



Report of the Inception Workshop of the Technical Cooperation Programme on Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods



29-30 January 2014
Chennai, Tamil Nadu



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This document records the report of the 'Inception Workshop of the Technical Cooperation Programme on Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods' organized by the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations from 29-30 January 2014 in Chennai, India.

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Contents

Contents	3
List of Abbreviations	4
Executive Summary	5
Report of the Inception Workshop of the Technical Cooperation Programme on Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods.....	11
Annexure - 1: Prospectus	25
Appendix - 1: Agenda & Time Table	29
Appendix - 2: List of Participants	31
Annexure - 2: Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	37
Annexure - 3: Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Mangement for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL) - V Sampath	41
Annexure - 4: Fisheries in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ): India and Bay of Bengal Region - Arthur E Neiland	44
Annexure - 5: Work Packages & Deliverables - V Sampath	47
Annexure - 6: Co-management Activities under FAO TCP - V Vivekanandan	49
Annexure - 7: Strategies for Enhancing and Diversifying Livelihoods - C M Muralidharan	51
Annexure - 8: Enhancement of Knowledge Management - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	53
Annexure - 9: Scoping Study for Wireless Communication and Sea Safety - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	55
Annexure - 10: Proposed Project Implementation Plan - V Sampath	57
Annexure - 11: Co-management Work Plan - V Vivekanandan	60
Annexure - 12: Strategies for Enhancing and Diversifying Livelihoods - C M Muralidharan	61
Annexure - 13: Enhancement of Knowledge Management – Implementation Plan - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	63
Annexure - 14: Scoping Study for Wireless Communication and Sea Safety - Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	65
Annexure - 15: Steering Committee to Oversee the Progress of Activities under the TCP	67

List of Abbreviations

ABNJ	Area Beyond National Jurisdiction
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
CDRRP	Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
DAHD&F	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
DFID	Department for International Development
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ETRP	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
FMUs	Fisheries Co-Management Units
FSI	Fishery Survey of India
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoP	Government of Puducherry
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers Trust
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
KM	Knowledge Management
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MFRA	Marine Fishing Regulation Act
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NSDC	National Skills Development Corporation
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSC	Project Steering Committee
S@S	Safety at Sea
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threats
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TN	Tamil Nadu
UNTRS	United Nations Team for Recovery Services
UT	Union Territory
VHF	Very High Frequency
WB	World Bank
WBTF	World Bank Trust Fund
WP	Work Packages

Executive Summary

Background

The marine fisheries sector of the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry constitutes the lifeline of the coastal economy in the region and is also the primary source of livelihoods for about 0.9 million fisher folk. The sector suffered a major setback during the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, which destroyed thousands of lives and fishing assets. Based on a scoping study carried out in 2006 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO), a grant under the World Bank Trust fund was made available to implement the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-1) Project. The Project was executed by the FAO during April 2010 to December 2011 with the objective of supporting the Governments of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Puducherry (GoP) in the development of a broad-based and agreed policy framework for the future management and sustainable use of their marine fisheries resources. While the Project was largely successful in bringing all stakeholders together to develop a common vision and delineating changes required, the life cycle of the Project was inadequate to develop operational requirements necessary to carry out the vast set of reforms required for the sector in the region.

Subsequently, the Government of India proposed the 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' (CDRRP). Aiming at new initiatives in risk reduction and mitigation, the CDRRP also includes a component on FIMSUL (Sub-component 2.2; hereinafter referred to as FIMSUL-2) with the objectives of carrying forward the lessons learnt from FIMSUL-1.

During this period, the FAO and the BOBP-IGO organized a National Result Sharing Workshop from 21- 22 November 2012 in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the GoTN and GoP to (i) share the policy recommendations of FIMSUL-1 and its broad implications and (ii) develop a roadmap for implementation of the policy recommendations (outcomes) of FIMSUL-1, including planning for the second stage of the project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (FIMSUL-2). Following the Workshop, it was also suggested that since the focus of FIMSUL-2 would be on implementation, a bridging project was needed to prepare an implementation plan for operationalizing the ideas and reforms agreed during FIMSUL-1. It was also noted that since the concerned DoFs might not have the requisite resources to prepare the proposed implementation plan on their own, a FAO-funded Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) between FAO and the beneficiaries (Government of India, GoTN, GoP) could be implemented to provide the necessary inputs for carrying forward the activities under FIMSUL-2.

More recently, India and the World Bank have proposed the implementation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) assisted project on 'Fisheries Associated with Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) in the Bay of Bengal Region of the Indian Ocean: Establishing a Pilot Project to Develop Improved Mechanisms for Effective Management and Trade' in collaboration with the BOBP-IGO, which is aimed at developing sustainable fisheries in the high seas. The World Bank also proposes developing linkages between ABNJ with FIMSUL-2, especially in building up of co-management structures in the beneficiary States.

DAY 1: 29 January 2014

An Inception Workshop was held in Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai on 29-30 January 2014 to initiate FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/IND/3403) "Support to the implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)". The TCP is a bridging project between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2 under CDRRP and will support (i) *Dissemination of FIMSUL findings and recommendations among all stakeholders with the objective of gaining consensus on main approaches, pathways and methods of implementation;* (ii) *Development of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for effective FIMSUL-2 implementation;* (iii) *Modalities for setting up Fisheries Co-management Units (FMUs);* (iv) *Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods;* (v) *Enhancement of Knowledge Management (KM);* (vi) *Improved safety at sea;* and (vii) *Detailed Project Report on FIMSUL-2 under World Bank CDRRP.*

Ms Mary Chinna Rani, Director, DoF, Puducherry chaired the first day's session of the Inception Workshop. Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO in his opening remarks said that the TCP was mandated to provide a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for FIMSUL-2 component of the CDRRP. In other words it would be a bridging activity between the completed FIMSUL-1 and the ongoing FIMSUL-2. Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative in India welcomed the participants and said that the outcomes of FIMSUL-1 were useful not only for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry but also for all coastal communities and have been appreciated globally. He said that the FIMSUL-2 component of the CDRRP Project specifically looks at institutional strengthening so that the communities bring their knowledge, approach and understanding to policy development.

Mr Peeyush Sekhsaria, Consultant, World Bank referring to the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters in coastal areas said that the CDRRP would address some of these issues. Welcoming the participants, Mr Mohana Pai, Assistant Commissioner (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Government of India said that the Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture would be the National Project Coordinator (NPC) to guide the project and also monitor its progress. On behalf of the Department, he also assured all help towards implementation of the TCP. Mr T K Sriraman, Assistant Director of Fisheries, DoF, GoTN said that the TCP would show the way forward for prioritization of activities and also help in implementation of various other key activities.

In her opening remarks, Ms Chinna Rani said that under FIMSUL-1 extensive stakeholder consultations were carried out that resulted in the formulation of an agreed, consolidated vision statement along with clear recommendations for the future of marine fisheries in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Thanking on behalf of the GoP, Ms Rani said that the TCP would help in bridging the activities between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2 and this Inception Workshop would also help in knowing the recent initiatives in sustainable fisheries management in the region and finalizing the plan and modalities for implementation of the project activities.

Technical Session

The Inception Workshop comprised four technical presentations followed by plenary discussions. In the first presentation Dr Yadava spoke on the "Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry." He said that the Asian Tsunami-2004 had brought to attention the need for sustainability. Presenting an overview of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Dr Yadava said that the overall growth in fisheries during 1998-2004 in Tamil Nadu was marginal but subsequently a cumulative growth rate of 12.68 percent was achieved during the period 2005-2011. With regard to fisheries in Puducherry, Dr Yadava said that though fisheries appeared to be declining in the UT, but this might be misleading as Puducherry fisheries were virtually integrated with the larger fisheries of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Dr V Sampath, TCP Policy Coordinator made the next presentation on "Overview and Design" of the TCP. Providing details on the proposed activities under the TCP, Dr Sampath said that District/State-level meets/workshops would be organized to develop inputs to the draft policy, legal and institutional frameworks for formulation of strategy for reformed fisheries policies for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Activities under the livelihood-related programmes would include training needs analysis, developing training modules and frameworks and undertaking pilot-scale activities in selected sites. Similarly, scoping studies would be conducted to identify the key personnel and processes for KM and for communication and sea safety needs of the marine fishermen. Dr Sampath said that the outcomes of the above activities would then lead to the DPR for FIMSUL-2 and would be submitted to the FAO and the World Bank for approval and implementation by the two implementing Governments. He further informed that the TCP Unit would be located within the DoF in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and a Project Steering Committee (PSC) constituted under the chairmanship of the NPC would periodically review the progress of work under the TCP.

Dr Arthur Neiland, Director, IDDRA made a brief presentation on the proposed "GEF-World Bank ABNJ Initiative." He said that the acronym ABNJ stands for 'Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction,' which refers to the high seas areas (beyond the Exclusive Economic Zones or the EEZs of Coastal States). Dr Neiland said that despite covering 65 percent of the oceans, the area was least managed of the global commons. Though less in abundance, the ABNJ has highly valuable fish and the proposed project in India is a small pilot with a comprehensive design and plan to support long-term public and/or private investment and commitments

in fisheries improvement based on highly migratory species such as tuna and tuna like species. He said that the BOBP-IGO would implement the pilot and work with the State Government and a broad range of stakeholders.

Following the three lead presentations, Dr Sampath presented an overview of the work packages (WPs) and deliverables and said that the objective was to prepare the DPR for the FIMSUL-2 sub-component of CDRRP. He said that this would be accomplished under five WPs, namely (i) policy, legal and institutional framework, (ii) fisheries co-management, (iii) livelihoods, (iv) knowledge management, and (v) communication and sea safety. Presenting the objective of the WP on “Policy, legal and institutional framework,” Dr Sampath said that this WP aimed to develop a draft comprehensive marine fisheries policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry through a consultative process.

Mr V Vivekanandan presenting the WP on “Co-management” said that co-management activities would be undertaken through development of a co-management strategy and implementation plan for FIMSUL-2. He said that this would require stakeholder workshops and also some handholding to support the DoF to set up a co-management team and implement the plan. Mr C M Muralidharan, Project Manager, Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project described the objectives of the WP on “Livelihoods” and said that the WP aimed at developing strategies for enhancing and diversifying fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable sections of the fishing communities, including women and youth. Dr Y S Yadava explained the objectives of the WP on “Knowledge Management (KM)” and said that the work plan would first involve a scoping study followed by a review of websites as well as IT capacities and requirements at the DoF.

Dr Yadava also presented the last WP on “Sea safety.” Sharing the output from the two-day Strategic Workshop on ‘Communication Needs of Marine Fishermen’ that was held from 09-10 November 2013 in Chennai, Dr Yadava said that apart from a comprehensive policy and standard operating procedures, a mix of hardware would best serve the needs of the fishermen. The elements of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) should be an integral part of the communication strategy and the network should be seamless placing minimum burden on the administrative costs to the government.

Discussion

Initiating the discussions, Dr Vijayakumar, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, GoTN said that the 1960s could be considered as a watershed year for fisheries as during the said period trawling began that resulted in considerable ecological damage. The year 2014 should be another watershed year where diversification should be the focus so that the marine resources are preserved for long-term betterment of fishermen. Dr Vijayakumar said that after the 1980s, the DoF had become welfare-oriented and the Department now needs to move towards fisheries resource management. This would require a thorough integration of KM into the day-to-day working of the DoF. In this regard, Dr S Vijayakumar also informed that Rs 50 lakh had been allotted to revamp the DoF library, but a plan was required on the modalities of its modernization. On the issue of harbour management, he said that though the State had been investing lot of funds into fishing harbours, the management aspects were not visible. He suggested that two or more fishing harbours could be taken up in the co-management study in addition to the Chennai Fishing Harbour.

Mr Ilango, fisher representative from Puducherry said that the FIMSUL-1 recommendations were made two years ago and that if the GoTN acts on the recommendations, the GoP would also follow. Dr Vijayakumar responded that there were number of problems with regard to enforcement and hence self-regulation should be explored.

Dr Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok said that the communication component weighed heavily towards safety at sea (S@S) and that MCS and S@S should go hand in hand. He was not sure if there was a MCS framework. He further said that a management framework would be required, for example, reporting illegal fishing and acting on such a report and also the architectural and procedural aspects need to be worked out.

Mr Anton Gomez, President, National Union of Fishermen said that FIMSUL-1 was carried out with the detailed involvement of all stakeholders and the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 should also be implemented with the participation and involvement of all stakeholders.

Plenary Session

In the Plenary Session, Dr Funge-Smith, speaking on behalf of the FAO, said that the TCP is a stakeholder driven process aimed at preparing the DPR for FIMSUL-2 component of the CDRRP. He said that FIMSUL-2 aimed at institutional reforms and the WPs identified in the TCP should not be viewed as stand-alone. Rather they should be considered in an integrated manner, which is inclusive and takes into account a holistic way of planning. Ms Chinna Rani said that if the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 were implemented in a better manner in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, they would create a good model for the country. Ms Chinna Rani stressed on the role of women in fishing communities and in particular their role in family upliftment and said that this group required special focus in FIMSUL-2.

DAY 2: 30 January 2014

Dr Raja Sekhar Vundru, Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture chaired the proceedings of Day-2. In the introductory remarks Dr Yadava said that on the first day presentations were made on the need for sustainable development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and also on the WPs that would lead to the design for FIMSUL-2. Dr Sampath presented an overview of the TCP and provided brief details on FIMSUL-1, its second phase FIMSUL-2 and its settings within the CDRRP. He also outlined the proposed project implementation plan with respect to the development of the DPR and how the various WPs would feed into the DPR.

Mr V Vivekanandan, Consultant, FAO TCP and Secretary, FISHMARC provided details on the co-management work plan, including the proposed work plan to implement the package. Mr C M Muralidharan presented the work plan on livelihoods. Dr Yadava presented the implementation strategies for the WPs on KM and S@S. He said that the KM model being proposed for implementation in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry is based on a 'hub' and 'spoke' arrangement, with the DoF (Hqs) being the hub and the spokes spread all over the State/UT. Dr Yadava said that since S@S is an integral part of fisheries management, some components of MCS would also be integrated in the work package.

Discussion

Dr Funge-Smith suggested that the WPs should have adequate monitoring mechanisms. Ms Chinna Rani said that fishers often raised the need for allied/alternate activities. Responding to this, Dr Vundru informed that since alternate livelihoods programmes were already being provided by the Central and State Governments, the DoF could choose as per their requirements.

Dr Neiland said that as the ABNJ being a pilot project, it would be appropriate to build good communication between ABNJ and FIMSUL-2. Dr Kenmore said that the presentations on the different WPs have helped in understanding how the programme was going to be carried out. Expressing concerns on the small allocations for FIMSUL-2 within the CDRRP, he said that it was easy to lose focus on the institutional part of the project, when the major spending was on infrastructure. Dr Kenmore felt the need to have the TCP Project design worked out efficiently in order to have a sound DPR for FIMSUL-2. He felt that the institutional insights and the creation of platforms would be at risk if the FIMSUL-2 spending plan was decided without a proper DPR.

Ms Chinna Rani said that the discussions had so far focused on fisheries management to exploit existing resources but did not cover conservation and resource enhancement aspects. Dr Yadava informed that while the focus was on increasing production, however, if simultaneously efforts were made to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of the landed catch, the existing resource itself could be enough. Further, artificial reefs could be considered for resource enhancement as part of livelihoods component under FIMSUL-2. Mr Vivekanandan said that there was a need for synergy between livelihoods and co-management and for reduction in existing effort effective management system was required.

