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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Developing and Implementing a National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF)

PROFILE OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN BANGLADESH

WORKING DOCUMENT



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO)
2025

*Developing and Implementing a
National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries
(NPOA-SSF)*

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This SSF profile, developed in support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), informs the initiation of an NPOA-SSF and will be reviewed and further developed as part of the NPOA-SSF development.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
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2025

Preface

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) is an international instrument focusing on the needs of small-scale fisheries. The SSF Guidelines provide an all-inclusive framework for guiding small-scale fisheries governance and development. They advocate the development of a comprehensive implementation plan in the format of a National Plan of Action for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (NPOA-SSF), that identifies strategies and priority actions to be taken at the country level.

This SSF profile informs the initiation of an NPOA-SSF. It is expected that this will be reviewed and further developed as part of the NPOA-SSF development.

The first draft of the country profile for Bangladesh was prepared by the BOBP IGO team using the template given in **Developing and implementing a National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) SSF profile** (1-2 template)¹. The section headers are maintained largely as given in this document, except that the numbering of tables is different with the addition of tables and figures.

The document was revised based on the critical inputs received from the subject matter experts from FAO and national experts. The revised draft was discussed during the FAO Regional Capacity Development Workshop on Development of National Plan of Action for Small Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) held in Chennai from 17-19 September 2025, and the feedback obtained from the country's official nominees to the Workshop were incorporated.

The DRAFT Final version was then circulated to the Government of Bangladesh and all the experts and community representatives involved in the process for review and the document was further revised and improved based on the comments received.

This version of the SSF Country Profile for Bangladesh will serve as a working document for the National Task Force members and as reference material for outreach and communication, during the development of the NPOA-SSF for Bangladesh and will be subject to revision and adaptation based on continuous feedback and inputs.



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Director, BOBP-IGO

¹ https://www.fao.org/fishery/services/storage/fs/fishery/data/npoassfprocess/1-2_SSF_profile_template_en.pdf

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1. Definition of Small-scale Fisheries in Bangladesh

Bangladesh's fisheries resources are mainly divided into two sub-groups: inland and marine fisheries. Inland fisheries are further divided into two as inland aquaculture and inland capture. Small-scale fisheries belong to both inland and marine capture.

The small-scale fisheries are mentioned in the definition of inland fisheries: Small-scale fisheries rely on inland water bodies such as ponds, rivers, beels, floodplains, haors, lacks, dead rivers (baors), wetlands, reservoirs, etc. in inland waters.

Again, small-scale fisheries are used to describe artisanal fisheries in marine fisheries. Artisanal fisheries refer to small-scale, low-technology, and low-capital fishing practices undertaken by individual fishing households. Many of these households are of coastal or island national groups. These households make short fishing trips close to the shore. Artisanal fisheries can be subsistence or commercial fisheries, providing for local consumption or export. They are sometimes referred to as small-scale fisheries. Further, the National Fisheries Policy, 1998, and the Marine Fisheries Harvest Policy, 2022, articulated the importance of small-scale fisheries, but did not mention any specific definition for small-scale fisheries. The definition of artisanal fisheries is mentioned in the Marine Fisheries Act, 2020, as “Artisanal vessel” means any fishing vessel with a carrying capacity of net 15 (fifteen) tons or below;²

Part 2 of the Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan is for Artisanal Fisheries³ and the term is understood as per the definition in the legislation.

The operational definition of SSF above is for use in the context of the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Small-scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF).

TIPS:

Commonly used terms for small-scale fisheries' fishers, associated groups and the legal standing of these groups (that is, are they mentioned and recognized in national laws?).

Propose a working definition of small-scale fisheries, noting that the objective is for stakeholder inclusion and to cover the whole supply chain.

If there is uncertainty or disagreement over the inclusion of certain fisheries within the working definition of small-scale fisheries, the FAO characterization matrix could be used to compare fisheries. This matrix provides a semi-quantitative approach to enable fisheries to be compared against various scale criteria.

