



# Report

## *Regional workshop on* **Fostering stewardship for sustainable Indian marine ingredients**

*In Technical Cooperation with*



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**11 Feb 2026 | Chennai | India**



**WORLD  
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# About the Organisers



## Bay of Bengal Inter Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO)

The BOBP-IGO is a regional fisheries advisory body with Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka as its contracting parties. It is mandated to enhance cooperation amongst its member countries and other countries (especially, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand) for sustainable fisheries management in the Bay of Bengal region. The BOBP-IGO Secretariat is located at Chennai. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is the nodal agency from India and the hosting agency.



## Dakshin Foundation

The Dakshin Foundation is a non-governmental organization based in India that works towards marine and coastal conservation through interdisciplinary research, policy engagement, and community collaboration. The organization focuses on promoting sustainable fisheries, conserving marine biodiversity, and supporting the livelihoods and rights of coastal communities. Dakshin Foundation undertakes scientific research, capacity building, and policy advocacy to strengthen marine governance and ecosystem-based management in India. It also collaborates with government agencies, academic institutions, and civil society organizations to generate knowledge and implement conservation initiatives across India's coastal and marine ecosystems.



## Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, responsible for the promotion and regulation of marine product exports from India. It plays a key role in developing the seafood export sector by supporting quality control, certification, value addition, and market promotion. MPEDA facilitates infrastructure development, capacity building, and adoption of modern technologies in fisheries and aquaculture to enhance export competitiveness. The authority also works to ensure compliance with international standards and traceability requirements, thereby strengthening India's position in the global seafood trade.



## National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is an autonomous organization under the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. It is responsible for promoting the holistic and sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country. NFDB focuses on enhancing fish production and productivity through infrastructure development, capacity building, technology adoption, and support for fishers and fish farmers. The Board also facilitates implementation of national fisheries schemes, strengthens value chains, and promotes livelihood opportunities to improve income and food security in the fisheries sector.



**BOBP**



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**Bay of Bengal Programme**

Inter-Governmental Organisation

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## **Report Preparation**

This report on the “Regional workshop on Fostering stewardship for sustainable Indian marine ingredients” is prepared by BOBP-IGO & Dakshin Foundation.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of BOBP-IGO concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## **Core Team**

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## **Design and Layout**

BOBP Design Factory

# Executive Summary

Dakshin Foundation and the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO), along with the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), and the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), co-organised a regional workshop on “*Fostering Stewardship For Sustainable Indian Marine Ingredients*” at the World Seafood Congress 2026 in Chennai. The event was held in technical cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and in partnership with the Indian Marine Ingredients Association (IMIA), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), with support from the International Association of Fish Inspectors (IAFI).

This was the first dedicated, multi-stakeholder dialogue on the marine ingredients sector in India, bringing together representatives from industry, government, research institutions, and civil society.



# Acronyms

IAFI	International Association of Fish Inspectors
FMFO	Fishmeal and Fish Oil
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
MoEF & CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
UN SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
BAP	Best Aquaculture Practices
ASC	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing)
FAO-RAP	Food and Agriculture Organization – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

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## The growing significance of India's marine ingredients sector

Marine ingredients are nutritious products derived from marine organisms such as fish, krill, shellfish and algae, used as key components in animal feeds and sourced from both wild-caught fish and the by-products generated from seafood processing. Global aquaculture, poultry, and livestock sectors rely on these ingredients, which underpin the stability of blue food systems. Worldwide, approximately 17 million tonnes of fish were processed into marine ingredients in 2022, a figure largely stable for the last few decades.

The Indian fishmeal and fish oil (FMFO) industry generated an estimated Rs 3,200 - 4,100 crore in 2023, contributing to a global market valued at around USD 8.3 billion. India ranks among the world's top three FMFO producers and, along with its neighbours, hosts one of the largest mixed-species marine ingredient fisheries, thereby making the Indian subcontinent a strategically significant region amid shifting markets and trade regimes.

