The coastal and marine fishermen: The key stakeholders in blue economic development of Bangladesh

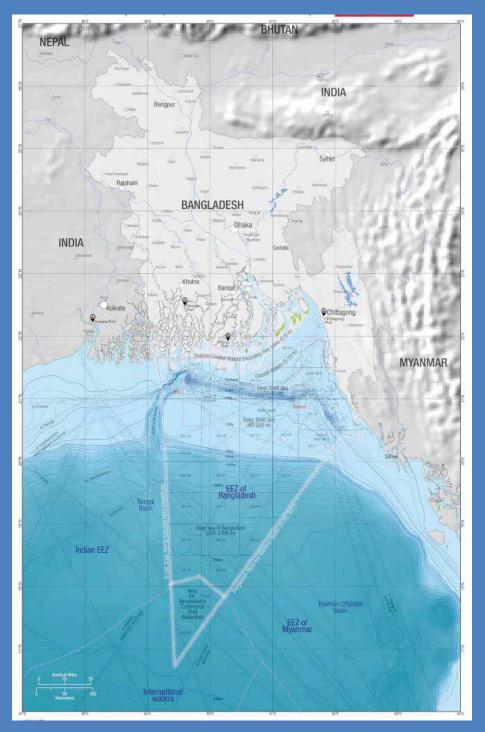






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Coastal and marine resources of Bangladesh



- Marine water area: 284,813 km²
- Maritime area: 9,060 km²
- EEZ: 118,813 km²
- Continental shelf: 24,800 nm²
- A coastal belt: 710 km long
- Rivers and estuaries: 8,538.63 km²
- Sundarbans water area: 1,777 km²
- Shrimp & crab farm area: 2,755.1 km²

(Sources: DoF, 2017; Chowdhury, 2014)

Coastal and marine fisheries of Bangladesh

Standing stock (tons) of marine fisheries of Bangladesh

Demersal fish	Pelagic fish	Shrimp	Reference
264,000–373,000	-	9,000	West (1973)
160,000	90,000–160,000	-	Saetre (1981)
200,000–250,000	160,000-200,000	4,000-6,000	Penn (1983)
Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	DoF-FAO (2016-17)

(Sources: Hossain et al., 2017)

Coastal and marine fisheries of Bangladesh

Category	Species no. (reviewed by)	
	Hossain (2001)	Ahmed et al. (2008)
Bony fish	475	442
Cartilaginous fish	50	-
Shrimp	25	56
Crab	15	16
Lobster	5	3
Mollusk	301	336
Algae/seaweeds	56	168
Coral	13	66
Starfish/echinoderms	3	4
Whale/dolphin	11	-
Squids (cuttlefish)	7 (2)	-

Coastal and marine fish production

Inland closed water (2.20mMT or 57%) Marine water (0.63mMT or 16%)

Inland open water (1.04mMT or 27%)

Sector-wise fish production in Bangladesh during 2015-16 (Source: DoF, 2017)

