



# UNDESA Incheon Workshop " From Lisbon to Nice: Implementing SDG14 with COAs-Combating IUU Fishing

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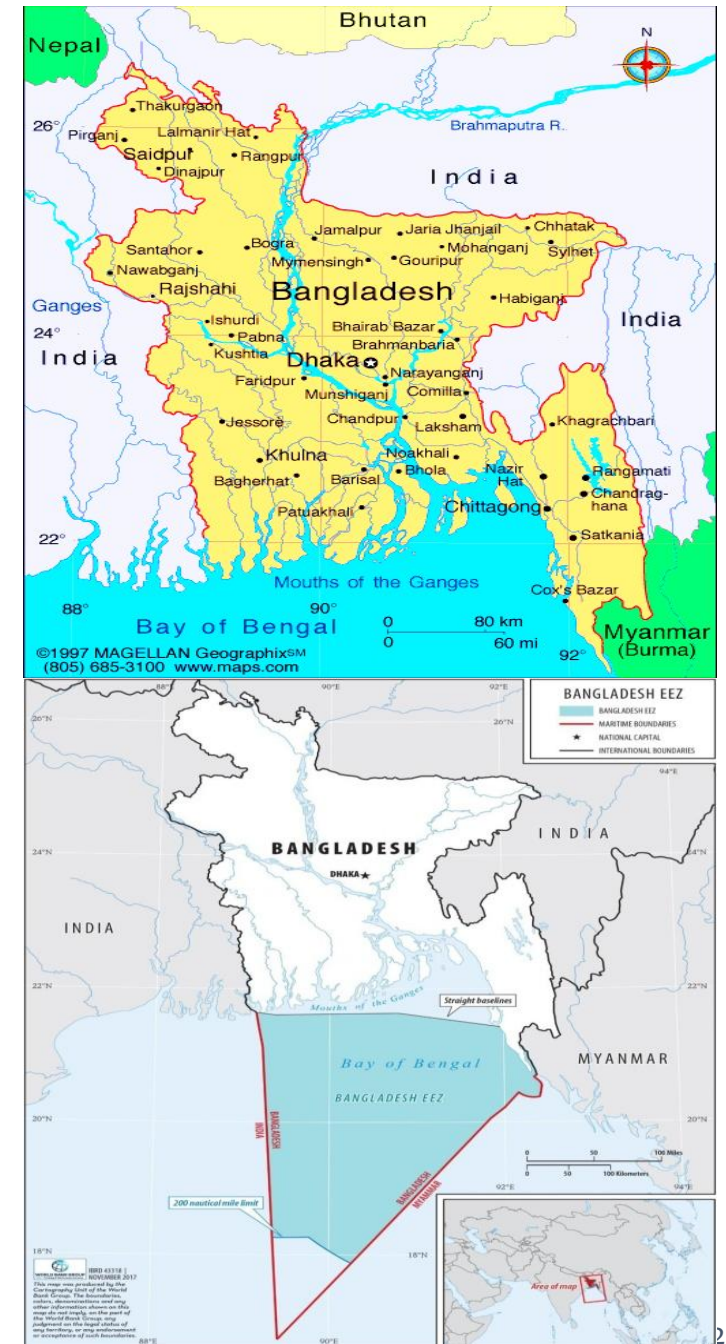
PD, Pilot Project on Tuna and Similar Pelagic Fishing in Deep Sea  
Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock  
Bangladesh

# Bangladesh

- ❖ Bangladesh is Located in the north-eastern part of South Asia. The majestic Himalayas stand some distance to the north, while in the south lays the Bay of Bengal
- ❖ A low lying plain of about 1,47,570 square kilometer, crisscrossed by innumerable rivers and streams
- ❖ Population 160 million

Exclusive Economic Zone: 118,813 sq. Km

- ✓ Bangladesh's Delta and Bay of Bengal Supports millions of living along the coast and the Blue Spaces of Bangladesh is considered as a potential area for future Economy.
- ✓ About 32 Million People are Living in Coastal region.
- ✓ Marine Fishermen about 0.31 Million
- ✓ Coast line about 710 km



