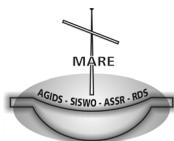


# ANNUAL REPORT 2001

CENTER FOR MARITIME RESEARCH

## MARE



Acting Editors: Maarten Bavinck and Marloes Kraan  
Design: Peter de Kroon

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MARE / Center for Maritime Research  
Plantage Muidersgracht 4  
1018 TV Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
[mare@siswo.uva.nl](mailto:mare@siswo.uva.nl)  
+31 (0)20 5270661

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first annual report of MARE, Center for Maritime Research, an interdisciplinary social science organization formally established in 2000. The Center's roots are in the 1990s when Professor Jojada Verrrips of the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research (ASSR), University of Amsterdam, launched the idea to establish MARE. He was joined by Professor Ton Dietz of the Amsterdam Research Institute for Global Issues and Development Studies (AGIDS), Professor Erik de Gier of SISWO, Netherlands Institute for the Social Sciences, Dr. Rob van Ginkel, and Dr. Maarten Bavinck. Van Ginkel and Bavinck carried out a feasibility study in 1999, which demonstrated a shortage of social science expertise as well as a demand for such knowledge among policymakers and natural scientists in the Netherlands and abroad. In 2001, Wageningen University joined SISWO, AGIDS, and ASSR, to become another partner in MARE.

In 2001, the University of Amsterdam, via AGIDS Research Institute, agreed to provide MARE with a four-year grant for a research program titled *A Comparative Study of Entitlements to and Management of Maritime Resources, with a focus on fisheries*. Around the same time, MARE was also awarded an EU-project on *Fisheries Governance and Food Security* for the period 2001-2004. These programs form the groundwork for MARE in the years to come, and are a useful addition to the commitments made by its founding members.

The year 2001 has also marked MARE's public inauguration. The international conference *People and the Sea* that was held in Amsterdam in August and September hosted scholars from all over the world, and constituted the start of MARE's endeavor to form a platform for social science debate on coastal and marine issues. This conference also launched *The Tropical Maritimes Lecture Series*. Professor John Kurien of the Centre for Development Studies in Trivandrum, India, was the first distinguished scholar to give this address. In it, he set an agenda for coastal and marine research from a "tropical majority" point of view.

There have been other activities as well, such as education, research, and information dis-semination. MARE expects that these endeavors will branch out and eventually bear fruit in the years ahead. Taken together, they demonstrate MARE's mission to provide a stimulating intellectual climate for academics and policymakers in Europe as well as the South with re-gard to the use of coastal

and marine resources.

For institutions, existence is generally measured in terms of financial resources and activities. This holds true for MARE as well. From the perspective of such commitments and action, 2001 has been the first 'true' year of its existence, and this report is (hopefully) the first of many.

Leontine Visser  
MARE team leader

## 2. RESEARCH

MARE aims to collect, advance, and apply scholarly knowledge regarding the relationship between humankind and the marine environment. It takes a world-wide as well as multidisciplinary approach, contributing to academic understanding as well as the policymaking process.

MARE distinguishes six themes to guide its programs: multiple-use conflicts over marine resources, legal pluralism and marine resources, maritime work worlds, socio-cultural representations of maritime life, maritime policy analysis, and research for integrated coastal zone management.

During 2001, MARE engaged in four research projects. These include:

1. The coordination of a thematic network on *Fisheries Governance and Food Security*, with the acronym FISHGOVFOOD (funded by INCO-DEV/EU);
2. *A Comparative Study of Entitlements to, and Management of, Maritime Resources in Asia and Africa* (funded by the University of Amsterdam, via AGIDS);
3. *Multiple-use Conflicts within the Inshore Zone of the Netherlands* (funded by the University of Amsterdam);
4. *Netherlands-Vietnamese Global Change Research in the Red River Delta* (funded by NWO-WOTRO).

Each of these projects is described in more detail below.

In addition, MARE made efforts to extend existing programs and commence new ones in various ways. These did not meet with immediate success, but will be followed up and continued in 2002.