² Marine Fisheries Act, 2020 (Act No. XIX of 2020) <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bgd214145.pdf>

³ Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan: Part 2-Artisanal https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/notices/81f5997a_2350_4898_a057_a025303be4f8/2024-10-27-05-58-1a5722ce337f0d6dc1955f0cc3aa5e88.pdf

2. Small scale fisheries

Table 2.1: Small Scale Fisheries in Bangladesh

Small-scale fisheries in numbers		A small-scale fishery is defined as...
National population (number) 17.15 crores ⁴	Employed in small-scale fisheries (percent of national population)	
	Fishers	Total
	1829932	1.01%
	Male (%)	Female (%)
	ND	ND
Inland water area (km ²)	Marine area/exclusive economic zone (km ²)	
47076.2 ⁵	118813 ⁶	
Average production (MT)	Contribution to agricultural output (percent)	
Annual fish production 5.01 million MT in 2023-24	Agricultural GDP (BBS 2024) 22.26%	National GDP(BER 2024) 2.53%
Total Inland - 4.39 million MT, and Marine-0.63 million MT (2023-24)	Export Earnings (EPB 2024) 0.91%	
	Animal protein supplies 60%	
	Number of fishers (marine and coastal) 0.516 Million	Employment (full-time & part-time) 19.50 million
	Women's employment (fish processing industry) 1.40 million	
Key small-scale fisheries	Name of species and fisheries (with annual production totals, to give an idea of relative scale)	
	Hilsa (Inland-248569 + Marine- 280918 MT); Indian Major Carp (1136095 MT); Catfish (418629 MT); Tilapia (439678 MT); Sardine (23703 MT); Bombay duck (78221 MT), Sea catfish (17999 MT), Jew fish (60686 MT),	

Proposed working definition:
Small-scale fisheries (SSF), also known as artisanal fisheries, are characterized by traditional fishing practices, typically involving family units or small groups, using relatively small amounts of capital and energy, and operating with boats having a carrying capacity of net 15 (fifteen) tons or below, often close to the coast and primarily for local consumption.

⁴ Bangladesh Population Growth Rate Data from 1880-2025 | Data | Demographics on World Economics

⁵ 2024-07-08-03-59-c335f1d6908e7427417e8bc610142b63.pdf

⁶ 2023-10-03-08-04-3135f50a843082dae350782760628981.pdf

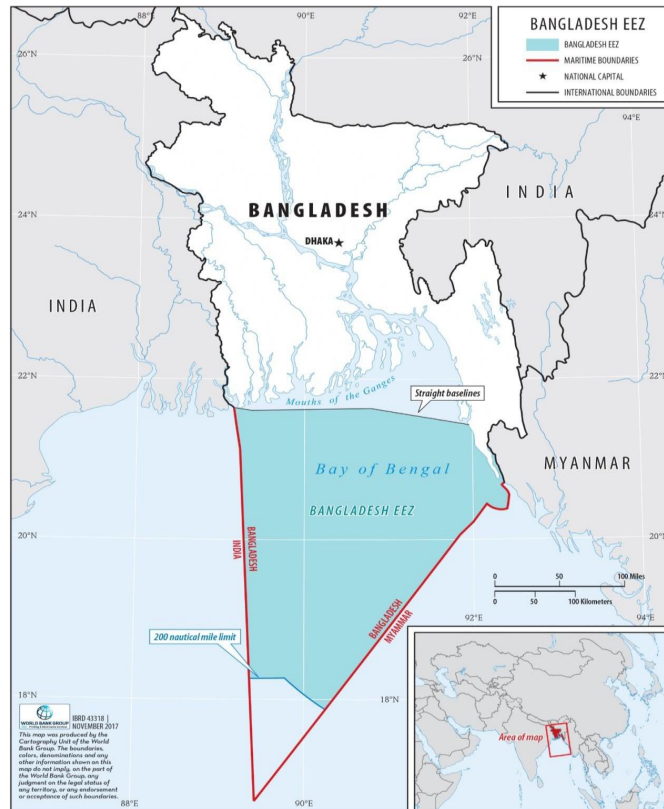
	Pomfret (11476 MT); Other (Marine- 111791, Inland- 695414 MT) All are not mentioned here ⁷
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Note: km² = square kilometre; MT = metric ton

2.1. *Scope and location*

Resource	Area
Marine waters (EEZ)	118813 sq. km
Shelf area	66,438 sq. km
Inland Open Water (Capture)	
River and Estuary	853,863
Sundarbans	177,700
Beel	114,161
Kaptai Lake	68,800
Floodplain	2,646,757
Total	3,861,281
Inland Closed Water (Culture)	
Pond	424,168
Seasonal cultured water body	148,537
Baor (Ox-bow lake)	6,218
Shrimp/Prawn Farm	262,217
Others (Crab farming, pen culture, cage culture)	26,554
Total	867,694
<i>Inland Total</i>	4,728,975

⁷https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/download/66835738_1def_4eb0_8028_cb70be103f6f/2024-07-08-03-59-c335f1d6908e7427417e8bc610142b63.pdf



Map 2.1: Bangladesh Maritime Boundaries⁸

The artisanal sector comprises 29,358 vessels. The Industrial fleet includes 266 vessels.

