FAO Regional Workshop on Opportunities and Challenges in Economic and Post-harvest Issues Related to Market Access for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

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National production

□ Total fish production (2022-23) : 4.91 m MT

□ Contribution to National GDP (BBS,2024) : 2.53%

□ Contribution to Agricultural GDP (BBS,2024): 22.26 %

□ Per capita fish consumption : 67.80 g/day

□ Animal protein supply : 60%

■ BD achieves GI Certificate for the national fish Hilsa and Bagda Shrimp

Achievement of Bangladeshi Fisheries sector

- As per Report of FAO, 2024 Bangladesh ranks-
 - 2nd in Inland Fish Production in the world (FAO Statistics, 2024).
 - 5th Fifth in Aquaculture production(FAO Statistics, 2024).
 - 4th in the world and 3rd in Asia in terms of Tilapia Production
 - 8th in coastal crustacean harvest
 - 14th in marine fish harvest
- □ Hilsa contributes more than 1% to the total fish production of the country
- With the continuous collaborative efforts of the Government, Hilsa production in 2023-24 is 5.71 lakh mt
- Hilsa conservation activities of Bangladesh has been recognized by the neighboring countries, like
 India and Myanmar

Diversified Fisheries Resources

☐ Freshwater fish species : 260

☐ Exotic fish species : 12

☐ Marine fish species : 475

☐ Freshwater shrimp species : 24

☐ Marine shrimp species : 36



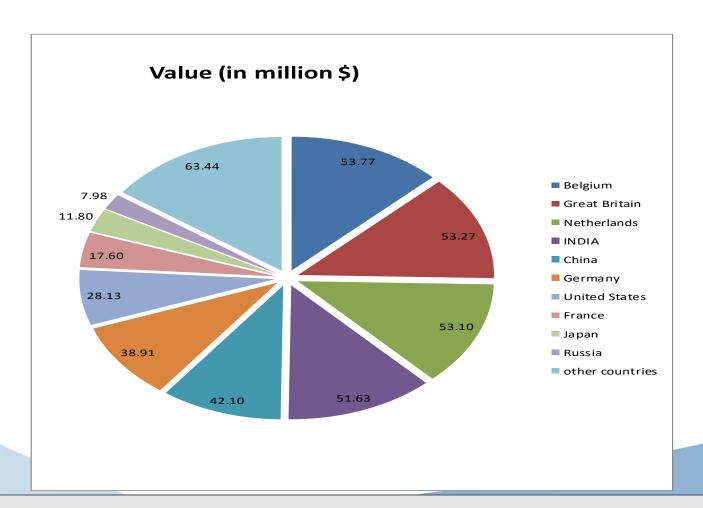




Fisheries waterbodies

Inland Open Water (Capture)	Area (3860.77 ha)
1. River and Estuary	853.86
2. Sundarbans	177.70
3. Beel	114.16
4. Kaptai Lake	68.80
5. Floodplain	2646.24
Capture Total	3,860.77
Inland Closed Water (Culture)	
1. Pond	410.68
2. Seasonal cultured water body	149.00
3. Baor	5.67
4. Shrimp/Prawn Farm	262.98
5. Pen, crab & cage culture	18.06
Culture Total	845.39
Inland Fisheries Total	4,706.17 ha
Coastal area	710 km
Maritime waters	118,813 km²
Exclusive economic zone	200 nm
Marine Reserve	698 km²

Top ten countries who import Bangladesh fish & fish products in the year of 2022-23



Countries	Value (in million \$)
Belgium	53.77
Great Britain	53.27
Netherlands	53.10
India	51.63
China	42.10
Germany	38.91
United States	28.13
France	17.60
Japan	11.80
Russia	7.98

Number of importing countries: 53 (2022-23)

Trade opportunities

1. Growing Domestic and International Demand

- Rising local consumption
- Expanding export market
- Niche markets for organic and sustainable products

2. Expansion of Aquaculture:

 Convert Extensive to semi intensive /intensive aquaculture system specially aquaculture mechanization and IoT based automation

Trade opportunities......

