DECARBONISATION

of the

FISHERIES SECTOR

Session: Greening the Fisheries

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Executive Director – National Maritime Foundation

Charted Course

- <u>●NMF A Brief Overview</u>
- Fisheries Ecosystem
- Green Landing Points
- Green Fishing Areas
- Fuel Pathways for Green Vessels
- Implementable Recommendations



EVOLUTION

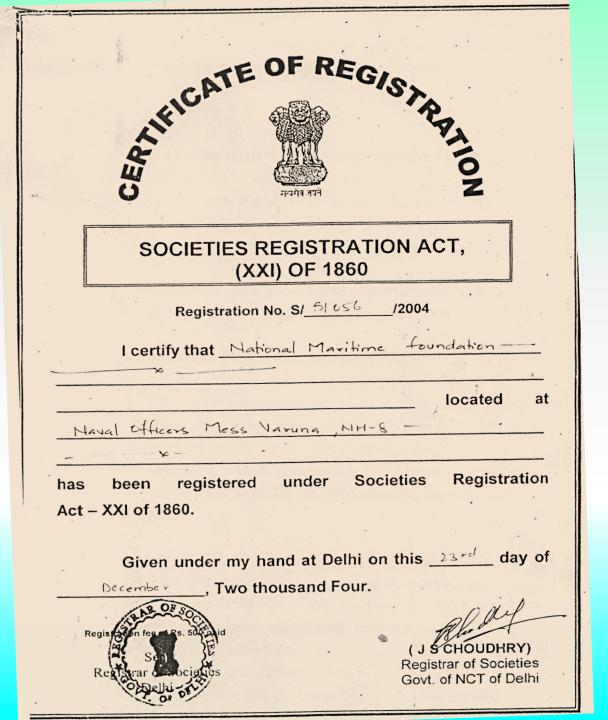
• In late-2004, Naval Headquarters (now IHQ MoD [Navy]), with the active support of the Ministry of Defence, decided to sponsor the establishment of a national-level *'maritime'* think tank (rather than merely a 'navy-centric' one)...

• After some initial toying with 'National Institute of Maritime Affairs' (NIMA) as the name, it was eventually decided to name it the 'National Maritime Foundation'

The Foundation was inaugurated by the then-Raksha Mantri (later the Hon'ble President of India), the late Dr Pranab Mukherjee, on

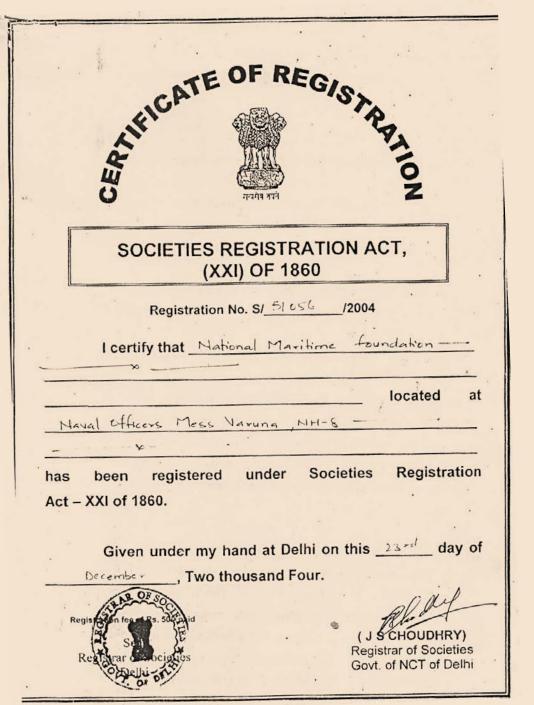
15 February 2005 National Maritime oundation

The NMF is a nongovernmental, nonpolitical, age-andgender agnostic, autonomous maritime think-tank registered (on 23 Dec 2004) as a 'Society' under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, relevant to Delhi (as a **National Capital** Territory)



