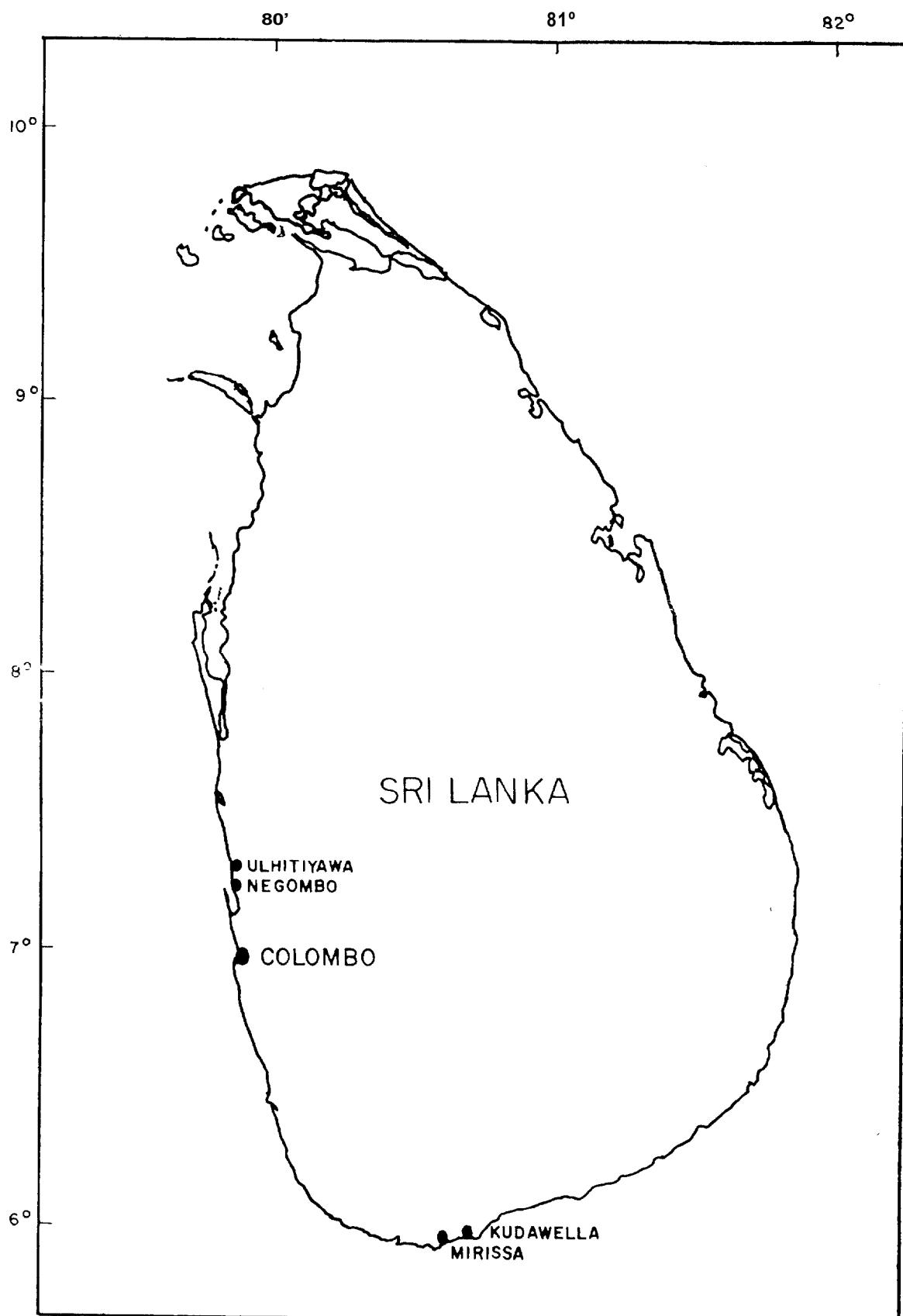


Appendix 1

LOCATION OF PILOT PRODUCTION CENTRES



Appendix 2

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

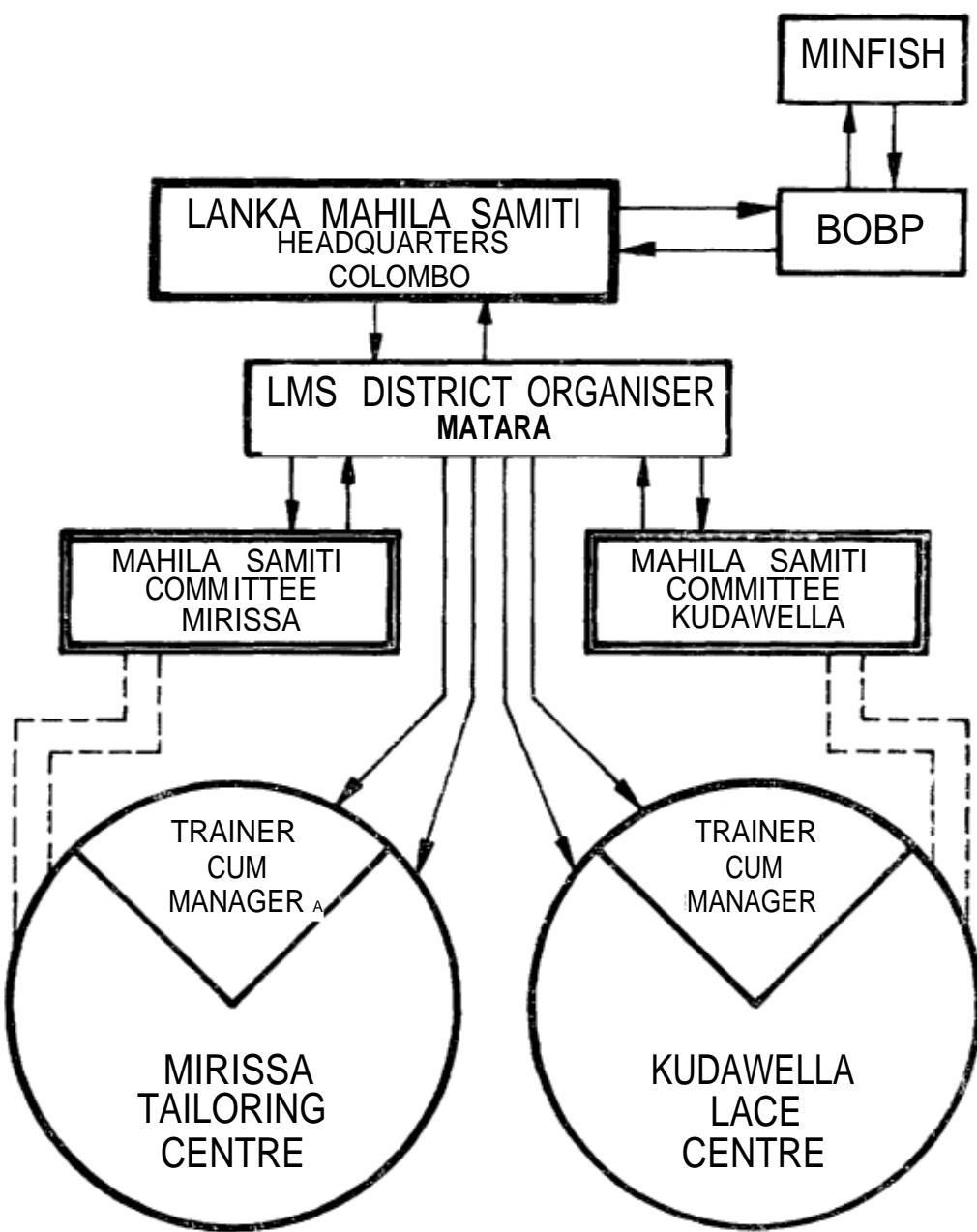
October 1979	Project proposal for preparatory assistance for women resources development in the fisheries sector of Sri Lanka.
	Duration : 3 months
	Prepared by : FAO country office, Colombo, in consultation with Women's Bureau
	Objective : To formulate an action programme to promote women's economic and social skills for betterment of living conditions in Sri Lankan fishing communities.
March 1980	Project proposal received by BOBP.
March 1980	BOBP discusses proposal with Women's Bureau and informs them that MINFISH, being BOBP's cooperating agency, had to agree to the proposal that Women's Bureau would carry out the project in areas acceptable to MINFISH.
March 1980	Women's Bureau forms a committee comprising representatives from: Women's Bureau, MINFISH, CEYNOR, Institute of Fish Technology, FAO, Colombo. The committee identifies 8 fishing villages in which a survey would be carried out.
April 1980	MINFISH agrees to the project proposal and nominates its Welfare Division to be contact point for project matters, shows interest in follow-up project financed by BOBP.
September 1980	Recruitment of local consultant by Women's Bureau and MINFISH to conduct a survey and propose activities for follow-up.
October 1980	BOBP Women's Officer prepares a contract between Women's Bureau and BOBP to carry out a survey and formulate an action programme, BOBP provides funds for 3 months.
November 1980	Consultant prepares work programme, intends to finalize project within 3 months (November 1980-January 1981). BOBP Women's Officer discusses work programme with consultant.
December 1980	Secretary, MINFISH accords medium priority to the project compared to other BOBP projects and emphasises the importance of good follow-up projects to be identified in the survey to be funded by BOBP. Secretary, MINFISH, reminds Women's Bureau again that the survey should "not end up in a broad and general assessment of needs and resources. .a specific action project be developed with a view to funding and implementation in 1981."
March 1981	Survey delayed by consultant and Women's Bureau report not completed.