After concluding discussions on the WPs, matters concerning coordination arrangements for the TCP were discussed. On the draft order for the Steering Committee, it was suggested that organizations such as Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute as well as members from fisher organizations and NGOs could be co-opted, as and when required.

Dr Vundru in his closing remarks lauded the present efforts and said that they were very important as they involved both the Government and various other related organizations. Dr Vundru said that FIMSUL-1 had provided the base for setting of many activities and appreciated the WPs prepared for different components. Referring to the National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC), Dr Vundru said that the NSDC was imparting skills to the unorganized sector and training opportunities under various schemes were available. Agreeing with the point made by Ms Chinna Rani, he said that resource management needs should be linked with alternate livelihoods. Dr Vundru said that fishers are now looking for extended ban period and they understand that nothing comes out of the sea as a waste, including by-catch and they also understand the importance of targeting single species. Expressing his happiness on the structure of the TCP and FIMSUL-2, he said that this programme is trying to look at fisheries differently, bringing in the large marine ecosystem concept.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Dr Yadava.





Participants at the Workshop

Report of the Inception Workshop of the Technical Cooperation Programme on Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

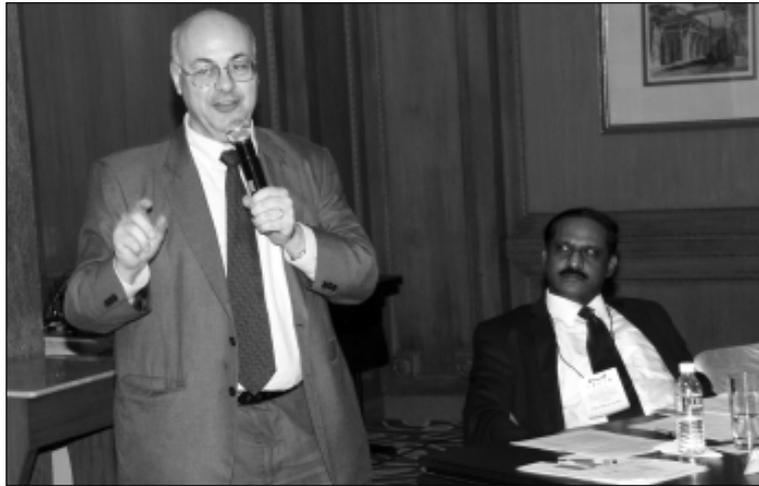
1.0 Background

The marine fisheries sector of the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry constitutes the lifeline of the coastal economy in the region and is also the primary source of livelihoods for about 0.9 million fisher folk. The sector suffered a major setback during the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, which destroyed thousands of lives and fishing assets and pushed the sector to the brink of pauperization. Subsequently in 2006, a scoping study that was carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) found that while immediate measures taken by the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations were laudable in bringing back normalcy in the sector, far-reaching reforms were necessary to ensure resilience of coastal fisheries livelihoods and their sustainability. This was deemed particularly important as this coastal belt frequently suffers from natural calamities such as cyclones and storm surges and in the absence of long-term strategies, short-term measures will only provide temporary relief.

The outcomes of the above-referred study led to the initiation of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL) Project with grant from the World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF). The Project was executed by the FAO during April 2010 to December 2011 and its implementation was supported by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Governments of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Puducherry (GoP). The primary objective of FIMSUL (hereinafter referred to as FIMSUL-1*) was to support the respective State Governments in the development of a broad-based and agreed policy framework for the future management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to ensure that the '*Fisheries Sector makes a positive net contribution to sustainable development and pro-poor growth in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry*'. The operational mechanism through which the Project aimed to realise the outcome (above) was to establish frameworks, processes and capacities in both the public and private sectors, and civil society, which facilitate the planning, design and implementation of appropriate fisheries development and management policies for sustainable livelihoods. While the Project was largely successful in bringing all the fisheries and related stakeholders together to develop a common vision and delineating changes required, the life cycle of the Project was inadequate to develop operational requirements necessary to carry out the vast set of reforms required for the sector in the region.

Parallel to these developments, and in the immediate aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the World Bank approved the India - Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The objective of the ETRP was to revive livelihoods and promote recovery in Tsunami affected areas. The ETRP also closed on December 31, 2011. At the time of its closure, it was discussed that with the agreement of the GoTN, GoP and the Government of India, the Bank could consider extending further help for disaster risk reduction initiatives that could include completing the unfinished work of ETRP and take up new capacity building initiatives on risk reduction/mitigation. This also included the component of sustainable fisheries management, based on lessons learnt from FIMSUL-1. Subsequently, the Government of India proposed the 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' (CDRRP). The Project will focus on new initiatives in risk reduction and mitigation, integrating lessons from the previous ETRP along with lessons from other disaster events faced by this coast and emphasizing on the need for capacity building of Government institutions and vulnerable coastal communities.

* FIMSUL-1 was a technical support programme funded by the World Bank under its Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP). More information on the outputs and outcomes of the FIMSUL Project can be found at: sites.google.com/site/fimsul/



Workshop in progress

The CDRRP also includes a component on FIMSUL (Sub-component 2.2; hereinafter referred to as FIMSUL-2) with the objectives of carrying forward the lessons learnt from FIMSUL-1. The objectives largely aim at putting into practice key reforms for the marine fisheries sub-sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, particularly relating to fisheries co-management.

During this period, the FAO and the BOBP-IGO organized a National Result Sharing Workshop from 21- 22 November 2012 in collaboration with the DoF of the GoTN and GoP to (i) share the policy recommendations of FIMSUL-1 and its broad implications and (ii) develop a roadmap for implementation of the policy recommendations (outcomes) of FIMSUL-1, including planning for the second stage of the project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (FIMSUL-2). Following the Workshop, it was also suggested that since the focus of FIMSUL-2 would be on implementation, a bridging project was needed to prepare an implementation plan for operationalizing the ideas and reforms agreed during FIMSUL-1. It was also noted that since the concerned DoFs might not have the requisite resources to prepare the proposed implementation plan on their own, a FAO-funded Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) between FAO and the beneficiaries (Government of India, GoTN, GoP) could be implemented to provide the necessary inputs for carrying forward the activities under FIMSUL-2.

More recently, India and the World Bank have proposed the implementation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) assisted project on ‘Fisheries Associated with Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) in the Bay of Bengal Region of the Indian Ocean: Establishing a Pilot Project to Develop Improved Mechanisms for Effective Management and Trade’ in collaboration with the BOBP-IGO, which is aimed at developing sustainable fisheries in the high seas. The World Bank also proposes developing linkages between ABNJ with FIMSUL-2, especially in building up of co-management structures in the beneficiary States.

The Inception Workshop was organized to initiate FAO’s Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/IND/3403) “Support to the implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)”. As stated earlier, the TCP (TCP/IND/3403) is a bridging project between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2 under CDRRP and will support the following activities:

- *Dissemination of FIMSUL findings and recommendations among all stakeholders with the objective of gaining consensus on main approaches, pathways and methods of implementation.*
- *Development of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for effective FIMSUL implementation.*
- *Modalities for setting of up Fisheries Co-management Units (FMUs).*
- *Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.*
- *Enhancement of Knowledge Management (KM).*
- *Improved safety at sea.*
- *Detailed Project Report (DPR) on FIMSUL-2 under World Bank CDRRP.*

The Prospectus of the Workshop is given in **Annexure 1** and the Agenda and the List of Participants are given in **Appendix 1** and **2**.

2.0 Opening of the Inception Workshop

The Inception Workshop was held in Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai on 29-30 January 2014. Ms Mary Chinna Rani, Director, DoF, Puducherry chaired the Inaugural Session. The Session began with the traditional lighting of the oil lamp. Welcoming the participants, Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO, described the modalities and arrangements of the Inception Workshop and said that the TCP would work within its larger mandate to provide a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for FIMSUL-2 component of the CDRRP. It would thus be a bridging activity between completed FIMSUL-1 and the ongoing FIMSUL-2.

Dr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative in India welcomed the participants and said that the outcomes of FIMSUL-1 were useful not only for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry but also for all coastal communities and have been appreciated globally. The Project represented excellent collaborative work between scientists and with the fisher communities in the region. He said that the frequency and impact of disasters was increasing and it was recognized that coastal communities needed to be prepared for major events such as climate change,



Speakers at the Workshop

El Nino, etc. “As part of the preparedness to face disasters, infrastructure such as cyclone shelters are required as they have been found to be very useful in countries like Bangladesh, and also in the Indian States of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The FIMSUL-2 component of the CDRRP Project specifically looks at institutional strengthening so that the communities bring their knowledge, approach and understanding to policy development. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the FIMSUL part of CDRRP focuses on institutions and on results shown at community level,” said Dr Kenmore. “I also look forward to working with the participants to ensure that all the lessons learnt in FIMSUL-1 are applied in support of better institutions and better ecosystem management.”

Mr Peeyush Sekhsaria, Consultant, World Bank, welcomed the participants. Observing that the CDRRP was infrastructure centric, he said that an increase in the frequency, number and intensity of natural disasters was observed in coastal areas where fishing and fishing-related activities are carried out. Mr Sekhsaria further added that usually after a disaster, recovery of livelihoods lags behind infrastructure development such as reconstruction of houses and in that context continuing and building upon the lessons of FIMSUL-1 was essential.

Welcoming the participants, Mr Mohana Pai, Assistant Commissioner (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Government of India said that FIMSUL-1, a post-2004 tsunami activity, began with a scoping study and was now culminating into FIMSUL-2, a five-year World Bank loan project, which is based on the recommendations of FIMSUL-1. Emphasizing on the importance of the sector that provided livelihoods and generated a lot of foreign exchange, he said that fishermen required adequate support. Mr Pai said that the Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture would be the National Project Coordinator (NPC) to guide the project and also monitor its progress. On behalf of the Department, he also assured all help towards implementation of the TCP.

Mr T K Sriraman, Assistant Director of Fisheries, DoF, GoTN welcomed the participants and said that he was involved in FIMSUL-1 and believed that Tamil Nadu and Puducherry largely benefitted from the Project. Mentioning the routine programmes that the DoF had been implementing in the State, he said that the TCP would show the way forward for prioritization of activities and also help in implementation of various other key activities. On behalf of the State DoF he thanked the FAO for having initiated the TCP and the BOBP-IGO and World Bank for their support.

Ms Chinna Rani delivered the opening address. She said that in the post-tsunami period, a number of projects were taken up for sustaining fishers’ livelihoods. FIMSUL-1 had carried out a detailed study in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and also a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) analysis in various areas of the fisheries sector, such as livelihoods, policy, legal and institutional framework, fisheries management and knowledge management. Extensive stakeholder consultations resulted in the formulation of an agreed, consolidated vision statement along with clear recommendations for the future of marine fisheries in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Ms Rani said that after the National Results Sharing Workshop was held in November 2012, a concept note was prepared for the second phase of the ETRP, including a component to carry forward the FIMSUL recommendations over a project horizon of 4-5 years, with the objective of mainstreaming the recommendations of FIMSUL project into the fisheries sector. Thanking on behalf of the GoP for initiating the implementation of this TCP, she said that this effort would help in bridging the activities between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2. In conclusion, Ms Chinna Rani said that the Inception Workshop would also help to share recent initiatives in sustainable fisheries management and finalize the plan and modalities along with fund provisions for implementation.

Dr V Sampath, TCP Coordinator proposed the vote of thanks.

3.0 Technical Session

3.1 Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry: Dr Y S Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO

The Inception Workshop comprised four technical presentations followed by plenary discussions. In the first presentation Dr Y S Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO spoke on the “Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry”. He said that the Asian Tsunami-2004 had brought to attention the need for sustainability. Presenting an overview of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Dr Yadava said that the overall growth in fisheries during 1998-2004 in Tamil Nadu was marginal but subsequently a cumulative growth rate of 12.68 percent was achieved during the period 2005-2011. Explaining the causes for this boom, he said that it

could be because of (i) sudden increase in pelagics such as sardines, and (ii) increase in effort. He said that during the post-tsunami period, the sector appeared to have induced an increase in larger, more powerful mechanized craft along with a steep decline in the non-motorized vessels or artisanal sector. With regard to fisheries in Puducherry, Dr Yadava said that though fisheries appeared to be declining in the UT, but this might be misleading as Puducherry fisheries are virtually integrated with the larger fisheries of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Dr Yadava also focused on the ongoing and proposed initiatives and their contributions to sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. He said that in early 2006, a scoping study was carried out by FAO, World Bank, DFID and BOBP-IGO. The study brought out reasons for long-term and far reaching reforms to ensure resilience of coastal fisheries livelihoods and their sustainability. He said that the post-tsunami initiatives included the United Nations Team for Recovery Services (UNTRS) and the World Bank's ETRP. While the UNTRS was more on policy initiatives, the ETRP was on infrastructure development. "On the policy side, the first set of initiatives came through FIMSUL-1. At this stage, the FAO-TCP is a bridging initiative between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2. The major objectives of this initiative are towards dissemination of FIMSUL-1 findings and recommendations, development of policy, legal and institutional frameworks, building modalities for setting up of Fisheries Co-management Units (FMUs), strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods, enhancement of knowledge management (KM) and improved sea safety. Further, the World Bank is also progressing a GEF assisted project on ABNJ in collaboration with the BOBP-IGO. This project aims at developing sustainable business ventures for fisheries in the high seas and the World Bank is proposing developing linkages between ABNJ with FIMSUL-2, especially in setting up of co-management structures," said Dr Yadava. Dr Yadava's power point presentation is given in *Annexure 2*.

3.2 FAO TCP/IND/3403: Overview and design: Dr V Sampath, Policy Coordinator

Dr V Sampath, TCP Policy Coordinator made the next presentation on "Overview and Design" of the TCP. He said that FIMSUL-1 was funded by the WBTF as grant-in-aid and executed by FAO. It was completed in December 2011 and the second phase of FIMSUL was now being carried out through the five-year CDRRP under a World Bank loan. He mentioned that the 18 month TCP was to serve as a bridge between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2, the agreement for which was signed between FAO and the Government of India in November 2013.

Explaining the objective of FIMSUL-1, Dr Sampath said that it was meant to develop a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries and the project was carried out through an intensive participatory approach that delivered findings and recommendations under seven work packages. He said that the project completion workshop was held in December 2011 and the National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop was held in November 2012. "The objectives of the present TCP are to take FIMSUL-1 results and recommendations to the entire cross-section of stakeholders, assisting Tamil Nadu and Puducherry in developing a reformed draft policy, Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA) and institutional framework, setting up the process of co-management in fisheries management, developing strategies for enhancing and diversifying fishers' livelihoods, enhancing KM, setting up wireless communication network for sea safety and preparing a detailed project report (DPR) for FIMSUL-2 under CDRRP," said Dr Sampath.

Providing details on the proposed activities under the TCP, Dr Sampath said that six district-level workshops would be organized to disseminate FIMSUL-1 findings and recommendations; State level meets/workshops would be held to provide inputs to the draft policy, legal and institutional frameworks to develop a strategy for reformed fisheries policies for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Activities under the livelihood-related programmes in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry would be undertaken by conducting training needs analysis, developing training modules and frameworks and undertaking pilot-scale activities in selected sites. Similarly, a scoping study would be conducted to identify the key personnel and processes for KM and development of internet capabilities of the DoF. A scoping study would also be carried out for communication and sea safety based on the outcomes of the 'Strategic Workshop on Communication Needs of Marine Fishermen in Tamil Nadu' held in Chennai from 09-10 November 2013. Dr Sampath said that the outcomes of the above activities would then lead to the DPR for FIMSUL-2 and would be submitted to the FAO and the World Bank for approval and implementation by the two implementing Governments.

