

Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)

Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Elements which Deserve Incorporation in the Proposed National Fisheries Policy

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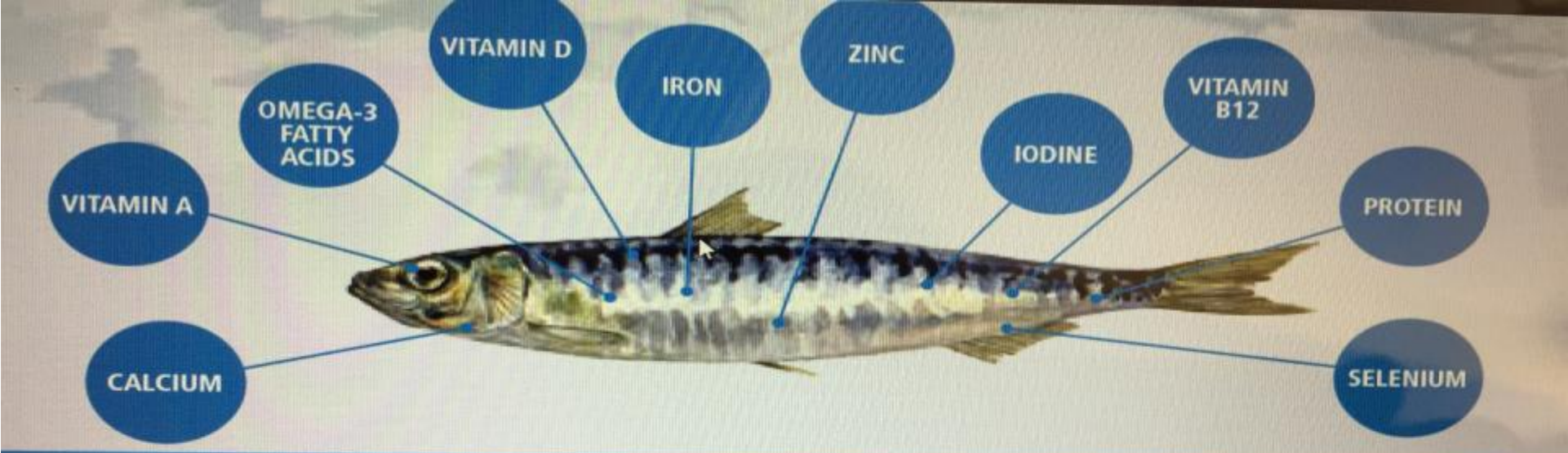
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- *Critical Role in providing Nutritious Food for local, national and International Markets and generating Income to support local and national economies*
- *Small-scale fisheries contribute about half of the global fish catches.*
- *SSF contributes over two-thirds of total production destined for direct human consumption*
- *SSF employs over 90% of the world's capture fishers and fish workers, about half of them being women*

Fish as Health Food

- Fish is among the healthiest foods on the planet.
- Contains essential nutrients, such as protein, fat, vitamins and minerals, including vitamin D.
- Fish is also a great source of omega-3 fatty acids, which are incredibly important for our body, heart and brain.

Healthy and Wealthy population makes Nation Wealthy



Key nutrients in fish

- Long chain omega-3 fats**
Mainly found in fish and fishery products, these fatty acids are essential for optimal brain development.
- Iodine**
Seafood is in practice the only natural source of this crucial nutrient. Iodine serves several purposes like aiding thyroid function. It is also essential for
- Vitamin D**
Another nutrient crucial for mental development, this vitamin also regulates the immune system function and is essential for healthy
- Iron**
During pregnancy, iron intake is crucial so that the mother can produce additional blood for herself and the baby.
- Calcium, zinc, other minerals**
Diets without dairy products often lack calcium, and zinc deficiency slows a child's development.

