



# FishersNet

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**Coastal Links and  
Masifundise Development Trust**  
1 Station Road, Mowbray, Cape Town 7700  
Tel: 021 685 4549 ■ Fax: 021 685 3816  
Email: info@masifundise.org.za

## Editor's Notes

### *Securing our children's futures*

We are pleased to present FishersNet, the newsletter of Masifundise Development Trust and Coastal Links South Africa.

Through Fishersnet, we communicate with fishers in some 90 Coastal towns in South Africa, with our partners, other civil society formations and with the general public.

Our preoccupation is with the implementation of the small-scale fisheries policy for which we struggled for more than ten years.

It is a great policy, it offers us new hope and it signals a break with the past. It has the potential to empower fishing communities so that they move from servitude to economic and social independence.

All this depends on the comprehensive and effective implementation of the policy. We are very concerned that this process is taking long. That government is dragging its feet; that the political will for implementation does not appear strong enough.

With every day, every week, every month lost, the bitter struggles of communities for basic survival are extended. The prospect of a decent life is crushed. The dreams of the youth are trampled upon.

But the realisation of our dreams does not rely on the mercy of government and the private sector alone. We also have to prepare ourselves, get empowered and work in unity.

We need to follow the process of implementation and get involved. We must do our own research. We must work in solidarity with each other. We must set up legal entities that can benefit many, instead of enriching a selected few.

Fishersnet deals with our challenges and opportunities as we move forward and declare: #PovertyMustFall – Implement the SSF policy now!"

Now is the time for unity in action. Our Children's futures depend upon it.

## #PovertyMustFall!

### Fishing Communities Must Rise

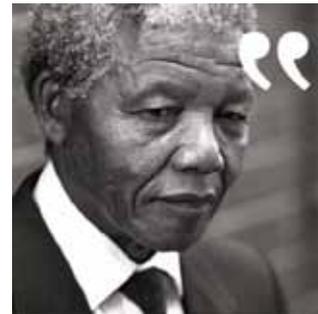
Fisher representatives from across the country and their supporters are calling for the rapid implementation of the small-scale fisheries (SSF) policy.

The policy was finally adopted last year following a gruelling ten year struggle in which small-scale fishers went to court, embarked on sustained mass action and participated in policy-formulation.

The provincial, national and provincial chairpersons of Coastal Links South Africa – Christian Adams (National), Ntsindiso Nongcavu (Eastern Cape), Norton Dowries (Western Cape), Victor Shezi (KwaZulu-Natal) and JW Steenkamp (Northern Cape)– are all on record as calling for immediate policy implementation so that fishing communities can claw their way out of poverty.

The implementation date was set for March 2016, but there may well be another delay of three months.

Between now and then, fishing communities and fishers have to be identified and verified and community-based legal entities set up.



Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings"

Fishing rights will be allocated to the legal entities that will be made up of bona fide small-scale fishers.

"As this process unfolds, fishers have to acquire much knowledge and skills as this will empower them to move their communities forward," said Mandla Gqamlang, of Masifundise.

"Above all, high levels of unity have to be forged in the common interests of all fishers and their families," he said.

Benefits of the new policy include the following:

- The formal, legal recognition of artisanal fishing communities, for the first time.
- A move to collective fishing rights, away from the individual quota system that excluded the majority.
- The demarcation of exclusive fishing zones for small scale fishers.
- Skills development
- Improved marine resource co-management.



This project is funded by the European Union



This project is implemented by Masifundise.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

# Voices from the Coast

In terms of the Small-scale fisheries policy, individual rights will be replaced with collective rights. Fishers have to be verified and set up a community based legal entity that includes co-operatives and other structures.

With the implementation of the small-scale fishing (SSF) policy to be implemented soon, Fishersnet spoke to some fishers about the setting up of these structures.



**ROSIE MALAN** PORT NOLLOTH, NORTHERN CAPE

“Co-operatives can bring the fishers together, we can take over the factory that was abandoned in 2001 by the previous owners and supply work and income for people in the community.”



**SARAH NIEMAND** BUFFELJAGSBAAI, WESTERN CAPE

“Co-operatives help us to work together, everyone will have different responsibilities, some catching fish, others to clean and sell it. We must work wisely with our money, everybody will get paid, there will be a profit to allow the fishers to always go out to sea, and we must put some money aside for a bonus for the end of the year, for the winter months and for community projects.”