Describing the oversight and monitoring aspects of the TCP, Dr Sampath said that the management unit would be located within the DoF in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and the Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F would serve as the NPC. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) under the chairmanship of the NPC would periodically review the progress of work under the TCP. Dr Sampath's presentation is given in *Annexure 3*.

3.3 GEF-World Bank ABNJ Initiative: Dr Arthur Neiland, Director, IDDRA, United Kingdom

Dr Arthur Neiland, Director, IDDRA made a brief presentation on the proposed "GEF-World Bank ABNJ Initiative." He said that the acronym ABNJ stands for 'Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction,' which refers to the high seas areas (beyond the Exclusive Economic Zones or the EEZs of Coastal States). Dr Neiland said that despite covering 65 percent of the oceans, the area was least managed of the global commons. Though less in abundance, the ABNJ has highly valuable fish and according to FAO, of the seven major tuna species, 33 percent were overexploited, 37.5 percent fully exploited and 29 percent not fully exploited. He also said that the high market demand for tuna and tuna products and increasing overexploitation rates of many tuna species would lead to negative impact on incomes and livelihoods in many countries.

Providing details on tuna fisheries, Dr Neiland said that until the 1950s there was almost no tuna fishing, but in the last 50-60 years there has been an explosion in fishing of tuna and tuna-like species. Japan was the first nation to target Indian Ocean tuna but now many nations were actively engaged including Taiwan, Pakistan and Iran. More recently, Sri Lanka has become a major player and India does not appear much though it has aspirations.

Dr Neiland said that the proposed ABNJ project in India is a small pilot project with a comprehensive design and plan to support long-term public and/or private investment and commitments in fisheries improvement based on highly migratory species. He said that the aim was to do something tangible by working with stakeholders that are concerned with fishing in the ABNJ off the coast of India.

The BOBP-IGO would implement the pilot and work with the State Government and a broad range of stakeholders. The pilot would operate for a period of three years, from 2014-2016 and would have close links with the other BOBP-IGO countries (Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh) relating to highly-migratory fish. Dr Neiland said that the pilot development process would have six components and would also lead to the development of a fisheries management framework, human and institutional capacity and knowledge management. The pilot would be overseen by a Project Management Unit, supervised by a PSC. Dr Neiland's presentation is given in *Annexure 4*.

3.4 FAO TCP/IND/3403 Work Packages and Deliverables

Following the three lead presentations, the proposed Work Packages (WPs) and deliverables of the TCP were presented to the Workshop.

3.4.1 Work Packages and deliverables: overview: Dr V Sampath

Dr Sampath presented an overview of the WPs and deliverables and said that the objective was to share the lessons, results and recommendations of FIMSUL-I among the entire cross section of stakeholders through six district-level workshops. The objective of the TCP is to prepare the DPR for the FIMSUL-2 sub-component of CDRRP. This would be accomplished under five WPs, namely (i) policy, legal and institutional framework, (ii) fisheries co-management, (iii) livelihoods, (iv) knowledge management, and (v) communication and sea safety. Dr Sampath said that the final DPR containing all the WPs would be submitted to FAO and World Bank, and consequent upon their approval will be provided to the GoTN and GoP for their consideration and implementation.

3.4.2 Policy, legal and institutional framework: Dr V Sampath

Presenting the objective of the WP on "Policy, legal and institutional framework," Dr Sampath said that this WP aimed to develop a draft comprehensive marine fisheries policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry through a consultative process. Based on a detailed review of the existing policy instruments and through stakeholder consultations, the best reform process would be identified and then the inputs for reforms in policy and institutional framework would be compiled and presented to the two Governments for their consideration. *Annexure 5* provides the two presentations made by Dr V Sampath.

3.4.3 Co-management: Mr V Vivekanandan

Mr V Vivekanandan presenting the WP on “Co-management” said that co-management activities would be undertaken through development of a co-management strategy and implementation plan for FIMSUL-2. He said that to develop the strategy and the plan for the first year, a review of literature on co-management experiences and models worldwide would be carried out through consultations and field visits. Draft plan for FIMSUL-2 would be developed and finalized through stakeholder workshops and some handholding would be carried out to support the DoF to set up a co-management team and implement the plan. Mr Vivekanandan said that support would be provided for the pilot initiated by the DoF in Palk Bay and three new pilots would be designed and initiated. These would possibly include the lobster fishery in Kanyakumari District, Chennai Fishing Harbour and a site in Puducherry. Mr Vivekanandan’s presentation is given in *Annexure 6*.

3.4.4 Livelihoods: Mr C M Muralidharan

Mr C M Muralidharan, explaining the objectives of the WP on “Livelihoods” said that the WP aimed at developing strategies for enhancing and diversifying fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable sections of the fishing communities including women and youth. He said that the activities would include review of studies as well as interventions by different agencies, prioritizing stakeholder groups, identification of best possible livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies and modalities for handholding to make specific livelihood interventions viable and sustainable. The activities would also cover training needs analysis and development of training modules and frameworks. Further, pilot initiatives in select pockets would also be supported. *Annexure 7* provides the presentation of Mr Muralidharan.

3.4.5 Knowledge Management: Dr Y S Yadava

Dr Y S Yadava explained the objectives of the WP on “Knowledge Management (KM).” He said that KM refers to a multi-disciplined approach to achieve organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge and focuses on processes such as acquiring, creating and sharing knowledge and the cultural and technical foundations that support them. Dr Yadava said that the work plan would first involve a scoping study followed by a review of websites as well as IT capacities and requirements at the DoF. He said that a ‘hub’ and ‘spoke’ model of KM was planned that would act as a catalyst for building better systems of KM and sharing among the cross section of stakeholders both within and outside the project area. Dr Yadava’s presentation is given in *Annexure 8*.

3.4.6 Sea Safety: Dr Y S Yadava

Dr Yadava also presented the last WP on “Sea safety.” Sharing the output from the two-day Strategic Workshop on ‘Communication Needs of Marine Fishermen’ that was held from 09-10 November 2013 in Chennai, Dr Yadava said that apart from a comprehensive policy and standard operating procedures, a mix of hardware would best serve the needs of the fishermen. The elements of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) should be an integral part of the communication strategy and the network should be seamless placing minimum burden on the administrative costs to the government. Dr Yadava said that it was expected that this WP would act as a basic building block for improving communication system and MCS and will contribute to the overall KM as well as the disaster risk reduction of coastal communities. Dr Yadava’s presentation is given in *Annexure 9*.

4.0 Discussions

Dr K Vijayakumar, Principal Scientist, Chennai Centre of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) said that the publications in the library of the DoF, GoTN should be made more accessible. Dr Yadava said that revamping of the DoF library was proposed as a part of the WP on KM. In this regard, Dr S Vijayakumar, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, GoTN informed that Rs 50 lakh had been allotted to revamp the library but a plan was required on the modalities of its modernization. Mr N Venugopalan from the International Collective in Support of Fishworker’s Trust (ICSF) asked whether the co-management WP included bottom tier institutions such as the cooperatives and fishermen organizations. Mr Vivekanandan said that FIMSUL recommendations had touched on this issue and the idea was to work with local-level structures. He also referred to issues such as the non-availability of a Tamil language version of the MFRA and also the urgent need for a glossary of fishing/fisheries terms in Tamil language.

On a question raised on the proposed public-private partnership (PPP) in the ABNJ Project, Dr Yadava explained that in the exploratory phase of the Project discussions were held with a wide range of stakeholders, including fishermen and women groups of Toothoor, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu. The ABNJ project aims at building sound PPP so that small-scale fishers can gain direct access to markets and reduce their dependence on middlemen/traders. He also said that the PPP concepts were well-understood and these would be best used for developing and empowering small-scale fishing communities in the region.

Dr G Sugumar, Dean, Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tuticorin wanted to know the focus of the co-management pilot studies at different sites in Tamil Nadu and also whether the proposed deliverables would include the management of fishing fleet in the State. Mr Vivekanandan said that the objectives were by and large common for all the three co-management pilots. He also said that in the long-term, a four-tier structure was envisaged for co-management in the State and co-management itself has to be part of a larger vision for fisheries management.

Dr Vijayakumar said that the 1960s could be considered as a watershed year for fisheries as during the said period trawling began that resulted in considerable ecological damage. The year 2014 should be another watershed year where diversification should be the focus so that the marine resources were preserved for long-term betterment of fishermen. He said that the DoF, GoTN had placed advertisements for establishment of fish processing plants through PPP mode that would add value to fish, help fishers get better returns and in the process reduce the role of middlemen from the chain. Dr Vijayakumar said that after the 1980s, the DoF had become welfare-oriented and the Department now needed to move towards fisheries resource management. This would require a thorough integration of KM into the day-to-day working of the DoF. In this regard, extension activities of the Tamil Nadu Fisheries University should be used to take learnings to the people in the field. Referring to developments in inland fisheries, Dr Vijayakumar said that the farmers were getting good returns and the activity was gaining popularity. He also wondered if abandoned shrimp ponds could be brought back to some use, perhaps for women. Referring to the larger number of documents emanating from studies, Dr Vijayakumar said that the recommendations from such studies need to be looked into. On the issue of harbour management, he said that though the State had been investing a lot of funds into fishing harbours, the management aspects were not visible. He suggested that two or more fishing harbours could be taken up in the co-management study in addition to the Chennai Fishing Harbour. On a query on the number of fishing harbours, Dr Vijayakumar said that the current focus was on deep sea fishing and there was a shortage of fishing harbours to cater to the needs of such deep sea going fishing vessels. He said that it takes considerable time to get various approvals before commencement of a harbour project. He also suggested that an exclusive area be assigned for tuna landing in all fishing harbours.

Dr Mohamed Kasim, former Principal Scientist of CMFRI said that normally effort increased with the increase in number of fishing harbours. Reflecting on the poor hygiene and maintenance of fishing harbours, he said that the landings of high value fish had gone down while low value species such as sardines increased. Therefore, it was necessary to link fishermen with resource exploitation. In response, Dr Vijayakumar opined that more fishing harbours did not necessarily mean increase in fleet and these aspects should be discussed in the co-management process. Ms Chinna Rani said that construction of fishing harbour alone was not enough and dredging had to be carried out regularly. She hoped that there would be a maintenance component for harbours in FIMSUL-2.

Dr Peter Kenmore said that a clearer picture would emerge when the TCP and CDRRP were seen in conjunction with each other. However, if actions could be prioritized, there was a good possibility of moving from TCP to FIMSUL-2. Dr Kenmore also suggested cross-linking of work packages.

Mr Ilango, fisher representative from Puducherry said that though ring seines and pair trawling were banned but no action had been taken to enforce the ban. He said that FIMSUL-1 recommendations were made two years ago and if the GoTN acts on the recommendations, the GoP would also follow. Dr Vijayakumar responded that there were number of problems with regard to enforcement and hence self-regulation should be explored. Mr Mohana Pai said that all fishing harbours were to be dredged and proposals have been received and are under examination at the DAHD&F.

Responding to a question about generating resources for harbour dredging by the stakeholders, Mr Raghupathy of Chennai Fishing Harbour said that a token amount was being collected per bag/basket at the fishing harbour

and Rs. 1.5 crore had been collected so far. This amount could be used to manage the harbour activities. However, powers have to be given to the local management committee for carrying out the works.

Dr A Anrose, Zonal Director, Fishery Survey of India (FSI) sought more details on collaborative arrangements for exploiting the resources and the monitoring of fishing activities under the ABNJ Project. Dr Neiland informed that it was the responsibility of the IOTC to decide how fishing activities in the ABNJ were to be carried out. India is currently not a player in the ABNJ and the focus was on the EEZ. The possibility of India using its excess fleet capacity to exploit the ABNJ had to be explored. Sri Lanka had recently developed its high seas fleet. Dr Neiland clarified that though the project was named ABNJ, in real sense it aimed at building capacity for exploiting within the EEZ as also in building capacity of Thoothoor fishermen on how to improve fish catch quality and develop market linkages. Dr Kasim informed that the hooking rate had come down and the resources were already being exploited by many countries and it appeared that Indian entry was being made at a time when there was little to exploit. Sri Lankan boats were going all over the coast to fish with establishment of multiple harbours along the coast and this could be followed by India as well using small fishing vessels replicating Thoothoor experience, said Dr Kasim.

Mr Raghupathy said that tuna is a migratory fish and the view that production had come down was not necessarily correct. Tuna availability in the region depended on the north-east monsoon. He also said that after huge catch, exporters were unable to sell and also did not give the fishermen their dues. Mr Raghupathy was of the view that in India big vessels were not viable and it was essential to develop the indigenous fishing groups. Commenting on this point, Dr Yadava said that the focus of the ABNJ project was on indigenous fishing groups.

Dr Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok said that the communication component weighed heavily towards S@S and that MCS and S@S should go hand in hand. He was not sure if there was a MCS framework in India. "A management framework would be required, for example, reporting illegal fishing and acting on such a report and the architectural and procedural aspects need to be worked out," said Dr Funge-Smith.

Dr S R Muthuswamy, Consultant, DoF, GoTN said that a pilot project on providing communication to fishermen had been carried out in Ramanathapuram. He said that cell phones with extended range would be more useful for short trips. Fishers required different combinations of communication equipment, depending on the range of their operation. Dr Muthusamy also suggested the need for revision in the policy at the GoI level to allow SATCOM use by fishermen.

Dr Neiland in his comments on the architecture for fisheries development and management gave an example from Africa. He said that one of the fundamental activities was to carry out a management and functional review of the DoF to examine its vision and whether it was appropriate for the purpose and whether it could play the role of an active partner in developing a new fisheries management system or a co-management regime. He also suggested that such components could be part of the design of the TCP.

Mr Vincent Jain wanted to know if the Rameswaram experiment could be extended to Thoothoor and said that satellite phones were expensive with a recurring cost and hence a menu of options should be made available to fishermen. Dr Muthuswamy said that the satellite phone rates had come down considerably from Rs 150 to Rs 50 per minute and were expected to further come down to Rs 10 per minute.

Dr Kenmore said that, "artisanal fishing communities have specific organizational systems while the mechanised sector has a different kind of system. The co-management process also includes co-creation and co-production of services. The whole idea of co-production of services has been looked at in many countries across the world in areas such as forestry, local police systems and local health services."

Dr Sampath informed that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the use of VHF for shore to fishing vessel was introduced and this was expanded in the Ninth Five-Year Plan by the Department of Ocean Development, Government of India. Many problems emerged as there was no proper coordination between either the source stations or the handsets, which had been provided free of cost.

Dr Funge-Smith suggested that the direction of the towers should be checked along with the use of repeaters. A simple waterproof bag for a cell phone that was hung around the neck was a useful cost-effective solution.

“When an MCS system and management is set up, they go hand in hand; what is needed is to try to capture state laws, including the different coding systems and link it to local management planning or arrangements and ensure that they are legitimized. During the TCP phase, these could be scoped out,” Dr Funge-Smith said. Dr Yadava agreed and pointed out that this was one of the areas where the ‘silos’ could be broken and a comprehensive package worked out to integrate safety at sea with fisheries management.

Mr Anton Gomez, President, National Union of Fishermen said that FIMSUL-1 was carried out with detailed involvement of all stakeholders and the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 should also be implemented with the participation and involvement of all stakeholders. Dr Yadava said that being an Inception Workshop, all stakeholders could not be brought in but their participation would be ensured and this would be clear while discussing the work plan for implementation of the TCP.

