

THE KALAMETIYA REHABILITATION & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Supporting the Recovery of Fisheries Livelihoods following the Tsunami Disaster in Sri Lanka

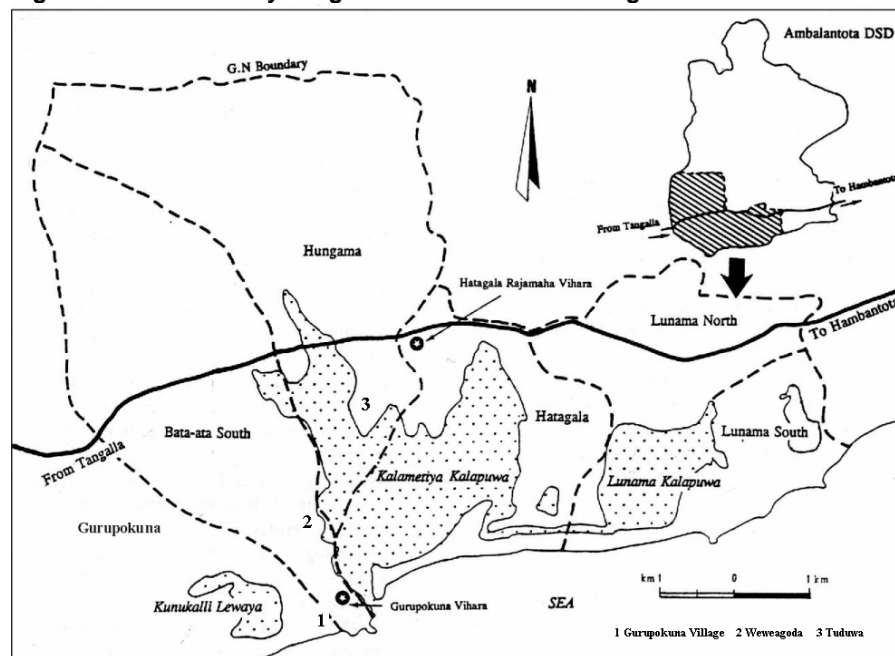
Background

This project specifically aims to support the recovery of fisheries livelihoods in the Kalametiya area following the tsunami disaster. This project is being implemented by the Kalametiya Rehabilitation & Development Trust (KRDT) in association with community members from Kalametiya and other partner organizations operating in the area. The KRDT was established with the aim of initiating development activities to help facilitate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of villages in the Kalametiya area affected by the tsunami, and to continue to support these villages in meeting their aspirations in a sustainable manner beyond their rehabilitation. The KRDT was established in accordance with Sri Lankan law under the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917 (as amended) by a group of residents from Kalametiya and individuals who have been working closely with the communities in Kalametiya over the last few years. The KRDT is managed by a Board of Trustees, who are professionals from diverse backgrounds and have a range of expertise and experiences in relation to environmental conservation, social and development work, in addition to possessing an in-depth knowledge of the Kalametiya area. For further information regarding the Trust please refer to www.iwmi.org/tsunami/kalametiya

Project Site

The communities in Kalametiya typically represent a poor rural coastal community badly impacted by the tsunami. Kalametiya is a coastal wetland system on the south coast of Sri Lanka in the Hambantota District, approximately mid-way between the towns of Tangalle and Hambantota (Figure 1). Kalametiya Lagoon is a brackish water body fringed by mangroves and salt marshes and separated from the sea by a narrow strip of beach. Kalametiya was declared a Sanctuary in 1984 in view of its diverse bird life. It has also been declared a "Special Area Management" (SAM) site under the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) in Sri Lanka.

Figure 1. The Kalametiya Lagoon area and surrounding Grama Niladari Divisions.



Source: Clemett et al 2003¹ from CEA/Euroconsult 1995²

¹ Clemett, A., Senaratna Sellamuttu, S. and R. Banda (2003). "Can Coastal Zone Management in Sri Lanka Sustain Local Livelihoods and Ecosystems?" Policy Process Analysis Paper 2. Improving Policy Livelihood Relationships in South Asia. Stockholm Environment Institute

The Kalametiya lagoon area comprises of eight local-level administrative or *Grama Niladari* (GN) divisions³ and these are; Bata-ata South, Gurupokuna, Hathagala, Hungama, Kiula North, Kiula South, Lunama North and Lunama South. Of these, the Gurupokuna GN division falls under the Tangalle Divisional Secretariat (DS) Division⁴ while the other seven fall under the adjacent Ambalantota DS Division. Within the eight GN divisions, there are a total of 15 villages or clusters of households.

