

Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia (RFLP) (GCP/RAS/237/SPA)

Gender Analysis: Negombo and Puttalam Districts, Sri Lanka

November 2011

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1. Background and Objectives

RFLP Sri Lanka is now in its 2nd year in implementation of project activities. A two-day gender training workshop was implemented in July 2011 in order to improve gender mainstreaming capacities of the RFLP team in Sri Lanka. It was further understood that community level analysis was needed to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in project activities. It was also decided to implement such analysis prior to the 2011 reflection workshop and the 2012 workplan preparation so that the mainstreaming of gender could ensured during the planning process.

Accordingly, a gender analysis was implemented during the month of November 2011 in order to understand the gender differences in the division of labor and the access to and control over resources and practical needs and strategic interests of women and men in the districts of Negombo and Puttalam. The specific objectives of the assessment were;

- **1.** To understand the gender differences in the division of labor at household and community level
- 2. To analyze the level of access to and control over resources by gender
- 3. To identify the level of mobility by gender and by purpose

2. Methodology

Primary data were collected from eight communities in Negombo and Puttalam using four men's and four women's group discussions. A total of 80 community members (40 men and 40 women) participated in the group discussions. Four different tools were used to collect data as follows.

2.1 Tools

Tool 1: Gender-disaggregated seasonal activities calendar

This tool was used to generate information on the gender-based division of labor and responsibilities in livelihood systems and resource management. This is a type of a calendar that identifies livelihood tasks and categorizes responsibilities by season, gender, age, and intensity of activity. It highlights community constraints such as drought or flood seasons, hungry periods, or even local cultural events, which should be factored into project planning.

Tool 2: Daily activity schedule

This tool generates information on gender based daily activities of a rural fishing household in the project area. Data were collected separately for the categories of adult men, adult women, girls, boys and elderly persons in a family for a typical weekday and weekend.

Tool 3: Gender resource mapping

This tool was used to present the rural landscape as an arena of complementary and/or conflicting relationships between men, women, and children in regard to natural resources.

The 'gender map' represents men, women, and children as distinct land user groups and thereby clarifies the intra-household division of control (C), responsibility (R), and labor (L) of resources and related activities.

Tool 4: Gender based mobility map

This tool generates information on gender based mobility of a rural fishing household in the project area. The movements (and frequencies) of adult men, adult women, girls and boys were draw using four different colours.

2.2 Group Discussion Schedule

Location	Date, Session	Туре	Tools	Facilitators
Negombo	17 th morning	Men	Seasonal + Daily	Nishan,
			calendar	Subashini
		Women	Resource + Mobility	Angela, Manoja
			map	
	17 th afternoon	Men	Resource + Mobility	Angela, Manoja
			map	
		Women	Seasonal + Daily	Nishan,
			calendar	Subashini
Puttalam	18 th morning	Men	Seasonal + Daily	Nishan,
			calendar	Subashini
		Women	Resource + Mobility	Angela, Manoja
			map	
	18 th afternoon	Men	Resource + Mobility	Angela, Manoja
			map	
		Women	Seasonal + Daily	Nishan,
			calendar	Subashini

Data were collected as per the schedule below.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Daily routine of a fishing household

3.1.1 Men

The daily routine chart prepared by the men's group in the Duwa and Pitipana area in Negombo shows that a typical fisher in the area starts his day at around two o'clock in the morning. He spends nearly five hours at sea and comes back around eight in the morning. He further spends around another four hours at the beach for net clearing, fish sorting and loading and some time even for the selling of his catch. In the afternoon the fisher sleeps for around three to four hours and then goes to mend nets which takes till six in the evening. Meeting fellow fishers / friends is also a routine activity which usually happens from around six to eight in the evening. The small-scale fishers in this area generally go fishing as a team and during these evening meetings they discuss their schedule for the next day.

3.1.2 Women

The women in this area spent around 11 hours a day to do their household work including cooking, washing, cleaning, shopping and childcare. Another three to four hours was spent for rest and leisure during the household work in which they watched television. The contribution of women in fisheries activities is limited in this area. Small numbers of women support their husbands to clear and mend nets. It was found that this lack of women's involvement is mainly due to the distance as their houses are located some two kilometers from the beach.

3.1.3 Children

Children go to school in the morning and do their home work and play in the afternoon. Involvement of children in fishing activities was not reported in any of these areas since none of the fishers want their children to become fishers.

