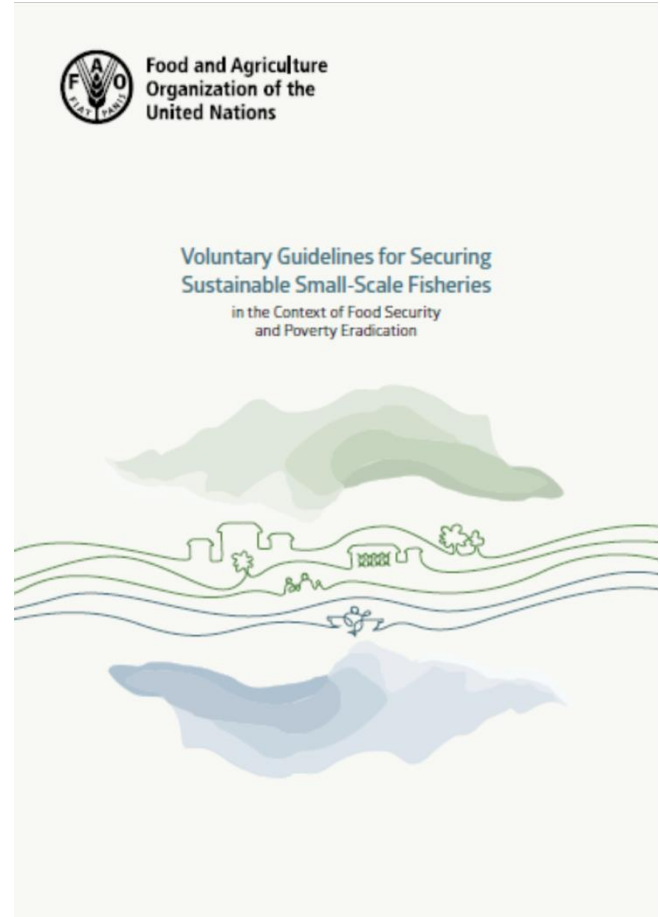


# SSF Guidelines & State Schemes in Fisheries – A rapid analysis

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5a

- Measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources
- Small-scale fisheries should use fishing practices which do least harm to the environment and the associated species
- States should establish and promote monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)

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- Investments in health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other technical skills; housing
- Social security schemes – credit, infrastructure, insurance
- Fisheries inputs for decent work and income
- Alternative income generating activities
- Migration; unfair work conditions; transboundary movement
- occupational hazards, sea safety

5b

- Secure, equitable and socio-culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources, fishing areas and adjacent land and forests
- Preferential access for small-scale fisheries to fish in national waters
- Displacement by development project

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- Climate change impacts – adaptation and mitigation
- Impact of natural disasters
- Impact of man-made disasters
- Energy efficiency along the value chain

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- Importance of post harvest sector; role of women, support their work
- Hygiene, Reduce post harvest losses; value addition
- Associations of fishers & fishworkers
- Infrastructure
- Markets and Trade

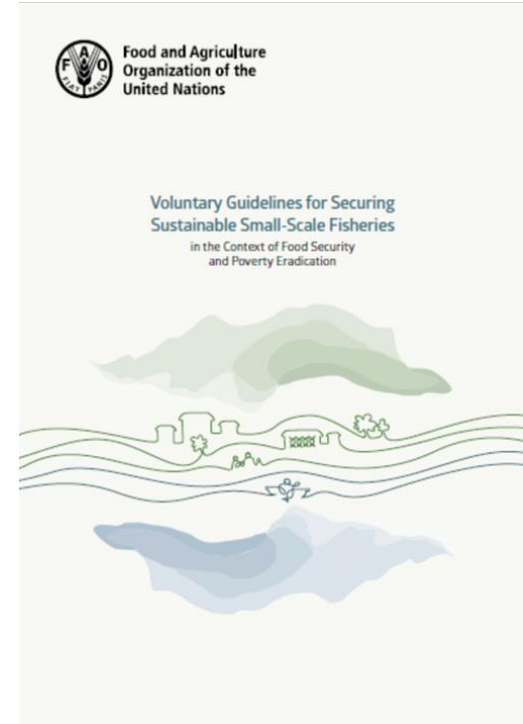
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- Mainstream gender in all developmental strategies; Remove discrimination
- Better technologies appropriate to women's work