**ISRAEL MBHELE** MTWALUME, KWAZULU NATAL

Co-operatives are a good thing, although many in our communities are not clear about it. In our discussions with Masifundise, we have been informed that the government can only help us in groups, and co-operatives will be one way to do this.

The small scale fishing policy also speaks about it, community based legal entities and primary and secondary co-operatives.

Now the government must just help us, they must give us the ability to go out to sea, by giving us boats. At the moment we use a hand-rod and a line to catch our fish from the shore. We want to go out to the sea.

The government must help us so that we can get new skills like steering a boat; empower us with resources and other things.

The government must also change the laws which say we can only catch four heads of crayfish per day. We cannot live on that.



**AYANDA YEKANI** HAMBURG, EASTERN CAPE

Co-operatives and other legal entities are good, the government will not give rights to individuals under the policy. The co-operatives will bring people together, and make them work together.

We can sell our fish overseas, and we can even look at selling in our own local communities, because we can sell as groups.



## Face 2 Face

with  
**LUYANDA  
MATUNTUTA**

**Q** *Where are you from?*

**A** Originally from Cofimvaba in the Eastern Cape, but lived for a good part of my life in Mdantsane, East London, also in the Eastern Cape.

**Q** *Tell us about your family*

**A** I am married; I have two children, a boy of 8 years and a girl of 11 years.

My mother is still alive, but my father passed away in 1996, and I have two sisters.

**Q** *When did you start working at Masifundise Development Trust (MDT)?*

**A** I started working at Masifundise Development Trust in June 2015 as a Community Development Worker in the Eastern Cape.

**Q** *What other work did you do before Masifundise?*

**A** I have worked for Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) as an organiser, and eventually as the Eastern Cape Provincial Secretary until my term ended early 2015.

**Q** *Have you had any interest in fishing before you came to MDT?*

**A** Yes because FAWU also had to respond to issues in the fishing industry. I dealt with the squid industry in the Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp areas, and I sat on the Statutory Council dealing with this industry.

**Q** *What is that you like about your work?*

**A** I like mingling with the community, guiding people on policy issues and sharing views with people. The history of the fishing industry interests me, the people working in fishing are more disciplined, unlike other places I worked previously.

**Q** *What do think you still need to learn to grow in your job?*

**A** I want to know more about fishing, what other countries are doing, and to study their fishing policies, and especially what is happening in Africa.

**Q** *How do you see the implementation of the SSF policy?*

**A** It is important that we look at the preparedness of our people to manage co-operatives, and how they will sustain the co-operatives.

Our people tend to use their money in such a way as if they forget that there is a tomorrow.

Fishers must also get training to do other things, and they must get the skills to sustain their businesses.

# Community Based Legal Entities key to new policy

The Small-Scale Fishing Policy (SSFP) requires fishing communities to register Community Based Legal Entities, which will entrust community rights to the ownership of a group instead of individuals.

That means for fishers to benefit from and gain fishing rights through the SSFP, they have to become part of a CBLE. The CBLE will make it possible for communities to collectively own, use and manage their fishing right, but this use and management will be subjected to the group's rules.

In order to become part of a CBLE, a small-scale fisher first has to become a CBLE Rights Holder and have to:

1. be from a recognised small-scale fishing community
2. be on the list of identified eligible fishers
3. be part of a CBLE.

A CBLE is a registered entity through which small-scale fishers will be able to access rights through the small-scale fishing policy.

CBLEs can take many forms, for example DAFF proposes that communities should form co-operatives to access fishing rights, but it should be remembered that this is only the preference of the department and not what is prescribed by law.

Masfundise acknowledges this fact, and in this article we will focus on the possible legal aspects of registering a legal based entity, whether it is commercial or non-commercial.

CBLEs can take many forms, depending on the fishing community where it is situated. A CBLE can be of a commercial or non-commercial nature. Commercial legal entities can be a company, a closed corporation, a business trust or a cooperative. While non-commercial legal entities are those that fall under the Not-For-Profit organisations such as a charitable trust, a section 21 company, a communal property association or a voluntary association.

According to the *Doing Business Project*, those trying to incorporate and register a new legal entity in South Africa face many bureaucratic and legal hurdles.