Table 1. Demographic Data for Kalametiya Lagoon Area

GN Division	Village	Number of families	Number of houses	Total population
Batatha South	Linda Yaya	344	326	1312
	Weweagoda			
	Batatha South			
	Udagama			
Gurupokuna	Gurupokuna	260	289	1239
	Thilla watawana			
Hathagala	Hathagala	194	174	1044
	Kalametiya			
Hungama	Hungama	407	370	1605
	Medaeliya			
	Tuduwa			
Kiula North	Kiula North	139	132	826
Kiula South	Kiula South	189	172	1060
Lunama North	Lunama North	208	202	735
Lunama South	Lunama South	251	204	897

Source: 2000 Census, Ambalantota & Tangalle GN Divisions

Resumption and Rehabilitation of Fisheries Livelihoods

This project is dedicated to supporting the resumption of fisheries related livelihoods that were affected by the tsunami in all of the households that require such assistance in the Kalametiya⁵, Gurupokuna and Batatha South GN Divisions. The particular focus is on facilitating the repair or replacement of boats, nets and other equipment necessary for the resumption of fishing activities.

Whilst the broader area around Kalametiya Lagoon comprises several GN Divisions and villages, as evident from Table 1, this project is focusing on these particular villages for two reasons. Firstly, supporting all the villages in the area is not practicable if reasonably quick and effective action (based on accurate information) is to be taken, especially by a small group such as KDRT. Quick action is important since the ability to resume livelihood activities is a key element in the material as well as the psychological recovery of both individuals and the community as a whole. Secondly, villages in these three GN Divisions are among the most heavily affected by the tsunami due to their closer proximity to the

² Central Environmental Authority (Sri Lanka) / Euroconsult (Netherlands) (February 1995). Wetland Conservation Project. *Wetland Site Report and Conservation Management Plan. Kalametiya and Lunama Kalapuwas.*

³ Grama Niladari (GN) Division – the smallest local-level administrative unit. One or more villages may be found in a GN division.

⁴ Divisional Secretariat – a number of GN divisions generally fall under the administration of one Divisional Secretariat.

⁵ In the case of Kalametiya, which is physically divided by the small fisheries harbour into two sections, the emphasis is on the community adjoining Gurupokuna as those on the other side of the harbour are receiving assistance from other actors (such as the Green Movement) to resume their fisheries livelihoods.

sea, and since a majority of their households are either directly or indirectly dependent on the fishing industry, warrant priority attention.

Whilst approximately 136 boats require assistance to varying degrees (see tables 3, 4 and 5)⁶, the number of families to directly benefit number approximately 300 since the crew of each boat represent several families, depending on the type of fishing operation involved. In the case of *Madel* (beach seine nets) for instance, the operation of each net supports up to 20 families.

It should also be noted that the focus in this project is on supporting the smaller-scale fishermen who operate the traditional canoes (*oruwas*) and one-day mechanized boats, who are the more vulnerable groups when compared with the multi-day boat operators. The multi-day boat owners, by virtue of large-scale fishing operations and substantial support from the state, and better placed to manage such crises. In addition to the fishermen, the Trust was interested in assisting the local boat repairer in the Kalametiya village resume his operations by replacing equipment lost to the tsunami.

