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FISHERIES TRAINING PROGRAMME

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**(UNU/FTP-2006)**

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# Project Title

## **Opportunities for Sustainable Management of Landing Facilities in the Anchorage Nilwella and Kottegoda in the Matara region of Sri Lanka**



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# content

- Overview of Fisheries sector in Sri Lanka
- Objectives of the study
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- Conclusion

# Acknowledgements

**Dr. TUMI TOMASSON**

**JON INGI BENEDIKTSSON**

**HELGI GESTSSON**

**University of Akureyri**





# Overview of Fisheries Sector in Sri Lanka

- Total fish Production-512,840 (mt.)
- GDP Rate – 1.8
- Growth rate of fisheries sector -6.2%
- Active fishermen (Marine & Inland) 262530
- House hold – 986410
- Export earnings US\$ 246
- Motorized boats – 30470
- Non Motorized boats - 22800



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# Research Question

**What opportunities for sustainable management of Landing facilities lies in the rebuilding of the anchorages Nilwella and Kottegoda in the Matara region in Sri Lanka?**

# The Aim of The Study

- Infrastructure facilities of landing sites, which are the Core of the fishing industry in Sri Lanka, Were severely damaged by the tsunami in December 2004. These facilities rebuilt in association with various Organizations. These involve relatively high investment costs and would then need to be maintained properly. One of the problem is that these landing facilities are not maintained by any agency



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# The Aim of The Study

- Finding answers to the question of how to manage in sustainable way the operations in the soon to be rebuilt landing facilities
- Understanding of future possibilities for added worth and better living conditions of the local area fishermen by running the sustainable operations at the two anchorages



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# Objectives

- (a) The situation of the anchorages before the tsunami**
- (b) The situation of the anchorages after the tsunami**
- (c) The current situation after the rebuilding of facilities by ICEIDA**
- (d) Suggestions for effective future development**