2.2. Main species and Ecosystems

Species	Ecosystem	Method of fishing	Seasonality
Hilsa	marine, estuarine, and freshwater systems	Gill net	Round the year, the monsoon is at its peak
Rohu	freshwater rivers and floodplains	Seine net, cast net	Round the year
Catla	freshwater rivers and reservoirs	Seine net, cast net	Round the year

Widely dispersed across Bangladesh, with major concentrations in the Meghna estuary, Padma-Jamuna river system, and inland floodplains of Rajshahi, Mymensingh, and Barisal.^{9,10}

⁸https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342038701_Landing_and_Distribution_of_Fish_in_Bangladesh

⁹ Alam, Akm Nowsad. (2014). [Landing and Distribution of Fish in Bangladesh.](#)

¹⁰ Fishes of the river Padma near Rajshahi, Bangladesh: Part-3 <https://en.bdfish.org/2010/11/fish-padma-rajshahi-bangladesh-3/> last accessed 15 Oct. 25

2.3. Scale of the small-scale fisheries

- Number of fishers (marine and coastal): 0.516 million
- Employment (full-time & part-time) 19.50 million
- Women employment (fish processing industry) 1.40 million

Table 2.2: Craft and gear in the Bangladesh small-scale sector

Type of Gear	No. of Craft	No. of Gear
Gill Net/Drift Net/Trammel Net (<1000 m)	11124	15731
Gill Net/Drift Net/Trammel Net (>1000 m)	14086	15766
Set Bag Net	2929	23725
Long Line (Hook & Line)	94	555
Others Gears/Traps	342	2004
Total	28575	57781

2.4. Social and economic significance

Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP), employment	Annual Fish Production (2023-24): 5.01 million MT (Both inland and marine) National GDP (BER 2024): 2.53% Agricultural GDP (BER 2024): 22.26% Export Earning (EPB 2024): 0.91% Animal protein supply 60% Employment (full-time & part-time) 19.50 million Women employment (fish processing industry) 1.40 million
Production (volume and value)	Fish Production 2023-24: 5.01% m MT Marine 12.53%, Inland open: 28.13%, Inland culture 59.34%, 81.74% of total marine production was from artisanal fisheries in 2023-24
Community reliance on small-scale fisheries for income and food security	High
Ability to access to social services, housing, etc	Moderate. The National Fisheries Policy (NFP) 1998, which prioritizes small-scale fisheries, indirectly implies the need for social security for small-scale fishers. By controlling access to marine resources and promoting alternative livelihoods, it highlights the importance of providing support, including social security, to help fishers transition and maintain their economic stability amidst regulatory changes. ¹¹

