

Annex 12 - Field Survey Report for the Impact Evaluation on FAO's support to the implementation of the Code of Conduct in Sri Lanka

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in collaboration with

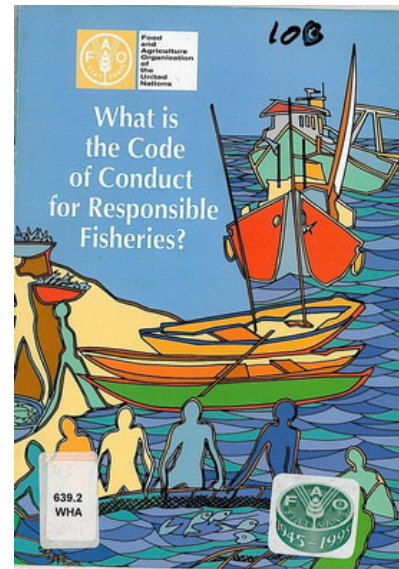
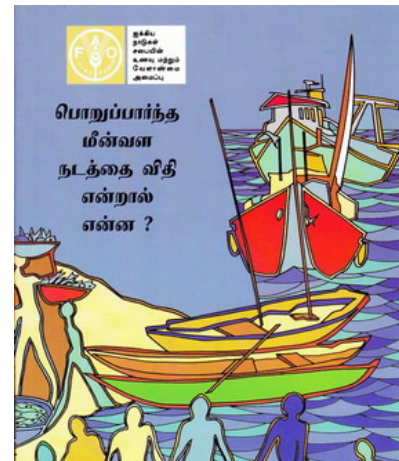
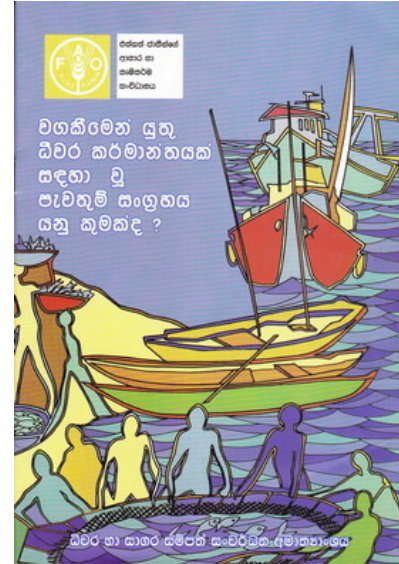
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Acronyms

AD	Assistant Director, DFAR
CCRMD	Coast Conservation and Resource Management Department
CENARA	Capacity Enhancement of NARA
DAEO	District Aquaculture Extension Officer, NAQDA
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DFO	District Fisheries Office, DFAR
ER&R	Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
F	Female
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAOR	Office of the FAO Representative for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
FLC	Fish Landing Centre
FRP	Fibre Reinforced Plastic (Boat)
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoSL	Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka
Govt.	Government
ha	hectare
IE	Impact Evaluation
MFARD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
NAFSO	National Fisheries Solidarity Organisation
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OED	Office for Evaluation of the FAO
PHQIP	Post Harvest Quality Improvement Project
RFLP	Regional Fisheries Livelihood Project
SFF	Small Fishers Federation
TCD	Technical Cooperation for Development
TLLP	Tuna Long Line Project
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Executive Summary

1. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, hereafter referred to as the Code,¹ was unanimously adopted by FAO member countries on 31st October 1995. The Code is widely recognised by governments and non-governmental organizations as a framework for the management and sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and as an internationally agreed standard for reviewing and developing new national fisheries legislation.

¹ Inclusive of the Code itself and its instruments

2. In April 2010, the Programme Committee of FAO selected FAO's support to the implementation of the Code in member countries as one of the priority areas for a global thematic evaluation in 2011. A decision was taken to augment the global thematic evaluation of the Code with a specific and holistic Impact Evaluation (IE). Sri Lanka, which has been the recipient of 12 ER&R projects and 22 TCD projects with a total value of approximately USD 77 million since 2005, was selected by the OED as the most suitable country in which to carry out the IE.

3. The impact evaluation of FAO's support to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka is an analysis of *FAO's contribution* to the decisions made and programmes implemented by the sovereign Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka (GoSL). Thus, the overall purpose of the IE was to provide accountability and draw lessons on the impacts of FAO's contribution to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka. The key question that the IE was intended to answer was "*did FAO support, in an effective manner, the GoSL in its efforts to implement the Code and its instruments and if so, what lasting and significant changes in the fisheries sector and the aquaculture sector has the FAO contributed to*"?

4. To investigate this question at the district level, the scope of the field component of the IE was set to include (1) fisheries and aquaculture extension staff of DFAR and NAQDA, (2) leading local representatives of the various fishing communities and (3) representatives of the ancillary service sectors and environmentally orientated NGO. The geographic scope of the IE encompassed the western, southern, eastern and northern coastlines of Sri Lanka and freshwater fisheries and aquaculture in inland areas of the country.

5. Four coastal districts (Gampaha District, Matara District, Batticaloa District and Mannar District) and two inland districts (Anuradhapura District and Polonnaruwa District), were selected at the as being representative of fishing and aquaculture activities in Sri Lanka. A total of twelve FAO projects have been implemented in the six districts.

6. An evaluation plan was drawn up based on Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews to investigate the key question posed by the IE at the district level. A total of 22 Focus Group Discussions and five Key Informant Interviews were successfully conducted by the IE field team in six districts and five provinces, between 16th January and 16th of February 2012. Three hundred and forty one individuals were met, of which twenty per cent were women.

7. Five conclusions that relate directly to the impact evaluation of the support provided by FAO to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka were reached by field evaluation team, based on the results of the discussions and interviews that were held with the representatives of district level stakeholders in six districts

(C1) The majority of stakeholders at the district level were aware of FAO and recognised the organisation's logo, but had no further knowledge about FAO (i.e., FAO's status, mandate, role, responsibility or programmes in Sri Lanka or at the UN).

(C2) There is no knowledge and only a very low level of awareness about the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka;

(C3) Actions implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka since 2005 have not, with one or two exceptions supported the implementation of the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka;

(C4) Actions implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka have contributed to promoting and implementing responsible fisheries at the district level in Sri Lanka;

(C5) Actions and activities implemented by district level stakeholders have also contributed to and continue to promote and implement, responsible fisheries at the district level in Sri Lanka.

8. The field component of the IE generated over eight pages of recommendations and comments from district level stakeholders, not all of which were directly related to the key question that the IE set out to address. An analysis of these recommendations and comments by the field evaluation team identified three findings, which indirectly relate to the IE of the promotion and implementation of the Code at the district level.

(F1) The content of the Code is not perceived to be relevant and the translations of the Code into Sinhala and into Tamil are too complicated to be understood by district level stakeholders.

(F2) The types of extension materials that have been most used most often by FAO to promote and implement the Code and raise awareness about the importance of responsible fisheries (i.e., booklets, posters and leaflets) are the least appropriate in terms of communicating with stakeholders at the district level.

(F3) FAO projects are perceived as not having done enough to involve district level stakeholders in key aspects of project implementation.

9. Four recommendations are proposed by the field evaluation team to the FAO, for action in respect of any future support provided by FAO to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka.

Recommendation 1. To FAO Sri Lanka on communication strategy

FAO's country office needs a communication strategy to raise and sustain the profile of FAO at the district level in Sri Lanka, as well as to create awareness and knowledge about FAO projects and FAO instruments such as the Code. Individual fisheries projects implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka have not been very effective in creating awareness or understanding about FAO at the district level and even less so in terms of creating awareness or understanding about key instruments of FAO such as the Code. On a number of occasions the IE field team met with beneficiaries of FAO fisheries projects who were unaware that they had participated in or benefited from FAO project activities.

Recommendation 2. To FAO, on Code diffusion

FAO needs to produce a simplified version of the Code, written in plain English, which can be adapted to the national contexts, translated into spoken national languages and subsequently used as the basis for awareness creation and implementation of the Code at the district level. To support the successful implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka, the Code must be more widely appreciated and the Code's principles must be better understood. To achieve this result, a document is required that both describes the essence of the Code, the Code's aim and objectives, the Articles of the Code - avoiding technical, legal, legislative or

bureaucratic jargon - and contextualises the Code by incorporating national examples of irresponsible / responsible and unsustainable / sustainable fisheries practices and management.

Recommendation 3. To FAO, on project management

FAO needs to strengthen project management mechanisms and promote project management procedures that encourage and support participation and decision making by district level stakeholders in FAO project implementation. The local knowledge and experience of representatives of district level stakeholder groups needs to be more effectively utilised by future FAO projects in terms of need assessments of awareness creation; in terms of planning awareness and implementation strategies and in the design and delivery of programmes and activities that are seek to promote and implement the Code at the local and district level. Greater engagement with representatives of district level stakeholder groups by FAO projects will also ensure that FAO's future support for the implementation of the Code is congruent with existing actions and interventions in support of responsible fisheries, promoted and implemented by district level stakeholder groups.

Recommendation 4. To FAO in Sri Lanka, on future work

Future FAO assistance to the fisheries sector in Sri Lanka should be part of a jointly agreed GOSL / FAO long term plan, which systematically targets priority interventions that are necessary to successfully implement responsible fisheries practices and achieve sustainable fisheries management in Sri Lanka. The identification, research, design and formulation of future FAO assistance in support of sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka needs to be not only more strategic, but also more compatible with FAO's status, mandate, role and responsibilities at the UN, as the global agency responsible for supporting member countries achieve national food security.

10. The field impact evaluation team identified three lessons that extend beyond the immediate concern of the IE, but are nevertheless considered as likely to be useful or of wider relevance to FAO in terms of learning about promoting and supporting the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka.

(LL1) Secondary education is the most important source of information and knowledge for district level stakeholders, as such the national curriculum represents a significant opportunity for FAO to introduce fisheries, aquaculture and the principles of the Code to the widest possible audience, over an extended if not indefinite period of time.

(LL2) Future FAO awareness programmes must target tertiary and quaternary level stakeholders to successfully promote the Code and support sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka.

(LL3) Action in support of government policies against unsustainable fishing practices is necessary, as well as awareness creation about the Code and responsible fisheries, to successfully implement responsible, sustainable fisheries in Sri Lanka.

1 Introduction

11. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, hereafter referred to as the Code,² was unanimously adopted by FAO member countries on 31st October 1995. The Code is widely recognised by governments and non-governmental organizations as a framework for the management and sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and as an internationally agreed standard for reviewing and developing new national fisheries legislation.

12. In April 2010, the Programme Committee of FAO selected FAO's support to the implementation of the Code in member countries as one of the priority areas for evaluation in 2011. Thus, the global thematic evaluation of the Code, managed by FAO's Office for Evaluation (OED) and carried out by an independent team of international experts, was initiated with an Evaluability Assessment of the Code in June 2011. The implementation of the global thematic evaluation of the Code commenced in November 2011 and is scheduled to conclude in May 2012. The final report will be presented to the Programme Committee of FAO in October 2012.

13. In recognition of the scale and complexity faced by FAO and by member countries involved in the implementation of the Code (i.e., global, regional and national political and policy factors; varying degrees of institutional and technical capacity; different levels of external assistance from other multilateral, bilateral and non-government agencies and the impact of environmental variables), a decision was taken to augment the global thematic evaluation of the Code with a specific and holistic Country Impact Evaluation (IE). The IE was envisaged to investigate the chain of causality and the impacts brought about or contributed to, by the whole set of FAO delivery tools in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, in one selected country.

14. A key output of the Evaluability Assessment revealed that Sri Lanka has been FAO's partner in a very high number of voluntary funded initiatives in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, including Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (ER&R) projects following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and via the Technical Cooperation for Development (TCD) funding mechanism. The Evaluability Assessment indicated that since 2005 Sri Lanka had been the recipient of 12 ER&R projects with a total budget of USD 18 million and a further 22 TCD projects with a total value of approximately USD 59 million.³

15. The level of resources devoted to Sri Lanka, on a *per capita* basis, was the highest within FAO's global fisheries and aquaculture portfolio of voluntary funded assistance. All of these initiatives were deemed relevant to one or more Articles of the Code and or its instruments by the Evaluability Assessment. Sri Lanka was therefore selected by the OED as the most suitable country in which to carry out the IE, as part of the global thematic impact evaluation of the support provided by FAO to the implementation of the Code.

16. The methodology set out in the Terms of Reference (ToR)⁴ describes four broad categories of stakeholders and interlocutors (1) policy makers and senior management; (2)

² Inclusive of the Code itself and its instruments

³ Several of these projects were regional, inter-regional and global initiatives, in particular the TCD projects

⁴ A copy of the ToR for the IE of FAO's support to the promotion of the Code in Sri Lanka, published by the OED, is available in electronic format at <http://www.fao.org/evaluation>

fisheries professionals; (3) fishers, fish processors, traders and ancillary workers and (4) other stakeholders including boat builders, fish exporters, teaching institutions and academia, social activists and environmentally orientated NGO, as of interest to the IE. Of these four categories it was proposed by the Team Leader of the IE and approved by the Evaluation Manager at the OED to approach the stakeholders in categories (3) and (4)⁵ through a series of district level consultations, conducted by a team of nationally based consultants.

17. This report summarises the endeavours of this team, which conducted a series of district level consultations with stakeholders and interlocutors representing the above mentioned categories in accordance with the overall ToR of the IE, over a period of five weeks commencing on 16th January and concluding on 16th February 2012 (see Annex A).

2 Background and Context

18. One overarching principle needs to be highlighted in relation to the purpose of the IE. The impact of evaluation of FAO's support to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka is an analysis of *FAO's contribution* to the decisions made and programmes implemented by the sovereign Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka (GoSL). The IE was not an evaluation of the performance of the GoSL with regard to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka. In this context FAO's contribution includes specific requests by the GoSL to the FAO for support and assistance in respect of advocacy, proposals made by FAO to the GoSL, as well as indirect use made by the GoSL of FAO's services and products.

19. Thus, the overall purpose of the IE was to provide accountability and draw lessons on the impacts of FAO's contribution to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka. The key question that the IE was intended to answer was *“did FAO support, in an effective manner, the GoSL in its efforts to implement the Code and its instruments and if so, what lasting and significant changes in the fisheries sector and the aquaculture sector has the FAO contributed to”*?

20. To investigate this question at the district level, the scope of the field component of the IE was set to include (1) fisheries and aquaculture extension staff of DFAR and NAQDA, (2) leading local representatives of the various fishing communities (e.g., inshore, small boat owners and operators and offshore one-day and multi-day owners and skippers) and (3) representatives of the ancillary service sector including fish processors (local, national and export orientated), fish traders, boat builders and environmentally orientated NGO, as described in the ToR for the IE.

21. The geographic scope of the field component of the IE was set to encompass the four major coastlines of Sri Lanka (*i.e.*, northern, southern, eastern and western shorelines), as well representatives of communities engaged in freshwater fisheries⁶ and aquaculture in inland areas of the country.

⁵ Excluding teaching institutions and academia

⁶ The main focus of NAQDA's promotion of aquaculture in Sri Lanka is on increasing fish production and productivity in large (>800 ha), medium (200 – 800 ha) and small (<200 ha) perennial and seasonal irrigation reservoirs by stocking hybrid tilapia and Indian and Chinese carp fingerlings. Stocked fish are then managed and harvested by freshwater fishermen and fisherwomen

22. Based on the an assessment of the geographic coverage of FAO projects implemented in Sri Lanka since 2005, twenty two FAO projects, out of the total of 34 ER&R and TCD projects in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, were identified as having potentially contributed to implementation of the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka. The balance twelve projects did not involve implementation at the district level.