Impacts of the tsunami on small-scale fishing boats and fishing equipment

Details of loss or damage to boats and equipment (see tables 2, 3 and 4) were obtained through an initial rapid survey, followed by household surveys and group discussions to verify the data. This investigation was carried out in January 2005 by members of the villages concerned who had assisted Sonali Senaratna Sellamuttu in compiling socio-economic data for her PhD⁷ research over the past three years. Over this period, these community members underwent training in participatory research techniques for socio-economic data collection. This training, together with their in-depth knowledge of each family in their respective villages provided the necessary basis for eliciting accurate information



One-day mechanized boats on Kalametiya beach (Photo @ Jens Zietz)



Broken Oruwas (traditional boats) and damaged nets on Kalametiya beach (Photo @ Jens Zietz)

The results indicate significant loss of the smaller boats and of nets across the board. This is as expected since the boats and nets are usually left on the beach or in a small enclosure nearby, and are thus the most exposed. Outboard motors, on the other hand, are generally taken home, and the low numbers impacted reflect this practice. Preliminary discussions held in January 2005 with the affected individuals and their families also indicate that the vast majority of affected fishermen are keen to resume their fishing activities, if they are provided with a means of replacing or repairing boats and equipment.

⁶ Some will be replaced along with the nets and other equipment (e.g. repair kits), whilst others may be repaired, or only require the replacement of nets. The details in tables 2, 3 and 4 are thus based on the number of boats and equipment to be replaced or repaired, rather than the number of households supported. This number will be significantly greater than the number of boats as explained in the main body of this proposal.

⁷ Sonali Senaratna Sellamuttu is registered at Imperial College London and her PhD is titled *The Sustainability of Livelihood Dynamics in a Rural Coastal Community in Sri Lanka*.

Table 2. Approximate number of boats damaged or destroyed in the Kalametiya, Gurupokuna and South Batatha GN Divisions (figures are cumulative)

Boat Type	Destroyed	Remarks	Damaged	Remarks
<i>Oruwa</i> (small, non-mechanised)	26	-	20	Being repaired with support from other partners including the CIC Trust.
<i>Oruwa</i> (with outboard engine)	01	-	0	-
One-day boat (19.5 – 30.5 feet with outboard engine)	10	-	54	Being repaired with support from other partners including the CIC Trust.

Table 3. Approximate number of boat engines damaged or destroyed in the Kalametiya, Gurupokuna and South Batatha GN Divisions (figures are cumulative)

Engine Type	Destroyed	Damaged	Remarks
Suzuki 25hp	01	0	Most of the engines were unharmed as it was a Poya day and the engines had been taken to the houses for safety, and moved again from the houses when the water came in.
Yamaha 25 hp	02	0	
Yamaha 08hp	01	0	These boat engines will be replaced with the support of GTZ.

Table 4. Approximate number of nets and related material damaged or destroyed in the Kalametiya, Gurupokuna and South Batatha GN Divisions (figures are cumulative)

Net Type and related material	Destroyed	Remarks	Damaged	Remarks
<i>Madel</i> for <i>oruwas</i> /canoes	03	Each net supports at least 20 families.	0	The nets are damaged beyond repair as they are generally left of the beach or a simple enclosure by the beach.
<i>Hurulla (Bibal)</i> nets for <i>oruwas</i> /canoes and maintenance pack	150	Each boat carries at least 5 such nets. 150 nets will thus supply 30 boats.	0	
<i>Hurulla (Bibal)</i> nets for one-day boats and maintenance pack	300	Each boat carries at least 5 such nets. 300 nets will thus supply 60 boats.	-	
Prawn nets and maintenance pack	65	Each boat carries at least 5 such nets. 65 nets will thus supply 13 boats.	0	

Project Implementation

The Board of Trustees for the Kalametiya Rehabilitation & Development Trust provides the overall co-ordination and technical support necessary for the activities to be implemented under this project. A Field Co-ordinator was also appointed in January 2005 for the project to coordinate and implement activities in Kalametiya, and to liaise with the Trustees. This individual is from the Kalametiya area and is ideally suited to the job as he has some experience of working with the local community in relation to social and development work. In addition, the Field Co-ordinator is familiar with socio-economic research methodologies including participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques, which is a distinct advantage, especially when undertaking needs assessments for selecting suitable recipients for the different project activities.

Several activities were undertaken by KRDT in February and early March 2005 in relation to the recovery of fisheries livelihoods and these were as follows:

- Coordinating and liaising with other groups working in the Kalametiya area.
- Holding Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the village with relevant groups linked to the fisheries sector.
- Facilitating the establishment of different fisheries interest groups in the project area (example, owners of oruwas, and owners of one-day mechanized boats) and setting up a tsunami rehabilitation committee.
- Placing orders for replacing fishing gear and boats that were destroyed by the tsunami for the area covered under the project.
- Distribution of fishing nets.
- Repair of a multiday boat engine (2 cylinder HP 30) in project area.
- Replacement of boat repairers took kit.
- Launching the KRDT website.