- Two applications were made to the NWO Priority Program on *Sustainable Use of Marine Living Resources*, focusing on the work strategies of Dutch long-distance fishers in West African waters, and the inter-linkage of governmental and non-governmental management of fisheries in Mauritania. Both projects are to connect to the second research project mentioned above, and highlight West-African fisheries.
- One application was made to NOW-WOTRO for Ph.D. research on policy with regard to the reallocation of access rights to fisheries and its gender implications at Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua.
- MARE participated in various research proposals submitted to the EU 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Program.

## 2.1. FISHERIES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY - NORTH AND SOUTH IN CONCERT (FISHGOVFOOD)

<b>Key words:</b>	Sustainability, fisheries, food security
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Maarten Bavinck
<b>Other members:</b>	Jan Kooiman (guest Professor)
<b>PhD project:</b>	No
<b>Starting date:</b>	2001
<b>Funding agency:</b>	EU INCO-DEV
<b>Cooperation with:</b>	20 research and policy research institutes in 15 countries

### *Abstract:*

The aim of the FISHGOVFOOD network is to develop an interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach to the governance of fisheries and food security, with special reference to coastal developing countries. More specifically, it has five objectives:

1. To develop an integrated (all-stakeholder) approach to the governance of fisheries and food security;
2. To identify the requirements, principles, and models that provide opportunities for addressing problems that arise at the interfaces of human systems and ecosystems;
3. To elaborate a methodology of knowledge production using interactive learning processes to cross disciplinary boundaries;
4. To create a forum that can provide scholarly input to persons and institutions involved in fisheries governance in the South and in EC countries;
5. To combine expertise and resources from European scientific and practitioners' communities with those in the South and thereby to provide input to development cooperation policy.
6. The project period is 2001 to 2004. Project outputs consist of an academic volume and a policy handbook.

## Box 1

### Members of FISHGOVFOOD

1. Center for Maritime Research (MARE), the Netherlands - Dr. Maarten Bavinck and Prof. dr. Jan Kooiman
2. CALPI, Center for Legal Assistance to Indigenous Peoples, Nicaragua - Maria Luisa Acosta Acosta JD
3. Universidade Federal do Pará, Cntr Filosofia e Ciências Hum, Brazil - Dr. Cristina Alves Maneschy
4. Virginia Institute of Marine Science, VIMS, USA - Dr. Ratana Chuen-pagdee
5. Consorzio Mediterraneo, Italy - Dr. Serge Collet
6. CARMABI Foundation, the Netherlands Antilles - Dr. Alan O. Debrot
7. Institute for Fisheries Management, Denmark - Dr. Poul Degnbol
8. Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agricoles, CRODT, Senegal - Dr. Taib Diouf
9. OIKOS Environment Ressources, France - Dr. Katia Frangouides
10. IAC International Agricultural Centre, the Netherlands - Mr. Peter G.M. van der Heijden
11. African Studies Center, the Netherlands - Prof.dr. Jan C. Hoorweg
12. University of Tromsø, Norway - Prof.dr. Svein Jentoft
13. IRD, New Caledonia - Dr. Michel Kulbicki
14. CaMMP CCA, Barbados - Dr. Robin Mahon
15. Seychelles Fishing Authority, Seychelles - Mr. J. Nageon de Lestang
16. University of Iceland, Iceland - Prof.dr. Gisli Palsson
17. Universidad La Laguna, Spain - Dr. Jose Pascual
18. Sida, Sweden - Dr. Laura Piriz
19. Ecotrack, Philippines - Dr. Roger S.V. Pullin
20. ICSEF, India - Ms. Chandrika Sharma
21. Universidad de Sevilla, Spain - Prof.dr. Juan Luis Suarez de Vivero
22. University of Portsmouth/ CEMARE, United Kingdom - Dr. Andrew Thorpe
23. PRIMEX, Philippines - Dr. Abical C. Trinidad
24. Università di Trieste DEMREP, Italy - Dr. Aurelia Tubaro
25. University of the South Pacific, Fiji Islands - Dr. Joeli Veitayaka
26. Obafemi Awalowo University, Nigeria - Dr. Stella Williams
27. Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania - Dr. Jean Worms
28. Marine & Coastal Management, South Africa - Dr. Jacques van Zyl

*Activities in 2001:*

FISHGOVFOOD officially commenced on August 1, 2001. The first activity was a 3-day seminar, immediately following the MARE conference, which all members also attended. For the purpose of this network seminar, the executive prepared a seminal paper on fisheries governance, which was extensively discussed. Prof. James R. McGoodwin of the University of Colorado presented a keynote address. The seminar resulted in the adoption of a theoretical framework as well as a plan of action. Three working groups were formed on the topics of principles of governance, governance and the fish chain, and governing institutions. The members of each working group decided on a work plan and a chairperson. The goal is for a number of draft manuscripts to be ready within a one-year period. The next seminar is planned for September 2002.

