

Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee

Bangkok, Thailand
March 26-28, 1987



REPORT OF
THE ELEVENTH MEETING
OF THE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 26-28,1987
Bangkok, Thailand

Executing Agency :
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Funding Agencies :
Danish International
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Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development
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This document records the recommendations of the Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP) held March 26-28, in Bangkok, Thailand.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the Fifth Session of the Bay of Bengal Committee (Indian Ocean Fishery Commission's Committee for the Management and Development of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal).

The main component of the Bay of Bengal Programme is a small-scale fisheries project, which was funded entirely by SIDA during the period 1979-1986, and covered five countries- Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand. From 1987 a new project is being funded jointly by DANIDA and SIDA, and covers seven countries- Indonesia and Maldives in addition to the five countries mentioned earlier. The aims of the project are to develop, demonstrate and promote methodologies and technologies to improve the conditions of small-scale fisherfolk in member countries.

During earlier years, the BOBP's Advisory Committee was concerned with the small-scale fisheries project alone. From 1987, the Advisory Committee will concern itself with all components of the BOBP.

The BOBP's Advisory Committee is composed of member-countries, agencies funding the BOBP's projects and the FAO, The committee meets once a year in the participating countries on a rotational basis.

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**Report of the Eleventh Meeting
of The Advisory Committee — Bay of
Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development**

OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Advisory Committee (AC) of the Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP) held its 11 th meeting from 26 to 28 March 1987 at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAPA), Bangkok, Thailand. A list of participants is set out in Appendix A.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

2. The AC unanimously elected Mr. Shahrom Abdul Majid, Deputy Director General of Fisheries, Malaysia as its Chairman to hold office until the beginning of the next meeting of the Committee.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. The AC adopted the agenda shown in Appendix B.

THE ROLE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4. The AC approved its composition and terms of reference as shown in Appendix C. As stated therein, the reports of the AC will be in the form of documentation of its recommendations, and this format is accordingly followed in the rest of this report.

5. Since the AC is constituted for the BOBP rather than for any specific project of the BOBP, the current meeting should be deemed to be the Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee.

6. The meetings of the AC should be held once a year. They should be held as early as possible at the beginning of the year. Meetings should normally be held over a period of three to five days and should include a field trip for observation of project activities, where possible.

7. A flexible approach should be followed in the election of a Chairman at the beginning of each meeting and the main criterion for such election should be apparent capability to function effectively as Chairman. The Chairman should hold office until the beginning of the next meeting of the AC. The Chairman should be consulted by BOBP during the inter-sessional period, regarding any matter in respect of which his advice is considered desirable.

STATUS OF THE PROJECTS

8. The Plan of Operation of project RAS/118/MUL should be revised by making the amendments (in pages 14 and 22) recommended by the Fifth Session of the Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal (BOBC).

9. In the event that any participating country of RAS/118/MUL does not pay the stipulated Government Cash Contribution, except for reasons such as *force majeure*, project activities should not be actively undertaken in such country. The participation of such country in project activities should be confined only to participation in regional meetings and training, receipt of publications and other information material etc.

WORK PROGRAMME OF RAS/118/MUL

(The work plans for 1987 referred to below are given in Appendix D)

General

10. BOBP should maintain an overview of the needs for fisheries development in the region, and engage in identification of suitable measures, and preparation of projects to fulfil these needs. Efforts made in this regard should be reported annually to the AC.