3 Evaluation Methodology

23. The evaluation criteria used by the team of nationally based consultants were derived from the United Nations Evaluation Group's *Norms for Evaluation in the UN System* and guided by the United Nations Evaluation Group's *Standards for Evaluation in the UN System*. Key criteria incorporated into the methodology included the relevancy of FAO's contributions to implementing the Code at the district level; the degree of impact - including lasting and significant changes - of FAO's contributions to implementing the Code at the district level; the sustainability of any changes and an exploration of what FAO can do differently in the future, to continue to implement the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka.

24. Four coastal districts (i.e., Gampaha District, Matara District, Batticaloa District and Mannar District) out of a total of fifteen coastal districts in Sri Lanka were selected as being representative of fishing activities on the western, southern, eastern and northern coasts. Anuradhapura District and Polonnaruwa District, out of a total of 25 districts in Sri Lanka, were selected as representative of inland fishing and aquaculture activities in Sri Lanka.

25. According to the MFARD,⁷ 35% of active marine and coastal fishers, 31% of harbours, anchorages and fish landing centres and 34% of fishing boats (i.e., multi-day, one-day, FRP day boats, mechanised traditional craft, non mechanised traditional craft and beach seine craft) are located in the four coastal districts selected by the IE team. The four coastal districts are responsible for 35% of catch from the marine and coastal fisheries sector, while Anuradhapura District and Polonnaruwa District together are responsible for 38% of freshwater fisheries and aquaculture production in Sri Lanka.

26. A total of twelve FAO projects have been implemented in the six districts selected by the IE team (see Box 1). Six of the twelve FAO projects were implemented as part of ER&R assistance delivered by FAO following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Three of the twelve projects were regional interventions and three were part of country specific technical cooperation initiatives. FAO has implemented only two projects in support of aquaculture in Sri Lanka since 2005: one in Ampara District and one in Hambantota District. As neither of these two districts contribute significantly to national freshwater fisheries and aquaculture production, neither district was selected by the IE field team as a suitable location for the field component of the IE.

⁷ <http://www.fisheries.gov.lk/statistics.html>

Box 1. A list of the twelve projects implemented by FAO in the six districts selected by the IE team

Fishery / Aquaculture Province District	Marine				Freshwater	
	Western Gampaha	Southern Matara	Eastern Batticaloa	Northern Mannar	North Central Anuradhapura	Polonnaruwa
FAO Projects						
OSRO/SRL/501/BEL (ER&R)			X			
OSRO/SRL/503/JAP (ER&R)			X			
OSRO/SRL/504/ITA (ER&R)		X				
OSRO/SRL/505/ITA (ER&R)			X			
OSRO/SRL/506/NOR (ER&R)			X			
OSRO/SRL/507/EC (ER&R)			X			
GCP/RAS/218/JPN			X			
GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP)	X					
TCP/RAS/3302/(D) (TLLP)	X					
GCP/SRL/054/CAN (CENARA)		X	X			
GCP/SRL/056/SPA (PHQIP)			X			
GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP)	X	X	X	X		

27. At the district level the selection of participants and the arrangements for meetings with DFAR and NAQDA extension staff, leading local representatives of the various fishing communities and representatives of the ancillary service sector, were left in the hands of the Assistant Director (AD) of DFAR in each of the four coastal districts and with the District Aquaculture Extension Officer (DAEO) in each of the two inland locations. A letter of introduction was sent by FAOR to the MFARD, on behalf of the IE, a week before the commencement of the field survey. In the letter the FAOR kindly requested the assistance of the ADs and DAEOs in the selection of participants and the arrangements for the field level discussions and meetings. In addition to setting out the tentative five week schedule for field component of the IE, the purpose of the IE was also briefly explained.

28. Four or five days prior to the commencement of the field survey in each district, a representative of the IE field team contacted the respective AD / DAEO to confirm the imminent arrival of the IE field team and to describe in more detail the team's requirements in terms of meeting leading district representatives of the various stakeholder groups. Ten to fifteen participants were suggested as a sufficient number for each discussion group. Upon arrival in each district, the IE field team immediately met the AD / DAEO and reviewed the field programme prepared on behalf of the team, making additions or changes to the week's scheduled as necessary.

29. The field evaluation team comprised a total of six nationally based consultants. S. Creech, R. M. Bandaranayake and W. R. Suranga Thamel conducted the field survey with district level stakeholders in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. S. Creech together with T. Thangavel, A. H. A. Hussein and Miss R. Kalaivaany conducted the field survey with district level stakeholders in Batticaloa District and in Mannar District.

30. The evaluation plan was drawn up by S. Creech in consultation with the Team Leader of the IE, in the week preceding the commencement of the field component of the IE. The key question that the IE intended to investigate, *'did FAO support, in an effective*

manner, the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka in its efforts to implement the Code and its instruments and if so, what lasting and significant changes in the fisheries sector and the aquaculture sector has the FAO contributed to?" was used as principal point of reference for devising the evaluation plan. The question was posed in the context of the field survey, to develop the IE field methodology that was used at the district level.

31. The IE field methodology was designed around a series of Focus Group Discussions to explore the key impact evaluation criteria described in paragraph 13 above. Key Informant Interviews with individual stakeholders were proposed as an alternative impact evaluation tool, in districts where only one or two representatives of a particular stakeholder group were available. OED's Briefing Note '*Suggestions for meetings and interviews*', was also used as a source of reference while drafting the IE field methodology.

32. The IE's field survey's vulnerability to a lack of awareness and or knowledge about FAO, about the Code and or about FAO projects among district level stakeholder groups, was recognised at an early stage in the development of the draft IE field methodology. Although the value of negative results to the FAO's global thematic evaluation of the Code were strongly appreciated by the IE team, the preparation of an 'alternative approach' was regarded as essential to enable the IE field team to continue a dialogue about responsible fisheries with district stakeholders who had no awareness and or knowledge about the FAO, about the Code and or about FAO projects, or in a worst case scenario, all three. In which case, the particular Focus Group Discussion or Key Informant Interview would in effect be successfully concluded, without need for further discussion.

33. Under the 'alternative approach', the IE field team sought to rephrase the key question of the IE in terms of responsible fisheries, using six key Articles of the Code⁸ as the basis for further discussion about how FAO projects have contributed to implementing responsible fisheries and sustainable fishery management.⁹ To enable the IE field team to engaged in a dialogue around the Code, with stakeholders who were not aware of FAO projects or the Code, the 'alternative approach' rephrased the key question of the IE further in terms of how each stakeholder groups' own day to day duties, roles, responsibilities, knowledge and activities contribute to implementing responsible fisheries and sustainable fishery management. The final draft field methodology for the IE is set out in Annex B.

34. The draft IE field methodology was piloted by the IE field team and the Team Leader of the IE in Gampaha District with 106 representatives of seven district level stakeholder groups, between 16th and 20th January 2012 (see Annex B and Table 02 below). The concerns expressed by the IE field team about the IE's vulnerability to a lack of awareness about FAO, about the Code and or about FAO projects were validated and the 'alternative approach', based around the concept of responsible fisheries rather than the Code, was used as the basis for the discussions held with participants in all six Focus Group Discussions and the Key Informant Interviews conducted with local NGO staff in Gampaha District.

35. The draft IE field methodology was revised following the pilot Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews conducted in Gampaha District. In subsequent discussions and interviews with district level stakeholders, the IE field team spent less time

⁸ Responsible fisheries management, responsible fisheries operations, responsible aquaculture, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade

⁹ With those stakeholders that know about FAO, knew about FAO projects, but did not know about the Code

and effort in describing the details of the Code to stakeholders who had little knowledge or awareness of the Code.¹⁰ Instead, emphasis was placed on introducing responsible fisheries management, operations, aquaculture, integrated coastal area management and post harvest and trade, using key words and local examples as and when necessary.

36. Distance and time were two key limitations that constrained the IE field team's efforts to implement the field survey with stakeholder groups at the district level covering all corners of Sri Lanka. Despite being a relatively small country, Sri Lanka is only 435 km long and 225 km wide, travel within the country is often slow and usually arduous. The relatively short five week time period limited the number of districts the IE team could realistically visit and meet with representatives of up to ten stakeholder groups and cover all four coastlines and freshwater fisheries and aquaculture. However, despite these constraints, the IE field team was satisfied that it had met a representative sample of districts, fishing communities and other stakeholder groups during the five weeks within which the field survey of the IE was completed

37. The other limitation that IE field team members felt might constrain IE field methodology was the reluctance of Sri Lankans to give negative answers to direct questions, such as several of those posed in the draft IE field methodology e.g., *"have you heard of or do you know about the Code?"* Some concern was raised by the field team that the cultural attitude of Sri Lankans to direct questions, by unknown evaluators representing the FAO, might lead to a false positive bias in the results of the IE field survey. With the exception perhaps of one or two Focus Group Discussions held with DFAR extension staff, this concern did not materialise. Participants in the Focus Group Discussions and the Key Informant Interviews were frank in admitting what they did and what they did not know about FAO, about FAO projects and about the Code.

4 Results

38. Twenty two Focus Group Discussions and five Key Informant Interviews were successfully conducted by the IE field team in six districts and five provinces, in accordance with the ToR for the field component of the IE. The IE team met stakeholders along the northern, southern, eastern and western shores of Sri Lanka and freshwater fisheries and aquaculture communities in the north central region of the country. The field component of IE was completed within a period of five weeks between 16th January and 16th of February 2012. The IE field team travelled a total of 4,373 km to meet stakeholder groups and discuss the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka.

39. Discussions and interviews were held with 341 individuals¹¹ representing the four main stakeholder groups. Twenty per cent of the participants were women. The majority of women interviewed were engaged either in processing dry fish in Gampaha District or in ornamental fish production in Polonnaruwa District. A summary of the provinces and districts visited and the number of stakeholders met in each district, is provided in Box 2.

¹⁰ Handouts and summaries of the Article of the Code that were prepared by the IE team were not distributed after the second Focus Group Discussion in Gampaha District.

¹¹ The majority of respondents in Gampaha District and all of the participants in Matara District, Anuradhapura District and Polonnaruwa District were Sinhalese. In Batticaloa District and in Mannar District the IE field team discussed the Code with Tamil speaking participants representing Hindu, Christian and Islamic fishing communities

Box 2. A summary of the provinces and districts visited and the stakeholders met in each district

		Provinces	Western	Southern	Eastern	Northern	North Central	
		Districts	Gampaha	Matara	Batticaloa	Mannar	Anuradhapura	Polonnaruwa
IE Stakeholder Groups		Totals						
Government Staff	Extension	60 (F09)						
	DFO	53 (F09)	22 (F04)	12 (F05)	16 (F00)	03 (F00)		
	DAEO	07 (F00)					04 (F00)	03 (F00)
Fishing & Aquaculture Communities		226 (F29)						
	Inshore Fisheries	75 (F04)	15 (F00)	10 (F01)	11 (F00)	39 (F03)		
	Offshore Fisheries	48 (F00)	16 (F00)	08 (F00)	12 (F00)	12 (F00)		
	Freshwater Fisheries	43 (F01)					29 (F01)	14 (F00)
	Ornamental Fish Culture	60 (F24)						60 (F24)
Ancillary Service Sector		47 (F28)						
	Small Scale Dry Fish Processors	22 (F22)	22 (F22)					
	Large Scale Dry Fish Processors	11 (F05)	11 (F05)					
	Fresh Fish Exporters	01 (F00)	01 (F00)					
	Boatyards	13 (F01)	11 (F01)		01 (F00)	01 (F00)		
Non Govt. Organisations		8 (F01)						
	Non Govt. Organisations	8 (F01)	08 (F01)					
Total Number of Stakeholder		341 (F68)						

4.1 Government Institutions

40. Sixty staff government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff from four district offices of the DFAR in Gampaha District, Matara District, Batticaloa District and Mannar District participated in the Focus Group Discussions conducted, by the IE field team. A further eight staff in two NAQDA district offices participated in the discussed held in Anuradhapura District and in Polonnaruwa District (see Table 02).

4.1.1 *Government Institutions and FAO*

41. All district staff in both government institutions were aware of the existence of FAO. FAO had featured in the secondary school curriculum of many of the DFAR and NAQDA district staff. Graduate staff in both institutions had encountered FAO as part of their recently concluded academic studies in Sri Lanka. Print and electronic media in Sri Lanka were the other significant sources, through which government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff had gained their awareness of FAO.

42. The majority of DFAR district staff in all four districts also had had experience of working directly with FAO project staff during the last five years, particularly following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. DFAR's district extension staff highlighted the tsunami and FAO's post tsunami ER&R assistance as a key means by which they had gained awareness about FAO.

43. NAQDA's head office was identified as a source of information about FAO, by NAQDA extension staff at the district level. None of the NAQDA extension staff met had had experience of working with FAO staff in the implementation of FAO project assistance to the aquaculture sector.

44. A basic understanding of the FAO, as the lead agency of the UN with respect to fisheries, agriculture, livestock and food was demonstrated by all district level DFAR and NAQDA extension staff. However, government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff were unable to elaborate beyond this general observation. DFAR and NAQDA district staff had not further knowledge about FAO and could not described any other information about FAO, such as FAO's status, mandate, role, responsibilities, programmes or activities in Sri Lanka or at the UN.

4.1.2 Government Institutions and the Code

45. Seven out of 53 DFAR staff at the district level were familiar with the Code. In Matara District three graduate staff in the DFO had researched the Code during their academic studies in Sri Lanka, downloading the English version of the Code from FAO's web site and analysing the Code as a part of final year projects. In Gampaha District three staff, including the AD who had participated in an overseas training programme, which had included an introduction to and explanation of the Code, knew about the Code. In Mannar District only the AD knew about the Code as a result of participating in a training programme during which the contents of the Code had been presented, although the Code itself had not been distributed.

46. In Gampaha District, a DFO staff member produced an original copy of the MFARD's Sinhala translation of the Code. The Sinhala copy of the Code (see Non Government Organisations below) was a product of the Marine Fisheries Management Project (UNDP/FAO/SRL/91/022). The Marine Fisheries Management Project produced the Compendium of Fisheries Legislation in Sri Lanka, which was published in 1998.

47. The majority of DFAR district extension staff interviewed in all four districts were aware of the existence of the Code, but admitted that they had not seen a copy of the Code. DFAR extension staff who were aware about the existence of the Code, were however unable to describe the Code beyond the intent explicit in the Code's title, that is to say "*it is to promote responsible fisheries*". No DFAR extension staff were aware of the status of the Code (*i.e., a voluntary set of international guidelines*), nor could any of the participants name any of the Articles in the Code.

48. With the exception of the three DFAR staff in Gampaha District, DFAR staff in all districts were unaware that the Code had been translated into Sinhala. None of the DFAR extension staff met by the IE field team were aware that the Code had been translated into Tamil. DFAR district extension staff were also unaware of the MFARD / FAO booklet, published in Sinhala and in Tamil, entitled "*What is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries?*"¹²

¹² Over 600 photocopies these booklets were distributed by the IE field team during the course of the field survey. Copies of the booklet were handed out to every participant. Additional copies were provided to each of the six district fisheries and aquaculture extension offices visited by the IE field team.

49. NAQDA district extension staff in Anuradhapura District and in Polonnaruwa District were not aware of the existence of the Code.

50. Government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff were not aware of any of the Technical Guidelines published by FAO. DFAR and NAQDA extension staff at the district level were aware of several publications produced by FAO projects, but were unaware of any publications produced internationally by FAO. None of the district DFAR and NAQDA staff interviewed, had used FAO materials in support of their day to day engagement in fishery and or aquaculture extension duties.