Coordinating and liaising with other groups working in the Kalametiya area

The KRDT has sought to work in close collaboration with government efforts and other major projects that are working in the Kalametiya area. Links have already been established with the major projects in the area and we have informed the Divisional Secretariat of Ambalantota and the *Grama Niladari* officers of what we propose to do. This is to ensure that we are not in conflict with local planning and are not duplicating other rehabilitation and development efforts in the area. In addition in the aftermath of the tsunami disaster there have been several other private rehabilitation efforts that have been proposed for the Kalametiya area by interested parties and we are liaising with these groups as well. In the context of coordinating and liaising with other partners, KRDT has engaged in the following:

- Attended a meeting on the 8 February 2005 organized by the Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP⁸). This meeting was held in the Ambalantota DS Office and was chaired by the Ambalantota Divisional Secretary. The aim of the meeting was to get an idea of which organizations (especially from the private, non-governmental sector) were working in the area and what they were engaged in. The meeting clearly revealed that more coordination was required amongst these organizations. In addition more coordination was required between these organizations and government agencies and other major projects that are already operating in the area. This overall lack of coordination in January had led to several problems between organizations as there has been a duplication of work. Problems have also arisen at the community level with certain community members getting assistance twice or thrice over, while other community members have received no assistance. In addition, problems have also arisen between some of these organizations and the government authorities (for example certain groups presenting communities with fishing gear without consulting the relevant Fisheries Officers and Government agencies).
- Meeting held with CRMP Field Project Implementation Unit (FPIU) Manager for Kalametiya site on 9 February 2005. As the CRMP would facilitate the coordination between the various private and non-governmental organizations undertaking rehabilitation activities in the Kalametiya area, this was a useful meeting. Once again discussed the KRDT fisheries livelihoods proposal and informed CRMP which activities we proposed to fund on a priority basis. Several discussions have been held thereafter with the Kalametiya FPIU Manager to keep her informed and updated on the KRDT activities.

⁸ The Coastal Environment and Resource Management (CERM) component is one of the four components that make up the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Project and the associated Netherlands-financed (TA 3477-SRI) in Sri Lanka. CERM addresses problems of coastal resource degradation and include activities intended to improve the income levels of coastal communities, thereby relieving the pressure on coastal resources. Kalametiya is one of the sites where CERM is being implemented.

- Attended a meeting on 9 February 2005 organized by the non-governmental groups working in Kalametiya to ensure that a more coordinated effort could be developed amongst this sector at least. This was attended by GOAL, SCI, Green Movement and KRDT. Although no formal mechanism was set in place to coordinate activities, it was agreed that consultations would be done amongst these groups to keep each other informed on activities engaged in.
- Meeting held with GTZ on 11 February 2005 to discuss the KRDT fisheries livelihoods proposal and which activities we proposed to fund on a priority basis.
- Meeting held with GOAL on the 19 February 2005 to discuss the KRDT fisheries livelihoods proposal and which activities we proposed to fund on a priority basis.
- Attended a meeting organized by the Ministry of Fisheries in Hambantota on the 4 March 2005. This meeting was chaired by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The aim of the meeting was to get an idea of which organizations (especially from the private, non-governmental sector) were working in the Hambantota District in relation to post-tsunami rehabilitation.
- A list of major groups that are funding various activities in the area and also involved in rehabilitation efforts is given below (please note that this information is not extensive and some of this information needs to be verified):

