

Draft Action Points - National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2017

Sect ion	NPMF Recommendations	Action Points (Short-term)	Action Points Long- term)	SSF Guidelines (chapter and paragraph)	Comments
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT					
6.0	To develop strategies to reduce overcapacity	Build consensus to rotate access of fishing vessels to fishing grounds and resources so as to reduce overcapacity	1. Define destructive fishing and traditional fishing 2. Adopt one family one vessel policy 3. Raise awareness of fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities on issues like overcapacity and illegal fishing	5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of resources	
7.0	Precautionary approach for maintaining MSY			3.1 Guiding Principle 10: Economic, social and environmental sustainability: applying the precautionary	
8.0	Fishing effort management	Recognize that active fishers from traditional fishing communities, especially fishing for a reasonable period of time, have the first right to own fishing vessels	Address tenure of fishers and the customary rights of the fishing communities involved in fisheries for generation	5.15 States should endeavour to improve registration of the fishing activity.	
8.0	Fleetsize optimization	1. Develop a resource allocation policy based on "scale subsidiarity", which means larger units are considered only if there is surplus fish stocks after allocating to smaller units-- and restructure fishing fleet according to this policy 2. Implement moratorium on new fishing vessels for ten years, only replacement allowed, review after 10 years 3. Ban non-registered fishing vessels from fishing 4. Declare optimum fleet size at the state level 5. Cancel/suspend licences/registration of fishing vessels caught in illegal fishing	1. <i>(Repeated)</i> Adopt one family one vessel policy 2. Regulate boat building centres 3. Develop social criteria for determining ownership of fishing vessels (Forest Rights Act can be a model to be consulted)	5b. Sustainable resource management	

8.0	Biodiversity conservation in production processes		(Repeated) Define destructive fishing and traditional fishing	5.1 These Guidelines recognize the need for responsible and sustainable use of aquatic biodiversity and natural resources to meet the developmental and	
8.0	Species specific management plans			5b. Sustainable resource management 11.1 Establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including bioecological data relevant for decision-making on sustainable management of small-scale fisheries with a view to	
8.0	Area specific management plans	1. Implement area-based management zones as developed by CMFRI 2. Fishing vessels to be licensed to fish only in designated zones 3. Ban illegal fishing by trawlers/purse seiners by defining and strictly enforcing fishing zones for different gears		5.15 Accordingly, States should involve small-scale fishing communities in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options. 10.2 Develop and use spatial planning approaches, including inland and marine spatial	
8.0	Conservation of EBSAs and Vulnerable Marine	Identify EBSAs to assist proposing an action plan			
8.0	Protection of iconic, endangered and threatened species	Develop a new fisheries legal instrument to conserve and protect iconic/charismatic marine species that takes into consideration specificities of marine waters and fishing by traditional fishing communities	(Repeated) Define destructive fishing and traditional fishing	5.16 States should deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices. 11.5 States should ensure info for responsible SSF and sustainable development is available, including on IUU fishing.	
8.0	Sustainable utilization of resources	Undertake stock assessment		3. Guiding Principles 5b. Sustainable resource management: "long-term	
8.0	Creation of Fish refugia through consultation	Create fish refugia based on traditional knowledge, if available		5.15 States should involve small-scale fishing communities in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including	

8.0	Evaluation of existing MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the needs of traditional fishermen in relation to MPAs 2. Allow manually operated boats within MPA 3. Implement management plan without hampering traditional/SSF livelihoods 4. Include fishing community in decision making process including granting the issue of permits in critical habitats of coastal and marine environment 5. Prevent fishing areas from being privatized in the name of conservation 6. Identify EBSAs to assist proposing an action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote consultations with fishing community members by state and national biodiversity board to assess how marine environment is impacted, including loss of mangroves. 2. Permit fisheries coops to manage MPAs 		
8.0	Legislative support to ensure tenure rights to traditional fishermen	<i>(Repeated)</i> Recognize that active fishers from traditional fishing communities, especially fishing for a reasonable period of time, have the first right to own fishing vessels	<i>(Repeated)</i> Address tenure of fishers and the customary rights of the fishing communities involved in fisheries for generation	5.4 When necessary, in order to protect various forms of legitimate tenure rights, legislation to this effect should be provided.	
9.0	Conflict resolution mechanism between traditional and mechanized sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize the primacy of traditional and small scale fishers 2. Introduce effective rules to deal with conflicts including punishment for breach of rules 	<i>(Repeated)</i> Define traditional fishing	<p>5.9 States should recognize that small-scale fishing communities, are often the weaker party in conflicts with other sectors and may require special support.</p> <p>5.11 Access to impartial and competent judicial and administrative bodies to timely,</p>	