# Methodology

## Secondary Data

- Written References
- Electronic References

## Primary Data

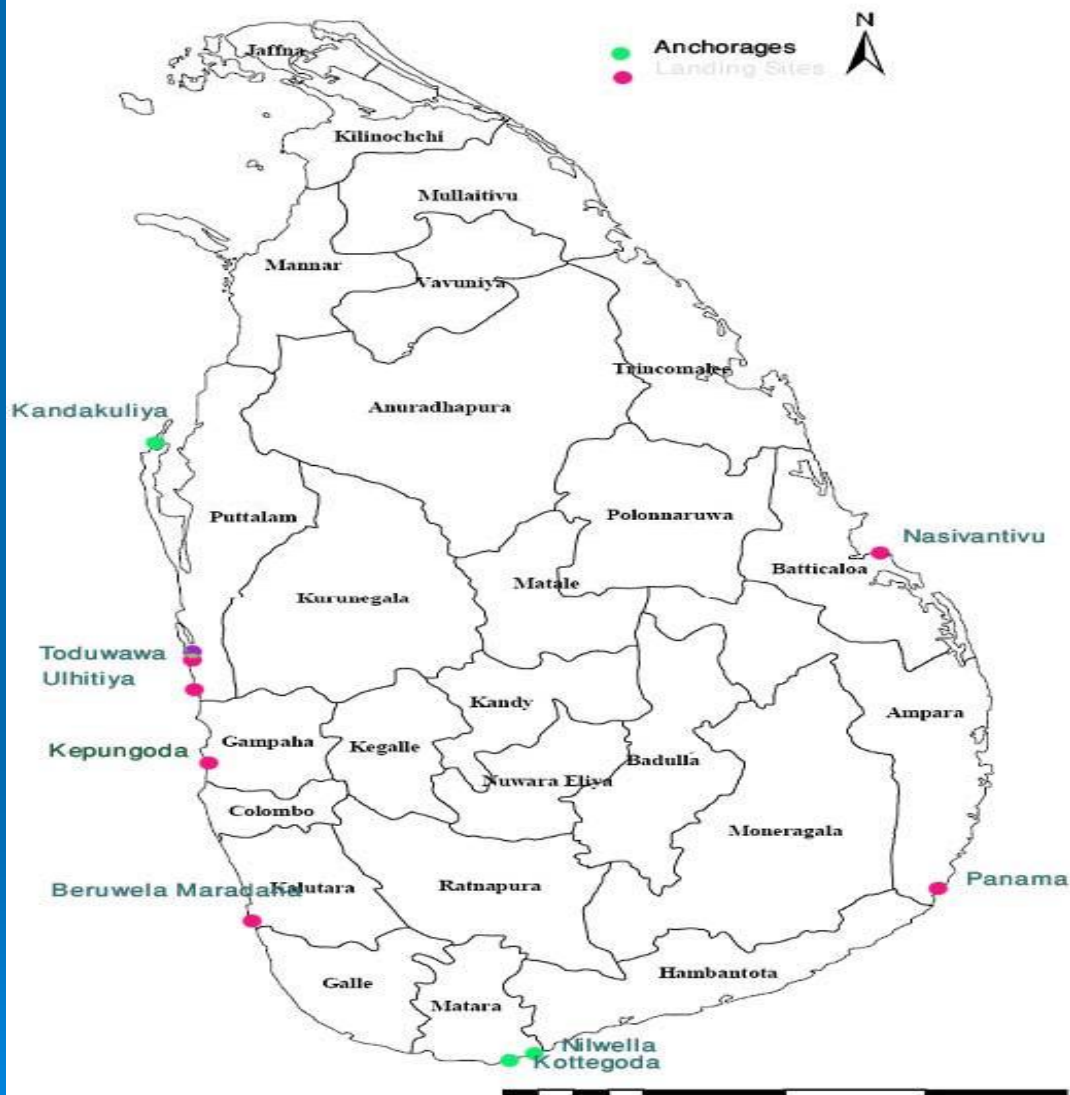
- Interviews



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## Sites proposed by the ministry of Fisheries







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# Analysis

➤ **Situation Analysis**

➤ **Stakeholder Analysis**





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	<b>Matara</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>% of total</b>
<b>Land Area (sq.km)</b>	1,270	62,705	2,0%
<b>Inland waters (sq.km)</b>	13	2,905	0,4%
<b>Population ('000) (Census 2001)</b>	761	18,732	4,1%
<b>Active Fishers (as at June 2004)</b>	7,970	173,090	4,6%
<b>Active Fishers in 2005</b>	8,600	160,300	5,4%
<b>Fishing households 2004</b>	7,200	137,300	5,2%
<b>Fishing households pop. 2005</b>	34,200	641,700	5,3%
<b>Fish Production 2004 (Mt)</b>	28,000	253,190	11,1%
<b>Fish Production 2005 (Mt)</b>	17,090	130,400	13,1%

# Marine fish production by major commercial groups 2005 (mt.)

	<b>Matara</b>	<b>Srilanka</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Seer	190	2,970	6.4
Carangids	340	5,950	5.7
Skipjack	6,640	28,540	23.3
Yellow fin	5,980	18,230	32.8
Tuna	1,890	17,560	10.8
Sharks/Skates	820	6,430	12.8
Mulletts	470	11,170	4.2
Small Fish	380	26,390	1.4
Others	380	7,940	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>125,180</b>	<b>13.1</b>

# Number of boats and Fishermen

	Nilwella	Kottegoda
<b>Total population getting livelihood from the anchorage</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Fishermen</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>Single-day inboard engine boats</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Multi-day boats</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>FRP boats</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Traditional Crafts</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>123</b>



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# Situation Analysis

- MFAR in Sri Lanka has been rebuilding these landing facilities using standardized methods with assistance from various donor agencies.
- It is an urgent need to identify a balance between development and optimal utilizations of resources