5.0 Plenary Session

In the Plenary Session, Dr Funge-Smith, speaking on behalf of the FAO, said that the TCP was a stakeholder driven process aimed at preparing the DPR for the institutional development component (FIMSUL-2) of the CDRRP. “FIMSUL-2 is aimed at institutional reforms and the work packages identified in the TCP should not be considered as stand-alone. Rather they should be considered in an integrated manner as we are now looking through the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, which is inclusive and takes into account a holistic way of planning,” said Dr Funge-Smith.

Ms Chinna Rani said that if the recommendations of FIMSUL-1 were implemented in a better manner in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, they would create a good model for the country. Similar to Tamil Nadu, in Puducherry too the activities would require participatory co-management involving all the stakeholders from grassroots to top to promote conservation and enhancement of fishery resources, improve value addition and market access to enhance socio-economic status of fishers and their families. Ms Chinna Rani stressed on the role of women in fishing communities and in particular their role in family upliftment and said that this group required a special focus in FIMSUL-2. Further, empowerment of the DoF would also be required to enable them to implement various schemes. Concluding the interventions with a quote from Francis Bacon, she said “Knowledge itself is power, knowledge and power go together. Therefore, enhancing the knowledge of fishermen would also empower them.”

6.0 DAY 2: 30 January 2014

Dr Raja SekharVundru, Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture chaired the proceedings of Day-2. In the introductory remarks Dr Yadava briefly described the proceedings of day one and outlined the day’s task. He said that on the first day, presentations were made on the need for sustainable development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and the WPs that would lead to the design for FIMSUL- 2 were outlined. Dr Yadava said that FIMSUL- 2 has five components, (i) implementation of marine fisheries co-management, (ii) improved capacities and KM for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry DoF staff, (iii) socio-economic support to improve value addition and market access with existing fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods, (iv) providing wireless communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry fishers, and (v) strengthening the capacity of DoF in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Dr Yadava also highlighted the links that complemented the activities of the TCP, FIMSUL-2 and the ABNJ project.

Dr Sampath presented an overview of the TCP and provided brief details on FIMSUL-1, its second phase FIMSUL-2 and its settings within the CDRRP . He also outlined the proposed project implementation plan with respect to the development of the DPR and how the various WPs would feed into the DPR. *Annexure 10* provides the presentation of Dr Sampath.

Mr V Vivekanandan provided details on the co-management WP, including the proposed work plan to implement the package. He said that the co-management package broadly included two sets of activities, (i) an implementation plan for FIMSUL-2, and (ii) initiation of pilots under co-management. “We will follow a process-oriented approach that would take care of the dynamic nature of the sector. Extensive field discussions would be required to draft the strategy for a co-management framework. The first year plan would be of a general nature, which would create more in-depth work in the subsequent years of FIMSUL- 2,” said Mr V Vivekanandan.

Elaborating on the co-management pilots, Mr V Vivekanandan said that FIMSUL-1 had suggested three pilots, which were distinctly different from each other. “The first pilot pertains to the lobster fishery in Kanyakumari, which is a very small project based on one particular resource; the second pilot will be implemented in the Chennai fishing harbour where fishers from eighteen villages using the harbour facilities are implementing certain aspects of management through community management; and the third pilot is proposed to be implemented in Palk Bay, where the co-management architecture visualized for Tamil Nadu could become a model for the rest of India,” said Mr Vivekanandan. Elaborating on the organization of the traditional fishing community where the leaders at the village level/landing centres play an important role, Mr Vivekanandan said that a three tier structure was proposed to be constructed above this level. The first tier would be the district-level platform followed by the zonal-level (e.g. the zones along the Tamil Nadu coast could be the Tamil Nadu area on the West Coast, Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay, Coromandal Coast) and finally there would be a state-level platform. He said that the pilots could be designed after discussions and since the span of the TCP was too short to complete a pilot, the pilots could also extend to FIMSUL-2 phase. Mr Vivekanandan’s presentation is given in *Annexure 11*.

Mr C M Muralidharan presented the work plan for “Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.” He said that three outputs from FIMSUL-1 as well as a detailed study that was undertaken by UNTRS could be the starting point for the WP on livelihoods. The FIMSUL-1 had listed eighteen major stakeholders whose livelihoods were analysed in detail. In the present WP, it is proposed to first review the earlier findings as well as make an assessment of current interventions. Following this, a scoping study would be carried out to make strategies for specific livelihood interventions. Based on the two activities, recommendations would be made for FIMSUL-2. *Annexure 12* provides the presentation of Mr Muralidharan.

Dr Y S Yadava presented the implementation strategies for the WPs on KM and S@S. He said that KM was the basic building block for all organizations and sectors. “The KM model being proposed for implementation in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry is based on a ‘hub’ and ‘spoke’ arrangement, with the DoF (Hqs) being the hub and the spokes spread all over the State/UT (e.g. District offices of the DoF; R&D institutions; other concerned State Departments; educational institutions and fisher associations). The KM framework would include both hardware and software components. The hardware would primarily include dedicated manpower and space and the software would encompass policies and programmes, media including social media, preservation of historic documents through digitisation, etc,” Dr Yadava said. He also presented the timeline for the various activities under the two WPs. Dr Yadava’s presentation is given in *Annexure 13*.

In the second part of the presentation, Dr Yadava provided a brief overview of the November 2013 Workshop on communication network for marine fishermen and said that the recommendations accruing from the said Workshop would be used for building the WP on communication and S@S. Dr Yadava said that from the November 2013 workshop, it was clear that no single equipment would be suitable but a suite of equipment would be required to provide seamless communication network to the fishermen. Since S@S is an integral part of fisheries management, some components of MCS would also be integrated in the work package. *Annexure 14* provides the presentation of Dr Yadava.

7.0 Discussion

In the plenary session when participants were asked to comment on the proposed WPs, Dr K Vijayakumaran, CMFRI suggested that in the pilot on lobster fisheries co-management, collaboration with CMFRI might be useful. Mr Vivekanandan suggested that the KM component should also address the statistics, especially the local data that was normally missed but was essential for management and also suggested the overlaps between the State and the CMFRI statistics be addressed. He suggested that it would be more appropriate if the CMFRI collected the national marine fisheries data in cooperation with the States/UTs. Dr Yadava said that a regular flow of information was essential and such flows should not be restricted to the regular information channels but also from other smaller sources that contribute to vital information.

Dr Funge-Smith suggested that the WPs should have adequate monitoring mechanisms. Ms Chinna Rani said that fishers often raised the need for allied or alternate activities. Dr Vundru informed that alternate livelihoods were already being provided by both the Central and State Governments and the DoF would be able to decide on what is needed.

Dr Neiland said that as the ABNJ was a pilot project, it was appropriate to build good communication between ABNJ and FIMSUL-2. Commenting on the multi-species, multi-gear and multi-sectoral nature of fisheries in the region, Dr Anrose asked how these diverse attributes of the sector would be addressed in the co-management process. Mr Vivekanandan said that a twin track strategy would be followed wherein the immediate conflicts between different gear groups would be addressed first and then a detailed management plan would be developed based on the knowledge of fishers. Dr Kasim said that there was a need to organize the fisher organizations and also use their experience on what they should do rather than telling them what to do.

Dr Peter Kenmore said that the presentations on different WPs had helped in understanding how the programme was going to be carried out. Expressing his concerns on the small allocations for FIMSUL-2 within the CDRRP, he said that it was easy to lose focus on the institutional part of the project, when the major spending was on infrastructure. Dr Kenmore felt the need to have the TCP Project design worked out efficiently in order to have a sound DPR for FIMSUL-2. He also felt that the institutional insights and the creation of platforms would be at risk if the FIMSUL-2 spending plan was decided without a proper DPR.

Ms Chinna Rani said that the discussions had so far focused on fisheries management to exploit existing resources but did not cover aspects related to conservation and resource enhancement. Dr Yadava informed that while the focus was on increasing production, however, if simultaneously efforts were made to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of the landed catch, the existing resource itself could be enough. Further, artificial reefs could be considered for resource enhancement as part of livelihoods component under FIMSUL-2.

Mr Vivekanandan said that in Palk Bay, some gear groups (*e.g.* trawlers) wanted to have technology for fishing in the deep sea. For this, exchange visits with Thoothoor fishers had been organized and suggested that such exchange visits could also be organized with Sri Lankan fishers. He said that there was also a need for synergy between livelihoods and co-management and for reduction in existing pressure effective management system was required.

After concluding discussions on the WPs, matters concerning coordination arrangements for the TCP were discussed. On the draft order for the Steering Committee (*Annexure 15*), it was suggested that organizations such as CMFRI as well as members from fishermen organizations and NGOs could be co-opted, as and when required.

Dr Vundru, Chairperson, in his closing remarks said that the present efforts were very important as they were looking at fisheries differently, involving both the Government and various other related organizations. Dr Vundru said that FIMSUL-1 provided the base for setting of many activities and appreciated the WPs presented for different components. Referring to the National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC), Dr Vundru said that the NSDC was imparting skills to the unorganized sector and said that training opportunities under various schemes were available. Agreeing with the point made by Ms Chinna Rani, he said that resource management needs should be linked with alternate livelihoods. "Fishers are now looking for extended ban period and they understand that nothing comes out of the sea as a waste, including by-catch and they also understand the importance of targeting single species. I'm glad that this programme is trying to look at fisheries differently, bringing in the large marine ecosystem concept. Overall, the programme is very good for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Governments and the rest of the country would be looking at the outcomes of the activities implemented under the Project," said Dr Vundru.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Dr Yadava.



Prospectus

1.0 Background

The marine fisheries sector of the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry constitutes the lifeline of the coastal economy in the region and is also the primary source of livelihoods for about 0.9 million fisher folk. The sector suffered a major setback during the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, which destroyed thousands of lives and fishing assets and pushed the sector to the brink of pauperization. Subsequently in 2006, a scoping study that was carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) found that while immediate measures taken by the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations were laudable in bringing back normalcy in the sector, far-reaching reforms were necessary to ensure resilience of coastal fisheries livelihoods and their sustainability. This was deemed particularly important as this coastal belt frequently suffers from natural calamities such as cyclones and storm surges and in the absence of long-term strategies, short-term measures will only provide temporary relief.

The outcomes of the above-referred study led to the initiation of the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihood (FIMSUL) project with grant from the World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF). The project was executed by the FAO during April 2010 to December 2011 and its implementation was supported by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Department of Fisheries, Governments of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Puducherry (GoP). The primary objective of FIMSUL (hereinafter referred to as FIMSUL-1*) was to support the respective State Governments in the development of a broad-based and agreed policy framework for the future management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to ensure that the '*Fisheries Sector makes a positive net contribution to sustainable development and pro-poor growth in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry*'. The operational mechanism through which the project aimed to realise the outcome (above) was to establish frameworks, processes and capacities in both public and private sectors, and civil society, which facilitate the planning, design and implementation of appropriate fisheries development and management policies for sustainable livelihoods. While the project was largely successful in bringing all the stakeholders together to develop a common vision and delineating changes required, the life cycle of the project was inadequate to develop operational requirements necessary to carry out the vast set of reforms required for the sector.

Parallel to these developments, and in the immediate aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the World Bank approved the India - Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The objective of the ETRP was to revive livelihoods and promote recovery in Tsunami affected areas. The ETRP also closed on December 31, 2011. At the time of its closure, it was discussed that with the agreement of the GoTN, GoP and the Government of India, the Bank could consider extending further help for disaster risk reduction initiatives that could include completing the unfinished work of ETRP and take up new capacity building initiatives on risk reduction/mitigation. This also included the component of sustainable fisheries management, based on lessons learnt from FIMSUL-1. Subsequently the Government of India proposed the 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' (CDRRP). The project will focus on new initiatives in risk reduction and mitigation, integrating lessons from the previous ETRP along with lessons from other disaster events faced by this coast and emphasizing on the need for capacity building of Government institutions and vulnerable coastal communities.

The CDRRP also included a component on FIMSUL (Sub-component 2.2; hereinafter referred to as FIMSUL-2) with the objectives of carrying forward the lessons learnt from FIMSUL-1. The objectives largely aim at putting into practice key reforms for the marine fisheries sub-sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, particularly relating to fisheries co-management.

* FIMSUL-1 was a technical support programme funded by the World Bank under its Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP). More information on the outputs and outcomes of the FIMSUL Project can be found at: sites.google.com/site/fimsul/

During this period, the FAO and the BOBP-IGO organized a National Result Sharing Workshop from 21- 22 November 2012 in collaboration with the Departments of Fisheries of the GoTN and GoP to (i) share the policy recommendations of FIMSUL-1 and its broad implications and (ii) develop a roadmap for implementation of the policy recommendations (outcomes) of FIMSUL-1, including planning for the second stage of the project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (FIMSUL-2). Following the Workshop, it was also suggested that since the focus of FIMSUL-2 would be on implementation, a bridging project was needed to prepare an implementation plan for operationalizing the ideas and reforms agreed during FIMSUL-1. It was also noted that since the concerned Departments of Fisheries might not have the requisite resources to prepare the proposed implementation plan on their own, a FAO-funded Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) between FAO and the beneficiaries (Government of India, GoTN, GoP) could be implemented to provide the necessary inputs for carrying forward the activities under FIMSUL-2.

More recently, India and the World Bank have proposed the implementation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) assisted project on 'Fisheries Associated with Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) in the Bay of Bengal Region of the Indian Ocean: Establishing a Pilot Project to Develop Improved Mechanisms for Effective Management and Trade' in collaboration with the BOBP-IGO, which is aimed at developing sustainable fisheries in the high seas. The World Bank also proposes developing linkages between ABNJ with FIMSUL-2, especially in building up of co-management structures in the beneficiary States.

2.0 The Inception Workshop

The Inception Workshop will be organized to initiate FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/IND/3403) "Support to the implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)". The TCP is a bridging project between FIMSUL-1 and FIMSUL-2 under CDRRP. The TCP/IND/3403 will support the following activities:

- *Dissemination of FIMSUL-1 findings and recommendations among all stakeholders with the objective of gaining consensus on main approaches, pathways and methods of implementation.*
- *Development of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for effective FIMSUL-2 implementation.*
- *Modalities for setting of up Fisheries Co-management Units (FMUs).*
- *Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.*
- *Enhancement of Knowledge Management.*
- *Improved safety at sea.*
- *Detailed Project Report on FIMSUL-2 under World Bank CDRRP.*

3.0 Format of the Workshop

Date & Venue: The Workshop will be held from 29 – 30 January 2014 at the Conference Hall Gulmohar, Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai (120, Sir Thyagaraya Road, T Nagar, Chennai – 600 017, Tamil Nadu. Tel: +91 44 2815 0500/5500; Fax: +91 44 2815 0788; Website: www.grthotels.com). The participants are expected to reach Chennai by 28 January 2014.

The first day of the Workshop (29 January 2014), involving all the participants, will include presentations on the overview and design of the FAO TCP/IND/3403 and its work packages and deliverables. The second day of the Workshop (30 January 2014) will be restricted to the TCP beneficiary parties (Government of India, GoTN, GoP), FAO, and the project consultants and will finalize the implementation plan and other modalities for smooth conduct of the TCP.

Objectives: The objectives of the Inception Workshop are:

- *To share the information on recent initiatives towards sustainable fisheries management in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.*
- *To inform the role and relevance of the TCP and disseminate information on its design and components.*
- *To finalize the implementation plan and modalities of the TCP/IND/3403 and formulation of timelines and milestones.*
- *To detail the role of specific stakeholders and project partners.*

Agenda: The detailed agenda of the Workshop is given in *Appendix 1*.

Medium: The Workshop will be conducted in English.