Name of organization/Project	Activities undertaken
<p>Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Project. Funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Netherlands Government. This project addresses problems of coastal resource degradation and includes activities intended to improve the income levels of coastal communities, thereby relieving the pressure on coastal resources. Kalametiya is one of the sites where CRMP is being implemented.</p>	<p>Playing a facilitating role and coordinating and liaising with all the groups working in the Kalametiya area in relation to post-tsunami rehabilitation activities. Recently facilitated two clean up operations in the Kalametiya lagoon post-tsunami.</p>
<p>Project on the conservation of biodiversity through integrated collaborative management of the Rekawa, Usangoda and Kalametiya (RUK) coastal systems. Funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), through the UNDP Implementation is been undertaken by the Coast Conservation Department with IUCN Sri Lanka as the Facilitation Organisation.</p>	<p>Working in Waduruppuwa in the Ambalantota DS Division on tsunami related rehabilitation activities.</p>
<p>The Fisheries Community Development and Resources Management Project (FCDRMP) funded by GTZ (German Technical Corporation) implemented livelihood development activities in the Hambantota District. Although this project was concluded in</p>	<p>Providing beach seine nets (madel) from Tangalle to Hambantota and also providing 50 outboard engine 19.5 foot boats & engines from Tangalle to Hambantota.</p>

December 2004, GTZ will continue to help with rehabilitation of the area affected by the tsunami.	
Kalametiya Rehabilitation & Development Trust (KRDT)	Provided immediate relief packs; bicycles for 32 families in Kalametiya village; school material for families in Kalametiya & 12 families whose houses were affected in Gurupokuna; funded a programme to enable the new Kalametiya village to get pipe bourn water for their daily needs; Providing fishing nets and 19.5 foot boats for Gurupokuna and South Batatha.
CIC Trust	Organised and supported the boat repair workshop in Gurupokuna/South Batatha. Also providing oruwas for the same area.
GOAL (an international humanitarian organization. Head Quarters in Ireland)	Provided 3 madel to Gurupokuna/South Batatha; provided 25 lagoon fishers with thangus nets; supported the boar repairing workshop; providing cash for work in the Kalametiya area.
Green Movement (a Sri Lankan NGO based in Colombo)	Providing the Kalametiya village with dry rations and the fishermen with nets and canoes. Rebuilding the Kalametiya village in a new site that has been designated by the Government near Kiuwla (Architect Mr. Madura Prematilake of Architrave designed the for the new Kalametiya village after many consultations with the community members. A group of over 20 American students from the CapAsia Program assisting in the building of new houses).
Service Civil International (SCI)	Building the road from the new Kalametiya village to the beach front (technical support provided by ITDG); engaged in various voluntary activities in Kalametiya such as assisting in the Kalametiya lagoon clean up operation, etc.
Red Cross	Immediate relief packs; have provided some fishing nets to Gurupokuna/South Batatha through the South Batatha Fisheries Corporative Society.
MJF Trust (Dilmah Tea associated Trust)	Funded a pre-school in South Batatha. Also liaising with the BBC to raise funds to help improve the South Batatha main school. Helping with rehabilitation of livelihood activities in the Welipatanwila area.

Holding five Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the village with groups who are linked to the fisheries sector (see Box 1).

Box 1. Preliminary Findings of the Post-Tsunami Focus Group Discussions held in Kalametiya Sonali Senaratna Sellamuttu, Imperial College London

The FGDs in Kalametiya were carried out early February 2005 with the following groups.

- o Sea Fishers who use traditional oruwas
- o Sea Fishers who use 19.5 foot outboard engine boats
- o Lagoon Fishers from Thuduwa
- o Lagoon Fishers from South Batatha
- o A group of women from Gurupokuna/South Batatha

Some of the main issues that emerged during the FGDs with respect to the fisheries livelihoods in Kalametiya are as follows:

1. As expected, the resumption of their primary livelihood at the earliest was considered a priority by all the groups. This meant that they hoped that their boats/gear could be either repaired/replaced at the earliest. In this context, the CIC sponsored boat repair workshop was very much appreciated by all the groups involved. This was the only activity of this nature taking place in the Kalametiya area and therefore was considered to be of great value (in fact boat owners from

neighbouring villages were also enquiring if their boats could be repaired too).

