







Sri Lankan Longline Fishery Improvement Project Sub Project Proposal (07/2018)

Sub Project Title Updating the Sri Lankan National Plan of Action for the Conservation and

Management of Sharks (SL – NPOA Sharks)

MSC Principle 2 Minimizing the ecological impact of the Sri Lankan longline fishery

Performance Indicator(s) P2.2.2 Management (see Annex A)

P2.3.3 Management

Justification Sri Lanka is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), Convention on the International Trade in the Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) and several other international treaties that concern the conservation and management of living resources and biodiversity, and a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). Sri Lanka has developed several national instruments such as policy guidelines, laws and regulations, and plans of action to guide the process of implementation of the commitments made under the above treaties. In December 2013 the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources published the Sri Lanka National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (SL-NPOA -Sharks). The SL-NPOA-Sharks provides information on the status of sharks in Sri Lanka, regulatory and administrative framework related to shark fishing, issues concerning conservation and management of shark fisheries, and strategies for achieving the objective of the IPOA-Sharks. It contains measures that were being implemented and new measures to be adopted and implemented for the conservation and management of shark resources in Sri Lanka waters from 2013. The SL-NPOA –Sharks was intended to have an initial duration of four years (2014 -2017) and focused on the establishment of the necessary capacity, systems and databases while managing the fishing effort on the targeted and non-targeted shark fisheries based on an active and progressive precautionary approach in consultation with the stakeholders. The conclusion of this initial period has now been reached and the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) wishes to review the overall progress and evaluate the impacts of implementation against the goals and objectives, with a view to revising the SL-NPOA - Sharks to improve the conservation and management of sharks in Sri Lanka.

Implementation & Management

FIP Member Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR)
Focal Point M. Marcus, Acting Director, Fishery Management Division

Authority Prasanna Ginige, Director General

Administration & Management pelagikos pvt ltd

Investment Overview		Total Cost	DFAR	FIP Partner
Total Sub Project Cost	<u>LKR</u>	2,428,000.00	in kind contribution 825,000.00	1,603,000.00
Total Sub Project Cost	<u>US\$</u>	16,186.67	5,500.00	10,686.67











Objective

The sub project's objective is to ensure that sufficient information and data are collected, analyzed and submitted to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission by the Government of Sri Lanka, to enable the Sri Lankan longline fishery to maintain or improve the fishery's scores against MSC Standard (see Annex A) for Performance Indicators (PI) 2.2.2 and PI 2.3.2, by December 2019

Activities

Activity A.

Convening a National Panel of Experts: The Director General (DG) DFAR will convene a national panel of experts to review the overall progress and evaluate the impacts of implementation of the SL-NPOA Sharks against the goals and objectives set out in 2013 plan. The national panel of experts will be invited to give their comments and opinions on the improvements that have been made towards conserving and managing shark populations in Sri Lankan waters and on the high-seas and asked to identify new measures that need to be taken to further improve Sri Lanka's international commitments to UNCLOS, UNFSA, CITES and the IOTC. The national panel of experts will include representatives from the National Aquatic Resources, Research and Development Agency (NARA), Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC), universities as well as national and international organizations and agencies working to manage and conserve marine resources.

Activity B.

Regional Awareness and Consultation Programmes: The DFAR will conduct regional awareness programmes and consultations with fishermen, boat owners, traders, agent and seafood companies engaged in harvesting, buying, selling, processing and marketing sharks and shark products in seven fisheries districts (*i.e.* Chilaw, Negombo, Kalutara, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna). The programmes will be organized by the Assistant Director, DFAR in each district. Representative of NARA, DWC, universities and civil society organizations in each district will be invited to the regional awareness programmes.

Activity C.

Revision of the SL-NPOA Sharks 2018. The Director General (DG) DFAR will re-convene the national panel of experts to review the findings of the seven regional awareness and consultation programmes with stakeholders under the jurisdiction of the District Fisheries Offices in Chilaw, Negombo, Kalutara, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna. The national panel will incorporate the observations, comments and recommendations from regional stakeholders into the revised SL-NPOA Sharks (as appropriate), prior to finalizing the revision and publication of the new SL - NPOA Sharks for 2018 – 2022.