3.1.4 Variations

- The daily calendar of women in Kuttiduwa area in Negombo is quite different from the Duwa and Pitipana area (please refer to annex 01). This area is very close to the beach and the involvement of women in fisheries activities is high compared to Duwa and Pitipana. They spent around eight hours per day for net clearing and mending, fish selling and dried fish making. Some women work as daily paid laborers at the large scale dried fish making sites.
- The daily routine changes completely when the fish catch is high compared to an average day. Then the net clearing, sorting and selling are completely carried out by the women while fishermen carry out two rounds of fishing in a day.
- There is a quite different routine reported from the fishers in Usawatakeyyawa in Negombo since they are mainly involved in prawn fishing. They wake up around 5 o'clock in the morning and carry out several rounds of fishing in a day.
- The fishers in Sinnapaduwa in Puttalama reported two rounds of fishing in a day; one in the morning and one in the afternoon.
- Women in Sinnapaduwa area support their husbands in net clearing, fish sorting and selling, other than the routing household activities.

Table 01: මීගමුව සුළු පන්න ධීවර ජනතාවගේ දෛනික ජීවන චර්යාවන් Daily calendar of the fisher community of the Duwa and Pitipana in Negombo- weekdays

වේලාව	වැඩිහිටි පිරිමි		පිරිමි ළමුන්	ගැහැණු	මහළු
Time	Adult men	වැඩිහිටි ගැහැණු Adult women	Воу	ළමුන් Girl	elderly
01.00 am					
	නැගිටීම මසුන් මැරීමට පිටත්ව	පිබිදීම/සැමියාට තේ සැදීම/			
	යාම	අවශ්ය කටයුතු සකසා			
	wake up and go fishing	දීම/ආපසු නින්දට යාම			
		Wake up and help husband			
		to go fishing, go back to			
02.00 am		sleep			
03.00 am					

පිරිමි කණ්ඩායම -men group

04.00 am					
5.00 am 6.00 am		නැවත පිබිදීම/ ආහාර පිළියෙල කිරීම/ළමුන් පාසල් යාමට සූදානම කිරීම wake up/prepare breakfast/ prepare children for schooling	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම් ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	
7.00 am			පාසල් යාම go to school	පාසල් යාම go to school	
8.00 am	ගොඩබිමට පැමිණීම/ මාළු	නිවසේ වැඩ කටයුතු	පාසල් කාලය	පාසල්	
9.00 am 10.00 am	බේරීම/ විකිණීම/ පැටවීම/ පසු දිනයට බෝට්ටුව සූදානම් කිරීම /නිවසට පැමිණීම	household work	at school	කාලය at school	
11.00 am	return to land/net clearing/loading fish/preparing the boat for	Watch TV TV බැලීම ආහාර පිළියෙල කිරීම prepare			
12.00 pm	the next day/return home	lunch	-		
1.00 pm	කෑම කා නින්දට යාම have lunch and go to sleep	කෑම කා නින්දට යාම have lunch and go to sleep			
2.00 pm		නැගිටීම/ ළමුන්ගේ වැඩ කටයුතු සොයා බැලීම wake up and attend to children's and household work	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine	
3.00 pm			පාසල්	පාසල්	
4.00 pm	නැගිටීම/තේ පානය wake up/have tea	තේ පිළියෙල කිරීම වැල්ලට ගොස් සැමියාට දැල් අලුත්වැඩියා කටයුතු වලට සහාය වීම prepare tea/go to the beach and help the	කටයුතු/ සේලලම් කිරීම school work/play	කටයුතු/ සේලලම් කිරීම school work/play	
5.00 pm	වැල්ලට යාම/ දැල් අලුත් වැඩියාව/ දැල් පැටවීම/ තෙල් ගැසීම go to the beach/mend	husband with net mending work			
6.00 pm 7.00 pm	nets/load nets/pump oil යහළුවන් මුණ ගැසීම meet friends	යහළුවන් මුණ ගැසීම meet friends	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine	
8.00 pm		ආහාර පිසීම			
9.00 pm	TV බැලීම /ආාහාර ගැනීම return home/watch TV/dine/	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම watch TV/dine/	නින්දට යාම sleep	නින්දට යාම sleep	
10.00 pm	නින්දට යාම go to sleep	නින්දට යාම go to sleep			

3.1.5 Recommendations

- 1. Provide net mending and fish handling training for fisher women
- 2. Carry out alternative livelihood activities for fisher women in Pitipana and Duwa to use their leisure time for productive work so as to obtain an income. This will reduce the level of vulnerability in these households and will empower women through their engagement in economic activities.
- 3. Involvement of men in household work like cooking, washing, cleaning etc. prevails at a minimum level. Care should be taken with the introduction of livelihood activities targeted at women to avoid possible negligence of child care and protection. An awareness raising campaign should be held to obtain the support of men in household activities.
- 4. Arranging community meetings and trainings in Sunday will increase the participation since Sunday is the only off day for fishers.

3.2 Seasonal Activities

3.2.1 Stress Periods

Fishers have low income during the off season from June to August. However, this situation is different in Negombo since they have the possibility to go fishing even in the rough sea (off season). This is mainly due to the lagoon, which provides a kind of shelter for the fishers during bad weather conditions. Their low income period is the fishing season (October to February) due to low catch during this period. Illnesses mainly occur during the months of November and December due to the heavy rain during that period. Important religious festivals happen during August and they spent about three weeks participating in these events.