Below is a five step legal and bureaucratic procedure of registering a legal entity in South Africa, according to the *Doing Business Project*.



## Register at the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)

An entrepreneur has four different ways to register a company with CIPC. The most common form of registration, which is counted by the Starting a Business Indicator, is through the CIPC website ([www.cipc.co.za](http://www.cipc.co.za)). Registration can also be done at the self-service terminals located in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town; at some bank branches (FNB so far); and by email.

To register the company online, the entrepreneur needs to register as a customer on the CIPC website ([www.cipc.co.za](http://www.cipc.co.za)).

## Open a bank account

In order to open a bank account, the applicant must submit proof of the directors' identities, and the original company documents. This procedure may take longer in practice if the required documents as per the Know-Your-Customer ("KYC") requirements in The Financial Intelligence Centre Act No. 38 of 2001 are not in order.

## Register for income tax and withholding taxes (PAYE, UIF and SDL) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

The CIPC and SARS are linked electronically. When the entrepreneur visits a SARS branch to register for income tax, SARS retrieves the information previously provided by the entrepreneur to the CIPC

during procedure 1. The entrepreneur still needs to visit the SARS office for:

- a) Income tax registration.
- b) Employees tax (PAYE), Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and Skills Development Levy (SDL) registration:

The entrepreneur must submit the EMP 101e form which is available online or at the local SARS office. Registration is immediate and can be done online or at the branch.

## Register for VAT at the South African Revenue Service (SARS)

Businesses with annual taxable turnover of more than R1million must register for VAT. The application for the registration of VAT is done on a VAT 101 form. VAT registration can take from 1 to 21 working days depending on the risk level assigned to the company by SARS. The risk level is assessed based on different variables such as company activity, turnover and consistency of the information provided.

## Register the company with the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

According to the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act, all employees working more than 24 hours per month must be registered with the UIF. The employer is liable for the registration of the employees.

*continued on page 8*

# Coastal Links marches on

Coastal Links has more than 4 000 members in fishing communities along the country's coast.  
Fisher's Net presents reports on what is happening in each province.

## WESTERN CAPE

The Western Cape Province held PEC Meetings in June and September.

The role of marketers, DAFF and some community representatives came in for some sharp criticism on Interim Relief matters at the last Western PEC meeting.

NortonDowries, Western Cape chairperson said that at this stage it is important to work towards the implementation of the small scale fishing policy (SSF).

"WE need to work on the identification and verification process. We must make sure that all fishers are identified and put into the system," said Dowries.

After that, Dowries said they will have to work together with the DAFF to set up legal entities for the fishing communities.

The Western Cape has 20 branches in 20 fishing communities, with Stilbaai joining recently.

We must make sure that all fishers are identified and put into the system.

Dowries said that Coastal Links in the Western Cape is represented in all of its regions. However, they do not have branches where the South African Artisanal Fishers Association has branches, due to an agreement between the Artisanal Fishers Association and Coastal Links.

## NORTHERN CAPE

The smallest province in Coastal Links, where there are only two coastal fishing towns, Port Nolloth and Hondeklipbaai, according to Nico Waldeck, Masifundise fieldworker.

The only functioning branch in this province is in Port Nolloth, the branch in Hondeklipbaai is not functioning at the moment.

Waldeck said that most of the problems in the province stem from the Interim Relief and the role of marketers, and how they play

the fishers against each other, and caused the collapse of the branch in Hondeklipbaai.

Waldeck said that the CLSA members in the Northern Cape are considering whether they should not become part of the Western Cape.

## KWAZULU NATAL

The most important issue for KwaZulu Natal (KZN) fishers are access to the ocean. Fishers want access to the iSimangaliso Wetlands and other environmental parks in the province, according to Lindani Ngubane, Masifundise KZN fieldworker.

Coastal Links KZN had PEC meetings in July and October this year.

"The second PEC meeting was an extended PEC meeting, and included the chairpersons of some local CLSA branches in the province," said Ngubane.

"At the moment we have more than 50 branches in the province, representing all the fishing communities along the KZN coastline."

The PEC will look at joining some branches, as they are too many, and to bring them in line with other local boundaries.

"The PEC took a decision to write a letter to the minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, to inform the minister about the issues of fishers in KZN, the lack of a SSF policy service provider, and how the iSimangaliso Wetlands Park and Ezemvelo deny fishers access to the sea."