11. In this connection BOBP should devote particular attention and meet the costs of preparatory work during 1987 to preparing a new regional project for establishment of a bio-economic data-base of resources within the sub-region as recommended by the Fifth Session of the BOBC. BOBP should also maintain its own competence in Fishery Resources Assessment at least until the next meeting.
12. The BOBP Information Service should on request assist countries in preparing information materials in national languages as recommended by the Fifth Session of the BOBC.
13. Wherever possible BOBP should continue to collaborate in executing appropriate externally funded national projects in the interests of integration, efficiency, and cost effectiveness. For this purpose, staff not provided for in the budget may be engaged against reimbursement of cost by such national projects.
14. FAO should fill the vacant posts as soon as possible, especially the post of Development Adviser.
15. In recruiting staff and consultants the greatest possible use should be made of national and regional expertise.
16. BOBP should continue to make use of the services of Associate Professional Officers in view of the positive experiences with them in the past. Their services should be obtained for the longest possible duration to maximize both their contribution to BOBP and the training benefit to the APOs.
17. The entire funds available for any year should not be fully committed in the work plan in order to maintain flexibility to take up new activities as and when the need for the latter become apparent.
18. Because of budget limitations and/or time lag in staff recruitment, it may not be feasible for BOBP to undertake all items of work proposed at the meeting. BOBP should exercise its discretion in choosing the items. In doing so however, it should (a) adhere closely to the priorities identified below in respect of each discipline and (b) take into account the balancing of inputs between the participating countries.
19. In implementing project activities and particularly in preparing new activities, the purpose, target groups, and approach as given in the project document should be closely followed.
20. Activities recommended for further identification and preparation should be presented for consideration by the AC at its next meeting.

EXTENSION

21. Ongoing activities, i.e. Extension Services in Ranong and People's Participation, should be implemented as outlined in the work plans.
22. Regional study tours or seminars should be organized in connection with the Ranong project if and when positive and interesting results emerge in respect of the extension model.
23. Experiences from the People's Participation activity should be used in BOBP activities with due regard to the importance of working through different types of organizations including existing government-supported organizations such as cooperatives.
24. The credit and training activity in Indonesia should be developed as outlined in the work plan.
25. In regard to further identification and preparation of activities concerning training of extension personnel for Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka, priority should be given to the training of trainers including non-government personnel, and the organization of extension systems.
26. BOBP should work with the concurrence of government authorities in regard to activities involving Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

27. A credit activity should be prepared for Sri Lanka, and also possibly for India depending on the outcome of the proposed bilateral credit project in India.

28. Assistance to fisherfolk depending on the Behundi nets in Bangladesh needs to be preceded by investigations which may perhaps be referred to the proposed new project for a bio-economic data-base or to the national resource management project. A further identification of the problems is needed.

BRACKISHWATER CULTURE

29. Trials on pen culture of shrimp in Sri Lanka and India should be continued as outlined in the work plan.

30. Seaweed (*Gracilaria*) culture activities should be initiated in India and Sri Lanka as described in the work plan, with due caution exercised in regard to the technical complexities. Attention should be given to marketing problems on a global as well as domestic basis. In view of widespread interest in *Gracilaria* farming, a regional workshop should be considered.

31. High priority should be given to preparation of pilot activities for oyster culture in Malaysia and, depending on the marketing potential, in India.

32. *Artemia* propagation in salterns was recognized as having regional benefits due to its importance in shrimp and fish larval nutrition. An activity should be prepared. Quality control, nutritional aspects, and export market development are important issues to be considered.

33. A Silviculture activity should be developed in India in collaboration with the SIDA-sponsored project in West Bengal. In view of the widespread conflicts between mangrove forest management and aquaculture development the possibility of holding a regional workshop on the topic in due course should be kept in view.

34. Aquaculture development potential should be identified in the Maldives.

35. Since the development of economical shrimp feeds and small-scale manufacturing technology is a sub-regional problem, trials should be continued in India and Sri Lanka and a proposal prepared for a pilot project in India.

36. A technical assistance and socio-economic development pilot project should be formulated for shrimp fry catchers in Bangladesh.

FISHING TECHNOLOGY

37. Ongoing activities for introduction of beachlanding craft in India and Sri Lanka should be implemented as outlined in the work plan but with greater emphasis on monitoring the operations of beachlanding craft in India and in close collaboration with the ODA Sandskipper project in Sri Lanka.

38. Ongoing activities for development and demonstration of improved offshore fishing boats and outrigger canoes (Oru) in Sri Lanka should be implemented as outlined in the work plans.

39. The proposed activity for further introduction of motorized Chandi boats in Bangladesh should be implemented as outlined in the work plan.