## Sustainability - a shared imperative

Unsustainable practices in the marine ingredients sector can have cascading effects across global supply chains. The workshop's objectives were to build a shared understanding of sustainability risks, trade-offs, and opportunities in India's FMFO and aquafeed value chains; identify priority areas for industry-led improvements; and explore how traceability can support regulatory compliance and market access. It also sought to foster dialogue among producers, processors, feed manufacturers, exporters, and regulators, paving the way for a long-term multi-stakeholder coalition for marine ingredients stewardship in India.

## Building stewardship pathways for India's blue economy

Across three sessions, participants examined India's competitiveness in marine ingredients, the need for policy advancements, industry challenges, innovations, and regional experiences. Discussions included efforts to reduce dependence on capture-fisheries-based marine ingredients through alternatives such as insect-based feeds, while acknowledging these substitutes are not yet viable at scale.

A strong consensus emerged around the need for collective action across the value chain from fishing and landing sites to processing, feed production, and markets supported by fisheries improvement programmes, stronger traceability systems, and closer collaboration among industry, academia, government, and regional organisations to ensure long-term stewardship.

The workshop ended with the participants co-creating a set of priority directions to advance goals of sustainable sourcing, fair and safe work, and responsible integration of marine ingredients into India's blue economy. The deliberations are expected to inform future policy developments under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and align India's marine ingredients sector with evolving global standards on sustainability and traceability.



**Moderator: Dr. Naveen Namboothri**, *Founder-Trustee, Dakshin Foundation*



The workshop began with a welcome address by Dr. Naveen Namboothri welcomed participants representing diverse stakeholders across the marine ingredients value chain. He noted that the workshop aimed to initiate dialogue on collective stewardship and sustainability within the marine ingredients sector in India and the wider subcontinent.

**Dr. P. Krishnan**, *Director, BOBP-IGO*



Providing the context, Dr. Krishnan highlighted the growing importance of marine ingredients such as fishmeal, fish oil, seaweeds, and nutraceuticals in supporting aquaculture, livestock, poultry, and human health industries. Despite its economic significance, the sector has historically remained under-recognised and underrepresented in policy discussions.

He noted that the sector, valued at approximately ₹8,000 crore, plays an important role in supporting small-scale fisher livelihoods and contributes significantly to value chains across multiple industries. However, challenges remain, including debates around the use of fish for human consumption versus feed, as well as gaps in data systems and institutional support.

The workshop was therefore positioned as an opportunity to strengthen stewardship across the marine ingredients value chain, improve data and governance systems, and foster collaboration among stakeholders. Participation from experts from Sri Lanka and the Maldives was also expected to provide valuable regional perspectives.



## Chief Guest address

**Shri Sagar Mehra**, *Joint Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Government of India*



In his address, Shri Sagar Mehra emphasised the need for India's fisheries and marine ingredients sector to move from a focus on volume and extraction to value creation, responsibility, and resilience.

He noted that India produces nearly 20 million tonnes of fish annually, supporting the livelihoods of about 30 million fishers and farmers. Marine ingredients, including fishmeal, fish oil, omega-3, collagen, and other bioactive compounds, are part of a high-value global market and contribute to a circular economy by converting fish waste and by-products into valuable inputs.

Shri Mehra highlighted that stewardship is increasingly important for market access, as international standards require fisheries products to be traceable, legally sourced, and free from IUU fishing. He pointed to government initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund, and the development of a National Traceability Framework to strengthen value addition, traceability, and compliance with global standards.

Looking ahead, he called for a coordinated national Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) for key pelagic species, integrating better data collection, stock assessment, capacity management, and traceability. He also encouraged industry investment in advanced processing technologies and higher-value marine ingredient products.

He concluded by emphasising the importance of regional cooperation, noting that sustainability challenges in fisheries extend beyond national boundaries. The government, he said, is committed to further strengthening the marine ingredients sector under the second phase of PMMSY, to increase its contribution to India's seafood exports while ensuring sustainability and compliance with international guidelines.



## Realities & Shared Challenges in Marine Ingredients Sector

The session set the context for the workshop by focusing on the current state of India's marine ingredients sector, including fishmeal, fish oil, and aquafeeds. The speakers presented key challenges the sector is facing today. Additionally, they shared practical insights on market conditions, resource availability, policy priorities, and on-the-ground operational realities.

