



Food and Agriculture
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Report of the National Workshop on Fisheries Management Inventory (FMIInv) – Sri Lanka

04 – 06 August 2025



In collaboration with



Ministry of Fisheries,
Aquatic and Ocean
Resources



National Aquatic
Resources Research and
Development Agency



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



BOBP For Sustainable Fisheries
BAY OF BENGAL PROGRAMME
Inter-Governmental Organisation

National Workshop on **Fisheries Management Inventory (FMInv)**

NARA, Colombo, Sri Lanka

04 – 06 August 2025



Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO)
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About the Organisers



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO is a specialized UN agency founded in 1945 to combat global hunger and promote sustainable agricultural development.

Headquartered in Rome, FAO works with governments and international organizations to improve food security, nutrition, and rural livelihoods. It plays a key role in fisheries and aquaculture governance, developing international agreements



BOBP

Bay of Bengal Inter Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO)

The BOBP-IGO is a regional fisheries advisory body with Bangladesh, India, the Maldives and Sri Lanka as its contracting parties. It is mandated to enhance cooperation amongst its member countries and other countries (especially, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand) for sustainable fisheries management in the Bay of Bengal region. The BOBP-IGO Secretariat is located in Chennai. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is the nodal agency from India and the hosting agency.

Report Preparation

This report on the “National Workshop on Fisheries Management Inventory (FMInv) in Sri Lanka”.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of BOBP-IGO concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Summary

The Food and Agriculture Organisation has initiated information collection for preparation of Fishery Management Inventory (FMInv) to share best practices for fisheries assessment and management. The objective of FMInv is to allow fishery managers, fishers and other stakeholders to access information on other management systems and measures, and their effectiveness or not in achieving the intended objectives. During Phase I of FMInv data compilation for selected fisheries, the BOBP-IGO partnered with the FAO and developed database for 21 fisheries in its member countries (Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka). Building on the information collected in Phase I, the FAO and BOBP-IGO proposed to develop a fully validated database for shortlisted fisheries, through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders. For this purpose, national workshops were planned. A National Workshop on three short-listed fisheries for Sri Lanka was held in NARA, Colombo during 04-06 August 2025. The participants were fishery managers, researchers, fishers and NGOs either engaged in planning management framework and implementing management plans and measures, researchers involved in developing these plans and measures, or involved in following and supporting the measures. After the Opening Session, the participants discussed on the salient features of each fishery, management framework, management measures and monitoring, enforcement and compliance three breakout group discussions. Each group was moderated by a Facilitator. Based on the deliberations FMInv database for each fishery has been revised. As the next step, the FMInv survey data will be updated by the BOBP-IGO based on the information received from the participants in the workshop. The revised survey data will be sent for validation to the Facilitators and resource persons and submitted to the FAO. To develop better practical fisheries management approaches, adopting ideas and lessons from similar fisheries will be valuable. BOBP-IGO can undertake comparative assessments to understand regional variations and support the improvement of fisheries management strategies.

Acronyms

BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMIInv	Fishery Management Inventory
FIP	Fishery Improvement Project
MLS	Minimum Legal Size
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SOFIA	State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture



Participants at the Workshop

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1. Background

Following a recommendation from the First Session of the Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management of the Committee on Fisheries¹, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been developing a global process and tool to gather information on current practices for assessment and management of fisheries aimed at empowering fishery managers to improve sustainability. In this context, the FAO initiated information collection for preparation of Fishery Management Inventory (FMInv) to share best practices for fisheries assessment and management and to understand “what is working where” in terms of fishery management measures. The objective of FMInv is to allow fishery managers, fishers and other stakeholders to access information on other management systems and measures, and their effectiveness or not in achieving the intended objectives. This database is the first step to understanding the context and potential pathways for improvement, and ultimately contribute to the development of management plans in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management.

2. FMInv Phase I: Data Compilation for Selected Fisheries

During Phase I of FMInv data compilation for selected fisheries, the BOBP-IGO partnered with the FAO. The BOBP- IGO adopted the data template developed by FAO and contributed to developing the database for 21 fisheries in its member countries (Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka), covering a wide spectrum of fishery types, management systems, and management measures from the four countries, which was reviewed and finalized by the FAO. The required information was collected from researchers, managers, and other stakeholders associated with the selected fisheries (e.g. through literature surveys, interviews and questionnaires).