Participation: Detailed list of the participants is given in *Appendix 2*.

Travel and accommodation: FAO/BOBP-IGO will arrange travel and accommodation of the participants nominated for the Workshop.

4.0 Expected Outputs

The Inception Workshop is expected to produce the following outputs in line with its objectives:

- Improved understanding on executed/proposed projects toward improving fisheries management in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and their importance in national context.
- Development of an implementation plan/roadmap and administrative arrangements for TCP/IND/3403 with bearings on execution of FIMSUL-2.
- A Report on the Inception Workshop.

5.0 Information

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Agenda & Time Table

Date/Time	Agenda	Person/Venue
Tue, 28 Jan 2014	Arrival of the participants	Chennai
Wed, 29 Jan 2014	Day 1	Hotel GRT Grand
<i>0930 - 1000</i>	<i>Registration</i>	
1000 - 1100	Session I: Opening Session	
1000 – 1005	Lighting of the lamp	Participants
1005 – 1010	Introductory and Welcome Remarks	BOBP-IGO
1010 – 1015	Introductory and Welcome Remarks	FAO
1015 – 1020	Introductory and Welcome Remarks	World Bank
1020 – 1025	Opening remarks	Government of India
1025 – 1030	Opening remarks	Government of Puducherry
1030 – 1040	Opening address	Chair: Government of Puducherry
1040 – 1045	Vote of Thanks	FAO-TCP Policy Coordinator
<i>1045 – 1115</i>	<i>Group Photograph; Tea/Coffee</i>	
1115– 1230	Session II: Technical Session	
1115 – 1145	Initiatives for sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	BOBP-IGO
1145 – 1215	FAO TCP/IND/3403: Overview and Design	FAO-TCP Policy Coordinator
1215 – 1230	GEF/World Bank ABNJ Initiative	World Bank
<i>1230 – 1400</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
1400 – 1530	FAO TCP/IND/3403: Work Packages & Deliverables	BOBP-IGO/Consultants
<i>1530 – 1600</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee</i>	
1600 – 1700	Plenary	Participants
1700 – 1730	Session III: Workshop Summary	
1700 – 1710	Outcomes of Day I: Summing Up	BOBP-IGO
1710 – 1715	Concluding Remarks	FAO
1715 – 1720	Concluding Remarks	World Bank
1720 – 1725	Concluding Remarks	Government of Tamil Nadu
1725 – 1735	Concluding Remarks	Government of Puducherry
Thu, 30 Jan 2014	Day 2	
1000 – 1230	Session I: Implementation Modalities	
1000 – 1100	FAO TCP/IND/3403: Proposed Implementation Plan	FAO-TCP Consultants
<i>1100 – 1130</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee</i>	
1130 - 1200	FAO-TCP Coordination arrangements	BOBP-IGO
1200 – 1230	Discussion/adoption of Implementation Plan and Coordination arrangements	Participants
<i>1230 – 1400</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
1400 – 1500	Coordination arrangements (for FAO-TCP/CDRRP-FIMSUL-2/ABNJ Project)	BOBP-IGO
1500 – 1530	Concluding Remarks	Chair: DAHD&F, Government of India
<i>1530 – 1600</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee/ Dispersal</i>	



List of Participants

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Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation

Initiatives for Sustainability in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

Presentation prepared for
Inception Workshop of the
Technical Cooperation Programme on
Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for
Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
29-30 February 2014, Chennai
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www.bobpigo.org | www.facebook.com/BOBPIGO

Overview of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

Tamil Nadu

Total marine fisheries production (in tonnes) model

Period	Average	CAGR%
1985-2011	3,80,806.22	2.27
1985-1997	3,40,325.23	6.16
1998-2004	3,83,913.29	-1.10
2005-2011	4,52,878.14	12.68

After the collapse of fisheries due to 2004 Tsunami, Tamil Nadu is experiencing a boom both in terms of average production and increment in production.

This prosperity seems to be largely driven by the pelagics (oil sardine?)

Previously, such a boom was experienced during 1985-1997. But later it slowed down.

IS IT BOON OR BURDEN?

The 2004 Tsunami seems to have induced a change in growth pattern of fishing vessels in favour of the larger and more powerful mechanized craft.

The decline in non-mechanized sector is largely due to eclipse of non-powered vessels or the artisanal sector.

Growth of fishing craft in Tamil Nadu

Year	Mechanized	Non-mechanized
1980	2,627	43,343
2005	7,711	46,709
2010	10,652	35,378

Source: CMFRI

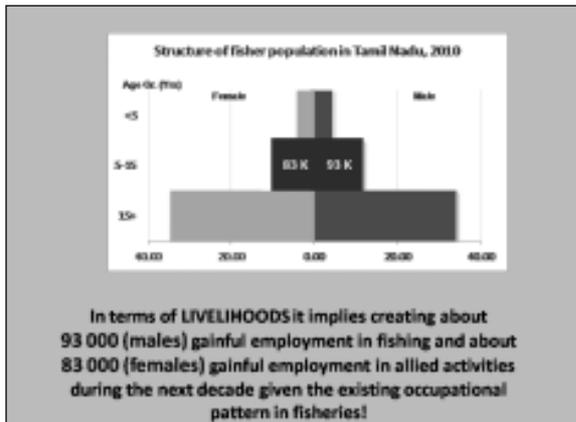
Growth in fisher population

Year	Population	Annual addition
1980	3,95,903	N/A
2005	7,90,408	15,780
2010	8,02,912	2,501

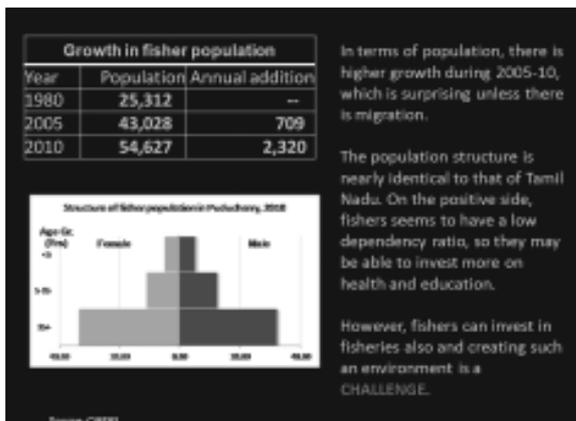
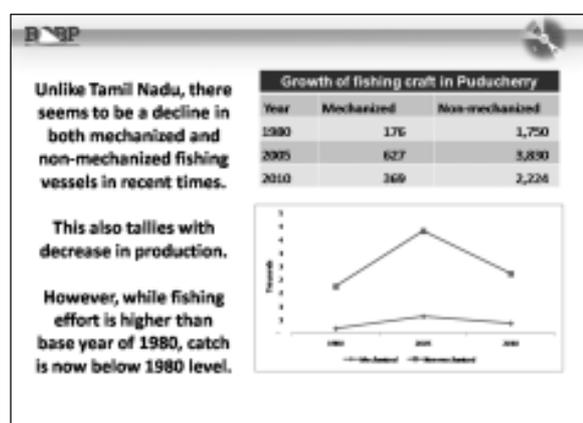
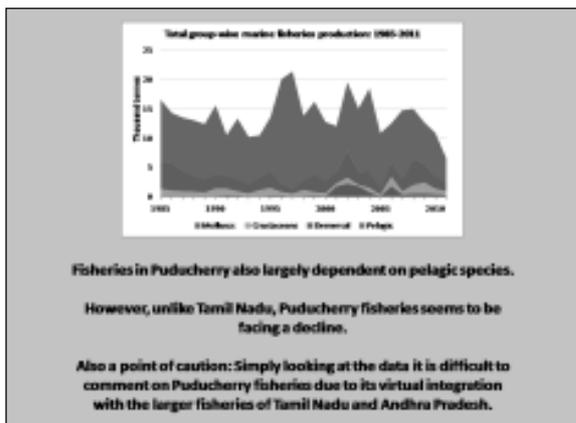
In terms of fisher population, there is high growth during 1980-2005, which now seems to be slowing.

In spite of considerable improvement in the social (education, etc) and economic profiles, their dependency on fisheries remains the same. From the fisheries management perspective, this remains a CHALLENGE.

Source: CMFRI



Puducherry



The ongoing and proposed initiatives and their contributions to sustainability

Responding to 2004 catastrophe, in 2006, a scoping study carried out by FAO, the World Bank, DFID and BOBP-IGO suggested that far-reaching reforms were necessary to ensure resilience of coastal fisheries livelihoods and their sustainability.

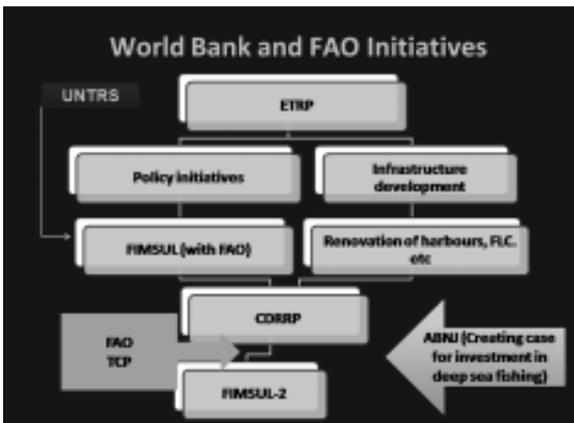
The objectives of the initiatives since 2006 are to tune the system to ensure that the boats sail through storms and adversities!

Tuning the system

Technical Support – Players

Internal	External
Departments of Fisheries	World Bank
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairyng and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture	FAO
NFDB	BOBP-IGO
Other line Ministries and Departments.	International and National Consultants

If successful, not only fisheries in the region will be able to better deal with existing and unforeseen challenges, but it will serve as a model for the country and the world!



Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)

- To revive livelihoods and promote recovery in Tsunami affected areas.
- Closed on December 31, 2011.
- Unfinished agenda and lessons learnt led to agreement on Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP).

FIMSUL Project 2010-11

- To ensure that the 'Fisheries Sector makes a positive net contribution to sustainable development and pro-poor growth in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry'.
- It brought relevant stakeholders together to develop a common vision and identifying bottlenecks.
- However, operational requirements are to be developed.

Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' (CDRRP)

- Will address the multiple hazard exposure related challenges faced by Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, with a focus on risk reduction and mitigation.
- Period: July 01 2013 to July 31 2018
- Total Project Cost (US\$M): 337.2
- Components**
 - Vulnerability Reduction;
 - Sustainable Fisheries (Realizing recommendations of FIMSUL – FIMSUL-2);
 - Capacity building in Disaster Risk Management;
 - Implementation Support; and
 - Contingency Emergency Response.

FAO Technical Cooperation Programme

- FAO/BOBP-IGO FIMSUL National Result Sharing Workshop, 21- 22 November 2012.
- Recommended developing a bridging project to prepare the implementation modalities for FIMSUL-2

FAO Technical Cooperation Programme

- **Bridging project for**
 - Dissemination of FIMSUL findings and recommendations.
 - Development of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks.
 - Modalities for setting up Fisheries Co-Management Units (FMUs).
 - Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.
 - Enhancement of Knowledge Management.
 - Improved safety at sea.
 - DPR for operationalizing implementation of FIMSUL under CDRRP.

Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) Project

- India and the World Bank recently agreed on a GEF assisted project on ABNJ in collaboration with the BOBP-IGO.
- Aimed at developing sustainable business venture for fisheries in the high seas.
- World Bank proposes developing linkages between ABNJ with FIMSUL-2, especially in setting up of co-management structures.

Thank you!



Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)

V Sampath

FAO TCP/IND/3403

Support to the implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL)

Overview and Design

V. Sampath
National Consultant
(Policy Coordination)

Structure of the Presentation

FIMSUL-I
*Funded by World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF) as Grant-in-aid and executed by FAO.
Implemented from April 2010 to December 2011 in Tamil Nadu (TN) and Puducherry (PC).*

FIMSUL-Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

- **Funded by FAO**
- **Project duration 18 months starting November 2013.**

FIMSUL-II under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (CDRRP)

- **Funded (loan) by World Bank**
- **Project duration 4 years (2013-2017)**

FIMSUL-TCP: Inception Workshop
29-30 Jan 2014, Chennai

FIMSUL-I

➤ **Objective:** Development of a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries

- Project through an intensive participatory approach delivered findings and recommendations under 7 work packages and vision and policy framework.
- Project Completion Workshop – December 2011.
- National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on 22-23 November 2012.

VISION STATEMENTS FOR MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR IN TN & PC

- Fishing community livelihoods are secure and all individuals enjoy a sustained good life, free of poverty
- The fishery resources in our seas are plentiful and the fishing community accesses them in an equitable manner
- Fishing community rights on sea and coast are recognized and protected.
- Laws and regulations on fisheries management framed with fishers participation. There is proper compliance and systematic enforcement
- Fishers have appropriate infrastructure and capacity to fix remunerative prices for fish and supply better quality fish to the consumers.
- The sea and coast are free of pollution
- Fishing community is well educated and each one has the option to choose between fishing and non-fishing livelihoods and attain a high standard of living.

FIMSUL-TCP: Inception Workshop
29-30 Jan 2014, Chennai

VISION STATEMENTS FOR MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR IN TN & PC

- Fishing villages are hygienic with all basic amenities
- The fishing community is united under a good leadership and has strong organizations representing their interests
- The fishing profession and fishing community are recognized and respected
- Fisheries and non-fisheries institutions will be responsive to the needs of the fishing communities and strive to fulfil them.
- Fishing community is well represented in Government and Governance and is able to participate in all decision making process and protect its interests.
- Fisherwomen enjoy equal rights, are well respected and have well developed livelihoods.
- Fishing community members have a secure life even in their old age.
- Fishers at sea and fishing community on shore are well protected from natural and man-made disasters

FIMSUL-TCP

Mandate

➤ **bridging project between FIMSUL-I and FIMSUL-II under CDRRP.**

Objectives

- Taking FIMSUL-I results and recommendations to entire cross-section of stakeholders,
- Assisting TN and PC in developing a reformed draft policy, MFRA and institutional framework
- Setting up the process of co-management in fisheries management,
- Developing strategies for enhancing and diversifying fishers' livelihoods,
- Enhancing knowledge management,
- Setting up wireless communication network for sea safety, and
- Preparing a DPR for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP.

TCP ACTIVITIES

- (i) Dissemination of FIMSUL findings and recommendations among all stakeholders.
- Six (6) cluster district level workshops
- (ii) Development of inputs to the draft policy, legal and institutional frameworks
- State level meet/workshop on policy/legal reforms.
 - Strategy for reforms.
 - Providing finalised inputs for reformed fisheries policy, institutional framework & MFRA for TN & PC.

TCP ACTIVITIES

- (iii) Fisheries Co-management
- Documentation of co-management processes
 - Development of the co-management processes for the pilot sites in TN & PC through stakeholder consultations.
 - Pilot scale implementation of Co-management processes in identified Fisheries Management Unit (FMU) sites viz. Palk Bay, Kanyakumari lobster fishery.

TCP ACTIVITIES

- (iv) Strategies for enhancing & diversifying livelihoods.
- Review of work carried out under UNTRS, FIMSUL –I and other Government and non-government activities on livelihood-related programmes carried out in TN & PC and drawing lessons from such initiatives.
 - Identifying best possible livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies.
 - Conducting training needs analysis and developing training modules and frameworks.
 - Undertaking pilot-scale activities in selected sites.