40. New activities should be identified for improvement of small-scale fishing technologies in Indonesia and Maldives.

41. New activities for motorizing country craft and improving or developing alternatives to the kattumaram in India should be identified and prepared.

42. In the activity concerning kattumarams, emphasis should be placed on further investigations on the preservation of logs, the use of alternative materials, and on new low-cost non-motorized craft as alternatives to the kattumaram.

43. In regard to motorization of country craft, experiences of other ongoing projects in the region for motorization of country craft should be taken into account.

WORK PROGRAMME OF POST-HARVEST TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (ODA)

44. The work programme of this project should be prepared along the lines of that of RAS/118/MUL integrated with the same wherever possible, and presented to the AC at its next meeting.

ORGANIZATION AND LIAISON

45. All participating countries should nominate their National Liaison Officers and the nominations should be communicated in writing to BOBP within one month.

46. BOBP should note and follow-up as appropriate the offers of cooperation and liaison made by IMO, SEAFDEC and ADB in the Fifth Session of the BOBC. This recommendation also applies to any other international organization interested in cooperating with BOBP in respect of matters of mutual concern.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

47. Taking into account the principle of holding meetings on a rotational basis in participating countries, as well as the existence of suitable subjects for field trips, BOBP should follow-up the possibility of holding its next meeting in Orissa, India in early January 1988.

48. Substantive documents for the next meeting should be issued by the Secretariat to reach the members of the AC before the end of 1987. The members will as soon as possible advise the Secretariat the names and designations of the persons to whom the announcement of the meeting and the documents should be addressed.

49. The report was adopted on 28th March 1987.

Appendix A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS OF THE COMMIT-TEE

Bangladesh

Mr. S. Akhtar	First Secretary Embassy of Bangladesh 8 Charoenmitr, Soi 63 Sukhumvit Road Bangkok 10110, Thailand
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Ms. S. Scurville
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Ms. S. Suthapong
Secretary.

Appendix B

AGENDA

Thursday, 26 March 1987, Morning, 0900

1. Election of Chairman

2. Adoption of Agenda

3. The role of the Advisory Committee

The Committee is requested to consider its role, its terms of reference and work arrangements.

4. Status of the Projects

The Committee is requested to review the current status of implementation of the projects, including the progress made in regard to preparatory activities, donor contributions and cash contributions by member countries.

5. Work Programme of RAS/118/MUL

The Committee is requested to review and provide guidance on the work programme in general and on the work plan for 1987, taking into account any recommendations in regard to priorities made by the Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal at its fifth session.

Afternoon, 1400

5. Work Programme of RAS/118/MUL (contd.)

Friday, 27 March 1987, Morning, 0900

6. Organization and Liaison

The Committee is requested to review and offer guidance on the organizational arrangements for project activities including the arrangements for liaison with the member countries.

7. Date and Venue of Next Meeting

Afternoon -Free

Saturday, 28 March 1987, Morning, 0900

8. Adoption of the report.

Appendix C

COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP) is a programme in support of the Bay of Bengal Committee (BOBC). It is composed of separate time-bound projects with specific purposes funded by external agencies.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the main executing agency but projects may also be executed directly by funding agencies.

The participating countries provide cash contributions primarily to meet the costs of the programme's Information Service.

In order to facilitate an active participation by the governments and the supporting agencies in the monitoring of the programme, an Advisory Committee has been established with the following organizations and functions :

1. The members of the Committee are :
 - i. participating countries
 - ii. agencies funding the projects
 - iii. FAO.
2. The Committee will advise on programme implementation by :
 - i. reviewing progress in terms of results of activities and their relevance to the purpose and target groups of the projects.
 - ii. analysing the performance as to approach, rate and quality of execution and liaison with countries and agencies concerned.
 - iii. examining the work programme and yearly work plans.
3. The meetings of the Committee will be:
 - i. held at least once a year in the participating countries on a rotational basis
 - ii. convened by the Secretariat
 - iii. and its recommendations will be documented in reports adopted by the Committee.
4. The Secretariat of the Committee will be provided by the Programme.
Other international organizations actively operating with BOBP may be invited as observers to the meetings of the Committee.

