FAO Regional Workshop on understanding fisheries support measures in the Asian context

Venue : Bangkok, Thailand Dates : 17 to 19 October, 2023

Department of Fisheries Bangladesh



Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock



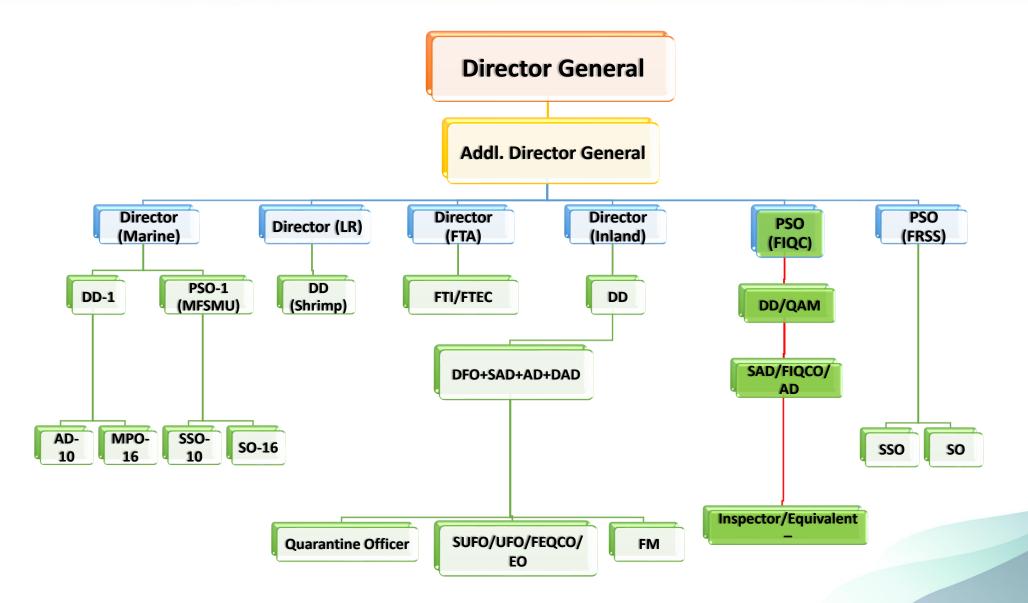
Organisers : FAO, with the participation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and technical support from INFOFISH

Institutional Framework for Fisheries

- □ Fisheries sector is regarded as the dynamic and productive subsector of agricultural driven economy of Bangladesh.
- □ The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) is the apex government body with the responsibilities of formulating policies, strategies, regulations and development plans for sustainable development of the fisheries resources to pursue its vision of ensuring safe, adequate and nutritious protein supplies for all.
- Department of Fisheries (DoF) under the administrative guidance of the MoFL is the apex government agency responsible for overall fisheries management including execution of policies, strategic plans, programs & development interventions for enhancement of fisheries sector in Bangladesh.
- DoF is also the legal entity for enforcing regulations governing fish food safety, quality control, and conservation of inland open and marine water resources.

Organizational Structure of DoF

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Other govt. agencies involved in fisheries sectoral development includes

- Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI)
- Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC)
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MEFCC)
- Department of Forestry (DOF) and Department of Environment (DoE)
- Ministry of Shipping (Marine Mercantile Office)
- Universities
- Development partners including FAO, World Bank, WorldFish etc.

Diversified Fisheries Resources

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Inland Open Water (Capture)	Area ('ooo ha)	
1. River and Estuary	853.86	Bangladesh map with water areas
2. Sundarbans	177.70	Water areas N
3. Beel	114.16	Bangladesh
4. Kaptai Lake	68.80	Chalan Beel watershed (area Sulbet
5. Floodplain	2712.62	ca. 114161 ha)
Capture Total	3,927.14	Baor- oxbow lake floodplains- area ca. 2712618 ha)
Inland Closed Water (Culture)		and dead rivers (area ca. 5488 ha) Kaptai lake
1. Pond	384.70	Country largest manmade inland
2. Seasonal cultured water body	136.27	Sundarbans mangrove
3. Baor	5.49	wetlands (area ca.
4. Shrimp/Prawn Farm	272.72	Swatch of no South patches fishing ground
5. Pen and cage culture	34.58	ground fishing zone (area 3800 Im ²) Bay of Bengal South of south
Culture Total	833.76	Bay of Delay South of south patches fishing
Inland Fisheries Total	4,760.90	Middle ground (area 4600 km²) ground (area 2538 km²)
Coastal area	710 km	90°00°E