3.2.2 Cooking and Child care

These activities are mainly done by women throughout the year.

3.2.3 Seasonal Migration

Around 75 percent of fishers in Puttalam migrated to the Northern and Eastern part of the country during the period of March to July (off season). However the migration period of fishers in Negombo is from November to February. Depending on family conditions (if the children are at school or if they can stay with grandparents), the couple (husband and wife) may migrate together. On those occasions, women will carry out the post-harvest activities and engage in other ancillary work.

The women in Puttalam undertake for daily paid labour work from March to September since the income from fishing is low during this season.

3.2.4 Home gardening and animal husbandry

Home gardening and animal husbandry were reported during the group discussions in Puttalam. Women are involved in these activities throughout the year and there is no specific season for this.

3.2.5 Fishing activities

Most fishing activities, including net clearing, mending and selling are done by men in Duwa and Pitipana in Negombo. However, as pointed earlier, this is very different in Kuttiduwa area in Negombo and in Puttalam, since women are involved in almost all fishing related activities except going out to the sea.

In Negombo, fishers more frequently go to the sea during the off season of June, July and August since their harvest is very high compared to October to April and they get better a price. The Negombo lagoon provides some sort of shelter and protection from the rough sea conditions enabling easy access to the sea during the off season. However, this situation is completely different in other areas and fishers rarely go to the sea during the off season.

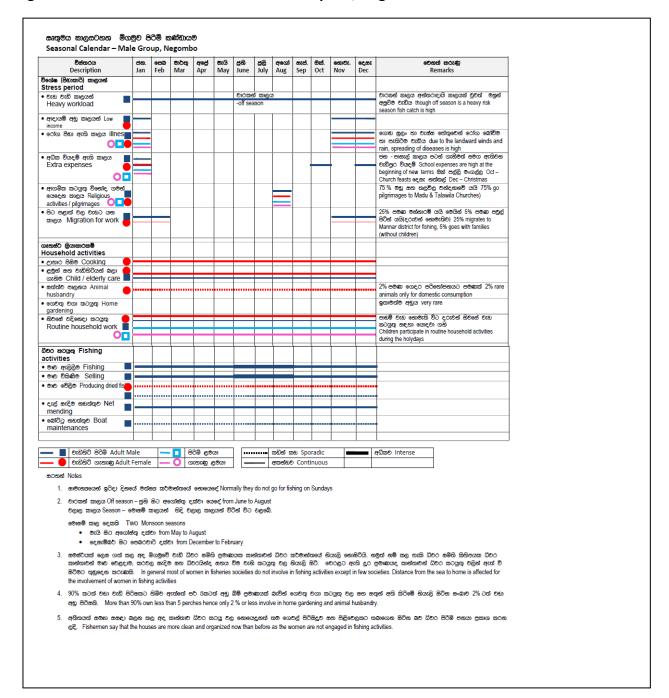


Figure 01: Seasonal Calender in Duwa and Pitipana, Negombo

3.2.6 Recommendations

- Fishers mortgage their jewelry mainly during the low income periods to meet household cash necessities. Sometimes they borrow money at a high interest rate. It was revealed that household cash management is mainly done by women. Implementing cash management training for women is necessary to create saving habits and thereby improve their livelihoods.
- 2. Organizing significant project activities during the month of August should be avoided since fishing communities go on pilgrimages during this time.
- 3. Sustainability of some activities could be questioned due to seasonal migration of fishers. This should be taken into consideration particularly when preparing a project exit strategy
- 4. Lack of income during the off season is a significant problem in Puttalam compared to Negombo. Priority must be given to the communities in Puttalam for alternative livelihood development.
- 5. Promotion of home gardening and animal husbandry is recommended for Puttalam as alternative livelihood activities.
- 6. Promotion of dried fish making activities for women in Duwa and Pitipana will be an opportunity for them to spend their time carrying out productive work.
- 7. Inclusion of women's groups in the co-management process is highly recommended. Priority should be given to Puttalam this since there is a significant contribution by women in this area. The inclusion of women as members should be promoted. It is also important to consider the possibility of creating groups for women (i.e. processing or marketing group).

3.3 Access to resources and gender based mobility

The resources and mobility map in Negombo shows the regular movement of women to the 'night bazar', which is a night market held twice in a month targeting customers from fishing communities. The respondents revealed that women used to spend a lot of money at the 'night bazar' buying fancy items unnecessarily. This emphasizes the need for cash management training for the women as recommended earlier.

There was no significant movement by children to the fishing sites indicating that child labour does not seem to be a significant problem in the area.

Frequent movement of fishers to the middleperson / boat owner could be seen in the mobility map of Puttalam but not in Negombo. This is explained by the problem in Puttalam of access to markets.