April 1981	BOBP-Women's Officer contacts NGOs in Sri Lanka as potential project implementors for action programmes since Women's Bureau has not adequately completed the contract.
May 1981	The consultant submits her survey report-which consists of a number of broad recommendations regarding measures that should be taken in respect of fishing families, but does not include a specific project proposal.
May 1981	MINFISH and BOBP agree that a follow-up project should relate to setting up one or more income-generating activities for women in each of several villages: MINFISH/Welfare Division intends to undertake the implementation of project planning and coordination ; the assistance of NGOs (LMS, SEDEC) is under consideration. MINFISH suggests arranging a project identification survey to be undertaken by a team of officers from other departments such as Industrial Development Board and Department of Small Industries; this team has to identify income earning activities for women from fishing villages and ensure technical and economic feasibility.
July 1981	MINFISH/Welfare Division holds a meeting in which a team of officers from the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development makes suggestions for income-generating activities for women in 4 different villages selected by MINFISH.
	The proposed villages and their activities are:
	Ulhitiyawa : Coir, wetakeiya, lace, pottery, handicrafts
	Koggola : Coir, batik, wetakeiya, toys, lace
	Weligama : Coir, masks, baskets, poultry
	Kudawella : Coir
	The project suggestions are very specific, their technical feasibility is proved. However, no study has been done on the economic viability. The representative from the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development/Small-scale Industries states, however, that there is an existing market for all products suggested and that government marketing organizations/outlets have the capacity to assist the women producers.
	MINFISH officers do not see any scope for income generating activities in the field of fisheries. <i>In all selected villages women's involvement in the fishing industry is almost nil.</i> Areas where women are still involved in fish handling and marketing (Mannar, Jaffna), have not been selected by MINFISH.
January 1982	MINFISH sends project proposals to BOBP to fund the following projects : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Coir Centre, — Lace Centre, — Toy Centre, — Wetakeiya Centre. The number of villages is reduced to 3 on request by BOBP. LMS has been appointed by BOBP and MINFISH as implementing agency for activities in two villages — Kudawella and Mirissa (instead of Weligama).

January 1982	BOBP signs a letter of understanding with MINFISH to start a coir project in Ulhitiyawa implemented by MINFISH in cooperation with the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development.
March 1982	BOBP signs a letter of understanding with LMS to start a lace and sewing/tailoring centre.
July 1982	Project preparation work including purchase of equipment, repair and purchase of building (Ulhitiyawa, Mirissa) and appointment of trainers.
August 1982	Opening of training-cum-production centres and commencement of B-month training courses in production skills — Ulhitiyawa; training in coir rope production — Mirissa: training in sewing and tailoring — Kudawella ; training in lace production.
	Opening of a pre-school in Ulhitiyawa for children of working mothers (teacher's salary paid by BOBP).
February 1983	Training in production skills completed, centres begin commercial production.
	Training course in book-keeping and sales management proposed to MINFISH and LMS by BOBP.
	Centres are run by:
	— <i>Ulhitiyawa</i> : The local inspector of fisheries has been appointed as project coordinator together with a technical instructor from the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development.
	— <i>Mirissa & Kudawella</i> LMS district organiser and members of the local samitis (president and secretary).
February 1983 to January 1984	BOBP continues with the overall monitoring of the three production centres and provides financial assistance for project coordination (12 months) and for a common fund in each of the 3 production centres.
February 1984	BOBP hands over the 3 centres to the Ministry of Fisheries and the Lanka Mahila Samiti; self-dependent functioning is anticipated; assistance in management skills training and guidance in management matters have to be provided by MINFISH and LMS.

