences with FIMSUL I
2014	Oct	30	Indo-Norwegian Joint Workshop on Aquaculture in Mumbai organised by Govt. of India	ICSF suggested that mariculture activities along Indian coast can be undertaken only if there are clear tenure rights, and also based on discussion with fishing communities, to avoid impacts on fishing.
2014	Dec	2-5	Marine Ecosystems Challenges and Opportunities (MECOS2), Kochi, Kerala, India	ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines, and helped create awareness amongst the research community in India.
2014	Dec	22-23	Regional Project on Living Resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation of marine resources; New Delhi, India	ICSF's interventions called for participatory research and decision-making process, and on traditional knowledge of fishing communities to be integrated into these
2014	Dec	29-30	Workshop on 'Fisheries Policy Framework for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry' at Puducherry, India	ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines for local communities, and government officials to have an understanding of the different sections of the Guidelines

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
2015	Feb	3-4	Consolidating CEBPOL - Sharing of Experiences on ABS" - organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) along with CEBPOL, Chennai	ICSF's interventions focused on the need for local level decision-making process in access and benefit sharing including on transfer of technologies
2015	Feb	10-11	FIMSUL Thematic Workshop on Development of Fisheries Co-Management for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	ICSF participated in the workshop and contributed to the discussions
2015	April	7	SPC-APP Workshop on "Sustainable Fisheries Development in Tamil Nadu - Policy Perspectives", organized by State Planning Commission - Chennai	ICSF participated in the workshop and made a presentation on the initiatives taken by ICSF draft policy and its implication on State and fishing communities
2015	April	17	CIFE, Versova Stakeholders meeting in Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	April	23	Small informal meeting to correct suggestion objection in development plan (DP) regarding fish markets in Mumbai, Organized by YUVA	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	April	22-29	ICSF exposure trip between Myanmar- India	ICSF took the initiative of organizing an exposure visit of representatives of fishing communities and civil society organizations from Myanmar and India.
2015	April	28-29	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Second Regional Meeting on the Protection of Migrant Fishers - Jakarta, Indonesia	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	May	13	A meeting to discuss fish markets and women vendors issues with newly elected chairperson of Market committee, organized by MMKS women's wing,	ICSF participated in the meeting

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
			Market committee - Mumbai	
2015	May	28	Meeting to seek guidance on women fisheries cooperatives and law of Balu Meher, organized by MMKS women's wing, Vadarai - Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	June	9	Protsahan-ICSF meeting on SSF Guidelines at Trivandrum, Kerala, India	ICSF participated in the Panel discussion
2015	June	30	FAO-BOBLME Project Report Finalization Workshop at Tuticorin, organized by CMFRI in Tuticorin	ICSF participated in the meeting and presented a session of the proposed Social Protection Study
2015	July	18	"Changing coastal ecology and climate change -- issues of vulnerabilities, adaptation and sustainable marine resource management in Maharashtra", organised by ICOR, Seva Kendra, Portugues church, Dadar, Mumbai	ICSF participated in the meeting and presented on "Impact of climate change and implications for Fisheries, livelihood and technology use."
2015	August	19	A meeting In connection with Fisheries State level meeting of the Fisheries Department officials with other line stakeholders biannually for discussing the follow up actions of the SPC meeting held on 07.04.2015	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	August	24-25	Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Women's Economic Empowerment Event: Mobilizing Markets and Commitments to Gender Equality in the Indian Ocean Rim 24- 25 August 2015, Savoy Spa and Resort, Mahe Island, Republic of Seychelles	ICSF shared effective strategies for supporting women's economic empowerment on the continuum of informal to formal work in the meeting and made a presentation on "Implementing the VG SSF as a critical strategy in the economic empowerment of women."

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
2015	August-September	30Aug-3 Sep	World general meeting of International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty in the state of Gujarat	ICSF participated in the meeting as “observer”
2015	September	7-15	41st Annual Conference of the International Association of Aquative and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC), 07-11 Sep'15 and to participate at further events on 14-15 Sep'15 in Rome, Italy	ICSF participated and presented its 25 Years of Work experience - Connecting with Fishing Communities for a Sustainable Future
2015	September	28-29	Department of Rural development and IFAD assisted post tsunami sustainable livelihoods programme at Chennai, India	ICSF participated and made its presentation about Tamil Nadu's challenges for responsible fishing.
2015	October	6-9	“Strategic Planning Process for the years 2017 – 2019” organized by SSNC, Sweden during 06 – 09 October 2015	ICSF participated in the Strategic Planning Process and discussed about the future co-operation between SSNC and its global partner organizations' and presented on “ICSF's gender perspective and strategies” and at an open forum on “Towards Sustainable Fisheries – a gender perspective”
2015	November	27	Inter-Ministerial consultative meeting for the stand to be taken by India for the Ministerial Declaration on Fisheries Subsidies discipline at the Ministerial Meeting under WTO in Nairobi, Kenya - regarding - organized by DAHDF - Delhi	ICSF participated in the meeting
2015	December	18	Workshop on Fisheries and Aquaculture Response in Emergencies - Mumbai	Participated in the workshop and presented on Role of International Collective In Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
				in disaster Management
2015	December	28-29	Conference on Initiatives to Combat Climate Change - Mumbai	ICSF participated in conference and showed the documentary "Sea of Change"
2016	January	4	Capacity building of small scale fishing communities about FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication in Thane and Palghar district of Maharashtra - Palghar	ICSF organised the workshop, presented on the SSF Guidelines and facilitated discussions.
2016	January	21	Stakeholders meet on Central Marine fisheries Policy 2016 - Mumbai	ICSF participated in the Stakeholders meet on Central Marine Fisheries Policy 2016
2016	January	28-29	State level Workshop on Role of NGOs in Development of Fisheries in Coastal Andhra Pradesh between 28-29 January 2016 at Hyderabad	ICSF participated in the workshop
2016	February	20	Capacity building of small scale fishing communities about FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication in Mumbai and Raigad district of Maharashtra - Mumbai	ICSF organised the workshop, presented on the SSF Guidelines and facilitated discussions
2016	Jan-feb	31 Jan – 6 Feb	"Outcome and Impact Monitoring and Financial Management / New Standards of Bread for the World and discussion on cooperation" in Berlin / Germany during 31st January – 06th February 2016 – Organized by Bread for the World, Germany	ICSF participated in the discussion on the Outcome and Impact Monitoring (OIO) and Financial Management / New standards of the BFW and contributed a case study towards the OIO sessions.