3. FMInv Phase II: Developing a Validated FMInv Database through National Workshop

Building on the information collected in Phase I, the FAO and BOBP-IGO proposed to develop a fully validated database for shortlisted fisheries, through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders. For this purpose, national workshops were planned to review the implementation of current fisheries management plans or interventions for three or four fisheries in each country. From a series of discussions with experts from the FAO, BOBP-IGO and other stakeholders, the following three fisheries from Sri Lanka were shortlisted for the workshop:

- Sea Cucumber Fishery in Northern Sri Lanka
- Puttalam Lagoon Fishery
- Small Pelagic Fishery in SW Coast of Sri Lanka

¹ <https://www.fao.org/3/cd0256t/cd0256t.pdf>

Sri Lanka's National Workshop was conducted with the following objectives:

3.1 Specific objectives

- To understand the implementation challenges of current fishery management plans/measures through participatory assessment and cross-learning among fishery managers, researchers, and stakeholders; and
- To foster inclusive dialogue among fishers, managers, and NGOs to co-develop actionable solutions and finalize context-specific management actions for sustainable and participatory fisheries governance.

3.2 Expected outcomes

- Document grassroots-level challenges in implementing management plans and measures for the respective fishery, and identify mutually agreed solutions for their effective implementation among different stakeholders.
- Facilitate conversations among various stakeholders including fishery managers, researchers, fishers, and NGOs to raise awareness about the importance of management plans and measures for sustainable fisheries management.

3.3 Agenda and Venue

- The Workshop was held from 04-06 August 2025 with a Wrap-Up session on 06 August 2025.
- After Opening Session on 04 August 2025, fisheries managers and researchers discussed the 3 shortlisted fisheries in break-out groups on 04-06 August 2025.
- On 06 August 2025, fishers, researchers and NGOs discussed the four shortlisted fisheries in breakout groups.
- Plenary sessions were held on 05 August 2025 and 06 August 2025.
- The agenda is placed on the Prospectus (*Annex 1*).
- The Workshop was held in the NARA, Colombo in Sri Lanka.

3.4 Coordinators

- **Dr. P. Krishnan**, Director, BOBP-IGO, Chennai
- **Dr. Nicolas Gutierrez**, Senior Fishery Officer, NFIFL, FAO, Rome
- **Mr. Carlos Montero Castaño**, Fishery Officer, NFIFM Assessment and Management, FAO, Rome
- **Mr. Varun Tandon**, Fisheries Consultant, NFIFL, FAO, Rome

3.5 Facilitators

- **Dr. Nicolas Gutierrez**, Senior Fishery Officer, NFIFL, FAO, Rome
- **Dr. E. Vivekanandan**, Senior Scientific Consultant, BOBP-IGO, Chennai
- **Dr. K. Sunil Mohamed**, Chair, Sustainable Seafood Network of India (SSNI), Kochi
- **Dr. P. S Ananthan**, Principal Scientist, ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai

3.6 Participants

The participants were fishery managers, researchers, fishers and NGOs either engaged in planning management framework and implementing management plans and measures, researchers involved in developing these plans and measures, or involved in following and supporting the measures. The list of participants arranged by fishery is placed in **Annex 2**.

4. Opening Session

Dr. P. Krishnan, Director, BOBP-IGO, emphasized that this initiative forms part of a broader FAO-led effort, mandated by COFI, to compile a global database of best fisheries management and assessment practices. He noted that BOBP-IGO, as a partner, had gathered information on 21 fisheries from South Asia, which was later refined to 14 four each from India and the Maldives, three from Sri Lanka, and three from Bangladesh. He highlighted that the Sri Lankan fisheries sea cucumber, Puttalam Lagoon, and small pelagic hold strong potential as global examples of best practices. Drawing a parallel to UNESCO's recognition of world heritage sites, he underlined the prestige and importance of this recognition. He further stated that the validated fisheries will feature in both FAO and regional databases, allowing for continuous updates, and that the work closely aligns with the long-term BOBLME project in Sri Lanka, where the shortlisted fisheries coincide with EAFM pilot sites. This, he emphasized, presents a unique opportunity for Sri Lanka to strengthen these fisheries as models for the world. He concluded by thanking FAO, the government, and all contributors, and expressed confidence that the workshop would significantly contribute to advancing sustainable fisheries management in the region.