# What has been attempted

- Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines has 5 chapters
- List of schemes and budgets from Dept of Fisheries, Demand for Grants, Policy Note etc.
  - Only Marine Fisheries budget was used in the analysis
- Attempted to classify each scheme under one or more chapter and paragraph of the SSF Guidelines



# E.g: Scheme- SSF Chapter, Paragraph

Scheme	Chapter	Paragraph
Provision of capital expenditure on housing	6	6.2
Accident Assistance to fishermen	6	6.17, 6.18
Insulated ice box for women	7	7.2
National Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Scheme	6	6.3
Construction and renovation of fisheries jetties and landing centres	7	7.3



## 5a: Responsible Governance of Tenure (2 of 12)

Key Components of Scheme	Para	Text in SSF Guidelines
Lease rights	5.6	Where States own or control water (including fishery resources) and land resources, they should determine the use and tenure rights of these resources
Land acquisition from fishermen for devp projects	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.

## 5b: Sustainable Resource Management (4 of 8)

Key Components of Scheme	Para	Text in SSF Guidelines
Fishing ban support; Nets with correct mesh	5.13	States and all those engaged in fisheries management should adopt measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and to secure the ecological foundation for food production.
Stake nets, barrier traps	5.14	Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.
Conservation in PA	5.15	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 appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options.
Vessel registration, Enforcement	5.16	States should ensure the establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems or promote the application of existing ones applicable to and suitable for small-scale fisheries.

## (6) Social development, employment and decent work (11 of 18)

Key Components of Scheme		Text in SSF Guidelines
Housing	6.2	States should take steps with a view to progressively ensure that members of small-scale fishing communities have affordable access to these and other essential services through national and subnational actions, including adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, and sources of energy.
Social security schemes	6.3	States should promote social security protection for workers in small-scale fisheries. They should take into account the characteristics of small-scale fisheries and apply security schemes to the entire value chain
Insurance, credit, savings, Interest subsidy on loans	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 such services.
Inclusion of SC, tribal and women	6.7	States should take steps with a view to the progressive realization of the right of smallscale fishers and fish workers to an adequate standard of living and to work in accordance with national and international human rights standards. States should create an enabling environment for sustainable development in small-scale fishing communities. States should pursue inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound economic policies for the use of marine, freshwater and land areas in order to permit small-scale fishing communities and other food producers, particularly women, to earn a fair return from their labour, capital and management, and encourage conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.
Inland fisheries		
Assistance to build craft, nets, motor etc	6.7	
Ornamental fish; crab farming, mussel farming	6.8	States and other stakeholders should support already existing, or the development of complementary and alternative income generating opportunities – in addition to earnings from fisheries-related activities – for small-scale fishing communities, as required and in support of sustainable resource utilization and livelihood diversification

## 6) Social development, employment and decent work (11 of 18)

Key Components of Scheme	Para	Text in SSF Guidelines
Bio toilets in fishing vessels	6.12	States should address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions of all small-scale fishers and fish workers by ensuring that the necessary legislation is in place and is implemented in accordance with national legislation and international human rights standards and international instruments
Fisheries education	6.14	States should provide and enable access to schools and education facilities that meet the needs of small-scale fishing communities and that facilitate gainful and decent employment of youth, respecting their career choices...
Education for fisher children	6.15	Small-scale fisheries actors should recognize the importance of children's wellbeing and education for the future of the children themselves and of society at large.
Safety at sea – safety jackets	6.16, 6.17	All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety. This applies to all fishing activities. States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries
Navigation aids	6.17	States should recognize that improved sea safety, which includes occupational health and safety, in small-scale fisheries (inland and marine) will best be achieved through the development and implementation of coherent and integrated national strategies, with the active participation of the fishers themselves and with elements of regional coordination, as appropriate. In addition, safety at sea of smallscale fishers should also be integrated into the general management of fisheries
Occupational - Accident, death, disability	6.17	
Death in foreign jails; harassment in transboundary waters	6.18	Taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security including section 254, all parties should protect the human rights and dignity of small-scale fisheries stakeholders in situations of armed conflict in accordance with international humanitarian law

