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FAO Regional Workshop on  
**understanding  
fisheries support measures  
in the Asian context**

Venue : *Bangkok, Thailand*  
Dates : *17 to 19 October, 2023*

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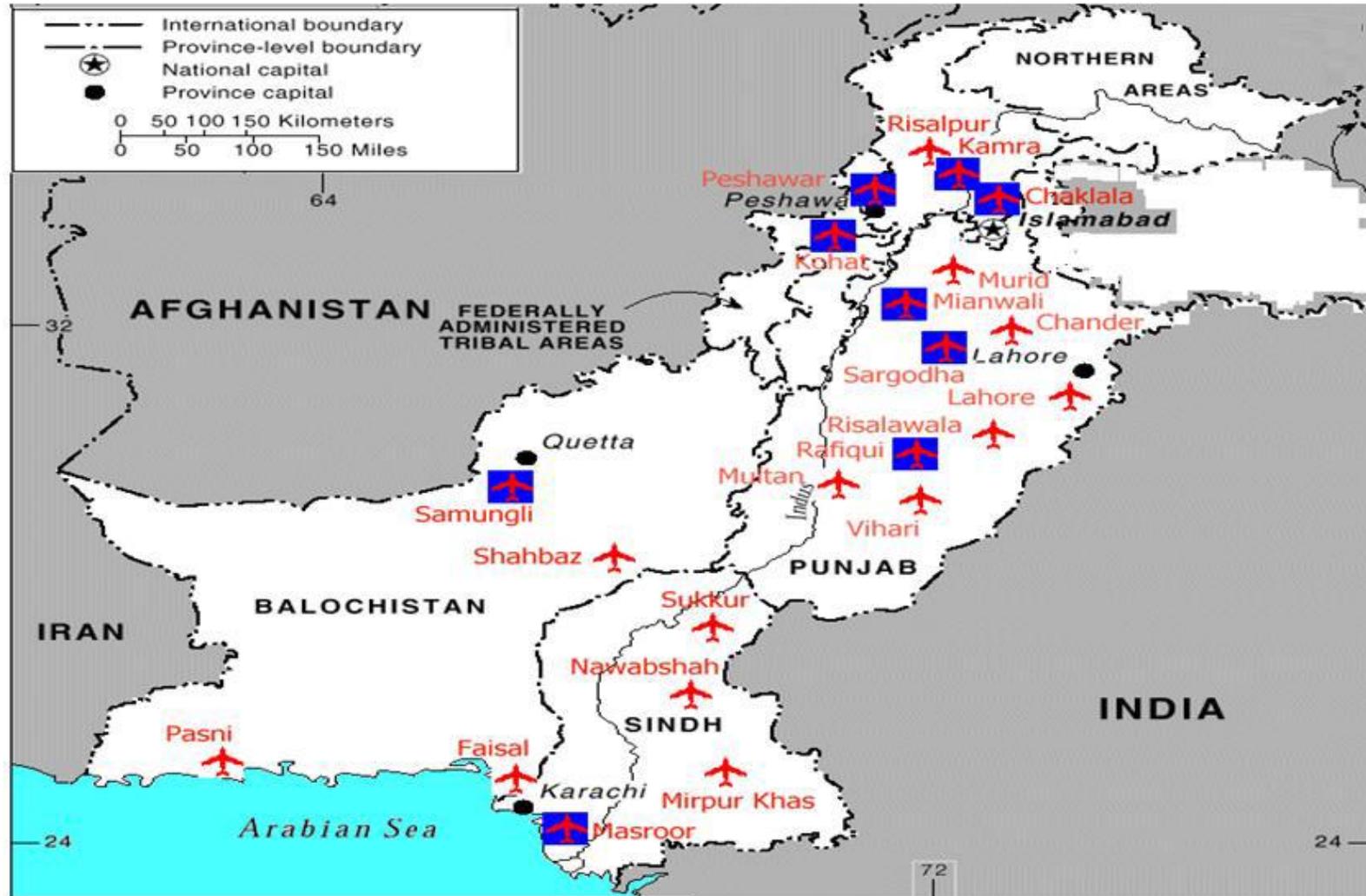
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Organisers : *FAO, with the participation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
and technical support from INFOFISH*

# Introduction

- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a South Asian country that shares borders with Iran, India, Afghanistan and China.
- Pakistan is endowed with huge resources for development of fisheries sector, having 1100 km coastal belt.
- Located on the Arabian Sea, the coastal zone is divided into two areas: the Sindh coastline and the Balochistan coastline.

