



Report of the National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project



22-23 November 2012
Chennai, India

**Report of the National Result Sharing
and Scoping Workshop on
Outcomes of the Fisheries Management
for Sustainable Livelihoods Project**

**22-23 November 2012
Chennai, India**



This document records the report of the ‘National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project’ organized by the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations from 22- 23 November 2012 in Chennai, India.

The designation employed and the presentation of material in this Report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the FAO or the BOBP-IGO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, state or its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Opinion expressed in this publication are those of the authors/speakers at the Workshop and do not necessarily reflect the views of the FAO or the BOBP-IGO.

For bibliographic purpose this document should be cited as *Report of the National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project, FAO/BOBP-IGO, September 2013, 80p.*

Report prepared by

Yugraj Singh Yadava
Rajdeep Mukherjee
Md Sharif Uddin

Layout, design and graphics

S Jayaraj
M Krishna Mohan

Photographs

S Jayaraj
Yugraj Singh Yadava

Copies of the document can be requested from:

Director

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
91, Saint Mary’s Road
Abhiramapuram, Chennai – 600 018
Tamil Nadu, India

Tel: +91- 44- 24936294, 24936188; Fax: +91- 44- 24936102

Email: info@bobbigo.org; Website: www.bobbigo.org

©BOBP-IGO 2013

Printed at LS Graphic Prints, Chennai 600 096, Tamil Nadu, India

Contents

Contents	3
List of Abbreviations	5
Executive Summary	7
1.0 Introduction	8
1.1 FIMSUL-1: Recommendations	8
2.0 Limitations of FIMSUL-1 and need for a second phase of FIMSUL (FIMSUL-2)	10
2.1 Need analysis	10
2.2 Feedback from the National Result Sharing Workshop	11
2.3 Activities planned by the Beneficiaries (Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry)	12
2.4 Views of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India	12
2.5 Summary and scope of FIMSUL-2	12
3.0 FIMSUL-2: Project design	13
3.1 Broad areas of activities	13
3.1.1 <i>Reviewing the existing institutional mechanisms and creation of an enabling environment</i>	13
3.1.2 <i>Lesson learning and knowledge building</i>	13
3.1.3 <i>Enabling Marine Fishing Regulation Act and related laws</i>	13
3.1.4 <i>Setting up of a coordination committee</i>	13
3.1.5 <i>Strengthening the Department of Fisheries, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry</i>	13
3.1.6 <i>Developing organizational linkages</i>	13
4.0 Implementation modalities	15
4.1 Implementing agencies and their roles	15
5.0 The Roadmap	17
Report of the National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project	21
Annexure - 1: Prospectus	33
Appendix - 1: Agenda & Time Table	37
Appendix - 2: Organisations/Agencies Participating in the Workshop	39
Annexure - 2: List of Participants	40
Annexure - 3: FAO address at the FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop, Chennai, 22-23 October 2012 (presented by Mr Rolf Willmann on behalf of Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative in India)	47
Annexure - 4: Presentation by World Bank Group in the Inaugural Session - Michael Arbuckle, Senior Fisheries Specialist	49
Annexure - 5: Background and overall design of FIMSUL project - Arthur E Neiland, Co-Director, IDDRA Limited	51

Annexure - 6:	FIMSUL: Objectives, methods of investigation & vision points CM Muralidharan, National Project Coordinator, FIMSUL Project	52
Annexure - 7:	FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry - V Vivekanandan, Consultant, FIMSUL	55
Annexure - 8:	FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management, and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry - V Sampath, Consultant, FIMSUL	59
Annexure - 9:	FIMSUL: The recommendations and their relevance for the Government of Tamil Nadu - Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu	61
Annexure - 10:	FIMSUL: The recommendations and their relevance for the Government of the Union Territory of Puducherry - Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Government of Puducherry	65
Annexure - 11:	Challenges of implementing the FIMSUL recommendations - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	69
Annexure - 12:	Group I: Bringing about improved fisheries governance and management	73
Annexure - 13:	Group II: Securing fisheries and fishing community interests in coastal zone management	76
Annexure - 14:	Group III: Creating an enabling environment for participatory planning and decision-making processes	78



List of Abbreviations

ABNJ	Area Beyond National Jurisdiction
AIS	Automatic Identification System
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CMFP	Comprehensive Marine Fisheries Policy
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CPR	Common Pool Resource
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DAHD&F	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
DFID	Department for International Development
DoF	Department of Fisheries
EO	Expected Output
EPA	Environment Protection Act, 1986
ETRP	Emergency Tsunami Recovery Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
FMUs	Fisheries Management Units
FRA	Forest Rights Act, 2006
GoI	Government of India
GPO	Global Partnership for Oceans
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MFRAs	Marine Fishing Regulation Acts
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPEDA	Marine Products Export Development Authority
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NM	Nautical Miles
PD/PC	Puducherry
RO	Revised Output
SCZMA	State Coastal Zone Management Authority
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SSF	Small Scale Fisheries
SWIC	Single Window Information Centre
TN	Tamil Nadu
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UT	Union Territory
WB-GEF	World Bank-Global Environment Facility
WBTF	World Bank Trust Fund
WLPA	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972



Executive Summary

The Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project (FIMSUL-1), a collaborative initiative between the Government of India, the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) was implemented in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry during April 2010 to December 2011. The Project was funded with a grant from the World Bank to support long-term policy initiatives for sustainable fisheries and livelihoods in the region. The background of the Project was the apparent vulnerability of the sector as manifested after the devastation caused by the 2004 December Asian Tsunami. The Project concluded with a set of recommendations and a shared vision, but without a mechanism to implement the recommendations or the vision. This led to discussions among the stakeholders to implement the next phase of the Project with a focus on implementation of the recommendations of FIMSUL-1. Towards this, the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) was involved to develop a roadmap for implementation of the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 and the shared vision.

The present roadmap is developed with inputs from a National Workshop on ‘Result Sharing and Scoping on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project’ held in Chennai from 22 - 23 November 2012; subsequent discussions with the main stakeholders; and extensive review of the reports of FIMSUL-1. The roadmap suggests a five-year programme aiming at ten outcomes and activities leading to these outcomes.

The basic assumptions for developing this roadmap are support from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India (GoI); the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, the concerned Research and Training Institutes and the community. While considering this assumption, it is also assumed that there shall be no sudden change (negative) in the development policy/economy and the environment in the region.

Further, it is also assumed that this Project will draw support from other programmes such as the Emergency Tsunami Recovery Programme (ETRP) of the World Bank aiming at restoring of infrastructure; the relevant schemes and programmes of the fisheries sector approved under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017) of the GoI and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI.

The table below provides a snapshot of the objectives of the next phase of FIMSUL Project and the ten outputs to meet the goals of the objectives.

Long-term objectives	Fisheries livelihoods are sustainable and fisheries resources are secured
Intermediate objective	Setting up of an enabling participatory fisheries governance process
Immediate objective	Creating an enabling environment for facilitating necessary institutional changes for participatory fisheries governance
Output 1	Community participation is internalized in legal system
Output 2	Framework for co-management methods developed
Output 3	Department of Fisheries is strengthened
Output 4	Stronger organizational linkages
Output 5	Improved additional/alternative employment opportunities
Output 6	Negative impact from other coastal uses are minimized
Output 7	Improved occupational safety for fishers, better fishing vessels, etc
Output 8	Stronger monitoring, control and surveillance system
Output 9	Setting up of a co-ordination committee
Output 10	Better knowledge management

1.0 Introduction

The Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project (FIMSUL-1) was designed to address the need for a long-term policy (OUTCOME) for sustainable development (IMPACT) of the fisheries sector in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry (BENEFICIARIES). To achieve the objectives under the Project, various studies were carried out on biological and socio-economical aspects of the fisheries sector. Based on these studies, a set of structural and institutional weaknesses were identified (PRE-CONDITIONS) and a set of measures were suggested for rectification and improvement (ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS).

The FIMSUL-1 Project was designed in the backdrop of the unprecedented catastrophe brought about by the December 2004 Asian Tsunami. The disaster exposed the vulnerabilities of fisheries livelihoods and highlighted the need for a long-term policy for sustainable development of the fisheries sector in the region. Subsequently, in 2006 a scoping study was carried out by the FAO, the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), which validated the requirements and proposed addressing the needs through a comprehensive project. This resulted in the formulation of the FIMSUL-1 Project with funding support from the World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF). The Project was implemented during April 2010 to December 2011.

In summary, the state of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, led to the implementation of FIMSUL-1. Some of the chief attributes of the sector, as described in the Project Formulation Report, are reproduced in the following paragraph:

“It has been observed that while there is a long-term growth in marine fisheries production in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, most commercial fisheries for which data is being regularly collected, are now exploited to the limits and sustainability of the growth is questionable. The contributing factors towards this are the various governmental incentives such as subsidized inputs, which are provided more out of welfare considerations and without strong linkages to a sound fisheries management regime. Further, sharing of benefits from fisheries activities is not egalitarian. A large sections of fisheries households, involved in low technology, labour intensive and near-shore fisheries are poor. Overall, the existing fisheries management has been assessed as partial and patchy. Lack of physical and human resources, lack of social support and divorce of primary stakeholders from fisheries management are the major factors causing sub-optimal performance of the sector. In addition, increasing competitive uses of coastal resources, especially land, has major impact on functioning of the fisheries sector. The underlying institutional structure for fisheries sector, which is based on older fisheries management design such as focusing on growth of production (quantitative increase) rather than increasing the net benefits from the sector (social benefits), seems to be outdated and there is a need to review the institutional structure in terms of adapting best practices to ensure responsible fisheries development”.

The primary objective of FIMSUL-1 was to “*Support the respective Governments in developing a policy framework for the future management and use of marine fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry*”. To achieve this objective, the Project was divided into seven work packages. Each work package was expected to produce a result that would contribute to the overall Project objective as described below. These work packages were implemented through a participatory approach involving majority of the relevant stakeholders at every stage of collection of inputs, analysis, and review of results and preparation of the final set of recommendations. The log-frame detailed in Table 1 (on next page) presents the Project framework.

1.1 FIMSUL-1: Recommendations

Based on the situation analysis, FIMSUL-1 Project made detailed recommendations. Some of the major recommendations are:

- Incorporating policies for facilitation and natural evolution of co-management system.
- Establishing a decentralized multi-tier system from grass-root level through external facilitation.
- Moving from ‘open access’ to ‘limited access’ with a preference for existing (historically) fishing families and fleet/gear regulations.

- Amending the Marine Fishing Regulation Act to clarify it as an ‘enabling act’ that gives the Government the power to make rules and regulations without going back to the State Legislature as required from time-to-time.
- Evaluating the potential of the deep sea fisheries and giving preference to historically fishing families. Deep sea fishing needs to be developed in stages after getting technology ensuring that it is profitable for the operators and the resource is available.
- Building capacities of the fishing community to enable them to make appropriate choices about their livelihoods.
- Building upon the social strengths and social capital of the fishing community.
- Balancing economic growth, security of fish resources and equitable development.
- Legal provisions acknowledging ‘first right of the fishers to the sea’ and affirming their customary rights.
- Initiation of a long-term programme of democratisation and communisation with focus on fisheries governance.
- Moving from fisheries management (or development) to fisheries governance, with emphasis on sustainability and bringing in necessary changes for such a move.
- Ensuring better representation of the interests of fisheries development and planning issues on the coast.
- Synchronizing policies including: (a) recognizing inter-connections between welfare, development and fisheries management; (b) ensuring that all policies and schemes are in harmony with fisheries management objectives; and (c) achieving a balance in funding for management, welfare and development.
- Defining and securing rights in fisheries through social negotiations and consultations on inclusiveness.

More details on the Project process, results and the documents (reports, newsletters, etc) that emanated from the Project are available in the following website: <https://sites.google.com/site/fimsul/>

Table 1: Broad Log-Frame of FIMSUL-1 (derived from the Project Report)

Stage	Narrative Summary	Means of Verification	(Implicit) Assumptions	Risks (ex-post analysis)
Long-term objective	Fisheries livelihoods are sustainable.	--	--	--
Intermediate objective	Effective fisheries governance.	- -	Government and community will take required action.	Government and, or community may not have the required capacity to take action.
Output 1	A long-term vision on marine fisheries by the stakeholders.	Reports on Stakeholder Analysis and Visioning Process.	The ‘shared vision’ will be considered as basis for action.	The ‘shared vision’ could be generic in nature and may not initiate action.
Activity 1	<i>Stakeholder Analysis and Visioning</i>			
Output 2	A new policy approach and reform process defined.	Reports on Fisheries Policy.	Government and community will take required action.	Government and, or community may not have the required capacity to take action.
Activity 2	<i>Fisheries Policy Analysis</i>			
Output 3	Past experiences (in fisheries management) examined and a new approach outlined.	Reports on Livelihood Analysis.	Government and community will take required action.	Government and, or community may not have the required capacity to take action.

Activity 3	<i>Livelihoods Analysis</i>			
Output 4	Institutional and legal analysis, future options and a reform process defined.	Reports on Fisheries Institutes and Law.	Government will take required action.	Government may not have the required capacity to take action.
Activity 4	<i>Fisheries Institutions and Law Analysis</i>			
Output 5	A new and practical fisheries management system.	Reports on fisheries management options and characteristics of fisheries management units.	Government and community will take required action.	Government and, or, community may not have the required capacity to take action.
Activity 5	<i>Fisheries Management System developed</i>			
Output 6	Knowledge management approach outlined.	Report on knowledge management.	Government will take required action.	Government may not have the required capacity to take action.
Activity 6	<i>Knowledge Management</i>			
Output 7	A proposed programme for fisheries development in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry up to the Year 2030.	Final report of the Project and other reports of the Workshops conducted under the Project.	Government will take required action.	Government may not have the required capacity to take action.
Activity 8	<i>Future Planning Exercise</i>			

2.0 Limitations of FIMSUL-1 and need for a second phase of FIMSUL (FIMSUL-2)

The FIMSUL-1 achieved its objectives in terms of bringing the stakeholders to a common platform to derive a strategy for a shared problem. However, the exercise remains mostly as an academic work as no organizational structure has either been evolved or the capacity of the existing institutions enhanced to carry forward the recommendations of the Project. Thus, there is circularity in the arrangements as implementation is entrusted to the Government (Departments of Fisheries- DoF) in its existing capacity, which prior to initiation of FIMSUL-1 was considered inadequate resulting in formulation of the Project. Later the Project documents based on the detailed analysis carried out made recommendations for improvements in the existing institutions, mainly the DoF. However, no progress could be made possibly due to the short duration of the Project.

2.1 Need analysis

Post FIMSUL-1, there is an increasing realization among the stakeholders that: (1) fisheries can be managed better, and (2) fisheries needs to be managed better. Within the Constitutional framework, the GoI holds the primary responsibility to manage fisheries while the resources are held in common. Towards this the Government has established a set of rules and regulations, which are again implemented by the Government institutions. As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules [clause (3), article 77 of the Constitution of India], fisheries within 12 nautical miles (NM) is under the purview of the provincial (State/Union Territory) Governments, while fisheries beyond 12 NM are governed by the Union Government. The major constraint with this parental type of governance is that at any point of time the Government should have all the necessary information, wherewithal, and decision-making capabilities to manage the resources sustainably. However, this is not the case. Except adherence to some general rules and regulations (registration of boats, participation in fishing ban during closed season, etc), rest of the stakeholders (excluding the consumers) have developed their own set of arrangements and business rules, which have wider acceptance within the community as also wider impact on the functioning of the sector.

Therefore, there is a case for matching the responsibility of the Government to its capacity or *vice-versa*, to effectively discharge its functions as per the mandate. Set up in this backdrop, the FIMSUL-1 was designed to “Support the respective Governments in developing a policy framework for the future management and use of marine fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry”. However, developing a draft comprehensive fisheries policy

based on the recommendations, which was one of the expected outputs of the Project, could not be achieved and this led to the revision of the outputs. Based on the differences in expected deliverables of FIMSUL-1 and revised/actual deliveries, the following areas need attention to derive the full benefits of the Project (Table 2).

Table 2: Need analysis for implementation of recommendations of FIMSUL-1

Expected interventions	Inputs available from FIMSUL Project	Work needs to be done
A new draft comprehensive marine fisheries policy.	Problem analysis and suggestions for policy reform and development made available.	A review of the efficacy of existing policies on addressing the issues and formulation of a draft policy wherever required with stakeholder inputs.
A clear agreement between policy-makers on best policy approaches for sustainable livelihoods in fisheries.	Various options such as co-management and securing rights of fishermen in coastal area development were raised and analyzed and a set of suggestions presented.	Developing hard evidences in support of alternative measures through pilot-scale initiatives and facilitating a national-level debate to consider the best possible approach.
A revised institutional and legal framework for fisheries and defining the process for its implementation.	A partial institutional and legal analysis is available. A new fisheries management framework with broader and larger role for community has been proposed.	The work programme will depend on outcomes of the above two activities.

2.2 Feedback from the National Result Sharing Workshop

The FAO and the BOBP-IGO organized a two-day National Workshop on sharing the results of FIMSUL-1 and also for preparing the next phase of the Project. The Workshop was organized in Chennai from 22–23 November 2012. The National Workshop was attended by 54 participants representing 36 national and international organizations, including senior officials from the Government of India and the coastal States/UT, fisheries educational institutions and non-governmental and civil society organizations. The report of the Workshop is given in **Appendix 1**. Based on the recommendations derived from the group discussions and technical presentations, the National Workshop agreed on the following set of recommendations:

- *Initiating a process at the national level to recognize customary and traditional rights of the fishers at sea and in coastal development processes.*
- *Strengthening institutional framework and review of Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs) to suggest amendments, if necessary, by an expert group followed by a stakeholder consultation.*
- *Raising awareness on the rights and duties of the fishers through sustained campaigns and best use of information and communication technology (ICT).*
- *Promoting Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and developing required skills through training programmes at all levels.*
- *Encouraging community participation at the decision-making levels.*
- *Ensuring stakeholder consultation in future decision making processes.*
- *Improving occupational safety of fishers; developing standards for boat construction and registration of boatyards to ensure quality in boat construction. Safety regime should be promoted as an integral part of fisheries management.*
- *Exploring scope of new technologies and development in promotion of alternative/ additional income generating opportunities for fishers.*
- *Disseminating information/knowledge management through increased use of modern ICT.*
- *Building skills and capacities at all levels.*
- *Securing fisher and fishing community interests in Coastal Zone Management.*
- *Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) regime.*

- *Raising the profile of the fisheries sector - building alliance with communities (other than fisheries).*
- *Creating awareness on the need to reduce pollution in marine waters.*
- *Improving marketing and post-harvest.*

2.3 Activities planned by the Beneficiaries (Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry)

The Government of Tamil Nadu is considering the following recommendations of FIMSUL-1 for implementation in a phased manner and some components have been suggested for inclusion in the ongoing 12th Five-Year Plan (2012 – 2017), including:

- *Co-management and community involvement in fisheries management.*
- *Comprehensive approach towards livelihoods enhancement and diversification.*
- *Knowledge management for efficient fisheries management and sustainable livelihoods.*

With regard to fisheries co-management, it is proposed to develop four tier co-management structures at village, district, regional and state levels. This is proposed to be done in a phased manner (on pilot-scale basis), starting with the Palk Bay area, Chennai Fishing Harbour and the fishing villages engaged in lobster fisheries in Kanyakumari District. However, suitable amendment(s) may be needed in the Tamil Nadu MFRA, 1983 to accommodate provisions for formation of fisheries co-management committees at different levels and implementation of management measures through such community structures.