Chair:

**Dr. K.K.Lal**, *Director, ICAR-CIBA*

Speakers:

**Dr. S. Kannappan**, *Senior Executive Director, NFDB*

**Dr. Dawoot Sait**, *President, Indian Marine Ingredients Association*

**Mr. A.B.Ch. Mohan**, *Managing Partner, Seafood Solutions*

## Current and Future Policies/Programmes for Marine Ingredients Sector Development

**Dr. S. Kannappan**, *Senior Executive Director, NFDB*



The speaker, Dr. Kannappan, emphasized the importance of looking beyond fishmeal to alternative marine ingredients such as algae, chitin, collagen, and marine enzymes, which have diverse industrial and biomedical applications. He linked these opportunities to global sustainability frameworks like UN SDG 14 and FAO's Code of Conduct, highlighting the need for responsible sourcing and supply chain accountability. National policies and institutions, including MPEDA, NFDB, FSSAI, and MoEF & CC, were recognized for their role in promoting sustainable fisheries. Several schemes (PMMSY, Fisheries & Aquaculture Development Fund, Entrepreneur Model, cooperative initiatives, and accident insurance) were outlined as opportunities for entrepreneurs and fishing communities. The call to action focused on expanding sustainable practices, leveraging high-value marine products, and strengthening cooperative and entrepreneurial models to ensure long-term growth and resilience in the fisheries sector.

## Private-sector Innovation & Market-led Sustainability Mechanisms

**Mr A. B. Ch. Mohan**, *Managing Partner, Seafood Solutions*



Mr A. B. Ch. Mohan emphasized that shrimp sector feedback must cover the entire value chain farmers, processors, hatcheries, and feed mills. He highlighted the market-driven shift from black tiger shrimp to vannamei, which allowed better planning, but noted recent disease challenges pushing some farmers back to monodon sp. farming. Farmers practice sustainability rooted in cultural traditions, but these efforts are poorly communicated to markets. Social media often amplifies negative narratives, overshadowing positive stories. Certifications have expanded from processing plants to farms and feed mills, with fishmeal and fish oil sustainability being the next frontier. Mr. Mohan urged collective industry action to ensure sustainability across all levels of the shrimp value chain.

### Action Items

- Strengthen communication channels to highlight positive sustainability practices.
- Support farmers in disease management and adaptive species planning.
- Expand certification coverage to the fishmeal and fish oil sectors.
- Encourage industry-wide collaboration for sustainability goals.

## Industry Perspectives on Challenges and Opportunities Facing India's Marine Ingredients Sector

Dr. Dawood Sait, *President, Indian Marine Ingredients Association (IMIA)*



Dr. Dawood Sait highlighted India's journey in fisheries improvement programs, noting initial optimism with the “One India, One FIP” approach, but significant challenges in execution remain. Despite substantial investment and international engagement, fragmentation occurred when one member independently secured an FIP, undermining collective efforts. Concerns were raised about traceability, monopolisation, and the lack of consultation with national associations and the government. Comparisons with Oman and Morocco underscored India's missed

opportunities for unified progress. India currently produces 530,000 tons of fishmeal annually, with 350,000 tons exported, but faces state-level challenges such as IUU fisheries. The call to action emphasised on strengthening traceability, regulatory oversight, and collective coordination to ensure India's credibility and sustainability in the global fishmeal sector.

### Discussion 1

Overall the conversation highlighted:

1. **Diversification of Products:** Moving beyond fishmeal to alternative marine ingredients such as algae, chitin, collagen, and marine enzymes, which have wide industrial, biomedical, and nutraceutical applications.
2. **Aquaculture Dynamics:** Shrimp farming challenges, including disease management and species shifts, highlighted the importance of adaptive planning and better communication of farmers' sustainability practices to markets.
3. **Industry Credibility:** Concerns were raised about fragmented fisheries improvement programs (FIPs) and their demerits, monopolisation, and weak traceability, which undermine India's credibility compared to unified approaches in other countries.
4. **Policy and Institutional Support:** National frameworks and schemes (PMMSY, Fisheries & Aquaculture Development Fund, cooperative initiatives, accident insurance) were identified as enablers of sustainable growth, entrepreneurship, and resilience for fishing communities.