2. Problems that were highlighted – the community members felt that overall the rehabilitation work undertaken in January in the South Batatha, Gurupokuna and Kalametiya GNs had taken place in a fairly uncoordinated and manner and with a lack of transparency. Several examples were given:
 - The Batatha Fisheries Corporative not convening a meeting since the tsunami disaster to inform its members what donations it was receiving from which organization and how exactly this money was being spent.
 - The appropriate individuals not getting assistance on a priority basis – for example some fishermen claimed that a couple of boats that were damaged before the tsunami had been repaired prior to some of the tsunami affected boats were repaired, at the boat repair workshop.
 - Donor organizations helping only certain groups within the community and not others and this causing conflict within the community – for example an organization had assisted 21 families that belong to the Kalametiya GN division but that are situated on the Gurupokuna side of the Kalametiya lagoon. This had created a lot of tension between households who received assistance and those that did not.
3. Recommendations and suggestions that were made by community members to resolve the above-mentioned problems:
 - In relation to the rehabilitation of fisheries livelihoods, a tsunami rehabilitation committee to be set-up in the village that included representatives from the different fisheries sectors [example representatives of those who use traditional oruwas, 19.5 foot outboard engine boats, etc], as well as the Fisheries Inspection Officer and the Grama Niladari. Any activity that will be undertaken in regards to rehabilitation of fisheries livelihoods will be brought to the attention of this committee. In addition, any donations made to Kalametiya in relation to fisheries will also be notified to the committee. This will ensure that the process is transparent at the village-level.
 - Each fisheries sector would organize themselves into a group and then nominate a few individuals from their group to represent them on the tsunami rehabilitation committee
 - All donor organizations ensuring that they avoid creating conflict within the village and that they work in a more transparent manner and coordinate with one another.



FGD with sea fishers who use oruwas (photo @ S. Senaratna Sellamuttu)

4. Another important point that was highlighted through the FGDs in Kalametiya was the fact that this was the first time community members had been given the opportunity to express their own ideas on how rehabilitation and reconstruction should take place in their villages and what their priorities were. They expressed deep gratitude to have been given this opportunity. Many of them also expressed that sharing their experiences about how they had been personally affected by the tsunami had made them feel somewhat better psychologically/emotionally. They were once again appreciative about this fact.

Acknowledgements: The FGDs in Kalametiya were carried out with the assistance of M. M. Saman, M. M. Nishadi and L. M. Sumana and with funding support from the International Marine Management (IMM) Ltd Livelihood Development Fund.

Information in Box 1 must be referenced to Sonali Senaratna Sellamuttu, Imperial College London

Facilitating the establishment of fisheries representative groups in the project area and setting up a tsunami rehabilitation committee

- Following the initial FGDs, several meetings were held with various groups within the village who all agreed that having a central committee in the village to deal with all tsunami related rehabilitation work in relation to fisheries livelihoods was a good mechanism to adopt. Those using traditional oruwas and those using 19.5 foot mechanized boats met on the 14 February and 16 February respectively and have organized themselves into groups (societies) and appointed a President, Secretary and Treasurer for each society. They also nominated their representatives to the tsunami committee (the representatives were nominated based on the different gear types used in each fishery). The President of the Batatha South Fisheries Society and the Field Coordinator of KRDT were appointed as advisors to these two fisheries societies. This will make it all the easier for the Kalametiya Rehabilitation & Development Trust to ensure that we work in a transparent manner at the grass-roots level (as well as for any other organization that is interested in working in the area). The CRMP FPIU Manager and the Fisheries Inspection Officer was present at the 16 February meeting (due to prior commitments they were unable to attend the 14 February meeting).
- Meeting with President, South Batatha Fisheries Society on 11 February 2005. Agreed that since some of the preliminary data collected had changed (example number of individuals whose boats were damaged beyond repair, etc., had changed as more boats had been condemned at the boat repairing workshop) the KRDT Field Co-coordinator and the President of the Fisheries Society would compare their data and create a common set of data with the latest most updated information. These lists would be made available to the different fisheries groups in the village to ensure that this process was transparent at the grass-roots level. This information would also be made available to other relevant officials such as the Fisheries Inspection Officer and the Department of Fisheries. The Trust will facilitate the purchase of the relevant boats and equipment from appropriate suppliers identified by the fishermen.
- The tsunami committee had its first meeting on the 10 March 2005 and representatives from the oru society, mechanized boat society, President of the South Batatha Fisheries Society, Field Coordinator of KRDT, the Fisheries Inspection Officer and also the Officials from the Fisheries Department were present at this meeting. During this meeting the Fisheries Officials informed those present regarding the quantity of nets that the Government had approved to be given to each type of boat operator. In addition, information that was required for the new identity card (*'dhiwara hedhinum patha'*) to be issued by the Ministry for each fisher was also discussed at this meeting.