The Government of Puducherry is considering capacity building activities, setting up of a policy coordination unit and building up of social capital for fisher folk. The Government is also planning to revise the existing MFRA for formation of Marine Enforcement Wing, comprising staff from the DoF, Marine Coastal Police and the Indian Coast Guard. Besides, it is also strengthening the registration and licensing procedures to improve surveillance. However, due to enveloping of its fishing sector by two larger neighbours viz. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, much would also depend on the course of action in these two States.

2.4 Views of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India

The GoI is now implementing a programme for registration of fishing crafts through an online system and issuing biometric identity cards to the fishermen. These measures will contribute to the establishment of improved MCS system in the fisheries sector. Further, the GoI is of the view that there is enough flexibility in the MFRAs to implement better management measures. The GoI is also of the view that future focus should be on knowledge management and improving implementation through capacity building activities.

2.5 Summary and scope of FIMSUL-2

The unfinished agenda of FIMSUL Project is that a self-propelling institutional mechanism could not be established during the Project period that could carry forward the work to the next level. Keeping in view the limited capacity with the DoF in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, FIMSUL-1 was conceived and carried out with a set of external experts and facilitators. However, due to the short time span of the Project as compared to the magnitude of the problem, the Project concluded with a hollowed institutional structure trusting the DoFs to carry forward the same set of work for which they were initially considered as lacking the required capacity. During the November 2012 National Result Sharing Workshop, senior Government officials from the beneficiary State/UT informed that while the respective Governments are planning to incorporate selected suggestions from FIMSUL-1, the Governments are still not in a position to implement all the suggestions in a holistic manner.

However, given the nature of the problems and the suggestions made to address them, a gradual change can be expected. To expect such a change to be successful, the efforts also need to be put in a comprehensive manner and not in piecemeal, which otherwise could be counter-productive. For example, facilitating community participation in decision making process and moving towards co-management needs some enabling factors without which co-management may not be successful, thus sending wrong signals about the process.

The objective of FIMSUL-2 is to facilitate implementation of the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 and take the process further. However, considering the fact that FIMSUL-2 will also be a time-bound project, the focus will be on creating an enabling environment for facilitating necessary institutional changes.

3.0 FIMSUL-2: Project design

The deliverable under FIMSUL-2 will aim at completing the outputs initially designed in the Project, including a comprehensive draft policy framework taking into consideration views from the stakeholders. However, a major deliverable under FIMSUL-2 will be to pave the way for a self-propelling mechanism, comprising the Government and other stakeholders, to take up the implementation task and also deal with specific issues related to implementation.

3.1 Broad areas of activities

3.1.1 *Reviewing the existing institutional mechanisms and creation of an enabling environment:*

While an evaluation of existing policy and legal framework has been carried out under FIMSUL-1, the objective of the present review will be to identify the best possible measures to gradually transform existing institutional mechanisms to create an enabling environment. The issues to be addressed here *inter alia* are setting up of management units at various levels; delegation of power and mechanisms for delegation to such units; identification of needs at the community level for utilization of the powers properly and manage the resources; identification of fishers and fisher community, and examining the role of other stakeholders.

3.1.2 *Lesson learning and knowledge building:* Under this component, field-level piloting on delegation of power and co-management will be studied to see how to best appropriate the net benefits from the sector. While, there are successful examples of community developing access rules for resources, there are only a few success stories in developing use rules informally and adhering to them.

3.1.3 *Enabling Marine Fishing Regulation Act and related laws:* Presently, the responsibility of fisheries management is rested in abstract concepts such as Government or community. These responsibilities have not been given a more concrete and accountable form by linking it with Government functionaries or community institutions. As a part of the reform process it is necessary to link up fisheries management objectives in deliverable terms to relevant Government and community functionaries. The purpose of this component is to see the scope within the existing MFRA to develop such accountability and delegation of power. Further, the existing Act (mainly the MFRAs) and its rules and regulations will also be reviewed in their efficacy to deal with probabilistic changes.

3.1.4 *Setting up of a coordination committee:* This committee will inherit the project activities upon its completion and will look after its implementation. The committee may be set up with a corpus of funds and comprising the DoF and other concerned Departments, representatives of other stakeholders and invited experts. The committee will work in conjunction with the Department and the community.

3.1.5 *Strengthening the Department of Fisheries, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry:* The focus will be on developing knowledge management systems, improving monitoring and evaluation skills and overall capacity improvement in the DoFs of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The modules for improving monitoring and evaluation and capacity building will be provided later.

3.1.6 *Developing organizational linkages:* This activity will be on developing real-time feed-back loop amongst the concerned Departments, research organizations, community organizations and implementing agencies (during the project implementation stage). Later this linkage should be internalized within the system. This area needs major focus as it is critical for success and as of now no effective linkages exist.

A draft log-frame for implementation of FIMSUL-2 is given in the Roadmap.



4.0 Implementation modalities

Time frame	The expected duration of the project is five (05) years.
Funding	Loan from World Bank Organization and Departmental Budget. Physical contributions from other technical support agencies (FAO and BOBP-IGO).
Scheduling of activities	Since fisheries are a seasonal activity, actual scheduling of activities will be developed once the timing of the project is decided.

4.1 Implementing agencies and their roles

Implementing agencies	Roles
World Bank Organization	Loan, overall monitoring and evaluation and financial management.
FAO	Technical know-how, dissemination of best practices, and training.
BOBP-IGO	Training, day-to-day hand-holding, monitoring and co-ordination, capacity building, knowledge management, translation and dissemination.
DoF	Assigning of staff, allocation of budget, retaining of assigned staff during the project, participation, co-ordination with the community, information collection and knowledge management.
NGOs	Local assistance, community mobilization, local-level monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
External experts	Content development, assistance in project designing and implementation and evaluation.





5.0 The Roadmap

Stage	Narrative summary	Assumptions	Risks
Long-term objective	Fisheries livelihoods are sustainable and fisheries resources are secured.	--	--
Intermediate objective	Setting up of an enabling participatory fisheries governance process.	Government and community will take required action.	Government and, or community may not have the capacity to take required action.
Immediate (project) objective	Creating an enabling environment for facilitating necessary institutional changes for participatory fisheries governance.	Climate, population, coastal development pattern, etc will follow the existing trends.	New economic/ industrialization policies or unforeseen change in climate.
Output 1	Community participation is internalized in legal system	Legal provisions are implemented in the field.	Decline in funding for fisheries governance.
<i>Activity 1.1</i>	<i>Review of MFRAs.</i>	<i>Suggestions on improvements or new provisions in the MFRAs are carried out by the Government.</i>	<i>Change of key persons at the decision-making level or changes in the political leadership.</i>
<i>Activity 1.2</i>	<i>Recording and analysis of informal community initiatives.</i>	<i>Community agrees to strengthen the measures contributing to sustainability and phase out any detrimental practice.</i>	<i>Defining the boundary and scope of the 'community' may be difficult.</i>
<i>Activity 1.3</i>	<i>Setting up of base level fisheries management units (FMUs).</i>	<i>Boundaries of FMUs are definable.</i>	<i>Transboundary activities may be difficult to control.</i>
<i>Activity 1.4</i>	<i>Setting up of intermediate level FMUs.</i>	<i>Boundaries of FMUs are definable.</i>	<i>Transboundary activities may be difficult to control.</i>
<i>Activity 1.5</i>	<i>Setting up of top level FMUs.</i>	<i>Feedback loop amongst tiers is effective.</i>	<i>Community may find it difficult to sacrifice if needed.</i>
Output 2	Framework for co-management developed.	Government encourages co-management of fisheries.	Government takes longer time to adjust to the changing paradigm.
<i>Activity 2.1</i>	<i>Pilot-scale co-management units instituted.</i>	<i>Pilot-scale experiments will create a demand for co-management in the State/UT.</i>	<i>Costs of a co-management process may outweigh the benefits during the project phase (short-term).</i>
<i>Activity 2.2</i>	<i>Training in co-management for community.</i>	<i>Community participates in the training programme.</i>	<i>All stakeholders may find it difficult to participate in the training programme.</i>
<i>Activity 2.3</i>	<i>Review and strengthening of fisheries co-operatives.</i>	<i>Co-operatives will provide organizational experience necessary for co-management.</i>	<i>Existing failures/ weaknesses of co-operatives may create a negative outlook.</i>
<i>Activity 2.4</i>	<i>Baseline information is collected and baseline established.</i>	<i>Research institutes have the capacity to collect baseline information.</i>	<i>Collection of baseline information may take long time due to seasonality, etc.</i>
Output 3	Department of Fisheries is strengthened.	Staff will retain their position.	Change of staff.
<i>Activity 3.1</i>	<i>Training programme on knowledge management and knowledge translation.</i>	<i>The staff will retain their position.</i>	<i>Change of staff.</i>

Activity 3.2	Training programme on monitoring and evaluation.	The staff will retain their position.	Change of staff.
Activity 3.3	Training programme on skill and capacity building.	The staff will retain their position.	Change of staff/ Lack of motivation of staff.
Output 4	Stronger organizational linkages.	The mission and vision of the organization will remain same.	Some organizations may find stronger linkages encroaching and not rewarding.
Activity 4.1	Agreed MoU amongst concerned organizations.	The formal nature of co-operation will encourage organizations to cooperate and work together.	Some organizations may find stronger linkages encroaching and not rewarding.
Output 5	Improved additional/alternative employment opportunities.	Fishers will consider additional/alternative avenues.	Fishers may find it difficult to adapt new skills.
--	--	Funding is available from other projects such as WB-GEF ABNJ Project and national projects on rural development such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	Fishermen may find alternative avenues unattractive. Adequate funding is not available for other schemes.
Activity 5.1	Gender and location specific training programme.	Participation of fishers in the training programme. Viable alternatives are possible.	Lack of interest among fishers.
Activity 5.2	Researching viable additional/alternative avenues and development of training module(s).	Adequate information/support available from research and training institutes.	Lack of market-ready additional/alternative avenues.
Activity 5.3	Improving marketing for better value realization through co-operatives.	Co-operatives are strengthened and trained.	Co-operatives fail to take a marketing role.
Output 6	Negative impacts from other coastal uses are minimized.	Stakeholder consultation with due weight to fisheries is carried out.	Decision-making is guided by net financial benefits.
Activity 6.1	FMUs are strengthened to analyze policies and present their case.	Coastal use policies will be developed through proper stakeholder consultation and impact assessment.	Top-down coastal policy.
Activity 6.2	Strengthening of the DoF to present their case & negotiate with other Departments.	Training programme on monitoring and evaluation is carried out. Level-playing field exists.	Retaining of staff. Lack of inter-departmental level playing field.
Output 7	Improved occupational safety for fishermen, better fishing vessels, entry barriers.	Safety measures will be implemented.	Loopholes in implementing safety measures.
Activity 7.1	Setting up of boat building standards.	Boat building standards are set and notified.	Lack of capacity to develop standards.
Activity 7.2	Registration of boatyards.	Notification issued on registration of boatyards and funding and manpower made available.	Procedural delays.

Activity 7.3	Basic safety training for fishermen.	Community participates in training programmes.	Community does not participate.
Activity 7.4	Monitoring of fishing vessels to check use of safety measures.	Community participates in monitoring and reporting. DoF carries out random checks	Community is lenient. DoF does not have required resources.
Output 8	Stronger monitoring, control and surveillance system.	Community participates in MCS. Resources are allocated by the Department for MCS.	Community is lenient. Department does not have required resources.
Activity 8.1	Registration/licensing of all fishing vessels.	-do-	-do-
Activity 8.2	Identification and issuing of biometric cards to all active fishermen.	-do-	-do-
Activity 8.3	Updating of registration information on Real Craft database and verification.	-do-	-do-
Activity 8.4	Colour Coding/Issuing of AIS as applicable.	-do-	-do-
Activity 8.5	Introduction on log books and port-based monitoring.	-do-	-do-
Output 9	Setting up of a co-ordination committee.	Stakeholders and concerned Departments agree to participate and allocate a part of their budget for the co-ordination committee.	DoF may find it difficult to allocate funds under a new head. The participation remains on paper.
Activity 9.1	Advocacy for setting up of a co-ordination committee.	DoF will take the lead to pitch for a co-ordination committee.	Other Departments may not be interested. DoF may fail to convince political leadership.
Output 10	Better knowledge management.	Research Organizations and Community based organizations agreed to share their finding.	There may be concern amongst the stakeholders on data use policy.
Activity 10.1	Setting up of a knowledge management unit.	Funding, space and personnel will be available.	Lack of resources to set up a dedicated unit.
		Officers will be employed on a long-term basis.	Ad-hoc employment of officers.
Activity 10.2	Building institutional linkages.	Research organizations and community based organizations agree to share their finding.	There may be concern amongst stakeholders on data use policy.
Activity 10.3	Disseminating need-based knowledge.	Funding, space and personnel will be available. Feedback mechanism and channels of information exchange exist between stakeholders.	Lack of resources to set up a dedicated unit.
Indicators, baseline, targets and means of verification to be finalized in consultation with stakeholders and project partners.			



Report of the National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on Outcomes of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Project

1.0 Background

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) organized a two-day National Workshop on sharing the results of the Project on 'Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)' and also for preparing the next phase of the Project. The Workshop was organized in Chennai from 22–23 November 2012. The National Workshop was attended by 54 participants representing 36 national and international organizations, including senior officials from the Government of India and the coastal States/Union Territories (UT), fisheries educational institutions and non-governmental and civil society organizations. The Workshop Prospectus and Agenda is given in *Annexure 1*. The List of Participants is given in *Annexure 2*.

The FIMSUL Project was designed in the backdrop of the unprecedented catastrophe brought about by the December 2004 Asian tsunami. The disaster exposed the vulnerabilities of the fisheries livelihoods and highlighted the need for a long-term policy for sustainable development of fisheries sector in the region. Subsequently, a scoping study carried out by the FAO, the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) in 2006 validated this requirement and proposed addressing the needs through a comprehensive project. This resulted in the formulation of the FIMSUL Project. The FIMSUL Project was implemented in Tamil Nadu and the UT of Puducherry (beneficiaries) during April 2010 to December 2011 to support the respective Governments in the development of a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries within their jurisdictions. The Project was funded by the World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF) and executed by the FAO. The implementation of the Project was supported by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Departments of Fisheries (DoF), Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

The objectives of the National Workshops were to: (1) share the policy recommendations of the FIMSUL Project and its broad implications; (2) share experience and prospects of the Project by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry; (3) examine the need for similar projects in other coastal States/UTs and to decide on the modalities for implementing such a project in the interested States/UTs; and (4) develop a roadmap for implementation of the policy recommendations (outcomes) of the FIMSUL Project, including planning for the second stage of the Project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

The National Workshop was conducted in four sessions. After the formal opening, technical presentations were made on the recommendations of the FIMSUL Project and challenges in implementing them. The technical inputs were further deliberated by four strategy groups to develop roadmaps for specific issues. In the final session, recommendations made by the strategy groups were discussed and adopted as recommendations of the National Workshop for further consideration of the Union and State/UT Governments.

2.0 Opening of the National Workshop

The National Workshop began with the lighting of the traditional oil lamp. Welcoming the delegates on behalf of Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative in India, Mr Rolf Willmann, Senior Fishery Planning Officer, FAO, Rome said that the purpose of the National Workshop was to share the findings and lessons learned from the FIMSUL Project and to work towards concrete follow-up programmes in the beneficiary State/UT as well as in other coastal States/UTs to promote the adoption of better management practices in marine fisheries in India.

Mr Willmann said that in India as well as globally, fisheries and aquaculture have the capacities, if supported and developed responsibly, to contribute significantly to improving the wellbeing of poor and disadvantaged communities. The recently held Rio+20 Summit Conference on Sustainable Development stressed the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people. However, the transition to responsible fisheries was a challenge in most coastal countries around the world as it required, among other things, halt to wasteful expansion of



fishing effort and redundant fishing capacities that resulted from various policies, curtailing of illegal fishing and of harmful fishing practices, re-directing financial and human resources to strengthen fisheries management programmes and implementation of integrated management and ecosystem-based approaches in fisheries.

Mr Willmann thanked the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and the FIMSUL Project Staff in executing the Project and in achieving the objectives. He also congratulated the BOBP-IGO for organizing the National Workshop in an efficient manner and thanked the participants for attending the Workshop. He wished the National Workshop success. The text of Dr Kenmore's speech is placed in *Annexure 3*.

Dr Michael Arbuckle, Senior Fisheries Specialist, World Bank Group welcomed the delegates and made a presentation on the portfolio of the World Bank on fisheries and aquaculture governance. He said that the Bank has initiated the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) and over 130 partners will meet annually to guide implementation activities for rebuilding of the overharvested fish stocks and increasing the net benefits from fisheries and reducing open access nature of fisheries by creating secure tenures regimes and right incentives for the stakeholders. Dr Arbuckle said that the World Bank Group through the GPO will mobilize significant human, financial and institutional resources in support of effective and innovative public and private investments in priority ocean areas around the world, to help close the gap in implementing commitments for healthier oceans. He said that the World Bank Group has committed financial resources worth US\$ one billion in various co-financing projects and projects with fisheries component. Commending the FIMSUL Project, he said that the feedback from the Workshop will help in shaping the follow-up activities of the FIMSUL Project as well as other projects. *Annexure 4* contains Dr Arbuckle's presentation.

Welcoming the delegates, Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu (Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries), Mr Gagandeep Singh Bedi said that the FIMSUL Project was important for charting the course of fisheries development in Tamil Nadu. Profiling the fisheries sector of Tamil Nadu, he said that the State with a coastline of 1076 km and about 0.8 million fisher population, annually produced about 0.45 million tonnes of fish. Like other coastal States, Tamil Nadu also does not have a long-term developmental policy for the sector as well as welfare of fishers; but meeting production targets remains a priority. After the tsunami the Government emphasised on a long-term development of the fisheries sector resulting in formulation of the FIMSUL Project. Congratulating the Project team, Mr Bedi said that best minds from national and international arena worked together in the Project and suggested the future course of action. However, these recommendations only form the foundation and the building is yet to be constructed. In this regard, he informed that some of the recommendations made by the Project concerning fisheries management, livelihoods and effort regulation have been proposed by the State Government for implementation during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Further, the Government is also focussing on livelihoods diversification and promoting public-private partnership in fish processing, mother vessel concept and infrastructure development.

Thanking the organizers for arranging the National Workshop, he said that it was important that the Project recommendations were thoroughly followed up to substantiate the efforts of the State Government and taking the Project to meaningful conclusion. He wished the participants a comfortable stay in Chennai.