2.2. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENTITLEMENTS TO, AND MANAGEMENT OF, MARITIME RESOURCES (WITH A FOCUS ON FISHERIES IN ASIA AND AFRICA)

<b>Key words:</b>	Maritime resources, management, fisheries, India, West Africa, Europe
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Maarten Bavinck
<b>Other members:</b>	Rob van Ginkel, Leontine Visser, Ton Dietz (AGIDS, University of Amsterdam)
<b>PhD project:</b>	Yes
<b>Starting date:</b>	2001
<b>Funding agency:</b>	UvA (COF fund), via AGIDS
<b>Cooperation with:</b>	Jan Hoorweg (Africa Studies Center, University of Leiden)

*Abstract:*

This COF-funded research project (2001-2005) compares sea tenure regimes in South Asia, West Africa, and Northern Europe, with the aim of developing entitlement theory for maritime regions. It focuses on fisheries. The project builds upon Bavinck's work on sea tenure in South India, as well as upon van Ginkel's research on the Dutch Wadden Sea and Zeeland, the Netherlands. A Ph.D. student will carry out the West-African case study. Funds are sought from other sources in order to expand the research activities.

*Activities in 2001:*

Various activities, mainly of a preparatory nature, took place in the course of the

year. For the South Asia research program, the possibility of linking to the Indo-Dutch Program of Alternative Development (IDPAD) was investigated, and a project proposal drafted. This project envisions cooperation with scholars from various parts of South Asia, and a comparative research program on public and private management of fisheries resources. IDPAD's 5<sup>th</sup> phase program underwent delays, however, and the call for proposals will be opened only in 2002.

MARE submitted two proposals for the NWO Priority Program on *Sustainable Use of Marine Living Resources*, hoping to access funds for research in West Africa. Regretfully these funds were not awarded. Subsequently MARE investigated the possibilities for submitting a program proposal to NWO in September 2002. A steering committee has been appointed to this end, and a draft proposal has been written.

### 2.3. MULTIPLE-USE CONFLICTS WITHIN THE INSHORE ZONE OF THE NETHERLANDS

<b>Key words:</b>	Inshore fisheries, shellfish farming, access regulations, multi-use conflicts, Wadden Sea and Zeeland (The Netherlands)
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Rob van Ginkel
<b>Other members:</b>	
<b>PhD project:</b>	No
<b>Starting date:</b>	1990
<b>Funding agency:</b>	UvA, EU (proposal submitted)
<b>Cooperation with:</b>	Produktschap Vis

#### *Abstract:*

The key issues within and impinging on inshore fisheries are multiple-use conflicts. Firstly, in recent years conservationist organizations have become new stakeholders in decision-making processes regarding the inshore marine domain. They are in favor of non-utilization of renewable marine resources and want to turn bodies of water such as the Wadden Sea and the Eastern Schelde into nature parks. Secondly, multiple use of the inshore marine domain for fishing purposes can also lead to conflicts between various groups of fishermen using the same locations. Thirdly, inshore waters are increasingly used for purposes other than fishing and nature conservation. The research analyses how access regulations and multiple use relate to one another.

*Activities in 2001:*

The researcher published various articles on this topic in 2001, based on research conducted in previous years. For a continuation of research activities, a proposal has been submitted to the EU 5th Framework Program for funding. By year's end, the results were not yet available.

#### 2.4. NETHERLANDS-VIETNAMESE GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH IN THE RED RIVER DELTA (VIETNAM)

<b>Key words:</b>	Coastal Zone Management; Climatic Change; Estuaries; Fisheries; Local Use of Natural Resources; Vietnam
<b>Coordinator:</b>	John Kleinen
<b>Other members:</b>	Paul van Zwieten, Vietnamese researchers University of Hanoi
<b>PhD project:</b>	Yes, for Vietnamese researcher Mrs. Le Thi Van Hue (in collaboration with ISS)
<b>Starting date:</b>	1999
<b>Funding agency:</b>	NWO-WOTRO
<b>Cooperation with:</b>	NIOZ, University of Utrecht (Earth Sciences), University of Twente, University of Wageningen (Fisheries)

*Abstract:*

To analyze the social and economic dimensions of natural resource utilization and management practices of the local population in three coastal districts of the Red River delta with special reference to irrigated agriculture, riverine and coastal fisheries, and mangroves. The possible effects of the construction of the Hoa Binh Dam 170 kilometers inland are also taken into consideration.