We have no access to the sea, we have no resources, and we are not allowed to sell what we catch

## EASTERN CAPE

C LSA in the Eastern Cape have 58 branches in 58 fishing communities along the Eastern Cape coastline, according to Ntsindiso Nongcavu, CLSA provincial chairperson.

They had their last PEC meeting in October, where the main items on the agenda were access to the sea and the implementation of the SSF policy.

Fishers at Dwesa Cwebe had a big march to demand access to the Marine Protected Area.

"We have no access to the sea, we have no resources, and we are not allowed to sell what we catch, we can only sell abalone and mussels," said Nongcavu.

We will also take up the near shore issue, which says that we must be 1,5km away from the sea."

"We used to live near to the sea, now we are prevented because of the government's environmental policies, and because of the mining on the beaches."



# Fishers go to court over access

In the next few months, two fishing communities, Langebaan in the Western Cape, and Dwesa/Cwebe in the Eastern Cape will find themselves in court, demanding their rights to eke out sustainable livelihoods.

## LANGEBAAN

The Langebaan court case has now been running for more than three years in the Western Cape High Court. It will finally be in court in early 2016.

The Langebaan fishing community have been harvesting marine resources in the Langebaan Lagoon for a long time, until the previous apartheid government decided to change Langebaan into a tourist destination, creating conflict between fishers and holiday makers.

To restore peace, the lagoon was zoned for fishing and recreation, but this was short-lived, as the government declared the lagoon a Marine Protected Area later and rezoned it into Zones A, B and C, restricting the fishers from fishing in Zone B, where they traditionally fished, and making Zone C a no-take zone, with which the fishers agree.

Many fishers have been caught and locked up for fishing in Zone B.

Fishers are sceptical about the constant delays in the court matter. Langebaan fisher and Western Cape chairperson of Coastal Links South Africa, Norton Dowries, have called for the matter to be concluded as speedily as possible.

The fishers are represented by the Legal Resources Centre.



## DWESA- CWEBE

The appeal against the conviction of David Gongqose and others in 2012, was heard before the Mthatha High Court in November, they were previously convicted of attempting to fish in a Marine Protected Area ("MPA") without permission and found not guilty on three other additional charges.

The appeal includes a constitutional challenge to the Marine Living Resources Act, to determine whether the Act extinguished the community's customary rights.

The fishers want partial access to the MPA in terms of their customary rights, and argue that there was no consultation with them when the MPA was declared, and that environmental protection and sustainable use of marine resources are vital to their livelihoods.

To date the government departments have failed to respond to the communities' repeated requests for access to marine resources, and to set up co-management arrangements in terms of the Settlement Agreement which they signed in 2000.

The Dwesa-Cwebe communities launched the review in 2013, and are represented by The Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in the matter.



## OPERATION JOB CREATION

*Plan to empower fishers for work opportunities*  
Masifundise and Coastal Links South Africa are embarking on a project that aims to create 2 000 jobs in 20 fishing communities, over the next three years.

The project will take place as the long awaited Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Policy is implemented along the country's coastline.

The policy makes provision for co-management of fisheries and for the setting up of legal entities that are run by collectives.

The initiative is called the Job creation and sustainable livelihoods through the implementation of the Small-Scale fisheries Policy project.

The project will take place in the four coastal provinces, namely from the Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Small-scale fishers will be trained so that they are able to take up various jobs related to the implementation process. This will be done through partnerships with a range of stakeholders including government and NGOs.

"We want to see fisher people including women and youth from the selected 20 fishing communities having increased skills and capacity to engage in co-management of fisheries and to benefit from job creation via the implementation of the SSF Policy," commented Masifundise's Carsten Pedersen.

Fishers must be empowered so that they are able to manage co-operatives or other community based legal entities.

"We need our communities to be fully functional, independent and have food security, and we will do this by preparing them for the implementation of the SSF Policy," said Masifundise fieldworker Nico Waldeck.

Masifundise also aims to improve cooperation with government departments such as the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in order to ensure governmental commitment, human and financial resources for a successful implementation of the SSF policy that includes job creation.

"We will on a continuous basis invite and engage these departments in roundtable meetings and workshops for their commitment and input in this project," said Masifundise's head of programmes, Mandla Gqamlana.