Ms G Ramalakshmi, Director, Department of Fisheries and Fishers Welfare, Government of the UT of Puducherry welcomed the participants. She said that the FIMSUL Project highlighted the areas where action was needed for ensuring sustainable fisheries. Ms Ramalakshmi said that the UT comprises districts which are surrounded by major states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and hence fisheries practices adopted in these coastal States have a major influence on the fisheries activities carried out in Puducherry. Like Tamil Nadu, the Government of Puducherry has also proposed various activities during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2012 – 2017) keeping in view the recommendations made in the FIMSUL Project, including facilitating implementation of co-management of fisheries resources. However, it is necessary that funding is available for taking up these activities. Ms Ramalakshmi also emphasised on awareness creation at various levels on the Project outcome to build public opinion.

Mr Tarun Shridhar, Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and Chair of the National Workshop delivered the opening address. He said that he was happy to be a part of the Workshop and would look forward to valuable take home lessons. Mr Shridhar said that the National Workshop



was perhaps the last chance to deliberate on the recommendations of the FIMSUL Project and developing follow up actions. He said that ‘Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods’ was an apt title for the Project as management and sustainable livelihoods are inseparable concepts and have to be dealt with together. Commenting on the recommendations of the FIMSUL Project, he said that one might consider many recommendations as cliché, as they have been talked too often without considering their feasibility at the ground level. Further, many recommendations were also beyond the scope of the authorities for implementation as they needed larger political consensus and approval at the law and policy-making levels. Mr Shridhar said that a major recommendation of the Project was knowledge management and enquired as to how many people had read the FIMSUL Report. He said that given the volume of the main and supplementary reports of FIMSUL, we need to carefully analyze them for making a roadmap for implementation. He thanked the participants for their participation in the National Workshop and wished them a pleasant stay in Chennai.

Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO delivered the Vote of Thanks. He thanked the DAHD&F for extending cooperation for organizing the National Workshop and the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry for their cooperation. On behalf of the Organizers he thanked the participants for their participation. Dr Yadava said that although BOBP-IGO was not formally a part of the FIMSUL Project Team, the Organisation extended its library services to the Project Staff and was informed periodically about the progress of the Project. Nevertheless, BOBP-IGO would provide an objective evaluation of the Project recommendations and based on its experience in the region suggest way forward to implement the recommendations. He hoped that the National Workshop will be useful for all the participants and contribute towards the next phase of the Project.

3.0 Technical Session

The National Workshop comprised five technical presentations followed by plenary discussions. Dr Arthur E Neiland of IDDRA Limited made the first presentation on the “Background and overall design of FIMSUL Project”. He said that following the 26 December 2004 Asian tsunami that devastated the fisheries sector, a Scoping Study was carried out by FAO, DFID and the BOBP-IGO to suggest recovery of the fisheries sector and fisheries livelihoods in a sustainable manner. The Scoping Study, highlighting the importance of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, recommended that an in-depth analysis should be carried out with a focus on fisheries management and livelihoods and involving reform options for the future. Based on these recommendations, the FIMSUL Project was designed to ensure that fisheries sector makes a strong contribution to sustainable development in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The Project aimed at providing a long-term vision for the beneficiaries and suggesting best practices towards this. Adopting an inclusive approach to achieve the objectives, the Project included analysis of trends, governance pattern, aspirations and attitude of the stakeholders to draw lessons from the fisheries experience so far and suggesting best practices. Dr Neiland’s presentation is given in *Annexure 5*.

Mr C M Muralidharan, National Coordinator of the FIMSUL Project, made the next presentation on “FIMSUL: Objectives, approach and vision”. Mr Muralidharan said that the objectives of the Project were to help in planning, designing and implementation of appropriate fisheries development and management policy frameworks for sustainable livelihoods and to establish the processes and build capacities among stakeholders to enable them to make the objectives operational. The Project comprised seven work packages, namely, (i) stakeholder analysis and visioning; (ii) fisheries policy development; (iii) livelihoods support and best practice interventions; (iv) institutional and legal frameworks; (v) fisheries management system; (vi) knowledge management; and (vii) future planning. Extensive consultations were carried out at all levels during the Project implementation phase and relevant tools were developed to derive holistic results that could contribute to the development of the sector. Mr Muralidharan said that a comprehensive participatory vision statement developed by the stakeholders was a major achievement of the Project. The gist of this 15-point vision document was captured in the first vision statement, which says “fishing community livelihoods are secured and all individuals enjoy a sustained good life, free of poverty”. He said that this vision statement highlights the areas where policy interventions are needed, for example, security of livelihood through secured access and secured resources and eradication of poverty for ensuring sustainable development of the sector. *Annexure 6* provides Mr Muralidharan’s presentation.

Mr V Vivekanandan and Dr V Sampath, Consultants in the FIMSUL Project made presentations on “FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management, and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry”. The two presentations are given in *Annexures 7&8*.

Mr Vivekanandan in his presentation said that fishing traditions in the region were centuries old. One of the important features of fishing in the region was the existence of three major fishing communities, each dominating one sub-eco-region, excluding the Palk Bay. Historically, fisheries were a community affair with very low involvement of the State.

Mr Vivekanandan said that the intervention of the State aimed at increasing production through mechanization in the 1960s and 1970s. This triggered continuous expansion of fishing effort and splitting fisheries into two sub-sectors, mechanized and artisanal. Artisanal fishery in turn comprises motorized and non-motorized fishing vessels. However, after the 2004 tsunami nearly all vessels have been motorized. These sectors compete with each other and each has its distinctive trajectory of development. He said that these developments have triggered decline in availability of resources in the coastal fishery. However, the same has not been reflected in the production figures ‘as expansion of fishing area was masking the decline’. Citing the catch data collected by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute for the last 55 years (1956-2010), he said that the data showed continuous increase in production till 1997, then a decline during 1998-2004, rapid recovery after tsunami and thereafter again growth. Presently, there is a race to fish and both sectors are compelled to discover new fishing grounds to ensure returns. At the same time, there is also an increase in use of banned fishing gear, like pair trawling and ring seines in the last few years and distribution of catch between the different sectors has become more inequitable.

Giving an analysis of the existing policy framework, Mr Vivekanandan said that such measures were effective only when community supported them. On the other hand, the community themselves had developed some informal use and access rules, which were not recognized and validated in the policy measures. On fisheries livelihoods, he said that the Project found it paradoxical that while the sector as a whole was vibrant, the livelihoods were insecure. He said that the cost of livelihoods was increasing on account of race to fish and unequal distribution of benefits. In this regard, he cited unsecured access to resources, unsecured rights in the coastal zone, and poor basic amenities as the key factors affecting livelihood security of the fishers.

Quoting the Project findings, he said that there was expectation among the stakeholders that the Government would play a greater role in management and an acceptance that it could reduce the existing welfare activities as dependence on welfare makes ‘beggars of fishers’.

Discussing fisheries policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Dr Sampath said that the policies have to be inferred from the Annual ‘Policy Note’, Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA) and the Five-Year Plan documents, etc prepared by the Governments. As there is no comprehensive policy document, deductions from other documents do not properly reflect the views of the stakeholders. Dr Sampath said that the policies lack recognition of the fact that fisher welfare depends on healthy fish resource, more than ‘welfare measures’ and that some of the investments and welfare measures can actually reduce the welfare of fishers. Further, there was also no recognition of common pool resource (CPR) nature of fisheries and that development of one group could harm another.

Presenting on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Mr T K Sriraman, Assistant Director of Fisheries made a presentation on “FIMSUL: The Recommendations and their Relevance for the Government of Tamil Nadu”. He said that major recommendations of the FIMSUL Project include establishing a multi-tier co-management system, shifting from open to limited access and effort control, making MFRA as an enabling Act, strengthening livelihoods of fishers by tapping their social capital and enabling them through a host of institutional and policy measures, free to make their own livelihood choices, etc.

Mr Sriraman said that the Government is considering many of these recommendations for implementation in a phased manner and some components were already suggested for inclusion in the 12th Five-Year Plan including:

- Co-management and community involvement in fisheries management.
- Comprehensive approach in livelihoods enhancement and diversification.
- Knowledge management for efficient fisheries management and sustainable livelihoods.

It was proposed to develop four tier fisheries co- management platforms at village, district, regional and state levels. This could be done in a phased manner (on pilot-scale basis), starting with the Palk Bay districts, Chennai Fishing Harbour and the villages engaged in lobster fisheries in Kanyakumari District. Mr Sriraman suggested that suitable amendment(s) were also needed in the Tamil Nadu MFRA, 1983 to accommodate provisions for formation of fisheries co-management committees at different levels and implementation of management measures as agreed to in the co-management committees.

Mr Sriraman also informed that in the proposals included in the 12th Five-Year Plan, 40-50 percent of the trawlers in the Palk Bay were suggested to be decommissioned through a buyback scheme. It was proposed to initiate detailed stakeholder consultations on trawler buyback through a co-management approach and working out a consensus based compensation package to rehabilitate the boat owners and the crew in fishery/non-fishery related livelihoods as per their choice. He suggested that budget could be provided for implementing such activities.

Mr Sriraman said that the DoF would play a major role in coordination with other related departments in coastal area development that have impact on fisheries and fisher lives and livelihoods and would recognize the existing institutional framework for creation of comprehensive opportunities for enhancing and diversifying fisheries livelihoods. *Annexure 9* provides the presentation of Mr Sivaraman.

Ms Mary Chinna Rani, Joint Director (Fisheries), Department of Fisheries and Fishers Welfare, Government of Puducherry made a presentation on “FIMSUL: The Recommendations and their Relevance for the Government of Puducherry”. She said that the vision statements adopted by the stakeholders under the FIMSUL Project would be used as key points while formulating schemes for fisheries development adopting a participatory approach.

Ms Chinna Rani also detailed the plans of the UT Government to implement the recommendations through capacity building, setting up of a policy coordination unit and building up of social capital. She said that the Government is planning to revise the existing MFRA with the formation of Marine Enforcement Wing comprising staff from the DoF, Marine Coastal Police and the Indian Coast Guard and also planning to issue a high security registration plate with the hologram of the UT and signature of the authorized Officers for deep sea and mechanized fishing boats and trawlers for strict monitoring. Ms Chinna Rani said that welfare, development and fisheries management would be synchronized in the 12th Five- Year Plan. However, as fishing activities of Puducherry fishers overlap with those in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, much would also depend on the course of action in these two larger States, which border the UT. Ms Chinna Rani’s presentation is given in *Annexure 10*.

The final presentation was made by Dr YS Yadava on “Challenges of Implementing the FIMSUL Recommendations”. He said that the FIMSUL Project broadly dealt with the prevailing situation in the fisheries sector and a vision for the future of the sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The Project also provided a set of remedial measures to achieve the vision. These measures suggest a self-reinforcing slow but sure transformation process over a time horizon of about 20 years. The major recommendations of the Project were on ensuring a sustained and enhanced flow of social and private net benefits from fisheries in an egalitarian fashion; encouraging community engagement and moving towards co-management; overhauling of primary and secondary fisheries institutions (fisheries policies, laws, organizations) to facilitate the above two and upholding and enhancing the position of fishers (or fisheries) in coastal space and marine waters through national-level policy changes, etc.

Dr Yadava said that while these recommendations were appropriate and justifiable, their implementation would be challenging as there were no proven, viable alternative livelihoods for fishers with comparable absorption capacity. Hence, it might be difficult to get sustained popular and political support in the short-run. Further, given the lack of official production records, arriving at an acceptable compensation formula would also be difficult. He said that the same nature of problem could be observed while developing fisheries management units based on co-management principles as clash of interest may hinder the process. He pointed out that while community in many cases had developed and practicing access rules, there were limited successful examples where use rules on common pool resources were developed and voluntarily implemented.

Dr Yadava said that a better governance/management system requires better and larger set of information. However, the existing framework of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) was inadequate for providing such information. While co-management is often prescribed as a viable option, there are many factors behind successful co-management and due to absence of these factors community-engagement and co-management has remained more as rhetoric than practice in India. In this regard, he said that fisheries cooperatives could be a training ground as well as a laboratory for developing and fostering government-community relationships. Although, cooperatives in fisheries had not flourished much, there was a general awareness about the cooperatives and the fishers were already drawing some benefits from it. Further, investing in integrated coastal zone management could be useful in dealing with conflicts over coastal space. Summing up, Dr Yadava said that instead of implementing novel measures, it would be prudent to first derive full benefits from the existing measures for which policy agreement and funding provisions were in place. Dr Yadava's presentation is given in *Annexure 11*.

4.0 Plenary Discussion

The session on 'Plenary Discussions' followed the technical presentations. In this session, the participants shared their experiences on issues and also enquired about various policy measures suggested in the presentations.

On the issue of co-management and its implementation modalities, it was suggested that although the state has the prime responsibility to manage the resources, some management and executive powers could be transferred to the community in a phased manner. While doing so, it needs to be ensured that community structures are developed up to the village level and participation of marginal groups such as women in the decision making process is ensured.

Citing the example of the Mechanized Boat Owner's Association based in Chennai Fishing Harbour, it was informed that the Association has developed its own access arrangements including demarcation of areas for different type of mechanized fishing vessels, bar on increasing engine capacity, etc. It was informed that such arrangements were working well, although some members have been opposing the arrangements. The representative from Indian Coast Guard said that to facilitate co-management and resolve internal conflicts that often arise, meta-structure involving Customs, Police, Coast Guard and Department of Fisheries could be set up.

The Workshop noted the issue of increasing mobility of fishermen over the years and also the migration into fisheries sector from other sectors such as agriculture. The Workshop agreed that such dynamics have implications for developing co-management system and should be addressed during development of the community framework.

The issue of access to marine fisheries and whether it should be treated as 'open access fisheries' was discussed in detail. Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Government of India was of the view that since the coastal States/UTs have strict registration and licensing system, this does not permit open access to the resources. He also informed that the Government of India is now in the process of creating a database of all registered Indian fishing vessels and issuing of biometric card to all fishermen.

However, some participants were of the view that presently there is no cap on the number of fishing vessels allowed in a particular area or number of fishing vessels under a single ownership. Marine fisheries still remain as a common pool resource and anybody can extract the resource after having a registration and license. It was suggested that such a situation could perhaps be defined as 'quasi-open access regime' instead of open access regime. However, irrespective of the nature, the Workshop agreed that there was over-capacity in the Indian marine fisheries sector, which needs to be addressed.

On the issue of revising the MFRA, Joint Secretary (Fisheries) said that the MFRA has adequate provisions to deal with fisheries management measures. Therefore, revising the MFRA may not be a pre-requisite to improve management of the marine fisheries sector. However, the FIMSUL Project Consultants were of the view that the shortcomings indicated in the MFRA were specific to Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and they should be removed through revision of the Act.

Discussing supplementary and alternative livelihoods, the Workshop agreed that there may not be a one shot solution but case-by-case approach may be followed. Proper regulations would benefit all stakeholders as net benefit from the sector would increase. It was also agreed that marketing was a major bottle-neck, especially for

the self help groups. The Workshop emphasized on reducing post-harvest losses and developing moonlighting avenues for fishermen before progressing towards full-time alternative employment.

5.0 Views from other coastal States/UTs

Gujarat: Representative from the Government of Gujarat said that Gujarat has more or less identical issues as in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The duration of the fishing trips has increased, primarily for exploring new fishing grounds. This development has made monitoring of the fishing vessels difficult. Many fishing vessels are apprehended by the neighbouring countries and requested for more cooperation from the Indian Coast Guard to ensure their safety at sea.

Karnataka: The State representative highlighted the disturbing trend of increasing landings of juvenile fishes. The State Government is also modernizing the fisheries sector and establishing new landing centers. Hence, it could be appropriate to initiate a project in the nature of FIMSUL in Karnataka to ensure sustainable development of the marine fisheries resources.

Kerala: Representative from the Government of Kerala said that fishermen cooperatives were playing an important role in the State. The State has about 66 primary fishermen cooperatives. The DoF is mostly involved in the implementation of the MFRA as well as welfare activities for the fishers.

Andhra Pradesh: The State representative was of the view that the FIMSUL Project might be a good model for other coastal States as productivity has been going down along the coast. He further said that the marine environment was changing with the development of industrial activities along the coastline and called for conservation measures to curb such damage to the nature.

Odisha: The representative from Odisha said that the fisheries sector in his State was most affected by the environmental regulations. He informed that an ICZM project has started in Odisha and aquaculture is being promoted to provide alternative option to fishermen. Odisha still has some scope of expanding fishing effort as the marine fisheries potential of 1.63 million metric tonnes is yet to be fully realized. The State Government can draw lessons from FIMSUL Project, especially on developing MCS and knowledge management.

West Bengal: The representative from the Government of West Bengal said that institutional arrangements need to be strengthened in fisheries sector. Drawing examples from the Joint Forest Management (JFM), where the community and the Government were successfully working together, he said that lessons could be learned from JFM to bring in co-management in marine fisheries. However, for doing so, the information system needs to be strengthened.

Lakshadweep: The representative from the UT Administration said that in Lakshadweep fishing is limited to pole and line catching method and all fishing vessels are registered and biometric cards have been issued to all fishermen. The fishing vessels also have Distress Alert System and the Department receives good cooperation from the Indian Coast Guard. However, the territorial waters of Lakshadweep are encroached by fishing vessels from other States and the UT is proposing to establish its own surveillance system.

6.0 Group Discussion

Following the Plenary session, delegates were divided into three groups to discuss the following aspects:

Group I: Bringing about improved fisheries governance and management;

Group II: Securing fisheries and fishing community interests in coastal zone management; and

Group III: Creating an enabling environment for participatory planning and decision-making processes.

The recommendations of each group were presented and discussed in the plenary and a final set of recommendation was adopted as the outcome of the Workshop. The presentations made by the Working Groups are given in Annexures 12-14.



7.0 Concluding Session

Based on the recommendations derived from the group discussions and technical presentations, the National Workshop agreed to the following set of recommendations:

- *Initiating a process at the national level to recognize customary and traditional rights of the fishermen at sea and in coastal development processes.*
- *Strengthening of institutional framework and review of MFRA to suggest amendments, if necessary, by an expert group followed by a stakeholder consultation.*
- *Raising awareness on the rights and duties of the fishermen through sustained campaigns and best use of information and communication technology (ICT).*
- *Promoting ICZM and developing required skills through training programmes at all levels.*
- *Encouraging community participation at the decision-making levels.*
- *Ensuring stakeholder consultation in future decision making processes.*
- *Improving occupational safety of fishermen; developing standards for boat construction and registration of boatyards to ensure quality in boat construction. Safety regime should be dealt as an integral part of fisheries management.*
- *Exploring scope of new technologies and development in promotion of alternative/additional income generating opportunities for fishermen.*
- *Disseminating information/knowledge management through increased use of ICT.*
- *Building skills and capacities at all levels;*
- *Securing fisher and fishing community interests in CZM.*
- *Strengthening of monitoring, control and surveillance regime.*
- *Creating awareness on the need to reduce pollution in marine waters.*
- *Improving marketing and post-harvest infrastructure and handling of fish.*
- *Raising the profile of the fisheries sector – building alliance with communities (other than fisheries).*

Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative to India, in his concluding remarks said that a balance needs to be achieved in use of resources and promoting livelihoods. He said that community participation should be encouraged not only at the fisher level but also at other levels as many issues affecting fisheries are cross-sectoral in nature. Citing the use of pesticides in agriculture, which later enter the oceans as run-off, Dr Kenmore said that larger community engagements in such areas could benefit the fisheries sector. He complimented the FIMSUL team for carrying out an extensive study and the BOBP-IGO for successfully organizing the National Workshop.