Dr. Nicolas Gutierrez, Senior Fishery Officer at FAO, presented an overview of the Fisheries Management Inventory (FMInv) Project, outlining its objectives, tools, and expected outcomes. He noted that developing the FMInv database was a key recommendation from the First Session of the Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management of the FAO Committee on Fisheries. He explained that the main objective of the workshop is to familiarize participants with the global process and tools for collecting information on current fisheries assessment and management practices. This, he emphasized, will help empower fishery managers to enhance the sustainability of their fisheries. Although a variety of management approaches are available, selecting the most suitable option is often challenging due to the lack of easily accessible and relevant information. Many fishery managers face constraints in obtaining and applying existing knowledge effectively when deciding among possible management

interventions. The FMInv project directly addresses these challenges by developing a user-friendly, accessible database of lessons learned from case studies, designed to serve as a practical reference for fisheries management worldwide.

The Chief Guest of the programme, **Mr. Dhammika Ranatunga**, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries, Aquatic and Ocean Resources, commended the efforts of BOBP-IGO and FAO in organizing the workshop.

Dr. E. Vivekanandan, Senior Scientific Consultant, BOBP-IGO provided an overview of the policy and legislative framework applicable to the fisheries units selected for discussion. He focused on key legislations central to the fisheries management network, emphasising their role in regulating fishing practices, promoting sustainable resource use, protecting marine biodiversity, and safeguarding the livelihoods of fishing communities. His presentation focused on four key points for fisheries management: the management measures for the identified fisheries, how these measures are monitored and assessed, and the enforcement and compliance levels.

Dr. E. Vivekanandan also explained that the breakout group discussions will focus on how these management measures are decided, implemented, monitored, and enforced, by highlighting practical experiences, challenges, and stakeholder cooperation in real-world implementation. He also explained the composition of breakout groups and outlined the expected outcomes from each group, emphasizing their specific roles, objectives, and contributions towards meeting the objectives of the workshop.

5. Breakout Group and Plenary Sessions

On Day 1 & 2, more than 7 hours were allotted for breakout group discussion consisting fishery managers and researchers. On Day 3, about 4 hours were allotted for breakout group discussion consisting fishers, NGOs and researchers. Long breakout group sessions facilitated in-depth discussion on the management measures and how they are implemented in the three short-listed fisheries. Segregating fishery managers and fishers permitted understanding the perceptions of the resource managers and resource users. three facilitators, identified from extensive pre-workshop interactions, generated questions and sought the views of the participants on the three days. Note-takers were assigned to each breakout group.

For interacting with the participants in the breakout sessions, the following documents were referred/ prepared in pre-workshop exercise:

- Data collected from experts on the four fisheries in the FMInv survey forms consisting 112 questions in Phase I;
- Brief profile of each fishery prepared from the FMInv survey forms; and
- Questionnaires related to each fishery prepared for discussion with the participants for the guiding the Facilitators.

The salient observations and takeaways for the management implementation of four fisheries based on the breakout group and plenary session discussion during three days are given below:

5.1 Sea Cucumber Fishery in Northern Sri Lanka

Salient features of the fishery

- The fishery is small-scale, operated by local, traditional fishers utilizing motorized boats within lagoons and estuarine environments, involving primarily scuba and skin diving. The high-value species *Holothuria scabra* is targeted and it is reported that the catch is reducing, and a few low-value species and previously unexploited species are increasing.
- There are also signs of overall decline in stocks in certain areas as adults are harvested for export and juveniles for fattening. In the last three years, large number of pens have been erected for fattening *H. scabra* in the Jaffna lagoon as fattening of sea cucumbers yields good profit. Catch from wild and pen-farms are exported together.
- A few hatcheries are operating, but the production of seeds/juveniles is hardly sufficient to meet the demand of the farms.
- Juveniles for fattening are collected mostly from the wild, and hence, the present system could be termed as 'capture-based culture' fisheries.

Management framework

- Specific sea cucumber management plan does not exist.
- However, National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2018 apply to all fisheries in Sri Lanka with the following objectives: To sustain fisheries resources by managing using science-based information; To minimize post-harvest losses and increase value addition; To increase export earnings; To improve socio-economic conditions of the fisher community.
- Special Areas Management Plan for ecologically sensitive coastal areas is in the fisheries sector plan.