9.0	Fisheries Management with traditional knowledge, science and business principles and effective engagement of primary stakeholders	1. <i>(Repeated)</i> Undertake stock assessment 2. Identify causes of fish stocks' depletion other than fishing pressure, such as development of ports and pollution of coastal and inshore waters. 3. <i>(Repeated)</i> Create fish refugia based on traditional knowledge, if available		11. Information, research and communication 11.6 States should document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development. 11.7 Provide technical and financial assistance to organize, maintain,	
9.0	Better collaboration between Government agencies and stakeholders			3. Guiding Principle 6: Consultation and Participation, and 12: Social Responsibility 10. Policy coherence, institutional	
10.0	Information services to fishers: Distribution of resources and availability	Disaggregated data of catch and landing centres be made available in public domain	Disseminate information through community radios, especially that would help in restoration and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems	5b. Sustainable resource management and 11. Information, research and communication 11.1 Establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including bioecological data with a view to ensuring sustainability of ecosystems, including fish stocks, in a transparent manner. 11.4	
10.0	Information services to fishers: Real time resource			5b. Sustainable resource management and 11. Information,	
10.0	Information services to fishers: Productivity assessments and PFZ advisories	Ensure that PFZ do not support growth of fish meal industry and reduction in price of fish at fish landing centres		5b. Sustainable resource management and 11. Information, research and communication	
10.0	Information services to fishers: Weather forecast			6.16 and 6.17 Sea safety: States should promote access to information and to emergency location systems for rescue at sea	

11.0	To conduct periodical reviews of Spatial closures(MPAs)	<i>(Repeated)</i> 1. Include fishing community in decision making process including granting the issue of permits in critical habitats of coastal and marine environment 2. Prevent fishing areas from being privatized in the name of conservation 3. Identify EBSAs to assist proposing an action plan		10.2 Develop and use spatial planning approaches, including inland and marine spatial planning, which take due account of the small-scale fisheries interests and role in integrated coastal zone management.	
11.0	To conduct periodical reviews of temporal closures	1. Continue seasonal ban and enhance the ban period ranging from 90 days to 120 days, subject to exemptions for vessels with fishing power up to 30hp 2. Provide financial support during seasonal bans 3. Remove BPL card based support system 4. Provide financial support to women during their self-imposed ban period to support children's education		5b. Sustainable resource management	
12.0	Input and Output Controls: Fleet size, fishing days, area of operation, engine horsepower, gear size, MSY, Minimum mesh size, minimum legal size, diversion of fishing effort, development of fleet plans, creating fisheries management areas	1. Prohibit the use of Indonesian and Chinese (over XX hp) engines 2. Implement mesh size regulations, especially square mesh for trawl gear 3. Recognize preferential access for SSF 4. Implement the menu of options as proposed in the Policy		5b. Sustainable resource management	

13.0	Demarcation of depth for mechanized, motorized and non-motorized implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proscribe bull trawling, bottom trawling and purse seining, and other forms of destructive fishing techniques 2. Make mandatory the use of Automatic Identification System <i>(Repeated)</i> 3. Ensure preferential access for SSF 4. Implement area-based management zones as developed by CMFRI 5. Fishing vessels to be licensed to fish only in designated zones 6. Strictly enforce fishing zones for different gears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure implementation of the scale subsidiarity principle 2. Designate a share of resources for SSF 	<p>5.7 States should where appropriate grant preferential access of small-scale fisheries ... Where appropriate, specific measures, inter alia, the creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries, should be considered.</p>	
13.0	Demarcation of distance from shore for mechanized, motorized and non-motorized implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proscribe bull trawling, bottom trawling and purse seining, and other forms of destructive fishing techniques 2. Make mandatory the use of Automatic Identification System <i>(Repeated)</i> 3. Ensure preferential access for SSF 4. Implement area-based management zones as developed by CMFRI 5. Fishing vessels to be licensed to fish only in designated zones 6. Strictly enforce fishing zones for different gears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure implementation of the scale subsidiarity principle 2. Designate a share of resources for SSF 	<p>5.7 States should where appropriate grant preferential access of small-scale fisheries ... Where appropriate, specific measures, inter alia, the creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries, should be considered.</p>	
14.0	Promotion of co-management or participatory management through regional, interstate and national fisheries councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote co-management through self-organized community organizations 2. Recognize the role of community-based structures in co-management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure access to decision making bodies and institutions, and adequate representation for women in fishing communities 2. Implement co-management framework at Taluk level- district level- and state level 	<p>5.15 Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted. Also 5.15, 5.17 and 12.4 Develop knowledge and skills to support successful co-management arrangements</p>	

