



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
Activities / Sub Activities											
A	Convening a National Panel of Experts										
A1	<i>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</i>		■	■							
B	Regional Awareness and Consultation Programmes										
B1	<i>DFO Chilaw & Negombo</i>				■						
B2	<i>DFO Kalutara & Matara</i>					■					
B3	<i>DFO Batticaloa & Trincomalee</i>						■				
B3	<i>DFO Jaffna</i>							■			
C	Revision of the SL-NPOA Sharks (2018 – 2020)										
C1	<i>The Director General (DG) DFAR will re-convene a national panel of experts to finalize the new SL-NPOA Sharks 2018 - 2020</i>									■	■

Investment Details

Activities		Total Cost	DFAR	FIP Partner	
				LKR	US\$
Sub Project Cost		2,428,000.00			
<i>A - Convening National Panel of Experts</i>	13%	313,250.00	150,000.00	163,250.00	1,088.33
<i>B- Regional Awareness & Consultations</i>	68%	1,651,500.00	450,000.00	1,201,500.00	8,010.00
<i>C - Revised NPOA Sharks Report</i>	19%	463,250.00	225,000.00	238,250.00	1,588.33
Total Sub Project Cost	LKR	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	Performance Indicator (PI)	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Swordfish
P1	Outcome	1.1.1 Stock status	60-79	>80	>80
		1.1.2 Stock rebuilding	60-79	not applicable	
	Management	1.2.1 Harvest strategy	>80	>80	>80
		1.2.2 Harvest control rules & tools	60-79	60-79	60-79
		1.2.3 Information & monitoring	60-79	60-79	60-79
	1.2.4 Assessment of stock status	>80	>80	>80	
P2	Primary species	2.1.1 Outcome	>80	60-79	60-79
		2.1.2 Management strategy	>80	>80	>80
		2.1.3 Information/Monitoring	>80	>80	>80
	Secondary species	2.2.1 Outcome	60-79		
		2.2.2 Management strategy	60-79		
		2.2.3 Information/Monitoring	>80		
	ETP species	2.3.1 Outcome	<60		
		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		
		2.4.3 Information	>80		
	Ecosystem	2.5.1 Outcome	>80		
2.5.2 Management		60-79			
2.5.3 Information		60-79			
P3	Governance & Policy	3.1.1 Legal &/or customary framework	>80		
		3.1.2 Consultation, roles & responsibilities	>80		
		3.1.3 Long term objectives	>80		
	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 PIs 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 PIs are scored once and the scores apply to all three UoAs. This means that if a single PI 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.

Summary of Scores	Yellowfin UoA1	Bigeye UoA2	Swordfish 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