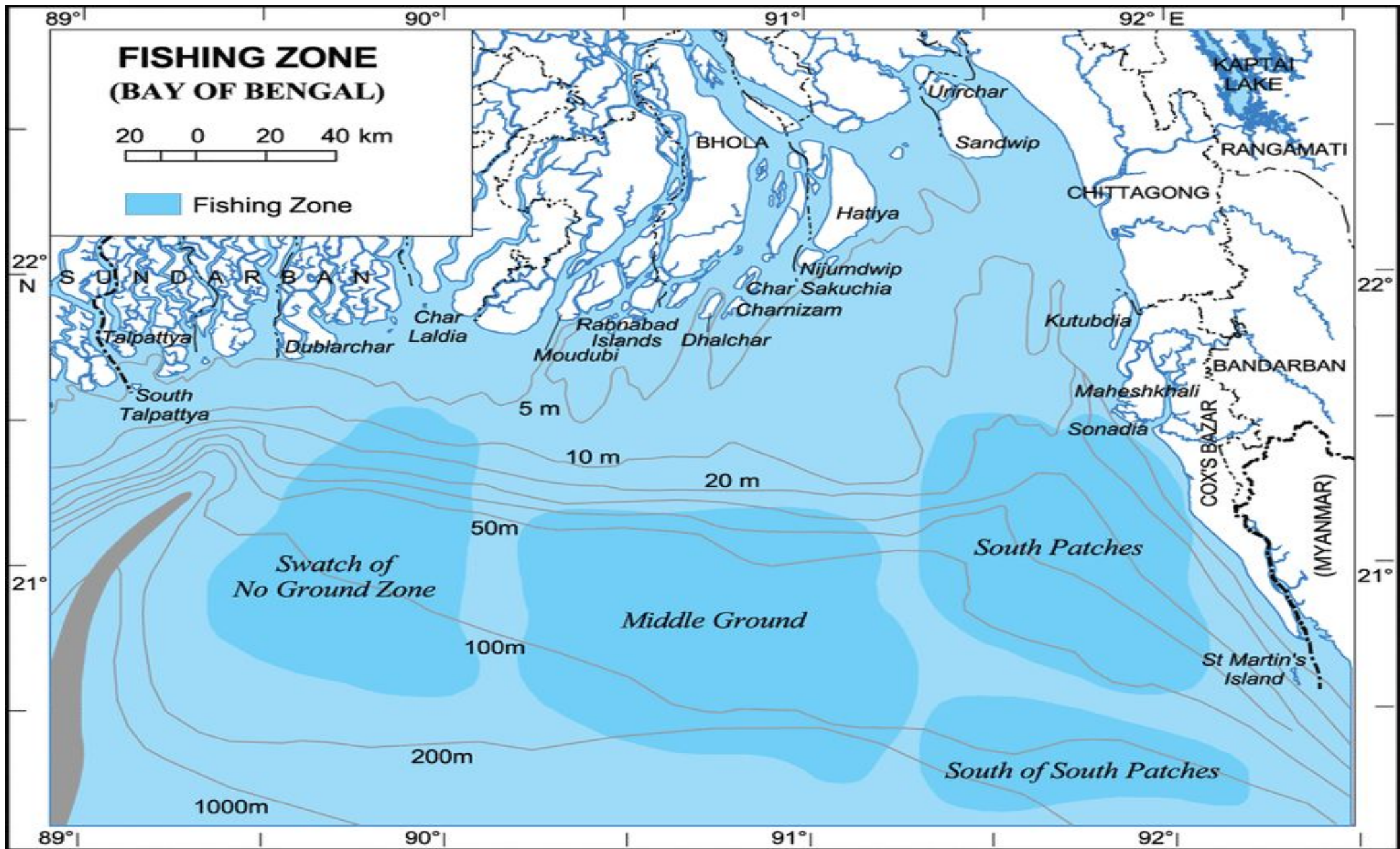
# Marine Fisheries Biodiversity in Bangladesh