"For the past 20 years, we have been advocating for the government to implement the Policy and for small-scale fishers to be legally recognised, now this has happened and our mandate is to make sure that the policy is fully implemented and people receive their rights," continued Mandla.

The project is funded by the European Union under the National Development Policy Support Programme for South Africa – Skills Development and Job Creation.

# Masifundise ventures into Inland Fisheries

In April this year, Masifundise ventured into inland fisheries and visited Vanderkloof fishers in the Northern Cape.

This is the first time that Masifundise works in the fresh water fishing sector. Masifundise supports the rights of small-scale fishers to livelihoods and incomes, in a framework of environmental sustainability and community empowerment.

Early this year, Masifundise was approached by Rhodes University, so to assist in an experimental project.

Government has contracted the Rural Fisheries Programme (RFP) by the Department of Ichthyology and Fisheries Science at Rhodes University to investigate the potential of the fishery at the Vanderkloof Dam.

The experiment will proceed once a draft Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) for the experimental fishery has been finalised.

The Experimental Project is being built at a proposed cost of R1.3 million. The costs



will cover fishing gear, a boat, a four-wheel motorcycle, a retail shop, processing plant and a salary for an on-site manager.

In April, Masifundise took its first small steps into the world of fresh water fisheries when a two person delegation embarked on a visit to Vanderkloof Dam outside Orania.

Small-Scale fishers find it hard to eke out a living due to a number of factors that include corporate monopolies, overfishing, pollution of the oceans and

government action. Many poor communities are denied access to fishing opportunities by the actions of elite groups who place narrow commercial interests above the right of fishers to earn a living.

“At Vanderkloof, we are interested in a government proposal that explores the potential of fishing in the dam for livelihoods and poverty alleviation” said Masifundise’s Michelle Joshua.

Masifundise is helping communities get organised so that they can engage in the process. Apart from the experimentation project, there is also a possibility for people to earn a living through a Kraal fisheries initiative.



## FISHY JOKES



REFERENCE:  
<http://fishing.boyslife.org/25-funny-fish-jokes/> // <http://www.lukaroski.com/jokes/fishing.asp>  
<http://www.allfishingbuy.com/Fishing-jokes.htm>

Where does a fish keep his money?  
 In the river bank

Why is a fish easy to weigh? ...  
 Because it has its own scales

Which fish go to heaven when they die?  
 Angelfish

Where do fish sleep?  
 In a river bed

An inspector came across a fisherman on the West Coast with 10 tiny crayfish in a bucket. The inspector informed him that he will be charged with catching undersized crayfish. The fisherman told the inspector: Sir, these crayfish are my pets. I bring them here to swim a bit every day. After a while, I whistle and they swim back and jump in the bucket and I take them home.”

The inspector said it was a lot of nonsense, but the fishermen said he would prove it. The fisherman put the little crayfish into the water and they swam off.

After several minutes, the inspector turned to the man and said, “Well?” “Well, what?” the fisherman responded.

“When are you going to call them back?” the inspector prompted.

“Call who back?” the fisherman asked.

“The crayfish,” the inspector said sternly.

“What crayfish?” the fisherman asked.

# SCHOOL of FISHERS

Hi Thozama, I see finally the small-scale fishing policy will be implemented next year, after we have waited so long



Yes man Rasta, finally we will start to make a real living! I understand to benefit from the policy, we will have to form community-based legal entities, including co-operatives



...it will be a good way to go, it allows for people to work together, as the name indicates. But there are also other types of organisations that can be suitable for us small-scale fishers to structure our business. Co-operatives might be best for most of us, but some might choose to conduct their business through a trust or an NGO



You might be right Edgar, we are not all the same and so all communities are also not the same. It's better not to have a one-size-fits-all approach



I think that's why govt. and organisations who wrote the policy were wise to say that we must use more than one business type. They said fishers must form CBLE's if they want to benefit from the small-scale fishing policy



What's a CBLE?



..It's a Community-Based Legal Entity! A legally registered business organisation like a co-operative, trust or NGO that can conduct business on behalf of its members or shareholders, based within a community



So if we register a co-operative, what will we do once it is registered?



Then we can start doing business, we can apply for rights to catch fish under the small-scale fishing policy



And, I understand we will get multi-species with the rights under the small-scale fishing policy



We can also apply for a government grant, the government gives more more than R300000 per co-op under their co-operative programme!