The resource maps in Puttalam clearly show access to agricultural lands as a combined activity of both men and women. However, the fishing communities in greater Negombo area have access to smaller pieces of land which are not large enough for a house. They rarely do home gardening and animal husbandry due to lack of land availability. Making dried fish is mainly done by women in Puttalam as an extra income activity.

3.3.1 Recommendations

- 1. Access to ice was reported as a major problem in Puttalam. It is mainly controlled by a village middleperson, who uses it as a instrument of undue influence over the fishers. It is recommended to consider installation of community owned ice plants as a solution to this problem.
- 2. Land-based alternative income activities are recommended for Puttalam.

මීගමුව සුළු පන්න ධීවර ජනකාවගේ දෛතික ජීවන චර්යාවන් Daily Calendar of the fisher community of the Negombo- weekdays කාන්තා කණ්ඩායම -women group 17-11-11

කරවල රැකියාවේ නිරතවන්නන්ගේ දින වර්යාව තද අකුරෙන් දැක්වේ Those who engage in dried fish processing are indicated in bold text

වේලාව	වැඩිහිටි පිරිමි	වැඩිහිටි ගැහැණු Adult	පිරිමි ළමුන්		මහළු
Time	Adult men	women	Boy	ගැහැණු ළමුන් Girl	elderly
	ಶ್ಯಾಥಿರಿಿ ಅಕ್ಷಿನ್ ಅ್ಯಾರಿಅರಿ 8೦ನ್ ಬುಅ wake up and go fishing	පිබිදීම/සැමියාට තේ සෑදීම/ අවශ්ය කටයුතු සකසා දීම/ආපසු නින්දට යාම Wake up and help			
01.00 am		husband to go fishing			
02.00 am					
03.00 am					
04.00 am					
5.00 am 6.00 am	පිබිදීම/ ලෙල්ලමට ගොස් මසුන් මිලදීගැනීම wake up and go to the fish market to buy fish	නැවත පිබිදීම/ ආහාර පිළියෙල කිරීම/ළමුන් පාසල් යාමට සූදානම් කිරීම wake up/prepare breakfast/ prepare children for schooling	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම් ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	පිබිදීම/ සූදානමව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	
7.00 am			go to school	go to school	
8.00 am	ගොඩබිමට පැමිණීම/ මාළු බේරීම/ විකිණීම/	වැල්ලට යාම/ මාළු විකිණීම / මාළු මිලදී ගැනීම	පාසල් කාලය at school	පාසල් කාලය at school	
9.00 am	පැටවීම/ පසු දිනයට	go to the beach/selling			
10.00 am	බෝට්ටුව සූදානම් කිරීම /නිවසට පැමිණීම	fish/ buy fish			
11.00 am 12.00 pm	return to land/net clearing/selling fish/mend nets/loading fish/preparing the boat for the next day/return home	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ දිවා ආහාරය පිළියෙළ කිරීම return home, prepare lunch			
1.00 pm	දිවා ආහාරය/ නින්දට	දිවා ආහාරය have lunch			
2.00 pm	ാ⊚ have lunch and go to sleep	වැල්ලට යාම/කරවල වේලීම go to beach/ engage in dried fish processing	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ දිවා ආහාරය ගැනීම retun home/dine	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ දිවා ආහාරය ගැනීම retun home/dine	
3.00 pm			පන්ති යාම go for tuition classes	පත්ති යාම go for tuition classes	
4.00 pm	පිබිදීම/ තේපානය wake up/have tea	තිවසට පැමිණීම /තේ පිළියෙල කිරීම return home/prepare tea			
5.00 pm	වැල්ලට යාම/ දැල් වෙළුම බැඳීම/දැල් පැටවීම/ තෙල් ගැසීම go to the	තැවත වැල්ලට යාම/ කරවල වේලීම go to beach/ engage in dried fish processing			

6.00 pm	beach/mend nets/load nets/pump oil	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ ළමුන් ගේ කටයුතු සොයා බැලීම/ රාත්රී ආහාර පිළියෙළ කිරීම return home/attend to children with their school work/ prepare dinner	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ TV බැලීම සෙල්ලම් කිරීම return home/watch tv/play	නිවසට පැමිණීම/ TV බැලීම සෙල්ලම් කිරීම return home/watch tv/play
7.00 pm	නිවසට පැමිණීම return home		පාසල් වැඩ කටයුතු school home work	පාසල් වැඩ කටයුතු school home work
	යාඥා කිරීම	යාඥා කිරීම	යාඥා කිරීම	යාඥා කිරීම
8.00 pm	pray	pray	pray	Pray
9.00 pm	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම watch TV/dine/	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම watch TV/dine/	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම නින්දට යාම watch TV/dine/go to sleep/	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම නින්දට යාම watch TV/dine/go to sleep/
1	නින්දට යාම go to	නින්දට යාම go to sleep		
10.00 pm	sleep			

Those who do not attend school help in fishery activities/household activities Elderly, who are able, would help in either in household activities/taking care of young children and/or in dried fish activities

- පාසල් නොයන ළමුන් නිවසේ කටයුතු හෝ ධීවර කටයුතු සඳහා සහාය වේ
- හැකියාවක් පවතින මහළු අය නිවසේ කටයුතු, ළමුන් රැකබලාගැනීම හෝ කරවල සැදීමේ කටයුතු වලට සහාය වේ.