4.1.3 Government Institutions and FAO Projects

51. DFAR extension staff in all four districts were familiar with all twelve FAO projects¹³ that had recently been implemented in the respective districts since 2005 (see Table 01). In Gampaha District, DFO staff responsible for liaising with GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) and GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP) attended the Focus Group Discussion, along with Fisheries Inspectors from the project locations. The AD responsible for the district level implementation of TCP/RAS/3302/(D) (TLLP), which is managed on behalf of FAO by the MFARD from Colombo, was also attended the Focus Group Discussion in Gampaha District.

52. FAO was commended by DFAR extension staff in Matara District for the way in which FAO projects (OSRO/SRL/504/ITA (ER&R); GCP/SRL/054/CAN (CENARA); GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP) had been implemented by FAO project staff in the district. FAO project staff were praised in particular for the way in which close collaboration and coordination that had been maintained by the FAO project staff, with DFO staff in the District.

53. In Batticaloa District however, DFAR extension staff were much less clear about the details of FAO projects. DFO staff were uncertain about which FAO projects had implemented what activities in the district, including the ongoing TCP/RAS/3302/(D) (TLLP). DFAR extension staff were not aware that GCP/SRL/054/CAN (CENARA) had closed over twelve months earlier: the AD was still waiting to received the fisheries co-management plans from the project for three local fisheries.

54. In Mannar District, FAO's implementation of GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP) was criticised for not sufficiently involving DFO extension staff at the district level in the project's implementation. This allegedly resulted in inappropriately designed buildings, built at exorbitant cost.

55. The majority of DFO staff participating in the Focus Group Discussions had received technical training from one or more FAO project implemented in the respective districts. Training programmes included social mobilisation, training of trainers, fishery co-management, safety at sea and post harvest quality control. None of the training programmes conducted by FAO projects, in which DFO extension staff had participated, had mentioned the Code.

¹³ The seven individual post tsunami ER&R projects were lumped together as one project intervention. No attempt was made to discriminate between post tsunami ER&R project activities

56. Despite the close collaboration and coordination achieved by FAO project staff with DFO offices in some districts, DFAR extension staff¹⁴ were unable to identify any direct impacts of any FAO projects in terms of creating awareness about or with regard to promoting the Code during the course of project implementation.

4.1.4 FAO Project Activities and Responsible Fisheries

57. Despite their limited awareness and lack of knowledge about the Code, DFAR extension staff in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa and Mannar were able to identify individual FAO project activities, which in their opinion, had promoted or implemented responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade, in all four districts (see Annex C).

4.1.5 DFAR / NAQDA Duties and Tasks and Responsibilities Fisheries

58. Similarly, DFAR extension staff in all four districts, as well as NAQDA extension staff in Anuradhapura District and in Polonnaruwa District (who had no awareness of the Code), were able to identify individual activities from their day to day duties, responsibilities and activities, which promote or implement responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade, in all six districts visited by the IE field team (see Annex D).

4.2 Fishing & Aquaculture Communities

59. Two hundred and twenty six participants, representing inshore, small scale boat owners and operators, offshore, one-day and multi-day boat owners and operators, freshwater fishermen and fisherwomen and ornamental fish producers, in four coastal and two inland districts, in five provinces, participated in the Focus Group Discussion conducted by the field team, during the course of the IE (see Box 2).¹⁵

4.2.1 Fishing & Aquaculture Communities and FAO

60. Small boat owners and operators in Gampaha District, Matara District and in Batticaloa District were familiar with FAO. However in Mannar District, neither the fishermen's society members in Pesalai, nor the leaders of the District Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Society had heard of the FAO.

61. In Gampaha District, small boat owners and operators had participated in a number of FAO projects over the past ten years. Participants were aware of FAO as a result of

¹⁴ FAO has not implemented any projects promoting aquaculture with NAQDA extensions staff in the two districts visited by the IE team.

¹⁵ The focus of NAQDA's promotion of aquaculture in Sri Lanka is on increasing fish production and productivity in large (>800 ha), medium (200 – 800 ha) and small (<200 ha) perennial and seasonal irrigation reservoirs by stocking tilapia, Indian and Chinese carp fingerlings, which are then harvested by freshwater fishermen and fisherwomen.

coordination programmes conducted by the DFO and as a consequence of direct contact with FAO project staff. All participants in the Gampaha District Focus Group Discussions recognised the FAO logo.

62. In Matara District and in Batticaloa District, small boat owners and operators had come to know about FAO only after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Before the tsunami participants had had no knowledge or awareness about FAO. FAO's logo was immediately recognised as it was attached to all assistance provided by FAO projects following the tsunami. FAO's logo was also highly visible on the vehicles used by FAO staff to deliver post tsunami ER&R assistance.

63. Electronic media including television and radio programmes were also highlighted as important means through which small boat owners and operators had come to know about FAO. In Matara District and in Batticaloa District small boat owners and operators' knowledge of FAO was limited to FAO as 'a humanitarian organisation': providing emergency relief and rehabilitation. Participants were unable to describe any other details about FAO other than in relation to the emergency situation following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

64. A similar pattern of recognition and level of understanding was observed in discussions with offshore, one day and multi-day boat owners and skippers. In Gampaha District one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers were very familiar with FAO, recognised the logo and knew that FAO's head office was in Rome. Participants attributed their knowledge to projects that had been implemented by FAO in collaboration with the DFAR over the past ten years. Participants also highlighted the regular visits made by FAO project staff to the Negombo Fisheries Harbour, to meet with and discuss fisheries issues with the one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers.

65. In Matara District and in Batticaloa District, one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers first became aware of FAO after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami: the result of FAO's delivery of ER&R assistance. Participants in both of these Focus Group Discussions recognised FAO's logo, but none of the participants were able to explain any further information about FAO, such as FAO's status, mandate, aim and objectives, programmes or projects – other than post tsunami emergency assistance – in Sri Lanka or at the UN.

66. In Mannar District, the group of one-day and multi-day boat (prawn trawler) owners and skippers met by the IE field team were unaware of FAO, notwithstanding the fact that the Focus Group Discussion was held in the fisheries landing centre building recently built by GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP). One of the participants did recognise the FAO logo as matching that of the logo on the inauguration plaque on the building, but was unaware of its significance.

67. Out of the 103 representatives of freshwater fishermen, fisherwomen and ornamental fish producers met by the IE field team in Anuradhapura District and in Polonnaruwa District, only two participants had heard of FAO. One respondent had heard about FAO via the radio. The other was familiar only with FAO's logo, which he associated with the Mahaweli Development Project. The Mahaweli Development Project was implemented in the area in the mid 1980s. Neither participant was able to explain any further details about FAO or describe FAO's status, mandate, aim or objectives, programmes or projects in Sri Lanka or at the UN.

4.2.2 Fishing & Aquaculture Communities and the Code

68. Representatives of small scale boat owners and operators in Gampaha District had heard about the Code. The DFO, DFAR fisheries extension staff and training programmes conducted by GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) were cited as responsible for creating awareness about the Code. However, small scale boat owners and operators in Gampaha District had not seen a copy of the Code in English, Sinhala or Tamil, nor were they aware of the MFARD / FAO booklet entitled “*What is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries?*”. Small scale boat owners and operators in Gampaha District were not able to describe the content of the Code and were unaware of the relevance or importance of the Code to their day to day fishing activities.

69. In the other three coastal districts, small scale boat owners and operators were not aware about the Code. Participants in these three Focus Group Discussions had not seen or heard of any ‘project based’ awareness materials or the Technical Guidelines produced by FAO.

70. One-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers in Gampaha District and in Matara District had heard about the Code. In Matara District participants attributed their knowledge to awareness programmes conducted by OSRO/SRL/504/ITA (ER&R). However, none of the participants had seen a copy of the Code in English, Sinhala or Tamil nor had they heard of or received copies of the MFARD / FAO booklet on the Code. Participants were not aware about the content of the Code. In Batticaloa District and in Mannar District one-day and multi day owners and skippers were not aware of the existence of the Code. None of the participants, in Matara District, Batticaloa District or in Mannar District had seen or used any publications produced by FAO projects or by FAO.

71. Freshwater fishermen, fisherwomen and ornamental fish producers were not aware of the Code, nor had they used or seen any publications produced by FAO projects or by FAO.

4.2.3 Fishing & Aquaculture Communities and FAO Projects

72. Small boat owners and operators in the west and south were more familiar with projects implemented by FAO since 2005, than were small boat owners and operators east and north.¹⁶

73. In Gampaha District, small scale boat owners and operators had participated in project activities implemented by GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) and GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP). In Matara District participants had been closely involved in the FAO's delivery of post tsunami ER&R assistance (OSRO/SRL/504/ITA) and were aware of both GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP)¹⁷ and TCP/SRL/057/CAN (CENARA),¹⁸ despite not having been direct beneficiaries of either project.

¹⁶ FAO had not implemented any projects promoting aquaculture with freshwater fishermen, fisherwomen and ornamental fish producers in the two districts visited by the IE team

¹⁷ Two IFLCP were reconstructed in Matara District, neither one was close to Mirissa where the Focus Group Discussion was held

74. Although none of the small scale boat owners and operators who participated in the Focus Group Discussion in Batticaloa District had been recipients of FAO post tsunami ER&R assistance, all were aware that FAO had been involved in providing relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction support to the fishing community (OSRO/SRL/501/JAP; OSRO/SRL/503/BEL and OSRO/SRL/507/EC - all ER&R projects). Participants were however unaware of either GCP/SRL/054/CAN (CENARA) or GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP), as neither project had been implemented in the participants' villages.

75. In Mannar District the Pesalai fishermen's society members knew that a fish landing centre had recently been constructed in Pesalai, but were not aware that FAO was responsible for the construction of the building (GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP)). The leaders of the District Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Society in Mannar District were not aware that FAO had implemented projects in the district.

76. Offshore, one-day and multi-day boat owners' and skippers' awareness of FAO projects around the country mirrored that of their inshore, small boat owning and operating counterparts. In Gampaha District participants were knew about the GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) and TCP/RAS/3302/ (D) (TLLP), although none of the respondents had received any training or assistance from either project. In Matara District one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers had received training and assistance from OSRO/SRL/504/ITA and had heard of GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP), but were unaware of any details of the project as the project had targeted inshore, small boat owners and operators.

77. In Batticaloa District one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers were familiar with the TCP/RAS/3302/ (D) (TLLP): four or five 75 kg fish boxes and several fish trays were observed by the IE field team, in use on the quayside. However, participants including DFO extension staff were uncertain as to whether this was a FAO project, referring to the project as 'the Spanish project' or the 'NARA project', overlooking the fact that FAO's logo was prominently displayed alongside that of NARA and the national flag of Spain on the fish boxes and fish trays on the quayside.

78. In Mannar District one-day and multi-day boat owners and skippers were not aware of any FAO projects having been implemented in the district, even though the meeting was held in a fish landing centre recently constructed by GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP).

4.2.4 FAO Project Activities and Responsible Fisheries

79. Despite their limited or complete lack of awareness about the Code, representatives of inshore and offshore boat owners, operators and skippers in Gampaha District, Matara District and in Batticaloa District were to identify examples of FAO project activities, which in their opinion had promoted or implemented responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade in the three districts (Annex C).

¹⁸ Mirissa is / was within the CENARA project area, *i.e.*, Polhena to Unawatuna. Two colour fish collectors attended the Focus Group Discussion in Mirissa

4.2.5 Fishing & Aquaculture Communities and Responsibilities Fisheries

80. Similarly, despite a limited or in several instances an absence of awareness about the Code, representatives of inshore and offshore boat owners, operators and skippers, freshwater fishermen and fisherwomen and ornamental fish producers were able to identify examples of their own day to day duties and activities, which promote or implement responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade in each of the four districts (see Annex E).

4.3 Ancillary Service Sectors

81. Forty seven participants representing small scale (village / district level) and large scale (district and national level) dry fish processors and an international fresh fish exporter in Gampaha District and thirteen boatyards in three districts, in three provinces, were interviewed by the IE field team, during the course of the IE (see Box 2).

4.3.1 Ancillary Service Sectors and FAO

82. Small and large scale dry fish processors were unaware of the existence of FAO, despite small scale dry fish processors recently having participated in a training programme to improve hygiene and quality of dry fish, conducted by GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP). The representative of the Gampaha District based fresh fish exporting company had heard about FAO. He explained that in addition to incorporating FAO's Fishing Areas Reference Code in labelling export products (No. 51 and No. 58); he was also familiar with FAO through the organisation's web site.

83. Boatyard owners in three districts (Gampaha, Batticaloa and Mannar) were aware of FAO and recognised FAO's logo. In Gampaha District boatyard owners attributed their awareness about FAO to television and radio programmes and as a result of having seen FAO vehicles in the district. In Batticaloa District, the owner of Narma Fibre Industries was aware of FAO as a result of post tsunami extension activities conducted by the DFO and also as a result of the arrival of FAO vehicles in district after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami FAO had placed orders for ice boxes with Ajasmin Industrial in Mannar District.

84. The boatyard owner in Mannar District was aware that FAO provides agricultural and fisheries assistance to farming and fishing communities in Sri Lanka, as a result of reading newspaper articles. Boatyard owners in Gampaha District and in Batticaloa District were not aware of any further details or information about FAO.

4.3.2 Ancillary Service Sectors and the Code

85. None of the representatives of the ancillary service sectors met by the IE field team were aware about the Code. None of the participants in any of the Focus Group Discussions had heard or received any 'project based' publications, such as the post tsunami safety at sea

and emergency boat repair manuals, nor were they aware of any other FAO publications or technical guidelines.

4.3.3 Ancillary Service Sectors and FAO Projects

86. Although respondents had recently participated in a training programme on improved dry fish processing techniques implemented by GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP), small scale dry fish processors were unaware that the training had been conducted under a FAO project. Small scale and large scale dry fish processors and the international fresh fish exporter were not aware that FAO had conducted any post harvest fisheries activities in the Gampaha District.

87. Boatyard owners in Gampaha District, Batticaloa District and in Mannar District were not aware that FAO projects had been conducted in the respective districts. None of the boatyard owners met by the IE field team had met with or discussed boat building or boat repair issues with FAO project staff or technical advisers following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. None of the boatyard staff had received any technical training or awareness from any FAO projects.

4.3.4 FAO Project Activities and the Code

88. Representatives of the ancillary service sectors were unable to identify examples of FAO project activities that had promoted or implemented responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade in any of the three districts.

4.3.5 Ancillary Services Sector Tasks and Responsibilities and the Code

89. However, despite not knowing about the Code, representatives of the ancillary service sectors were to identify examples of their own day to day tasks and activities, which promote or implement responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade in all three districts (See Annex F).

4.4 Non Government Organisations

90. The IE field team held two Key Informant Interviews with eight staff representing two NGO in Gampaha District (See Box 2). The National Fisheries Solidarity Organisation (NAFSO) is a 'rights based', advocacy organisation, which works with the leaders of fishing communities in Sri Lanka. NAFSO, in association with other national, regional and international NGO represents fishing communities at the national, regional and international level on issues related to the fisheries and agriculture sectors. The Small Fishers Federation (SFF) is a national NGO that works to promote social and economic development with small scale fishing communities in Sri Lanka.

4.4.1 Non Government Organisations and FAO

91. NAFSO staff were very well aware and knowledgeable about FAO. NAFSO has a long standing working relationship with FAO at the regional and international level, but has had little or no contact with FAO or FAO projects in Sri Lanka. NAFSO regularly interacts with FAO at regional and international fora, including the International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty and the Committee on Fisheries in Rome.