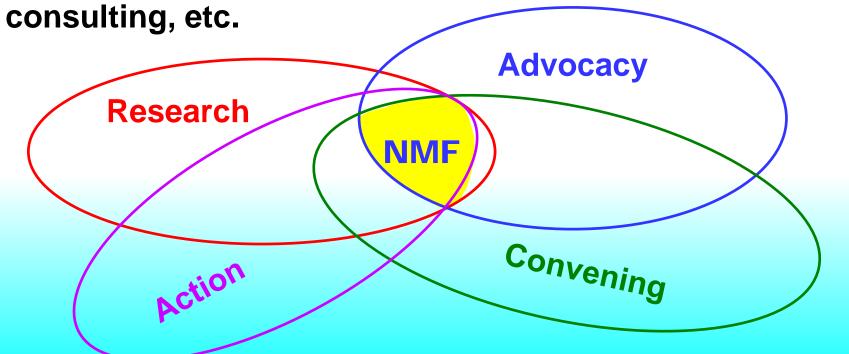
- The term 'autonomous body' denotes a self-governing body that is independent, or, subject to its own laws.
- If an autonomous body/
 institution is a 'Company', it is
 regulated by Company Law. If it
 is a 'Society', it is governed by
 the law on registration of
 societies.

Accordingly, the NMF is guided
by its Memorandum of
Association (MoA) and Rules &
Regulations (R&R). These were
last promulgated in 2013



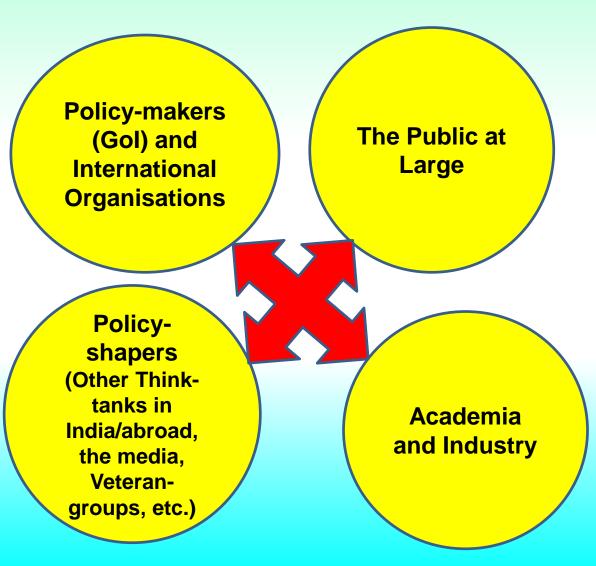
OVERARCHING COMMENTS

• 'Research', 'Advocacy', and 'Convening' form the mandatory pillars of any think-tank. Some think-tanks (including the NMF) additionally orient some part of their energy towards external 'Action' such as capability-enhancement through academic teaching, training, consulting, etc.

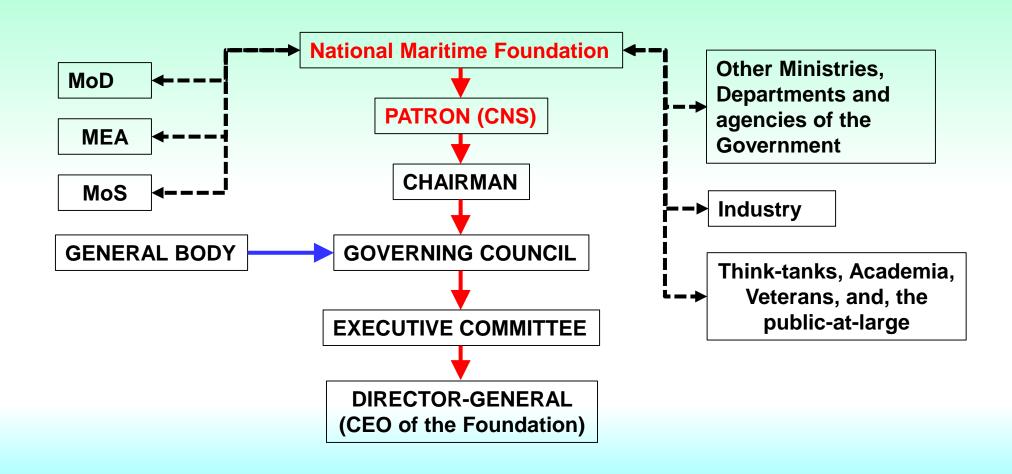


 The primary purpose of the NMF is to generate ideas and debate on matters of public policy