Management measures

- Licensing system for exporters, scuba divers, and skin divers to regulate access to the fishery.
- Export quotas allocated based on historical export performance; 2024 quota reduced significantly to limit exploitation.
- Scuba diving licenses linked to vessels and divers, with renewal dependent on compliance history.
- Cooperative societies involved in verifying fisher identity before issuing licenses.
- Daytime diving restriction (6 AM–6 PM) with a ban on night diving since 2019.

- Limit of 10 scuba cylinders per boat to control fishing effort.
- Restriction on diving beyond 4 nautical miles from shore for safety and stock protection.
- Species-specific size controls through maximum allowable pieces per kilogram (dry weight).
- Export regulations managed by DFIR, including quota monitoring and export approval.
- Discussion underway on introducing seasonal breeding closures.
- Promotion of pen culture and aquaculture for *Holothuria scabra* as an alternative production source.
- Proposal for a formal Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) integrating capture fisheries and aquaculture.

Monitoring, Enforcement and Compliance

- Regular patrols and arrests conducted by the Navy and Coast Guard.
- Seizures and enforcement actions publicly reported through media to deter illegal activities.
- Transport permits required for movement of sea cucumber products.
- DFIR cross-checks export consignments against purchase records for verification.
- License renewal can be suspended in cases of violations.
- Enforcement weakened during COVID-19 but strengthened again during 2023–24.
- Main compliance gap identified between harvest and first collector, reducing traceability.
- Weak enforcement of regulations requiring hatchery-produced seed in aquaculture farms.
- Institutional coordination gaps between DFIR and the Aquaculture Development Authority create enforcement loopholes.

Challenges to Sea Cucumber fishery management and potential solutions

- Severe depletion of high-value sea cucumber species due to overexploitation.
- Weak coordination between aquaculture management and wild capture fisheries.
- Institutional overlap between DFIR and Aquaculture Development Authority.
- Limited monitoring and enforcement capacity in remote areas.
- Lack of updated stock assessments and species-level export data.
- Poor traceability from harvest to export stage.
- Heavy dependence on a single export market (mainly China through intermediaries).
- Insufficient hatchery seed supply leading to reliance on wild juveniles.
- Emerging conflicts between pen farmers and wild fishers over lagoon space.
- Limited international certification among exporters.

Key takeaways:

- Sri Lanka has implemented relatively strong quota and licensing controls compared to many other sea cucumber fisheries.
- Despite management measures, premium sea cucumber species remain severely depleted.
- Current monitoring systems have major traceability gaps between harvest and export.
- Aquaculture expansion without proper coordination may increase pressure on wild juvenile stocks.
- Stronger ecosystem-based management integrating capture fisheries, aquaculture, enforcement, and trade regulation is urgently needed.
- Improved scientific data, inter-agency coordination, and market diversification are essential for long-term sustainability.
- Without strengthened management, the fishery faces ecological decline and economic risks despite current controls.

5.2 Puttalam Lagoon Fishery

Salient features of the fishery:

- Puttalam Lagoon is a high-biodiversity and high-productive basin estuary with diverse habitats like mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, seaweeds, salt marsh and mud flats.
- Fishing is small scale of multispecies and multigear nature, operated by 1,618 non-mechanized traditional boats employing small-mesh and large-mesh gillnets, bottom set gillnets and trammel nets.
- The most common type of craft is non-mechanized traditional boat such as outrigger canoes and log rafts (theppam and vallam), followed by One-Day Fiber Reinforced Plastic (OFRP) boats and Motorized Traditional Boats (MTRB).
- Shrimps, crabs, finfish, bivalves and gastropods contribute to the fisheries. While fishing is one of the major occupations, shrimp aquaculture, salt production and tourism are the other occupations for people living in 88 villages around the lagoon.

Management framework:

- Puttalam Lagoon Fisheries and Co-Management Committee (PLFMA) functioning, with primary objective of implementing co-management practices among stakeholders under a single management plan.
- Twelve Fisheries Management Committees (FMCs) have been established and registered for the Committee.