Implementation Plan

The three activities described above will be implemented by the DFAR in accordance with the implementation schedule shown below.

	months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Act	Activities / Sub Activities									
Α	Convening a National Panel of Experts									
A1	The Director General (DG) DFAR will convene a national panel of experts to review the overall progress and evaluate the impacts of implementation of the SL-NPOA Sharks									
В	Regional Awareness and Consultation Programmes									
B1	DFO Chilaw & Negombo									
В2	DFO Kalutara & Matara									
В3	DFO Batticaloa & Trincomalee									
В3	DFO Jaffna									
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С	Revision of the SL-NPOA Sharks (2018 – 2020)									
C1	The Director General (DG) DFAR will re-convene a national panel of experts to finalize the new SL-NPOA Sharks 2018 - 2020									

Investment Details

Activities		Total Cost	DFAR	FIP Partner				
		LKR	LKR	LKR	US\$			
Sub Project Cost		2,428,000.00						
A - Convening National Panel of Experts	13%	313,250.00	150,000.00	163,250.00	1,088.33	10.2%		
B- Regional Awareness & Consultations	68%	1,651,500.00	450,000.00	1,201,500.00	8,010.00	75.0%		
C - Revised NPOA Sharks Report	19%	463,250.00	225,000.00	238,250.00	1,588.33	14.9%		
Total Sub Project Cost	<u>LKR</u>	2,428,000.00	825,000.00	1,603,000.00				
Total Sub Project Cost	US\$	16,186.67	5,500.00	10,686.67				
			34.0%	66.0%				











Annex A: MSC Approved CAB Pre Assessment of the Sri Lankan Longline Fishery (March, 2018)



A MSC approved Pre Assessment of the Sri Lankan Longline Fishery was conducted by Capricorn Marine Environmental (Pty) Ltd. South Africa between November and March 2018. A summary of the scoring guideposts for each Performance Indicator and the overall MSC Scores for the three Units of Assessment is presented below

Principle	Component	Perfo	rmance Indicator (PI)	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Swordfish			
	Outcome		1.1.1 Stock status		>80	>80			
Outcome	Outcome	1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	60-79 not applicable					
P1		1.2.1	Harvest strategy	>80	>80	>80			
rı		1.2.2	Harvest control rules & tools	60-79	60-79	60-79			
	Management	1.2.3	Information & monitoring	60-79	60-79	60-79			
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	>80	>80	>80			
		2.1.1	Outcome	>80	60-79	60-79			
	Primary species	2.1.2	Management strategy	>80	>80				
	,,	2.1.3	Information/Monitoring	>80	>80	>80			
		2.2.1	Outcome	60-79					
	Secondary species	2.2.2	Management strategy	60-79					
			Information/Monitoring	>80					
		2.3.1	Outcome	<60					
P2	ETP species	2.3.2	Management strategy	60-79					
		2.3.3	Information strategy		<60				
Habitats		2.4.1	Outcome	60-79					
	2.4.2	Management strategy	>80						
			Information	>80					
		2.5.1	Outcome	>80					
	Ecosystem		Management	60-79					
			Information	60-79					
		3.1.1	Legal &/or customary framework		>80				
Governance & Policy		3.1.2	Consultation, roles & responsibilities	>80					
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	>80					
Р3	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	60-79					
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	60-79					
		3.2.3	Compliance & enforcement	60-79					
		3.2.4	Monitoring & Management		60-79				

Principle 1 Pls are scored separately for each UoA. The lack of clear HCRs and the poor reporting on catches by fisheries in the Indian Ocean are areas of concern for all three UoAs.

The Yellowfin UoA is not likely to pass MSC full assessment. The bigeye and swordfish UoAs may pass if the aggregate score for P1 does not fall below 80.

The Principle 2 Pls are scored once and the scores apply to all three UoAs. This means that if a single Pl fails here then all UoAs will fail full assessment.

There are too many interactions with ETP species and no validation of release statistics. Also of concern are the lack of secondary species management strategies and the unreliability of catch statistics and data reported. An at-sea observer program and electronic monitoring could help scoring for P2.

Principle 3 has no major issues however, the aggregate score during full assessment may only be marginally above 80. Clarity on decision making processes and evidence of compliance and enforcement will likely need to be provided during a MSC full assessment.

	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Swordfish
Summary of Scores	UoA1	UoA2	UoA3
Total number of PIs equal to or greater than 80	12	12	12
Total number of PIs 60-79	14	13	13
Total number of PIs less than 60	2	2	2
Overall Pre-Assessment Likely Score	0.68	0.69	0.69