¹¹ <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bgd184853.pdf>

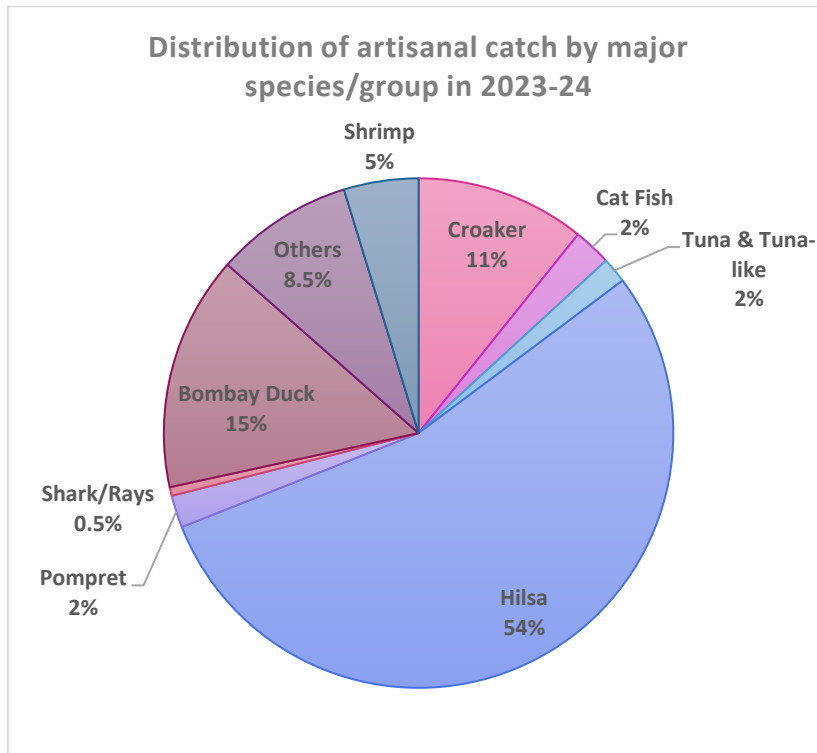


Figure 2.1: Catch by the Artisanal Sector

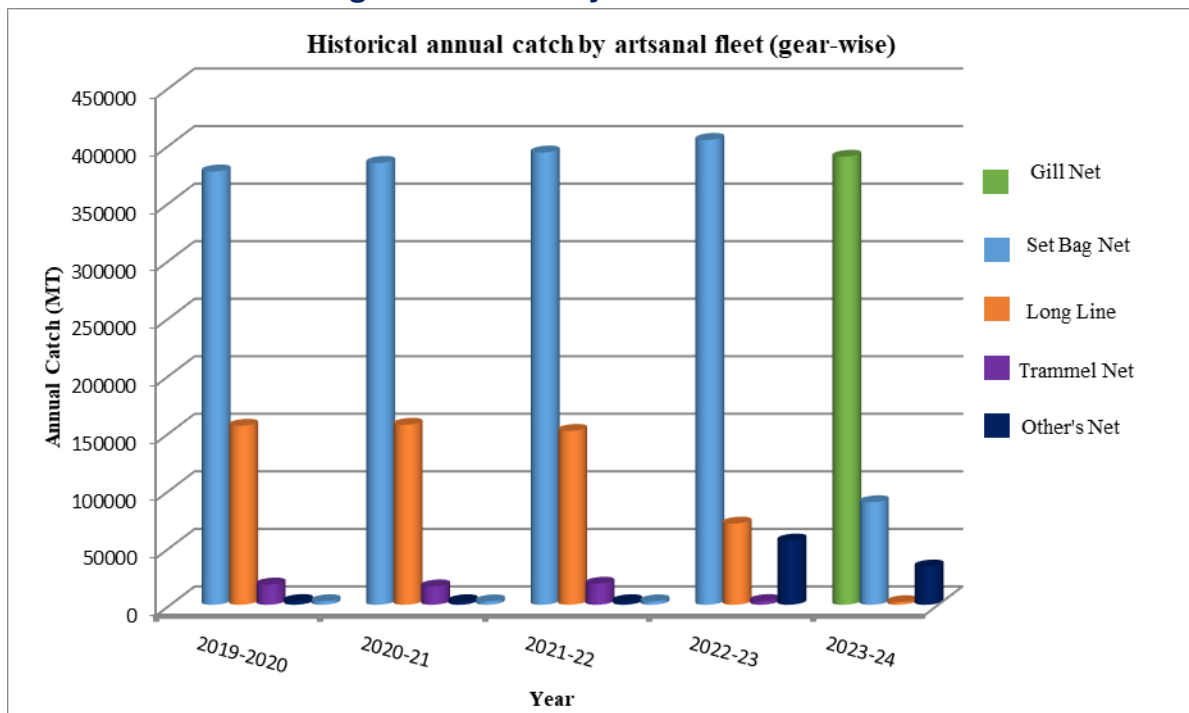


Figure 2.2: Temporal trends in artisanal fish catch

3. Small-scale fisheries structure

3.1. *Small scale fisheries fisher groups*

Fisher groups include gillnet fishers, set bag net fishers, cast net fishers, seine net fishers, trap fishers¹²

- **Gillnet Fishers:** These fishers use vertical nets that entangle fish by their gills, often targeting specific species based on mesh size and water depth.
- **Cast Net Fishers:** Fishers use circular nets that are cast by hand over the water, trapping fish when the net is pulled back, typically in shallow waters.
- **Seine Net Fishers:** These fishers use large, weighted nets that encircle a school of fish and are drawn in, typically from boats or along the shoreline.
- **Trap Fishers:** Fishers use stationary or floating traps that capture fish as they swim into them, often targeting specific species or size groups.