Marine Fisheries Resources at a Glance in the Asian context

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Resources	Quantity/Number
Exclusive Economic Zone	118,813 sq Km
Marine species (Fish, Crustacean, Bivalves, Corals, Dolphin etc.)	More than 865
Annual Marine Catch (2021-22)	706,030 MT Industrial: 137,170 MT (19.43%) Artisanal: 568,860 MT (80.57%)
No of active Industrial Trawlers (2021-22)	231
No of newly recorded Artisanal Boats (2023)	29,861
No of Fishermen (Coastal & Marine)	2,99,135
Fishing ground	4 (Swatch of No Ground, Middle Ground, South Patches & South of South Patches)
Marine reserve/Marine Protected Area	Middle ground, Nijhum Dwip, Swatch of no ground, St. Martin; Total 7367 Sq Km (8.71% of Key Biodiversity Area)

Fisheries Biodiversity in Bangladesh

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Marine Species:

4	Fish	: 475
4	Shrimp	: 36
4	Crab	: 15
4	Mollusks	: 301
4	Oyster	: 6
4	Lobster	: 8
4	Coral	: 13
4	Dolphin	: 11

Freshwater species:

4	Fish	: 260
4	Exotic fish	: 12
4	Shrimp	: 24



Fisheries Sector Contribution on the march towards Prosperity

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After 46 years of independence,

Bangladesh declared as a self-sufficient country in fish production.

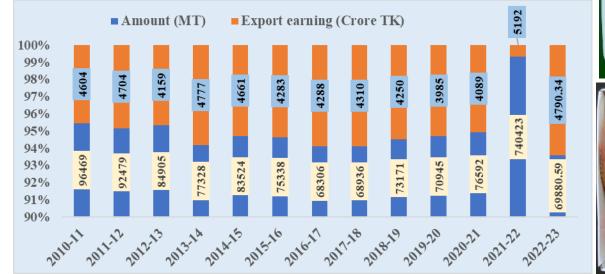
- Per capita fish consumption is 67.8 g/day against the set target of 60 g/day
- □ Fisheries sector contributes : 2.43 % in national GDP & 22.14 % total agricultural GDP
- □ Fish is recognized as the most important source of animal protein in Bangladesh. It provides the consumer with more than 60% of their animal protein intake.
- About 19.5 million or 12 % of the total population of the country including 1.4 million women make a living by directly or indirectly engaging in various activities in this sector



Economic relevance of the fisheries sector

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- Fish and fish products constitutes one of the major export commodities of Bangladesh.
- Fishery products are exported into > **50 countries**.
- In 2022-23, Bangladesh earned 442.77 million USD by exporting 69.88 thousand MT fish and fishery products.
- Major export items: Frozen shrimp & prawn, frozen fish & fish fillets, Crab (live & frozen), Eel and dried fish & fish scales etc.



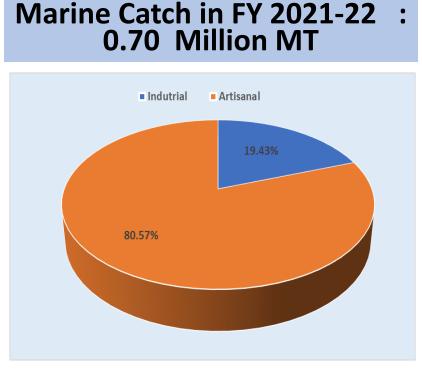




Economic relevance of the fisheries sector

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- **In FY2021-22**
- Total fish production 4.76 million MT
- Hilsa Production
 0.567 million MT
- Shrimp Production 0.261 million MT