15.0	Government of India Guidelines for 12-200 nm zone			5.7 Taking due account of Art. 6.18 of the Code, States should where appropriate grant preferential	
15.0	Promotion of private investments in deep sea fishing in States	1. Do not permit corporate investment in deep sea fishing 2. Issue permits for deep sea fishing only to fishermen from fishing communities.			
15.0	Promotion of private investments in fish				
15.0	Capacity building for deep sea fishing	No subsidies be granted to promote such investment. Subsidies be restricted only to smaller vessels			
15.0	Training in Entrepreneurship				
15.0	Development of public				
15.0	Availability of credit from				
15.0	Integration of deep sea fishing industry and seafood				
16.0	Schemes for enhancing skills in deep sea fishing	1. Encourage traditional fishers, provide them training for deep sea fishing (only community-based deep sea fishing) 2. Guide and regulate existing deep sea fishing			
16.0	Schemes for modernization of existing fleet for deep sea	Introduce fishing vessel buy back schemes			
16.0	Schemes for new deep sea fishing fleet to cooperatives,				
16.0	Schemes for training on board fishing vessels to				
16.0	Schemes for linkages for				
16.0	Awareness of international regulations relating to fishing				
16.0	Awareness of international regulations relating to fishing				
16.0	Development of infrastructure	Develop fishing harbours in areas that do not currently have access to fishing harbours and fishing jetties (e.g. Andhra Pradesh)			

16.0	Certification of vessel construction capabilities for				
16.0	Development of human				
16.0	Awareness about Rules and regulations for deep sea				
16.0	Development of scientific, technical information on				
16.0	Development of best fishing methods to target deep sea				
17.0	Preparation of coastal				
17.0	Preparation of Islands				
17.0	Framework for Coastal tourism			6.8 Small-scale fishing communities should equitably benefit from developments such as	
17.0	Framework for Island's tourism			6.8 Small-scale fishing communities should equitably benefit from developments such as	
17.0	Development of floating				
17.0	Introduction of mother carrier				
17.0	Introduction of mobile				
18.0	Development of harvesting of fishery resources in ABNJ				
MCS					
19.0	Registration of fishing vessels in ReALCraft			5.15 States should endeavour to improve registration of the fishing activity. 5.16 States should ensure the establishment of MCS systems or promote the application of existing ones	
19.0	Introduction of chip based registration cards with information on registration, number of license, base harbour/port, fishing trips,			5.16 MCS, 6.17 Sea Safety, and 11.5 IUU Fishing	
19.0	Role of community in MCS			5b. Sustainable resource management, specifically 5.16 and	
20.0	Development of legislation to comply with international standards and norms by FAO, IMO and ILO			6.12 Occupational Health and Safety, and 6.16 Sea Safety: States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations consistent with international	

21.0	Amendment of MFRA to have registration of fishing vessel building yards	(Repeated) Regulate boat building centres		5.20 States should avoid policies that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of resources. Also	
21.0	Annual survey of fishing			6.16 (footnote 3)	
21.0	Inspection of communication and safety equipments			6.16 and 6.17 Sea safety, specifically: States should promote access to information and to emergency location systems for	
21.0	Standard design			6.16 (footnote 3)	
21.0	Standard specification for construction material of			6.16 (footnote 3)	
21.0	Standard specification for continuous MCS procedures			5.16 States should ensure the establishment of MCS systems or promote the application of existing ones applicable to and suitable for	
22.0	Introduction of measures to prevent IUU in EEZ			5.16 States should ensure effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices. 5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation 11.5 States should ensure that the	
22.0	Introduction of measures to				
22.0	Introduction of measures to prevent IUU in other EEZs				
23.0	To provide necessary awareness and training to				
23.0	Incorporation of provisions of Work in Fishing Convention 2007		Ensure social security benefits to all men and women along the fisheries value chain consistent with ILO standards, with a particular focus on women	6. Social development, employment and decent work. Specifically: 6.12 and 6.16 Appropriate national laws and regulations consistent with ILO guidelines for work in fishing and sea safety. Also 6.3 Social Security, 6.9 Violence,	
23.0	Timeline for ratification of				