Appendix D

1987 WORK PLANS OF ACTIVITIES ENDORSED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Discipline	Extension
Activity	Extension Services for Small-Scale Fisheries in Ranong EXT/ESR/THA
Purpose	To establish and test an extension mechanism consisting of provincial fishery officers (PFO) and community development officers (CDO) with technical back-up from specialized fisheries research and development stations.
Status	: -A preliminary survey of fishing villages in the province completed by staff of DOF — An exploratory minor survey on credits completed -Two preparatory workshops on extension methodology and credit conducted in Ranong -An outline of the Working Document has been prepared.
Targets '87	— Establishment of office in Ranong including acquisition of equipment — Orientation in extension methodology for staff of DOF, province and the project — Pre-service training of CDO -Village surveys by CDO and PFO with emphasis on credit needs -Start of trials-cum-demonstration of new type of crab trap — Demonstration and training in oyster culture and start of culture trials — Identification of further work in demonstration and training
Future	The work is envisaged to continue throughout the project period but the components may change from time to time The progress will be evaluated periodically (about every 18 months) by an independent national team of consultants.
Discipline	: Extension
Activity	: People's Participation EXT/PEP
Purpose	: To identify and develop issues which would lead to the formulation of methods and organizational strategies for people's participation in the preparation and implementation of fisheries and fisherfolk development projects.

Status	: — People's participation in past BOBP aquaculture, fisheries technology and extension projects were analysed and documented. — ICLARM was contracted for a study on traditional methods of management in unregulated fisheries. — Fisherfolk cooperatives in Tamil Nadu, India, studied to understand implications of organization to people's participation. -The social development organizations of Sri Lanka and the Change Agents Programme of Sri Lanka were studied and documented -Action research. Participatory research-cum-planning efforts concerning pen culture of shrimp in Chilaw, Sri Lanka and seaweed culture in Tamil Nadu, India were planned. -A consultation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on people's participation was held in India. -A bibliography on people's participation was produced.
Targets '87	: Research -a bibliography of PEP — role of informal and self-regulatory organization in PEP (ICLARM) Appraisals — PEP in BOBP projects — PEP in NGO and bilateral agency projects. — PEP in government projects Action Research in BOBP Projects -Seaweed culture trials in India — Shrimp pen culture trials in Sri Lanka. Regional Consultation in Bangalore (May 87) Report.
Future	: The PEP activity will be completed by 1987 but it is anticipated that the PEP concept and approach will be applied to BOBP activities in the future more extensively than in the past.
Discipline	: Extension
Activity	: Economic improvement of fisherfolk in North Sumatra (east coast) EXT/EIF/INS
Purpose	: Demonstration of fisher-folk's creditworthiness and improvement of credit facilities.
Status	: Project proposal prepared and cooperating agencies identified
Targets '87	: Establishment of offices in Medan and two districts including acquisition of equipment — Orientation training and briefing of staff

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Establishment of links between cooperating agencies at province level (bank, rural extension service, fisheries service) — Field surveys planned and initiated in two districts 	
Future	: The work is anticipated to continue for about four years; further details will be determined after the field surveys	
Discipline	: Brackishwater culture	
Activity	: Pen culture technology development and extension in India and Sri Lanka.	BWC/PEN/IND BWC/PEN/SRL
Purpose	: To develop an economically viable technology for the pen culture of <i>Penaeus monodon</i> , the tiger prawn, and to provide demonstrations and training for fisherfolk in the same.	
Status	: Pen culture of shrimp is a unique technology originated by BOBP-supported activities in Killai, Tamil Nadu, India. Culture trials have been ongoing since 1982. From 1982 through mid-1986, the system was based on the culture of <i>Penaeus indicus</i> , the Indian white prawn whose fry can be readily captured in local backwaters. While the system could produce a respectable biomass of this species, its inherent growth rate in backwaters does not allow it to reach a size which will fetch sufficiently high prices. Thus the system is only marginally profitable. However, the basic methods of pen culture of shrimp have been worked out and some of the problems of extension have become apparent. In the last quarter of 1986, trials with <i>P. monodon</i> were conducted in Killai and at Chilaw lagoon in Sri Lanka. While problems of environmental nature are plaguing the attempts to rear tiger prawns in Killai, initial results in Chilaw are promising.	
Targets '87	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Complete rearing trials of <i>P. monodon</i> at Killai and evaluation of results and economic potential. — In Sri Lanka, evaluation of feed conversion and development of partial harvest/restocking procedures. -Training of local fisherfolk through on-the-job-training. — Evaluation of community reaction and potential for participation through collaboration with BOBP's people's participation programme. 	
Future	: Activities in future years are entirely dependent on results of the trials during 1987 and early 1988. Successful trials would lead to surveys of potential areas, promotion of credit schemes, demonstration and training of extension personnel and fisherfolk.	
Discipline	: Brackishwater culture	
Activity	: Seaweed farming (<i>Gracilaria</i> sp) in India and Sri Lanka	BWC/SWD/IND BWC/SWD/SRL