92. The SFF has known about FAO since SFF's inception in 1993. However, SFF staff were unable to describe FAO in any detail and had no knowledge about FAO's status, mandate, aim, objectives, responsibilities or any FAO programmes or projects in Sri Lanka or at the UN.

4.4.2 Non Government Organisations and the Code

93. In 1999 NAFSO won the Margarita Lizárraga Medal Award for *"its outstanding and practical initiative in promoting and disseminating the Code. In particular, this NGO has taken very practical steps to translate the Code into the Sinhala language, to print it and distribute it. In addition, to ensure the application of the Code, NAFSO organized a series of meetings in fishing communities thereby promoting a better understanding of various aspects of the Code among poor, small scale fishing communities. Without this work, it is highly likely that these largely illiterate fishing communities would not have had access to the Code"*.

94. NAFSO staff have also represented the Sri Lankan fishing community at the Committee on Fisheries in Rome, when the GoSL presents its response to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka. According to NAFSO staff, the Code's emphasis on promoting sustainable fisheries makes it a useful tool to promote awareness about sustainable fisheries with fishing communities, trade unions, FCS, as well as with the DFAR and MFARD staff in Sri Lanka.

95. NAFSO staff expressed their appreciation of the Code, despite NAFSO's reservations about references in the Code to the WTO and other 'international frameworks' which NAFSO does not support. In NAFSO's opinion, knowledge of Code among fishing communities in Sri Lanka is considerably lower than in other countries that NAFSO staff have visited.

96. SFF staff were also aware of the existence of the Code and had seen but not read copies of the Code in English and in Sinhala. SFF staff had not read either the English or Sinhala version of the Code as they felt these booklets were too technical and not relevant to SFF's day to day tasks and activities. SFF staff had also seen and used one or two of FAO's Technical Guidelines as reference materials when drafting project proposals and writing project reports.

4.4.3 Non Government Organisations and FAO Projects

97. NAFSO staff admitted to having a very limited knowledge of projects implemented by FAO in the district or elsewhere in Sri Lanka. NAFSO staff had heard about

GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP), but were unaware of any details of the project or any activities that had been implemented. Representatives of SFF were not aware of any of the four FAO projects that had recently been implemented or were ongoing in Gampaha District or Puttalam District GCP/SRL/054/CAN (CENARA); GCP/SRL/057/CAN (IFLCP); GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) and TCP/RAS/3302 (TLLP).

4.4.4 FAO Project Activities and the Code

98. Representatives of the two NGO met in Gampaha District were not able to identify examples of FAO project activities, which in their opinion had promoted or implemented responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka.

4.4.5 Non Government Organisations Tasks and Responsibilities and the Code

99. Representatives of the two NGO met in Gampaha District were however able to identify examples of their own day to day tasks and activities, which in their opinion promote or implement responsible fisheries management, responsible fishing operations, responsible fisheries in integrated coastal area management and responsible post harvest and trade in all three districts (See Annex F).

4.5 Enabling Factors and Constraints

100. The IE field team's task of meeting stakeholders along the northern, southern, eastern and western shores of Sri Lanka and freshwater fisheries and aquaculture communities in the north central region of the country was greatly enabled by the assistance received from the DFAR's ADs and NAQDA's DAEOs and their staff, in each of the six district that were visited. Without the arrangements made on the IE field team's behalf and the support of DFAR and NAQDA officers in the field, the IE field team would not have been able to discuss the Code with so many stakeholders, over such a wide area, in such a short space of time.

101. The willingness of stakeholders to meet the IE field team and the openness with which stakeholders participated in the discussions and interviews, also contributed greatly to the success of the field component of the IE.

102. The Focus Group Discussions held with offshore boat owners and skippers in Batticaloa District and in Mannar District were constrained slightly by actual fishery management issues. Understandably, participants were very keen to explain and discuss these issues with the IE field team. In Batticaloa District the problems created for local one-day and multi-day boat owners, by southern multi-day boats landing their catch in Valaichenai Fishery Harbour were a more pressing concern to the participants, than discussing the Code. In Mannar District the discussion with one-day and multi-day boat owners was overshadowed by the issue of illegal trawling activities of hundreds Indian trawlers, which trawl within 500 m of the Mannar shoreline.

5 Findings

103. The field component of the IE generated over eight pages of recommendations and comments from district level stakeholders not all of which were directly related to the key question that the IE set out to address. An analysis of these recommendations and comments by the field evaluation team identified three other findings, which indirectly relate to the IE of the promotion and implementation of the Code at the district level.

(F1) The content of the Code is not perceived to be relevant and the translations of the Code into Sinhala and into Tamil are too complicated to be understood by district level stakeholders. District level government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff who had read the Code commented that not only did FAO need to re-translate the Code into spoken Sinhala and into spoken Tamil, but FAO needed to consider translating the Code in terms of the 'context' of the Code, explain principles and giving examples of responsible fisheries based on local experiences in Sri Lanka.

104. The two translations of the Code available in Sri Lanka, in Sinhala and in Tamil, are literal translations of Code in written Sinhala and in written Tamil - classical or 'high' versions of each language. The Sinhala version of the Code proved challenging to members of the IE field team, as the majority of the technical, legal, legislative, bureaucratic terms used in the Code have no direct equivalent in Sinhala. As a consequence, many of these terms are 'described' rather than translated into written Sinhala, relying heavily on Pali and Sanskrit terminology.

105. The Tamil translation of the Code was undertaken in South India, not in Sri Lanka. The variety of written Tamil (and spoken Tamil) in Tamil Nadu is different from that in Sri Lanka. The Sinhala and the Tamil translations of the Code are complex, densely written and use language that is only accessible educated Sinhala and Tamil readers. Both the Sinhala and Tamil translations of the Code are around 30% longer than the Code in English. The translations are unsuitable means of promoting a general awareness about the Code, other than at the highest levels of the civil service and relevant departments, authorities and ministries.

106. The English version of the Code is not an easy document to read.¹⁹ The Code is written using a mixture of technical, legal, legislative and bureaucratic language, effectively 'high English', which does not clearly convey the meaning or the intention of the Code. The Code is also repetitious. The Code needs to be re-written in simple, plain English and re-written without repetition, to enable effective translation.

107. A simplified version of the Code should describe the key points and principles, highlight the main concerns and justifications. To be an effective communication tool, the simplified version of the Code also needs to be attractive to the Sri Lankan reader; the best means to achieve this is to contextualise simplified version of the Code. A simplified version of the Code should thus provide a platform or framework through which MFARD can develop a Sri Lankan version of the simplified version of the Code. This would involve the incorporation of local examples of responsible and irresponsible fisheries into the text of the simplified version of the Code. In essence a simplified, localised version the Code would

¹⁹ Note: Comments here include those of the IE field team, the majority of whom were reading the Code, in English, Sinhala or Tamil for the first time

promote sustainable fisheries, within the familiar context of the development of fisheries in Sri Lanka.

108. A simplified version of the Code should be sufficiently detailed so as to be of relevance to government fisheries and aquaculture staff extension staff and sufficiently flexible so as to be useful as a resource manual for trainers of trainers, trainers, lecturers and teachers. Subsequent translation of the simplified, localised version the Code should use informal, spoken Sinhala and spoken Sri Lankan Tamil, as opposed to formal, written varieties of the language.

(F2) The types of extension materials that have been most used most often by FAO to promote and implement the Code and raise awareness about the importance of responsible fisheries (i.e., booklets, posters and leaflets) are the least appropriate in terms of communicating with stakeholders at the district level. Stakeholders' observation that "posters, leaflets and booklets were the least effective means of promoting awareness about the Code and the importance of responsible fisheries with district level stakeholders", suggests that FAO needs to carefully consider the means of communication that is used by future awareness programmes. According to participants, district level stakeholders who are able to, simply do not read leaflets and booklets.²⁰ Posters are only effective if they depend on simple visual images to convey a message: small text is unlikely to be read.

109. Informal discussions, formal meetings and presentations and public screenings were considered to be the most appropriate communication tools through which to generate and sustain awareness about responsible fisheries and to address unsustainable fisheries issues at the local and district level. The use of video and PowerPoint presentations to stimulate debate and dialogue with and within societies and organisations representing fishing communities and other district level stakeholders (e.g., other civil society groups, local and central government staff and politicians – see below) was highly recommended. National television and radio programmes were also recommended as effective means of generating awareness about irresponsible fisheries practices and to promote sustainable fisheries.

110. The importance of using modern, professional and business orientated images of fishing communities in future awareness campaigns, images that are positive and aspirational, was also emphasised. Communications materials should avoid the use of negative stereotypes of the fishing community as backward, neglected, unskilled, uneducated, dirty and poor, if they want to successfully promote responsible fisheries and sustainable fisheries development.

111. Equally it was noted that any form of awareness programmes (e.g., informal discussions, formal meetings, presentations and public screenings, posters, leaflets or booklets) that are conducted without first ascertaining the level of awareness and knowledge of the fishing community or target stakeholder group, risk being regarded as patronising or condescending by departmental staff, fishing communities and the ancillary service sectors.

112. (F3) FAO projects are perceived as not having done enough to involve district level stakeholders in key aspects of project implementation. In the future FAO's approach to promoting awareness and implementing the Code at the district level should be more

²⁰ This has rather unfortunate implications for the 600 Sinhala, Tamil and English copies of the MFAR / FAO booklet entitled *What is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, which were distributed by the IE field team after the completion of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews

consultative; it should involve creating and sustaining dialogues with both fishing communities and DFAR and NAQDA extension staff. DFAR and NAQDA extension staff noted that they are the 'frontline officers' who directly deal with responsible and unsustainable fisheries issues at the local level and should be more involved by FAO in project implementation.

113. FAO's approach in the future should build on the responsible fisheries practices of fishing communities and support the ongoing efforts of fishing communities to addressing unsustainable fishing at the local and district level. The approach adopted by FAO in the future should also complement and support DFAR's and NAQDA's ongoing effects to promote responsible fisheries practices and mitigate unsustainable fishing.

114. Raising awareness should not be a one way process. FAO should seek to learn from fishing communities and from DFAR and NAQDA extension staff, about responsible fisheries. Fishing community leaders, including women, should be recruited by FAO as trainers / speakers / resource persons when promoting the awareness and implementing the Code at the district and village level. DFAR and NAQDA extension staff also stressed the need for FAO's future programmes to train extension staff as trainers to implement awareness programmes at the village and district level. DFAR and NAQDA staff highlighted the need for future awareness programmes to ensure that extension staff had the necessary resources (*i.e.*, transport, communication and computing) to successfully conducted extension activities, to promote and implement the Code at the local and district level.

115. Future FAO project interventions should be based on and respond to feedback and dialogue generated by the awareness programmes with fishing communities and DFAR and NAQDA extension staff. Awareness creation should be viewed by FAO as a means to an end and not an end in itself. Awareness creation programmes should be viewed as the first step, leading to action at the local, provincial or national level, to address irresponsible fisheries practices or unsustainable fisheries issues (see below).

6 Conclusions

116. Five conclusions, which relate directly to the impact evaluation of the support provided by FAO to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka, have been drawn by field evaluation team based on the results of the discussions and interviews that were held with the representatives of district level stakeholders in six districts.

(C1) The majority of stakeholders at the district level were aware of FAO and recognised the organisation's logo, but had no further knowledge about FAO (*i.e.*, FAO's status, mandate, role, responsibility or programmes in Sri Lanka or at the UN). DFAR and NAQDA extension staff were the most familiar with FAO. Many of the officers had first learnt about the existence of FAO while at school. The government's administrative service entrance examination includes a question about FAO. Graduate government extension staff had studied FAO as part of courses taught at local universities.

117. Government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff also attributed their awareness of FAO to newspaper articles, television and radio programmes, as well as to training programmes and meeting conducted by MFARD, DFAR and NAQDA. Many of DFAR

extension staff had had direct experience of working with FAO staff and the implementation of FAO projects. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the post tsunami ER&R assistance that followed, was often cited as the period when DFAR staffs really became aware of FAO.

118. Although DFAR and NAQDA extension staff were aware of FAO and many staff had had direct experience of working with FAO project staff, none of the participants were able to explain any further information about FAO, such as FAO's status, mandate, role, responsibilities or programmes in Sri Lanka or at the UN.

119. Roughly 50% of respondents representing fishing communities had heard of FAO and recognised FAO's logo. Awareness about FAO was greater on the western, southern and eastern coasts (i.e., the districts of Gampaha, Matara and Batticaloa), than in the north or among inland fishing and aquaculture communities. "At school" was the most frequent response to the question "where had participants first heard of FAO?"; demonstrating again the importance of the national school curriculum in creating long term awareness about FAO at the district level in Sri Lanka. Articles in newspapers and television and radio programmes were also identified as key sources of information, which had contributed to creating awareness about FAO among fishing communities at the district level.

120. FAO projects, particularly post tsunami ER&R in Matara District and in Batticaloa District, but also ongoing technical assistance in Gampaha District, were cited by representatives of fishing communities as an important means through which they had come to know about FAO. However, despite having participated in FAO projects, none of the representatives of the fishing communities were able to describe any further information about FAO.

121. Awareness about FAO among representatives of the ancillary service sectors and NGO was confined to a fish exporter, boatyard owners and NGO staff. Articles in newspapers and television and radio programmes were once again cited as important means through which boatyard owners had learnt about FAO, together with the highly visible presence of FAO vehicles in their respective districts. FAO's web site was accredited with raising the profile of FAO by the fish exporter and by NGO staff. Although none of the boatyards or either of the NGOs had received any direct assistance from FAO projects, several respondents had participated in meetings arranged by DFAR, with FAO at the district level. One NGO was familiar with FAO through interactions with FAO at the regional and international level.

122. Only one respondent, out of the 341 respondents who participated in the twenty two focus group discussions and five Key Informant Interviews conducted by the IE field team at the district level, was able to describe any further information about FAO. The national convenor of the NAFSO discussed FAO's role at the regional and international level through such fora as the International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty and the Committee on Fisheries in Rome. NAFSO was familiar with FAO's status, mandate, role, responsibilities at the UN, but had little knowledge about FAO's programmes, projects and activities in Sri Lanka.

(C2) There is no knowledge and only a very low level of awareness about the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka. Only five or six DFAR extension staff and the staff of the two local NGOs had seen or read a copy of the English version or Sinhala version of the Code. The DFAR extension staff had studied the Code while at university or had participated in
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overseas training programmes, which had included an introduction to the Code. NAFSO was responsible for translating the Code into Sinhala in 1997, for which it won the Margarita Lizárraga Medal Award in 1999.

123. Less than a third of DFAR extension staff had heard about the Code. Only two or three of these staff were aware that the Code has been translated into Sinhala. None of DFAR extension staff were aware that the Code was available in Tamil. None of the DFAR extension staff who had heard about the Code could describe the Code beyond reference to its title or had any knowledge about the principles or key Article of the Code.

124. Barring two or three one-day / multi-day boat owners in Matara District, none of the other representatives of fishing and aquaculture communities, none of the NAQDA extension staff nor any of representatives of the ancillary service sectors were aware of the existence of the Code in English or Sinhala or Tamil. None of the 341 participants had seen or heard of the MFARD / FAO booklet, produced in Sinhala, Tamil and English, about the Code entitled *"What is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries"*.

(C3) Actions implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka since 2005 have not, with one or two exceptions supported the implementation of the Code at the district level in Sri Lanka. FAO was not cited as a source of knowledge or awareness about the Code by any of the respondents who had seen or read the Code, at the district level in Sri Lanka. DFAR extension staff who had read the Code, had done so as part of their further studies at university. NAFSO staff had read and translated the Code as part of the NAFSO's advocacy and lobbying campaigns to promote sustainable fisheries in Sri Lanka.