පුත්තලම සුළු පන්න ධීවර ජනතාවගේ දෛනික ජීවන චර්යාවන් Daily Calendar of the fisher community of the Puttalam- weekdays

පිරිමි කණ්ඩායම -men group 18-11-11

Activities of the lagoon fishers are indicated in bold text කලපු ධීවරයින්ගේ කටයුතු තද පැහැයෙන් දක්වා ඇත.

Time	Adult men	Adult women	Воу	Girl
01.00 am				
02.00 am	නැගිටීම මසුන් මැරීමට පිටත්ව යාම wake up and go fishing	පිබිදීම/සැමියාට තේ සෑදීම/ අවශ්ය කටයුතු සකසා දීම/ආපසු නින්දට යාම Wake up and help husband to go fishing, go back to sleep		
03.00 am				
04.00 am	නැගිටීම මසුන් මැරීමට පිටත්ව යාම wake up and go fishing			
5.00 am		නැවත පිබිදීම/ ආහාර පිළියෙල කිරීම/ළමුන් පාසල් යාමට සූදානම් කිරීම wake up/prepare breakfast/ prepare children for schooling	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම් ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම් ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school
7.00 am			පාසල් යාම go to school	පාසල් යාම go to school
8.00 am	ගොඩ බිමට පැමිණීම/ දැල් බේරීම/	ගෙදර වැඩ කටයුතු, සතුන්ට	පාසල් කාලය	පාසල් කාලය
9.00 am	මාළු විකිණිම /නිවසට යාම return to land/net clearing/sell	ආහාර දැමීම/ වැල්ලට යාම/ දැල් බේරීම/ මාළු විකිණීමට	at school	at school
10.00 am 11.00 am 12.00 pm	fish/return home	උදව වීම/ household work, feed animals , go to the beach, assist net clearing, assist sorting fish, assist to selling fish, නිවසට පැමිණීම/ ආහාර පිසීම return home/cook		
1.00 pm	ආහාර ගැනීම/ නින්දට යාම/ දැල් වැඩ have lunch/ have a nap/ net mending	ආහාර ගැනීම/ have lunch		
2.00 pm		ගෙවතු වගා/ රෙදි සේදීම/ නිවසේ අනෙකුත් වැඩ / ළමුන්ගේ කටයුතු Homegardening/ washing clothes/ other daily	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine
3.00 pm]	household work, prepare	පාසල්	පාසල් කටයුතු/
4.00 pm	කලපුවේ මාඑ ඇල්ලීමට යාම go fishing in the lagoon මාඑ ඇල්ලීමට මුහුදට යාම	tea, taking care of children,	කටයුතූ/ සේලලම් කිරීම school work/play	සේලලම් කිරීම school work/play
5.00 pm	Go fishing in the sea		νοικγρίαγ	
6.00 pm	ගොඩබ්මට පැමිණීම return to land	Assist net clearing දැල් බේරීමට සහාය දීම		
7.00 pm		TV බැලීමwatch TV	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine

8.00 pm	ගොඩබිමට පැමිණීම/දැල් බෙරීම/මාඑ විකිණීම/ ආපසු නිවසට පැමිණීම return to land/net clearing/sell fish/return home	Cook/ have dinner ආහාර පිසීම ආහාර ගැනීම/		
	TV බැලීම		නින්දට යාම	නින්දට යාම sleep
9.00 pm			sleep	
10.00 pm	නින්දට යාම, go to sleep	නින්දට යාම go to sleep		

වලාල කාලය තුළ දී ඔවුන් රාත්රී 2 පමණ වන තුරු ධීවර කටයුතු වල නිරත වේ. During the fishing season, fishing activities go on until 2.00 am

පුත්තලම සුළු පන්න ධීවර ජනතාවගේ දෛනික ජීවන වර්යාවන් Daily Calendar of the fisher community of the Puttalam- weekdays