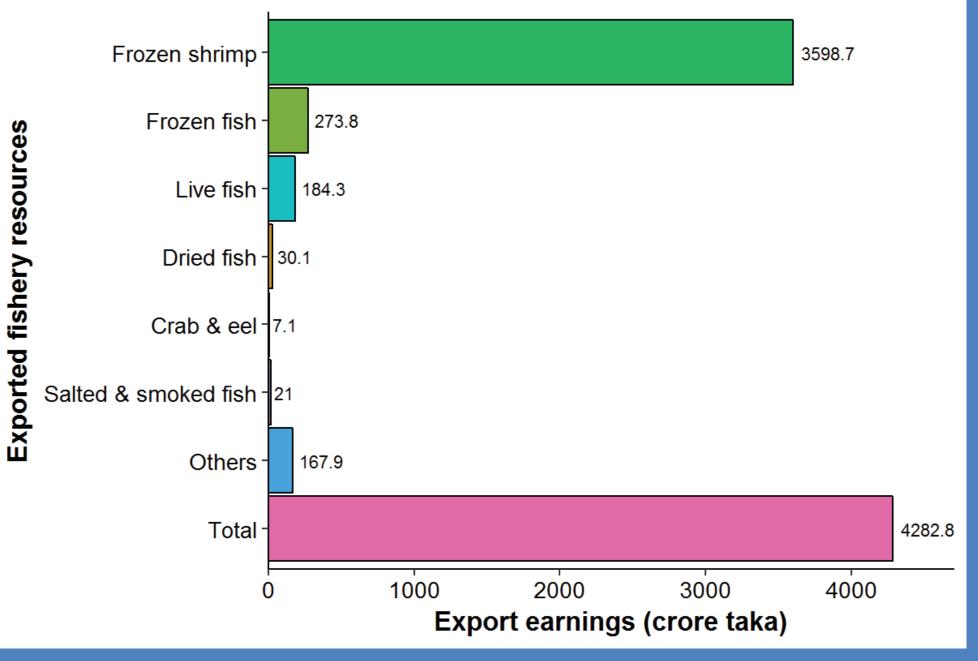
Coastal and marine fish production

Marine fish production from different sources during 2015-16

Sector/source	Production (MT)
Trawling	105,348
Artisanal	521,180
Rivers & estuaries	178,458
The Sundarbans	16,870
Hilsa	394,951
Shrimp	239,798
Crab	13,160

(Sources: DoF, 2017)

Coastal and marine fish export earnings



Earnings from exported fishery products during 2015-16 (Source: DoF, 2017)

Coastal and marine fish catching services

Marine fish catching units during 2015-16

Sector/source	Unit (piece)
Commercial trawlers	247
Total boat no.	67,669
- Mechanized boats	32,859
- Traditional boats	34,810
Nets and others	183,777
$(C_{\text{extract}}, D_{\text{eff}}, 2017)$	

(Sources: DoF, 2017)

Coastal and marine fishermen

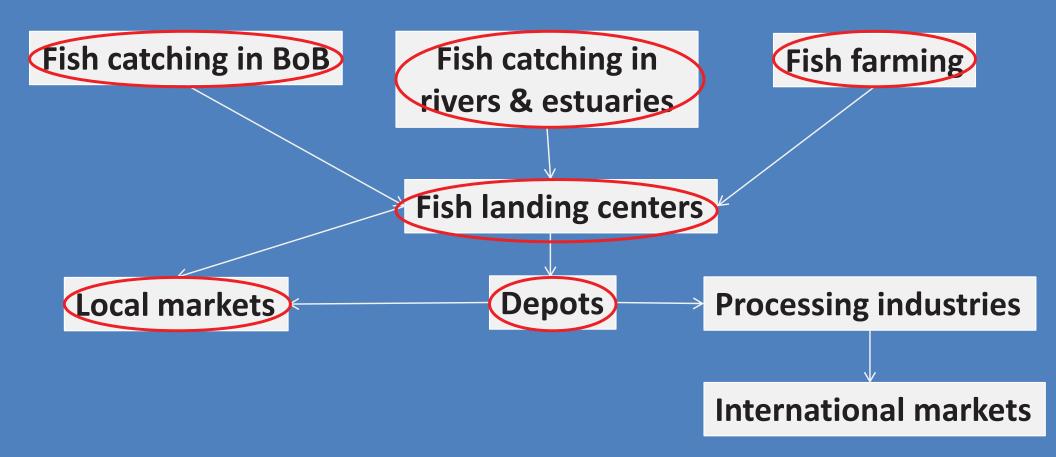
Number of coastal and marine fishermen

Fishermen type	Number (lakh)
Total (freshwater & marine)	13.16
- Inland fishermen	8.00
- Marine fishermen	5.16
Total fish farmers	146.97
- Finfish farmers	138.64
- Shrimp farmers	8.33

Around 15 lakh females are working in fisheries sector

(Sources: DoF, 2017)