Concluding the National Workshop, Mr Tarun Shridhar said that there was a strong perception that fisheries sector is working in a policy vacuum, which was not the case. He said that India has achieved remarkable growth in fisheries largely due to a set of sound policies implemented in the sector. The Government is taking further initiatives to strengthen the sector and has set up the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for the purpose. The Government also proposes to allot all developmental activities to the NFDB and assign the policy and governance aspects to the Ministry of Agriculture. This arrangement is likely to increase the efficacy of policy implementation. He also informed that in the proposed Bill for Regulation and Management of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India, focus was on management of resources and community participation.

Dr YS Yadava thanked the delegates for their active participation and wished them a safe journey to home.

The National Workshop concluded on 23 November 2012.



Prospectus

1.0 The National Workshop

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO; www.fao.org) and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO; www.bobpigo.org) are organizing a two-day National Workshop on sharing the results of the Project on Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL) and also for preparing the next phase of the Project. The Workshop will be organized in Chennai from 22 – 23 November 2012. The FIMSUL Project was implemented in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry (beneficiaries) during April 2010 to December 2011 to support the respective Governments in the development of a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries within their jurisdictions. The Project was funded by the World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF) and executed by the FAO. The implementation of the Project was supported by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Department of Fisheries, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

The objectives of the National Workshops are:

- (i) *To share the policy recommendations of the FIMSUL Project and its broad implications.*
- (ii) *To share experience and prospects of the Project by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.*
- (iii) *To examine the need of similar projects in other coastal States/UTs and to decide on the modalities for implementing such a project in the interested States/UTs; and*
- (iv) *To develop a roadmap for implementation of the policy recommendations (outcomes) of the FIMSUL Project, including planning for the second stage of the Project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.*

2.0 The FIMSUL Project

Background: The FIMSUL Project was designed in the backdrop of the unprecedented catastrophe brought about by the December 2004 Asian Tsunami. The disaster exposed the vulnerabilities of the fisheries livelihoods and highlighted the need for a long-term policy for sustainable development of fisheries sector in the region. Subsequently, a scoping study carried out by the FAO, the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the BOBP-IGO in 2006 validated this requirement and proposed addressing the needs through a comprehensive project. This resulted in the formulation of the FIMSUL Project with funding support from WBTF. The Project was implemented during April 2010 to December 2011.

Objectives and Project design: The primary objective of the Project was to “*Support the respective Governments in developing a policy framework for the future management and use of marine fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry*”. To achieve this objective, the Project was divided into seven work packages. Each work package was expected to produce a result that would contribute to the overall Project objective as described below. These work packages were implemented through a participatory approach involving majority of the relevant stakeholders at every stage of collection of inputs, analysis, review of results and preparation of the final set of recommendations.



#	Work Package	Expected Output (EO)/Revised Output (RO)
1.	<i>Stakeholder Analysis and Visioning</i>	<i>EO/RO:</i> A long-term vision on marine fisheries by the stakeholders.
2.	<i>Fisheries Policy Analysis</i>	<i>EO:</i> A new draft comprehensive marine fisheries policy. <i>RO:</i> A new policy approach and reform process defined.
3.	<i>Livelihoods Analysis</i>	<i>EO:</i> A clear agreement between policy-makers on best policy approaches for sustainable livelihoods in fisheries. <i>RO:</i> Past experiences examined and a new approach outlined.
4.	<i>Fisheries Institutions and Law</i>	<i>EO:</i> A revised institutional and legal framework for fisheries and defining the process for its implementation. <i>RO:</i> Institutional and legal analysis, future options and a reform process defined.
5.	<i>Fisheries Management Systems</i>	<i>EO/RO:</i> A new and practical fisheries management system.
6.	<i>Knowledge Management</i>	<i>EO:</i> A system for assessing fisheries livelihoods. <i>RO:</i> Knowledge management approach outlined.
7.	<i>Future Planning</i>	<i>EO/RO:</i> A proposed Programme for fisheries development in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to the Year 2030.

Project Output:

State of fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

The FIMSUL Project observes that marine fisheries production in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry is increasing over time. However, most fisheries are now exploited to the limits and sustainability of the growth is questionable. Various governmental incentives such as subsidized inputs in the absence of a strong management regime are worsening the situation. Further, sharing of benefits from fisheries is unfair and large sections of fisheries households are poor. Overall, the existing fisheries management has been assessed as partial and patchy. Lack of physical and human resources and lack of social support have been identified as root causes for this dismal performance. The Report also highlights that increasing alternative uses of coastal resources, especially land, is impacting fisheries sector negatively. Lack of participation of fishers in policy making and development process is identified as the cause of this lopsided development. Finally, the Report concludes that overall there is a strong sentiment towards resource management for ensuring viability of livelihoods, rather than supporting it through Government-sponsored welfare measures.



Recommendations

Based on the situation analysis, the FIMSUL Project made detailed recommendations. Some of the major recommendations are:

- Incorporating policies for facilitation and natural evolution of co-management system.
- Establishing a decentralized multi-tier system from grass-root level through external facilitation.
- Moving from ‘open access’ to ‘limited access’ with a preference for existing (historically) fishing families and fleet/gear regulations.
- Amending the Marine Fishing Regulation Act to clarify it as an ‘enabling act’ that gives the Government the power to make rules and regulations without going back to the State Legislature as required from time-to-time.
- Evaluating the potential of the deep sea fisheries and giving preference to historically fishing families. Deep sea fishing needs to be developed in stages after getting technology ensuring that it is profitable for the operators and the resource is available.
- Building capacities of the fishing community to enable them to make appropriate choices about their livelihoods.
- Building upon the social strengths and social capital of the fishing community.
- Balancing economic growth, security of fish resources and equitable development.
- Legal provisions acknowledging ‘first right of the fishers to the sea’ and affirming their customary rights.
- Initiation of a long-term programme of democratisation and communisation with focus on fisheries governance.
- Moving from fisheries management (or development) to fisheries governance, with an emphasis on sustainability and bringing in necessary changes for such a move.
- Ensuring better representation of the interests of fisheries development and planning issues on the coast.
- Synchronizing policies including: (a) recognizing inter-connections between welfare, development and fisheries management; (b) ensuring that all policies and schemes are in harmony with fisheries management objectives; and (c) achieving a balance in funding for management, welfare and development.
- Defining and securing rights in fisheries through social negotiations and consultations on inclusiveness.

More details on the Project process, results and the documents (reports, newsletters, etc) that emanated from the Project are available in the following website:

<https://sites.google.com/site/fimsul/>

3.0 Format of the Workshop

Date & Venue: The Workshop will be held from 22 - 23 November 2012 in the Conference Hall ‘Gulmohar’, Convention Centre, Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai (120, Sir Thyagaraya Road, TNagar, Chennai – 600 017, Tamil Nadu. Tel: +91 44 2815 0500/5500; Fax: +91 44 2815 0788; Website: www.grthotels.com). The participants are expected to reach Chennai by 21 November 2012.

Agenda: The Workshop will comprise five (05) technical presentations followed by a plenary discussion. This would be followed by group discussions: **Group I:** Bringing about improved fisheries governance and management; **Group II:** Securing fisheries and fishing community interests in coastal zone management and **Group III:** Creating an enabling environment for participatory planning and decision-making processes. The recommendations of each group will be presented and discussed in the plenary and a final set of recommendation. will be adopted as outcome of the Workshop. The detailed agenda of the Workshop is given in **Appendix I**.

Medium: The Workshop will be conducted in English.

Participation: Representatives from Central Government, coastal States and UTs, research and scientific institutes, civil society members and international organizations will participate in the Workshop. Detailed list of the participants is given in **Appendix 2**.

Travel and accommodation: FAO/BOBP-IGO will arrange travel and accommodation of the participants nominated for the Workshop.

4.0 Expected Outputs

The National Workshop is expected to produce outputs that have both an immediate and long-term effect on planning and policy directions for sustainable marine fisheries in India. It is expected that the Workshop will ensure continuation of the process initiated by the FIMSUL project, to reach an agreement among the policy makers on best policy approaches for sustainable livelihoods in fisheries. In addition, the Workshop is expected to debate on implementation procedures for taking forward the recommendations of the FIMSUL Project. The other coastal States/UTs participating in the Workshop will also get a chance to evaluate fisheries management within their jurisdictions and learn from the beneficiaries of the FIMSUL Project and the implementing agencies, if such a project is needed in their jurisdiction. A process of negotiation can be initiated from this platform. Apart from these policy developments, the National Workshop will also result in:

- A report on the outcome of the Workshop.
- A roadmap for implementation of recommendations of the FIMSUL Project.
- Identification of scope of implementing such projects in other States/UTs.

5.0 Information

For further information, please contact:

Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava

Director

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter- Governmental Organisation

91, St Mary's Road, Abhirampuram

Chennai 600 018

Tamil Nadu, India

Tel: +91-44-24936188; 24936179

Fax: +91-44-24936102

Email: yugraj.yadava@bobbigo.org; info@bobbigo.org

Web: www.bobbigo.org; Facebook: www.facebook.com/BOBPIGO



Agenda & Time Table









Date/Time	Agenda	Person/Venue
Wed, 21 Nov 2012	Arrival of the participants	Chennai
Thu, 22 Nov 2012	Day 1	‘Gulmohar’, Convention Centre, Hotel GRT Grand
0830 – 0900	Registration	
0900 - 1000	Session I: Opening Session	
0900 – 0905	Lighting of the lamp	Participants
0905 – 0910	Introductory and welcome remarks	FAO
0910 – 0915	Introductory and welcome remarks	World Bank
0915 – 0920	Opening remarks	Government of Tamil Nadu
0920 – 0925	Opening remarks	Government of Puducherry
0925 – 0935	Opening address	DAHD&F, Government of India
0935 – 0940	Vote of Thanks	BOBP-IGO
0940 – 1000	Group Photograph; Tea/Coffee	
1000 – 1250	Session II: Technical Session	
1000 – 1020	Background and overall design of FIMSUL project	FAO/IDDRA Ltd.
1020 – 1050	FIMSUL: Objectives, methods of investigation & vision points	FIMSUL team
1050 – 1120	FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management, and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	FIMSUL team
1120 – 1250	FIMSUL: The recommendations and their relevance for the Governments (45 mins x 2)	Departments of Fisheries, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry
1250 – 1400	Lunch	
1400 – 1430	Challenges of implementing the FIMSUL recommendations	BOBP-IGO
1430 – 1530	Plenary	Participants
1530 – 1600	Tea/ Coffee	
1600 – 1730	Session III: Group Discussion	
1600 - 1730	Group discussion (Three Groups)	Participants
Fri, 23 Nov 2012	Day 2	
0900 – 1200	Session IV: Group Presentations and Drafting of Suggestions	
0900 – 1030	Preparation of Group Reports	Participants
1030 – 1100	Tea/ Coffee	
1100 – 1200	Group Presentations (20 mins x 3 Groups)	Participants
1200 – 1400	Lunch	
1400 – 1500	Presentation and adoption of the recommendations	FAO/BOBP-IGO
1500 – 1530	Close of the National Workshop	DAHD&F, Government of India
1530 – 1600	Tea/ Coffee/Dispersal	






















Organisations/Agencies Participating in the Workshop


#	Organizations/Agencies
1.0	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India
2.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of West Bengal
3.0	Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha
4.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Andhra Pradesh
5.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu
6.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Kerala
7.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka
8.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Gujarat
9.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Puducherry
10.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of A&N Island
11.0	Department of Fisheries, Government of Lakshadweep
12.0	National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad
13.0	Indian Coast Guard, Chennai
14.0	Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi
15.0	Fishery Survey of India, Mumbai
16.0	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi
17.0	Central Institute of Brackish water Aquaculture, Chennai
18.0	Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tuticorin
19.0	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University
20.0	Representatives from fisher associations in Tamil Nadu
21.0	Representatives from fisher associations in Puducherry
22.0	National and International Consultants of FIMSUL Project
23.0	PLANT-NGO
24.0	GUIDE-NGO
25.0	Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning-NGO
26.0	South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies
27.0	DHAN Foundation-NGO
28.0	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
29.0	World Bank
30.0	Food and Agriculture Organisation
31.0	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
32.0	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation





List of Participants








#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
Government of India (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)			
1.0	Tarun Shridhar 	<i>Joint Secretary</i> Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture Room No 221, Krishi Bhavan Dr Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi – 110 001	Tel: + 91 11 23881994 Fax: + 91 11 23070370 Email: tshridhar@gmail.com
2.0	John Chembian 	<i>Fisheries Research & Investigation Officer</i> Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture Room No 479C, Krishi Bhavan New Delhi - 110 001	Tel: + 91 11 23388911 Fax: + 91 11 23386099 Email: johnchembian@yahoo.co.in
3.0	J E Prabhakar Raj 	<i>Senior Executive (Technical)</i> National Fisheries Development Board Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries Pillar No 235, PVNR Expressway, SVPNPA Hyderabad – 500 052	Tel: + 91 40 20001066 Fax: + 91 40 24009010
Indian Coast Guard			
4.0	AR Mohile 	<i>Commandant</i> Indian Coast Guard Rajaji Salai, Napier Bridge Chennai - 600 009 Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 25391718 Fax: + 91 44 23460423 Email: ashutoshmohile@gmail.com
State Governments			
5.0	Subesh Das 	<i>Addl. Chief Secretary</i> Department of Fisheries Government of West Bengal 1 G N Block, Meen Bhavan, Salt Lake Kolkata – 700 091, West Bengal	Tel: + 91 33 23570077 Fax: + 91 33 23570072 Email: secfish@wb.gov.in
6.0	Satyabrata Sahu 	<i>Commissioner-cum-Secretary</i> Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department Government of Orissa Secretariat Bhubaneswar – 751 001, Orissa	Tel: + 91 674 2536985 Fax: + 91 674 2390681 Email: satyabbsr@gmail.com
7.0	Debananda Bhanja 	<i>Deputy Director Fisheries (I&E)</i> Director of Fisheries Dry – Dock, Zobra Cuttack – 753 007 Odisha	Tel: + 91 671 2414061 Fax: + 91 671 2410521 Email: director.odifish@gmail.com director@orissafisheries.com
8.0	M V Saibaba 	<i>Joint Director of Fisheries</i> Department of Fisheries Government of Andhra Pradesh Shanthinagar, 4th Street, Masab Tank Hyderabad – 500 028, Andhra Pradesh	Tel: + 91 40 23308585 Fax: + 91 40 23376256

#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
9.0	S Ajayan 	<i>Joint Director of Fisheries</i> O/o the Director of Fisheries Vikas Bhavan Trivandrum – 33 Kerala	Tel: + 91 471 2303160 Fax: + 91 471 2384355 Email: fishdirvkbnsancharnet.in
10.0	H S Veerapa Gowda 	<i>Director of Fisheries</i> Government of Karnataka Directorate of Fisheries 3 rd Floor, Pudium block, V V Tower Bangalore -560 001, Karnataka	Tel: + 91 80 22864681 Fax: + 91 80 22864619 Email: dfkarnataka@rediffmail.com
11.0	R R Pathak 	<i>Deputy Director</i> Department of Fisheries Secretariat Block No 7, 8 th Floor Gandhinagar – 382 010, Gujarat	Tel: + 91 79 23253742 Fax: + 91 79 23253740
12.0	Jafer Hisham 	<i>Fisheries Officer</i> Directorate of Fisheries UT of Lakshadweep Kavaratti – 682 555 Lakshadweep	Tel: + 91 4896 263119 Fax: + 91 4896 262193 Email: jaferhisham@gmail.com
Governments of Tamil Nadu & Union Territory of Puducherry			
13.0	G S Bedi 	<i>Secretary</i> Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Department Government of Tamil Nadu Secretariat, Fort St George Chennai – 600 009, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 25672937 Fax: + 91 44 25677590 Email: ahsec@tn.gov.in
14.0	G Arumugam 	<i>Joint Director</i> Government of Tamil Nadu Administrative Office Buildings DMS Campus, Teynampet Chennai – 600 006, Tamil Nadu	Tele/Fax: +91 44 24320791 Email: jdrfisheries@gmail.com
15.0	K Rengaraju 	<i>Joint Director</i> Government of Tamil Nadu Administrative Office Buildings DMS Campus, Teynampet Chennai – 600 006, Tamil Nadu	Tele/Fax: +91 44 24320791 Email: jdfmarinefisheries@gmail.com
16.0	Noorjahan Beevi 	<i>Joint Director</i> Government of Tamil Nadu Administrative Office Buildings DMS Campus, Teynampet Chennai – 600 006, Tamil Nadu	Tele/Fax: +91 44 Mob: + 91 9444165377 Email: jdfinland.fisheries@gmail.com
17.0	S Jude Armstrong 	<i>General Manager</i> Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Government of Tamil Nadu Administrative Office Buildings DMS Campus, Teynampet Chennai – 600 006, Tamil Nadu	Tele: +91 44 24328787 Email: judejdf@gmail.com
18.0	T K Sriraman 	<i>Assistant Director of Fisheries (Statistics)</i> Government of Tamil Nadu Administrative Office Buildings DMS Campus, Teynampet Chennai – 600 006, Tamil Nadu	Tele/Fax: +91 44 24320791 Email: ramsritk@gmail.com

#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
19.0	G Ramalakshmi 	<i>Director</i> Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Botanical Garden Department of Fisheries Government of Puducherry, Botanical Gardens Premises, Puducherry – 1	Tel: + 91 431 2336538 Fax: + 91 431 2220614 Email: pudufishdir@yahoo.co.in
20.0	Mary Chinna Rani 	<i>Joint Director of Fisheries cum Executive Officer</i> Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Pondicherry Fishing Harbour Management Society, Government of Puducherry, Botanical Gardens Premises, Puducherry – 1	Tel: + 91 431 2336538 Fax: + 91 431 2220614
21.0	K Deivasigamani 	<i>Deputy Director of Fisheries (Welfare)</i> Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Government of Puducherry Botanical Gardens Premises Puducherry – 1	Tel: + 91 431 2336538 Fax: + 91 431 2220614
Research & Academic Institutions			
22.0	V S Chandrasekaran 	<i>Principal Scientist</i> Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture No 75, Santhome High Road Raja Annamalaipuram Chennai – 600 028, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24617523 Fax: + 91 11 24610311 Email: vsc1955@gmail.com
23.0	C Ramachandran 	<i>Senior Scientist</i> Socio-Economic Evaluation and Technology Transfer Division Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Post Box No 1603, Behind High Court Ernakulam North PO, Kochi – 682 018, Kerala	Tel: + 91 484 2394798 Fax: + 91 484 2396685 Email: ramachandrancnair@gmail.com
24.0	A Anrose 	<i>Zonal Director</i> Chennai Base of Fishery Survey of India Fishery Harbour Complex Royapuram, Chennai – 600 013 Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 25976053 Fax: + 91 44 25976053 Email: matsyosagar@yahoo.co.in
25.0	V K Venkataramani 	<i>Dean</i> Fisheries College and Research Institute Chidambaranagar, Madurai - Harbour Express Road, Thoothukudi - 628 008 Tamil Nadu	Mobile: + 91 9443555289 Email: deanfcricri@tanauvas.org.in
Civil Society Organizations/ Fisher Associations			
26.0	Sebastian Mathew 	<i>Advisor</i> International Collective in Support of Fish Workers 27 College Road Chennai – 600 006 Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 28275303 Fax: + 91 44 28254457 Email: sebastian1957@gmail.com
27.0	Julian Teelar 	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFSS), Karmana Trivandrum – 695 002 Kerala	Tel: + 91 471 2343711, 2345056 Fax: + 91 471 2342053 Email: teelar@gmail.com