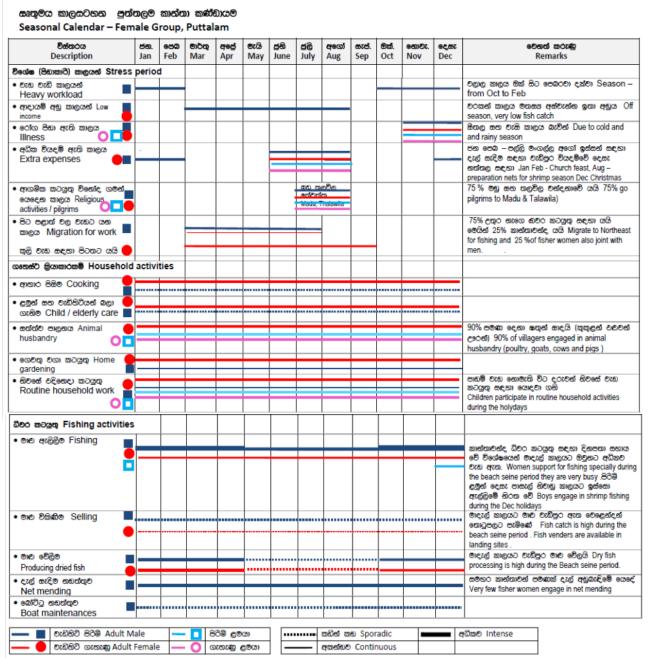
කාන්තා කණ්ඩායම -Women group 18-11-11

Time	Adult men	Adult women	Воу	Girl
01.00 am				
	නැගිටීම මසුන් මැරීමට පිටත්ව යාම wake up and go for fishing	පිබිදීම/සැමියාට තේ සෑදීම/ අවශ්ය කටයුතු සකසා දීම/ආපසු නින්දට යාම Wake up and help husband to go fishing, go back to sleep		
02.00 am				
03.00 am				
04.00 am				
5.00 am 6.00 am		නැවත පිබිදීම/ ආහාර පිළියෙල කිරීම/ළමුන් පාසල් යාමට සූදානම් කිරීම wake up/prepare breakfast/ prepare children for schooling	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school	පිබිදීම/ සූදානම ව පාසල් යාම wake up/get prepared to go to school
7.00 am			පාසල් යාම go to school	පාසල් යාම go to school
8.00 am	ගොඩබිමට පැමිණීම/	ගෙදර වැඩ කටයුතු, සතුන්ට ආහාර	පාසල් කාලය	පාසල් කාලය
9.00 am	මාළු බේරීම/ විකිණීම/ පැටවීම/ පසු දිනයට	දැමීම/ වැල්ලට යාම/ දැල් බේරීම/ මාළු විකිණීම household work, feed	at school	at school
10.00 am	බෝට්ටුව සූදානම් කිරීම	animals , go to the beach		
11.00 am	/නිවසට පැමිණීම return to land/net	net clearing, sort fish, sell fish,		
12.00 pm	clearing/loading fish/preparing the boat for the next day/return home			
1.00 pm	ආහාර ගෙන නින්දට යාම have lunch and go to sleep	ආහාර ගැනීම/ නින්දට යාම have lunch and go to sleep		
2.30 pm	wake up, go to the beach, net mending , prepare the boat for the next trip,	නැගිටීම/ දර සෙවීම/ මල් වලට වතුර දැමීම/ අනෙකුත් නිවසේ කටයුතු/ තේ පිළියෙල කිරීම/ ළමුන්ගේ කටයුතු wake up/fetch fire wood, watering flowers and other daily household	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine	ආපසු පැමිණීම/ ආහාර ගැනීම return home/dine
3.00 pm		work, prepare tea, taking care of	පාසල් කටයුතු/	පාසල් කටයුතු/
4.00 pm		children,	සේලලම් කිරීම school	සේලලම් කිරීම school
5.00 pm	යහළුවන් මුණ ගැසීම meet friends		work/play	work/play
6.00 pm				
7.00 pm	යාඥා කිරීම pray	යාඥා කිරීම pray	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine	TV බැලීම /ආහාර ගැනීම Watch TV/Dine
8.00 pm	watch TV, go to sleep	ටීවී බැලීම හා නින්දට යාම		
9.00 pm		watch TV and go to sleep	තින්දට යාම sleep	නිත්දට යාම sleep
10.00 pm				5.000

During the period of beach sein fishing, community engages in fishing activities till midnight. Fishers go fishing twice a day (morning/evening) during the season.

Attending church, engaging in recreational activities and participating in parties are the main activities carried out during weekends.

මා දැල් කාලයේදී මධ්යම රාත්රිය වන තුරු ධීවර කටයුතු වල නිරත වේ. වලාල කාලයේදී දවසට දෙවරක් මසුන් මැරීමට යයි පල්ලි යාම, විනෝද කටයුතු සති අන්තයේදී ප්රධාන වශයෙන් කරන කටයුතු වේ.