DAFF will approach the DTI and the Department of Small Business to put the small-scale fishers also under the government's Co-operative Incentive Scheme, or CIS, so that we can also get the grants of more than R300000



I understand that we will be able to form more than one co-operative in a fishing community, which can all fish under the community's fishing right



We can also form other co-operatives which can sell the fish and do other things like buying and selling bait and fishing gear, and even fixing nets. All these co-operatives can also apply for the CIS grant



We can also form secondary co-operatives which can be involved in the processing of our fish. DAFF will give them permits to process, sell and market our fish!



**AND... WE CAN KICK OUT ALL THE MARKETERS AND MIDDLEMEN !!!**



# Sad losses for CLSA in 2015 Hamba Kahle comrades



In the last few months the fishing community of South Africa, Coastal Links SA and Masifundise Development Trust had to say goodbye to four of our stalwarts who succumbed to illness and left us to carry on the fight for the rights of fishers.

First to pass on was Kenneth Blaauw, who passed away in April due to a stomach-related illness.

**Kenneth Blaauw** will always be remembered as the man who took on the big fishing industry in the courts on behalf of the small scale fishing community.



That court case gave rise to the adoption of the small-scale fishing (SFF) policy which will come into effect next year.

Blaauw was part of CLSA since its inception in Langebaan in 2004. "He was a man of not so many words, peaceful and happy and he liked to sing. Kenneth is what you call a true fisherman," said Norton Dowries, CLSA Western Cape Chairperson.

"Kenneth Blaauw has made a huge contribution to the cause of small-scale fishers countrywide," said Naseegh Jaffer, Director of Masifundise Development Trust.

Mr Blaauw left behind his partner, two sons and two daughters.

## **Samke Mchunu**

In July we bid farewell to Samkelisiwe Mchunu national



deputy chairperson of CLSA, who passed away on July 21, due to a lung infection, and at 27 she was one of the youngest CLSA members.

Samke was born in Nonoti in KZN where she completed her primary and high schooling.

"I will remember her as this lovely young lady who was able to write poems about the fisherfolk struggle," said Ntombekhaya Jabavu, CLSA member in the Eastern Cape.

She leaves behind her two young children, her father Mr Mchunu and mother mam Mthembu.

## **Neville Luyt**

Neville Luyt, the former CLSA Western Cape chairperson passed away on August 30, due to a long struggle with brain cancer.



He was born on April 9, 1981, and grew up in Steenberg's Cove near Vredenburg on the West Coast.

He travelled to many parts of the world to plead and campaign for the rights of South African fishers and fishers all over the world under the banner of CLSA and the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP).

"He occupied the international stage on behalf of South African and fisherfolk all over the world. He once addressed the Danish parliament about the plight of small-scale fishers," said Christian Adams, national chairperson of CLSA

Neville leaves behind his mother, wife, his two sons, three brothers and three sisters.

## **Dawid Phillips**

DAWID Phillips, or Oom Dawie, as he was affectionately known, was born on June 12, 1960, and passed away on Thursday October 1, 2015 due to a long battle against brain cancer.



Oom Dawie will be remembered for greatly contributing to poverty eradication amongst the fishing community of Port Nolloth through his hard work in setting up co-operatives in his community.

He completed his schooling up to Standard Six, but he managed to empower himself, and he ended being a building contractor and later a fisher.

Through his company, Oom Dawie also sponsored many organisations and churches.

At the General Assembly of the WFFP in Cape Town in September 2014, Oom Dawie fell ill, and was later diagnosed with brain cancer.

Oom Dawie leaves behind his parents, his brothers and sisters and his ex-wife and five children.

His friend and comrade Christiaan Mackenzie remembers him: "He was very committed to the struggles of the small-scale fishing community, and in the process neglected his own personal well-being."

*continued from page 3*

## Community Based Legal Entities key to new policy

### Register with the Commissioner in deference to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

According to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries & Diseases Act 130/1993 amended in 1997, the employer is responsible for registering employees with the Compensation Fund.

Registration forms can be obtained from the Department of Labour's website (www.

labour.gov.za). However, online registration does not exist and it must be done in person.

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1 Station Road, Mowbray, Cape Town 7700 ▪ Tel: 021 685 4549 ▪ Fax: 021 685 3816