## (7) Value chains, post-harvest and trade (4 of 10)

Key Components of Scheme	Para	Text in SSF Guidelines
Insulated boxes	7.2, 7.5	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 enable women to retain and enhance their livelihoods in the postharvest subsector.
Fish vending requirements	7.2, 7.5	7.5 All parties should avoid post-harvest losses and waste and seek ways to create value addition, building also on existing traditional and local cost-efficient technologies, local innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers. Environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach should be promoted, deterring, for example, waste of inputs (water, fuelwood, etc.) in small-scale fish handling and processing.
Infrastructure – roads, fishing harbour, FLC,	7.3	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 in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export and domestic markets, in a responsible and sustainable manner.
Assistance to coop societies	7.4	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 value chain in order to enhance their income and livelihood security in accordance with national legislation. Accordingly, there should be support for the setting up and the development of cooperatives, professional organizations of the small-scale fisheries sector and other organizational structures, as well as marketing mechanisms, e.g. auctions, as appropriate.



## **(9) Disaster risks and climate change (1 of 9)**

### **(12) Capacity Development (1 of 4)**

<b>Key Components of Scheme</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Para</b>	<b>Text in SSF Guidelines</b>
Natural calamities - death	(9) Disaster risks and climate change.	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.
Training, capacity development	(12)Capacity development	12.2	States and other stakeholders should provide capacity building, for example through development programmes, to allow small-scale fisheries to benefit from market opportunities.

Disclaimer: This is limited to information available online, compiled and available on the Training Programme Website.

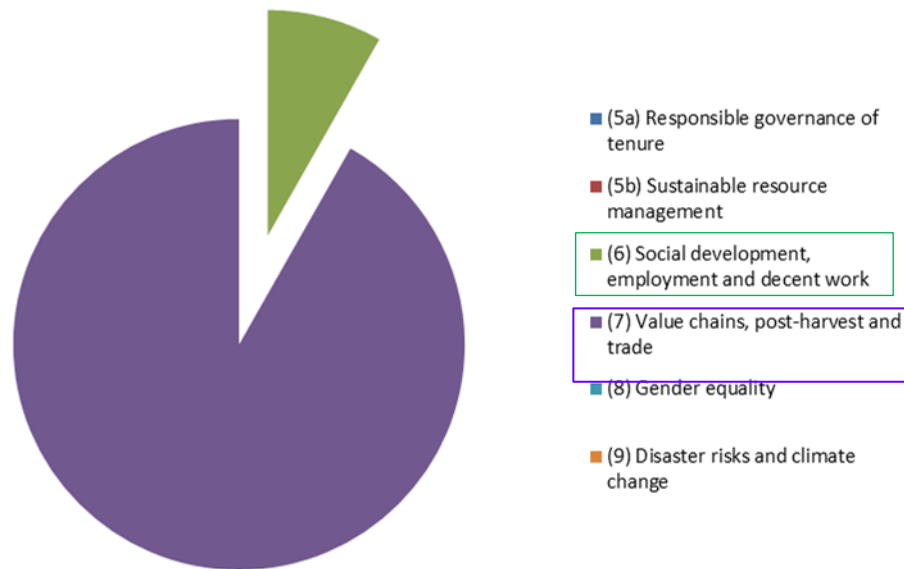
Inland & Brackish-water activities not included in general