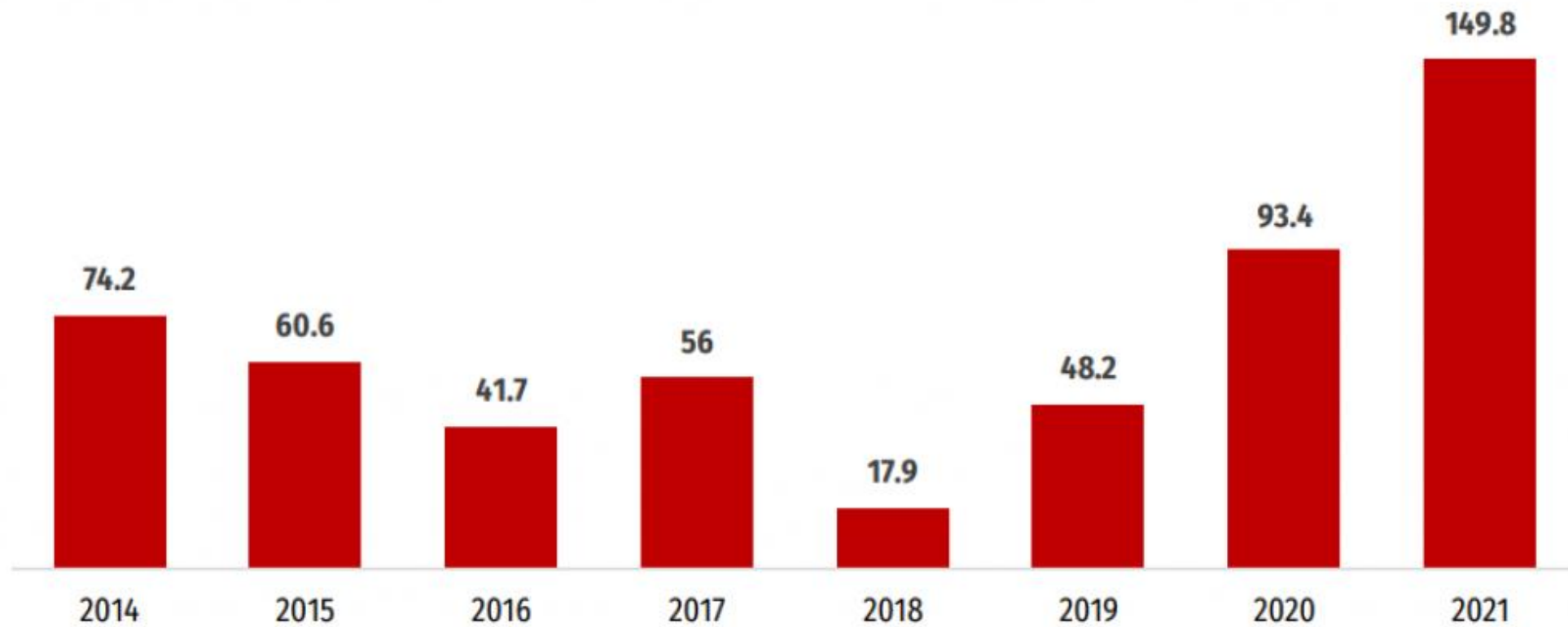
MDG and SDG – objectives

- To “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger” was the first of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- No Poverty and Zero Hunger – first two Goals (SDG)



Despite progress in the implementation of SDGs, especially Goal-2 **more than 790 million** people worldwide still suffer from hunger. The fight against hunger has seen some progress over the past 15 years. Globally, the proportion of undernourished people declined from **15 per cent in 2000-2002 to 11 per cent in 2014-2016**.

How many more women are hungry than men (in millions)



Indian farming households

- **Holding Size – 1.15 ha average**
- **Marginal and small farmers with farm holdings up to 2 ha - 85 percent**
- **Marginal, small farmers – 4 ha – 95 percent**
- **Global trends indicate a decline in small farms in developed countries, while there is an increase in small farms in developing countries**
- **UN report - *“Evidence has shown that for most crops of the optimal farm is small in scale and that is at this level that most gain in terms of both sustainable productivity increases and rural poverty reduction can be achieved”.***

Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines

- Complement CCRF (1995) – to support overall principles and provisions
- Consistent with and promote international human rights
- Process – Participatory and consultative
 - Involving small-scale fishing communities
 - CSO
 - Other stakeholders

Objectives

- Enhancing the contribution of SSF to global food and nutritional security
- Contributing to equitable development, poverty eradication and improving the socio-economic condition of fishers and fish workers
- Orienting towards sustainable utilization, judicious management and conservation of fisheries resources consistent with CCRF
- To drive the contribution of SSF to a sustainable future of the planet encompassing three pillars – social, economic and environment
- Provide guidance to states and stakeholders for the advancement of responsible and sustainable SSF
- Enhance public awareness about SSF with due consideration to their traditional knowledge, constraints and opportunities

National Fisheries Policy

National-level broader Policy framework to guide states for developing their own fisheries and aquaculture policy

- Policy to support capacity building/empowerment of small-scale fishers and fish workers in terms of their knowledge and skills related to:
 - Management of fisheries resources
 - Mainstreaming sustainability concerns
 - Realizing the need to get organized, strengthen their organizations and internalize the spirit of working together and collective action

Ensuring ecological health

- Ensuring the availability of water flow
- The use of water for irrigation also needs to consider the availability of water in the reservoirs
- Restoring link between the rivers and the floodplains to rejuvenate fisheries resources
- Protection of riverine stretches and floodplains to ensure the population of endemic species, including forage fishes
- Providing necessary infrastructure
- Ecosystem restoration, including river ranching etc.

- Leasing policy, fishing and Tenurial rights
- Identification and exclusion of destructive and harmful fishing gear and practices
- Policy to seek a balance between conservation and livelihoods in conflict areas by bringing coherent between fisheries, forest and water resources policies
- Creating alternative / additional opportunities for the livelihoods development of SSFs

Expectation..

- ***NFP will consider the incorporation of policy elements conducive to SSF to ensure the sustainability of their activities while maintaining the health of the ecosystem they are dependent upon***
- ***NFP will promote an ecosystem approach to fisheries management***
- ***NFP will strengthen the right to access and use of resources***

*Big thank you for your kind
attention*