24.0	Improvement of working conditions of fishers on fishing vessels	Deploy effective search measures for fishers missing at sea (better technology, institutional arrangements)		6. Social development, employment and decent work. Specifically: 6.12 and 6.16 Appropriate national laws and regulations consistent with ILO guidelines for work in fishing and sea safety. Also 6.3 Social Security, 6.9 Violence,	
24.0	Improvement of working conditions of migrant fishers on fishing vessels			6. Social development, employment and decent work. Specifically: 6.10 and 6.11 Migrant	
24.0	Timeline for updating indian legislation related to			10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	
24.0	Development for hygienic and sanitary norms for fishing harbours			6. Social development, employment and decent work, and 7. Value chains, post-harvest and	
25.0	Distress alerting transmitter on fishing vessels			6.17 States should promote access to emergency location systems for rescue at sea for small-scale	
25.0	Automatic vessel identification system	(Repeated) Make mandatory the use of Automatic Identification System		6.17 States should promote access to emergency location systems for rescue at sea for small-scale	
25.0	Communication equipment on the fishing vessel			6.16 and 6.17 Sea Safety, increasing compliance	
25.0	Training	1. Provide reservation for children of fishers and fishworkers in fisheries colleges and research institutions 2. (Repeated) Raise awareness of fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities on issues like overcapacity and illegal fishing	(Repeated) Disseminate information through community radios, especially that would help in restoration and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems	6.17 Sea Safety training and awareness	
FISHERIES DATA AND RESEARCH					
26.0	Implementation of National Marine Fisheries Data Acquisition Plan	Undertake stock assessment		11.1 Establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including bioecological data with a view to ensuring sustainability of	
MARICULTURE					

27.0	Setting up of mariculture farms/parks	1. Identify areas that are suitable for mariculture 2. Exclude areas that are not suitable		6.8 Small-scale fishing communities should equitably benefit from small-scale responsible aquaculture.	
27.0	Setting up of hatcheries				
27.0	Lease rights policies				
27.0	Marine Spatial Planning	1. Protect access to fishing grounds in areas where small-scale fishers need access 2. Ensure that mariculture areas do not overlap with fish breeding areas			
27.0	Husbandry, seed, feed,				
27.0	Mariculture and environmental impacts	Change EIA process for mariculture to look at all impacts, including social impacts			
27.0	Mariculture and social impacts	Secure tenure rights of traditional fishing communities to the maritime space before the development of a mariculture is considered			
27.0	Capacity development of local markets for mariculture				
27.0	Capacity development of				
27.0	Development of local				
27.0	Development of value chains				
27.0	Support to fishermen groups				
27.0	Support to Fishery				
ISLAND FISHERIES					
28.0	Development of Islands				
28.0	Development of Island				
28.0	Support to post harvest				
28.0	Development of capacity of				
POST HARVEST PROCESSING					

29.0	Capacity building in post harvest fisheries	1. Invest in hygienic fish storage and marketing facilities, inter alia, to reduce exploitation by middlemen 2. Recognize the rights of women to traditional selling areas 3. Promote consultation and participation of women in market infrastructure development and management	Develop a scheme and provide budget allocation for basic facilities in markets	7. Value chains, post-harvest, trade and 12. Capacity development, 7.3 States should foster, provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector 12.2 Provide capacity building, for	
30.0	Develop cooperatives and infrastructure	1. Invest in spaces for fish drying 2. Create storage infrastructure that are managed by community-based coops 3. Create basic facilities for women, including night shelters, creches, in markets including for migrant women traders under local bodies	1. Provide infrastructure facilities such as landing centre, market places and, roads, etc. to facilitate fish trade 2. Promote cooperatives and women's organizations in post-harvest and trade and discourage private investment	7.3 and 7.4 States and development partners should recognize the traditional forms of associations of fishers and fish workers and promote their adequate organizational and capacity development in all stages of the	
31.0	Development of on board fish handling			7.5 Environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach should be promoted, deterring, for example, waste of inputs (water, fuelwood, etc.) in	
31.0	Development of measures to reduce bycatch			5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of	
32.0	Measures to control and regulate proliferation of fishmeal plants			7.7 States should ensure that promotion of international fish trade and export production do not adversely affect the nutritional needs of people for	
32.0	Measures to regulate low value fish species in fish feed industry			5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of	
TRADE					
33.0	To improve value addition of seafood		Undertake market surveys to evaluate value addition	7.5 All parties should seek ways to create value addition, building also on existing traditional and local cost-efficient	