Fisher Associations or Organizations: Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Association (BMFA) established in 1995, represents seafood exporters engaged in deep-sea fish and shrimp harvesting from the Bay of Bengal, focusing on industry coordination and policy advocacy.

They cover only part of the small-scale fisheries subsector, with many groups focused on specific gear types, regions, or communities, leaving some fishers unorganized or outside these groups¹³. They are mostly specific to small-scale fisheries and generally do not include larger-scale commercial operators.¹⁴

3.2. *Supply chain*

Fish workers (including post-harvest workers), traders (middlemen and marketers), processors (drying, smoking, packaging), input suppliers (gear, nets, ice, fuel), boat builders and repairers, transport service providers, government agencies (Department of Fisheries, local authorities), financial institutions (microcredit providers), aquaculture farmers, aquaculture-private sector facilitators (around 500 in 2016) research and extension services.^{15,16,17}

In Bangladesh, small-scale fishers, fish workers, and traders usually belong to separate organizations tailored to their roles, such as the Bangladesh Small-Scale Fishermen's Cooperative Society, Bangladesh Fish Workers Forum, and Fish Traders' Association.

¹² <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/bgd>

¹³ <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/14/21/3414?>

¹⁴ Rahman, Md Mizanur. (2023). Regulatory framework of small-scale fishers in Bangladesh: Safeguard or jeopardy? [10.2139/ssrn.3939730](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3939730).

¹⁵ <https://worldfishcenter.org/pages/private-sector-facilitators/>

¹⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379956582_The_Economy_of_the_Fisheries_Industry_in_Bangladesh?channel=doi&linkId=6623988843f8df018d1ca822&showFulltext=true

¹⁷ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354682335_Country_Paper_on_Small-Scale_Fisheries_of_Bangladesh

Women in processing are often organized through NGO-supported groups.¹⁸

An autonomous body under the Ministry of Finance, the Social Development Fund (SDF) has a specific provision in its component 3 to implement co-management in fisheries with DoF. By mid-2024, the project helped 12,700 youths from the fisher community secure 9,980 employments. Apart from this, there are local fishermen communities, Hilsa management committees, etc. As a part of the ECOFISH project, co-management in river sanctuaries has groups: the Hilsa Conservation Group (HCG), the Hilsa Ghat Group (HGG) and Community Saving Groups (CSG), each having 30-35 members.^{19,20,21}

3.3. Local community

Fishermen community is closely linked with other communities. Lack of stable income forces the young generation to transition from fisheries to other jobs pursued by different communities in the villages. Technological advancements and globalization also bring in new opportunities for them and occasionally they face rejected job opportunities.²²

There is a system of village heads in the coastal communities, generally older people who make decisions on “fishing turns” or rotational access, everyday activities, and settling disputes.^{23,24}

3.4. The role of women in small-scale fisheries

Fisherwomen in Bangladesh are involved mostly in post-harvest processing including processing, drying, smoking and some are engaged in selling.^{25,26} Fisher women are members in different groups- like cooperatives, self-help groups by NGOs.²⁷

Women in Bangladesh’s small-scale fisheries can and do participate in decision-making, but their involvement is often limited and varies widely across communities and organizations.²⁸

While organising/implementing events or projects, the government or the respective

¹⁸ <https://www.fao.org/4/AC385E/AC385E03.htm>

¹⁹ <https://sdf.org.bd/bangladesh-sustainable-coastal-and-marine-fisheries-project>

²⁰ <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/414/1/012018/pdf>

²¹ <https://mel.cgiar.org/projects/ecofish/521/research-and-application-of-co-management-strategies-enhance-the-biodiversity-conservation-while-providing-socio-economic-resilience-for-over-46486-fishers-in-bangladesh->

²² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667010023001336?via%3Dihub>

²³ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366182505_Village_as_the_Model_Organization_for_Sustainable_Development_in_Rural_Bangladesh

²⁴ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340062132_Sustainable_Inland_and_Coastal_Fisheries_Key_Lessons_Drawn_from_Community-based_Fisheries_Management_in_Bangladesh