Coastal and marine fishermen



Fishermen are the key stakeholders in blue economy

• Low financial, social and educational status







• Natural disasters and human-induced problems







• Lack of fish marketing, storage and transportation facilities







fishing • Ban and establish sanctuaries





NATURE Vol 463|25 February 2010

NEWS



'JUNK' DNA HOLDS CLUES TO HEART DISEASE Deleting non-coding region narrows arteries in mice. go.nature.com/g891dj

Reserves 'win-win' for fish and fishermen

• Lack of alternative income sources







 Fishing assets are costly and owned mostly by non-fishermen







 Unlicensed and illegal fishing by domestic vessels and intrusion of foreign vessels



খসড়া সামুদ্রিক মৎস্য আইন ২০১৬-এর সংশোধন চাই বাংলাদেশের জলসীমায় বিদেশী মাছ ধরার নৌকা অর্থনীতি ও সার্বভৌমত্বের জন্য আত্মঘাতি





Social Transformation Trust

মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর নেতৃত্বে বাংলাদেশের সমুদ্র সীমায় অপার অর্থনৈতিক



We Demand Amendment in the Draft Marine Fisheries Act

6 March 2017

Allowing Foreign Fishing Vessels in Bangladesh Territory will be Suicidal

Organizer: Online Knowledge Society, Arpon, Uddipan, Unnayan Dhara Trust, Udayan Bangladesh, SDO, COAST Trust, National Krishani Show Labour Allince, National Labour Alliance, Dak Dia Jai, Docap, Dip Unnayan Society, Nolcity Model Society, Pirojpur Gono Unnayan Somity, Pran, Prantojon, PSI, Bangladesh Farmer Federation, Bangladesh Bhumihin Somity, Labour Resource Centre, Bangladesh Krishi Firm Labour Federation, Sonkalpa Trust, Songram, CDP, Muktir Dak

www.equitybd.net

• No insurance coverage for life and fishing equipments







• No sufficient training facilities





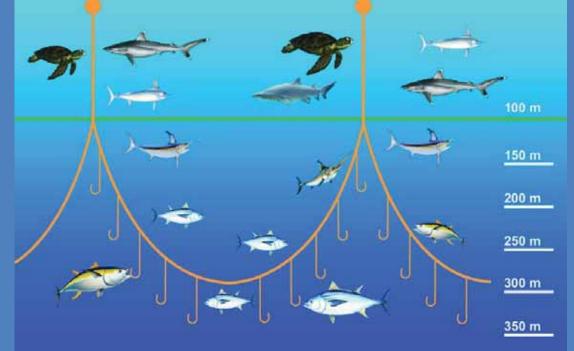
• Weak and limited number of fishermen groups/cooperatives





• Exploitation of deep sea resource is beyond the capacity of most of the small-scale fishermen

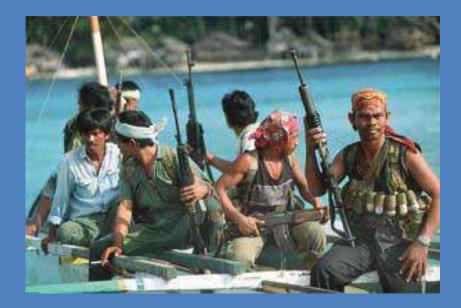






• The deep sea robbery







• Weak communication facilities





Original Article

Banking the poor: The role of mobiles

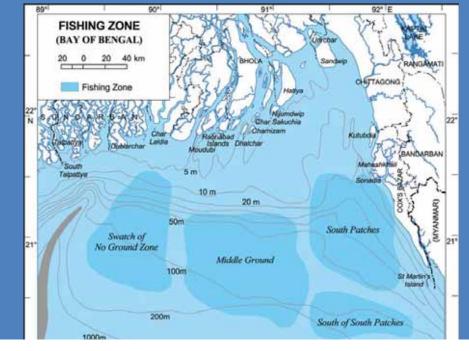
Received (in revised form): 15th November 2010

Robert E. Hinson

 No authentic records about fishermen no. and also crafts & gears



• Limited number of identified fishing grounds



Thank you...