125. DFAR extension staff who had heard about the Code, but had not seen or read the Code, had been made aware of the Code by programmes implemented by MFARD, DFAR. A lone DFAR extension staff respondent mentioned FAO's involvement in creating awareness about the Code, as part of an overseas training programme. Participants from the fishing community in Matara District and in Gampaha District indicated that project staff of OSRO/SRL/504/SRL (ER&R) and GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RFLP) had referenced the Code in the context of discussing responsible fisheries management.

(C4) Actions implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka have contributed to promoting and implementing responsible fisheries at the district level in Sri Lanka. DFAR extension staff in all four districts and fishing communities in the districts of Gampaha, Matara and Batticaloa were able to identify many activities implemented by FAO projects, which have contributed to promoting and implementing responsible fisheries at the district level.

(C5) Actions and activities implemented by district level stakeholders have also contributed to and continue to promote and implement, responsible fisheries at the district level in Sri Lanka. The day to day duties, tasks, responsibilities, actions and activities conducted by government extension staff, inshore and offshore fishing communities, freshwater fisheries and aquaculture communities, the ancillary service sectors and NGOs have contributed to and continue to promote and implement responsible fisheries at the district level in Sri Lanka.

7 Recommendations

126. Four recommendations are proposed by the field evaluation team, to the FAO, for action in respect of any future support provided by FAO to the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka.

Recommendation 1: To FAO Sri Lanka on communication strategy

FAO's country office needs a communication strategy to raise and sustain the profile of FAO at the district level in Sri Lanka, as well as to create awareness and knowledge about FAO projects and FAO instruments such as the Code. Individual fisheries projects implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka have not been very effective in creating awareness or understanding about FAO at the district level and even less so in terms of creating awareness or understanding about key instruments of FAO such as the Code. On a number of occasions the IE field team met with beneficiaries of FAO fisheries projects who were unaware that they had participated in or benefited from FAO project activities.

127. In the future, the responsibility for communicating information about FAO, FAO programmes, projects and the key instrument of FAO should not be left to individual project managers. Instead a senior national communications expert needs to be recruited to lead the formulation, design and implementation of all FAO's communication activities and awareness raising programmes. A communication strategy at the country level is necessary to ensure that the global, local and project based interests of FAO are promoted equally and most effectively. The communication strategy could be financed by a budget line for communications, in all future FAO projects implemented in Sri Lanka.

Recommendation 2: To FAO, on Code diffusion

FAO needs to produce a simplified version of the Code, written in plain English,²¹ which can be adapted to the Sri Lankan²² context, translated into spoken Sinhala and into spoken Tamil and subsequently used as the basis for awareness creation and implementation of the Code at the district level. To support the successful implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka, the Code must be more widely appreciated and the Code's principles must be better understood. To achieve this result, a document is required that both describes the essence of the Code, the Code's aim and objectives, the Articles of the Code - avoiding technical, legal, legislative or bureaucratic jargon - and contextualises the Code by incorporating Sri Lankan examples of irresponsible / responsible and unsustainable / sustainable fisheries practices and management.

128. FAO projects tended to be poorly managed and supported by the Organization and to miss opportunities to use existing local knowledge, skills and competences that would enhance their relevance and effectiveness.

²¹ And other authorized languages of the FAO

²² Or any member country's context

Recommendation 3: To FAO, on project management

FAO needs to strengthen project management mechanisms and promote project management procedures that encourage and support participation and decision making by district level stakeholders in FAO project implementation. The local knowledge and experience of representatives of district level stakeholder groups needs to be more effectively utilised by future FAO projects in terms of need assessments of awareness creation; in terms of planning awareness and implementation strategies and in the design and delivery of programmes and activities that are seek to promote and implement the Code at the local and district level. Greater engagement with representatives of district level stakeholder groups by FAO projects will also ensure that FAO's future support for the implementation of the Code is congruent with existing actions and interventions in support of responsible fisheries, promoted and implemented by district level stakeholder groups.

129. Too often over the last ten years FAO's fisheries projects and technical assistance have focused on addressing primary fisheries issues such as the delivery of basic fishing inputs (e.g., engines, nets, bicycles, fish boxes, fish landing centres, more fish boxes, life jackets and hand held GPS) and training. FAO's fisheries projects and technical assistance have focused much less on seeking to resolve secondary and tertiary issues related to the implementation of responsible fisheries and sustainable fisheries management.²³ With one or two exceptions, FAO projects have not sought to address the key issues or concerns relating to the promotion or implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka. FAO's recent portfolio of fisheries projects and technical assistance to MFARD lacks a sense of purpose beyond meeting immediate needs; in short, it lacks vision.

130. FAO's competitive advantage lies in its status, mandate, role and responsibilities at the UN: as the global agency responsible for supporting member countries in their quest for national food security. It is within this context that FAO needs to frame future fisheries assistance to the MFARD, with the aim of delivering projects and technical support that seek to resolve secondary and tertiary fishery issues and constraints that are barriers to responsible fisheries and sustainable fisheries management in Sri Lanka. In the future FAO projects should focus far less (or not at all?) on the delivery of basic fishing inputs and training. These types of inputs can be delivered as effectively by local, national and international NGOs and bilateral donor agencies.

131. A joint assessment needs to be undertaken by the GoSL and the FAO to identify the priority fishery issues that need to be addressed, using the Code as a framework for implementing responsible fisheries and achieving sustainable fishery management in Sri Lanka. A national strategy, co-authored by the GoSL and FAO, should identify the priority secondary and tertiary issues for which the GoSL needs technical, operational and project assistance from FAO to resolve. A national strategy would also provide an overarching framework for multilateral and bilateral donors, non government organisations and the private sector, which provide assistance to the government in support of responsible, sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka.

²³ The efforts of GCP/RAS/237/SPA (RLFP) to promote co-management in Negombo Lagoon and the attempt by GCP/SRL/056/CAN (CENARA) to introduce co-management of five demersal fisheries in three provinces are noted exceptions

132. A national strategy would also provide a benchmark for periodic reviews by the GoSL, with support from the FAO, against which to assess the successes and outstanding needs for further technical, operational and project assistance, in support of the long term goal of sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka.

Recommendation 4: To FAO in Sri Lanka, on future work

Future FAO assistance to the fisheries sector in Sri Lanka should be part of a jointly agreed GOSL / FAO long term plan, which systematically targets priority interventions that are necessary to successfully implement responsible fisheries practices and achieve sustainable fisheries management in Sri Lanka. The identification, research, design and formulation of future FAO assistance in support of sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka needs to be not only more strategic, but also more compatible with FAO's status, mandate, role and responsibilities at the UN, as the global agency responsible for supporting member countries achieve national food security.

8 Lessons Learned

133. The field impact evaluation team identified three lessons that extend beyond the immediate concern of the IE, but are nevertheless considered as likely to be useful or of wider relevance to FAO in terms of learning about promoting and supporting the implementation of the Code in Sri Lanka.

134. Many participants observed that the majority of children in Sri Lanka have a basic understanding of the main crops and the cultivation practices in Sri Lanka as a result of the O and A Level agriculture courses. If O and A Level fisheries and aquaculture were taught in national schools, it was suggested, all Sri Lankans would be familiar with the main food fish species found off the coast of Sri Lanka and be aware of the most responsible and sustainable means of harvesting and managing fish stocks.

Lesson Learned 1: On secondary education

Secondary education is the most important source of information and knowledge for district level stakeholders, as such the national curriculum represents a significant opportunity for FAO to introduce fisheries, aquaculture and the principles of the Code to the widest possible audience, over an extended if not indefinite period of time. The O and A Level courses in agriculture that are taught in all government schools in Sri Lanka were highlighted as an example of the impact that could be achieved by FAO, by introducing fisheries and aquaculture as a component or subject in the national school curriculum, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

135. Unless the causes of unsustainable fisheries practices are addressed with representatives of these tertiary and quaternary level stakeholder groups, fishing communities and government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff will continue to lack sufficient 'social space' at the local and district level, in which to successfully promote and implement sustainable fisheries development.

Lesson Learned 2: On out-reach

Future FAO awareness programmes must target tertiary and quaternary level stakeholders to successfully promote the Code and support sustainable fisheries development in Sri Lanka. A lack of awareness and understanding about the importance of responsible fisheries and the social, economic and ecological impacts of unsustainable fishing practices among local and central government staff (*i.e.*, Pradeshya Sabha, Urban, Municipal and Provincial Councils / Grama Niladari, Divisional and District Officers), police officers, members of the security forces, civil society leaders (*i.e.*, the religious leaders and NGOs) and local and central government politicians was repeatedly emphasised as the most important constraint undermining the efforts of fishing community leaders and government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff to eradicate irresponsible fishing practices at the local and district level.

136. The principal cause for the persistence of illegal and unsustainable fishing activities at the local and district level was repeatedly identified as due to the absence of action taken by local and central government officers at the provincial and national level and by the police and security forces at the local level. Given this context, future FAO projects that focus only on creating awareness about the Code and the need for responsible fisheries, run the risk being viewed as naive or patronising by the project's principal stakeholder groups.

137. The reluctance of local and central government officers, police officers and members other security forces to take action against individuals who engage in irresponsible fisheries practices was in turn attributed to patronage by influential individuals at the local and national level. Participants frequently expressed their frustration at their inability to take action against individuals engaged in irresponsible fishing practices. Among government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff there was a sense of disillusionment about initiating action against individuals engaged in irresponsible fisheries practices.

138. Participants were not dismissive of awareness programmes *per se*. However, awareness programmes highlighting the negative social, economic and ecological consequences of unsustainable fisheries need to be accompanied by support for direct action in support of government policy to enforce existing legislation that addresses such issues. Awareness programmes must at the same time target individuals that can affect meaningful change at the district, provincial and national level, if the principles of the Code are to be realised.

Lesson Learned 3: On government policies against unsustainable fishing practices

Action in support of government policies against unsustainable fishing practices is necessary, as well as awareness creation about the Code and responsible fisheries, to successfully implement responsible, sustainable fisheries in Sri Lanka. No evidence was found to suggest that a lack of awareness about responsible fisheries or a lack of knowledge about sustainable fisheries development was the main cause of continued irresponsible fishing practices in any of the six districts visited by the IE field team. Fishing communities and government fisheries and aquaculture extension staff were well aware of responsible fisheries and the need for sustainable fisheries management (see Annexes D, E and F).

Annex A. List of locations visited, persons met and meetings conducted

No.	Day	Date	Location	Persons met and meetings conducted
--	M	09	Colombo	R. L. Stirrat (County Impact Evaluation Team Leader) @ 1200 UNDSS Security Briefing @ 1600
01	T	10	Colombo	Impact Evaluation Planning Methodology Draft / Field Schedule Arrangements R. L. Stirrat @ 1200
02	W	11	Colombo	Impact Evaluation Planning Methodology Draft / Field Arrangements R. L. Stirrat @ 1600 with R. M. Bandaranayake and T. Thangavel (IE Team Members)
03	T	12	Colombo	Impact Evaluation Planning Methodology Draft / Field Arrangements Patrick Evans (FAO Representative) @ 1200
04	F	13	Colombo	Impact Evaluation Planning Methodology Final R. L. Stirrat @ 1600
05	S	14	Colombo	Impact Evaluation Planning Methodology Final R. L. Stirrat @ 16.00
	S	15	--	--
06	M	16	Gampaha	M.M.W.R Bandara (DFAR - Assistant Director Fisheries) @ 1030 Focus Group Discussion No. 1: Inshore, Small Boat Owners and Operators
07	T	17	Gampaha	Focus Group Discussion No. 2: Offshore, Day & Multi-day Boat Owner Focus Group Discussion No. 3: Small Scale Fish Processor
08	W	18	Gampaha	Focus Group Discussion No. 4: District Fisheries Office Staff, Gampaha
09	T	19	Gampaha	Key Informant Interview No. 1: National Fisheries Solidarity Organisation Key Informant Interview No. 2: Small Fishermen's Federation
10	F	20	Gampaha	Focus Group Discussion No. 5: Representatives of Local Boat Building Yards Focus Group Discussion No. 6: Local and International Fish Exporters
11	S	21	Colombo	Revision of Impact Evaluation Methodology Gampaha District Field Reports
12	S	22	Colombo	Gampaha District Field Reports
	M	23	Matara	Sumith Kumara (DFAR - Assistant Director Fisheries) @ 1030 Focus Group Discussion No. 7: Inshore, Small Boat Owners and Operators
13	T	24	Matara	Focus Group Discussion No. 8: Offshore, Day & Multi-day Boat Owner Focus Group Discussion No. 9: District Fisheries Office Staff
14	W	25	Colombo	Data Analysis & Reporting
	T	26	Colombo	Data Analysis & Reporting
15	F	27	Gampaha	Key Informant Interview No. 3: Tropic Frozen Food Ltd, Fish Processing Company
16	S	28	Colombo	Matara District Field Reports
17	S	29		
18	M	30	A'pura	H.S.W.A. Liyanage (NAQDA District Aquaculture Extension Officer) @ 1200 Focus Group Discussion No. 10: District Aquaculture Extension Office Staff
19	T	31	A'pura	Focus Group Discussion No. 11: Mahawilachchiya Fishery Association (Part I)
20				Focus Group Discussion No. 12: Mahawilachchiya Fishery Association (Part II)
21	W	01	P'naruwa	D. P. Nirmal de Silva (NAQDA District Aquaculture Extension Officer) @ 0900 Focus Group Discussion No. 13: District Aquaculture Extension Office Staff Focus Group Discussion No. 14: Ornamental Fish Breeders and Out Growers Focus Group Discussion No. 15: Pahala Eliywewa Freshwater Fishery Association
22	T	02	P'naruwa	Anuradhapura District Field Reports
23	F	03	Colombo	Anuradhapura District Field Reports
24	S	04	Colombo	Draft Report of the Results to date
25	S	05	Colombo	Draft Report of the Results to date and sent to the IE Team Leader
26	M	06	Batticaloa	T. George (DFAR - Assistant Director Fisheries) @ 1500
27	T	07	Batticaloa	Focus Group Discussion No. 16: Offshore, Day & Multi-day Boat Owner (Valaichenai)
28	W	08	Batticaloa	Focus Group Discussion No. 17: District Fisheries Office Staff Focus Group Discussion No. 18: Inshore, Small Boat Owners and Operators
29	T	09	Colombo	Key Informant Interview No. 4: Narma Fibre Industries (Boatyard Owner)