²⁵ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11259271/>

²⁶ <https://icsf.net/yemaya/bangladesh-making-women-in-fishing-visible/>

²⁷ <https://ewjbss.crtewu.org/index.php/ewjbss/article/view/126>

²⁸ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369527294_Gendered_Journey_Exploring_Women%27s_Position_in_Small-Scale_Fisheries_of_Bangladesh

stakeholders should ensure fisherwomen's participation and gradually engage them in the decision-making processes involved. Providing incentives and bringing more projects to engage more women in fisheries will encourage more women to participate.²⁹

4. Small-scale fisheries management

4.1. Fisheries laws

The main fisheries legislation include the following:

- National Fisheries Policy, 1998 (article 9.3)
- Marine Fisheries Act, 2020 (Section 2 (3))
- Marine Fisheries Harvest Policy, 2023 (Bengali) (Article 4.5, 8.5,8.10,8.12)
- Marine Fisheries Rules, 2023 (Bengali) (rules and sub-rules of 16)
- Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan, 2003
- Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan: Part-2 Artisanal, 2023
- Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950

4.2. Governance structure

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), under the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Department of Fisheries (DoF) is the key institution.

Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institution (BFRI), and Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC) under the MoFL

Bangladesh Navy (BN), Bangladesh Coast Guard (BCG), River Police, and Mercantile Marine Office (MMO)

Local community groups and cooperatives formed for managing the sector.

Participatory system for hilsa fisheries (Hilsa shad sanctuaries); 81 water bodies and 164 fish sanctuaries implemented. Locally, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) play a key role in managing fish sanctuaries and promoting sustainable fishing practices. Small-scale fisheries stakeholders are actively involved in governance through participatory management, which helps ensure sustainability and equity in resource use. This multi-tiered approach strengthens the governance and sustainability of fisheries.³⁰

4.3. Management measures

To encourage sustainable fisheries, the government of Bangladesh has undertaken and implemented different measures.

²⁹ <https://www.bobpigo.org/webroot/img/A%20better%20World%20-%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20Women%27s%20Empowerment%281%29.pdf>

³⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08b2140f0b649740009a2/DFID_impact_case_study_CBFM_in_BangladeshFINAL_1_.pdf

The Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan 2003 has specific regulations; apart from that, there are seasonal bans with incentives, and a need for regular licensing, etc.³¹

Social safety net programs (Vulnerable Group Feeding, VGF during ban periods, AIGAs) for fishers. Model village schemes for coastal small-scale fishers by the Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project (SCMFP) of DoF. Community-based fisheries Management and Co-management approaches are being implemented for inland open water management.

The legal framework serves as a crucial tool in small-scale fisheries management. Some Acts, policies, and regulations are as follows.

- Marine Fisheries Act, 2020; Marine Fisheries Rules, 2023; Protection & Conservation of Fish Act, 1950 and rules, 1985; National Fisheries Policy, 1998; Marine Fisheries Harvest Policy, 2022
- Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Management Plan: Part-2 Artisanal, 2023
- 10-year Plan of Action for Artisanal Vessel Management (2023-2032)
- Guidelines on Sustainable Fisheries by Artisanal Vessels, 2024
- Jalmohal (Public water bodies) Management Policy, 2009 (for inland closed open water bodies)
- Both Inland and Marine waters are open access for fishers.
 - Open access to rivers and inland open waters. No leasing since 1995.
 - Open access to marine waters. No leasing. Artisanal vessels require a Letter of Permission from the Department of Fisheries to fish in Marine Waters.
 - Issuing of ID cards for fishers to ensure the user rights.

³¹ <https://fisheries.gov.bd/>

5. Small scale fisheries knowledge

5.1. Research

Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI), and universities like Bangladesh Agricultural University, Sher-e Bangla Agricultural University, etc.