Placing orders for fishing gear and boats for the area covered under the project

Funding for the purchase of one-day mechanized boats and fishing nets was obtained through the generous financial support provided by friends, colleagues and organizations such as the Rotary Club of Colombo North (see Acknowledgements Section on the KRDT website for the complete list of those who have contributed).

As a result of the heavy demand for both boats and fishing nets in Sri Lanka post-tsunami, the usual suppliers are heavily over-subscribed at present and therefore KRDT were unable to place one single order for the required items. The fishing nets have been ordered therefore in three batches and currently from two main suppliers – JB Fishing Industries and J P Fernando's. The suppliers were those identified by the fishermen themselves. The first consignment of nets from J B Fishing Industries was delivered to Kalametiya on the 5 March 2005. Ten one-day 19.5 ft mechanized boats were ordered from Neil Fernando & Company. Although these suppliers indicated upfront that due to heavy demand, the boats would only be ready at the end of April 2005 the recipients stated that they were still keen to get their replacement boats from this particular supplier and not any other supplier (even though they could deliver the boats almost one month sooner).

The table below gives a summary of orders placed by KRDT for the nets and boats.

Activity	Quantity	Remarks
Phase I: Replacement of nets		
Replacement of Hurulla (<i>Bibal</i>) nets and supply kits for oruwas/canoes (@5 nets/boat for 30 boats)	150	Supply kit costs Rs.1,050 (Suppliers of nets - 90 from JP Fernando and 60 from JB). 60 JB nets - distributed on 7 March; 90 JP nets delivered & distributed by 20 March 05
Replacement of Hurulla (<i>Bibal</i>) nets and supply kits for one-day boats (@ 5 nets/boat for 60 boats)	300	Supply kit costs Rs.1,080 (Suppliers of nets - 60 from JB; balance 240 nets not finalised order yet). 60 JB nets - distributed on 7 March
Replacement of prawn nets and supply kits (@ 5 nets/boat for 13 boats)	65	Supply kit costs Rs.1,200 (Suppliers of nets - 65 from JB). 65 JB nets distributed on 7 March 05.
Phase II: Replacement of boats		
Replacement of one-day 19.5 foot boats	10	Supplier of boats – Neil Fernando's. Boats to be delivered end April 05.

Distribution of fishing nets

KRDT distributed the first consignment of fishing nets purchased from J B Fishing Industries to 40 recipients on the 7 March 2005. On this occasion Mr. D. P. Chaminda and Mr. T. H. Samantha, officers appointed by the Fisheries Department to oversee post-tsunami rehabilitation work were present. In addition Mr. E. K. A. Sumith, President of the Fisheries Corporative Society South Batatha, Mr. L Y. Leelasena, President of the recently formed mechanized boat society and J. P. Dinisias, President of the recently formed Oru society were also attended this function. Mr. M. M. Saman, Field Coordinator for KRDT and Ms. Senaratna Sellamuttu and Mr. D Sellamuttu Trustees of KRDT were also present (the Fisheries Inspection Officer for the area and the CRMP FPIU Manager were unfortunately unable to attend this particular function).

The 40 recipients were from the following categories:

- o Hurulla (bibal nets) for oru/canoes – 15 recipients (@ 4 nets/boat plus supply kits for 15 boats. One more net will be distributed to these recipients from KRDT once the next consignment of nets arrives)
- o Hurulla (bibal nets) for one-day mechanized boats – 12 recipients (@ 5 nets /boat plus supply kits for 12 boats)
- o Prawn nets – 13 recipients (@ 5 nets/boat plus supply kits for 13 boats)



R P Pradeepa receives Hurulla nets on behalf of her husband (Photo @ S. Senaratna Sellamuttu)



Distribution of Hurulla nets to L M Somasiri (photo @ S Senaratna Sellamuttu)

Recipients were selected in consultation with the Oru Society, Mechanized Boats Society and the South Batatha Fisheries Corporative Society and those whose boats were completely destroyed by the tsunami were chosen as first round recipients. All arrangements for the distribution of nets on the 7 March in the village had been organized by the KRDT Field Coordinator. Recipient lists were prepared by KRDT and the recipients were requested to sign and accept the nets to ensure that a proper record of nets distributed was maintained. This information (list of recipient names and type and quantity of nets obtained) will be made available to the Fisheries Department Officers, Fisheries Inspection Officer for the area, the Grama Niladari, CRMP and the fisheries societies to ensure that duplication of efforts is avoided and the selection of recipients is transparent at the community level.