The socio-economic study aims to achieve an understanding of how man-environment relations affect, and are affected by larger processes of environmental change in at least two, and possible three coastal districts of the Red River delta. It is carried out in close cooperation with three other working groups (hydro-meteorology and water quality, geomorphology and sedimentology, and mangrove sustainability).

*Activities in 2001:*

The present study is more or less a regional case study. The methods applied

represent state-of-the-art knowledge and techniques. The integrated approach and its results will create more generic information as well, applicable to other sites.

*Results and Conclusions:*

Coastal resources are heavily utilized, in a situation where access to resources in principal was regulated by the Vietnamese government. Since Vietnam started its renovation reforms in 1986, China has become the biggest importer of Vietnam's sea products.

Mangrove forest plantation has affected the local people's access to and control over mangrove resources. The planting of mangroves has opened up opportunities for many people, but not to all the local people in the area. One might take one step further and ask why mangrove forest plantation affects people in unequal manners. The economic reforms, while opening up economic opportunities for many, have not benefited the whole community. The initial data analysis reveals that the rich earn more from the mangroves or mangrove related resources, while the poor depend more on the forests for they don't have alternatives. The low-income and female-headed households have been increasingly marginalized by policy changes in the past decade, while local people have their own mechanisms to buffer uncertainty in a more equitable way. The fundamental causes of mangrove destruction emanate from government policies, particularly regarding land use systems and land ownership, and market incentives, which lead people to harvest a larger portion of the resources. Policies designed to overcome the problem have rather initiated further mangrove destruction, and has impacts on the management of mangrove forests, because the policies have failed to address such issues as power, heterogeneity, institutional arrangements for allocating resources, defining property regimes, resolving conflicts, buffering uncertainty, incentives, and cultural, historical and geographical specificity of local communities.

In Nam Dinh, farmers divert to aquaculture through investment in land and ponds to cultivate shrimps. Conversion of salt fields, intertidal areas and mangrove forests into shrimp ponds has proven highly profitable.



### 3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MARE carries out higher education activities with regard to the usage of coastal and marine resources, cooperating closely with C.M. Kan Institute and OwI-PSCW Institute of the University of Amsterdam, and the Law and Governance Group of Wageningen University. In 2001, MARE team members presented a course on *maritime anthropology* for graduate students at the University of Amsterdam, and co-organized an international training course on *alternative fisheries management*. Plans for other courses are being made in conjunction with other institutes and departments.

MARE offers a *Ph.D. program* in cooperation with CERES Research School. Funding is sought on an individual basis. In the 2001 summer school of CERES, MARE organized a panel on *Consequences of Sea Level Rise for Coastal Zones in Developing Countries*. The following scholars presented papers: John van Boxtel (UvA), Maarten Bavinck (MARE/AGIDS), and Marc Staljanssen (IAC/WUR).

MARE has also commenced a bimonthly *seminar* series for post-graduate students and senior-level social scientists in the maritime field. In 2001, there were four presentations, on a variety of subjects.

#### 3.1. GRADUATE COURSE ON MARITIME ANTHROPOLOGY

**Key words:** Maritime anthropology  
**Responsible team member:** Rob van Ginkel  
**Starting date:** 12 April 2001 - 12 July 2001  
**Institutional setting:** University of Amsterdam, Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
**Cooperation with:**

*Abstract:*

The aim of the course was to teach students on 1) the various ways in which fisher folk deal with their natural, social and cultural environments and 2) anthropological analyses related to these. The geographical focus was on Europe's North Atlantic coastal and island communities.

*Activities in 2001:*

The course took place from April 12<sup>th</sup> to July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2001. Fifteen students participated.