- Fisheries Development and Management Plan for the Puttalam lagoon was developed by DFAR in 2013.
- A subcommittee, consisting of the Assistant Director of the Puttalam District Fisheries Office, fisheries inspectors in the lagoon, and members representing Fisheries Committees, will coordinate and make decisions on the enforcement of regulations.

Management measures:

- Management of lagoon fishery is treated under Inland Fisheries Management.
- Open access with no limit on catch and fishing effort.
- The FMCs oversees fisheries management in the PLFMA by issuing operating licenses, controlling illegal fishing, and preventing habitat destruction.
- All full-time and part-time fishers in Puttalam Lagoon must obtain a Fishing Operations License, which is only available to members of one of the twelve Fisheries Committees.
- All fishing crafts operating in the lagoon must be registered with the District Fisheries Office, Puttalam.
- Division of the Fishery Management Area (FMA) into zones for different uses (based on Divisional Secretariat area)
- Prohibition or regulation of fishing gear types or equipment for taking of fish and aquatic resources (like push nets, fyke nets and monofilament nets).
- Prohibition or regulation of the use of certain methods for taking of fish or aquatic resources in the FMA.
- Prohibition of taking of certain species of fish or aquatic resources in the FMA.
- Declaration of closed seasons for fishing in particular parts of the FMA or for certain species of fish in the FMA
- Regulating the times at which fish or aquatic resources may be taken in the FMA.

Monitoring, Enforcement and Compliance:

- DFAR and NARA collect data, but not adequately.
- NARA is collecting biological data on selected species, but not on a continuous basis.
- MSY estimated for selected basis, but not periodically.
- Fisheries Department, Marine Police are engaged in enforcement.
- Fishing by unlicensed fishers, and use of prohibited monofilament gillnet and fyke-net are prevalent.
- Bycatch of low value fishes and juvenile exploitation are also prevalent.
- Implementation, compliance and enforcement are generally weak.

5.3 Small Pelagic Fishery in SW Coast of Sri Lanka

Salient features of the fishery

- The fishery is small-scale, extending from Negombo to Tangalle coastal districts. Fishers primarily use small mesh gillnets from small boats fitted with outboard motor and operate up to 24 nm from the shore.
- Beach seines are also used seasonally. The key target species in the fishery include sardines, herrings, anchovies, and mackerels.
- The annual catch from the area is about 50,000 t. The average price is LKR 500 per kg. The fishery contributes to the diet of low-income population in the country.

Management Framework:

- Specific small pelagic fishery management plan does not exist.
- However, National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2018 apply to all fisheries in Sri Lanka with the following objectives: To sustain fisheries resources by managing using science-based information; To minimize post-harvest losses and increase value addition; To increase export earnings; To improve socio-economic conditions of the fisher community.

Management Measures

- Open access with no limit on catch and fishing effort.
- Fishing license and boat registration are mandatory.
- Beach seine operational areas are demarked and implemented.
- Minimum mesh size of 25 mm in the gillnet fishery for herring & sardines.
- Ban on night fishing (4 pm – 12 mid-night) with gillnets of mesh size less than 40 mm in the spawning season (April – July).
- Madampe lagoon, Thalan lagoon and Koggala lagoon in Galle District designated as Fisheries Management Areas.
- Fishing gear marking is made mandatory in gillnets.
- The government consults fisher associations/individual fishers, but the management decision is taken by the government.

Monitoring and Assessment

- Ministry of Fisheries' statistics division publishes fisheries information annually.
- DFAR collects data from fisheries inspectors in the landing sites, who make eye estimation of catch. Standard data collection system not followed.
- Biological data collected by NARA on a project mode.

- Stock assessment on selected species made, but not on a regular basis (for example, spotted sardinella *Amblygaster sirm* in 2021).
- Management decisions are adjusted based on periodic research conducted by the Department of Fisheries and NARA.
- Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) responsible for fisheries regulations, including vessel registration, licensing, gear licensing, and monitoring of fishing activities.
- District-level Department of Fisheries manages the fishery, with fisheries inspectors assigned to divisions to oversee and regulate fisheries operations.
- Violators are prosecuted.
- Generally, enforcement is weak.