33.0	Better product branding			7.3 Appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export	
33.0	To Promote quality fish to domestic consumer	Map informal markets and include them in development plans		7.3 Appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export	
34.0	Development of traceability and chain custody in seafood trade			7.3 and 11.11 Recognizing the role of small-scale fisheries in seafood production, States and other parties should promote the consumption of fish and fishery products within consumer education programmes in order to increase awareness of the nutritional benefits of eating fish	
34.0	Development of Food Safety Standards Authority of India benchmarks			7.3 Appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export	
34.0	Harmonization of FSSAI benchmarks with Export				
35.0	To create an enabling environment for the				
36.0	To implement measures to provide adequate credit				
MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION					
37.0	To improve effluent treatment standards and development of regulation	(Repeated) Identify causes of fish stocks' depletion other than fishing pressure, such as development of ports and pollution of coastal and inshore waters.	Broaden manmade disasters to include those caused by dredging, disposal of mine tailings, oil spillage, effects of ship breaking/repairs/constructions, etc.	9.3 Address issues such as pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors. 9.5 In case of disasters caused by	

37.0	To reduce plastics in the sea and development of				
37.0	To minimize ghost fishing and development of				
37.0	To reduce marine pollution through better design and				
38.0	Development of adequate mechanisms to address erosion and accretion of the coastal infrastructure development	1. Rehabilitate fishing communities who have lost their houses due to beach erosion 2. <i>(Repeated)</i> Identify causes of fish stocks' depletion other than fishing pressure, such as development of ports and pollution of coastal and inshore waters.	Implement beach nourishment/restoration in affected areas		
39.0	To implement measures to improve the quality of				
40.0	To implement measures to protect endangered, threatened marine species			5.16 States should ... deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices. 11.5 States should ensure info for responsible SSF and sustainable	
40.0	To implement measures to protect mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs	<i>(Repeated)</i> Promote consultations with fishing community members by state and national biodiversity board to assess how marine environment is impacted, including loss of mangroves.		5a and b. Sustainable resource management and 9.3 Integrated and holistic approaches, including cross-sectoral collaboration for climate change adaptation	
CLIMATE CHANGE					
41.0	To initiate focused studies on climate change impacts			9. Disaster risks and climate change	
41.0	To implement climate change adaption options			9 , specifically 9.4 : States should consider assisting and supporting small-scale fishing communities affected by climate change or natural and human-induced disasters, including through adaptation, mitigation and aid plans.	
FISHERS WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY NETS AND INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT					

42.0	To continue current welfare measures	1. Continue welfare measures through direct benefit transfer scheme to prevent corruption and to enable funds effectively reaching all registered beneficiaries	(Repeated) Ensure social security benefits to all men and women along the fisheries value chain consistent with ILO standards, with a particular focus on women	6.2 Affordable access to adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, and sources of energy. Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups – in	
42.0	To provide such welfare through DBTs, including housing and other amenities	1. Make fishermen card the basis for all welfare schemes 2. (Repeated) Rehabilitate fishing communities who have lost their houses due to beach erosion			
43.0	To provide adequate support to restore livelihoods from natural calamities like storm surges, cyclones etc	1. Develop cogent compensation policy and procedure for fishers and fishing communities affected by natural calamities to ensure adequacy and timeliness of support 2. Provide compensation for days lost to fishing due to IMD warning (Consider Kerala model in this context) 3. Provide insurance coverage to include natural calamity with insurance premium paid by the government	1. Develop guidelines for surveying national calamities at the state level 2. Introduce schemes for women in harvesting affected by natural calamities 3. Revise and update guidelines for State Disaster Response Fund for defining categories eligible for compensation, especially to benefit affected fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities 4. Provide insurance coverage for fishing activities that are impacted by sea surges 5. (Repeated) Broaden manmade disasters to include those caused by dredging, disposal of mine tailings, oil	9.4 States should consider assisting and supporting small-scale fishing communities affected by climate change or natural and human-induced disasters, including through adaptation, mitigation and aid plans, where appropriate.	
43.0	To provide adequate support to restore livelihoods from the impact of oil spills	Stop all known sources of oil spills and prosecute those responsible for oil spills		9.4 and 9.5 In case of disasters caused by humans, impacting small-scale fisheries, the responsible party	