## Marine Species:

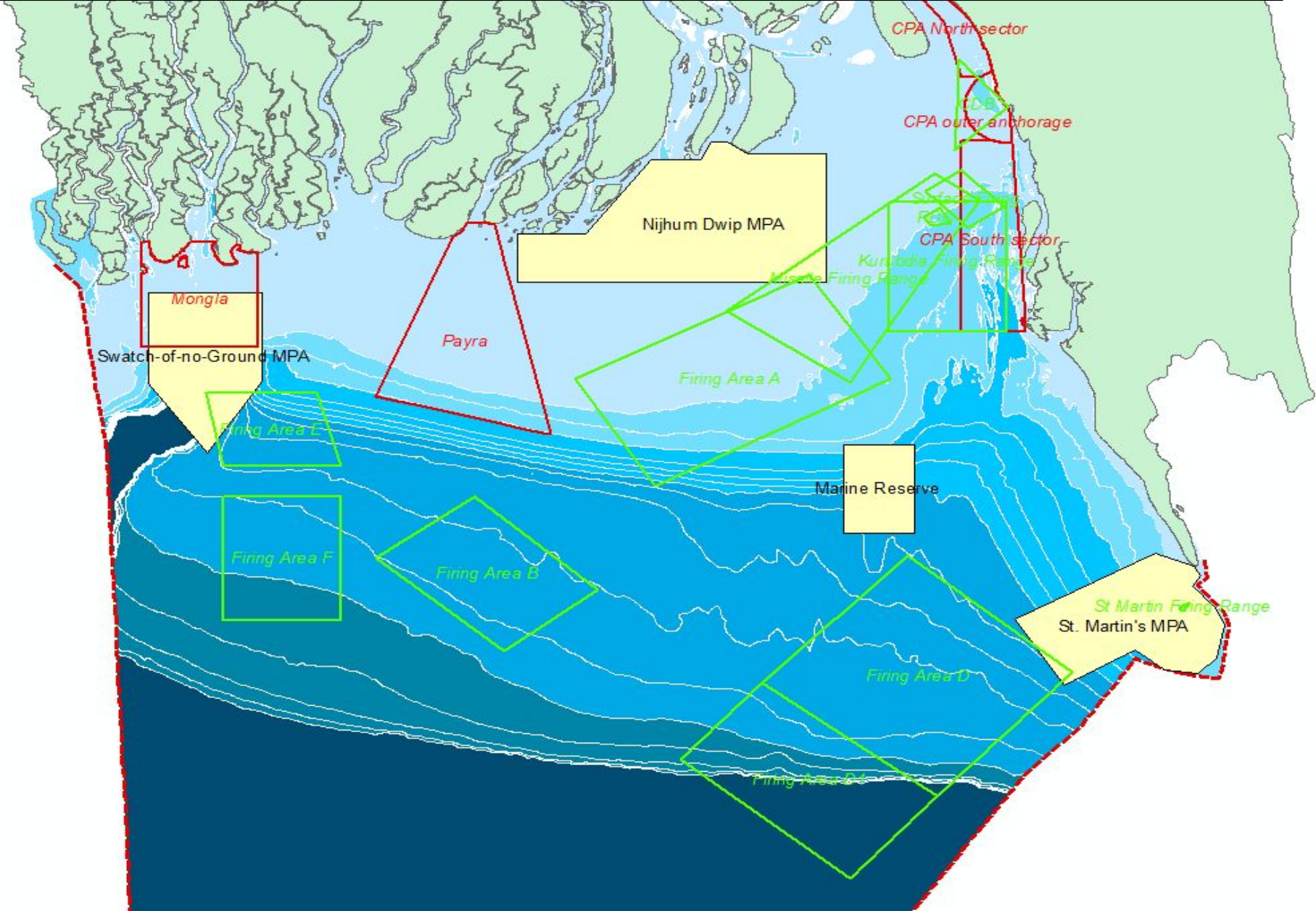
- Fish : 475
- Shrimp : 36
- Crab : 15
- Mollusks : 301
- Oyster : 6
- Lobster : 8
- Coral : 13
- Dolphin : 11