TCP ACTIVITIES

- (v) Enhancement of Knowledge Management (KM).
- BOBP-IGO through a participatory process and interactive workshops, training, exposure visits, publications, etc. would develop concrete steps to enhance knowledge management capacity and capabilities in TN and PC.
 - Conducting a scoping study to identify the key personnel and processes for KM.
 - Reviewing website and IT capabilities and preparation of a plan for upgrading website of DoFs.
 - Collation of feedback from other consultants and conducting consultations for preparation of material for other work packages.
 - Preparation of a DPR for KM component by component.

TCP ACTIVITIES

- (vi) Scoping study for communication and sea safety
- Based on the outcomes of the Strategic Workshop on Communication Needs of Marine Fishermen in Tamil Nadu held in Chennai on 9-10 November 2013.
- (vii) A DPR for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP to TN and PC Governments, FAO and World Bank.

FIMSUL-TCP: Inception Workshop
29-30 Jan 2014, Chennai

TCP ACTIVITIES

TCP Oversight & Monitoring

Project located within the DoF TN and PC.

- > National Project Coordinator – JS(Fy) in DAHD&F, GOI.
- > Project Implementation Units (PIU) in TN and PC.
- > Project Consultants and FAO TSS.
- > Project Steering Committee chaired by NPC.
- TN and PC to provide office space, minimum equipment, staff, transport, coordination, leadership.
- TCP Implementation Partners BOBP-IGO/ Consultants/Other Agencies.

PROJECT IMPACT

Project activities will:

- ◆ help in building economic resilience in the vulnerable fishing community and improving their socio-economic status; and
- ◆ assist in capacity building and skill development at all levels on benefits of sustainable fisheries management.

Outcome

- Outreach of sustainable marine fisheries management concept for improved performance of marine fisheries sub-sector, characterised by more sustainable flows of social and economic benefits to coastal fishing community by providing them with assured livelihood support.

FIMSUL-TCP: Inception Workshop
29-30 Jan 2014, Chennai

FIMSUL-II under CDRRP

- Objective: To implement a local reform process that will support improved performance in the marine fisheries sub-sector, characterized by more sustainable flows of social and economic benefits to coastal fisheries communities, and a healthy marine environment.
- Key performance indicator: More effective fisheries management plans and capacity to implement plans.

FIMSUL-TCP: Inception Workshop
29-30 Jan 2014, Chennai

Proposed Activities

- *Implementation of Marine Fisheries Co-Management.*
- *Improved Capacities and Knowledge Management for TN and PC DoF staff at headquarters and field level.*
- *Socio-economic (Fisheries Livelihood) support to improve value addition and market access with existing fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods.*
- *Providing Wireless Communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries.*
- *Sub-component Management by strengthening the Capacity of DoF in TN and PC through acquisition of computer equipment, software, incremental staff costs for technical specialists, etc.*

Thank You!



Fisheries in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ): India and Bay of Bengal Region

Arthur E Neiland

**Fisheries
and
Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
(ABNJ)**

India and Bay of Bengal Region

Proposed Regional Sub-Project, 2014-16
Global Fund for the Environment (GEF) / World Bank

Implementing Agency: Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-
Government Organisation (BOBP-IGO)

Presentation Structure

- (1) What is the definition of ABNJ?
- (2) Why are fisheries in ABNJ important?
- (3) What are the key issues relating to ABNJ fisheries?
- (4) How are ABNJ fisheries issues addressed globally?
- (5) What will the proposed ABNJ fisheries project in south India aim to achieve?
- (6) How will the ABNJ fisheries project be implemented and organised?
- (7) How will the ABNJ fisheries project interface with other projects?

1. What is an ABNJ?

ABNJ = Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Or High Seas Areas (beyond the Exclusive Economic Zones [EEZ] of Coastal States)

The least managed of global commons (65% ocean area)

2. Why are ABNJ fisheries important?

- Transitory home to valuable highly migratory species especially tuna and billfishes;
- Tuna – 85 countries involved in fishing, valued at USD 10 billion (8% global seafood trade), including CS, DWFN;
- FAO : 7 major tuna species: 33% overexploited; 37.5 % fully exploited; 29% not fully exploited;
- High market demand, and increasing overexploitation will lead to negative impact on many countries (incomes and livelihoods) unless addressed;
- Bay of Bengal (50% of EEZ catches taken by small-scale vessels);

Example - ABNJ Fisheries – Indian Ocean – Western
(Source: Sea Around Us Project)

Area: ABNJ (17 m.sq.km)
Total catch: ABNJ (871,000 t)

ABNJ:
Total catch: 1960 (64 kt); 2006 (871 kt)

Real value: 1960 (USD 0.2 billion); 2006 (USD 1.7 billion)

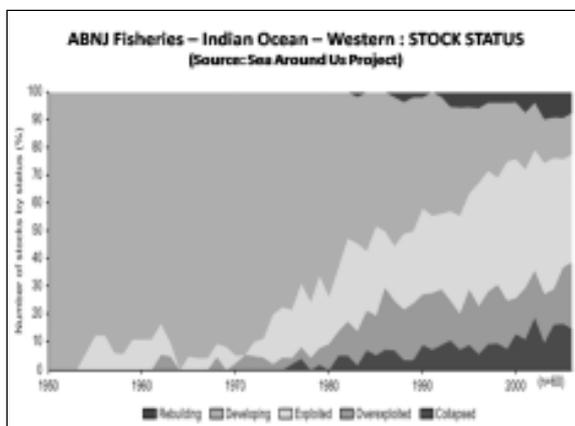
Current profile: (2006)
Catch: Tuna, billfishes (70% by wt) (88% by value)

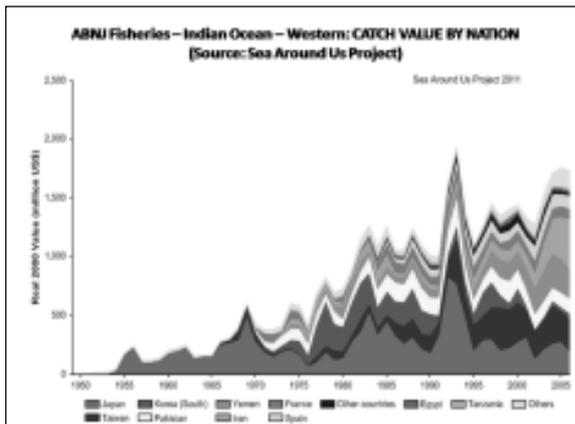
Major species: Yellowfin (20% by wt) Skipjack (30%)

Countries (by value): Iran (25%), Taiwan (16%), Yemen (15%), Japan (11%)

Stock status: Exploited (46%); Overexploited (15%); Developing (25%)

Governance: IOTC covers ABNJ and EEZ, plus other RFAs and EEZs.





- 3. What are the Key Issues relating to fisheries and ABNJ?**
- Stocks of valuable fish (e.g. Tuna, billfishes)
 - New technology to access remote, long distance fisheries
 - New economic incentives (global fish trade expanding)
 - Some new knowledge of fish stocks, but still data limitations
 - Concerns over fisheries exploitation levels
 - Challenge of fisheries management
 - Stocks shared by many nations
 - Relationship between coastal states (CS) and DWFN
 - Role and performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
 - Human and institutional capacity differences between nations
 - Impact of ABNJ fishing on EEZ fish stocks and fisheries

- 4. How are ABNJ fisheries issues addressed globally?**
- Overarching institutional context: both hard/soft law, wide array:
 - UNCLOS, UNFSA, CCRF plus national policy and laws;
 - RFMOs – vary in performance status;
 - FAO (2012) concluded lack of progress, lots guidance, BUT lack of implementation;
 - 2011 GEF set up ABNJ programme (to address the above), FAO coordination:
 - Goal: *‘Efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums’*

- 4. How are ABNJ fisheries issues addressed globally? (continued)**
- 4 components:**
- (i) Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ (FAO);
 - (ii) Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea ecosystems in the ABNJ (IAC/UNEP);
 - (iii) Ocean partnership for sustainable fisheries and biodiversity (World Bank);
 - (iv) Global coordination for marine ABNJ (FAO and Global Oceans Forum)
- In parallel to the above, the WB has launched the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO); a broad-based coalition to catalyze investment in fisheries and oceans; including significant WB IDA/IBRD investments;
- The proposed project in south India (below) will contribute directly to the wider objectives of both GPO and GEF’s ABNJ program.

- 5. What will the new ABNJ fisheries project in south India aim to achieve?**
- A comprehensive design and plan to support long-term public-private partnership investment in a fisheries improvement pilot(s) based on highly-migratory species (e.g. Tuna); (one of a set worldwide)
 - Catalyze public and /or private investment and commitments;
 - Improved fisheries policy and law;
 - Improved linkages between markets and fisheries plans to increase benefits (see example below);
 - Effective engagement between India and other Bay of Bengal States on shared stock management, plus contribution to Global Think Tank on shared stocks;
 - Capacity strengthened across public and private sectors on fisheries development and management;



- 6. How will the ABNJ fisheries project be implemented and organised?**
- Implementing Agency : BOBP-IGO based in Chennai;
 - With additional national and international technical support;
 - 3 years (2014 – 16);
 - Based in Tamil Nadu, working with State Government and a broad range of stakeholders;
 - Close links with other BOB countries (Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh) relating to highly-migratory fish (e.g. Tuna);
 - Pilot development process will have 6 components (Fig. A)
 - Project management framework will guide project (Fig. B)

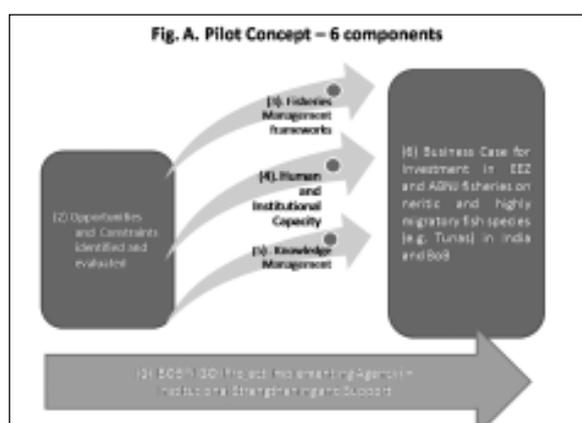


Fig.8. Project Management Framework



7. How will the ABNJ fisheries project interface with other projects?

- Close link between ABNJ fisheries project and CDRRP/FIMSUL(II) – share a co-management pilot(s)?
- FAO TCP will contribute to FIMSUL (III) design, linkage to ABNJ fisheries project during this process;
- Possibility of exchange / collaboration of national and international experts between projects (above);
- Cooperation in specific activities (e.g. Policy and legal strengthening, and capacity-building) (avoid duplication);
- Links between projects and priorities/activities of Government of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry;
- How to ensure project coherence? Possibility of establishing a 'Fisheries Advisory Group' (regular meetings to exchange information and discuss activities) in Chennai.

Thank You!



Work Packages & Deliverables

V Sampath

FAO FIMSUL TCP

Work Packages & Deliverables

V. Sampath
National Consultant
(Policy Coordination)

Dissemination of FIMSUL-I Recommendations

Objective

To share final project lessons, results and recommendations of FIMSUL-I among the entire cross section of stakeholders.

- Dissemination of FIMSUL-I Recommendations**
- Compiling results, Vision & Recommendations of FIMSUL-I
 - Stakeholder identification at 6 cluster district level
 - Conducting 6 cluster district stakeholder workshops
 - Compiling feedback from stakeholders and reporting

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for FIMSUL-II under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (CDRRP)

Objective

To facilitate development of suitable proposals for the activities under FIMSUL-II sub-component of CDRRP.



- ### DPR for FIMSUL-II
- The five Work Packages for incorporation in the DPR will be completed at different times during the duration of the TCP.
 - As and when a Work Package of TCP is completed the proposal after extensive stakeholder consultations will be finalised and submitted to TN and PC Governments for seeking the approval of World Bank for implementation under FIMSUL-II.
 - This will enable TN and PC to utilise the budgetary support already provided by World Bank to TN & PC for FIMSUL-II.
 - A final DPR containing all the work packages will be prepared and submitted to TN and PC Governments, FAO and World Bank.
 - My presentation will be on Work Package for Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework to be included in the DPR.
 - Others will present the four Work Packages to be included in the DPR.

Draft Marine Fisheries Policy, Legal (MFRA) and institutional framework

Objective

To develop a draft comprehensive marine fisheries policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for TN and PC through a consultative process.

- ### Fisheries Policy & Institutional Framework
1. Review of effectiveness of existing policy instruments and institutional arrangements
 2. Identifying shortcomings
 3. Identifying best reform process through stakeholder consultations
 4. Inputs from other consultants
 5. Inputs from other TCP activities in co-management, livelihoods, knowledge management, sea-safety
 6. Compile and collate inputs on policy and institutional framework
 7. Stakeholder Consultation
 8. Finalising inputs for reforms in policy & institutional framework & presenting it to TN and PC for preparing the draft frameworks

- ### Draft MFRA
1. Pre-initial review of act by consultants
 2. Consultations with fisheries officers
 3. Consultations with fishermen
 4. Development of proposals for changing TNMFRA
 5. Consultations with fisheries officers, fishermen
 6. Providing inputs for revising MFRA of TN and PC
 7. First round of consultations
 8. Finalised inputs for MFRA revision/amendment

Thank You!

Co-management Activities under FAO TCP

V Vivekanandan

Co-management Activities under FAO TCP

Overview

- Two broad set of activities will be undertaken for co-management under TCP
 - Development of Co-management Strategy and Implementation plan for FIMSUL 2
 - Design and initiation of Co-management pilot projects

Strategy & Implementation Plan for FIMSUL 2

- Review of Co-management experiences and models
- Consultations, field visits
- Development of Co-mgmt strategy and FIMSUL Year 1 plan

- Consultations for development of implementation plan
- Inputs from pilots, MFRA review, livelihood & Policy
- Draft plan, stakeholder workshop, finalise plan
- Support Dept to set up co-management team and implement plan

Co-management pilots

- Support to pilot initiated by Department in Palk Bay
- Design and initiation of three new pilots

Palk Bay

- Guidance
- Support for capacity building
- Extract Learnings
- Help link to FIMSUL 2

Other Pilots

- Review of other co-management sites: Chennai harbour, Kanyakumari Lobster, Pondicherry

- Consultations, field work
- Design of pilot projects

- Initiation of projects
- Handing over to Dept/FIMSUL 2 for further implementation

Thank You!



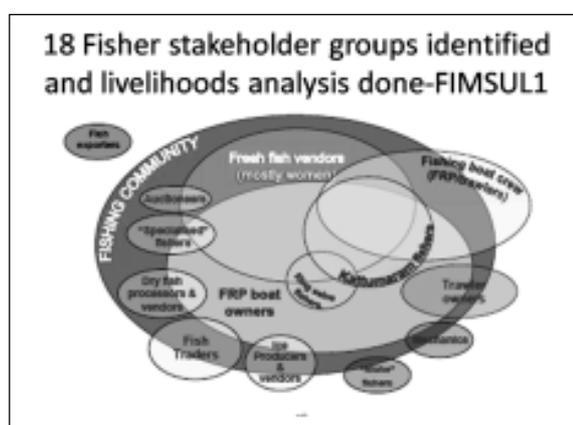
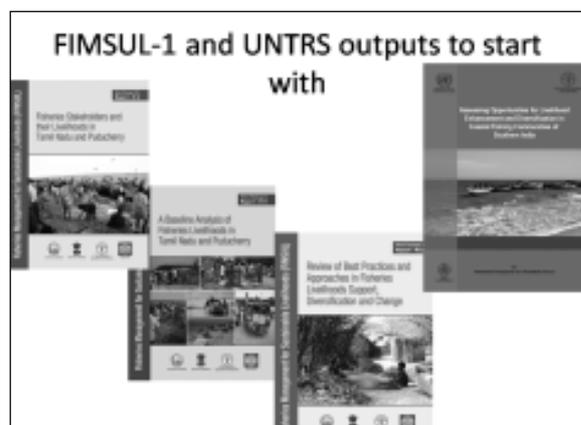
Strategies for Enhancing and Diversifying Livelihoods

C M Muralidharan



Objective

- To develop concrete comprehensive strategies for
- enhancing and diversifying livelihoods, especially
- for
- the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the fishing communities including women and youth



The analysis for the different (FIMSUL-1) stakeholders across the coast covered

- Key changes in livelihoods;
- Adaptive strategies for dealing with livelihood change;
- Supporting factors in dealing with livelihood change;
- Inhibiting factors in dealing with livelihood change;
- Positive future changes;
- Stakeholders' personal aspirations;
- Stakeholders' aspirations for their children;
- Stakeholders' aspirations for the community.