### Emergent call to actions

1. **Strategic Diversification:** Expanding into high-value marine products is essential to strengthen India's competitiveness and resilience in global markets.
2. **Sustainability in Communication:** Farmers' sustainable practices must be documented and communicated effectively to counter negative narratives and meet certification demands.
3. **Traceability and Governance:** Strengthening traceability systems, regulatory oversight, and consultation with national associations and government is critical for securing international market access.
4. **Collective Action:** Industry-wide collaboration, cooperative models, and unified national programs are needed to avoid fragmentation and ensure credible sustainability certifications.
5. **Community Empowerment:** Policies and schemes must prioritize small-scale fishers and entrepreneurs, ensuring they benefit from value addition rather than being marginalized.

## Reimagining Sustainability in Marine Ingredients Sector

on the sector realities discussed in Session 1, this session focused on how sustainability is currently understood and applied in India's marine ingredients sector. It further examined how sustainability and traceability can be embedded across the marine ingredients value chain. The discussions reiterated that responsible sourcing, transparent supply chains, and credible certification are not only environmental imperatives but also commercial necessities for long-term competitiveness and market access.

Moderator:

**Ms. Angela Lentisco**, *Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, FAO*

Panelists:

**Dr. Ram Mohan**, *Director, MPEDA*

**Prof. G. Jeyasekaran**, *Safe Fish & Traceability Programme Coordinator, DoF, Gol*

**Dr. Santhana Krishnan**, *Chief Executive Officer, Marine Technologies, Chennai*

**Mr. Jogeir Toppe**, *Fishery Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, FAO*

**Mr. Susantha Jayalal Kahawatta**, *Director General, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Sri Lanka*

**Dr. Hussain Sinan**, *Director General, Department of Fisheries, Government of Maldives*

### MPEDA Perspective

**Dr. M.K. Ram Mohan**, *Director, MPEDA*

Dr. Ram Mohan provided an overview of India's marine ingredients sector (fish meal and fish oil), noting that it contributed about USD 272 million from fish meal and USD 49 million from fish oil exports, with 223,000 tons of fish meal and 18,000 tons of fish oil exported. India has around 54 fish meal manufacturing units, mainly in Karnataka, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu. Despite regulations and a previous moratorium on new fish meal plants due to concerns about juvenile fishing, production and exports continued to increase due to strong domestic demand. The speaker stressed that sustainability requires responsibility across the entire value chain, as fishers are increasingly concerned about declining fish resources and the need for longer fishing bans to allow stock recovery.



### Traceability Systems

**Prof. G. Jeyasekaran**, *Safe Fish & Traceability Programme Coordinator, DoF, Gol*

Prof. Jeyasekaran discussed the growing focus on marine ingredients and the need for better traceability in fisheries and aquaculture supply chains. While some traceability systems exist, they are currently fragmented. The Department of Fisheries has launched a national framework to develop a digital traceability system, which is currently in progress. The speaker emphasised the importance of transparent data across the value chain, from fishing or farming to processing. They also highlighted the need to increase the use of processing by-products for marine ingredients instead of whole fish, while ensuring proper documentation of raw material sources.



## Aquaculture Industry Perspective

**Dr. Santhana Krishnan**, Chief Executive Officer, Marine Technologies, Chennai

Dr. Santhana Krishnan emphasised that aquaculture products must meet certification standards such as BAP and ASC to remain competitive in international markets. Since certified farms must use certified feed, feed mills also need certified ingredients, particularly marine proteins like fish meal. The speaker clarified that fish meal certification depends on the certification of the fishery itself, not individual producers. Therefore, countries should move toward national-level responsible fishery certification programs, rather than relying on individual certifications, to ensure long-term sustainability of the aquaculture sector.



## International and Regional Perspectives: FAO

**Mr Jogeir Toppe**, Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, FAO

The speaker, Mr Jogeir Toppe, highlighted that small pelagic fish are highly nutritious and affordable, making them valuable both for human consumption and animal feed, which can create a potential conflict. However, the sector is shifting, with over 50% of fish oil and about 38% of fish meal now produced from processing by-products rather than small pelagics. The speaker emphasised expanding the use of by-products and alternative ingredients such as insect meal, seaweed, and fish silage (hydrolysed fish waste), which can be produced at a small scale and stored easily. While many small pelagic fisheries are well managed, greater attention is needed to balance feed production with communities' nutritional well-being by directing more fish toward human consumption.