44.0	To strengthen the existing compensatory package for closed season and to increase the ban period of 61 days	(Repeated) Remove BPL card based support system		5.15 States should facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate in and take responsibility for, taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources on	
45.0	To strengthen fisheries cooperatives with skill development, technical and financial support	Provide co-operative societies with cold storage facilities, and control over auction and market areas to eliminate middlemen	1. Enhance funding for gram panchayats to improve education and health facilities 2. Strengthen decentralized governance to ensure welfare schemes for fishers	7.4 There should be support for the setting up and the development of cooperatives and other organizational structures, as well as marketing mechanisms 10.6 Promote collaboration among professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs. They should establish networks and platforms for the exchange of experiences and information and to	
45.0	To strengthen fisheries cooperatives to look at			7.4 and 10.6	
46.0	To support fishermen with public finance through NABARD	1. Develop credit facilities that are designed to the needs and requirements of fishing communities 2. Provide interest-free loans to cover operational costs related to net and vessel repair works of fishing vessels, and engines	Improve efficiency of providing financial support to affected communities through single-window clearance	6.4 States should support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to	
47.0	To make fishermen with new skills for efficient means of fishing			6.2 Promote investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other skills of a technical nature that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising. 12.4 Government agencies should	

47.0	To make fishermen more skillful to move away from artisanal fishing	Provide reservation for children of fishers and fishworkers in fisheries colleges and research institutions	Introduce schemes to promote dignity of fishing activities for the younger generation	<p>6.8 Support complementary and alternative income generating opportunities – in addition to earnings from fisheries-related activities – in support of sustainable resource utilization and livelihood diversification.</p> <p>6.14 States should facilitate gainful and decent employment of youth,</p>	
GENDER EQUITY					
48.0	To support 66% workforce of women in post harvest sector	<p>1. Introduce pension schemes for fisherwomen</p> <p>2. <i>(Repeated)</i> Recognize the rights of women to traditional selling areas</p> <p>3. <i>(Repeated)</i> Promote consultation and participation of women in market infrastructure development and management</p>	<p>1. Promote cooperatives and women's organizations in post-harvest and trade and discourage private investment</p> <p>2. Ensure that fisherwomen are treated on par with fishworkers, and not considered as ancillary workers</p>	<p>3.1 Guiding Principle 5: Equity and equality: "using preferential treatment where required to achieve equitable outcomes"</p> <p>6.2 Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups should be accepted and promoted where it is required to ensure equitable benefits.</p> <p>8.3 States should establish policies</p>	
48.0	To support women self-help groups			8.2 Women should be encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support	
48.0	To initiate women friendly financial support schemes	<p>1. Provide subsidies to women in relation to their post-harvest activities</p> <p>2. Enhance women-friendly financing schemes</p>	<i>(Repeated)</i> Introduce schemes for women in harvesting affected by natural calamities	6.4 Support access to services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access	
48.0	To develop good working conditions for safety, security and hygiene	<i>(Repeated)</i> Create basic facilities for women, including night shelters, creches, in markets including for migrant women traders under local bodies	Map informal markets and include them in development plans	7.2 All parties should recognize the role women often play in the post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in such work. States should ensure that amenities and services appropriate for women are available as required in order to	
48.0	To develop transport facilities for retail marketing	Develop schemes to provide dedicated transport arrangements for women engaged in post-harvest activities		7 Value chains, post-harvest and trade, specifically 7.2 and 7.4 enhancing livelihoods	

48.0	To encourage women to take up small-scale fishing	Provide identity cards for women collecting seaweeds			
48.0	To encourage women to take up value addition activities		Undertake market surveys to evaluate value addition	8.4 All parties should encourage the development of better technologies of	
48.0	To make women participate in fisheries management	1. Ensure adequate representation for women from fishing communities in decision making bodies 2. <i>(Repeated)</i> Provide financial support to women during their self-imposed ban period to support children's education		5.15 Sustainable resource management: "States should involve small-scale fishing communities – with special attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups – in the design, planning and, as	
ADDITIONAL LIVELIHOODS					
49.0	To develop alternate sources of livelihoods like mariculture and ecotourism			6.8 Support complementary and alternative income generating opportunities – in addition to earnings from fisheries-related activities – in support of sustainable resource utilization and livelihood diversification ... Small-scale fishing communities should equitably benefit from developments such as	
49.0	To support concrete tourism plans like catch, photograph				
BLUE GROWTH INITIATIVE					