Activities planned

1. Review of the findings and recommendations of the FAO/FIMSUL/UNTRS publications on Livelihoods and review/excess LH interventions currently taken up by different agencies
2. Prioritising groups from the 18 fisheries livelihoods groups selected across the coast
3. Discuss and identify the best possible livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies-different stakeholder groups, different areas
4. Develop clear strategies for hand holding to make the specific livelihoods interventions stable and sustainable
5. Plan micro level (beneficiary level) and macro level (infra structures/networking/facilitation) support

Activities planned

6

- Training need analysis, and develop training modules and frameworks for coastal community livelihood improvement

7

- Develop the design and implementation plan for the FIMSUL 2 CDDRP Fisheries livelihoods component

8

- Support of pilot initiatives in selected pockets as per need

9

- Provide technical support to the CDDRP project: Fisher Livelihoods component

Thank You!



Enhancement of Knowledge Management

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation

**Work Package 5
Enhancement of Knowledge
Management**

Presentation prepared for
Inception Workshop of the
Technical Cooperation Programme on
Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for
Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
29-30 February 2014, Chennai
yugraj.peduru@bbpigo.org

www.bbopigo.org | www.facebook.com/BBPIGO

Highlighted by management guru Peter Drucker in 1970s, knowledge management (KM) is now a basic building block of corporate world.

KM refers to a multi-disciplined approach to achieving organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge. KM focuses on processes such as acquiring, creating and sharing knowledge and the cultural and technical foundations that support them.

Background

- Under FIMSUL-1, Work Package (WP) 6 dealt with "Knowledge Management for Change".
- The report notes that in spite of having a tradition and well-trained pool of officers, KM in the Department of Fisheries (DoFs), Tamil Nadu has weakened over the years and in now finding difficulties in meeting the requirements for ushering in or bringing changes towards sustainability.

FIMSUL-1 suggested a set of measures including...

- Improving the Demand for Knowledge** – for example by demonstrating the requirement of knowledge in the decision making processes.
- Improving the Capacity of the DoF Staff to Assimilate, Understand and Respond to Information.**
- Strengthening the Supply of Information** – for example by strengthening relationships with information (e.g. research output) providers.
- Creating a Culture that Values Learning** – for example by supporting initiatives such as: staff exchanges and study tours.

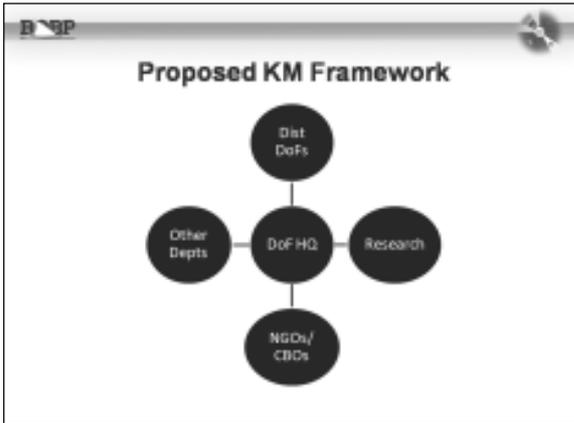
Within this larger scope, KM in TCP has the following components

- Development of training material for co-management (and other work packages) that will require inputs at different levels (all fishing villages, leaders, pilot FMU sites, NGOs, Department Officers, etc.).**
- Work on the information needs that will come up as a result of the co-management programme as well as the various changes proposed in the overall system.**

Work-plan

```

graph TD
    A[Conducting a scoping study to identify the key personnel and processes necessary for KM.] --> B[Reviewing websites and IT capabilities and preparation of a plan for upgrading websites of concerned DoFs.]
    B --> C[Collation of feedback from other consultants and conducting consultations for preparation of material for other work packages.]
    C --> D[Preparation of a DPR for KM.]
  
```



BSP

Expected Impact

It is expected that this WP will act as:

- A catalyst for building better systems of knowledge management and sharing among a cross section of stakeholders both within and outside the project area.

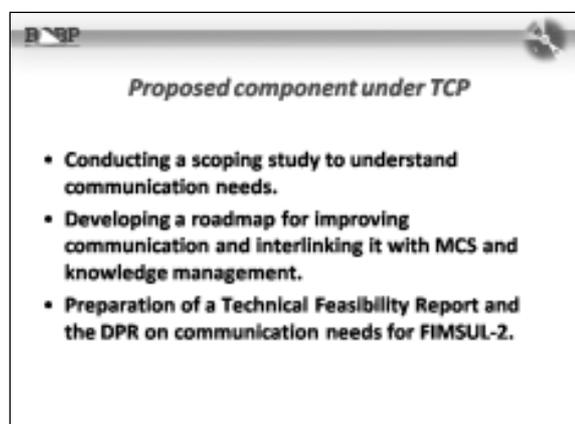
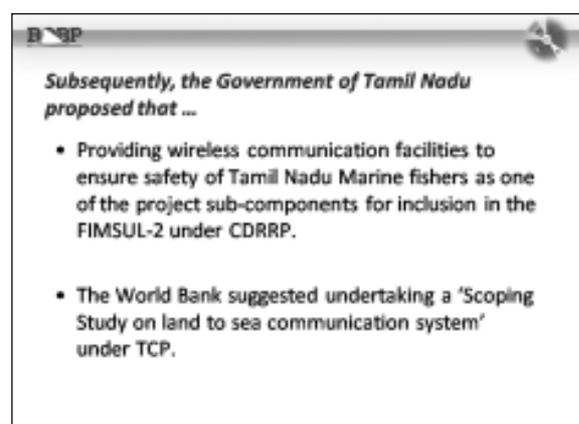
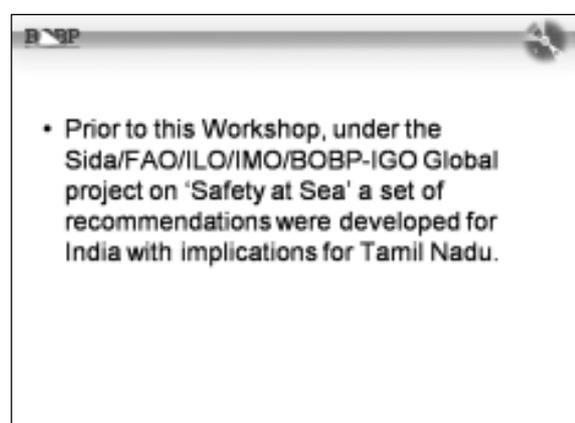
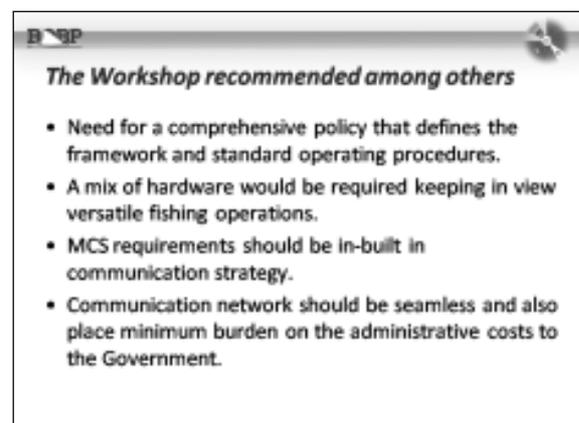
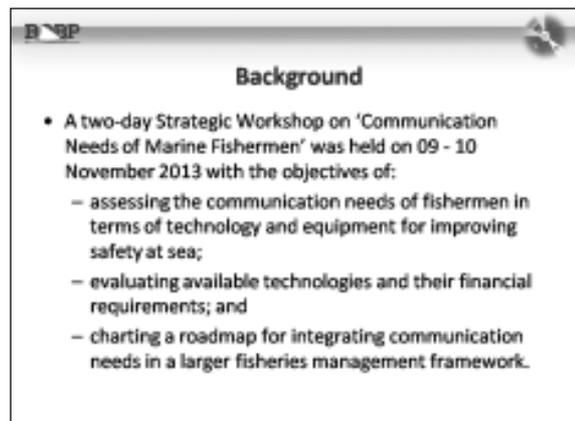
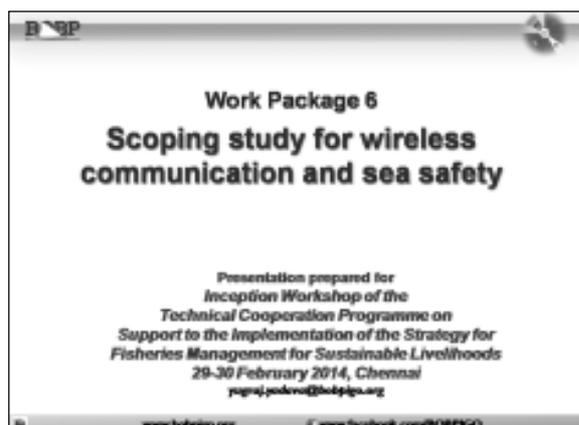
BSP

Thank you!



Scoping Study for Wireless Communication and Sea Safety

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation



BSP

Expected Impact

It is expected that this WP will act as

- A basic building block for improving communication system and MCS and will contribute to overall knowledge management.
- In addition, this WP will contribute to the disaster risk reduction of coastal communities especially fisher communities within and outside the project area.

BSP

Thank you!



Proposed Project Implementation Plan

V Sampath

FAO FIMSUL TCP

Proposed Project Implementation Plan

V. Sampath
National Consultant
(Policy Coordination)

Three phases of FIMSUL

FIMSUL-I
Funded by World Bank Trust Fund (WBTF) as Grant-in-aid and executed by FAO.
Implemented from April 2010 to December 2011 in Tamil Nadu (TN) and Puducherry (PC).

FIMSUL-Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

- *Funded by FAO*
- *Project duration 18 months starting November 2013.*

FIMSUL-II under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (CDRRP)

- *Funded (loan) by World Bank*
- *Project duration 4 years (2013-2017)*

FIMSUL-I

➤ **Objective: Development of a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries**

- Project through an intensive participatory approach delivered findings and recommendations under 7 work packages and vision and policy framework.
- Project Completion Workshop – December 2011.
- National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on 22-23 November 2012.

FIMSUL-I

➤ **Objective: Development of a policy framework for better management and use of marine fisheries in TN & PC.**

Project had 7 work packages

- ✓ Stakeholder Analysis & Visioning
- ✓ Policy Development
- ✓ Livelihoods Analysis
- ✓ Legal and Institutional Analysis
- ✓ Fisheries Management
- ✓ Knowledge Management
- ✓ Future Planning

- Through an intensive participatory approach the project delivered findings and recommendations and vision and policy framework.
- Project Completion Workshop – December 2011.
- National Result Sharing and Scoping Workshop on 22-23 November 2012.

FIMSUL-TCP

Mandate

➤ **bridging project between FIMSUL-I and FIMSUL-II under CDRRP.**

Objectives/Activities

- Taking FIMSUL-I results and recommendations to entire cross-section of stakeholders,
- Assisting TN and PC in developing a reformed draft policy, MIFRA and institutional framework
- Setting up the process of co-management in fisheries management,
- Developing strategies for enhancing and diversifying fishers' livelihoods,
- Enhancing knowledge management,
- Setting up wireless communication network for sea safety, and
- Preparing a DPR for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP.

FIMSUL-II under CDRRP

- **Objective: To implement a local reform process that will support improved performance in the marine fisheries sub-sector, characterized by more sustainable flows of social and economic benefits to coastal fisheries communities, and a healthy marine environment.**
- **Key performance indicator: More effective fisheries management plans and capacity to implement plans.**

Proposed Activities

- > *Implementation of Marine Fisheries Co-Management.*
- > *Improved Capacities and Knowledge Management for TN and PC DoF staff at headquarters and field level.*
- > *Socio-economic (Fisheries Livelihood) support to improve value addition and market access with existing fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods.*
- > *Providing Wireless Communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu Marine Fishers.*
- > *Sub-component Management by strengthening the Capacity of DoF in TN and PC through acquisition of computer equipment, software, incremental staff costs for technical specialists, etc.*

Dissemination of FIMSUL-I Recommendations

Dissemination of FIMSUL-I Recommendations

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	January to June 2014						
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dissemination of FIMSUL-I Results & Recommendations							
Compiling results, Vision & Recommendations of FIMSUL-I							
Stakeholder Identification at 6 cluster district level							
Preparation of dissemination material							
Conducting 6 cluster district stakeholder workshops							
Compiling feedback from stakeholders and reporting							

Detailed Project Report for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP

DPR for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	January 2014 to April 2015															
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DPR for FIMSUL-II under CDRRP																
Pre-project Stakeholder Meetings in TN & PC																
Preparing draft co-management strategy & Plan (including pilot-park Bay & Lobster PWAs)																
Preparing draft strategy & Plan for livelihoods																
Preparing draft knowledge enhancement plan																
Preparing draft: Plan for communication & sea safety																
Post-draft DPR Stakeholder Meetings in TN&PC																
Finalizing and submitting DPR for FIMSUL-II to TN,PC,NSI																



Development of Draft Policy, legal and Institutional Framework

Implementation Plan Policy Development & Institutional Framework

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	January 2014 to April 2015															
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Draft Policy development																
Review of effectiveness of existing policy instruments and institutional arrangements																
Identifying the alternative																
Identifying the best value process through stakeholder consultations																
Inputs from other consultants																
Input from other TCF activities in co-management, livelihoods, knowledge management, sea-safety																
Compile & outline inputs on policy & institutional framework																
Stakeholder Consultations																
Finalizing inputs for reform in policy and institutional framework & presenting it to TN & PC for preparing the draft framework																

Implementation Plan Marine Fishing Regulation Act

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	January 2004 to April 2015															
	Month															
Draft MFRA																
Internal Review of the MFRA by Consultants																
Consultation with Fisheries Officials																
Consultation with Fishermen																
Developing proposals for revising MFRA																
Stakeholder consultation on revised MFRA																
Providing inputs for revising MFRA of TN/IC																
Final round of Consultations on MFRA																
Finalised inputs for MFRA revision / amendment & submitted to Govt. of TN and PC for further action																

Project Oversight & Monitoring

Objective

- To monitor and review the progress of project implementation;
- To provide expert advice/guidance for successful implementation and completion of project activities within the prescribed time period.

Project Oversight & Monitoring

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	January 2004 to April 2015															
	Month															
Project Oversight, monitoring & management																
National Project Coordinator																
Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in DUF of TN and PC																
TCP Consultants' & FAO Technical Support Services																
Deception Workshop																
Project Steering Committee meetings																
Office space, staff, equipment, transport to be provided by TN and PC.																