 Our principal targetaudience, therefore, comprises policymakers in the **Government of India** and abroad, as also policy-shapers, which term includes a variety of thinktanks in India and abroad, the media, and other 'pressuregroups', academia, and, of course, the public at large



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NMF



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The human resources of the NMF lie in two broad 'verticals' with three cross-cutting 'horizontals':

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	RESEARCH VERTICAL	INTERNS	CROSS-CUTTING HORIZONTAL # 1: Director-General	RESEARCH- SUPPORT VERTICAL	
RESEARCH FACULTY	CIVILIAN RESEARCHERS		CROSS-CUTTING HORIZONTAL # 2:	(ADMINISTRATION NG, & OUTREACH)	FACULTY (Officers & Equiv)
	UNIFORMED RESEARCHERS		Executive-Director	RESEARCH-SUPPORT (AD MARKETING, CONVENING,	
					STAFF (Sailors & Equiv)
			CROSS-CUTTING HORIZONTAL # 3: Deputy Director		

FUNDING

- The NMF is funded through:
 - Occasional 'Grants-in-Aid' from the Government of India (MoD)
 - An annual grant from the non-governmental funds of the Indian Navy
 - Fellowships offered by private citizens and institutions
 - Earnings from approach-papers, reports and studies
 - Earnings from the sale of books and monographs, as also the flagship journal of the NMF: "Maritime Affairs"
 - Earnings from teaching-and-training capsules and programmes for academia, the government, and industry.
 - Earnings from 'Convening Events' such as expert-lectures, workshops, dialogues, symposiums, seminars, conferences, etc.

NMF's VISION-STATEMENT

To be the foremost resource-centre for the development and advocacy of strategies for the promotion and protection of

India's Maritime Interests



NMF's Areas of Research-interest

- Holistic Maritime Security
 - Thematic
 - Country/Region-specific Maritime Geostrategies
- 'Marine', 'Maritime', and, 'Naval' Technology
- 'Blue Economy' and 'Climate Change' (BECC) and their 'National' and 'Regional' Impact
 - Environmental and Ecological Issues
- Oceanic Resources, both living and non-living
- Maritime Affairs
 - Public International Maritime Law (PIML)
 - Maritime History, Maritime Heritage, and, Maritime Culture
 - Maritime Trade, and, Maritime Connectivity
 - Maritime Safety

Thematic Holistic-Security Studies

- Regional Maritime Security
 - SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)
 - IPOI (Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative)
 - 'Bilateral', 'Trilateral', and, 'Multilateral' Constructs of Maritime Relevance
- Coastal and Offshore Security
- Naval Security (Hard Security)
- Trade/SLOC Security
- Energy-Security, and, the Security-of-Energy
- Port Security
- Maritime Food-Security (including Sustainable-Fishing Mechanisms)
- Polar Security
- Cyber Security
- Nuclear Security
- 'Surface', 'Underwater', and, 'Space-based' Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

Maritime/Marine-Technology Studies

- Maritime-Impact of Industry 4.0
- o 'Unmanned', 'Minimally-manned', 'Semi-Autonomous', and 'Autonomous' Surface-, Underwater- and Airborne- Vehicles
- Maritime-Impact of Outer-Space Technologies
- Maritime-Impact of Inner-space (Cyber) Technologies
- Ocean Renewable Energy Resources (ORER) Technologies
- Oil, Natural Gas, and Gas Hydrates (Upstream and Downstream Technologies)
- Marine Bio-technologies
- Seabed Mining Technologies
- Submarine Cable Technologies
- Underwater Domain Awareness Technologies
- 'Make-in-India', 'Make for India' and indigenisation ('Make by India')
 Programmes
- Development of Common (Tri-Service) Weapon-Sensor Suites
- Private-Public Partnerships in Defence and Security
- Impact of Technology upon Shipbuilding

'Blue Economy' and 'Climate Change' (BECC) and their 'National' and 'Regional' Impact