Purpose	:	To initiate seaweed farming as a cottage industry in coastal fishing villages in south India and western Sri Lanka.
Status	:	Long line <i>Gracilaria</i> farming using a spore setting technique was demonstrated by a BOBP-supported project in Penang, Malaysia in 1983/84. Several Indian institutes have also tested <i>Gracilaria</i> farming in Tamil Nadu using other methods. BOBP has conducted a sociological survey and identified community-based mechanisms for implementation. The economic feasibility and the marketing prospects of <i>Gracilaria</i> farming in India have been studied through a BOBP/SIDA supported minor field study. There is no seaweed culture in either India or Sri Lanka. Wild stocks in India have become depleted by over-harvesting.
Targets '87	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Identification of potential culture sites. — Establishment of community-based implementation mechanisms. — Establishment of spore/setting facilities in Ramnad district (India) and Puttalam (Sri Lanka). — Planning of pilot farms in India (about 6) and in Sri Lanka (about 8) of 0.5 ha each and employment of 40 local fisher-folk for pilot farm operation.
Future	:	<p>-A gradual increase in production from 40 t in 1988 to 120 t in 1991 is envisaged.</p> <p>-The main BOBP input for establishing the farms would be training of extension personnel, production of extension/training materials and organization of credits as required.</p>
Discipline	:	Fishing Technology
Activity	:	Beachlanding craft introduction in India and Sri Lanka
		FIT/BCI/IND FIT/BCI/SRL
Purpose	:	Development and introduction of beachlanding craft to increase incomes of operators and fish production.
Status	:	<p>Introduction of BLC is ongoing in India. Some 60 BLCs have been issued to cooperatives for commercial fishing operations. 30 more BLCs have been ordered for delivery in 1987.</p> <p>Demonstration of SRL 14 in Sri Lanka is ongoing.</p>
Targets '87	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Monitoring of BLC operation in India — Improved quality by supervision of ongoing BLC construction in India. -Installation of alternate engines for BLCs in India including further trials with water-cooled VST engine. — Making, testing and demonstrating alternate beach-hauling devices (hand capstans, mechanical winches and beach rollers) -Training of trainers and fishermen in BLC operations, sailing and engine maintenance/repair

- Conduct of fishing trials in India
- Demonstration of SRL 14 operating from beaches and from shallow water areas in Sri Lanka
- Preparation of demonstration project in Sri Lanka

Future : Development work of boats, hauling devices likely to be completed by mid-1988. Further trials, demonstration and training probably desirable through 1989 or longer.

Discipline : Fishing Technology

Activity : Fishing Boat Development In Sri Lanka FIT/FBD/SRL

Purpose : Development and demonstration of alternative boats to the conventional motorized 3.5 t boats to reduce costs and increase efficiency and comfort of operations.

Status : Construction of the final version of the 10 m FRP boat SRL 34 featuring a fuel-efficient inboard diesel engine, dipping lug sail, insulated fish hold of 3 m³ capacity, fishing gear hold, cabin with cooking facility and crew accommodation for 3 persons, has been completed and tested.

Construction of prototype SRL 15 has been completed.