3. Products of comparative advantages

Freshwater shrimp (M. rosenbergii)

- Black Tiger shrimp (P. monodon)
- Horina shrimp (M. monoceros)
- Vannemi Shrimp
- Mud Crab (Scylla serrata)
- Blue swimming crabs (by Catch)
- Barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*)
- Indian Major Carps
- Tilapia, Mullet etc.

4. Government and International Support

5. Post-Harvest Technology Improvements

- Cold chain and processing infrastructure:
- Value-added products

Trade challenges

1. Post-Harvest Losses

- High spoilage rates
- Poor processing facilities
- 2. Market Access Constraints
- Quality and safety standards
- Lack of certification
- 3. Infrastructure and Logistics Bottlenecks
- Poor aquaculture infrastructure
- Limited cold chain logistics
- Rural infrastructure gaps

4. Overfishing and Resource Depletion

- Pressure on wild stocks
- Climate change impacts

5. Limited Access to Finance

- ➤ Inadequate financial support for smallholders
- High operational costs
- Fragmented Supply Chains
- Lack of coordination
- Price volatility

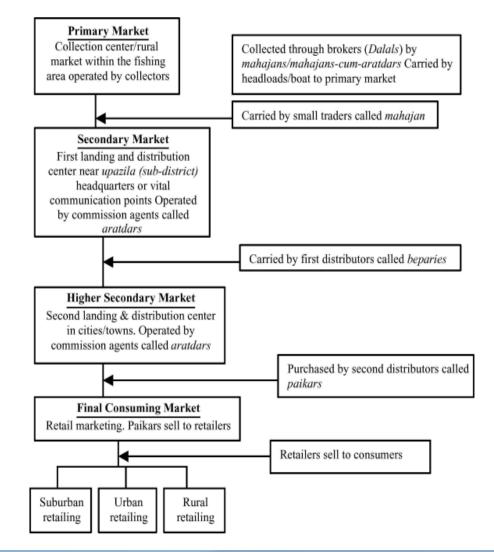


Figure: Fish value chain in Bangladesh.

The participation of women in fisheries

- □ Employment (full time & part time) : 20.00 m
- In 2022-2023 women participation in DoF in 26.63 %.
- In Fish processing plants 80% are women.
- In 2023-2024 DoF gave trainings and equipment's to 5,400 women.
- Under Sustainable Coastal and marine Fisheries Project small loans has given to woman member of 51,385 families of 450 fisheries village.

Main challenges to fostering this development

- The workers are not well trained
- Lack of technology
- Less variation of value added products
- Scarcity of raw materials
- Sudden test requirements of importers
- Food loss in the supply chain

Major challenges

- Availability and affordability of Quality inputs (seeds/feeds) for mariculture;
- Low profile production due to inadequate technical expertise & skills and low investment capability of farmers and diseases burdens;
- Environmental degradation and Climate change related adaptation;
- Inadequate infrastructure e.g., storage, transportation, preservation and processing & packaging facilities;
- Very few value added products

Market differentiation of specific regions of the country and other similar issues

- * Global consumer demand Ready to cook
- * Ready to eat/fry/grill
- * Organic
- * peeled and deveined shrimp with tails
- * Not use of harmful chemicals

• Different countries focuses on exporting different types of product. Its the peak time for Bangladesh to introduce diverse value added fisheries products to the world.



* Both USA and Japanese buyers prefer ready to fry shrimp products but the texture is different.

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Big corporations must adopt a business framework that considers not only profit or the standard "bottom line" but also social and environmental factors.





Overcoming all these obstacles is impossible without unity and collective efforts.





An Open Invitation

We invite policymakers, academicians, researchers, business associations, media outlets, and other key stakeholders to eliminate fake narratives and join us on this intense journey of accelerated nutrition- sensitive economic growth for our beloved country by providing affordable, reliable, and sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries products.