Several initiatives are there nationally and in collaboration with other countries. A few are given below:

- Sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities” (2023-2028) (BOBLME Phase II). EAFM in two identified fisheries (Nijhum Dwip and Set bagnet Fishery in Central Coastal Bangladesh; plans to address IUU fishing
- BIMReN Twinning Research Projects
 - “Developing Trans-boundary Management Strategies for Hilsa fishery in the Bay of Bengal region under changing climate” as part of the. This is a collaboration between ICAR- Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) and Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Noakhali Science and Technology University (NSTU) and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Maritime University (BSMRMU), Bangladesh are also partners in this project along with Coastal Observatory and Outreach Centre (COOC) Vidyasagar University W.B, and WorldFish, Myanmar. (2025-2027)
 - Fishery Management Regimes: Optimization and Innovation for the Blue Economy in the BOB Region. Collaboration between ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) and University of Chittagong, Bangladesh as well as University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka. (2025-2027)
 - Unveiling the marine litters - Mapping, distribution and identification in the Indian and Bangladesh parts of Sundarbans Mangroves along the Bay of Bengal. Collaborating partners include Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology (SIST), Chennai and Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh.

5.2. Data

Catch data for inland open waters and catch & effort data for artisanal vessels in marine waters are available and published annually in the Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics of Bangladesh by the Department of Fisheries.

The catch data are collected regularly by the Fisheries Resource Survey System (FRSS), and the Marine Fisheries Survey Management Unit (MFSMU) of DoF.

Recently, a frame survey has been completed for the vessels & gear of coastal communities by the Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project (SCMFP) of DoF.

5.3. Projects

The Department of Fisheries implemented two specific projects associated with small-scale fisheries.

- 1) Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project (SCMFP) funded by the IDA, World Bank, and GoB. Component 3 of SCMFP: Community Empowerment and Livelihood Transformation (major activities)
 - Fishing community institutions and alternative livelihoods development
 - Initiated co-management in 450 villages in 45 sub-districts: 54000 beneficiaries (25% women).
 - Establish Model Fishers' Villages (MFV).
 - Provide Revolving funds for transition from fishing to alternative livelihoods.
 - Finance infrastructure investments identified by the village community as a priority.
 - Build and strengthen producer organizations and establish market linkages in MFVs.
 - Provide opportunities for youth to provide vocational and skill development training.
 - Facilitate opportunities for youth in fishing households to access wage employment.
 - Initiate livelihood transformation processes out of fishing and sustain the resilience of fisheries resources.

- 2) Hilsa Fisheries Development and Management Project. Major activities.
 - Community mobilization
 - Awareness building & training
 - Enforcement
 - Support for Alternative Income Generation

There are some Non-Government Organizations that are directly working with small-scale fishers.

6. Issues and opportunities

Stakeholder consultation meeting is needed to fill up the Table 3. Working group/task force for the development of NPOA-SSF will do the consultation in the NPOA-SSF development process.

Table 3. Key issues in small-scale fisheries sub sector

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
5. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management a. Responsible governance of tenure	Local leaders' Local government Regional government National government	Are small-scale fisheries adequately recognized in government policy? Do small-scale fishers have secure tenure? Are there conflicts between larger-scale operators, or other parties, and small-scale fisheries' fishers? Are small-scale fisheries involved in fisheries management decision-making?		
5b. Sustainable resource management	Fishers Researchers, scientists Resource managers	What is the status (e.g. stable, overfished, unknown) and ecological significance of small-scale fisheries resources? Are other human activities		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
		affecting these resources or ecosystems? Examples are coastal development, pollution or mangrove cutting.		
6. Social development, employment and decent work	Fisher groups (per fishery) Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders, elders	Are there conflicts between groups across fisheries sectors (small-scale versus industrial; inland versus marine)? Across different sectors (small-scale fisheries versus agricultural sector, etc.)? Do small-scale fisheries communities have access to public services such as education, healthcare and public safety?		
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	Supply chain groups: Upstream – suppliers (net and boat builders) Downstream –	Are supply chain operators included in discussions and decision-making? How do wage levels compare and how secure are jobs and income?		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
	buyers, processors, traders, retailers	<p>Are there alternative incomes in small-scale fisheries communities (community-based tourism, etc.)?</p> <p>How is the small-scale fisheries subsector affected by competition with larger economic sectors (industrial-scale fisheries, shipping, etc.)?</p>		
8. Gender equality	Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders, elders	<p>Do opportunities in small-scale fisheries differ for men and women?</p> <p>Does access to public services differ for men and women?</p>		
9. Disaster risks and climate change	Resource managers, scientists Fisher groups (per fishery) Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders,	<p>How is climate change affecting resources and small-scale fisheries communities?</p> <p>How are communities adapting to climate change, and to what extent are they able to adapt?</p>		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
	elders			



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