No.	Day	Date	Location	Persons met and meetings conducted
30	F	10	Colombo	Data Analysis & Reporting
31	S	11	Colombo	Batticaloa District Field Reports
32	S	12	Colombo	Batticaloa District Field Reports
	M	13	Mannar	B. S. Miranda (DFAR - Assistant Director Fisheries) @ 1400
33	T	14	Mannar	Focus Group Discussion No. 19: Inshore, Small Boat Owners and Operators (Pesalai)
				Focus Group Discussion No. 20: Trawler Operators (Pesalai)
34	W	15	Mannar	Key Informant Interview No. 5: Ajasmin Industrial (Boatyard Owner)
				Focus Group Discussion No. 21: District Fisheries Office Staff
				Focus Group Discussion No. 22: Mannar District Federation of FCS
35	T	16	Colombo	Travel to Colombo
36	F	17	Colombo	Telephone Interview with B. S. Miranda (DFAR - Assistant Director Fisheries)
				Mannar District Field Reports, IE Administration, payment of field staff.
	S	18		
	S	19		
37	M	20	Colombo	1 st Draft - Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learnt
38	T	21	Colombo	1 st Draft - Results and Annexes
	W	22	Colombo	1 st Draft - Conclusions and Annexes
39	T	23	Colombo	1st Draft - Recommendations
40	F	24	Colombo	1st Draft - Lessons Learnt, Introduction, Background & Context
41	S	25	Colombo	1 st Draft - Methodology
	S	26		
42	M	27	Colombo	Editing – Results and Annexes
43	T	28	Colombo	Editing – Conclusions, Recommendations, Lessons Learnt and Annexes
44	W	29	Colombo	Editing – Introduction, Background & Context, Methodology and Annexes
45	T	01	Colombo	Executive Summary and Cover Page. Draft sent to IE Team Leader and Manager
46	F	02	Colombo	Letter of Appreciation and FAOR
47	W	07	Colombo	Editing 2 nd Draft – Typographical Errors and Grammar – Sent to Tullia
				Comments and Feedback on Jock's Draft
48	T	08	Colombo	Comments and Feedback on Jock's Draft
49	F	09	Colombo	Scanned and Sent Attendance Lists to Tullia
50	M	12	Colombo	3 rd Draft Editing Tullia's Comments
51	T	13	Colombo	Final Report
51	T	14	Colombo	Final Report and Sent

Contact details of key persons met

(i) Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources

<u>District</u>	<u>Assistant Director</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Mobile</u>
Gampaha District	M.M.W.R. Bandara	0312 222 431	0718 129 650 <i>mmwrbandara@yahoo.com</i>
Matara District	Sumith Kumara	0412 222 010	0714 395 696 <i>gunawardan@gmail.com</i>
Batticaloa District	T. George	0652 224 472	0718 112 736 <i>gthomingu@yahoo.com</i>
Mannar District	B. S. Miranda	0232 222 173	0779 585 699 <i>mnr.dfar@yahoo.com</i>

(ii) National Aquaculture Development Authority

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Mobile</u>
Anuradhapura District	H.S.W.A. Liyanage	0252 221 594	0718 414 427
Polonnaruwa District	D.P. Nirmal de Silva	0272 226 738	0718 120 651

Annex B. Evaluation Tools: Focus Group & Key Informant Methodology

Part I	Introduction (Time Guide: 5 minutes)
Step 1:	<p><u>Self Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Introductions by the IE team and participants
Step 2	<p><u>Explanation of the Aim of the Country Impact Evaluation</u></p> <p><i>The aim of the IE is to provide accountability and draw lessons on the impacts of FAO's contribution to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in Sri Lanka</i></p> <p><u>Note:</u> <i>The Impact Evaluation is NOT looking at how Government of Sri Lanka has implemented the Code. This is not an assessment of the Government's / Ministry's / Department's activities, but of FAO and its activities in Sri Lanka.</i></p> <p><i>What the Impact is investigating is</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How relevant have FAO's fisheries projects and assistance been in implementing the Code?</i> <i>What has been the impact – lasting and significant changes - of FAO's fisheries projects and assistance in terms of delivering the Code?</i> <i>How sustainable are these changes likely to be?</i> <i>What can FAO do differently in the future to promote the Code?</i>
Step 3	<p><u>Overview of the IE</u></p> <p>The Evaluation of FAO's support to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries conducted by FAO is a global evaluation, with a country Impact Evaluation in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka the Impact Evaluation will gather the thoughts, comments and observations of government staff working at the MFARD, DFAR, NIFNE, CFHC, NAQDA and other agencies, representatives of fishing communities in Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, fish traders, processors, boat builders, academics and representatives of non government organisations.</p>
Step 4	<p><u>Time Frame for the Interview</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain that the Focus Group Discussion / Key Informant Interview will not last longer than 60 minutes Make arrangements for refreshments to be brought for the participants

Note: Key assumptions inherent in the IE Methodology

The participants representing the DFAR, fishing community, fish traders, processors, boat builders or NGOs

- 1) *know about FAO*
- 2) *know about the Code and the technical guidelines, reports, training materials implemented / produced by FAO*
- 3) *know about FAO and the projects that it has implemented in Sri Lanka*

Part II	Verification of IE Assumptions (Time Guide: 5 to 10 minutes)
Question 1	Evaluation of participants' knowledge about FAO? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about the FAO, • If participants are aware of FAO, how did they come to know about FAO? • If yes, do you use any FAO materials, publications, training that you have received in your day to day work? <p><i>IE ToR: To what extent Fisheries officers use the FAO Technical Guidelines in their daily work? (Q. C.I);</i></p>
Question 2	Evaluation of participants' knowledge about the Code and other FAO publications, guidelines, resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about the Code, or the other FAO publications such as Technical Guidelines, web site? • If yes, how did you come to know about the Code, or the other FAO publications such as Technical Guidelines, web site? • If yes, can you give examples of how you have used the Code or or the other FAO publications such as Technical Guidelines? <p><i>IE ToR: What is the extent of awareness and knowledge among Sri Lanka officers of the Code? (Q. A.c);</i></p>
Question 3	Evaluation of participants' knowledge about FAO projects implemented in the district <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know about any of the projects FAO has implemented in the district? • If so, which ones and how? <p><i>IE ToR: What is the extent of awareness and knowledge among Sri Lanka officers of the Code? (Q. A.c);</i></p>

Note: *If the answer to any of these questions is negative (don't know), the interview needs to proceed to Part Four other continue with Part Three*

Part III	Evaluation with stakeholder who know about FAO, know about the Code and have knowledge of FAO Projects (Time Guide: Maximum 45 minutes)
Step 1	<p>1.1 Brief explanation as necessary regarding FAO²⁴ 1.2 A short, quick refresher course on the Code</p> <p>The five Articles that are of interest to use in this IE are Article 7: Fisheries Management Article 8: Fishing Operations Article 9: Aquaculture Development Article 10: Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management Article 11: Post Harvest Practices and Trade (we can write these up on a flip chart and stick it on the wall)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ We need to show copies of the complete code and examples of the Technical Guidelines ✓ We need to explain that for the purpose of the IE we are going to discuss only certain Articles in the Code with each stakeholder (we can write these up on a flip chart?)
Step 2	<p>2.1 At the beginning of the discussion or interview we need to present a short, quick refresher course on the Project's that have been implemented by FAO in the district</p> <p>As an example in Gampaha this will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP/RAS/3302/ (D) Tuna Long Lining Project (Project Details Sheet) • GCP/RAS/237/SPARFLP Regional Fisheries Livelihood Project (Project Details Sheet) • GCP/SRL/057/CAN Fish Landing Centre Project (Project Details Sheet) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ We need to make sure participants are familiar with these projects and what the project activities were
Step 3	<p>3.1 Provide a very brief overview of the Summary Notes on the first Article (e.g., Article 7) ✓ Ask participants to give their views on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How relevant were FAO's projects and assistance been in promoting the guidelines and recommendations in this Article of the Code?</i> • <i>What have been the impact – lasting and significant changes - of FAO's projects and assistance been in promoting the guidelines and recommendations in this Article of the Code?</i> • <i>How sustainable are any changes likely to be?</i> • <i>What else has FAO done to promote or support the guidelines and recommendations in this Article of the Code?</i> <p>3.2 Provide a very brief overview of the Summary Notes on the next Article Repeat the questions in relation to each of the projects that stakeholders are aware were implemented in the district</p> <p>Note: We are not going to ask questions about more than THREE Article in anyone interview Suggested Articles and Interview Groups as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AD Fisheries& FI and Other Staff – Articles 7, 8 and 10 (possibly 11?) • Multi-day Boat Operators' Leaders - Articles 7 and 8 • Small Scale Boat Operators' Leaders - Articles 7 and 8 • Fish Traders (Associations) – Article 11

²⁴ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all. Its Latin motto, *fiat panis*, translates into English as "let there be bread". As of 8 August 2008[update], FAO has 191 members states along with the European Union, Faroe Islands and Tokelau which are associate members

Part III	Evaluation with stakeholder who know about FAO, know about the Code and have knowledge of FAO Projects (Time Guide: Maximum 45 minutes)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boatyard at the District level – Article 8 (but only about boat design) NAQDA Staff and Aquaculturalists – Article 10 and 11? <p>3.3 Provide a very brief overview of the Summary Notes on the third and final Article Repeat the questions in relation to each of the projects that stakeholders are aware were implemented in the district</p>
Step 4	<p>4.1 Other examples of duties, responsibilities or activities that support the Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can the participants identify any other examples of activities or actions that they are they undertake or regulations that they follow, which support, promote or are in line with the Code? ✓ What are the sources of motivation, inspiration, reasons why they do this? ✓ Who has encouraged, supported them to do this?
Step 5	<p>5.1 Final Question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What could FAO do in the future, what types of assistance could FAO provide, to further support the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations in the Articles that have been discussed?
Step 6	<p>6.1 Closing the Interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain briefly how the information that has been collected will be used by FAO, to produce a global report describing FAO's support to the implementation of the Code and suggestions about what kinds of assistance FAO could provide in the future ✓ Ensure that the Attendance List is sign and collected ✓ Distribute copies of the summary of the Code produced by the MFARD / FAO in Sinhala or Tamil to all participants and copies of the English, Sinhala and Tamil versions of the Code to the DFO and DAEO. ✓ Thanks and Close

Part IV	Evaluation with stakeholder who do not know about FAO and or do NOT know about the Code and or have no knowledge of FAO Projects (Time Guide: Maximum 45 minutes)
Step 1	<p>1.1 Brief explanation as necessary regarding FAO</p> <p>1.2 Introduction to Impact Evaluation Methodology C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At the beginning of the Interview using Methodology C we need to present an outline of the Code i.e., the 12 Articles providing guidelines and recommendations to member states on how best to harvest and market fish responsibly ✓ We need to show copies of the complete code and examples of the Technical Guidelines ✓ We need to explain that for the purpose of the Impact Evaluation we are going to discuss <u>five</u> Articles in the Code (we can write these up on a flip chart?) <p>Article 7: Responsible Fisheries Management Article 8: Responsible Fishing Operations Article 9: Responsible Aquaculture Development Article 10: Responsible Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management Article 11: Responsible Post Harvest Practices and Trade</p>
Step 2	<p>2.1 Provide a short introduction to Responsible Fisheries Management (use key words as prompts / examples if necessary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask participants if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They can identify any examples of duties, actions, responsibilities that they undertake or regulations that they follow which support, promote responsible fisheries management? What are the sources of motivation, inspiration, reasons why they do this? Who has encouraged, supported them to do this? In the future, what could FAO do, what types of assistance could FAO provide, to further

Part IV	Evaluation with stakeholder who do not know about FAO and or do NOT know about the Code and or have no knowledge of FAO Projects (Time Guide: Maximum 45 minutes)
Step 3	<p>support the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations in the Articles that have been discussed?</p> <p>3.1 Provide a short introduction to Responsible Fisheries Operations (use key words as prompts / examples if necessary)</p> <p>✓ Repeat the Questions above</p> <p>Note: We are not going to ask questions about more than THREE types of responsible fisheries in any one interview or discussion Suggested topics for stakeholder groups as above</p>
Step 4	<p>4.1 Final Question</p> <p>✓ What could FAO do in the future, what types of assistance could FAO provide, to further support and promote responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka</p>
Step 5	<p>5.1 Closing the Interview</p> <p>✓ Explain briefly how the information that has been collected will be used by FAO, to produce a global report describing FAO's support to the implementation of the Code and suggestions about what kinds of assistance FAO could provide in the future</p> <p>✓ Ensure that the Attendance List is sign and collected</p> <p>✓ Distribute copies of the summary of the Code produced by the MFARD / FAO in Sinhala or Tamil to all participants and copies of the English, Sinhala and Tamil versions of the Code to the DFO and DAEO.</p> <p>✓ Thanks and Close</p>

Annex C. Stakeholders' perception of the contributions made by FAO projects to the implementation of responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka

	OSRO/SRL/501/JAP, OSRO/SRL/507/EC (Post Tsunami Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation Projects)	OSRO/SRL/503/BEL,	OSRO/SRL/504/ITA,
Responsible Fisheries Management	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Introduced a systematic approach to documenting tsunami affected fishermen and developed a system of assets lost to be replaced. ❖ Developed a system for the new boat registration and boat ownership ❖ Distributed computers to the DFO ❖ Commenced licensing operations, issuing of licensing started with the support of FAO following the tsunami <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created awareness about the Code, in particular Article 7 of the Code in the context of post tsunami rehabilitation, but did not distribute the Code. • Provided information and knowledge about the boat registration • Conducted surveys on post tsunami boat losses in Matara, including off shore fishing boats • Created awareness about the need for registration before receiving tsunami funded replacement boats • Created awareness about fishery co-management principles, but did not implement and practical programmes. • Provided training on log book maintenance, fish data collection at sea, catch data. 		
Responsible Fisheries Operations	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provided new engines, nets and boats to inshore, offshore and lagoon fishermen affected by the tsunami ❖ Repaired damaged boats and landing centres (net halls, buildings) ❖ Prepared and distributed manuals for boat building and repairs. ❖ Set up a more accurate system about affected fishermen and developed a database to provide assistance ❖ Provided awareness programmes to all individuals who received new boats for safety at sea, including provision of safety jackets and produced safety at sea publications ❖ Distributed GPS ❖ Provided motorcycles to the FCS ❖ Produced Stability of Fishing Vessels and Safety for Fishermen, but the DVD available in the office does not play. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided new boats, nets and engines to tsunami affected and non tsunami affected fishermen after the tsunami • Undertook boat repairs and also provided spare parts to tsunami affected boat owners. • Conducted awareness programmes about safety at sea, including the advantages of safety jackets, but did not mention the Code. • Conducted training on boat design, the technical aspects of boat design and safety, rolling tests and something else that no one can translate • Conducted post tsunami data collection, census on tsunami affected fishermen, in coordination with DFO office. The database was used to identify needs and deliver assistance to affected fishermen. Fishermen were issued with tsunami assistance cards, listing out the items lost and those that had been replaced. • Prepared priority list of donor assistance and what kinds of support were necessary. • Facilitated new boat registration, which included registration of old boats, during the delivery of post tsunami assistance. • All boats and engines are now registered with the DFO and a formal system has been introduced. <i>but this may have been introduced by the IIEDA Project, not under 504</i> • Provide training using video on new fishing techniques. 		