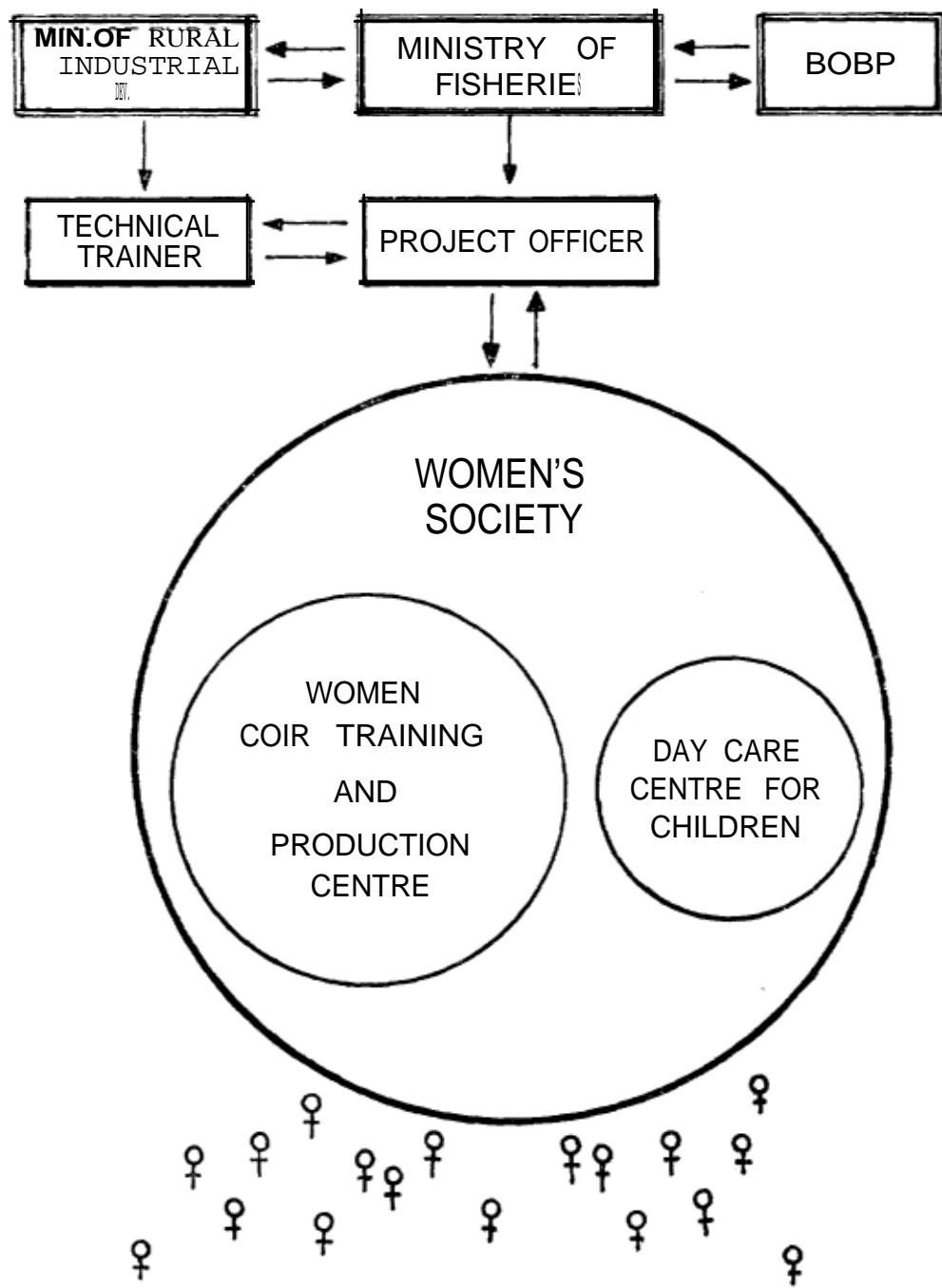
MIRISSA TAILORING CENTRE AND
KUDAWELLA LACE CENTRE FOR FISHERWOMEN

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ULHITIYAWA PILOT PROJECT FOR FISHERWOMEN

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Appendix 5

TECHNICAL DETAILS OF COIR INDUSTRY

Coir fibre is a coconut husk product. In Sri Lanka two main coir fibres are manufactured, the brown fibre and the superior white fibre.

Brown fibre is produced from those coconut husks that are a copra by-product and copra is generally produced in areas with coconut estates, e.g., north of Colombo. In copra production the nut and husk are left to dry for several months, only after which brown fibre can be processed from the husk. White fibre production requires a fresh husk, not older than three days. These husks are generally a by-product of coconuts used for consumption (coconut water) and grown on small holdings.

The final products from brown fibre are few. The main ones are ropes and loosely woven sacks. These products are mainly for the local market. Semi-final brown fibre products (combed and bundled coir) are exported to various industrialized countries and further processed into mattresses (USA, FRG), rubberized car seats (Japan, FRG, Yugoslavia), floor insulation and drain pipe filters (Netherlands).

Brown fibre is currently produced on a much larger scale than white fibre, which is exported as a further processed product than brown fibre, namely as ropes which are manufactured into mats by importers in Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, New Zealand, USA, FRG and the Netherlands.

Small-scale producers of white fibre have at present a slightly higher return than those producing brown fibre products for the inland market and for the export market. White fibre production however, not only requires a more highly developed organization and access to adequate coconut husks, but also depends entirely on export market demand.