3.2. INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON ALTERNATIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

**Key words:** Co-management, integrated approach, Information needs, tools for management

**Responsible team member:** Maarten Bavinck

**Starting date:** 2000

**Institutional setting:** International Agricultural Centre (IAC) in Wageningen organizes the course. The course committee consists of three persons, representing IAC, Wageningen University (Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture) and MARE.

**Cooperation with:** see above.

*Abstract:*

This 8-week training course is intended for staff of government departments and non-governmental organizations with a longstanding involvement in fisheries development in the South. It considers various dimensions concerning the management of wild aquatic resources. The starting point is the practice of fisheries management, against the background of ecosystem depletion, demographic and economic developments, and political contingencies. Investigating the tools available for integrated management, the course finally focuses on co-management. Participants make various field visits during the duration of the course.

*Activities in 2001:*

The course took place from January 15<sup>th</sup> to March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2001. Seventeen trainees from various parts of Africa, Asia, and Central America took part.

## 4. OTHER PRODUCTS

MARE's 'other products' include conferences, workshops, and publications. The year 2001 witnessed an international conference, *People and the Sea*, and the announcement of a new social science journal called *Maritime Studies (MAST)*, to be published shortly by MARE. The conference also launched what MARE has called *The Tropical Maritimes Lecture Series*.

### 4.1. CONFERENCE "PEOPLE AND THE SEA, MARITIME RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES - AN AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY"

MARE, together with SISWO/Netherlands Institute for the Social Sciences, organized an inaugural conference August 30-September 1, 2001. Convened at the Uilenburger Synagogue and the Mozeshuis in Amsterdam, the three-day conference examined cross-disciplinary issues in maritime research.

Ms. J.M. de Vries, State Secretary of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management, cordially opened the conference. In three plenary sessions, keynote speakers addressed current topics in maritime social science research. Together, they helped set an agenda for the future. The keynote speakers were Prof. Biliiana Cicin-Sain (University of Delaware, USA), Prof. John Kurien (Centre for Development Studies, India), and Prof. Jean-Philippe Platteau (University of Namur, Belgium).

The three keynote speakers strove to set agendas for future research. A number of longterm developments have led to intensified use of the world's coastal zones. Once a domain where only fishermen and sailors ventured, the sea is now increasingly being used for purposes other than fishing and navigation. In many societies, the public's growing demands for entry to the inshore zone have brought about competition and conflicts between various interest groups, stakeholders, and claimants over access to, allocation of, and control over coastal space and resources. *Professor Cicin-Sain* emphasized that Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) should lead to sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, reduction of vulnerability, and maintenance of ecological processes and biological diversity. An integrative approach is necessary to overcome fragmentation in sectoral management and jurisdiction levels. In her opinion, the social sciences could have a greater impact on ICM issues, but they should

focus more on “big issues”, “speak to power”, and forge cross-national alliances. According to her, we should avoid further “desegregating trends”.

In his thought-provoking presentation, *Professor Kurien* pointed out that in terms of human numbers, we need a tropical majority world perspective and more sensitivity to the contexts, needs, and abilities of the South. He raised some new issues and concepts to ponder and stressed that in future research, a dynamic perspective is needed, and that diversity has to be taken into account. International research cooperation should be a two-way process.

*Professor Platteau* also dealt with the influence of heterogeneity on collective action. Whereas heterogeneity is often regarded as an impediment to collective organization - in the case of Senegalese fishermen, for example, many differences (like skill heterogeneity) do prove to be an obstacle to collective action - only one (wealth inequality) may be the exception to the rule. How to deal with diversity in policy and management is one of the main issues for social scientists. Chairpersons were Prof. Jojada Verrips, Prof. Ton Dietz and Prof. Erik de Gier. The conference included forty panel sessions covering a wide variety of topics, and a small film program as well. It was attended by 150 academics from every corner of the globe, representing all major social science disciplines.

MARE strives to achieve a more balanced dialog and fruitful exchange of ideas between academics in the North and South. For this reason, MARE was happy to give financial assistance to 29 scholars from the South who otherwise would have been unable to attend.

The conference was sponsored by the following: AGIDS; City Council of Amsterdam; IIAS; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Social and Institutional Development Department; Water Support Unit; NCDO; KNAW; NWO-MaGW, and; the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Amsterdam.

See also box 2.