50-51.0	<p>To focus on Neel Kranti (Blue Revolution)</p> <p>To integrate elements of Blue Growth Initiative in Blue Revolution</p> <p>To focus on Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>To use Marine Spatial Planning(MSP) to support all economic activities like mineral exploration, oil exploration, maritime traffic, space for defense installations</p> <p>To avoid conflicts of fisheries sector with other sectors</p>			<p>5a. Responsible Governance of tenure, specifically,</p> <p>5.9 States should ensure that small-scale fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. Small-scale fishing communities, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups, are often the weaker party in conflicts with other sectors and may require special support if their livelihoods are threatened by the development and activities of other sectors.</p> <p>5.10 States and other parties should, prior to the implementation of large-scale development projects that might impact small-scale fishing communities, consider the social, economic and environmental impacts through impact studies, and hold effective and meaningful consultations with these communities, in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>10.2 States should, as appropriate, develop and use spatial planning</p>	
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS					
52.0	To ensure compliance of International binding and non-binding instruments			<p>10.1 States should recognize the need for and work towards policy coherence with regard to, inter alia: national legislation; international human rights law; other international instruments</p> <p>Also, 3.1 Guiding Principles, 4. Relationship with other instruments, 5.13 Sustainable resource</p>	
53.0	To integrate provisions of binding and non-binding				

54.0	To implement provisions of SSF Guidelines taking into consideration of complexities and divisions in SSF	<p>1. Implement the SSF Guidelines guiding principles 3 and 4 (Non-discrimination, gender equality and equity)</p> <p>2. Implement the SSF Guidelines chapter 8 on Gender equality</p> <p>3. Implement para 7.10 SSF Guidelines regarding access to market, trade information with specific reference to vulnerable sections including women to be respected and honoured</p> <p>4. Implement SSF Guidelines para 7.2 to provide special emphasis be proved with regard to enhancing facilities for women in post-harvest fisheries sector</p>			
55.0	To consider provisions of international instruments				
REGIONAL COOPERATION					
56.0	To promote strong regional cooperation in management and sustainable utilization			<p>10.5 States should establish and promote the institutional structures and linkages – including local–national–regional–global linkages and networks – necessary for achieving policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration</p> <p>10.8 States should promote enhanced</p>	
57.0	To develop measures to safeguard human rights of			SSFG human-rights based approach	
57.0	To participate in regional fisheries and environment				
57.0	To harmonize policies and programmes for harvesting of transboundary resources			<p>11.8 All parties should promote the availability, flow and exchange of information, including on aquatic transboundary resources, through the establishment or use of appropriate existing platforms and networks at community, national, subregional and regional level,</p>	

58.0	To develop skills for fishermen who are migrating to other neighboring countries			6.10. 6.11, 6.13 Decent work and migrant workers. Also 11.10 Promote research into the conditions of work, including those of migrant fishers and fish workers, and inter alia health, education, decision-making, in the context of gender relations, in order to inform strategies for ensuring	
58.0	To develop formal Government approval for				
GOVERNANCE					
59.0	To develop a coordinating mechanism between line agencies and coastal state governments			10.5 States should establish and promote the institutional structures and linkages necessary for achieving policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration and the implementation of holistic and inclusive ecosystem approaches in the fisheries sector. At the same time, there is a need for clear responsibilities and there should be	
60.0	To prepare a model MFRA bill incorporating new				
61.0	To develop a legislation for sustainable development				
62.0	To develop an implementation plan with action points, time series, to identify agency responsible for the work, funds for implementation plan			12.4 Government authorities and agencies at all levels should work to develop knowledge and skills to support sustainable small-scale fisheries development and successful co-management arrangements, as appropriate. Particular attention should be given to decentralized and local government structures directly involved in governance and	
62.0	To develop monitoring and evaluation for timeliness and efficacy			13.4 States should recognize the importance of monitoring systems that allow their institutions to assess progress towards implementation of the objectives	