#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
28.0	R T John Suresh 	<i>Executive Director</i> Participatory Learning Action Network & Training (PLANT Trust) 52A-1, Oragadam Road, Near P.T.R. Kalyana Mandapam, Venkatapuram, Ambattur Chennai - 600 053, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 2657029 Email: plant_suresh@yahoo.com
29.0	Gilbert Rodrigo 	<i>Team Leader</i> Gandhian Unit for Integrated Development (GUIDE) Pallaveli Village, Venpakkam Post Chengalpattu – 603 111, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 27428894 Fax: + 91 44 27429430 Email: gilbertrodrigo@gmail.com
30.0	S Singarayar 	<i>Programme Leader</i> DHAN Foundation 18, Pillayar Kovil Street Somasundaram Colony Madurai– 625 010, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 452 4355458 Mobile: +91 9443832322 Email: ghan.coastal@ghan.org
31.0	Tara Lawrence 	<i>Research Fellow</i> FERAL 27, 2 nd Cross Appavou Nagar Vazhakulam Puducherry	Tel: + 91 413 2225441 Email: tara@feralindia.org
32.0	K Kumaran 	<i>Staff</i> FERAL 27, 2 nd Cross Appavou Nagar Vazhakulam Puducherry	Tel: + 91 413 2225441
33.0	E Raghupathy 	<i>President</i> Chennai Mac Boat Fishermen Welfare Association 334 Surya Narayana Street Royapuram, Chennai – 600 013 Tamil Nadu	Mob: + 91 9940427732
34.0	M Ilango 	<i>Convener</i> Joint Action Committee Pondicherry Fisher Organisation 1, Ingari Maistry Street Pondicherry – 605 001	Mob: + 91 9345455122 Email: milango1955@gmail.com
35.0	G Anton Gomez 	<i>President</i> National Union of Fisherman 7, Theppakulam Street Tuticorin – 628002 Tamil Nadu	Mob: + 91 9345773556 Email: gantongomex@yahoo.co.in
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations			
36.0	Peter Kenmore 	<i>FAO Representative in India</i> FAO Representation in India 55 Lodi Estate Max Muller Marg New Delhi- 110 003	Tel: + 91 11 24628877 Fax: + 91 11 24620115 Email: peter.kenmore@fao.org
37.0	Renuka Taimni 	<i>Programmer Officer</i> FAO Representation in India 55 Lodi Estate Max Muller Marg New Delhi- 110 003	Tel: + 91 11 24636397 Fax: + 91 11 24620115 Email: renuka.taimni@fao.org

#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
38.0	Rolf Willmann 	<i>Senior Fishery Planning Officer</i> Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Divison Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy	Tel: + 39 0657053408 Fax: + 39 0657056500 Email: rolf.willmann@fao.org
World Bank			
39.0	Michael Arbuckle 	<i>Senior Fisheries Specialist</i> World bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA	Tel: +1 202 4737672 Fax: +1 202 5223308 Email: marbuckle@workdbank.org
FIMSUL Consultants/ Experts involved in preparation of FIMSUL documents			
40.0	CM Muralidharan 	<i>National Coordinator, FIMSUL Project Field Administrative Officer</i> Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME) 77 Moo 7, Sakdidej Rd. Makham Bay Amphur Muang, Phuket 83000, Thailand	Tel: + 66 76 391 861 Mob: +66 854803989 Email: cmmuralidharan@gmail.com
41.0	Arthur E Neiland 	<i>Policy Expert</i> IDDRA Ltd, Endeavour Quay, Mumby Road Gosport, Hampshire PO12 1AH United Kingdom	Tel: + 44 2392 503400 Email: neiland@iddra.org
42.0	V Sampath 	<i>Policy Analysis</i> C 9/110, 1 st Floor, Kendriya Vihar Poonamallee High Road, Velappanchavadi Chennai – 600 077 Tamil Nadu	Mob: + 91 9444399814 Email: samadhwaith@gmail.com
43.0	V Vivekanandan 	<i>Fisheries Management</i> 43, Asan Nagar Vallakadavu Post Thiruvananthapuram – 695 008 Kerala	Mob: + 91 96770 34670 Email: vivek.siffs@gmail.com
44.0	HM Kasim 	<i>Fisheries Management</i> 2/3, First Street, Saediq Basha Nagar Alwar Thiru Nagar Annex Chennai – 600 087 Tamil Nadu	Mob: + 91 94442 26385 Email: mohamad.kasim@gmail.com
45.0	GM Chandra Mohan 	<i>Stakeholder Analysis</i> 78, First Cross, Nehru Nagar Karaikal – 609 605 Puducherry	Mob: + 91 94867 69180 Email: cmohan.fimsul@gamil.com
46.0	R Srinivasan 	<i>Policy Analysis</i> 1/647, Thilagar Street, Ganga Nagar Medavakkam Chennai – 600 077 Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 22771060 Mob: + 91 9444119409 Email: srini.economist@yahoo.co.in
47.0	V Suresh 	<i>Legal & Institutions</i> 458, 8 th South Cross Street Kapaleeshwarar Nagar Neelankarai, Chennai 600 041 Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24493494 Mob: +91 9444231497 Email: rightstn@gmail.com

#	Name	Designation & Address	Tel/Fax/Mob/Email
Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation			
48.0	Y S Yadava 	<i>Director</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: yugraj.yadava@bobbigo.org
49.0	R Mukherjee 	<i>Policy Analyst</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: rmukherjee@bobbigo.org
50.0	Md. Sharif Uddin 	<i>Fisheries Resource Officer</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: sharif@bobbigo.org
51.0	S Jayaraj 	<i>Publication Officer</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: s.jayaraj@bobbigo.org
52.0	R Ponnuchamy 	<i>Consultant</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294
53.0	V Sreenivasan 	<i>Administrative Assistant</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: v.sreenivasan@bobbigo.org
54.0	K Mohan 	<i>Data Management</i> Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai – 600 018, Tamil Nadu	Tel: + 91 44 24936188 Fax: + 91 44 24936294 Email: krishnamohan@bobbigo.org



**FAO address at the FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop, Chennai,
22-23 October 2012 (presented by Mr Rolf Willmann on behalf
of Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative in India)**

Good morning and thank you for your participation in this important and timely workshop.

Let me first express FAO's gratitude to Dr Yadava and his team at the BOBP-IGO who within a short time span have organized this workshop in a very efficient manner. I also wish to thank the FIMSUL team members for their presence and contribution to this workshop.

The purpose of our workshop is to share with you the findings and lessons learned of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme – in short FIMSUL that FAO has had the privilege to implement together with the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. FIMSUL has been funded by a grant of the World Bank.



Dr Peter Kenmore

Further to the sharing of experiences, the ultimate objective of our results sharing workshop is to work towards concrete follow-up programmes in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry as well as elsewhere in other coastal States to promote the adoption of better management practices throughout India's marine fisheries. There are concrete opportunities to build upon the ground work done by FIMSUL as we shall see in the course of this workshop.

FIMSUL has been a participatory policy development and planning project. It has assisted in the design of policies and interventions that allow government agencies and the primary stakeholders - the fishing communities and the fishing industry - to address the serious issues that the fisheries sector faces. These issues are by now well-known and include the uncontrolled expansion of fishing effort resulting in overfishing and depletion of some fishery resources. Fishing overcapacities result too in poor economic performance that reduces the contribution of the sector to the people and economies of the country.

The millions of fishing livelihoods are also impacted by other coastal developments that get in conflict and compete over access to land and other coastal and nearshore resources. In the coming decades, the impacts from climate change will be increasingly felt and it will be the fishing communities which will carry much of the burden of sea level rise and greater occurrences of severe weather events such as storms and cyclones.

In India as well as globally, fisheries and aquaculture have the capacity – if supported and developed responsibly – to contribute significantly to improving the wellbeing of poor and disadvantaged communities. The recent Rio+20 Summit Conference on Sustainable Development has stressed the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries, and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition, and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people.

Rio+20 has been a sort of awakening of World leaders to the threats that the world's oceans face in continuing to serve the food and nutritional needs of billions of people around the world but especially of the poor and vulnerable people in developing countries. In response, the international community has reaffirmed her commitment to effectively implement various international instruments including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related international plan of actions and guidelines, and the FAO Port State Agreement recently concluded to curtail the landing and selling of illegally caught fish.

The transition to responsible fisheries is a challenge in most coastal countries around the world. The transition generally requires actions in several areas including:

- The halt to the wasteful expansion of fishing effort and redundant fishing capacities as a consequence of the quasi open access condition of many capture fisheries and in addition often fuelled by capacity enhancing fishing subsidies.

- The curtailing of illegal fishing and of harmful fishing practices.
- Re-directing financial and human resources to strengthen fisheries management programmes including through the better recognition of customary and traditional fishing rights, and the re-balancing of fishing opportunities to achieve more equitable outcomes.
- And not least the implementation of integrated management and ecosystem-based approaches in fisheries.

FIMSUL has provided valuable guidance on the concrete actions that can be taken to put marine fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on a sustainable footing. A central role in this regard has to play the support to the social and economic development of coastal fishing communities. As many of you are aware, directed by its membership, FAO is currently in the process of developing international guidelines on securing sustainable development of small-scale fisheries as a complement to FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The international guidelines seek to give directions on the principles and practices for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries (SSF) including on issues such as how coastal fishing communities can be provided with more secure resources access, their economic, social and cultural rights strengthened, and their participation in decision-making better guaranteed. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Olivier De Schutter, is very supportive of the development of the SSF Guidelines and has stressed the importance of SSF in the realization of the Right to Food in a report he presented to the UN General Assembly earlier this month.

In the context of securing natural resources access by vulnerable people, an important development has been the recent adoption by the Committee on World Food Security of Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.

The outcomes of FIMSUL can help guide future policies in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry as well as elsewhere in India's marine fisheries. This is an opportune moment in the post-Rio+20 context as there is a renewed commitment at the highest policy level to make progress in improving the management of the world's oceans and marine fisheries.

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, has launched at the occasion of the Yeosu World Exhibition this August The Ocean Compact, an initiative to set out a strategic vision for the UN system to deliver on its ocean-related mandates, consistent with the Rio+20 outcome document. It seeks to provide a platform for all stakeholders to collaborate and accelerate progress in the achievement of the common goal of 'Healthy Oceans for Prosperity'.

The World Bank has launched at the Rio+20 Summit the Global Partnership on Oceans (GPO) comprising more than 100 Governments, civil society organizations, private sector companies and associations, research institutions, UN agencies, multi-lateral banks and foundations. The GPO is a global funding mechanism to help fill significant gaps in the implementation of a number of international commitments for healthier oceans.

In concluding, FAO wishes to express sincere gratitude to all of you who have helped and continue to help in carrying FIMSUL forward including the many staff of the fisheries departments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, the fishing communities and partner NGOs who have enthusiastically engaged in this effort, the FIMSUL Team members, the participants from other coastal states, the Department of Fisheries in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, and not least Dr Yadava and his team at the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation who have made this workshop possible.

Thank you for your attention.

Presentation by World Bank Group in the Inaugural Session

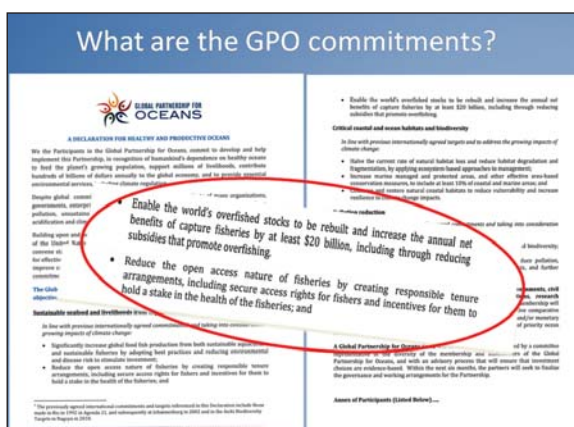
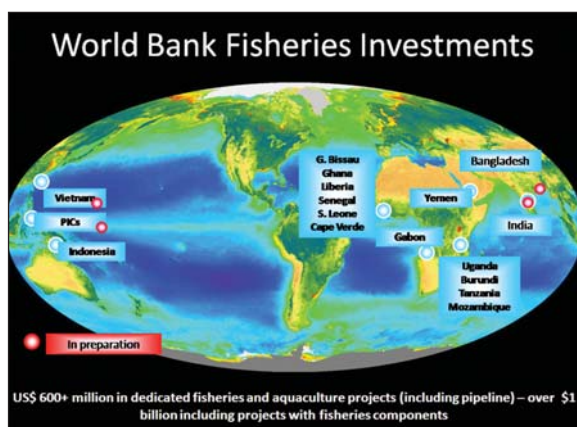
Michael Arbuckle
Senior Fisheries Specialist



IBRD / IDA lending and grants (US\$ millions)

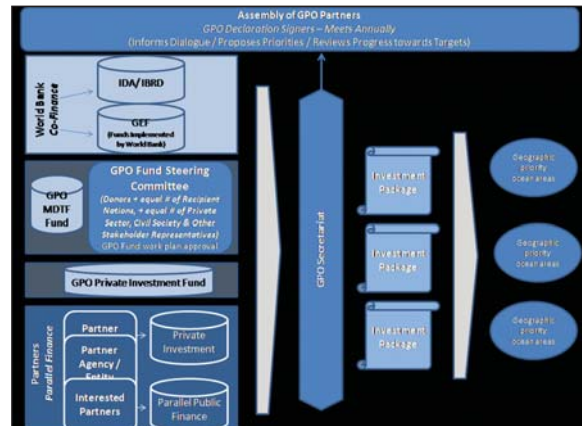
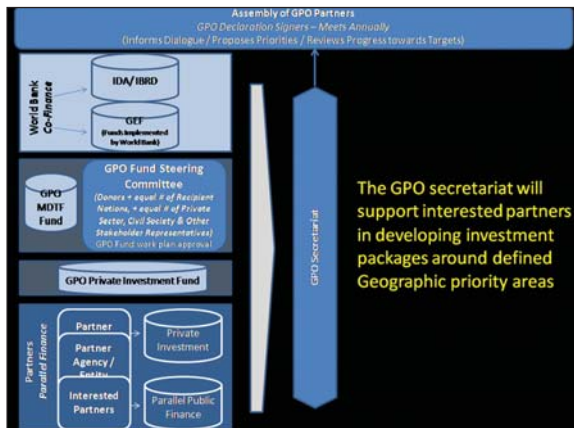
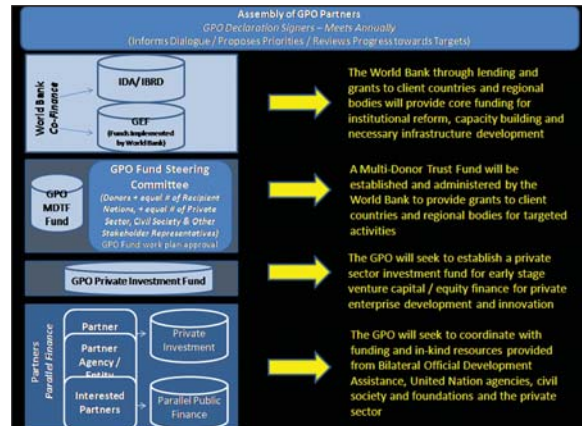
Fiscal year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total IBRD / IDA	24,696	24,702	46,906	58,747	43,006	35,335
IBRD (middle income)	12,829	13,467	32,911	44,197	26,737	20,582
IDA (poor countries)	11,867	11,235	13,995	14,550	16,269	14,753
Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry	1,717	1,361	3,400	2,618	2,128	3,134

FISHERIES IDA LENDING OVER \$1 BILLION SINCE 2007



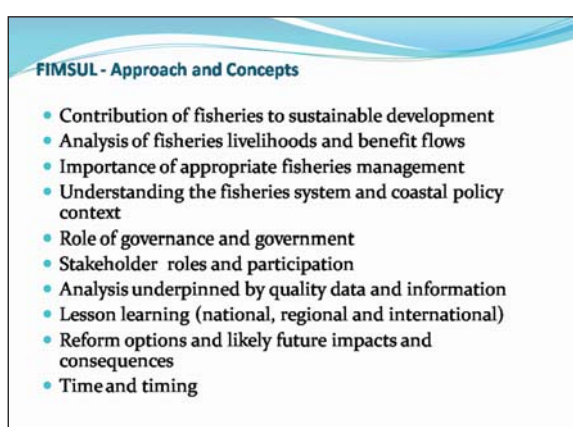
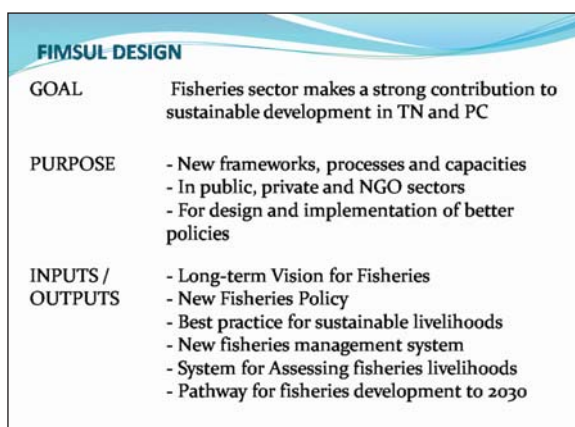
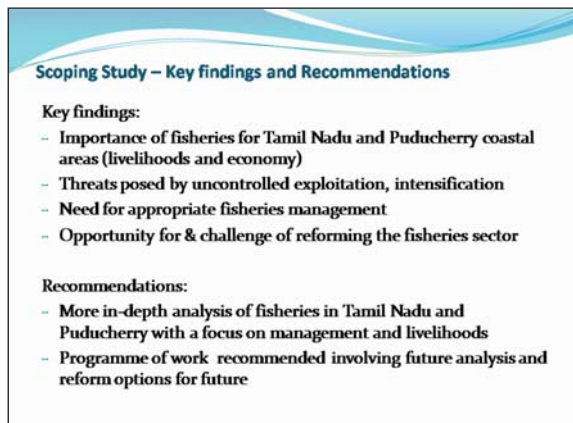
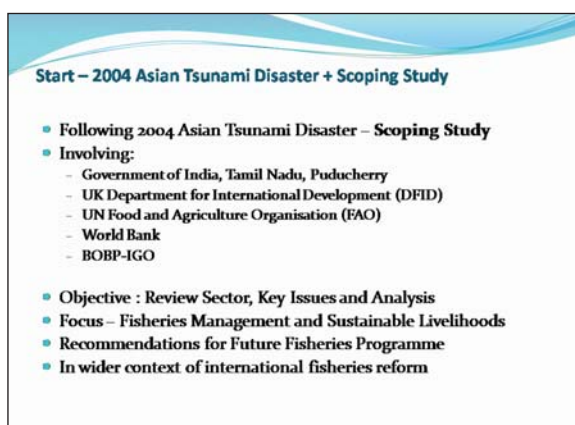
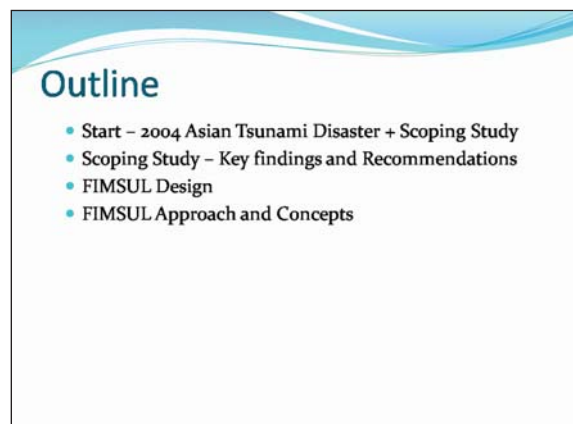
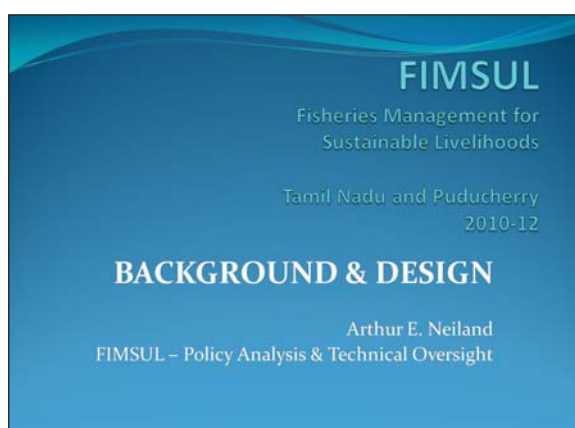
How will the GPO work?