## Box 2.

### MARE Conference “People and the Sea”

“I love the sea” with this quote from the Nobel prize-winning poet Derek Walcott, Ms. De Vries, the Dutch State Secretary of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management, opened the MARE conference on August 30, 2001. During this scientific conference, more links would be made between science and art. Indeed, there was the cultural event about ‘water’ organized by Foundation H<sub>2</sub>OME at one of the two conference venues, the Uilenburger Synagogue. After Ms. De Vries’ opening speech, the classical sounds of soprano Julia Bronkhorst singing a musical score specially written for the conference by composer Pablo Escande filled the Synagogue. The conference had begun.

Over three days, 150 scientists from all over the world came together in plenary sessions with keynote speeches given by Prof. B. Cicin Sain (United States, University of Delaware), Prof. J. Kurien (India, Centre for Development Studies) and Prof. J.P. Platteau (Belgium, University of Namur), accompanied by forty parallel sessions. The scientists could exchange ideas on various topics following six streams: *Coastal Zone Management; Multiple-use Conflicts; Policy; Work Worlds and Cultures; Theory; Methodology and Ethics; and Development and Change*. There also was an additional small film program. On the first evening, the guests were invited to an official reception at City Hall, where a member of the city government welcomed them. On the last evening of the conference, a dinner was organized by artist Henri Roquas, whose work is also inspired by the sea.

The importance of this conference, first and foremost, has been the launch of MARE within an international arena. Various pledges of cooperation were made. Secondly, the organizers succeeded in hosting a truly multidisciplinary conference. This became apparent on the third day when Prof. Ton Dietz (MARE board member and AGIDS director) asked participants to stand up when their disciplinary specialization was announced: history, anthropology, economy, law, geography, biology and so on, were all represented. In 2003, two editions will be published based on the output of the conference, organized around the following themes: *Transdisciplinary approaches to coastal resource management and Aquatourism and cross-sectoral implications*.

“People and the Sea II” will be held in September 2003.

#### 4.2. MARITIME STUDIES JOURNAL (MAST)

From 1989 to 1993, two MARE team members, Dr. Jojada Verrips and Dr. Rob van Ginkel, were the pulse of an English-language journal called *Maritime Anthropological Studies (MAST)*. Although this journal enjoyed wide international circulation, it became dormant in 1993. However, a feasibility study done in 2001 demonstrated that there is enough demand to revive MAST in a slightly different format. In line with its wider mission, the journal will be renamed *Maritime Studies (MAST)*. The new title signals the editors' commitment to extend its remit beyond anthropology to include scholars from a broad range of disciplines whom are engaged in research on maritime issues, from an academic or applied point of view.

The editorial board currently consists of the two early initiators, Dr. Jojada Verrips and Dr. Rob van Ginkel, joined by Ms. Marloes Kraan. The first issue will appear at the end of 2002. Like its predecessor, the journal will appear twice a year, each issue containing 125 pages. SISWO is the new publisher. The price per volume will be approximately 30 Euro for individual subscribers and 45 Euro for institutions.

#### 4.3. THE TROPICAL MARITIMES LECTURE SERIES

Prof. John Kurien's keynote address at the 2001 MARE conference belatedly constituted the first of what hopefully will become a set of "Tropical Maritimes Lectures." After his speech, which highlighted the 'tropical majority' agenda for social science research, the MARE team opted for institutionalization. Henceforth, at each of its biennial conferences, one keynote speaker will be requested to deliver a lecture that draws attention to Southern perspectives and realities. MARE will subsequently publish this lecture as a numbered issue in *The Tropical Maritimes Lecture Series*.

John Kurien's address will be published in 2002 and distributed free of charge to participants from the 2001 conference and to other interested parties.

#### 4.4. WEBSITE

The MARE website can be found at [www.siswo.uva.nl/mare](http://www.siswo.uva.nl/mare). Because of the international focus of MARE, the website has been set up in English. It contains

the following: *home page, profile, organization & staff, research, educational activities, publications, maritime studies, FISHTOVFOOD thematic network, and links.* The possibilities of the website have not yet been fully explored.



## 5. ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

MARE is an autonomous research center established by three university institutes. Two of these - the Amsterdam Research Institute for Global Issues and Development Studies (AGIDS), and the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research (ASSR) - are part of the Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences of the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The third participant - SISWO, Netherlands Institute for the Social Sciences - is an inter-university network organization.