## **STATE-WISE ANALYSIS**

# Gujarat

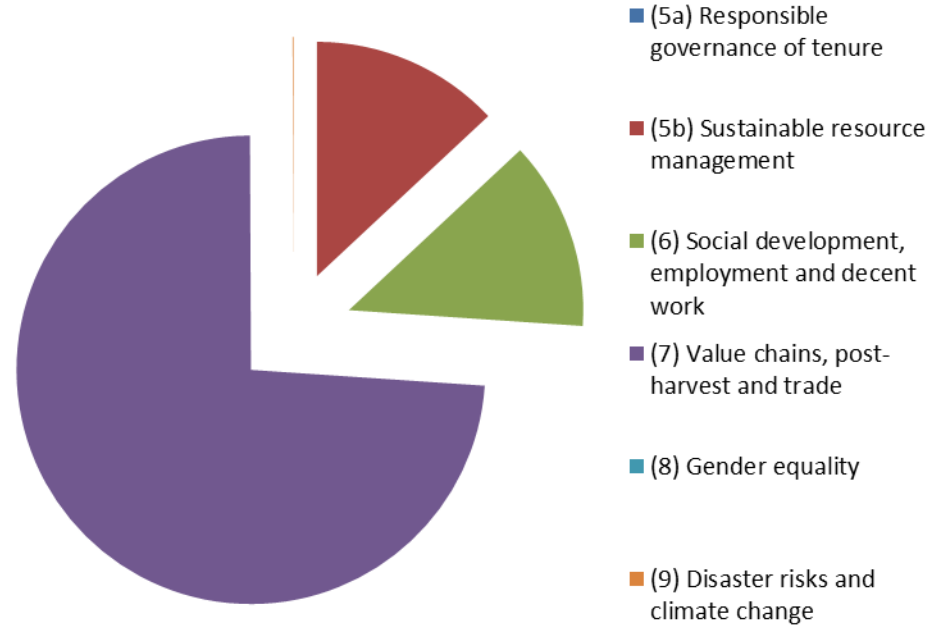
- 11 schemes - Rs~530 Crores
- Chapter 6: 8 schemes
  - Housing, accident insurance\*, input support for SC & tribals, navigation aids (sea safety), education
- Chapter 7: 3 schemes
  - Infrastructure (landing centre, harbour etc)

\* *PMMSY insurance amount not available*



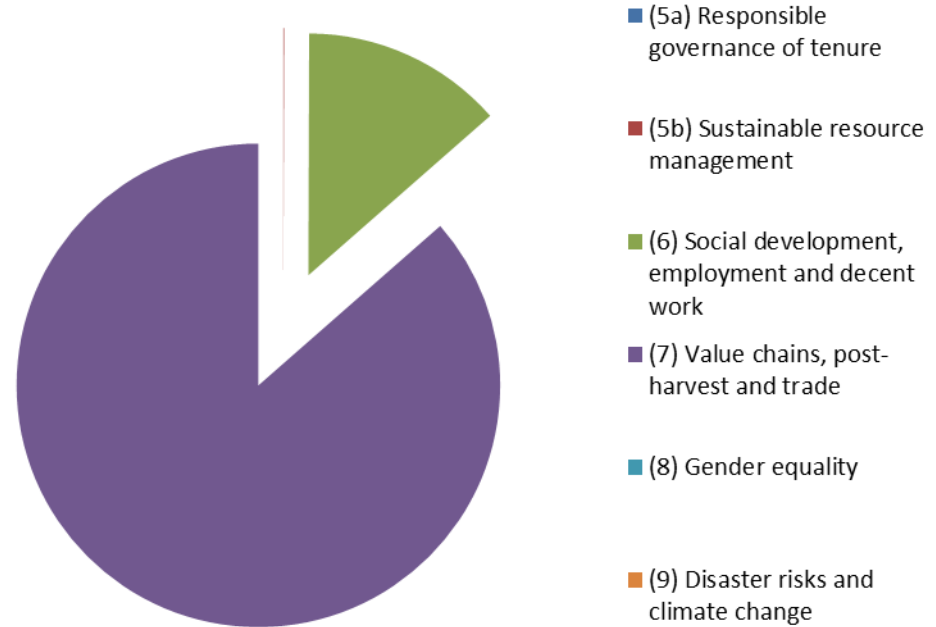
# Maharashtra

- 5 schemes. ~Rs 391 Crores
- Chapter 7: 3 Schemes
  - Infrastructure
- Chapter 9: 1 Scheme
  - Aid for death in natural calamities
- PMMSY – breakup not available, so assumed 1/3 for chapters 5b,6,7 based on list given