6. Closing remarks

Dr. Nicolas Gutierrez, Senior Fishery Officer at Food and Agriculture Organization, expressed his appreciation to all participants for their active engagement, constructive discussions, and valuable technical inputs throughout the workshop. He highlighted that the collaborative discussions and recommendations provided by the country representatives and experts would play an important role in strengthening the Fisheries Management Inventory (FMIInv) process. He further explained that the comments, corrections, and recommendations emerging from the workshop would be carefully incorporated into the final FMIInv data sheets. These revised sheets will then be circulated among the participating countries for further review and validation to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information provided. Dr. Gutierrez emphasized that, following the validation process, the finalized FMIInv data sheets would be uploaded to the global Fisheries Management Portal (FishMap), which serves as an international repository for fisheries management information. He noted that the portal would support improved knowledge sharing, transparency, and informed decision-making for sustainable fisheries management at national, regional, and global levels. In concluding his remarks, he encouraged continued collaboration among countries, institutions, and stakeholders to strengthen fisheries governance and enhance the effective management of fisheries resources through evidence-based approaches and regional cooperation.

Dr. E. Vivekanandan, Senior Scientific Consultant at Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation, thanked all the participants for their active participation and valuable contributions during the breakout group discussions. He appreciated the constructive exchanges, technical insights, and collaborative spirit demonstrated by the participants throughout the workshop. He noted that the discussions had generated important recommendations and practical inputs that would contribute significantly to strengthening the Fisheries Management Inventory (FMIInv) process. He further emphasized that the observations and suggestions provided during the sessions would be carefully incorporated into the final FMIInv data sheets before being shared with the respective countries for validation.

7. Outcomes from the workshop and Next Steps

On 06 August 2025, a wrap-up meeting among the team from FAO, BOBP-IGO and facilitators was held to assess the conduct and outcomes of the workshop, and the next steps to be taken. It was unanimously opined that the workshop achieved its objectives. All the participants participated enthusiastically in the discussions and were willing to share their knowledge. Good acquaintance with the facilitators with many participants helped win the trust in the workshop. It was opined that pre-workshop briefing on the workshop structure and expectations from the participants would have further strengthened the discussions.

Outcomes from the workshop

- Grassroot-level challenges in implementing management plans and measures for the respective fishery and identify mutually agreed solutions for their effective implementation among different stakeholders were documented.
- Conversations among various stakeholders including fishery managers, researchers, fishers, and NGOs to raise awareness about the importance of management plans and measures for sustainable fisheries management were facilitated.

Next steps:

- The FMInv survey data in Excel sheets will be revised by the BOBP-IGO based on the updated information received from the participants in the workshop.
- The revised survey data will be sent for validation to the Facilitators and resource persons and submitted to the FAO.
- A comprehensive information sheet/template will be prepared by the BOBP-IGO and circulated to State Fisheries Departments to capture current management practices, challenges, and relevant data.

Annexure 1



National Workshop on Fisheries Management Inventory (FMInv)

04 – 06 August 2025

Session I (Fisheries Managers & Researchers)

04 August 2025

Time	Agenda
09:30-09:45	Welcome, introduction of participants
09:45-10:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of the FMInv project and tool• Overview of the FMInv Workshop
10:15-11:00	National fisheries policies & legislations <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation by BOBP- Participants interaction
11:00-11:20	Morning tea
11:20-13:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)
15:00-15:20	Afternoon tea
15:20-15:50	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)
16:00	Close for the day

05 August 2025

Time	Agenda
09:30-11:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)
11:00-11:20	Morning tea
11:20-13:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)

13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Plenary session & close
15:30-15:50	Parting tea

Session II (Fishers & Researchers)

06 August 2025

Time	Agenda
09:30-09:45	Welcome, introduction of participants
09:45-10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the FMInv project and tool • Overview of the FMInv Workshop
10:00-10:30	National fisheries policies & legislations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation by BOBP - Participants interaction
10:30-11:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures
11:00-11:20	Morning tea
11:20-13:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Breakout group discussion on implementation of management plans & management measures (continued)
15:00-15:20	Afternoon tea
15:20-16:00	Plenary session & close for the day

Session III (FAO & BOBP)

07 August 2025

Time	Agenda
09:30-13.00	Workshop outcome discussion (FAO & BOBP)

Annexure 2



Food and Agriculture
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National Workshop on Fisheries Management Inventory (FMIInv)

04 – 06 August 2025

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