<i>Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal Area Management</i> <i>Responsible Post Harvest and Trade</i>	OSRO/SRL/501/JAP, OSRO/SRL/503/BEL, OSRO/SRL/504/ITA, OSRO/SRL/507/EC (Post Tsunami Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation Projects)
	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ One or two awareness programmes were conducted. <p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycles and fibre glass boxes were provided to motorcycle and bicycle fish traders <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted training for quality control systems, washing the fish, the use of ice, the importance of post harvest practices in the harbour side and the beach landing centre focusing on cleanliness and hygiene. • Conducted training on maintaining fish quality at sea (ice, ice boxes) to ensure high price of fish, including videos on quality control, how to store and handle fish correctly and other ways to reduce post harvest losses
<i>Responsible Fisheries Management</i>	GC GCP/RAS/237/SPA (Regional Fisheries Livelihood Project)
	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Joint action with the fishing community to form fisheries management committees ❖ Development of fisheries area management authority with all stakeholders, under the Fisheries Act. ❖ Field data collection for several fish varieties, stock, size and breeding period within the project area and data collection to establish off season capacity. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of the government authorities, the RFLP has completed the first stage awareness programmes and training given to selected co-management members from the fishing community • The Lagoon management authority has received training on co-management • The Co-management Agreement has been drafted but not completed • Maritime map reading training used to identify fishing grounds • Mobilisation training for fishing society organisation and development, skill development, society strengthening

<p><i>Responsible Fisheries Operations</i></p>	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training, supervision and monitoring on illegal fishing in the lagoon and in the sea ❖ Legal action against illegal fishing (40 court cases in 2010 and 26 in 2011) ❖ 500 fishermen trained, all small boat operators, in safety at sea including how to repair the boat in the sea, mechanical training. sea lanes and codes used by large vessels at sea (light) ❖ Safety jackets and GPS distributed ❖ Swimming training given to fishermen and DFO staff. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime amp reading and navigation training. • GPRS and satellite navigation equipment also received • Training provided on safety at sea, including the advantages of using safety jackets, but fishermen are not using jackets, because you can't fish wearing the jacket and also can't store jackets on board, as there is no space. Safety jackets distributed • Training given on communications and navigation equipment for the deep sea fishing to small scale boat operators including GPS, plus use of two boat safety, maintaining communication with the nearest boat and exchange information about the situation • Training given on illegal fishing on the deep sea and why not to use them, including hembili del, light course, machine trawling, kandan course, sikuru del., - • Deep sea fishermen used as resource person for safety at sea training with small scale training. • Women received awareness training about safety at sea, for their sons and husband and the importance of life jackets especially during the monsoon season.
<p><i>Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal</i></p>	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gampaha Lagoon Co-management Committee established by the project under the District Secretary in Gamapaha; includes representatives from the DFAR, fishing communities, other government and non government stakeholders. ❖ Mangroves conserved with the joint involvement of Department of Forest Conservation ❖ Nine schools engaged in the conservation of coastal resources <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the support of the government authorities, the RFLP has completed the first stage awareness programmes and training given to selected co-management members from the fishing community • lagoon management authority has received training on co-management • drafted the co-management article, but not complete • Awareness about coastal resource management – mangrove conservation
<p><i>Responsible Post Harvest and Trade</i></p>	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 133 fishing community members trained by the project to reduce post harvest losses, produce high quality and hygienic dry fish, prawns and cuttlefish. ❖ Marketing training. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants have received several training programmes to produce dry fish. • Awareness about the correct fish and salt combinations, cleaning fish for processing, packaging and marketing dry fish products. • New products and drying technologies for prawns, cuttlefish and squid have been introduced • Mobilisation and organisation for women engaged in fish processing, including access to micro finance •
<p><i>Responsible Fisheries</i></p>	<p>GCP/SRL/057/CAN (Integrated Fish Landing Centre Project)</p> <p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Data collection on accidents at sea

GCP/SRL/057/CAN (Integrated Fish Landing Centre Project)	
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Social mobilisations programmes conducted with fishermen and women ❖ Training of trainers programmes conducted for DFAR staff including social mobilisation, training of training, harbour management, construction and improvement of health and hygiene at IFLCP (including first aid boxes), but not relevant to the DFAR staff. ❖ Business planning training provided to fishing community leaders at IFLCP to promote economic sustainability of the IFLCP, including micro finance ❖ NIFNE conducted training programmes for fishermen, on safety at sea, communications, using GPS, navigation and marine map reading ❖ Asset co-management mechanisms developed with fishing communities and the DFAR at renovated IFLCP. ❖ Building maintenance training programmes, books and book keeping and accounting systems for IFLCP management committees ❖ Improved IFLCP with water and electricity connections. ❖ IFLCP First Aid boxes in each IFLCP. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and improve fisheries landing centre, basic infrastructure development • Awareness about engine oil waste and garbage disposal awareness, but not implemented successfully
Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal Area Management	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training about mangroves and coastal resources <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on integrated coastal resource management, including mangrove conservation with women who cut mangroves for fuel wood.
Responsible Post Harvest and Trade	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Introduction and promotion of the use of ice at sea and the supply of ice to the IFLCP, to ensure fishermen are able to take ice to sea. ❖ Provision of fibre glass cool boxes for fishermen to take ice to the sea ❖ NIFNE conducted training programmes for fishermen fish quality control at sea. ❖ Fish landing centre operation and management committee to maintain the centre. ❖ Several training programmes conducted for DFAR staff on post harvest quality control. ❖ Constructed storage rooms for fishing community ❖ Conducting training on boat repairs.

TCP/RAS/3302/(D) (Tuna Long Line Project)	
Responsible Fisheries Management	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deep sea fishery management training, including maintenance of log books recording fish catch data and the location, quality and types of fish caught.
Responsible Fisheries Operations	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Awareness programmes with skippers on the documents necessity for deep sea fishing including operating license, deep sea pass, maintenance of the boat's log book, safety at sea and international maritime borders. ❖ Supporting services to coordinate investment, to obtain finance for tuna long line boats <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on how to identify tuna at sea • Training to boat owners on accessing funds from commercial banks, at low rates of interest (8%) to develop tuna long lining. project has trained boat owners on • General introduction to tuna long lining
Responsible Post Harvest and Trade	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Awareness on the impact of quality on access to export markets ❖ Training on onboard cooling systems training; how to maintain quality of tuna at sea (e.g., removal of stomach and gills at sea, use of cold water at sea to chill fish

	<p>TCP/RAS/3302/(D) (Tuna Long Line Project)</p> <p>after harvesting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Quality control training for 150 fishermen and department staff focusing on quality at sea. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on best practices for handling and storing tuna at sea
Responsible Fisheries Management	<p>GCP/SRL/057/CAN (Capacity Enhance of the NARA Project)</p> <p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fishery co-management planning for five species (<i>i.e.</i>, marine ornamental fish, lobster, conch, prawns and sea cucumber). ❖ Seven committees of marine ornamental fish collectors formed, leaders nominated to the district co-management committee. Not formally gazetted because the project closed. Action is being taken to gazette it through the department ❖ Awareness about illegal use of moxy nets, but not stopped by the project as fishermen claimed there were no alternative. Illegal fishing use continues. ❖ Marine ornamental fish stock assessment. Licensing is now based on requests / agreement at the local level for the number of license to be issued by the DFAR. ❖ Lobster fishery stock assessment. Closed season February to September and in October due to breeding season. Lobster fishing prohibited and enforced. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project conducted a fishery survey with marine ornamental fish. Fishermen participated in the survey. • The project created awareness about illegal fishing, the use of small mesh enclosure nets to collect marine ornamental fish. • The project took no action against the use of small mesh enclosure nets, which marine ornamental fish collectors are still using, as colour fish argued that there is no alternative method to collecting colour fish..... Damage is done not by the small mesh net but by the use of iron rods to disturb fish out of the corals, destroying corals.
Responsible Fisheries Management	<p>GCP/SRL/056/SPA (Fish handling and reduction of post harvest losses)</p> <p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Distributed of fish finders ❖ Provided training on fish varieties and identification of fishing grounds. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about offshore fishing management • Awareness about the need for boat registration and the maintenance of log books
Responsible Fisheries Operations	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training on tuna long line fishing technology ❖ Provision of safety jackets (<i>but this may have been IFAD</i>) ❖ Provided training on safety at sea <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on offshore fishing and tuna long line fishing. • Distributed of fish finders • Technical training on tuna long lining, using fish finders
Responsible Post Harvest and Trade	<p>DFO Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training on post harvest quality control, ensuring quality of fish and safe storage, reduction in post harvest losses and appropriate techniques ❖ Provided ice boxes ❖ Training and awareness on maintaining healthy and hygienic marine environment. <p>Fishing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training post harvest quality control, including storage of fish, how to reduce losses of fish and improve and control quality of fish at sea and at the harbour • Distributed ice boxes 5 x 7000 kg (3,500kg) boxes, but there are 500 boats in the

	GCP/SRL/056/SPA (Fish handling and reduction of post harvest losses)
	harbour (500 X 250) 125,000 kg. Boxes are insufficient to meet the need of more than one boat.

Annex D. Government extension officers' perception of their contributions to the implementation responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka

	DFO in Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa and Mannar and DAEO in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa
<i>Responsible Fisheries Management</i>	<p>DFAR Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implement the Fisheries Act in respect of the fisheries management including implementation and monitoring fish production (55% of 2011 target Achieved) ❖ Implement lobster fishery management regulations, licensing, size depending on variety, ban on fishing during the breeding season (February and September, October) ❖ Implement conch fishery management regulations (minimum size 70 mm). ❖ Implement beach seine fisher management, including enforcement of the ban on machine trawling and exclusion of other fishing gears in beach seine areas ❖ Implement non mechanised trawling management mechanisms. ❖ Collect monthly fish catch data, compile monthly statistics. These are estimates of catch data, not actual, based on the number of boats, fishing trips and estimated catch data. ❖ Register boats: new boat registration is based on technical assessment from DFAR marine engineer. Permit is given on annual basis and is renewal able. ❖ Give training on maintenance of log book, fish catch data book, ❖ Registered all fishermen, boats and fishing gears, with FAO after tsunami, completed with support from ICEIDA ❖ Participate with the NAQDA, CCRMD and others to promote lagoon fishery management ❖ Conduct monthly meeting with fishing communities to make them aware about fishery management and sustainable fishing techniques. These all trainings programmes are conducted by external resource person, not by the DFAR <p>NAQDA Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organise village based, integrated fishery management society in each reservoir ➤ Conduct institutional strengthening of freshwater fishermen's societies. ➤ Register fishermen's societies, district level associations of village level freshwater fishermen's societies and the island level wide body, representing freshwater fishermen. All NAQDA support is delivered through village societies ➤ Conduct training on community based fishery management. ➤ Encourage fishermen to restrict fishing effort (fishermen are permitted to set or haul nets only between 1400 and 1800 or from 1500 to 1900 and from 0600 to 1000. Fishermen are not permitted to haul nets at any other times and all boats are 'locked' to ensure compliance. ➤ Conduct continuous training with fishermen at the Kalawawa Aquaculture Development Centre. Fishermen selected by NAQDA or fishery management training. FI following up training in the field.
<i>Responsible Fisheries Operations</i>	<p>DFAR Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implement the Fisheries Act in respect of new boat registration, renewal of existing boat registration, operational license, boat insurance, identify cards for fishermen, pension scheme, legal action illegal fishing activities, fishing operational approval certificate / pass for multi-day boats, mobilisation of people to the fisheries organisation, new enrolment for the insurance scheme ❖ Create awareness about illegal entry into the EEZ of other countries ❖ Create awareness about the destructive impact of illegal fishing gears in lagoons and coastal areas. ❖ Participate in mobile illegal fishing gear monitoring in collaboration with the SL Navy. 14 million rupees worth illegal fishing gears have been collected from the lagoon. ❖ Take legal action against illegal fishing gear users ❖ Form FLC management committees, 48 formed and the district level society also established.

	<p>DFO in Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa and Mannar and DAEO in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide basic facilities for the FLC, such as ice, water and access road repairs. ❖ Provide technical support to develop Nilwela and Sudawela harbour ❖ Register boats, boatyards and fishing operations, targeting offshore fishing operations to comply with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission's drive to reduce Illegal, Unregistered and Unreported fish tuna catches. ❖ Conduct awareness training programme for 60 RFO and 40 FCS about the need for registration, insurance, pension and Fishermen's ID card. <p>NAQDA Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Register fishermen, issuing Identify cards and membership of the society. ➤ Issue pension registration and insurance schemes ➤ Register boats: evaluation and recommendation by AEO, permit issued annually by DAEO ➤ Create awareness about the negative impact of fishing illegal fishing gears – monofilament gill nets, small mesh gill nets (<3½' is prohibited), use of cast nets and use of motorised boats. Action taken by NAQDA with police, arrest and filing case. also encourage fishermen to take direct action against illegal fishing gears: several court cases filed ➤ Promote FLC management: collection of fish landing fees. One kilo LKR 10. Split 50% / 50% between the Fish Landing Centre Management Committee and the Reservoir Society.
<p><i>Responsible Aquaculture</i></p>	<p>DFAR Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote sea weed culture, prawn culture with coastal communities support by IFAD; crab and mussel culture with NARA; prawn farming in Kokkodichcholai with NAQDA and the private sector. <p>NAQDA Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NAQDA's main priority is food security, providing low cost protein to inland area, where supplies of fresh marine fish are inadequate and if present, expensive. ➤ NAQDA's main objective is to increase freshwater fish production by stocking and improving freshwater fishery management. ➤ Implement aquaculture legislation under the Fisheries Act 1996 ➤ Prepare annual and national freshwater fisheries development plans
<p><i>Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal Area Management</i></p>	<p>DFAR Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote the protection and mangrove restoration for lagoon fishery management ❖ Mediate in dispute resolution between fishermen and hotel owners over access to the beach ❖ Create awareness about the important of mangroves and supporting mangrove replanting by UNDP and CCRMD in the coastal areas.
<p><i>Responsible Post Harvest and Trade</i></p>	<p>DFAR Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote improvements in fish marketing systems including use of ceramic surfaces, rather than wood; the use of ice to pack and transport fish, not wet sand; the importance of cleanliness at fish retail outlets including the disposal of garbage; the use of fibre glass fish boxes for fish vendors, replacing wooden boxes. ❖ Support the introduction of new technologies for salt fish (jaadi) and dry skipjack tuna (maldivian fish) and other post harvest processing training programmes and assistance provided. ❖ Provide revolving funds / micro credit for fish trading. <p>NAQDA Extension Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide fibre glass boxes for bicycle and motorcycle traders to ensure post harvest quality and hygiene ➤ Encourage Maduru Oya fishermen to take ice in their canoes, to ensure post harvest quality of the fish. ➤ Promote the use of ice to transport tilapia to Colombo central market

Annex E. Fishing & aquaculture communities' perception of their contributions to the implementation of responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka

	Fishing & aquaculture communities in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa
<i>Responsible Fisheries Management</i>	<p>Inshore, Small Scale Boat Owners and Operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impose their own mechanism for the conservation including formation of an association for conservation of fisheries in five villages; all fishermen agree not to use illegal gears and engage in sustainable fisheries • Impose their own restrictions on fishing during the sardine fishing season (March & April), when the fish are believed to spawn • Locally imposed fishing areas, in which only members of the area can fish and inside of which members of the area will fish using legal fishing gears. Not demarcated officially. • Fishermen no longer migrate to the north east coast, they now fishing throughout the year in the lagoon, as a result of improved productivity, due to self imposed fishery management mechanisms • Strengthen fisheries societies; all fishers must be members, membership is increasing, monthly meetings, membership fees are paid, used for welfare fund for livelihood development and other welfare activities. • Invite DFAR staff to participate in meetings and use village level organisation to conduct DFAR programmes, including awareness programmes about fishery management, conservation, registration, coordination with DFAR , using external resource persons. • Support boat registration. New boats are checked by DFAR Marine Engineer Report, approved by the department, final registration by AD. • Actively engage in fishery management dispute resolution, through the fishing cooperative societies and involve Mosque and Temple Committees to resolve local fishing disputes. <p>Offshore, One-day & Multi-day Boat Owners & Skippers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There is awareness but no attempt to conserve fish stocks. Offshore boats use very small mesh gears (1 and a half inch) in surround nets, over corals and in in shore areas, causing considerable physical damage and catching juveniles. ❖ Are Aware of the importance of offshore boat owners society, but they are not functioning. Only meet in response to emergency situations, critical issues, not for welfare or fishery management. ❖ Informally boat owners know fishery management, but principles not practices. Boat owners know that southern and west coast fishing boats fishing off the east coast is unsustainable and also damaging to their livelihoods. ❖ Are aware of the negative impact of Indian trawlers, damaging sea bed, corals and creating fishing disputes with other fishing ❖ There is awareness about declining fish stocks and the damage of indiscriminate fishing. Fishermen appreciate the need for fishery management, but are powerless to take action against Indian trawlers and politically sponsored dynamite fishermen. ❖ The importance of 'fishing seasons' is recognised, to improve fishery management for sustainable fishery. ❖ Are aware that fish aggregating devices for cuttlefish and squid are good, but need to be managed to make sure stocks are not overfished. ❖ The value of setting up 'no fishing areas' to protect fish stocks is appreciated by fishermen. <p>Freshwater Fishermen & Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are aware that responsible fisheries means not catching under sized fish, allowing fish to grow before they are caught.