The final quarter of 2001 witnessed seminal discussions on the admission of a fourth institutional partner: the Rural Development Sociology Group of Wageningen (WUR). This was expected to follow from the appointment of Leontine Visser, a MARE team member, as professor in this faculty. These deliberations will be brought to a close in 2002.

MARE/Center for Maritime Research is accommodated by SISWO, Netherlands Institute for the Social Sciences, at Plantage Muidergracht 4, 1018 TV Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

MARE has an academic team of five. A coordinator is in charge of day-to-day management. Researchers connected to other universities are encouraged to affiliate themselves with MARE.

**Maarten Bavinck** (MARE coordinator, Ph.D. 1998, AGIDS) is involved in research on legal pluralism and conflict in the coastal fisheries of South Asia. He also acts as the coordinator for FISHGOVFOOD, a thematic network on fisheries governance and food security, funded by the European Union.

**Rob van Ginkel** (MARE team, assistant Professor, Ph.D. 1993, ASSR) is engaged in a long-term study of coastal fisheries, mariculture, and multiple-use conflicts in the coastal zones of Europe. His focus is on the Netherlands.

**John Kleinen** (MARE team, Professor, Ph.D. 1988, ASSR) is specialized in Southeast Asian studies. He is involved in a long-term research program on coastal zones in Vietnam. He is currently visiting professor in a joint American-Vietnamese training program for social sciences, based in Hanoi.

**Jojada Verrips** (MARE team, Professor, Ph.D. 1977, ASSR) is interested in maritime work worlds and sociocultural representations of maritime life. His regional specialization is Europe, though he also devotes some attention to West Africa.

**Leontine Visser** (MARE team leader, Professor, Ph.D. 1984, WUR) focuses on institutional aspects of natural resource use, particularly with regard to coastal zones. Her regional specialization is Southeast Asia.

In 2001, MARE also had two staff members, assisting in the daily management of affairs.

**Marloes Kraan** (junior researcher, M.A. 2001, AGIDS) plays an important role in the organization of MARE activities. Her regional area of interest is West Africa.

**Marja Harms** (secretary, SISWO) assists in the administration of MARE activities, with a special focus on the EU-funded network FISHGOV-FOOD.

Representatives of the founding institutes manage MARE. The management committee (board) meets several times a year. In 2001 it consisted of the following persons:

- Professor E. de Gier (director SISWO and chairperson of the board)
- Professor A.J. Dietz (director AGIDS)
- Professor J. Verrips (representing ASSR)
- Dr. M. Bavinck (coordinator MARE)
- Drs. M.L. Kraan (secretary)

## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### Books

Bavinck, Maarten 2001. *Marine Resource Management, Conflict and Regulation in the Fisheries of the Coromandel Coast*. Sage Publications: New Delhi.

### Articles (refereed)

Bavinck, Maarten 2001. Caste Panchayats and Regulation of Fisheries in Tamil Nadu. In: *Economic and Political Weekly* 36 (13): 1088-1094.

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## APPENDIX 1. INDEX OF ACRONYMS

AGIDS	Amsterdam Research Institute for Global Issues and Development Issues
ASC	African Studies Centre (Leiden)
ASSR	Amsterdam School for Social Science Research
CERES	Research School for Resource Studies for Development
COF	Centraal Ontwikkelings Fonds [Central Development Fund](Fund of UvA)
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FISHGOVFOOD	Fisheries Governance and Food Security
IAC	International Agricultural Centre
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IDPAD	The Indo-Dutch Program on Alternatives in Development
IIAS	International Institute for Asian Studies
INCO-DEV	Research for Development
KNAW	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
MaGW	Maatschappij en Gedragwetenschappen [Societal and Behavioral Studies](NWO Program)
MAST	Maritime Studies
NCDO	National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development
NIOZ	Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
NWO	Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research
OwI-PSCW	Onderwijs Instituut der Politieke en Sociaal- Culturele Wetenschappen [Educational Institute of Political and Social Cultural Sciences] (UvA)
RDS	Rural Development Sociology Group (WUR)
SISWO	SISWO, Netherlands Institute for the Social Sciences
WOTRO	Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (NWO)
UvA	Universiteit van Amsterdam [University of Amsterdam]
WUR	Wageningen University and Research Centre



## APPENDIX 2. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