- Assembly of partners – there are over 130 partners who will meet annually to guide implementation activities
- GPO Fund Steering Committee – will guide the use of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support GPO activities
- GPO Secretariat – will be hosted by the World Bank Group to provide day-to-day administration support



Background and overall design of FIMSUL project

Arthur E Neiland
Co-Director, IDDRA Limited



FIMSUL: Objectives, methods of investigation & vision points

CM Muralidharan
National Project Coordinator, FIMSUL Project
(Currently FAO Consultant)

Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods FIMSUL

Objectives, approach and vision

C.M.Muralidharan,
Earlier National Project Coordinator[FAO-FIMSUL]
Currently FAO consultant to BOBLME

Why was FIMSUL set up?

- ▶ In 2006 ,most of post tsunami livelihoods rehabilitations work in the Post Tsunami context was already addressed
- ▶ The rehabilitation also resulted in some new problems in the fisheries sector, adding to the long existing issues in the fisheries sector.
- ▶ Support agencies-UNDP, FAO ,World Bank, DfID- conducted a scoping study
- ▶ Developed a project that will set direction for the process and frame work for sustainable fisheries management and Livelihoods

Objectives

- ▶ To help planning, design and implementation of appropriate fisheries development and management policy frameworks *for* sustainable livelihoods
- ▶ To establish the processes and capacities among the different stake holders(Dept. of fisheries, NGOs and Fisher community) to help the above and make it operational.

Objectives

- To support achieving the objectives, adding up to the existing knowledge and understanding of the marine fisheries and livelihoods through
- ▶ Stake holder analysis and livelihoods analysis
 - ▶ Policy, legal and institutional analysis
 - ▶ Fisheries management systems analysis
 - ▶ Analysis of the Knowledge management systems

What approach was used?

What approach was used ?

Worked through 7 work packages

- ▶ **WP(1) Stakeholder analysis and visioning.**
- ▶ **WP(2) Fisheries policy development.**
- ▶ **WP(3) Livelihoods support and best practice interventions.**
- ▶ **WP(4) Institutional and legal frameworks.**
- ▶ **WP(5) Fisheries management system.**
- ▶ **WP(6) Knowledge management**
- ▶ **WP(7) Future Planning**

What approach was used ?

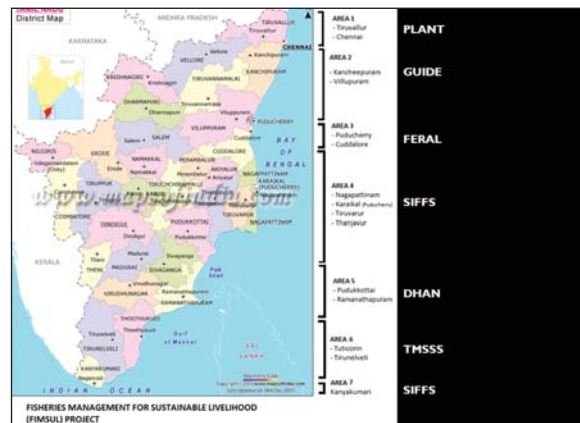
- ▶ Orientation and capacity building workshops
- ▶ Preparation a dossier of information sources
- ▶ Series of systematic stakeholder consultations at various levels
- ▶ Working with local NGO partners and Dept. of Fisheries Officers
- ▶ Detailed review of the secondary sources of information and data and interactions with key informants
- ▶ A multi disciplinary and integrated approach
- ▶ Reaching out to conclusions based on evidences

Stakeholder consultations at inception stage

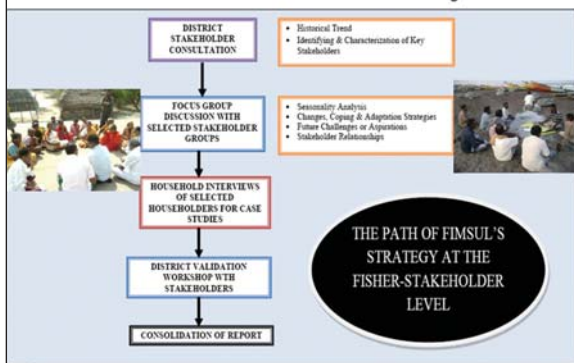
- ▶ 3 preliminary stake holder consultations
 - ▶ NGOs and resource agencies
 - ▶ Fisher representatives
 - ▶ Dept of Fisheries representatives
- ▶ Inception workshop-Introduced the project to all stake holders

Stake holder consultations at implementation

- ▶ Worked with 6 NGO partners through a process of capacity building,
- ▶ 12 district stakeholder meeting, 168 Focus group discussions, 84 household interviews
- ▶ 14 regional validation meetings



Process of Stakeholder & Livelihoods Analysis



Visioning

- ▶ 7 regional pre visioning workshops

A participatory process starting with identification of issues, vision and actions, where the draft vision developed from aspiration for future was discussed and finalized

- ▶ State level visioning workshop
The overall vision points finalised

Stake holder consultations on Fisheries management

- ▶ Pilot case studies on fisheries management units-3 areas, Chennai fishing harbour, Palk Bay and with Kanyakumari lobster fishermen
 - 3 workshops with stake holders
 - 5 field level stake holder group discussions apart from data/ information collection
- ▶ State level consultation on fisheries management

VISION POINTS

Developed by the Stake holders

**VISION STATEMENTS FOR THE MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR
IN TAMIL NADU AND PUDUCHERRY**

1. Fishing community livelihoods are secure and all individuals enjoy a sustained good life, free of poverty
2. The fishery resources in our seas are plentiful and the fishing community accesses them in an equitable manner
3. Fishing community rights on sea and coast are recognized and protected.
4. Laws and regulations on fisheries management framed with fishers participation. There is proper compliance and systematic enforcement

**VISION STATEMENTS FOR THE MARINE FISHERIES
SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU AND PUDUCHERRY**

5. Fishers have appropriate infrastructure and capacity to fix remunerative prices for fish and supply better quality fish to the consumers.
6. The sea and coast are free of pollution
7. Fishing community is well educated and each one has the option to choose between fishing and non-fishing livelihoods and attain a high standard of living.
8. Fishing villages are hygienic with all basic amenities
9. The fishing community is united under a good leadership and has strong organizations representing their interests
10. The fishing profession and fishing community are recognized and respected

**VISION STATEMENTS FOR THE MARINE FISHERIES
SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU AND PUDUCHERRY**

11. Fisheries and non-fisheries institutions will be responsive to the needs of the fishing communities and strive to fulfil them.
12. Fishing community is well represented in Government and Governance and is able to participate in all decision making process and protect its interests.
13. Fisherwomen enjoy equal rights, are well respected and have well developed livelihoods.
14. Fishing community members have a secure life even in their old age.
15. Fishers at sea and fishing community on shore are well protected from natural and man-made disasters

Thank You



FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

V Vivekanandan
Consultant, FIMSUL

Fisheries Management & Livelihoods Analysis

Key Results from FIMSUL Project

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

1

Background

- TN + PC: 1100 km coastline
- Around 600 marine fishing villages
- Fisher folk Population of 8 lakh; approx 2 lakh house holds; 2 lakh active fishermen (2005)
- Four eco-systems or fishery zones—Coromandel coast (Bay of Bengal), Palk Bay, Gulf of Mannar and Arabian Sea
- Though TN is on the SE coast of India, it has 60 km coast on the SW coast; strategically placed to exploit both east and west coast fisheries

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

2

Social History

- Long history of fishing—over a few thousand years
- Traditional occupation with many marine fishing castes
- Three major fishing communities, each dominating one zone each; Palk Bay home to many groups that co-exist
- Fisheries was entirely a community affair with very low state involvement, no mechanical power at time of independence

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

3

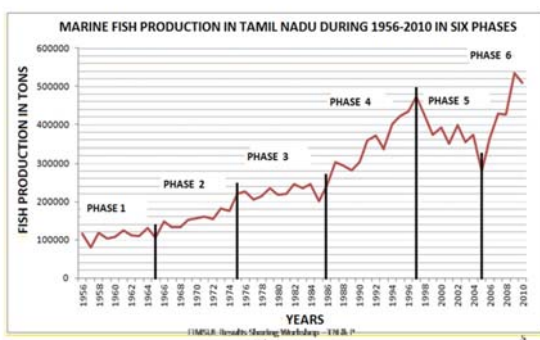
Fisheries Development

- 55 year data of [CMFRI \(1956-2010\)](#) indicates the following
- Five fold increase in fish catches from 1.1 lakh tonnes (1956) to a peak of 5.33 lakh tonnes (2009); more than three fold increase in active fishermen
- Catch analysis shows continuous increase in production till 1997, then a decline during 1998-2004, rapid recovery after tsunami and further growth

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

4

TN marine fish production 1956-2010



5

- State interventions in fisheries, largely production oriented in 1960s and 1970s, triggers continuous expansion of fishing
- The two sectors—“mechanised”, “artisanal”
- Rivals and competitors for resources, each with its distinctive trajectory of development
- Artisanal can be split into motorised and non-motorised
- Continuous expansion of fishing with new areas, new resources, increasing use of mechanical power, increases in scale, shift to more active gears
- Post tsunami transformation of artisanal fishing—near total motorisation

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

6

TN & P: Approx break up of active fishermen—FIMSUL estimates

- 8000 mechanised boats with 35,000-40,000 work force (22%)
- 32,000 motorised boats with 1.25 lakh work force (66%)
- 10,000 non motorised boat with 20,000 fishermen (including shore seine) (10%)
- 5000-7,000 migrant labour outside TN (2%)
- Total around 1.85-1.9 lakhs

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

7

Today's status

- Fishing fully developed over the entire shelf area in all four zones—both for bottom species and pelagic/column species
- Fishing beyond the shelf (oceanic or deep sea fishing) is well developed in Kanyakumari, recently started on Coromandel coast
- Kanyakumari fishermen (500 liners cum gillnetters) tapping sharks, tunas and bill fishes all over west coast of India
- Chennai fishermen fishing beyond shelf from Kakinada to Nagapattinam (100-150 gillnetters)
- On both coasts, the only indigenous deep sea fleets—"swayambu", not introduced

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

8

Resources, Exploitation

- A detailed estimate of resources available off the TN & P coast is not available—estimates of GOI in 2000 does not give state wise break up
- However various CMFRI papers and reports provide figures of 4.0-4.25 lakh tonnes
- The current level of landings of 5.1-5.3 needs explanation
- Approximately 1 lakh tonnes of catch is estimated to come from Sri Lanka and Andhra (nearly 20%)

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

9

Resource Status

- Behind the statistics of increasing catch lies a most complex picture
- Higher catch levels attained through emergence of oil sardine as No.1 species with over 1 lakh tonnes of a landings (>20%)
- While some species have grown (cephalopods, oil sardines, tunas, perches, carangids, barracudas, molluscs) and some remain stable (silver bellies), a number of individual species have shown decline—elasmobranchs, penaeid prawns, anchovies, seer fishes, pomfrets, lobsters

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

10

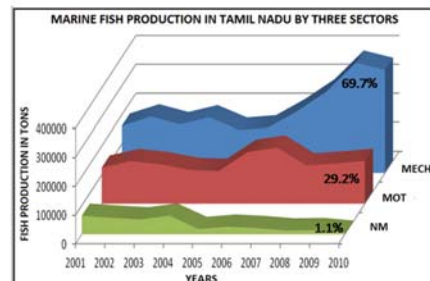
Precarious situation

- Coastal fishery has declined considerably but is not reflected in data as expansion of fishing area is masking this decline
- Artisanal fishermen in most areas have to go deeper to survive; mechanised boats also have to keep finding new grounds and resources to survive
- Race to fish, continuous increases in scale and investment without commensurate increase in total catches
- Depletion of coastal waters and cut-throat competition between units is driving investment and continuous scaling up or change of fishing methods
- Increase in scale of mechanised boats even in the shallow Palk Bay is worth noting
- Bulk catching methods—officially banned—like pair trawling and ring seines have increased in last few years
- Distribution of catch between the different sectors has become more inequitable

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

11

Catch distribution 2001-10 (CMFRI)



FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

12

MFRA implementation

- MFRA implementation is partial and patchy
- Measures in place: Registration & licensing, season ban on mech fishing, 3 nautical mile protected zone for artisanal fishing, ban on certain gears, time controls on mech fishing, etc.
- Only measures that have local community support works
- 3 day-4 day rule in Palk Bay—long standing regulation that is fully complied with—is pre MFRA and outside MFRA
- Current interpretation of MFRA about powers of executive to make regulations is that it requires amendments in Assembly, making it an inflexible tool
- Lack of man power and enforcement infrastructure (patrol vessels) is said to be reason for poor enforcement. Only part of the story—divisions within fishermen and lack of political will to enforce is the dominant reason

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

13

Community institutions

- Pre-mechanisation, all fishing was under firm control of traditional village institutions, especially in the Pattinavar, Paravar and Mukkuvar areas
- Multi tiered system of traditional governance existed in many areas
- Control weakened by creation of mech sector operating from harbours; higher tiers only notional in many areas
- Village governance still in place, but higher level governance ensuring common rules across coast is very weak
- Mechanised boats are organised into associations and have their own internal systems of controls to varying degrees

FIMSUL Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Indians

14

Community regulations

- Despite lack of overall plan or coherence, local community regulations are varied and still strong
- Artisanal sector governed by village councils—gear restrictions, fishing holidays, fish auction management, etc.
- Mechanised boat associations have also many internal restrictions—Chennai example of restriction on total number of boats, horsepower restrictions, etc.

FIMSLR, Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

55

Pulling in different directions

- TN still in transition from traditional governance to modern state led governance system
- Both have certain strengths and power, however both do not work together most of the time
- Due to historically conditioned relationship between DoF and fishermen, it is difficult to talk management

FIMSLR, Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P
Fisheries

56

Conflicts with other legal instruments

- Wild life protection act and its use to set up MPAs and ban on many species
- Sea cucumber, some shark species, many gastropods
- Process of decision making high handed and without adequate consultations with fisheries institutions and stakeholders
- MS Act, MPEDA act, etc
- Issue of centre-state jurisdiction

FIMSLR, Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P

57

Coastal issues

- Last decade has seen increasing investment by other sectors on coast—industries, power, ports & jetties, tourism, real estate, mining, etc.
- Pollution from land based sources on increase—urban effluents, industrial effluents
- Silt deposition on near shore fishing grounds
- Decline in nutrients reaching sea due to dams; disconnect between sea and estuary due to sand bar
- Severe erosion due to ports and coastal structures in some areas (e.g. Pondy, Villupuram)
- Coastal degradation and pollution may soon over take over fishing as reason for depletion of coastal fisheries

FIMSLR, Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P

58



Livelihood Analysis

FIMSLR, Results Sharing Workshop - TN & P

59

Livelihood Analysis: Key Findings - 1

General Findings - The Paradoxes!!

1. Fisheries is a vibrant sector generating significant flows of income. However, the distribution of benefits is uneven.
2. Stakeholders demonstrate considerable adaptive capacity in dealing with the changes in the sector. However adaptation is constrained by a limited range of possibilities within the sector.
3. Fishers appear to be comparatively less poor compared to agricultural and forest sector; but their Human Development Index reflects serious shortcomings.
4. Fishers seem to be investing in gear and craft to improve fish production. But level of indebtedness is increasing!
5. The women in the fishing community play a vital economic role in family and local economy; yet their contribution and needs are hardly taken note of in policy or schemes.

23

Livelihood Analysis: Key Findings - 2

Vulnerabilities of the Fishing Community

- Poverty in the fisheries sector has specific characteristics with inherent vulnerabilities in the sector. Options for most fishers are limited to fisheries sector itself.
- Fishing communities characterised by:
 - ❖ Insecure rights to living space; poor housing conditions
 - ❖ Insecure right to fish resource
 - ❖ Poor access to basic services (health, education, etc)
 - ❖ Overcrowding
- Vulnerability to higher levels of poverty:
 - ❖ Women in fish marketing
 - ❖ Marginal, often non-fishing community, groups involved in "niche" fisheries, backwater, crab fishers, shell divers

24

Livelihood Analysis Key Findings - 3

- **Limited participation in wider development:**
 - ❖ Historical isolation
 - ❖ Lack of transferable skills & assets
- **Improvements** from investment & welfare measures over the last decade at **risk** from depletion of resources
- Progressively **higher investment** in new technology & enterprises to maintain income levels
- **Social Capital:** Strong cultural attachment to fisheries as a livelihood
- Relatively recent recognition of education for their children as important human asset

FIMSJI, Results Sharing Workshop - TM & P Fisheries

23

Livelihood Analysis Key Findings - 4

- **Livelihood change** is essentially a concern for next generation and is dictated by **access to education**.
- Current Livelihoods scheme focus upon:
 - ❖ Welfare support;
 - ❖ Short-term technical & economic viability;
 - ❖ Failure to assess key market issues
 - ❖ Proven sustainability of initiatives is rare;
 - ❖ Proper evaluation lacking;
 - ❖ Difficult to assess effectiveness and learn lessons.
- Livelihoods support seldom aims at **SUSTAINABLY enhancing & diversifying fisheries stakeholders existing activities**

FIMSJI, Results Sharing Workshop - TM & P Fisheries

24

Livelihood Analysis Key Findings - 5

- **Efforts to manage fisheries** generally limited to managing conflicts and not key issues of managing resources.
- Expectation that **government** has greater role to play in addressing management issues (but currently focussed on welfare provision).
- Rising concern about **current patterns of coastal development & associated threats**
- Fishers dissatisfied that **dependence on welfare** makes 'beggars of fishers'.