# Four Major Fishing Grounds in Bay of Bengal



# Marine Protected Area in Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh



## National Plan of Action to Prevent, deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) in Bangladesh

- Paragraph 25 IPOA-IUU: States should adopt national plans of action to further achieve the objectives of the IPOA-IUU and to review the implementation
- National Plan of Action to Prevent, deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) has been developed by Bangladesh in 18 December, 2019 supported by FAO
- Participatory manner: through stockholder consultation and validation workshop
- The development of this NPOA-IUU is key step towards the SDG14:Life Below Water

# IUU fishing: Problems for Bangladesh

- Undermines efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks
- DoF as well as RFMO (i.e. IOTC) can fail to achieve the agreed Fisheries management goals and objectives
- Can lead to negative effects on food security & environmental protection
- Can Lead to the Collapse of a fishery or seriously impair efforts to rebuild stocks that have already been depleted
- Can completely destroy the benefits of effective fisheries management
- IUU fishers are ‘free riders’ who don’t care about other fisher’s livelihoods and income. They put coastal fisheries community cohesion at risk, cause conflicts and other illegal practice leading to violence, accidents and even casualties.

# Main Threats of IUU Fishing in Bangladesh: Three Broad Categories

## Foreign Fishing Vessels:

- There are no foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate within the Bangladesh EEZ, so any foreign flagged vessel fishing in Bangladesh waters is operating illegally.
- Illegal incursions are most common from neighboring states. Foreign fleets reside during misaligned seasonal breeding season closures.
- Patrols by Bangladesh Navy and Coastguard; Joint monitoring Centre (JMC) and regionally consistent fisheries closures and collaboration with neighboring states ---Illegal incursion can be reduced.





# Main Threats of IUU Fishing in Bangladesh: Three Broad Categories

## Industrial Fishing Vessels:

- Industrial fishing vessels are relatively well regulated with logbook reporting and VMS on board some vessels.
- Regulation will be greatly improved through the development of Vessel Monitoring Center (VMC) to enable monitoring compliance with depth based restrictions and fisheries moratorium, implementing e-reporting..
- Development of Fisheries observer program





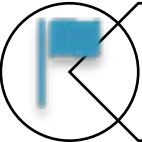



# Main Threats of IUU Fishing in Bangladesh: Three Broad Categories

## Artisanal Fishing Vessels:

- ✓ Largely unreported and unregulated;
- ✓ Illegal Fishing through--use of prohibited monofilament gill nets, set bag nets, non-compliance with fisheries closures;
- ✓ Artisanal fishing fleet is substantial and regulation will be best achieved by first registering and licensing the vessels then in phasing in e-reporting of efforts and catches.



# Main Features of NPOA-IUU

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## All State Responsibilities (Section 2)

Utilize international instruments to combat IUU

Modernize fisheries legislation, adding IUU fishing specific provisions

Increase Monitoring Control and Surveillance of fishing fleets

Increased inter-organizational cooperation

Increased cooperation with neighboring States



## Flag State Responsibilities (Section 3)

- Fishing vessel registration
  - Ensuring all fishing vessels registered
  - Increased compliance with registration requirements
  
- Voluntary use of IMO number for greater than 12m vessels
  
- IUU background checking



# Coastal State Responsibilities (Section 4)

## Monitoring Control and Surveillance

- Vessel Monitoring Centre
- VMS & VMS Centre
- Observer Program
- E-reporting
- Official landing sites
- Inspection sites

## Capacity Building on MCS

## Cooperation Between States

- Synchronized fisheries closures
- Cooperation to stop IUU fishing



# Port State Measures (Section 5)

Ratify PSMA ✓

Advance Notice of Arrival (AREP)

- Building capacity to audit AREPs

Designated Ports

- Clearly designating ports for foreign fishing vessels
- Building inspection capacity

Implementing IOTC Resolution for Port State Measures



## Internationally Agreed Market Measures (Section 6)

### Trade-related measures

- Prohibit import of IUU fish
- Publicize businesses involved in IUU

### Transparency in markets

- Voluntary guidelines for catch documentation
- Electronic reporting
- Traceability through supply chain