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
2016	February	9	Stakeholder meet to discuss the Draft National Marine Fisheries Policy 2016 – Chennai	ICSF participated in the meeting
2016	February	18-19	Meet to bring together multiple actors working on ocean sustainability, organised by Centre for Ocean Solutions at Monterey, California	ICSF participated and shared the perspective of human rights in small-scale fisheries
2016	March	21-22	National Workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), New Delhi	ICSF organised the workshop in collaboration with WFFP and WFF involving multiple stakeholders
2016	March	30-31	Workshop on Women in Fisheries organized jointly by the Women Studies Centre, the Ambedkar Centre, Dakshin Bangla Matsyajibi Forum and DISHA Kolkata, India	ICSF delivered the keynote address, facilitated the discussions and participated in the general body meeting of the East Midnapur Fishers union
2016	April	28-29	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>
2016	April - May	30 Apr – 1 May	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>
2016	June	16	The European Parliament Fisheries Committee organized a public hearing	ICSF made a presentation on the "Importance of fisheries for women in developing

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
			on “The importance of fisheries for women in third countries” in Brussels	countries - Current situation and future perspectives” <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i>
2016	June	27-28	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>
2016	August	11-12	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>
2016	September	17	A seminar on ‘Securing our Coastal assets and communities for a sustainable future’ was organized PondyCAN on 17th September in Chennai	ICSF participated in the seminar <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i>
2016	September	19-21	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>
2016	September	6-8	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 <i>Person attended: Ramya Rajagopalan</i>
2016	November	6	ICSF organized a State Level workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-	ICSF Organized the workshop <i>Persons attended: N Venugopalan, John Kurien</i>

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
			scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), on 6 November 2016, at Malpe	
2016	November	21-23	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>
2016	November	25	NBA organized ‘Policy Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Fisheries Sector’ on 25th November 2016 in Chennai	ICSF participated and made a presentation <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i>
2016	December	9-10	NFF Annual General Body meeting was held in Tuticorin	ICSF participated in the meeting <i>Person attended: N Venugopalan</i>
2017	February	7-8	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>
2017	February	19	Round Table in Goa on Women in Fisheries	ICSF co-organised and participated in the round table <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i>
2017	March	6-9	IFAD Project Closure meeting, South Africa	ICSF participated in the meeting <i>Person attended: Mariette Correa</i>
2017	April-oct			
2017	November	16	Knowledge-Sharing Seminar on Fisheries Subsidies, organized by ICTSD, Geneva, Switzerland	Sebastian Mathew - Presentation
2017	November	15-21	The World Forum of Fisher People’s (WFFP) 7th	Sebastian Mathew and N.

Year	Month	Date	Meeting	Activity
			General Assembly, New Delhi	Venugopalan
2017	November	24	Special Workshop on Challenges in the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries (SSF-VG) in South Asia' at the 11th Indian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum, Kochi, Kerala, India	Three presentations (ICSF organised the session) India from a gender perspectives by Ujwala Patil, NFF, and Herman Kumara, NAFSO, Sri Lanka
2017	November	28	The Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into inland Fisheries sector, at the National Academy for Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, India	N. Venugolapalan
2017	November	29	Workshop on exploring SDG 14.b and its proposed indicator 14.b.1, 28-29 November 2017, Gaeta, Italy	V. Vivekanandan
2018	Feb-Mar	28 Feb – 2Mar	Fourth TERI-KAS Resource Dialogue on Marine Resources- Sustainable development through geopolitics and trade, at Mahabalipuram, Chennai, India	Sebastian Mathew Presentation
2018	March	12-16	The IPC General Meeting, 12-16 March 2018, Cape Town, South Africa	Serge Raemaekers
2018	March	21-22	Regional Technical Seminar: Joining forces in the fisheries sector; Promoting safety, decent work and the fight against IUU fishing, Manila, Philippines	Sebastian Mathew Presentation

16.3. Appendix 3: List of Publications

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

Appendix 4: Summary of audited financial statements



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2017

The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) is an international nongovernmental organization that works towards the establishment of equitable, gender-just, self-reliant and sustainable fisheries, particularly in the small-scale, artisanal sector.



International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

Website: www.icsf.net