FIMSJI, Results Sharing Workshop - TM & P Fisheries

25



FIMSJI, Results Sharing Workshop - TM & P Fisheries

26



FIMSUL: Livelihoods analysis, state of fisheries management, and policy in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

V Sampath
Consultant, FIMSUL

FIMSUL Project
Marine Fisheries in Tamil Nadu & Puducherry
Policy, Legal & Institutional mechanism
Findings
Sampath, V.

FAO/WHO/ICD National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FIMSUL Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Fisheries Policy
Important Findings

FAO/WHO/ICD National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FIMSUL Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Important Findings

- **Present policy influenced by two key Government of India documents – Five Year Plans and the 2004 Comprehensive Marine Fisheries Policy (CMFP).**
- **In TN and PC, Policies have to be inferred from the Annual “policy note”, MFRA, five year plan documents, etc. As such there is no comprehensive document that spells out the fisheries policy framework for TN or PC.**
- **The Annual Policy Note contains objectives, thrust areas, schemes, plan outlays, etc. It is mainly an annual plan presented to the legislature than a policy document.**

FAO/WHO/ICD National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FIMSUL Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Some Policy limitations

- **The limitations of Fisheries policies in TN/PC are**
- Minimum stakeholder consultations in policy development and not comprehensive
- Limited linkage between sectors
- Supporting legislation is neither updated and nor comprehensive
- Focuses on increased production and welfare support for fishers with little emphasis on conservation, sustainability or responsible fisheries management.

Limitations of Fisheries policies in TN/PC

- **While welfare measures can add to fishermen welfare, there is no recognition in policy that fishermen welfare actually depends on healthy fish resource, more than “welfare measures”.**
- **No recognition of common pool resource (CPR) nature of fisheries and that development of one group can harm another.**
- **It is not recognized by the developmental agencies that some of the investments and welfare measures can actually reduce welfare of fishers.**

FAO/WHO/ICD National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FIMSUL Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Important Findings

- **TN/PC Fisheries Policies do not recognise the inter-relations between welfare, development and management of fisheries.**
- **Almost 80 % of budgetary support in TN & PC devoted to socio-economic measures (welfare programmes) with very little allocation to marine fisheries management - less than 2%.**
- **The indicator used to evaluate progress of Policy implementation is financial and physical targets - Success indicated by funds spent and number of beneficiaries.**

FAO/WHO/ICD National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FIMSUL Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Important Findings

- **No assessment of impact of schemes on community, economy, environment, etc.**
- **Impact assessment of existing policies very weak and hence there is little to learn from the past performances for future policy formulation.**
- **No clear coherence between policies of fisheries department with other departments, notably Environment and Forests.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Important Findings

- **Right to fish is not defined or restricted in any manner—all citizens, can in principle, invest in fishing. Risky in current resource situation.**
- **Weak information system for policy and management - no investments in developing information system or for dissemination.**
- **Fishermen "welfare" is a mix of many things including subsidies for fishing equipment, fuel, social infrastructure and other cash transfers.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Important Findings

Fisheries Management & Policy in TN/PC

- **Fisheries Management appears to be largely conceived of as conservation stressing biological aspects. However, limited provisions for this in annual plans.**
- **Resource enhancement (sea ranching, artificial reefs) is mentioned, but even for this there is very little fund allocation.**
- **Management is also seen as diversification (new fishing areas, new technology) rather than one of establishing control over fishing units and make suitable resource allocation between competing interests. Socio-economic importance of management not explicitly recognised.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

Legal & Institutional Mechanisms

Important Findings

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

10

Legal framework

Important Findings

- **Constitutional rights (life and livelihood; equity and equality etc.) not adequately addressed in Fisheries policy of the states.**
- **Weak link between policies and law in the fisheries sector of TN & PC.**
- **MFRAs are limited in scope in the present context and lacks a holistic approach.**
- **Policy or legislations have incorporated very little from the essentials of the instruments of various International Conventions such as UNCLOS, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, etc., which complement and supplement the Constitutional framework.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

11

Legal framework

Important Findings

- **Participative traditional community-based structures still exist, and regulates some fisheries, and some aspects; these experiences/practices not effectively harnessed.**
- **Other legislations/laws do not fully consider impact on fisheries - e.g: Wild Life Protection Act, Environment Protection Act, Forests Act, etc.**
- **Customary rights & practices not codified.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

12

Institutional Framework

Important Findings

- **There are multiple institutions and institutional arrangements. But there is hardly any coordination, collaboration, coherence and synergy amongst them.**
- **Fisheries Department's larger focus is on welfare; its professional role not fully utilised.**
- **Fisheries Department plays a marginal role in Development initiatives/policies on coastal development, industrialisation, setting up of power plants, etc., which could affect the coastal and marine resources.**

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

13

Thanks for your attention

FAO/WHO/WHO National Health Sharing and Scoping Workshop on outcomes of the FRESH Project
22-23 November 2012, Chennai

FIMSUL: The recommendations and their relevance for the Government of Tamil Nadu

Department of Fisheries
Government of Tamil Nadu

TN FIMSUL Project

Recommendations & Action Plan

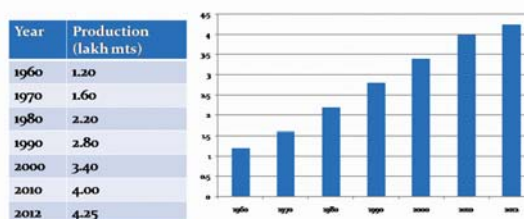
Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries at a Glance

Coastal Length	1076 Km
Coastal Districts	13
Number of Fishing villages	608
Marine Fisherfolk Population	7.87 Lakh
Active Fisherfolk	2. 60 Lakh
Fishing Crafts	
Mechanised Fishingcrafts	5320
Traditional Crafts (Motorised & Non – Motorised)	47886
Total average Marine Fish Yield	4-4.25 lakh mts
Marine Products Export (2011-12) Qty	80,738 mts

Infrastructure

Major Fishing Harbour	3
Medium Fishing harbour	3
Jetties	10
Fish Landing Centre	363

Fish Production Trend



FIMSUL Project Background

- Following Tsunami Disaster of 2004 ,which had a devastating impact on fisheries,
- Scoping study was conducted
- To address the concerns of fisheries sector and its many stakeholders, the FIMSUL Project was designed
- Implemented from March 2010 to Dec 2011
- In Collaboration with GoTN, Govt. of Puducherry, World Bank and FAO

Project Objective

- Developing a long term Vision on Marine Fisheries by the Stakeholders
- Developing a new Comprehensive Marine Fisheries Policy
- Developing best policy approaches for sustainable livelihood in fisheries
- Institutional and Legal framework
- New and Practical fisheries management system
- Developing a clear pathway for fisheries development

Work Packages-7

- 1.Stakeholder analysis and visioning
- 2.Fisheries Policy Analysis
- 3.Livelihood Analysis
- 4.Fisheries Institutions and law
- 5.Fisheries Management Systems
- 6.Knowledge Management
- 7.Future Planning

MAJOR Recommendations

Fisheries Management

- Multi- tier community based co-management system to be developed as an evolving process.
- Needs external facilitation till process gets established.
- Shifting from “Open access” to “Limited access”.

Fisheries Management

- Limited entry system for sustainable management of resources.
- Rationalisation of Fishing fleet (Trawlers).
- MFRA to be an enabling Act and to incorporate co-management provision.
- Deep sea fishing-an option to be taken with lot of caution and home work.

Fisheries Livelihoods

- Future policies on livelihoods be built on social capital, strength of fishing community and secure fishery resources.
- Establishment of Institutional support for financial services, technical training and capacity building of stakeholders enabling change process.

Fisheries Livelihoods (contd.)

- Avoid one shot technical solutions.
- Build capacities to make appropriate choices about their livelihoods – enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.
- Information, Education, Communication and Capacity building- Knowledge management.

Fisheries Policy

- Holistic Policy integrating Welfare, Development and Fisheries management.
- Co management approach with democratic and participatory management.
- Co management systems to be linked with research institutions, Academia, Knowledge and information sharing.
- Policy advisory support through a separate Policy Advisory Unit.

Legal and Institutional Frame work

- ‘First rights of fishers to sea’ to be acknowledged.
- Codification and compilation of existing traditional laws, administrative structures.
- Legal framework from sustainable fisheries management to **sustainable fisheries governance**.

Knowledge Management

- Proper understanding of the knowledge requirements of stakeholders.
- Improve the demand for knowledge at various levels.
- Multi strategy to use grassroot level knowledge and research based knowledge for policy making and appropriate horizontal and vertical information dissemination system.
- Gathering and dissemination of information among Fishery administrators, stake holders.

Recommendations and their relevance to GoTN and Actionable Programme

Fisheries Management

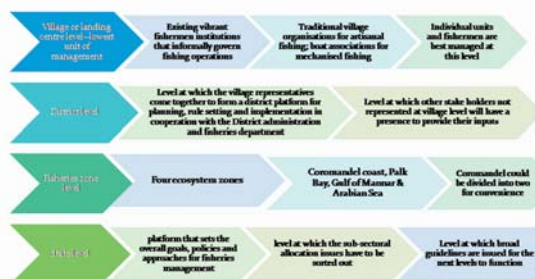
Fisheries management units proposed to be developed. Options are

- Region based FMU - e.g. Palk Bay area
- Species based FMU - e.g. Kanniyakumari (Lobster fishery)
- Craft/Gear based FMU - e.g. Mechanised / Artesenal (Trawler / Gillnetter)
- Fishing Harbour based FMU - e.g. Chennai fishing harbour

Fisheries Management : Contd.

- Multi tier co management system will be developed
 - a. Village / fish landing centre based unit
 - b. District level platform
 - c. Regional/ Zonal platform
 - d. State level forum for overall management
- External facilitation / hand holding system will be provided to support until it is established.
- Capacity building / orientation exercise will be taken up at all levels.
- MFRA will incorporate the co management aspects as a holistic approach. It will be made into an enabling Act.
- A Policy Advisory Unit will be established for appropriate guidance.

Suggested Co management structure



Fisheries Management : Contd

- Issue of open access to limited access – Necessary measures will be initiated like :
- Vessel rationalisation / Gear restriction through participative approach through local associations/Consensus.
 - Restriction of new entrants-particularly in Trawl fleet. Come to a clear understanding
 - a. Holding capacity of trawl fleet in each zone.
 - b. Retiree trawl owners will have option to choose from package of practices.

Livelihoods

- Existing institutional arrangements such as village level Panchayats, boat associations, other formal/informal associations will be recognised and strengthened.
- Existing cooperative frame work will be reviewed/strengthened – Rebuilding the cooperatives to make it more effective, economically viable.
- Providing holistic and appropriate institutional support and financial support for Livelihoods enhancement and diversification.
- Empowering fishers by providing proper incentives for all types of education. Eg., G.O. No. 168 dated 26.9.12 for Corpus Fund for Higher Education of wards of fishermen.

Fisheries Policy

- Existing Policy in tune with GoI Policy.
- New Policy will integrate and encompass Welfare, Development and Fisheries Management and ensure balance between them.
- Monitoring of Policy impact will be taken up.
- A Policy Advisory Committee will be developed.

Legal

- Proper recognition of fishermen right / customary right i.e First user right in resources in sea.
- Coordinated approach / Common approach initiative by the DOF with other departments involved in coastal development.
- Codification and compilation of traditional laws, existing laws, legal framework and incorporation in MFRA for effective management.

Knowledge Management

- Parallel sharing of information in website, News letters, Multimedia, Community Radio.
- Establishment of SWIC (Single Window Information Centre) at Village/Taluk level.
- SWIC will facilitate information receiving and sharing –A one stop information centre for all fisheries related information.
- Capacity building of Department staff, Stake holders, Exposure visit to other states, Farmer to Farmer interaction.
- Data collection system would be made more scientific and systematic.

Knowledge Management : Contd

- Information, Education, Communication (IEC) & Capacity Building (CB) - Information sharing through extension methodologies.
- DoF Library - a 100 years old library with many important publications/journals/books/periodicals will be digitised and upgraded as information sharing center.
- Fisheries information portal will be hosted- Information in both Tamil and English will be made available and accessible round the clock.
- A State fisheries information cell will be established.

To Sum up

- Dept. of Fisheries will play a major role in coordination with other related departments in coastal area development that has impact on Fisheries and Fisher lives and livelihoods.
- Strengthening & recognising the existing institutional framework.
- TNMFRA will be made as an enabling Act giving powers to Govt for any appropriate practical modification.
- Creation of comprehensive opportunities for enhancing and diversifying the livelihoods.

Proposed plans in the 12th five year Plan

- Some of the key findings and recommendations are incorporated in the 12th five year plan or are already initiated.
- 1. **Promotion of co management in fisheries management.**
Initiating Chennai, Thuthookudi.
- 2. **Measures for promoting restricted access and rationalisation of fishing fleet strength.**
Steps initiated in Chennai, Rameshwaram etc.

Contd..

3. Comprehensive approach in livelihood enhancement and diversification.

- Eg., -GO issued for emphasis on Tuna Fishing.*
- Funds of Rs 7.73 cr sanctioned for purchase of wireless sets for fishers. *Initiated this year in Ramnad District*
 - Fish Processing Parks being set up in Coastal Dts on PPP basis.
 - Mid sea Fish processing park being initiated under Mother-Baby vessel concept.
 - Fishing Harbour improvement projects initiated in Chennai (Rs 16cr), Cuddalore (Rs 12 cr), Porto Novo (Rs 11 cr), Nagore (Rs 10 cr), Nagapattinam (Rs 35 cr), Thoothukudi (Rs 12 cr), Chinnamuttom (proposed Rs 70cr), Manakudi (proposed under PPP), Muttom (PPP basis), Colachel (Rs 60cr), Thenqapattinam (Rs 70 cr) etc.

Contd..

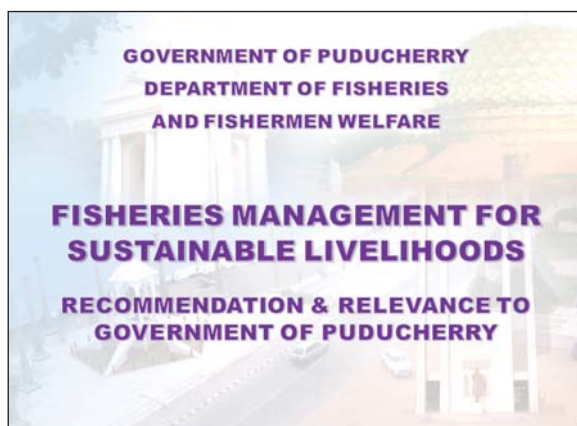
4. Improved Knowledge management.

- Eg., TNFU Established in 2012 in this regard.*
- IFT Nagapattinam, Ponneri established.*
- NADP Funds given for exposure visits of fishers.*

Thanks!

FIMSUL: The recommendations and their relevance for the Government of the Union Territory of Puducherry

Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Government of Puducherry



STAKE HOLDER VISION

Recommendation

- ❖ The vision statement containing 15 articles be used by Government, policy makers in the identification of appropriate entry points for fisheries development in future.

Action:

- ❖ Vision statements will be used as key points while formulating schemes for fisheries development adopting democratic participatory approach

FISHERY POLICY

Recommendation

- ❖ Coherent fisheries policy on the basis of a set of principle is recommended.
- ❖ Holistic approach recognizing interconnectedness of welfare, development and fisheries management
- ❖ Policy & schemes are in harmony with fisheries management objectives
- ❖ Balanced funding for management, Welfare and development
- ❖ Co – management approach for democratic and participatory management system
- ❖ Capacity building of community members and Government Officials
- ❖ A separate policy Advisory unit should be established

Action:

- ❖ Policy Advisory unit consisting of representatives from various stakeholders will be constituted. Policy will also incorporate sustainable fisheries management along with welfare & development
- ❖ Capacity building will be given for fishers & Officials

FISHERIES LIVELIHOODS

Recommendation

- ❖ Building social capital & strength of the fishing community within the context of sustainable fisheries.
- ❖ Enhancing and diversifying livelihoods within the sector.Process oriented approach taking into consideration of strength and capacities of fisheries stake holders.
- ❖ Establishing networks of services and institutional support in terms of finance & technical training and advice.
- ❖ Improved communication & knowledge management among stake holders and the Institutions concerned.

Action:

- ❖ Boat association, Village Panchayat and Fishermen Cooperative Institution will be strengthened.
- ❖ Capacity building through training.
- ❖ Creation of Knowledge centers for generation, gathering and dissemination of knowledge
- ❖ Technical & financial support for diversified / alternative livelihood

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Recommendation

- ❖ Comprehensive legislation encompassing integrated coastal management, fisheries conservation & fisheries management
- ❖ Recognition of the right of fishermen to the sea and their customary rights.
- ❖ Decisive role of the DOF & Fishing communities in all activities that impact the Coastal Ecology.
- ❖ A paradigm shift from sustainable fisheries management to sustainable fisheries governance

Action:

- ❖ A comprehensive legislation to achieve sustainable fisheries governance encompassing all the recommendations of the FIMSUL will be designed.
- ❖ Customary rights of fishers will be taken into account
- ❖ Integrating / Co-ordinating link departments in Coastal development

Continued

Action (Continued)

- ❖ The existing MFRA shall be revised with the formation of Marine Enforcement wing comprising staff from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Coastal Police and Indian Coast Guard
- ❖ Attaching a high security Tin Plate bearing the registration number of the vessel, with the hologram of the state and the signature of the authorized Officer may be affixed on each deep sea, mechanized fishing boat and trawler, for strict monitoring

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Recommendation

- ❖ Multi – tiered co– management approach. Existing traditional and self organized structures at grassroot level need to be used as building blocks
- ❖ Support through setting up of a team of resource persons
- ❖ Preclusion of the addition of new boats
- ❖ Limited entry scheme
- ❖ Control over the size of the trawl & number of the trawl
- ❖ Open access to limited access.
- ❖ MFRA be expounded as an enabling act.
- ❖ Development of deep sea fishing.
- ❖ Alternative employment opportunities

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Action

Formation of multitier management committee

- ❖ Formation of multitier management committee incorporating all the stakeholders, Government officials from Fisheries and link Departments.
 - ❖ Village Level
 - ❖ District Level
 - ❖ State Level
- ❖ Role of Committee
- ❖ Preclusion of fleet strength without further increase
- ❖ Regulation of mesh size
- ❖ Hygienic handling
- ❖ Safety equipments
- ❖ Fixation of price daily
- ❖ Mechanism for disposal of unwanted fish and prevention of oil spillage

Continued

Action (Continued)

Resource Management

- ❖ Open access to limited access
- ❖ Stock assessment of important commercial species in a scientific way
- ❖ Collection & recording of landings species wise / gear wise / boat wise through outsourcing basis / research institutes as a special project
- ❖ Furnishing of the details of the quantity & species of fish procured by the traders, processors / exporters / outside agencies
- ❖ Resources and CPUE of the fishing vessel

Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system

- ❖ Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system for tracking the movement of the vessels through satellites

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Recommendation

- ♦ Improving the system of knowledge management within the DOF.
- ♦ Generating and sharing knowledge with fishermen and documenting their traditional knowledge.
- ♦ Capacity building of the DOF officers.
- ♦ Strengthening, gathering and dissemination of information. Improving the quality of current data

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Action

- ♦ Creation of awareness from grass-root level through awareness campaign, training programmes
- ♦ Formation of voluntary groups / NGO's to educate the children in co-ordination with the Education Department
- ♦ Programmes to the Department of Fisheries / Fishery Consultants through resource persons / experts
- ♦ Compulsory short term intensive training to the fishers for better performance
- ♦ Strengthening & Co-ordinating the existing knowledge centers through 'e' net working
- ♦ Strengthening libraries / web sites

TO SUM UP

- ♦ The recommendation of FIMSUL has been included in the 12th Five Year Plan
- ♦ For creating awareness and capacity building
- ♦ Welfare, development & fisheries management will be synchronized in the 12th Five Year Plan
- ♦ Support of Technical, financial & human resource is required for implementation of the recommendations.
- ♦ U.T of Puducherry is an integral part
- ♦ Uniformity in formulation & implementation of Fisheries policy at National level.