සටහන් Notes

- 1. සාමැත්පයෙන් ඉට්දා දිනයේ මත්සර කට්මාන්තයේ නොයෙදෙ Normally fishers do not go for fishing on Sundays
- 2. වාරකත් කාලය Off season මාර්තු සිට මැයි දක්වා යෙදේ from March to May මත්තය අත්වැන්න අනුය වම නිසා ඔවුන් වම කාලයට පිටපළත් වලට යයි Low fish catch therefore they migrate to other areas
- සැම කෙනෙකුටම වාගේ අවම අක්කර ¼ වත් ගෙවත්ත ඇත වම නිසා 90% පමඟ දෙනා හතුන් ඇති කිරීම සහ ගෙවත්ත වගා කිරීමද කරයි The villagers has at least ¼ of acres so 90% of them engaged in animal husbandry and home gardening.
- 4 75% පිටපළාත්වල වැඩට යයි බීවර කටයතු මෙන්ම දැල් මැසිම සඳහා බේරුවල යයි 75% fishermen migrate to the outside areas for fishing and some engage in net mending in Beruwala area. 50% කාන්තාවන් ගමේ සහ පිටත වතුවල වැඩට සහ කොහු මෝල්වල වැඩට යයි 50% of female work in crop field of the village and outside of the village and also in coir factories. පිටිම ළමුන් නිවාහු කාලයට ඉස්සන් ඇල්ලිමේ යෙළේ Boys engage in shrimp farming during the school vacation.
- 5 ලෙල්ලලක් නොමැති කම නිසා ධීවර ගොටුපලෙල වති පැමිභෙන වෙළේදුන්ට මසුන් විකුණයි. මේ සඳහා කාන්තාව බෙහෙවින් උපකාරවේ මූදල්ද කාන්තාව කළමනාකරණය කරනු ලැබේ. ධීවරයා වෙරළට පැමිභෙන විට කාන්තාව සියළුම අවශ් උපකරණ ගෙන වෙරළට යයි. Women engage in all fishing activities except go for fishing

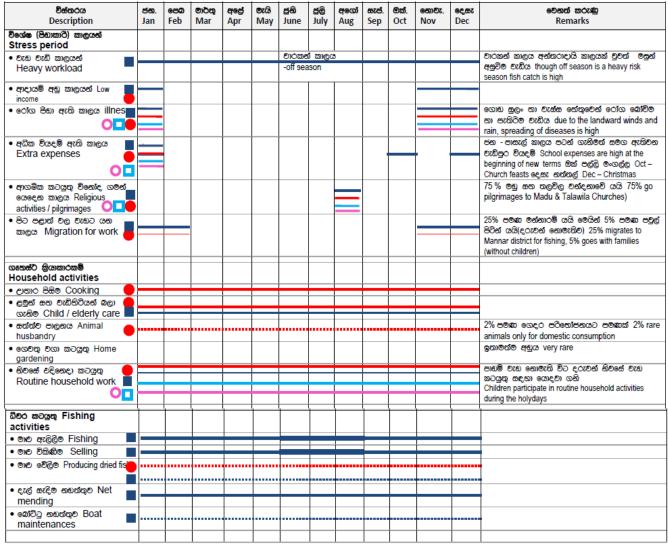
සෘතුමය කාලසටහන පුත්තලම පිරිමි කණ්ඩායම Seasonal Calendar – Male Group, Puttalam