Inland Open Water (Capture)
 Inland Closed Water (Culture)
 Marine Fisheries

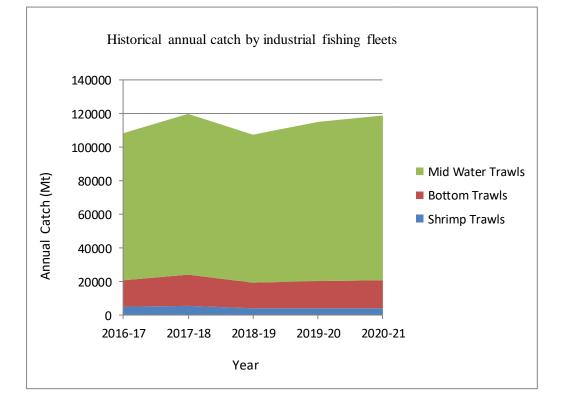
57.39%

Sector-wise Fish Production

Marine Fish Production Scenario

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Distribution of marine industrial fish catches by major species/group Sardin Croaker Sardin Others 29.12% 26.15% Ribbon Granter Scads Makeral Shrimp 2.64% Croaker 6.15% Bombay Duck 4.9% Sole/flat Cuttle/Squid 0.55% Cat Fish Shark/ Rays 0.39% Ribbon 5.63% Ell 0.5% ilsa 6.7% Red Snapper Red Fish/Rupban 1.7% Granter 1.54% s 4.22% Pomfret 1.17% Samall Tuna Samall Tuna 0.77% Makeral 4.85% Sole/flat 0.99% Hilsa Red Snapper 0.3% Cat Fish 4.34%

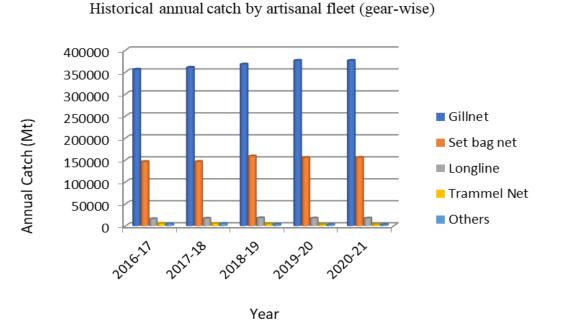


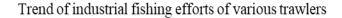
Distribution of marine industrial fish catches by major species/group in 2020-21

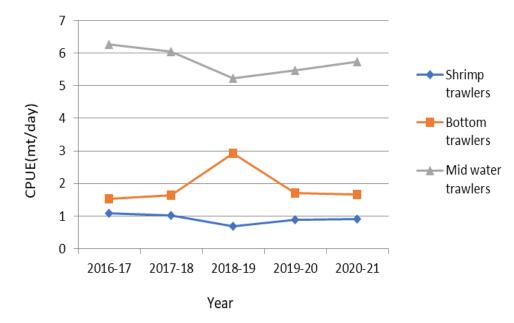
Historical annual catch by industrial trawlers 2016-17 to 2020-21

Fish Production Scenario (Artisanal & Industrial)

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Historical annual catch by artisanal fleet (gearwise) from 2016-17 to 2020-21 Trend of industrial fishing efforts of various trawlers from 2016-17 to 2020-21

Present size of Industrial Fishing Fleets

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Туре	No.	Mesh size	Engine Power	Vertical Opening
Shrimp	37	45-300mm	250-500 BHP	2.0-3.0m
Bottom	63	60-300mm	250-900 BHP	2.0-6.0m
Mid-water	122	60-16000mm	600-1850 BHP	15.0-30.0m
Trial Trip	41	60-300mm	250-500BHP	2.5-3.5m
Total	263			

No Purse Seiner and Long Liner fishing fleet in Bangladesh

Gears, catch and depth

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Name	Species caught	Depth of operation
Trawl	Tiger and other peneied shrimps, Catfish, Jew fish, Ribbon fish, Mackerels, Scads etc	40-100 m
Gill net	Hilsa , Indian salmon, Mackerels , Pama croaker, Grunters etc	8-10m (fixed) ,up to 30m (drift nets) ,up to 80 m (bottom set gill net)
ESBN (Banned)	Mostly pre-adult stages of fresh water and marine shrimp.jew, Bombay ducks, gobies, croakers etc	5-10 m
MSBN	Peneied shrimps, Aanchovies, Bombay ducks, Clupieds, Sea perch etc	10-30m
Bottom long line	Sciaenieds	10 -30m
Beach seine	Small peneied shrimps, Clupieds, Anchovies, Sciaenids	8-10m

Hilsha fisheries development and management

- Key interventions
- HFMAP develop & implementation
- Conserved 7000 sq. km costal waters as Hilsha breeding ground;
- Declared 06 no. of Hilsha sanctuaries;
- Regulatory enforcement (combing operation; mobile court etc.) to strengthen Hilsha conservation programmes (7 months ban on capture of juvenile; 22 days ban during peak breeding of hilsa and 65 days ban on capture in Bangladesh Marine Waters.