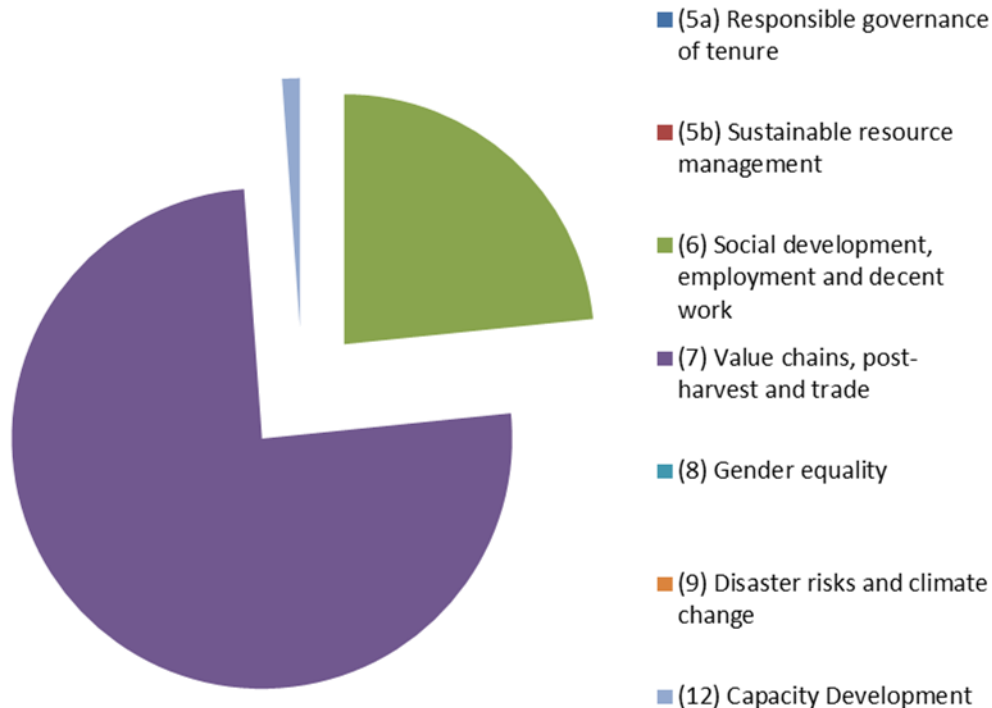
# Goa

- **27 Schemes Rs ~34 Crores**
- **Chapter 5b: 2 schemes**
  - Sustainable fishing through traditional traps, nets, safety at sea
- **Chapter 6: 13 schemes**
  - Input assistance
- **Chapter 7: 12 schemes**
  - Vending, ice plants, export oriented fishing vessels