<p><i>Responsible Fisheries Operations</i></p>	<p>Fishing & aquaculture communities in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are registered with the society. ➤ Weigh and record all fish caught from the reservoir, by the designated officer at the FLC. Funds are collected to maintain the FLC and contribute to the cost of stocking <i>e.g.</i>, LKR 10 per kilo is deducted from all catches landed at the FLC. LKR 5 to the society, LKR 5 rupees to the fish landing centre. ➤ Main book sets, meetings, attendance and finances, as well as operating a savings and credit programme. Total savings of LKR 3 million. 2 million revolving credit ➤ The main fisheries management tools are the minimum mesh size 3½' (now 4½') which is enforced by the society; the ban on monofilament nets; restriction on fishing effort (fishing is permitted only between 14.00 and 18.00 to set nets and 0600 to 1000 to haul nets and sell fish. Boats are locked at the FLC after 1800. Nets that are not hauled by the fishermen are hauled by the society); limitation on the number of net pieces boats can set (maximum of six pieces per boat) and limitation on the number of boats that can be registered in a reservoir. ➤ Fishing effort is also limited by not fishing on full moon (poya) days. ➤ Take action against illegal fishing, but not wholly successful due to lack of motivation by government officers <i>i.e.</i>, police, AG office, Pradeshya Sabha, whose members sometimes force fishermen to fish illegal to catch fish for parties. Only FLC managers and committee members only can enter the reservoir to check nets and patrol for illegal fishing. ➤ Provide strong support for boat registration, by the FI, issued by the DAEO ➤ Supplement the fishery by stocking with catla, rohu, common carp and freshwater prawns, by the society which buys 50 – 200,000 fingerlings at LKR 2 per fingerling, dependent on availability. ➤ Are aware that native fish species <i>e.g.</i>, <i>teveli</i>, <i>lula</i>, <i>angutowa</i>, <i>koral</i>, <i>mas petiya</i>, <i>valai</i> and <i>anda</i> have largely replaced by tilapia ➤ Introduce further fishing restrictions during the dry season, when the water level is low. ➤ Fishermen have received training on fishery management – fishing gears, mesh sizes, social organisation, society strengthening. ➤ Fallen trees are left in the tank to create breeding grounds for local fish species.
	<p>Inshore, Small Scale Boat Owners and Operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impose their own restrictions on mesh size; fishermen are encouraged to avoid the use of small mesh sizes to catch juvenile target fish • Support the ban on light course fishing • Support the mobile patrols have been started by the lagoon development authority and fisheries development society, to stop illegal fishing gears in the lagoon. • Participate in fishing technology training given by DFAR • Participate in illegal fishing gear awareness programmes and are aware that using dynamite – indiscriminate fish kills and damage to coral reefs and rocky outcrops • Actively report the use of illegal fishing gears. Most illegal fishing gears are used by offshore multi day boats. Multi-day boats fishing in coastal waters use 'fish aggregating devices' with illegal gears (kadan course del – small mesh purse seine) with severe impact on the fishery, catches fish of all ages, juveniles of all species – target and non target species. Non target species and juveniles of all species discarded. • Are aware of the importance of safety at sea, but not using life jackets because too expensive (LKR. 3,500); jackets have not been provided; fishermen are not too concerned about safety at sea and are confident of their own skills for swimming and safety at sea • Are aware of the impact of fisheries on international shipping, which destroys fishing off the coast of Mirissa. The International shipping lane is close to the coast. • Are aware of the need for improved harbour facilities, but do not have sufficient access to clean water, limited access to ice and no facilities for safe disposal of oil • Provide their own access to clean water to maintain health and hygiene of FLC in the Mirissa Harbour.

Responsible Aquaculture	Fishing & aquaculture communities in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote the registration of fishermen and registration of boats and fishing gears.• Fishermen try to avoid catching non target fish species and juvenile fish of target species, by using the mesh sizes and gears that minimise by catch and non target species• Are aware that the use of lights (petromax) for coastal fishing is illegal and are aware that if all fishermen use lights, fishing will be unsustainable.• Are aware that disco net (trammel net) and the use monofilament gill nets (in the lagoons) are illegal. Small scale boat owners are aware that using these fishing gears is not sustainable. Fishermen are not using these gears and are not promoting the use of these gears in their societies.• Appreciate the need for seasonal fishing restrictions, fishing regulations for fish stocks need to be introduced. Open and closed seasons for fish stocks must be implemented to sustainably manage fish stocks• Pay into life insurance scheme offered by the government and are members of the fisheries pension fund.• Use mobile phones to keep in touch informally with other boats and individuals at home and maintain their safety at sea
	Offshore, One Day & Multi-day Boat Owners & Skippers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Promote awareness about the negative impacts of illegal fishing: 70% of boats using illegal fishing operations, legislation not enforced in the south. Very little organised opposition against illegal fishing gears.❖ Use communication technology to maintain communication with nearest multi day boat (1 – 5 km)❖ Use fishing buoy for life safety life saving, rather than carrying life jackets❖ Do not mixed engine oil with sea and trying not to discharge oil at sea, but this is not possible if boats stay at sea for 45 days.❖ Avoid garbage disposal at sea❖ Promote and organise deep sea fishing societies to provide welfare to deep sea boat owners family; provide loans to boat owners to cover fishing trip costs (up to LKRS 5000,000) including ice, food, diesel, long lines (LKRS 300,000). Society also acts as guarantor to boat owners to obtain loans for fishing❖ Are aware of damaged caused by illegal fishing gears, not using GPS and dynamite or monofilament gill nets.❖ Support the registration of fishermen and boats, through the FCS / RFO with the DFAR.❖ Take direct action against illegal use of dynamite, damaged fish samples sent to Colombo from dynamite fishing boats, but negative reports from MFARD, not caused by dynamite fishing. Political influence is protecting fishermen who use illegal fishing gears.
	Freshwater Fishermen & Women
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Are trained in boat safety and net making➤ Are aware of the need for maintenance of clean and hygienic conditions at the FLC➤ Are directly involved in taking legal action to control illegal fishing with NAQDA; members actively enforce the ban among themselves and conduct night time patrols to identify illegal fishing➤ Are committed to capacity building of the FCS with NAQDA, including welfare activities➤ Are responsible for finalising and implementing regulations on the fishing gear that can be used in the tank. Originally the minimum mesh size for gill nets was the national minimum legal limit (3½'). Following the success in terms of increasing fish production the society increased the minimum mesh size first to 4 and then to 4½. The current minimum mesh size is 5½, with some fishermen using 6 ' nets in reservoirs to catch Indian and Chinese carps.
	Freshwater Fishermen & Women
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Organise and pay for stocking of tilapia and Indian and Chinese carp fingerlings.

<p><i>Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal Area Management</i></p>	<p>Fishing & aquaculture communities in the districts of Gampaha, Matara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa</p> <p>Reservoirs are naturally fertilised by manure from cattle and wild animals, via freshwater runoff. No supplementary feeding is undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are aware that tilapia comprise between 75% and 90% of the catch. ➤ Catch fish to sell locally, in the village. The main objective of freshwater fish production is to provide a cheap source of animal protein to remote rural areas. <p>Inshore, Small Scale Boat Owners and Operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impose their own restrictions on sand mining from the lagoon, but this is not followed by government, which continues to mine sand from the lagoon • Encourage reduced use of mangrove wood and unnecessary destruction of the mangroves, but not actively engaged in protecting mangroves • Discourage sea shore sand mining, because of the negative consequences from coastal erosion mining. However they are unable to take action against government agencies that mine sea shore sand. • Are mindful not to destroy corals when they are fishing <p>Offshore, One Day & Multi-day Boat Owners & Skippers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do not allow or engage in coral mining or fishing in coral areas as they are aware of the importance of corals and the damaged caused by dynamite fishing ❖ Are aware of the importance of small sand bars (for sea birds) in the Palk Straits and the damaged caused by fishermen mining these deposits to make sand bags for fish aggregating devices ❖ Are aware of the importance of mangroves and coastal vegetation, but insufficient action is taken to protect coastal environment by fishermen and the authorities.
<p><i>Responsible Post Harvest and Trade</i></p>	<p>Inshore, Small Scale Boat Owners and Operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are aware of the importance of ice to improve / maintain fish quality; use ice to keep fish fresh and use clean water to wash fish at the FLC. • Use fish boxes to prevent fish from being damaged. • Are aware of the importance of post harvest processing in relation to linkages to fish exporters, as a means to improve income of fishing community and promote responsible fishing <p>Offshore, One Day & Multi-day Boat Owners & Skippers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Have participated in quality control training conducted by DFAR targeting the export market. ❖ Use ice to maintain the quality of fish on board boats. ❖ Are aware that shorter fishing trips permit them to land higher quality fish, in contrast to southern and west coast fishermen, who fish for up to 45 days and land large quantities of low value fish. ❖ Contribute payments for harbour maintenance and hygienic fish landing conditions. ❖ Are aware of the benefits of catching high quality fish, in terms of export markets <p>Freshwater Fishermen & Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use fibre glass boxes to transport fish, to maintain hygiene.

Annex F. Ancillary Service Sector and NGO perception of their contributions to the implementation of responsible fisheries in Sri Lanka

	Ancillary Service Sector and NGOs in the districts of Gampaha, Batticaloa and Manar
<i>Responsible Fisheries Management</i>	<p>Non Government Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translated the Code into Sinhala. 1,000 copies, distributed to fishermen, FCS, Unions, department and other agencies, libraries of the same and the Minister in 1997. In 1997 won the Margarit Adisagana Prize for translating the Code. Conducted awareness programmes about the code with stakeholders. at the beginning response that it was overly technical and of not interest / use at the local level/ not relevant at the local level; Inter acts with the GOSL, DFO and others with regard to fishery management issues, mainly coastal fisheries in Galle, Matara and Kalpitiya; working to address sustainable fisheries issues. Are involved in the offshore, deep-sea fishing issues related to the arrest of Sri Lankan and Indian fishermen After the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was active in instigating dialogues with fishing communities and official about sustainable fisheries. Discussed the impact of the boats, fishing gear and engines provided after the tsunami. Consulted with fishing communities, unions, FCS and others about the impact of tsunami assistance on sustainable fisheries. How to utilise the resources without affecting the fishery. Contributed to a regional report on the impact of tsunami assistance in the fisheries sector – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, India – how to regulate, how to provide assistance and resources without harming the fish stocks or livelihoods. In this survey / report the Code was mentioned. Involved in the formulation of the voluntary code of conduct on small scale fisheries and has drafted a policy on sustainable fisheries that mentions the Code. Preparing to discuss if a new instruments are needed, or an addendum, new chapter to the Code is required. Represents the World Forum of Fishers and Fishermen at international fora. Aware that fish stocks must be managed; otherwise coastal resources will be depleted.
<i>Responsible Fisheries Operations</i>	<p>Boatyards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff have all been trained by a Master Boat Builder, employed as the Head Boat Builder by the boat yard. Staff gain experience through working at the yard. Are committed to using their experience and knowledge to producing seaworthy, safe, fishing boats, using quality materials e.g., fibre mats, resin and permitted chemicals. Work closely with the marine engineer of the DFAR for approval of product and design and quality; designs are approved and given to the DFAR DFO Gampaha, this is passed to the MFARD for final approval Give maximum consideration to floatation devices (Styrofoam blocks) built into the craft design Recommend to all fishermen to use jackets Recommend to all boat owners the most suitable engine capacity for the boat's design, but the final decision on engine capacity is taken by the boat owner Established boatyards are unwilling to compromise on quality, despite a number of new boat yards started following the tsunami are producing boats of lower quality, using local quality materials, selling them at a lower price, which makes it more difficult to sell quality boats. Recommend that electronic navigation and communication equipment, engine and fishing machinery (e.g., winches for tuna long lining) are fitted for all multiday boats, but the final decision on equipment and engine capacity is taken by the boat owner Are aware about legal and illegal fishing practices from their personal experience

<p><i>Responsible Fisheries in Integrated Coastal Area Management</i></p> <p><i>Responsible Post Harvest and Trade</i></p>	<p>Ancillary Service Sector and NGOs in the districts of Gampaha, Batticaloa and Manar</p>
	<p>and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Non Government Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to address illegal fishing gears, to ban illegal fishing gear use in coastal fisheries, including direct action in Kalpitiya, but Fisheries Inspectors / SL Navy / local politicians oppose these actions – as they (SL Navy / politicians) are engaged in or support illegal fishing activities by local merchants. However small scale fishermen, without influence or connections, are arrested for using illegal nets by SL Navy and FI. Lobbying the MFARD to reduce the prevalence of illegal fishing gears, which are too efficient and those that use divers or techniques to drive the fish into the net. Aware that only a small minority of fishing community using illegal nets and gear. only 2 or 2% Advocate more law enforcement. The GOSL says positive things at the Committee on Fisheries in Rome about their implementation of the Code, but in reality there are still many ways in which Sri Lanka is not fulfilling its obligations under the Code, particularly as regards illegal fishing. Legal instruments are not enforced sufficiently. Creates aware in fishing communities that these gears are harmful, but they are continued to be used, due to political patronage. Lobbying and advocating to create a safe environment for the officials to implement the laws, to reduce political influence of the rule of law. The laws exist, but cannot be enforced due to political bias.
	<p>Non Government Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements conservation projects focusing on mangrove planting, 260,000 propagules and seedlings have been planted. Conducts research on mangroves with local and foreign universities Has established four training centres in the country – Pambala, Tangalle, Kirinda, Badagiriya Conducts research through the centres, linked to international and national universities. Provides training on mangrove conservation, school student, government staff, fishermen and villagers <p>Local and National Fish Processors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements practices and procedures learnt from DFAR training programmes on best practice for fish processing. <p>Export Fish Processors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to provide the highest quality products for the international market. As a result they have a vested interest in ensuring that the quality of fish is maintained at the highest level, starting from the point of capture and onwards up / along the supply chain Works in collaboration with the DFAR to promote and ensure fish quality, all the way along the market chain. This includes conducting awareness programmes with boat owners, skippers and suppliers on the requirements of the international fish markets and with regard to the technologies and processes by which these quality standards can be achieved. Both the department and the PFE undertake training and awareness programmes from time to time. Is actively involved in the promotion of quality of fish at sea, providing training and awareness to boat owners on sea water refrigeration (SRS) Obtains a license (is certified by) DFAR to export fish. DFAR quality control staff work closely with the exporters to ensure compliance with international (UK, EU, USA, Japan) standards on quality assurance. Is committed to ensuring appropriate disposal of fish processing waste, maintaining the environment through safe and hygienic disposal.

	<p>Ancillary Service Sector and NGOs in the districts of Gampaha, Batticaloa and Manar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follows strict guidelines on water quality for ice. Several processing companies have their own ice factories to ensure the health and safety standards of the water used to produce ice. <p>Non Government Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates (and owns?) ten multiday boats using high technology, tuna long line boats, with on board cooling system, polythene packing for export marketing. quality control training continuously provided to the fishermen, training provided by Swedish and Norwegian experts Conducts post harvest fish processing training in Kalpitiya and has formed a company to sell quality dry fish purchased from the fish processors.
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