Supports

- VGF support to poor fishers during ban periods
- Training of fisheries on alternative livelihoods
- Project support with AIG inputs/materials/tools

☐ Infrastructure development:

- Renovation & modernization of fish harbor (ongoing)
- Renovation & modernization of ten fish landing center & adjacent markets (initial stage)
- Construction of five Marine Fisheries Surveillance Check posts (ongoing)

Marketing and promotion of fisheries product

- Conducted production piloting of Agar & Laver from Seaweed
- Production piloting of Canning from Hilsa shad and neritic Tuna
- Marketing of ready to cook and ready to eat fish
- Promotion campaign for export of Premium Black Tiger Shrimp

Support to capture fisheries from DoF

Training & Long-term capacity building

- Provided training on post-harvest handling and preservation techniques to 9300 Skippers/Fishers
- Provided series of training (involving international expert) to Scientific Officers of Marine Fisheries Survey Management Unit for their Long-term capacity building on Stock Assessment

Resource management

- Developed Vessel Monitoring System
- Developed Catch & Effort data collection system and Online electronic registration & licensing system
- Stock Assessment and Developed Marine Fisheries Management Plans for Industrial and Artisanal Fishing fleets based on EAFM
- Developed 450 fishers' village & 100 model village focusing Co-management & livelihood transformation

Support	Intended recipients/beneficiaries
Renovation & modernization fish harbor	Medium- or large-scale domestic commercial fisheries
Renovation & modernization of ten fish landing center & adjacent markets	small-scale fisheries, medium commercial fisheries & Coastal fisheries
Construction of five Marine Fisheries Surveillance Check posts	All types of fisheries
Marketing & promotion of fisheries product	Fishers', Producers, Exporters & Consumers
Training & Long-term capacity building	Entire Fishery
Resource management (Stock assessment & management plan, Co-management involving Fishers' Village, Livelihood transformation etc.)	Entire Fishery

Stock Survey by national and international research vessels

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• R. V. Meen Shandhani

- Bangladesh has got a high-tech multipurpose survey and research vessel *`R.V. Meen Shandhani'*
- *'R, V. Meen Shandhani'* has conducted 44 surveys and identified 457 marine species.

R. V. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

 World's renowned highly sophisticated research and survey vessel R.V. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen came to Bangladesh with a group of scientists and made a pelagic survey in the Bay of Bengal for 15 days.





Progress in MCS

- Installed VMS software and server at Marine Fisheries Surveillance Checkpost, Potenga, Chattogram for real time monitoring of fishing activities in Bangladesh Marine waters;
- Established Joint Monitoring Cell (JMC) at Potenga, Chattogram
- Installed GSM devices to 8500 small Artisanal fishing vessels
- Installation of AIS transponders to 1500 large Artisanal fishing vessels in progress
- Completed Frame Survey of Artisanal fishing fleet and enlisted 29861 artisanal fishing crafts and gear
- Procurement of Six High Speed Patrol Boats ongoing
- Construction of Five Marine Fisheries Surveillance Checkposts ongoing

Progress in long distant fishing

A pilot Project titled 'Tuna and Similar Pelagic Fishing in the Deep Sea' is ongoing.

- □ Three (03) long liner type fishing vessels (fishing boats including fishing gears) will be procured from this project which is under processing;
- Abundance survey of tuna and tuna like fishes in the deep sea area of Bangladesh EEZ and international waters will be conducted through experimental fishing.
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has issued permission against 10 long liner and 07 purse seiner. The awarded Companies are in the effort to collect appropriate vessel and equipment's.

Updated Policy/Legal Framework

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- □ Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan
- □ Marine Fisheries Act 2020
- □ Marine Fisheries Harvest Policy 2022
- □ Marine Fisheries Rules 2023
- Marine Spatial Planning
- Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan: Part-1 (Industrial)
- Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan: Part-2 (Artisanal) has been drafted
- □ MCS Plan (under review for approval by MoFL)

Bangladesh status in compliance with Legal FAO Regional Workshop on understanding fisheries support measures Framework (international)

International Instruments	Status
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982	Ratified in 2001
FAO Compliance Agreement 1993	Not Ratified
UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1995	Signed 1995, Ratified in 2012
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 1995	Ratified
FAO International Plan of Action - IUU Fishing (IPOA-IUU) 2001 (Adopted NPOA to combat IUU fishing)	Voluntary document
FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) 2009	Ratified in 2019
Voluntary guidelines for Flag State Performance 2014	Not Ratified, Voluntary guideline
Voluntary guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme 2017	Not Ratified, Voluntary guideline
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	Membership in 2018

Challenges delivering government support

- □ Difficult to manage Huge Artisanal fishing fleet (about 30000)
- Multispecies-multigear nature of fishery
- □ Climate change & pollution
- □ High fuel cost
- □ Alternative livelihood of fishers
- Reduction of post harvest loss to acceptable level
- Combating IUU fishing