Targets '87 :

- Documentation for inclusion of SRL 34 in the Ministry of Fisheries subsidy scheme
- Demonstration of the boat in commercial fishing
- Construction of the final version of SRL 15
- Documentation for inclusion of SRL 15 in the Ministry of Fisheries subsidy scheme
- Demonstration of the boat in commercial fishing
- Disposal of the two boats
- Final report

Future : No significant inputs required from 1988.

Discipline : Fishing Technology

Activity : Development of outrigger canoe In Sri Lanka FIT/ORC/SRL

Purpose : Development of non-motorized and motorized outrigger canoes for better performance and better construction methods than those of the traditional Oru.

Earlier demonstrations of large Orus made of FRP were technically successful but not economically because of high costs.

Status	: Demonstration of a plywood prototype outrigger canoe (8m) SRL 17 in Doddanduwa is ongoing with encouraging results. The design of the prototype canoe is well accepted by local Oru fishermen.
Targets '87	: -- Continuation of ongoing demonstration of the prototype canoe SRL 17 in Doddanduwa -- Design of an outrigger canoe for strip planking and of outrigger of FRP construction -Construction of two outrigger canoes as per designs -Trials and demonstration of the canoes
Future	: Trials and demonstration will continue in 1988. Construction and introduction of more canoes may be considered depending on the outcome of the trials.
Discipline	: Fishing Technology
Activity	: Motorization of Chandi Boats in Bhola, Bangladesh FIT/MCB/BGD
Purpose	: Introduction of motorized craft (Chandi boat) to increase the incomes of small-scale fishermen
Status	: Fishing trials with two motorized Chandi boats were carried out from Bhola Island in 1980-82. Those trials showed that motorization of Chandi boats is highly profitable and remunerative for the small-scale fishermen. Based on the pilot project experience, a project proposal for motorization of 250 Chandi boats in Bhola Island was prepared in 1982. The project did not materialize due to various institutional problems.
Targets '87	: -- Project proposal for motorization of 50 Chandi boats and mobilization of funds for the same -- Issue of 10 engines and training of mechanics and fishermen
Future	: Installation and training may be completed early 1988. Technical support and monitoring will continue at least through 1988.

Publications of the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP)

The BOBP brings out six types of publications:

Reports (BOBP/REP/. . .) describe and analyze completed activities such as seminars, annual meetings of BOBP's Advisory Committee, and projects in member-countries for which BOBP inputs have ended.

Working Papers (BOBP/WP/. . .) are progress reports that discuss the findings of ongoing BOBP work.

Manuals and Guides (BOBP/MAG/. . .) are instructional documents for specific audiences.

Miscellaneous Papers (BOBP/MIS/. . .) concern work not originated by BOBP — but which is relevant to the Programme's objectives.

Information Documents (BOBP/INF. . .) are bibliographies and descriptive documents on the fisheries of member-countries in the region.

Newsletters (Bay of Bengal News), issued quarterly, contain illustrated articles and features in non-technical style on BOBP work and related subjects.

A list of publications follows.

Reports (BOBP/REP/. . .)

1. Report of the First Meeting of the Advisory Committee. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 28-29 October 1976. (Published as Appendix 1 of IOFC/DEV/78/44.1, FAO, Rome, 1978)
2. Report of the Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee. Madras, India, 29-30 June 1977. (Published as Appendix 2 of IOFC/DEV/78/44.1, FAO, Rome, 1978)
3. Report of the Third Meeting of the Advisory Committee. Chittagong, Bangladesh, 1-10 November 1978. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1978. (Reissued Madras, India, September 1980)
4. Role of Women in Small-Scale Fisheries of the Bay of Bengal. Madras, India, October 1980.
5. Report of the Workshop on Social Feasibility in Small-Scale Fisheries Development. Madras, India, 3-8 September 1979. Madras, India, April 1980.
6. Report of the Workshop on Extension Service Requirements in Small-Scale Fisheries. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 8-12 October 1979. Madras, India, June 1980.
7. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Advisory Committee. Phuket, Thailand, 27-30 November 1979. Madras, India, February 1980.
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