# MCS in Bangladesh

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
Marine Fisheries Survey Management Unit, Ctg-1995	Marine Fisheries Office, Chattogram-1952	Marine Fisheries Office, Chattogram
Scientific Officer	Acts/Rules Marine Inspector(s)	BN, Coast Guard, River Police & Marine Inspector
<b>Stock Assessment</b> by R V Meen Shandhani	Registration and fishing licence Pre-sailing permission	Surveillance Check-Post
Land based catch & effort data collection for artisanal by MFSMU & FRSS	Limiting the Fishing Days Depth Zone Restriction Mesh size control	Pre & Post Checking by Inspectors
Log Book for Industrial Trawlers	Fishers and sailors ID card	VTMS/ (133, inactive)
Catch reports	Fishing closure seasons Ban on destructive gears	VMS for industrial (developing)
	Declared Marine Reserves/MPAs	AIS/GSM for Artisanal (developing)
	Conversion of bottom trawlers to mid-waters	FMC (developing)
	All types of trawlers new sanction has been stopped to restrict overcapacity	JMC (developing)

# Our progress to combat IUU fishing

## To Combat illegal fishing:

- Enlisted 29861 Artisanal vessels & associated gears
- Introduced their fishing permit obligation
- Developed online registration & licensing system

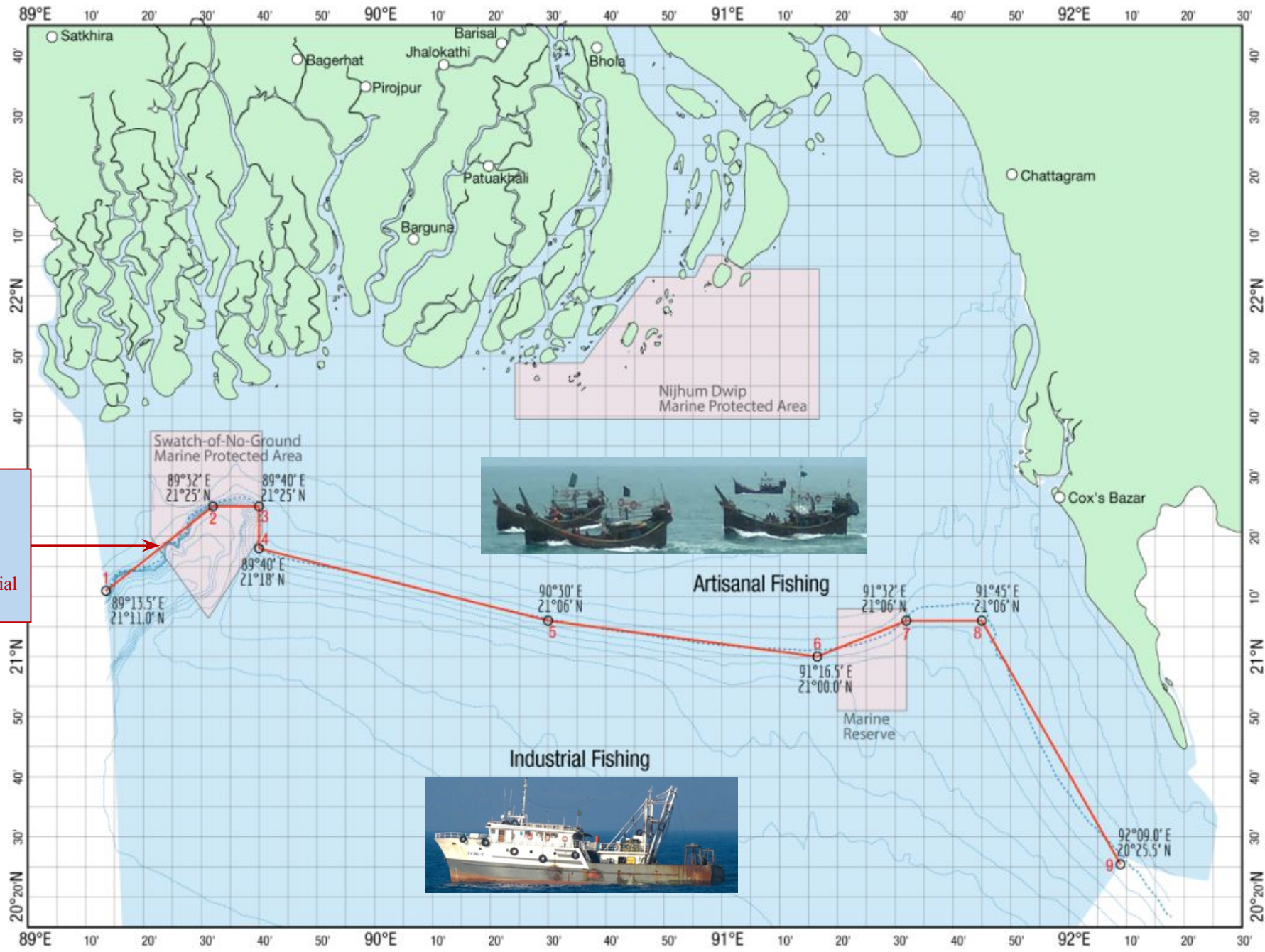
## To Combat unreported fishing:

- Introduced the reporting obligation of artisanal fleet in MFR 2023
- Introduced online C&E data collection system
- Introduced e-logbook
- Planning for catch reporting by artisanal fleet
- Vessel inspection

## To Combat unregulated fishing:

- Developed FMPs in line with acts & rules
- Developed NPOA to combat IUU
- Introduced VMS, 8500 boats with GSM tracking device
- Conservation & management measures complying with RFMOs
- JMC

Ratified International Instruments that combat IUU fishing



40 meter depth Contour Line

- Below 40 meter depth---Artisanal Fishing
- Above 40 m depth—Industrial trawler

Artisanal Fishing

Industrial Fishing

# Legal Framework (National)

## ❖ **The Marine Fisheries Act, 2020**

Prevent, Deter and Eliminate of IUU Fishing [Section 5(1)]

Development of MCS [Section 5(2)]

Vessel licensing [Section 8]

Sailing Permission [Section 16]

Arrival Report [ Section 16]

Pre and Post Inspection [ Section 16]

Catch report [ Section 17]

## ❖ **The Marine Fisheries Rules, 2023**

Log Book [Rules]

IUU Catch Certification [Rules]

## ❖ **The Marine Fisheries Harvest Policy, 2022**

Maintain International treaty

## ❖ **The fish & fish Products (Inspection & Quality Control) Act, 2020**

Traceability

## ❖ **The Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Ordinance ,1983**

Vessel registration and  
Certificate of fitness

# Legal Framework (international)

International Instruments	Status
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982	Ratified in 2001
UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1995	Signed 1995, Ratified in 2012
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 1995	Ratified
FAO International Plan of Action - IUU Fishing (IPOA-IUU) 2001 (Adopted NPOA to combat IUU fishing)	Voluntary document
FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) 2009	Ratified in 2019
Voluntary guidelines for Flag State Performance 2014	Not Ratified, Voluntary guideline
Voluntary guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme 2017	Not Ratified, Voluntary guideline
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	Membership in 2018

# Challenges

- Multispecies-multi gear nature of fishery
- Inadequate human resources for catch monitoring, data collection & surveillance;
- Bringing entire artisanal fleet into fishing permit mechanism;
- Reporting arrangement for artisanal fleet;
- Under reporting or miss reporting by industrial fleet;
- Inter-organization/agency coordination & alignment;
- Climate change & pollution
  - High fuel cost
  - Alternative livelihood of fishers
  - Reduction of post harvest loss to acceptable level

# Way Forward

- *Improving management "based on the best scientific evidence available"*

Fishing permit for entire Artisanal fleet

Infrastructure & system for MCS;  
Functional Surveillance Check posts  
Deployment of Human resources, catch monitoring & e-reporting

Functional JMC,  
Onboard observer

Platform for effective Coordination, Co-management forum, Citizen engagement platform.

*Thanks For Your Attention*