- Practical Manifestations of India's transition from a 'Brown' economy to a 'Blue' economy.
- The 'Blue Economy' as a foreign-policy tool for India
- Opportunities and Challenges for Indian Industry resulting from the 'Blueing' of the Indian Economy
- Effectiveness of 'Blueing' the Indian Economy as a Mitigating Strategy against Climate Change
- Quantifying Climate-Change Impacts on India's Naval Security
- Leveraging the International 'Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure' (CDRI)
- Resilience of India's Urban Agglomerates to Climate Change Impacts
- Regional 'Adaptative' and 'Mitigative' Best Practices vis-à-vis Climate Change
- Marine Pollution and trans-boundary movement of oceanic waste
- Ocean Acidification
- Degradation of the Underwater Acoustic Habitat

Oceanic Resources (Living and non-Living)

- Living Resources
 - Fish and Fishing
 - Bioactive Natural Products
 - Marine Bio-organisms
 - Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
- Non-living Resources
 - Minerals and Sea-bed Mining
 - Conventional Energy
 - Crude Oil and its Products
 - Natural Gas
 - Non-Conventional Energy
 - Biofuels
 - Gas Hydrates
 - Offshore Wind
 - Ocean Energy (Ocean-Mechanical and Ocean-Thermal)

Maritime Affairs: Public International Maritime Law

- UNCLOS
- SUA Convention and its Protocols
- Legal Aspects of Piracy and Maritime Crime
- San Remo Manual / IHL (Laws of War)
- Legal Aspects of 'Unmanned', 'Minimally-manned', 'Semi-Autonomous' and 'Autonomous' Surface-, Underwater- and Airborne- Vehicles
- Legal Aspects of 'Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel' (PCASP) and Floating Armouries
- Legal Aspects of Maritime Terrorism
- Legal Aspects of Underwater Cables
- Legal Aspects of Seabed Mining
- Legal Aspects of Fishing (including IUU Fishing)
- Legal Aspects of MDA
- Legal Aspects of 'Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction' (ABNJ)
- Legal Aspects of 'Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction' (BBNJ)
- Legal Aspects of Marine Pollution and Climate Change (London Convention and its Protocol, Basel Convention, Waigani Convention, etc.)
- Legal Aspects of the Impacts of Climate Change

Maritime Affairs: Public International Maritime Law

- Legal Aspects of the Protection of Critical Maritime Infrastructure
- Legal Aspects of Maritime Energy Extraction and Transportation
- Legal Aspects of Maritime Salvage beyond the Territorial Sea
- Legal Aspects of Derelicts and Wrecks beyond the Territorial Sea
- Legal Aspects of the protection and preservation of India's Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Legal Aspects of India's Processes for Ratification of International Treaties and Conventions
- Legal Aspects of Naval / Coast Guard HADR (Humanitarian-Assistance and Disaster-Relief) Operations
- Duties, Responsibilities and Obligations of Flag States, Port States, Coastal States vis-à-vis Mercantile Trade

Maritime Affairs : Maritime History, Maritime Heritage, and Maritime Culture

- India's Maritime (Seafaring) History
- Maritime History of the Indian Ocean
- India's Maritime Heritage
- India's Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Maritime Kingdoms of Ancient India
- Maritime Kingdoms of Medieval India
- India's Naval History
- Indian Maritime Customs and Traditions
- Indian Naval Battles
- Indigenous Ships and Craft of the Indian Ocean
- The MAUSAM Initiative

Maritime Affairs: Trade, Maritime Connectivity, Ports and Shipping

- Maritime Connectivity
- Comparative Analysis of India's Merchant Marine
- Analysis of India's Dependence upon Seaborne Merchandise Trade
- Coastal Shipping
- Inland Waterways
- Maritime Leisure/Sport, and Maritime Tourism
- Cruise-Ship Tourism
- Advocacy of the need for national-flag shipping
- Analysis of Flags of Convenience
- Analysis of the Northern Sea Route
- Analyses of Indian Shipbuilding
- Impact of Industry 4.0 upon Shipping (Shipping 4.0)
- India as a Regional Hub for Ship-repairs
- Shipbreaking in India