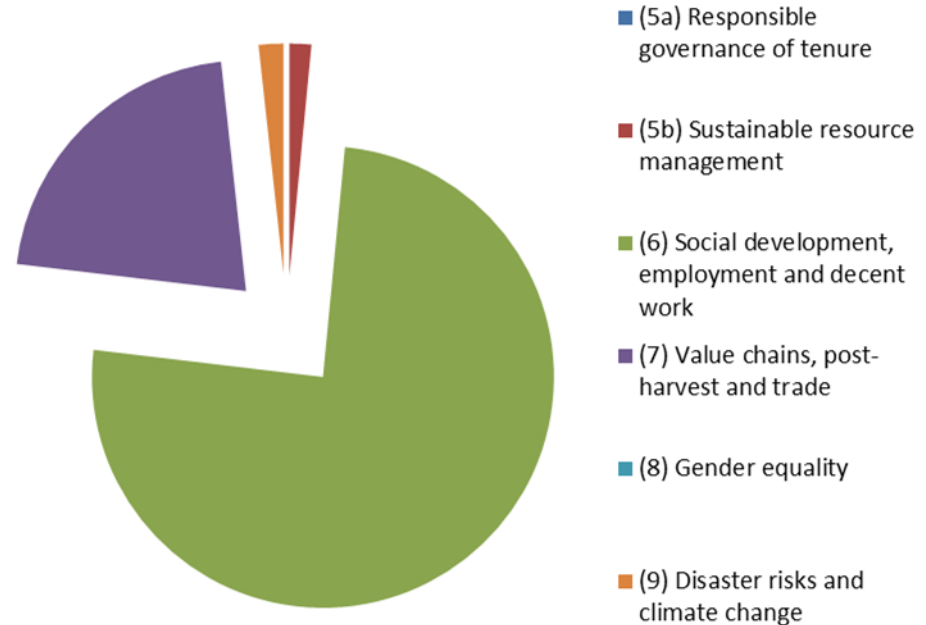
# Karnataka

- 19 schemes, ~Rs 115 Crore
- Chapter 5b: 1 scheme (no allocation)
- Chapter 6: 8 schemes
  - Insurance, savings, inclusion of tribals, SC etc
- Chapter 7: 9 schemes
  - Infrastructure – harbours, fish markets
- Chapter 12: 1 scheme
  - Exhibition and training



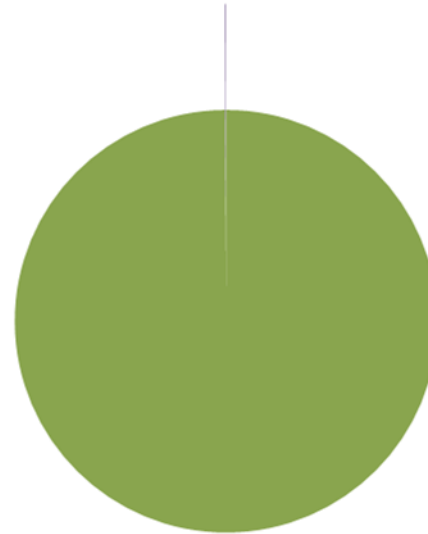
# Tamil Nadu

- **24 schemes, ~Rs 438 Crore**
- **Chapter 5b: 1 scheme**
  - Marine enforcement related
- **Chapter 6: 16 schemes**
  - Savings cum relief esp ban & lean period, craft motorisation, housing, relief for those missing, arrested etc
- **Chapter 7: 5 schemes**
  - Tuna long liners, insulated ice boxes
- **Chapter 9 – 2 schemes**
  - Natural hazard impacts



# Puducherry

- **7 Schemes ~Rs 27.6 Crores**
- **Chapter 6: 6 schemes**
  - Fishery requisites, ban period support, old age pension etc
- **Chapter 7: 1 scheme**
  - Insulated ice box



- (5a) Responsible governance of tenure
- (5b) Sustainable resource management
- (6) Social development, employment and decent work
- (7) Value chains, post-harvest and trade
- (8) Gender equality
- (9) Disaster risks and climate change



# Conclusions

- **A first effort**
  - Schemes have multiple components coming under different chapters of the SSF Guidelines
  - Budgets not always available – mostly consolidated – allocations for multiple activities
- **Schemes related to Chapters 5a (Tenure), 8 (Gender Equality) are not identified in any of the budgets**
  - They may come under legislation (and enforcement), general budgets and not fisheries budget
- **Most budget lines and amounts relate to**
  - (6) Social development, employment and decent work (savings, insurance, input support)
  - (7) Value chains, post-harvest and trade (Infrastructure such as harbours, ice boxes)
- **Budget lines change from year to year; allocation and amount disbursed do not always match**