## Current Status of Marine Ingredients in the Country: Opportunities for Regional Action

### Sri Lanka

**Mr. Susantha Kahawatta**, *Director General, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Government of Sri Lanka*



The speaker, Mr. Kahawatta, noted that Sri Lanka's fisheries sector mainly focuses on tuna, with longline fisheries serving export markets and small-scale coastal fisheries supplying local consumption. The country currently produces limited fish oil and does not export it commercially. Key challenges include reducing post-harvest losses and improving quality through new technologies. Although fisheries generate about USD 300 million in exports annually, the sector contributes around 2% to GDP. To strengthen sustainability, Sri Lanka is developing a new fisheries Act with FAO support to improve the legal framework and fisheries management.

### Maldives

**Dr. Hussain Sinan**, *Director General, Department of Fisheries, Government of Maldives*



The speaker, Dr. Sinan, noted that their tuna fishery is Marine Stewardship Council and Fairtrade certified, highlighting the benefits of a country-driven certification process despite initial coordination challenges among producers. Currently, about 85 tons of tuna are processed daily, with 60% used as by-products such as fish meal and fish oil, and their capacity is expected to expand. He also emphasised that sustainability should include both environmental and labour standards, especially as markets evolve.



## Discussion II

- 1. Regulatory Perspective (MPEDA):** India's fishmeal and fish oil exports remain significant, with 54 manufacturing units concentrated in Karnataka, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu. Despite regulatory measures, production continues to rise, raising concerns about juvenile fishing and stock recovery. Sustainability requires responsibility across the entire chain.
- 2. Traceability Systems:** Current systems are fragmented. A national digital traceability framework is being developed to ensure transparency from vessel/farm to processing. Greater use of processing by-products instead of whole fish was emphasized.
- 3. Aquaculture Industry:** Certification standards (such as BAP, ASC) demand certified feed ingredients, making national-level responsible fishery certification essential. Reliance on individual producers puts too much pressure on them and may be insufficient for long-term sustainability and governments' support for coherent wide-scale efforts towards certification.
- 4. Intergovernmental Perspective (FAO):** Small pelagics are highly nutritious, creating a tension between feed use and communities' nutritional well-being. The sector is shifting toward by-products, insect meal, seaweed, and fish silage. Balancing feed production with human nutrition is critical.
- 5. Regional Perspectives:**
  - a. Maldives:** Demonstrated benefits of country-driven certification (MSC, Fairtrade) despite coordination challenges. Sustainability must include environmental and labor standards.
  - b. Sri Lanka:** Focused on tuna fisheries, with limited fish oil production. Key challenges include post-harvest losses and quality improvement. A new fisheries Act is being developed with FAO support to strengthen governance.

### Emergent Calls to Action

- 1. Strengthen Traceability:** Accelerate implementation of national digital traceability frameworks to ensure end-to-end transparency and credibility.
- 2. Promote By-product Utilization:** Expand use of processing by-products and alternative ingredients (insect meal, seaweed, fish silage) to reduce reliance on whole fish.
- 3. National-level Certification:** Move toward coordinated, country-driven responsible fishery certification programs to support aquaculture competitiveness.
- 4. Balance Nutritional Well-being and Feed Needs:** Ensure small pelagic fisheries are managed to safeguard both human nutrition and feed supply.
- 5. Regional Cooperation:** Harmonize standards and share learnings across South Asia to address sustainability risks collectively.
- 6. Integrate Labor Standards:** Recognize that sustainability must encompass fair labour practices alongside environmental responsibility.



# Session - 3

## Wrap-Up & Next Steps

### Priority Actions & Coalition Possibilities

This interactive session aimed to reflect on key insights emerging from the earlier discussions and translate them into priority actions for strengthening stewardship in India's marine ingredients sector. Participants were invited to respond to a set of guiding questions and share their perspectives.

The discussion explored whether collective mechanisms - such as convening platforms, working groups, or coalitions - could help address shared challenges that individual actors cannot tackle alone. Participants reflected on practical priorities, enabling conditions, and areas of shared interest across the sector.