Thank You!

Co-management Work Plan

V Vivekanandan

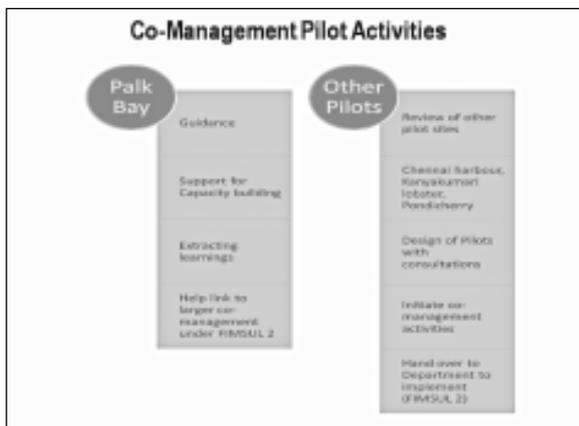
Co-management Work Plan

Overview

- Two broad set of activities will be undertaken for co-management under TCP
 - Development of Co-management Strategy and Implementation plan for FIMSUL 2
 - Design and initiation of Co-management pilot projects

Co-management strategy and implementation plan

Outputs/Activities	January 2014 to June 2015															
Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Review of co-management experience																
Stakeholder consultations																
Field visits, local meetings																
Draft strategy and work plan F1																
Workshop to present strategy																
Final strategy and F1 work plan																
Consultations to develop implementation plan																
Inputs from other consultants, pilots, etc																
Draft implementation plan																
Workshop																
Final Plan																
Provide support to initiate FIMSUL activities																



Co-management strategy and implementation plan

Output/activities	January 2014 to April 2015															
Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Paik Bay Support activities																
Review of pilot sites																
Design of pilots																
Initiate co-mgmt activities																
Hand over to Dept																

Thank You!

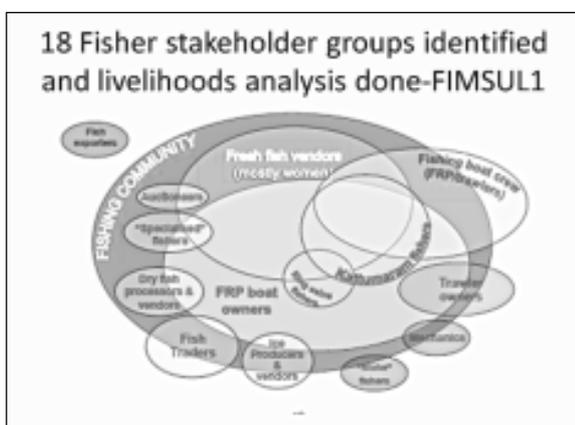
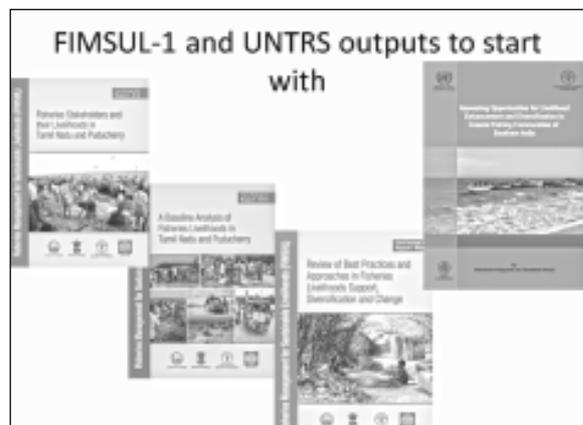
Strategies for Enhancing and Diversifying Livelihoods

C M Muralidharan



Objective

- To develop concrete comprehensive strategies for
- enhancing and diversifying livelihoods, especially
- for
- the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the fishing communities including women and youth



The analysis for the different (FIMSUL-1 stakeholders across the coast covered

- Key changes in livelihoods;
- Adaptive strategies for dealing with livelihood change;
- Supporting factors in dealing with livelihood change;
- Inhibiting factors in dealing with livelihood change;
- Positive future changes;
- Stakeholders' personal aspirations;
- Stakeholders' aspirations for their children;
- Stakeholders' aspirations for the community.

Livelihoods work

Activity	Process
1. Review of the findings and recommendations of the FAO/FIMSUL/UNTRS publications on Livelihoods and review/assess the interventions currently taken up by different agencies	Desk review/ key stake holder meetings
2. Select the priority groups from the 18 fisheries livelihoods groups selected across the coast	

Livelihoods work

Activity	Process
3. Discuss and work out the best possible livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies, based on the already identified adaptive and coping strategies as well as inhibiting factors for each group identified in the specific districts,	Scoping study by professional agency/agencies or expert with NGO support.
4. Work out clear strategies for hand holding to make the specific livelihoods interventions viable and sustainable for specific areas and specific stake holder groups.	This will be in two stages – starting at a broader scoping first and then specific intervention planning.
5. Plan micro-level (beneficiary level) and macro level (Intra structure/networking/facilitation) support required for each case.	Done at representative locations along coast with selected stakeholder groups using participatory planning process
6. Develop training modules and frameworks for coastal community livelihood improvement.	

Livelihoods work

Activity	Process
7. Develop design and implementation plan for the CDDRP Fisheries livelihoods	Consultant with inputs from the professional agency/support and other FIMSUL consultants and key stakeholder consultation.
8. Support initiation of pilot initiatives in selected pockets	Consultant with the DoF offices
9. Provide technical support to the project and government counterparts staff on the implementation and follow-up of the livelihood development activities of the target coastal fisheries communities	Consultant with help from professional agencies as per need

Livelihoods work plan

Activity	2014												2015			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
1. Review of the findings and recommendations of the study/needs survey and mechanisms of interventions - different agencies																
2. Planning groups from the all fisheries livelihood groups																
3. Work out livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies.																
4. Develop strategies for hand holding - make livelihoods interventions viable and sustainable																
5. Plan micro level (beneficiary level) and macro level (Intra structure/networking/facilitation) support																
6. Develop training modules and frameworks																
7. Develop implementation plan for the CDDRP																
8. Support initiation of pilot initiatives																
9. Provide technical support to CDDRP project																

Thank You!



Enhancement of Knowledge Management – Implementation Plan

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation

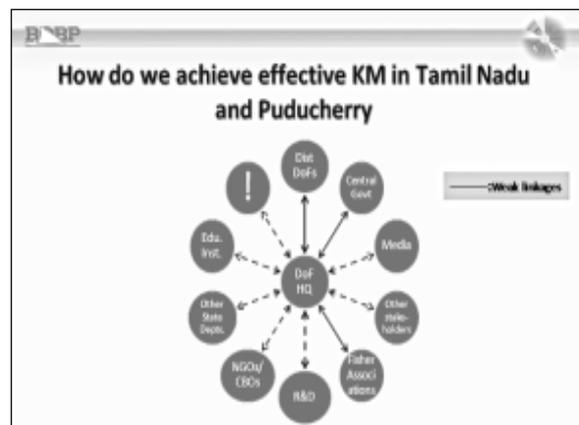
**Work Package 5
Enhancement of Knowledge
Management – Implementation Plan**

Presentation prepared for
Inception Workshop of the
Technical Cooperation Programme on
Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for
Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
29-30 January 2014, Chennai
yugraj.yedrao@bobpgo.org

www.bobpgo.org www.facebook.com/BOBPGO

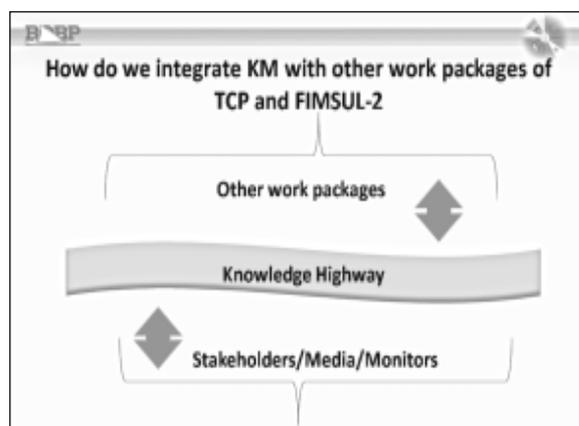
What do we mean by Knowledge Management (KM)?

- Collection, collation, processing, storage and dissemination of knowledge to all stakeholders within fisheries and other relevant sectors.



What are the component of KM?

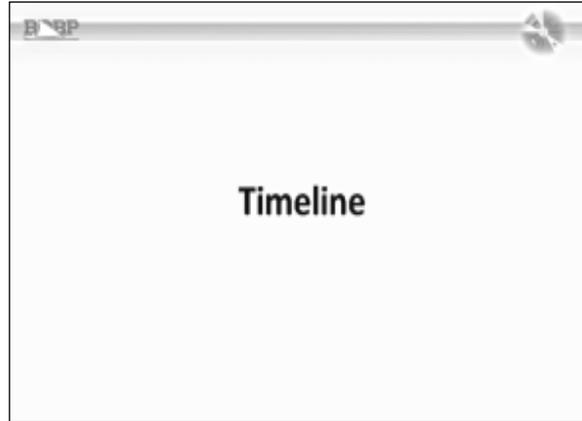
Hardware	Software
1. IT Infrastructure	1. Policies and programmes
2. Library (Physical & Virtual)	2. Processes (Flow of Information)
3. Manpower	3. Media
4. Dedicated space	4. Website & social media
5. IT network	5. Documentation
6. Dedicated Server	6. Preservation
	7. Information material
	8. Scientific Publication
	9. Extension and event management



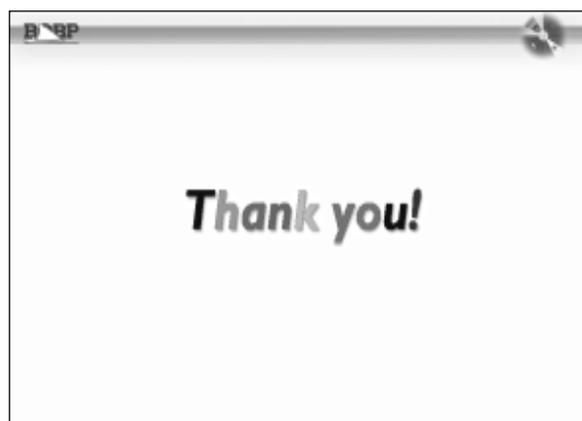
Proposed activities (non-prioritized)

1	Assessment of information needs
2	Identification of information sources and focal points within each source
3	Assessment of IT requirements(both hard & software)
4	Assessment of training requirements (at different levels)and development of training modules
5	Assessment of manpower requirements for KM and strategy for deployment
6	Identification and training of key personnel (data manager/ data administration)
7	Up-gradation of DoF Library including developing virtual library and digitization.
8	Setting up of dedicated server

9	Development of information access protocols
10	Development and implementation of orientation programs (at different levels)
11	Capacity enhance module for documentation, preservation and retrieval of information.
12	Media management (policy inputs as well as capacity enhancement)
13	Scoping and facilitation for regional/international collaboration and information exchange
14	Assessment and development of training programmes for strengthening extension and event management.
15	Development of a guideline and training module for translation of scientific and technical knowledge in vernacular
16	Final DPR



#	Activities/Months (Feb 14 – Apr 15) & FIMSUL-2 (P2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	P2
1	Assessment of information needs															
2	Identification of information sources and focal points															
3	Assessment of IT requirements															
4	Assessment of training requirements															
5	Assessment of manpower requirements															
6	Identification and training of key personnel															
7	Up-gradation of local library															
8	Setting up of dedicated server															
9	Development of information access protocols															
10	Orientation programs (at different levels)															
11	Capacity enhance module for documentation, etc.															
12	Media management															
13	Regional/international collaboration															
14	Strengthening extension and event management															
15	Translation of scientific and technical knowledge															
16	Final DPR															



Scoping Study for Wireless Communication and Sea Safety

Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation

Work Package 6
Scoping study for wireless communication and sea safety

Presentation prepared for
*Inception Workshop of the
Technical Cooperation Programme on
Support to the Implementation of the Strategy for
Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
29-30 January 2014, Chennai*
yugraj.yeduru@bobpigo.org

www.bobpigo.org www.facebook.com/BOBPGO

Assessment of communication needs and development of communication strategy and protocols:

1. Assessment of communication infrastructures needs (towers, repeaters, hub, spokes, etc.)
2. Assessment of communication equipments needs (VHF, HF, satellite phones, GPS, receivers/ equipments of hub and spokes)
3. Training and capacity development needs
4. Assessment of MCS components that can be integrated into the communication/safety at sea
5. Pilot scale implementation (at Rameshwaram)
6. Cost recovery and meeting of operational costs (?)

7. Setting up of linkages with relevant authorities (such as those responsible for SAR functions).
8. Assessment of community role (and requirements) in taking up MCS functions.
9. Integration of communication with KM.
10. Setting up of standard operating practice within communication framework.
11. Identification of relevant provisions for incorporation into the policy and legal documents.
12. Final DPR and Technical Feasibility Report

#	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Identification of relevant provisions															
2	Assessment of communication infrastructures needs															
3	Assessment of communication equipments needs															
4	Training and capacity development needs															
5	Assessment of MCS components															
6	Pilot scale implementation (at Rameshwaram)															
7	Cost recovery and meeting of operational costs (?)															
8	Setting up of linkages with relevant authorities															
9	Assessment of community role															
10	Integration of communication with KM															
11	Setting up of standard operating practice															
12	Final DPR and Technical Feasibility Report															

Thank you!



TN-03
FRPC 948

KPM
125911

TN-03
FRPC 357

TN-03
FRPC 357

Steering Committee to Oversee the Progress of Activities under the TCP

Steering Committee to oversee the progress of activities under the TCP

Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)

The TCP is mandated to support the following activities:

- Dissemination of FIMSUL findings and recommendations among all stakeholders with the objective of gaining consensus on main approaches, pathways and methods of implementation.
- Development of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for effective FIMSUL implementation.
- Modalities for setting of up Fisheries Co-Management Units (FMUs).
- Strategies for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods.
- Enhancement of Knowledge Management.
- Improved safety at sea.
- Detailed project report on FIMSUL-2 under World Bank CDRRP.

Composition of the Steering Committee

1	Joint Secretary (Fisheries), DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India	Chairman
2	Secretary (Fisheries), Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
3	Secretary (Fisheries), Government of Puducherry	Member
4	Director (Fisheries), Government of Puducherry	Member
5	Officer on Special Duty, CDRRP, Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
6	Fisheries Development Commissioner, DAHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
7	Representative of National Fisheries Development Board	Member
8	FAO Representative in India	Member
9	Representative of FAO Regional Office, Bangkok	Member
10	Representative of FAO Headquarters, Rome	Member
11	Representative of World Bank	Member
12	Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation	Member
13	Representative, Tamil Nadu Fisheries University	Member
14	Head, Project Implementation Unit (FIMSUL-2), Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
15	TCP Policy Coordinator	Member
16	Director (Fisheries), Government of Tamil Nadu	Member Secretary

The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee will be as follows:

- To monitor and review the progress of project implementation;
- To provide expert advice/guidance for successful implementation and completion of project activities within the prescribed time period.
- The Steering Committee may co-opt Members as and when required for carrying out the tasks assigned to the Committee.
- The Steering Committee will meet at least once in three months during the project period.
- The Consultants engaged under the TCP will be standing invitees to the meetings.

* TA/DA for the meetings will be borne by the respective Government Ministries/ Departments/Organizations.

Thank You!



BOBP/REP/145

**BAY OF BENGAL PROGRAMME
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION**

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