Maritime Affairs: Trade, Maritime Connectivity, Ports and Shipping

- Port Analysis
- Analysis of Transhipment Ports
- Analysis of Critical Cargoes
- Development and Refinement of an Efficiency Matrix for Portdevelopment within India
- o Impact of Industry 4.0 upon Ports (Ports 4.0)
- Analysis of Port-development (by Indian public/private/joint-ventures) as a foreign-policy tool for regional development
- Analysis of Ro-Ro Shipping as a bridging strategy for the development of quayside infrastructure
- Analysis of the relationship between India's vision of SAGAR
 (Security and Growth for All in the Region) and India's mega-project
 for port-led national development, viz., SAGARMALA

Maritime Affairs : Safety Issues

- Role and Functioning of the IMO
- 'Regional Seas Programme' (RSP) and 'Shared Seas' Concept
- SOLAS Convention
- VIMSAS (Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme)
- 'Triple-i' (Implementation of IMO Instruments) Code
- Assessing the efficacy of 'Flag-State', 'Port State', and 'Coastal State'
 Controls
- Regional Structures for Safety at Sea within the Indo-Pacific
- Assessing and Countering Risks of Marine oil-Pollution
- Risk Assessment of Oil-Spills in the Gulf of Kachchh
- Regional Maritime Humanitarian-Assistance and Disaster Relief
 - The Role of IONS
- Maritime Leisure / Tourism Safety
- Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR)
- Maritime Salvage

- It should **not** be concluded that **all** the indicated subjects/ topics/ themes are being actively addressed by the present members of the NMF's research-faculty
- However, a single member of the NMF's research-faculty often addresses a number of research-areas.
- Also, a 'cluster' approach has been adopted where a given cluster comprises a mix of the NMF's own researchers and researchers drawn from outside the NMF's faculty.
- The 'Blue Economy and Climate Change (**BECC**) Cluster', the 'Public International Maritime Law (**PIML**) Cluster', and, the 'Indo-Pacific Cluster' are producing very promising results.

Fisheries Ecosystem

Fishers & Fishing Community

Fishing Vessels/Gears/Eqpts

Fishing area and the methods of fishing employed

Development of Landing Areas and Subsequent Connectivity

Processing of Catch and Sale

Fisheries Ecosystem (Contd)

Cooperatives and Local/Regional Organisations

Weather Information and Warnings

Scientific Training and Skill Development

Enabling Legislation

Enforcement Authorities

Considerations for De-Carbonising the Fisheries Sector

- •Time span will not happen overnight, will take years
- Defined boundaries/goals geography and emissions
- Show consistent progress over established baselines
- Lessons learnt must be shared with the fishing community
- Requirement of third-party certification

Green Landing Points

- Encourages environmentalfriendly & sustainable operations
- Adopts green technologies
- Balances economic, environmental and social dimensions of development
- Digitalisation
- Small ecological footprint
- Emphasis on spatial planning
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Transport to processing facilities.

Green Fishing Areas

Specific areas where zero-emission solutions are supported

Spirit – focus and coordinate decarbonization efforts in a concentrated geographic area

Something akin to, COP 26 (Glasgow 2021) – Clydebank Declaration, 22 countries including US committed to establish corridors by 2025

COP 27 (Sharm el Sheikh 2022) – Green Shipping Challenge, to limit global temp rise to 1.5 deg C

Fuel Pathways

- Biomass-based fuels, poor long-term scalability, may be in transition period
- Green Ammonia fuel safety standards, available ICEs likely in Q4 of 2024
- Green Methanol presently most advanced solution as ICEs available
- Green Hydrogen tech challenge, cyrogenic storage will increase costs
- Synthetic Diesel Nil changes reqd for ICEs or storage, but long-term challenges for carbon feedstock procurement

Specific Implementable Recommendations

- Heartening to note findings being presented by several field studies. Studies need to be scaled up and made pan-India/ BIMSTEC
- Knowledge-building through continuous education and the empowerment of women
- Interaction programmes with the fishers community must continue preferably in the vernacular language
- The NMF is ever-willing to be the knowledge partner of like-minded institutions who are keen to examine, research and recommend specific implementable suggestions to policy makers.



Jai Hind

THANK YOU !!!!