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# Situation Analysis

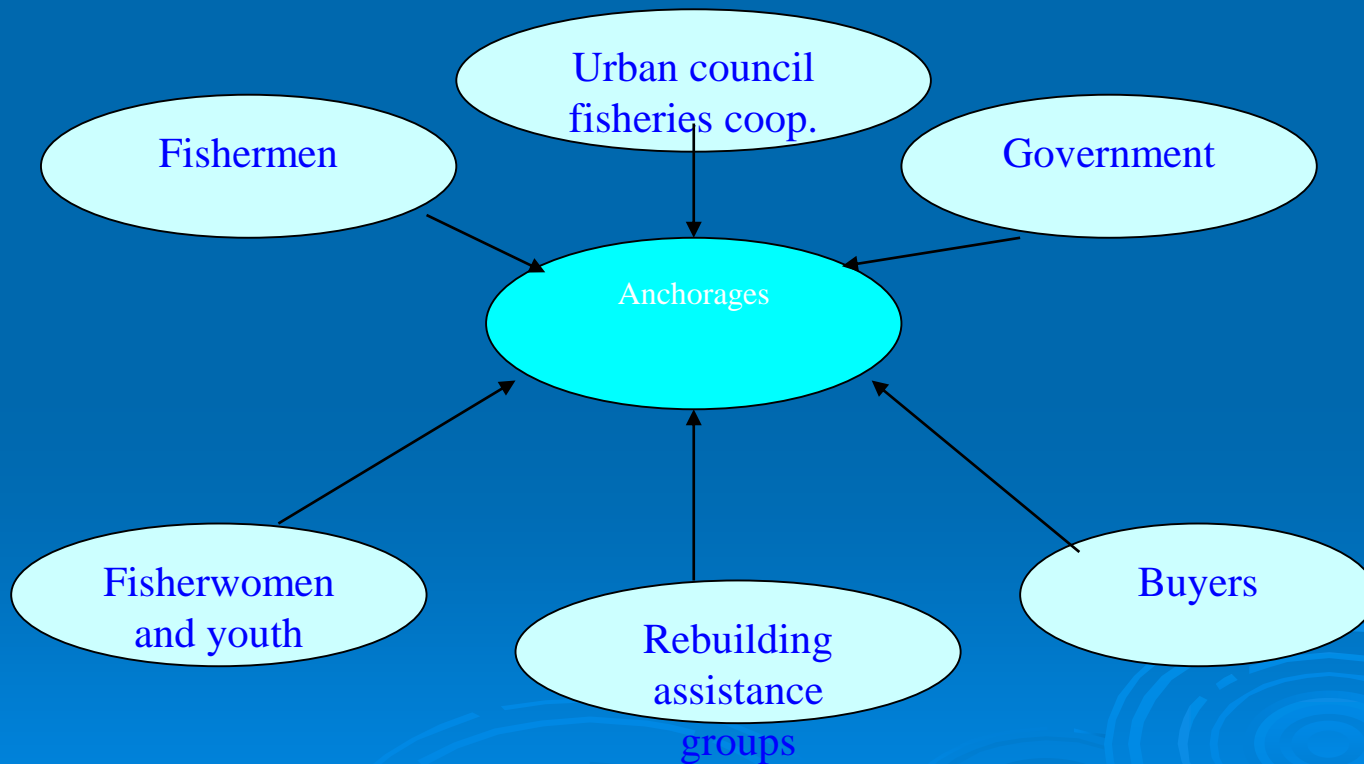
- Rebuilding of facilities was assessed using qualitative methodology in two locations with similar ecological settings and comparable socio-economic characteristics of the population. The communities of both research locations were requesting to expand these sites as fishery harbours.



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# Stakeholders in Anchorages



# Findings

## 01. Fishermen

- *No Proper system for managing anchorage infrastructure facilities.*
- *Lack an ice plant, fuel station water taps, boat repair shops,*
- *No evaluation on the importance the anchorages.*
- *Problems with obtaining fishing vessels.*
- *Marketing problems*
- *Issues of Entrepreneurship Development*
- *Issues related to post harvest technology and*





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# Findings

## 02. Fisherwomen and youths

**Lack of knowledge in opportunities to participate fisher women and Youth.**

**Lack of opportunities prevailing for women in coastal fisheries families to earn alternative income.**

**Lack of recognition for women in leading and motivating of Community.**



# Findings

## 3. Government

Government Organizations – CFHC, NARA, Fisheries Department, Fisheries Corporations and government banks.

Privet Sector Organizations –ice, boat repairs and Credit facilities.

Formal community based Organizations- Fisheries cooperative ,Local NGOs.

Informal community organisational structures.



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# Findings

- 4.Rebuilding assistance groups.
- (Auction hall, Net mending hall, Engine stores, fishing gear stores, Office room, Fuel tank with two dispensing units, Toilet facilities and access roads.)
- ICEIDA and FAO assist for these rebuilding facilities but no proper maintaining system & lack of system for continuous monitoring of the impacts of the projects.

# Findings

## ➤ 5. Buyers

No mechanism for fish marketing

If fishermen do not get a fair and reasonable price their economic conditions will be further aggravated and paramount importance that fish of high quality is made available at agreeable prices for buyers and sellers.



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# Findings

## ➤ 6. Urban council and fisheries co-operative societies.

No responsibility for the anchorages.

Two fishermen's co-operative societies.

Issues are largely related to anchorages infrastructure, institutional capacity, ancillary facilities, marketing facilities.



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**Text FAO-**

## **The three faces of Sustainability**

- **Institutional Sustainability**
- **Economic and Financial Sustainability**
- **Ecological Sustainability**



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# Proposals for sustainable future operations

## ➤ Build-up Structure.

Identify and Support the needs.

(plan, manage, administer, upgrade the facilities)

## ➤ Keep reliable, upgraded proper records.

## ➤ Create a Distribution Channel.

## ➤ Consider the key factors for developing this Project further given below





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- **Participation and ownership.**(Stakeholders genuinely participate in design and implementation)
- **Capacity building and training.**(for management ,Fishermen , Fisherwomen & Youth,
- **Government policies.**
- **Financial support.**
- **Sustainable Management and Organization.**
- **Social, gender and culture.**
- **Technology.**
- **Environment.**(managing environmental risks)



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# Conclusion

- Responsibility of all the stakeholders in the fishing industry to sustainably develop the industry.
- Rebuild facilities should be developed as a function of a community based management system through the local fisheries association under the direction of the government.





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# THANK YOU