It is envisaged that the second consignment of hurulla (bibal) nets will be delivered to Kalametiya by about the 17 March and distributed at the earliest thereafter.

Repair of a multi day boat engine in project area

As mentioned previously although this project is not focusing on the multi day boats at present, the KRDT supported the repair of a multi day boat engine from a boat in the project area (this multi boat remains on top of a rock near the fisheries harbour since the tsunami). This was deemed necessary due to the fact that if this engine was not repaired/overhauled and then started on a regularly basis, it would have probably had to be replaced entirely at a much larger cost. KRDT financed the components that needed to be replaced in the engine while the owner of the boat paid the labour costs.

Replacement of boat repairers tool kit

KRDT financed the replacement of the village boat repairman's equipment which had been washed away during the tsunami. This individual is now assisting at the boat repairing workshop in Kalametiya using his new tools. This will help expedite the repair of damaged boats in the project area.

Launching the KRDT website

The KRDT website which is being sponsored by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) was launched in February 2005. For further information about the KRDT and its activities please visit www.iwmi.org/tsunami/kalametiya

Budget

Under the KRDT fisheries livelihoods proposal the expenditure incurred as at 10 March 2005 is given below and amounts to SL Rupees two million, one hundred and eighty four thousand, four hundred and fifty two and ninety four cents (SL Rupees 2,184,452.94).

Activity	Quantity	Remarks	Total Cost (SL Rs)
Replacement of nets			
Replacement of Hurulla (<i>Bibal</i>) nets for oruwas/canoes (@5 nets/boat for 30 boats)	150	Suppliers of nets - 60 from JB. Delivered on 5 March 05.	122,603.40
		Supplier of nets - 90 nets JP Fernando's. Delivered & distributed by 20 March 05	183,913.20
Replacement of Hurulla (<i>Bibal</i>) nets for one-day boats (@ 5 nets/boat for 60 boats)	300	Suppliers of nets - 60 from JB. Delivered on 5 March 05	353,656.20
		Balance 240 nets not finalised order yet (awaiting further quotes).	
Replacement of prawn nets (@ 5 nets/boat for 13 boats)	65	Suppliers of nets - 65 from JB. Distributed on 7 March 05.	56,296.50
Replacement of supply kits to complete above nets			
5 mm P.E. rope	210 rolls	Suppliers - JB	91,350.00
4 mm P.E. rope	190 rolls	Suppliers - JB	51,680.00
3 mm P.E. rope	130 rolls	Suppliers - JB	24,440.00
Nylon twine 75 L.W.	180 kg	Suppliers - JB	106,200.00
Floats	450	Suppliers - JB	15,750.00
5mm P.E. rope	180 rolls	Suppliers - JP	46,956.60
57 ply nylon twine	270 hanks	Suppliers - JP	13,500.00
Floats	450	Suppliers - JP	11,740.50
VAT for JP Fernando invoice		Suppliers - JP	38,416.54
additional rope, nylon thread, floats etc		Suppliers - Lafir Sons, Matara	47,950.00
Replacement of boats			
Replacement of one-day 19.5 foot boats	10	Supplier of boats - Neil Fernando's. Boats to be delivered end April 05.	1,020,000
Transport of nets			
Transport from JP Fernando's (19 Feb 05)			2,450
Transport from JB Fernando's (5 March 05)			3,500
Repair of Multiday boat engine			
2 cylinder 30 HP	1	Suppliers - S H A Enterprises, Kottegoda	113,452
Replacement of Boat Repairers equipment			
Hand drill, hand grinder & wood work machine	3 items	Supplier - Somasiri Stores Pvt Ltd, Agunukulapalessa	54,900
TOTAL			2,184,452.94