



Sri Lanka: Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project

Project Name	Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project		
Project Number	49325-001		
Country / Economy	Sri Lanka		
Project Status	Closed		
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance		
Source of Funding / Amount	TA 9049-SRI: Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project		
	Technical Assistance Special Fund		US\$ 600,000.00
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth		
Drivers of Change	Gender Equity and Mainstreaming Governance and capacity development Partnerships Private sector development		
Sector / Subsector	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development / Fishery		
Gender	Effective gender mainstreaming		
Description	The Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project will support investments to revive the fisheries sector in the conflict affected coastal districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, and Killinochchi. Investments are required to (i) rebuild large scale infrastructure, such as harbors, anchorages, and associated facilities, (ii) introduce new fishery technologies, (iii) expand aquaculture sustainably (iv) strengthen community based organizations and related institutions, and (v) develop economic activities for households headed by women, war widows and single women. The projects impacts are aligned to improve (i) the nutritional status and food security, and (ii) incomes of fisher communities. The outcome will be fisheries production in the Northern Province sustainably increased. The proposed outputs will be: (i) climate resilient infrastructure developed and operational; (ii) aquaculture developed; (iii) entrepreneurial skills, market links and credit access for local communities including women are strengthened; and (iv) management of coastal and fishery resources improved.		
Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy	The Northern Province, that bore the brunt of the 30-year conflict which ended in 2009, is showing signs of economic revival following development projects initiated by the government, development partners, and other agencies. The provinces' contribution to the country's gross domestic product rose from 3.2% in 2008 to 3.6% in 2013. The incidence of poverty in the province declined from 30% in 2010 to 10.9% in 2013. Despite these positive developments, there are wide disparities within the province and the poverty incidence in Mannar and Mullaitivu districts still remains high at 20.1% and 28.8% respectively. This compares to 6.7% nationally. The monthly per capita household income at Rs. 8,330 is the second lowest among the nine provinces following the Eastern Province, which was also impacted by the conflict. Agriculture, fishery, and livestock are the mainstay of the economy of the Northern Province, and in 2012 comprised 19.6% of the provincial gross domestic product. Of the 1.2 million people in the Northern Province, a majority (85%) lives in rural areas and is engaged in fisheries and agriculture. Prior to escalation of the conflict in 1983, the Northern Province which has 40% of the coastal belt, recorded a marine fish catch of 75,740 t accounting for 40% of the national total. In 1995, it dropped to an all-time low of 4,500 t. Following end of the conflict, with the lifting of security restrictions on access to coastal waters and on-going support towards the revival of this sector, the production increased from 13,840 t in 2008 to 55,640 t in 2013. Nevertheless, it still remains below the 1983 production levels. T Since 2009, the government and development partners have supported the recovery of the fisheries sector, through provision of boats, engines, nets, rebuilding infrastructure, re-establishing the cooperative societies, and provision of credit. Non-conventional aquaculture, such as production of sea cucumber, sea weed culture, and crab fattening, that have high export and income earning potential, are currently being piloted. Improvements to the roads and railways have reconnected the Northern Province with the rest of the country. Improved connectivity has resulted in greater access to markets and promoted private sector investments. Many public and private banks have opened offices in the province enabling access to financial services. Despite these developments that have created an enabling environment to develop the fishing industry, there are still needs in essential infrastructure and capacity strengthening of the fishery societies and related institutions in the North. While Sri Lanka has 20 major fishery harbors, the Northern Province has none. Due to lack of harbor facilities and multi day boats, the fishermen are unable to engage in deep sea fishing. To further develop the fishery sector in the province, investments are required to (i) rebuild large scale infrastructure, such as harbors, anchorages, and associated facilities; (ii) introduce new fishery technologies; (iii) expand aquaculture sustainably; (iv) strengthen community based organizations and related institutions; (v) develop a fisheries management and zoning plan to ensure resources are not over exploited; and (v) develop economic activities for households headed by women, war widows and single women.The government has requested ADBs support to help rebuild the fisheries sector in the Northern Province.		
Impact			
Project Outcome			
Description of Outcome			
Progress Toward Outcome			
Implementation Progress			
Description of Project Outputs			
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)			
Geographical Location		Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaittivu	
Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects			
Environmental Aspects			
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			
Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation			

During Project Design	Fisher communities and other key stakeholders are being consulted
During Project Implementation	Consultations will continue during implementation.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services The PPTA consulting contract will be implemented over 6 months, from May 2016 to October 2016. ADB will engage the consultancy firm (consisting of 10 person-months of international experts and 24 person-months of national experts) using the quality- and cost-based selection method at a ratio of 90:10 based on simplified technical proposal.

Procurement Not applicable

Responsible ADB Officer	Amerasinghe, Nishanthi Manjula
Responsible ADB Department	South Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Sri Lanka Resident Mission
Executing Agencies	Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Northern Development and Hindu Religious Affairs #146, Galle Road, Colombo-03 Sri Lanka

Timetable

Concept Clearance	-
Fact Finding	-
MRM	-
Approval	15 Dec 2015
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	27 Sep 2017

TA 9049-SRI

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
15 Dec 2015	14 Jan 2016	14 Jan 2016	31 Oct 2017	-	06 Dec 2017

Financing Plan/TA Utilization						Cumulative Disbursements		
ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart				Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	17 Jun 2022	585,954.58

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/49325-001/main
Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=49325-001
Date Generated	05 June 2023

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