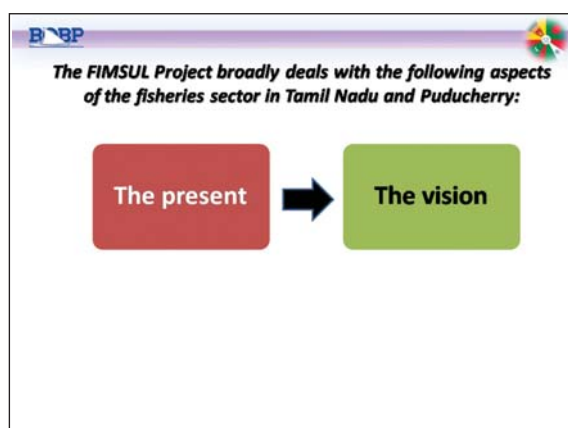
THANKS





Challenges of implementing the FIMSUL recommendations

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation



BGP

The Project also *seems* to suggest:

- A self-reinforcing *slow but sure* transformation process
 - E.g. Community participation in rule making will encourage their involvement in implementation of rules.
- A time horizon of about 20 years
 - Transformations can be integrated in five-year development plans *possibly (?)* ensuring their finance, monitoring, evaluation and corrections, if necessary.

BGP

And recommends the following to open the box...

- Ensuring a sustained and enhanced flow of social and private net benefits from fisheries in an egalitarian fashion.
- Encouraging community engagement and moving towards co-management.
- Overhauling of primary and secondary fisheries institutions (fisheries policies, laws, organizations) to facilitate the above two.
- Upholding and enhancing the position of fishers (or fisheries?) in coastal space and marine waters through tertiary institutional changes (national-level policy changes, etc).

BGP

Ensuring a sustained and enhanced flow...1/2

- From open to limited access/buy-back
 - In spite of strong biological and economic arguments, a leniency is being observed for 'humanitarian' reasons.
 - Growth in number/capacity related closely with increasing fisher population.
 - Proven, viable alternative livelihoods with comparable absorption capacity does not exist.
 - Difficult to get sustained popular and political support in the short-run with 'uncertain' long-term benefits.
 - Given the lack of official production records, arriving at an acceptable compensation formula will be difficult.

BGP

Ensuring a sustained and enhanced flow...2/2

- Developing fisheries management units (FMU)
 - A new concept and may completely override the existing fisher groupings/traditional fisher panchayats/fisher associations, etc.
 - In the process some will be losers and some gainers. This could bring in conflict of interest in the short run.
 - To manage and sustain fisheries, the FMUs will be critically dependent on capabilities of the community, department, research organizations and their integration. Most of them are weak at this point.

BSP

A possible way forward?

- A better governance/management system needs better and larger set of information.
- However, existing framework of MCS is not even adequate for traditional management system.
- There are already policy agreements and funding for improving MCS. This could be a starting point [Group Discussion-1 (GD-1)].

BSP

Encouraging community engagement and moving towards co-management...

- How to define the community.
- Multiple identities: caste/gear/religion/politics.
- Integrating the diverse identities towards a single core objective.
- Leadership problem (*a wish or dream reflected in vision statement also*).
- In the short run, the cost of participation may outweigh the benefits.
- Over 20 years a generational change in the priorities/leadership may occur.



BSP

Successful co-management: key factors

- Pomeroy et. al. (2001) found the following characteristics at community level for successful co-management in Asia.
 - Appropriate scale and defined boundaries.
 - Membership is clearly defined.
 - High degree of homogeneity.
 - Small group size.
 - Participation by such people who are affected by a 'decision' in decision-making
 - Leadership...not by local elites but from resource users.
- And a set of enabling factor such as property rights, governmental support, finance/ budget, clear objectives, community organization, trust, etc.

BSP

Community-engagement and co-management

...remains more in rhetoric than practice in India.

A major challenge/constraint is scale of implementation (GD-3).

BSP

Way forward: Investing in cooperatives!

- Fisheries cooperative could have been a training ground as well as a lab for developing and fostering government-community relationships; benefits are manifold.....
- However, cooperatives in fisheries have never really taken off.
- Fishermen are generally aware about the cooperatives and are drawing some benefits from it. What is needed is to establish full range of benefits.

BSP

Ushering in system overhauling.....

- Policies are usually formed to address the most apparent conflicts in policy space (e.g. MFRA for conflicts in economic dimension) – in other words are mostly reactionary.
- A constraint in making long-term policies is difficulties in arriving at agreed goals integrating biological, economic, social and political dimensions.
- Overhauling of MFRA could be preceded by first defining the attributes and scope of the community.
- Policy formulation can begin with a minimal policy, which can later be expanded with the active involvement of the community and other stakeholders (GD-2).

BSP


Reorganizing the Department

- Change in allocation of business rules is a difficult, contested and long-drawn process.
- The focus should be on optimal utilization of the existing resources.
- Building additional resources should be to meet any shortfall.
- Given a near-about freezing in recruitment, this will be a major challenge.

BSP

Philosophical Changes

- In India, developmental policies for production sectors have evolved primarily to cater to the larger society.
- The focus has usually been on quantitative changes to ensure growth of the nation.
- On the contrary, the FIMSUL Project suggests a qualitative change in the sector so that it can serve better the fishers *akin* to employees first approach adopted in HCL.





Upholding and enhancing the position of fishers- 1/2

- The contest over coastal space is becoming more intense.
- With growing population, fleet size and catch, fishers need more land and with rapid industrialization and urbanization, rest of the world also needs more space in the coastal areas.
- It is difficult to prefer one over the other as both are important.



Upholding and enhancing the position of fishers- 2/2

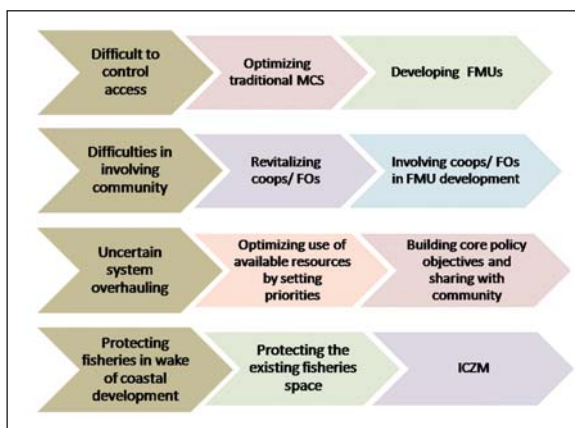
- Urbanization led to development of new markets, more demand and higher price realization for fishers. However, they are also being pushed by urbanization (GD-3).
- In some cases, coastal constructions are causing erosion and increasing pollution in marine waters.
- At the national or state level there is no umbrella policy to deal with land use needs and realities.



Way forward

- Protecting existing fisheries space.
- Develop an integrated policy for optimal use of the coastal resources or in other words Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Summing up – A possible implementation strategy



Thanks



Group I: Bringing about improved fisheries governance and management

Members:

- V Vivekanandan
- E Raghupathy
- D Bhanja
- H S Veerappa Gowda
- Riddhish Pathak
- A John Chembian
- J E Prabhakar Raj
- S Ajayan
- C Ramachandran
- Jafer Hisham
- M Ilango
- V K Venkataramani
- V S Chandrasekaran
- Md Sharif Uddin

Recommendations:

Improved fisheries governance/management

A Central Ministry for Fisheries

- Fisheries, though a state subject (within territorial waters), is based on a common resource that straddles state boundaries.
- Hence the role of Central Government in policy making and coordination is crucial for good management/governance.
- The absence of a separate Ministry for Fisheries is a major handicap for good governance.

Participation of fishing community in management and governance:

- Participation of fishing communities in management/governance is absolutely necessary for effectiveness and enforcement.
- Co-management needs to be seen in this light.
- Representation of fisher communities in decision making on all aspects affecting the coast and marine environment is essential to ensure that proper decisions are taken.
- Developing of fisheries co-management needs to be done with due emphasis on process and the need to manage resources across administrative and political boundaries.

Information for governance

- Authentic information and comprehensive database is needed on resources, catches, fishermen population, active fishers, fleet and gear, economics, social and institutional aspects.
- Catch data information needs to be available in public domain at lower levels of disaggregation like district-wise, gear-wise and species-wise; resource availability should be made available at the level of eco-zones (e.g. Palk Bay).
- Data quality can be improved by providing timely information and getting regular feedback from fishermen associations, Fisheries Departments, NGOs and research/academic institutions.

- The respective roles of CMFRI and the Departments of Fisheries in fish catch data and associated information needs to be thrashed out and a strong system leveraging respective strengths needs to be created.
- Scope for collecting information on resources, catches and economics through fishermen and their associations needs exploration.
- In all major landing centres, weighing catches at entry or exit point could be introduced to move from sampling to total coverage of landings.

Training & capacity building

- Fisheries Department officials need rigorous training in various aspects relevant to their responsibilities—technical aspects, social aspects, economic and administrative aspects.
- Induction level training, regular refresher trainings, marine fishing training for officers returning to marine division after long stint in inland fishing, linking training to promotions and increments, etc.
- Since Colleges of Fisheries and Universities provide graduates who eventually end up in Fisheries Departments and other development agencies, it is important to orient the graduates to small-scale fisheries and equip them in participatory processes.
- Make use of ICTs for improving flow of information (through local language) between communities and Government agencies and between communities to improve overall governance.
- Training and capacity building of communities and leaders is also essential if the communities have to participate in management/governance with proper information and knowledge.

Improving and making laws coherent

- MFRA and other laws and regulations that have a bearing on the coast—WLPA, EPA, FRA, CRZ—need to be strengthened with a view to ensuring community participation in governance and greater coherence in their application.
- Ban and or regulations on fishing needs to be based on proper consultations with potentially affected communities – prior consultations and proper studies are needed before decisions are taken.



Inter-sectoral coordination and coherence

- Fisheries interests are not adequately represented or protected in decision making that involves other developmental sectors (industry, ports, tourism, power, shipping, petroleum, etc.) or environmental protection (WLPA, FRA, etc.)
- Need for mechanisms that will address this governance deficit and ensure that justice is done to the fisheries sector.
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is still in its infancy and needs to be developed with greater importance to social and political dimensions of ICZM and not treated as a mere technical exercise.

Aquaculture & mariculture

- Need for a larger national policy on coastal aquaculture and mariculture that provides a framework and guidelines for healthy development without negative impacts on environment, bio-diversity, equity and access to common pool resources of existing users.
- When projects are taken up they should be subject to local consultation and local community approval and participation.

Compliance and enforcement

- Enforcement of fisheries regulations and coastal regulations is weak and need to be strengthened.
- Participation of fishing communities in rule making and enforcement visualised in co-management will improve the situation.
- However, Government's role in enforcement cannot be ignored and it needs to make adequate investments in enforcement and make necessary changes in administrative structures.

Marketing and post-harvest

- Developing/strengthening community organizations (cooperatives, producer companies, self help groups) to handle fish marketing, post-harvest activities, management of landing centres and harbours is an essential ingredient of good management/governance.
- It is also important to ensure genuine organizations managed by fishers rather than politically or bureaucratically controlled organizations.



Group II: Securing fisheries and fishing community interests in coastal zone management

Members:

- G Ramalakshmi
- S Noorjahan Beevi
- T K Sriraman
- D Antony
- S Jude Armstrang
- A R Mohile
- M V Saibaba
- Gilbert Rodrigo
- K Rengaraju
- R Srinivasan
- H Mohamed Kasim
- G M Chandra Mohan
- V Sampath

Recommendations:

- Representation of fishers must be ensured in the centre/state level committees such as the SCZMA (State Coastal Zone Management Authority), Environment Clearance Authority, Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Biodiversity Authority, Industrial development Authority, Light House and Light Ships, Town and Country Planning, etc., in decision making in relation to fisheries, livelihoods and fishing community welfare and interests.
- Integrating fisheries with ICZM Plans with appropriate fisher representation/fishery experts in decision making.
- Pollution Control Boards to act as partners and protectors of fishing community. This will include collecting and analyzing samples periodically from the fishing and environmental hotspots affected by industrial and urban development and pollution.
- State and Central Pollution Control Boards should have proven experts in the field of fisheries as members with the concurrence of State Fisheries Departments to protect the interests of fisheries and fishers.
- All coastal and marine fisheries infrastructure developmental projects proposed by the State Fisheries Departments in the public interest along the coast line should be exempted from obtaining environmental clearance.
- Formation and declaration of various conservation areas - MPAs (such as Biosphere Reserves, Coastal and Marine Sanctuaries, National Marine Parks, etc) should be undertaken with the participation of fisher communities and fisheries experts of the region concerned and should incorporate provisions for protecting the livelihoods of the fishers.
- While formulating rules and regulations for conservation and protection of marine living resources under the WLPA, the Fisheries Department, Central and State Fisheries Research Institutions and the fishers should have a say and the State Fisheries Department should be the final Authority.
- While deciding the standards of the environmental parameters of the coastal zone, the Department of Fisheries should have the final say.

- Impact of pollution due to developmental activities along the coastal zone to be decided in consultation with the Department of Fisheries.
- Compensation and penalty should be invested in capacity building in fisheries.
- Periodical monitoring of pollution parameters along the coastal zone must be mandatory and should be carried out by the Department of Fisheries and the results should be available on public domain while submitting the report to Pollution Control Board.
- Infrastructure development for equipping the fishing crafts with HF communication, for ensuring safety of fishermen at sea.
- The user rights of all inshore water spread areas up to a distance of 5 km from the shore, abetting all fisher settlements whether in the revenue records or not, should be reserved for the respective fishers only and should not be brought under the water leasing policy.
- All customary and traditional rights in the coastal zone related to religious and social activities of the fisher community should be protected under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.
- All outsourcing of conservation and development activities of Central/State and quasi- Government should be handed over to the fishers of the region through appropriate empowerment programmes.
- Implementation of all community based ecotourism activities in the coastal zone should be reserved for the fisher communities of the region concerned through proper empowerment.
- In all recruitments for paramilitary, coast guard, coastal police, marine police, forest department related to marine conservation, 25% of the vacancies should be reserved for the fisher community.
- There should be transparent and significant contribution from coastal industrial projects as their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) towards protection and upliftment of the fishing community.



Group III: Creating an enabling environment for participatory planning and decision-making processes

Members:

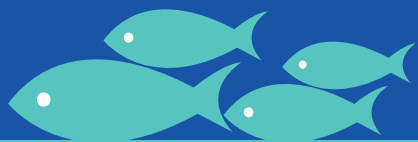
- Sebastian Mathew
- Julian Teelar
- Johan Suresh
- R Mary Chinna Rani
- K Deivasigamani
- S Kumaran
- Tara Lawrence
- Michal Abuckle
- C M Muralidharan
- S Singarayar
- A Anrose
- Renuka Taimni
- Arthur E Neiland
- Rolf Willmann
- R Mukherjee

Recommendations:

- Create awareness at the grassroot level and at all stakeholder levels (preferably in the local language and using the most appropriate dissemination mechanisms) on:
 - existing policies and the need for potential reforms,
 - scientific information: progress, status and evidence,
 - their rights and duties/responsibilities – civil, political, resource, economic, social, cultural rights.
- Documentation and dissemination of the existing local management practices and institutions.
- Best use of information technology in decision making and planning processes at all levels.
- Fisher community members should be motivated to participate in Gram Sabhas.
- Encouraging the equal participation of small-scale fishing communities recognizing the principle of free, prior and informed consent to all management decisions and others related to their lives and livelihoods.
- Creating space to allow/accommodate participatory approaches within the policy, also recognizing the right to participate (ref article 10.1.2 of FAO CCRF *i.e.* In view of the multiple uses of the coastal area, States should ensure that representatives of fisheries sector and fishing communities are consulted in decision making processes and are involved in other activities related to coastal area, management, planning and development).
- Provide, create/develop & recognize institutional structures (*e.g.* boat associations, panchayats, SHGs, cooperatives, etc.) at different levels.
- Creating equitable rights in fisheries.
- Accountability mechanisms should be established at all levels.
- Fishing communities should have access to redress mechanisms allowing them to seek remedies to ensure fair consultation and participation in the design, management, implementation and assessment of the fisheries policies. (FAO International Guidelines for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries).
- Review mechanisms to be put in place to evaluate the success and failure of the management systems and to take corrective measures.

- Micro-planning at village level should be part of the process.
- Micro-plans should include fisheries management plans.
- Micro-plans at village level should be taken at district level for synergy between villages.
- Community representatives (both formal and informal) should be involved in the decision making processes.
- Representatives of all sectoral groups (local, informal & formal) groups should be included in the decision making at the micro-level.
- Due representation of women in different institutions and decision making processes should be ensured.
- Capacity building in organization development and leadership development across all levels including governments and especially the Department of Fisheries should be ensured.
- At the state level there may be requirement of coordinating with institutions of other states on inter-state fisheries management issues.
- Coordination with related sectors and departments (environment and forests, coast guard etc.) is necessary.
- Encouraging setting up of common fund among local institution structures for the purpose of meetings and other common purposes.
- Making government funds and infrastructure available in a phased and sustainable manner.





BOBP/REP/135

**BAY OF BENGAL PROGRAMME
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION**

91, Saint Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram, Chennai - 600 018, Tamil Nadu, India.

Tel: +91-44-24936294, 24936188; Fax: + 91-44-24936102

E-mail: info@bobbigo.org; URL: <http://www.bobbigo.org>