SUES AND QUESTIONS

1. **Partnering for implementation**

The implementation of the SSF Guidelines will require engagement and partnerships across different institutions, organizations and actors as the SSF Guidelines implementation does not only require the involvement by fishers but takes into consideration also the role and needs of those around them. Fishing communities, CSOs, academia, NGOs, governments, regional organizations, donors and international agencies and organizations all need to work together - but different actors may have different roles to play to address issues in relation to fisheries governance, gender, post-harvest, consumer interests, wider societal interests, etc. Please share any experiences, both good or bad as well as lessons learned related to partnerships in the implementation of international instruments

* **How do you see the role of your organization and others in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines?**
* Sri Vimukthi Fisherwomen Organization work with fisher women and fishers in Negombo area in Gampaha district. We work for strengthen the fisher women to win their rights and establish a sustainable fisheries in Sri Lanka.
* In Implementation of SSF guideline(SSF-G), Sri Vimukthi organization will collaborate with other community based (Fisheries sector and other sectors) in the District to bring guideline to bottom level in wider community.
* Fisher women will be strengthen with the education on the subject and make sure to their voice heard.
* We have identified the lack of space for the women in decision making level. We working towards strengthen the fisheries community giving priority to the Women. As an organization based on fisher women membership we were able to develop women leadership to take responsibility of change the traditional women’s role in the family in positive way for the women, as well as in the community.
* We will be able to voice out the requirement of implementation of sustainable small scale fisheries guideline with women as major partner of it.
* How can partnerships be fostered and strengthened to include the ‘voices of the marginalized
* To make proper connection with marginalized people in the society, partnerships must be properly educated.
* Educational materials on SSF-G, which can understand by people with lowest educational level/illiterate. (visuals/simple cartoons)
* **What will be required at local, national, regional and global levels to ensure effective and efficient partnerships?**
* For effective and efficient partnership, better build an organizational network working on the subject with partners of local, National and international level and provide proper guidance on SSF-G.
* Committed leadership to lead the community towards the gall of get establish the SSF-G.
* Effective communication methodologies, which can be reached .
* Share of relevant information on the SSF-G and success stories of other countries.
* Critical Analysis on the local, National and international partnerships and wider awareness on how SSF-G affect to the people. E.g. for food security etc.
* Need a team Devoted to work on SSF-G implementation and bring it to other sectors/groups/communities.
* Improved media relations in local, national and international level.
* State and Non-state actors must work together with mutual understanding.

1. **Information and communication – promoting experience sharing and collaboration**

Continuous learning and sharing of experiences will be of utmost importance for effective implementation. Available lessons learnt, best practices and tools should be used and reinventing the wheel avoided, but at the same time the local context may differ to such a degree that specific tools and solutions must be developed. Monitoring of progress will be important to keep track of what is working (and what is not) and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems and relevant statistics can help making information available and shared.

* **What best practices with regard to communication would you recommend for SSF Guidelines implementation at local, national, regional and global level?**
* Case studies related to SSF-G.
* Documentation of successful co- management practices among people practiced for considerable time period
* Small video documentaries on success stories after implementation of SSF-G.
* Using of web and social media for publicize the SSF-G matters.
* Using of Comic arts to bring it to bottom level of the community.
* What are your experiences from participatory monitoring and evaluation?

Inter organizational participatory monitoring and evaluation is very difficult while internal is possible.

* **How can progress in implementing the SSF Guidelines be measured and reported in a useful way?**

To mesure:

* If SSF-G implemented, SSF-G based regulation/ policies will adopt and activated by the relevant authorities.
* The level of investment, increased percentage of welfare in small scale fisheries will show prograss in implementation

Reporting:

* A Governmental report as well as counter report from civil society should be considered.

1. **Challenges and opportunities – needs for support and interventions**

There will be implementation challenges (e.g. financial, political, institutional, cultural) to address but also opportunities to capitalize on. These may vary from one context to another and also differ between the global, regional, national and local levels. Understanding these challenges and opportunities will be important for identifying and designing support activities. The implementation of the SSF Guidelines will need a mix of different types of interventions, including – but not necessarily limited to – the strengthening of political commitment and awareness raising, changes in policies, revisions of legislation and/or regulations, development of capacity and empowerment, improving and sharing information, and strengthened research and communication.

* **What do you think the main implementation challenges are, generally as well as in a specific country context, and how could they be overcome?**
* Political will is major challenge for Sri Lanka. State strategy is to develop mega scale fisheries while giving less importance to the small scale fisheries sector development or continuation.
* Political leaders Working with Profit motive Instead of food considering sovereignty, development of marginalized people or environmental protection.
* Government considering Civil society organizations as who work against the government

To Overcome:

* Campaigning together with community,mass media, researches, Civil society networks and academia etc. to pressurize the government
* **What are your experiences of addressing these types of challenges and what have been successful or unsuccessful strategies and approaches?**
* We have experience of preparation of sustainable fisheries policy with the bottom up approach and submitted to the government authorities with the half million signatures of the community. Conducted a series of discussion with the government policy makers to get establish the policy while lobby work with the people to pressurize the government.
* With the community power, building of Sea plane landing site in Negombo lagoon(15 Km North to Colombo) was stopped even after starting of project work. Awareness and strong leadership was behind the success in the campaign.
* With the fisher people pressure, government had to grant fuel subsidiary for the fishing people after increase of fuel price in 2012 February.
* In some cases we identified that, it is difficult to unifying people .e.g. fight against aqusition of lands for development of tourism in Kalpitiya islands and resettlement in Mullikulam (Mannar district ~250Km North to Colombo) .
* How would interventions vary, depending on the time frame (e.g. what can be done within the next 12 months, in the next 5 years, in the long term) and depending on the existing resources (e.g. small/medium investments or large/transformative investments)?
* Educate people in one year and develop agreeable policies together with the people in five years. In long term, work for include the developed policy matters to government policies together with people and policy makers in the government. 077