The session also sought to gauge interest in continued engagement beyond the Congress, helping lay the groundwork for potential next steps toward a multi-stakeholder stewardship initiative for India's marine ingredients sector.

Moderator:

**Dr. Krishnan and Dr. Naveen Namboothri**

Participants:

**All**



### Recommendations

- Develop comprehensive national data systems for marine ingredients.
- Promote national fisheries improvement programs for key pelagic species.
- Expand traceability systems across the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- Encourage greater use of by-products and waste streams for production ingredients.
- Invest in advanced rendering and processing technologies.
- Promote regional cooperation across the Bay of Bengal countries.
- Integrate marine ingredients support into future government fisheries schemes.

The workshop emphasized the importance of collaboration between government, industry, researchers, and international organizations to ensure that the marine ingredients sector grows sustainably while supporting livelihoods, ecosystem health, and global seafood markets.

Duration	Activities	Details
08:45 - 09:10	Registration	
<b>09:10 - 09:30</b>	<b>OPENING SESSION</b>	
	<b>Moderator: Dr. Naveen Namboothri</b> , <i>Founder-Trustee, Dakshin Foundation</i>	
09:15 - 09:20	Context Setting	<b>Dr. P. Krishnan</b> <i>Director, BOBP-IGO</i>
09:20 - 09:30	Chief Guest Address	<b>Mr. Sagar Mehra</b> , IAS <i>Joint Secretary, Dept. of Fisheries, Gol</i>
<b>09:30 - 10:15</b>	<b>SESSION I. REALITIES &amp; SHARED CHALLENGES IN MARINE INGREDIENTS SECTOR</b>	
	<b>Chair: Dr. K.K. Lal</b> , <i>Director, ICAR-CIBA, Chennai</i>	
09:30 - 09:49	Current and Future Policies/ Programmes for Marine Ingredients Sector Development	<b>Dr. S. Kannappan</b> <i>Senior Executive Director, NFDB</i>
09:49 - 09:56	Industry Perspectives on Challenges and Opportunities Facing India's Marine Ingredients Sector	<b>Dr. Dawoot Sait</b> <i>President, Indian Marine Ingredients Association (IMIA)</i>
09:56 - 10:02	Private-sector Innovation & Market-led Sustainability Mechanisms	<b>Mr. A.B.Ch. Mohan</b> <i>Managing Partner, Seafood Solutions</i>
10:02 - 10:15	Moderated Discussion & Interaction	<b>Participants</b>
<b>10:15 - 11:00</b>	<b>SESSION II. REIMAGINING SUSTAINABILITY IN MARINE INGREDIENTS SECTOR</b>	
	<b>Moderator: Ms. Angela Lentisco</b> , <i>Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, FAO-RAP</i>	
10:20 - 10:40	PANELISTS:	
	<b>Dr. M.K. Ram Mohan</b> , <i>Director, MPEDA</i>	
	<b>Prof. G. Jeyasekaran</b> , <i>Safe Fish &amp; Traceability Programme Coordinator, DoF, Gol</i>	
	<b>Dr. Santhana Krishnan</b> , <i>Chief Executive Officer, Marine Technologies, Chennai</i>	
	<b>Mr. Jogeir Toppe</b> , <i>Fishery Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, FAO</i>	
	<b>Mr. Susantha Jayalal Kahawatta</b> , <i>Director General, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Sri Lanka</i>	
	<b>Dr. Hussain Sinan</b> , <i>Director General, Department of Fisheries, Government of Maldives</i>	
10:40 - 11:00	Moderated Discussion & Interaction Participants	
<b>11:00 - 11:45</b>	<b>SESSION IV. WRAP-UP &amp; NEXT STEPS</b>	
11:00 - 11:40	Priority Actions & Coalition Possibilities: [This will be an activity-based session involving all participants]	<b>Dr. Naveen Namboothri</b> <i>Founder-Trustee, Dakshin Foundation</i>
11:40 - 11:45	Closing Remarks & Vote of Thanks	<b>Dr. P. Krishnan</b> <i>Director, BOBP-IGO</i>





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