විස්තරය Description	ජන. Jan	පෙත Feb	මාර්තු Mar	අපේ Apr	මැයි May	ජූති June	ජුලි July	ദ് യോ Aug	æැප්. Sep	මක්. Oct	නොවැ. Nov	ട്ടേതു Dec	වෙනත් කරුණු Remarks
විශේෂ (පිඬාකාරි) කාලයන් Stress	s period	1											
• වැඩ වැඩි කාලයන්													
Heavy workload	•									ļ			
• ආදායම් අඩු කාලයන් Low income								1					ගෙවතු වගා සතුන් ඇති කිරීම Home gardening and animal husbandry
• රෝග පීඩා ඇති කාලය illness								i					රැකියා සඳහා පිට පලාත් වගට යන බැවින් සහ
								1					වැසි කාලය බැවින් Due to migration for work and
	_												rainy season
• අධික වියදම් ඇති කාලය Extra expenses	•												ජන – අවුරුදු, සහ පාසැල් කාලය පටන් ගැනීමත් සමග ඇතිවන වැඩිපුර වියදුම් Festival and School
								I					expenses are high at the beginning of new terms ereg
													උත්සව April festival ජුනි ජුලි වන්දනා ගමන් June
													July Pilgrims නොවැ දෙසැ උත්සව නත්තල් Nov De
													-Festival and Christmas
• ආගමික කටයුතු විනෝද, ගමන්			තලවල _	-		00 ඩා ත Made 1							75 % මඩු සහ තලවිල වන්දනාවේ යයි 75% go
යෙදෙන කාලය Religious activities / pilgrims						madu	The let with	u					pilgrims to Madu & Talawila)
 පිට පළාත් වල වැඩට යන 													ෙසත් වැඩ බලාගාර වැඩ Mason and coal plant
කාලය Migration for work													work 🛑 වතුවල වැඩ work at crop field
													5% පමණ මන්නාරම් යයි 5% migrate to Mannar
	_												district for fishing
ගෘතස්ව කියාකාරකම් Househol	d activi	ties											
• උතාර පිසිම Cooking													
• ළමුන් සහ වැඩිහිටියන් බලා 🥚													
ගැනිම Child / elderly care											• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
• සත්ත්ව පාලනය Animal													කුකුළන් වළාවන් ඌරන් poultry, goats and pigs
husbandry		******			*** *** ****	•••••	*****		******	*****	••••••		
 ගෙවතු වගා කටයුතු Home gardening 	1												
• නිවසේ වදිනෙදා කටයුතු													පාඩම් වැඩ නොමැති විට දුරුවන් නිවසේ වැඩ
Routine household work				1							1		කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගහි Children participate in routine house activities during
													the holydays
බීවර කටයුතු Fishing activitie	s	Ì	1	1						ĺ	ĺ		
• මාළා ඇැලිලීම Fishing													
- ଡୁରୁଣ୍ଡ -													නාන්තාවන් කලපු ධීවර කර්මාන්තයේ නියැලි සිටි
_ කලපුව 📰 🦲													Women involve in lagoon fishery
• මාළ විකිනිම Selling													මැයි ජුනි ජුලි යන මාස වල මාළ මිල වැඩිය
													During May, June, July fish prices are high
• මාළු වේලිම													
Producing dried fish			+					+					
• දැල් සැදිම නඩත්තුව													වත්තාල පුදෙශයේ 50% පමණ කාන්තාවන් දැල
Net mending													අහුගැඳීමේ යෙදේ 50% Female engage in net mending in Etthala area
• බෝට්ට නඩත්තුව													menung in Luidia area
Boat maintenances							†	•••••		•••••			
🗕 📕 වැඩිහිටි පිරිමි Adult N	4210			මීම ළම	3)			කඩන් ක	n Spor	adic			ධිකව Intense
		_	_									- 4	
— 🛑 වැඩිහිටි ගැහැණු Adult	t remale		U	හැතැණු (;මය)			අකන්ඩව	Contir	nuous			

සෘතුමය කාලසටහන මිගමුව පිරිම් කණ්ඩායම





_	වැඩිහිටි පිරිමි Adult Male		පිරිමි ළමයා	 කඩන් කඩ Sporadic	අධිකව Intense
— •	වැඩිහිටි ගැහැණු Adult Female	-0	ගැහැණු ළමයා	 අකන්ඩව Continuous	

සටහන් Notes

- 1. കാരശോഷം ഉറ്റു 2 കാര് മാഷമ മാരാത്താംഗ് കോരഗം Normally they do not go for fishing on Sundays
- වාරකන් කාලය Off season ජුනි සිට අගෝස්තු දක්වා යෙදේ from June to August වලාල කාලය Season – මොසම් කාලයන් හිදි වලාල කාලයන් විටින් විට එළබේ.

මොසම් කාල දෙකකි Two Monsoon seasons

- මැයි සිට අගෝසතු දක්වා from May to August
- දෙසැම්බර් සිට පෙබරවාරි දක්වා from December to February
- 3. සමස්ථයක් ලෙස ගත් කල අද මිගමුවේ වැඩි ධීවර සමගි ප්‍රමාණයක කාන්තාවන් ධීවර කර්මාන්තයේ නියැලි නොසිටියි. නමුත් නම් කල හැකි ධීවර සමගි කිහිපයක ධීවර කාන්තාවන් මාව වෙළදාම, කරවල සැදිම සහ ධීවරයින්ද සහය වීම වැනි කටයුතු වල නියැලි සිටි. වෙරළට ඇති දුර ප්‍රමාණයද කාන්තාවන් ධීවර කටයුතු වලින් ඇත් වී සිටීමට තුබුදෙන කරුණකි. In general most of women in fisheries societies do not involve in fishing activities except in few societies. Distance from the sea to home is affected for the involvement of women in fishing activities
- 4. 90% කටත් එහා වැඩි පිරිසකට හිමිව ඇත්තේ පර් 5කටත් අනු බිම් පුමාණයක් බැවින් ගෙවතු වගා කටයුතු වල සහ සතුන් අති කිරීමේ නියැලි සිටින සංඛාව 2% ටත් එහා අනු පිරිසකි. More than 90% own less than 5 perches hence only 2 % or less involve in home gardening and animal husbandry.
- 5. අතිනයත් සමඟ සසඳා බලන කල අද කාන්තාව ධිවර කටයු වල නොයෙදුනත් තම ගෙවල් පිරිසිදුව සහ පිළිවෙලකට තබාගෙන සිටින බව ධිවර පිරිමි ජනයා පුකාශ කරන ලදි, Fishermen say that the houses are more clean and organized now than before as the women are not engaged in fishing activities.

සෘතුමය කාලසටහන මිගමුව කාන්තා කණ්ඩායම Seasonal Calendar – Female Group, Negombo