# Pakistan



# Institutional Framework for Fisheries in Pakistan

- In Pakistan Capture Fisheries Sector is fragmented between the Federation and two maritime Provinces i.e. Sindh and Baluchistan
  - As per the constitution Fish and Fisheries beyond territorial waters (i.e. 12NM) is the mandate of the Federal Government.
  - Fish and Fisheries within the territorial waters are the mandates of the Provincial Government (i.e. Sindh and Balochistan).
  - Both the entities of federation and provinces are responsible for fisheries management, licensing, stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS))

# Fisheries Management

S N0	Management Pillars	Responsible Agency
01	Registration of Fishing Boats	Mercantile Marine Department
02	Registration of Crew	Sindh Fisheries Department/Balochistan Fisheries Department/ Marine Fisheries Department
03	Licensing	Sindh Fisheries Department/Balochistan Fisheries Department/ Marine Fisheries Department
04	Management of Fish Harbors, Jetties and Landing Sites	Sindh Fisheries Department/Balochistan Fisheries Department/ Marine Fisheries Department
05	Control of Fish Exports	Marine Fisheries Department

# Licensing

- The provinces and Federation are authorized to issue licenses under their jurisdictions by following statutes

S No	Entity	Statute
01	Federal Government	Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Act, 1975 amended time to time
02	Sindh Government	Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1973 amended time to time
03	Balochistan Government	Balochistan Fisheries Ordinance, 1981 amended time to time

- The Number of Licenses issued during last year

S No	Entity	Statute
01	Federal Government	No Lisence issued
02	Sindh Government	10876
03	Balochistan Government	11234

# Stock Assessment

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- Stock Assessment is the responsibility of Provinces and Federation under their Jurisdiction.
- Last Stock Assessment Survey was conducted during 2009-2016, by the FAO(UN) and MFD.
- Major findings is that our overall fish stock is heavily over exploited and for certain species is much below the maximum sustainable yield (MSY).

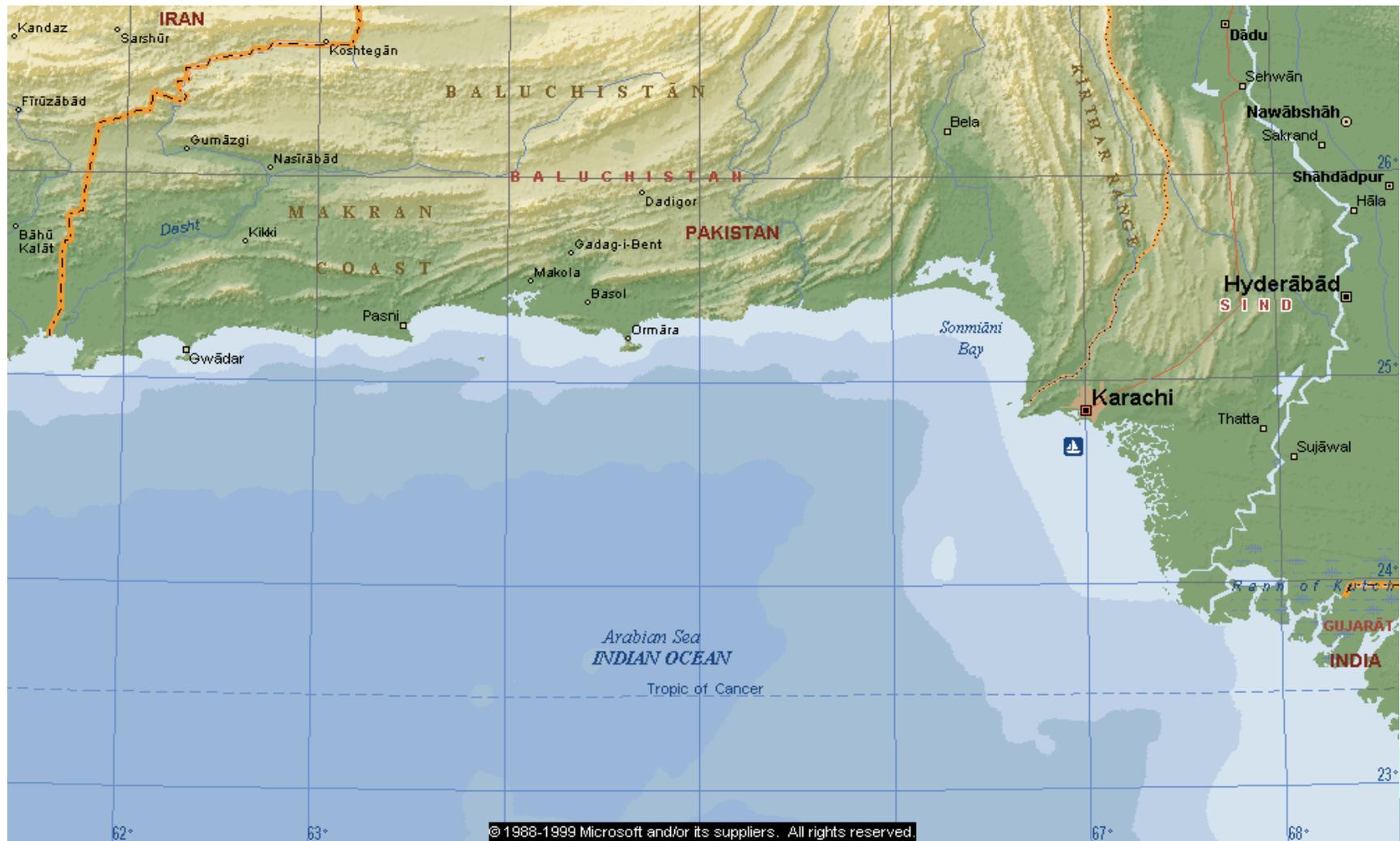
# Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS))

- Agencies Responsible for MCS in Pakistan

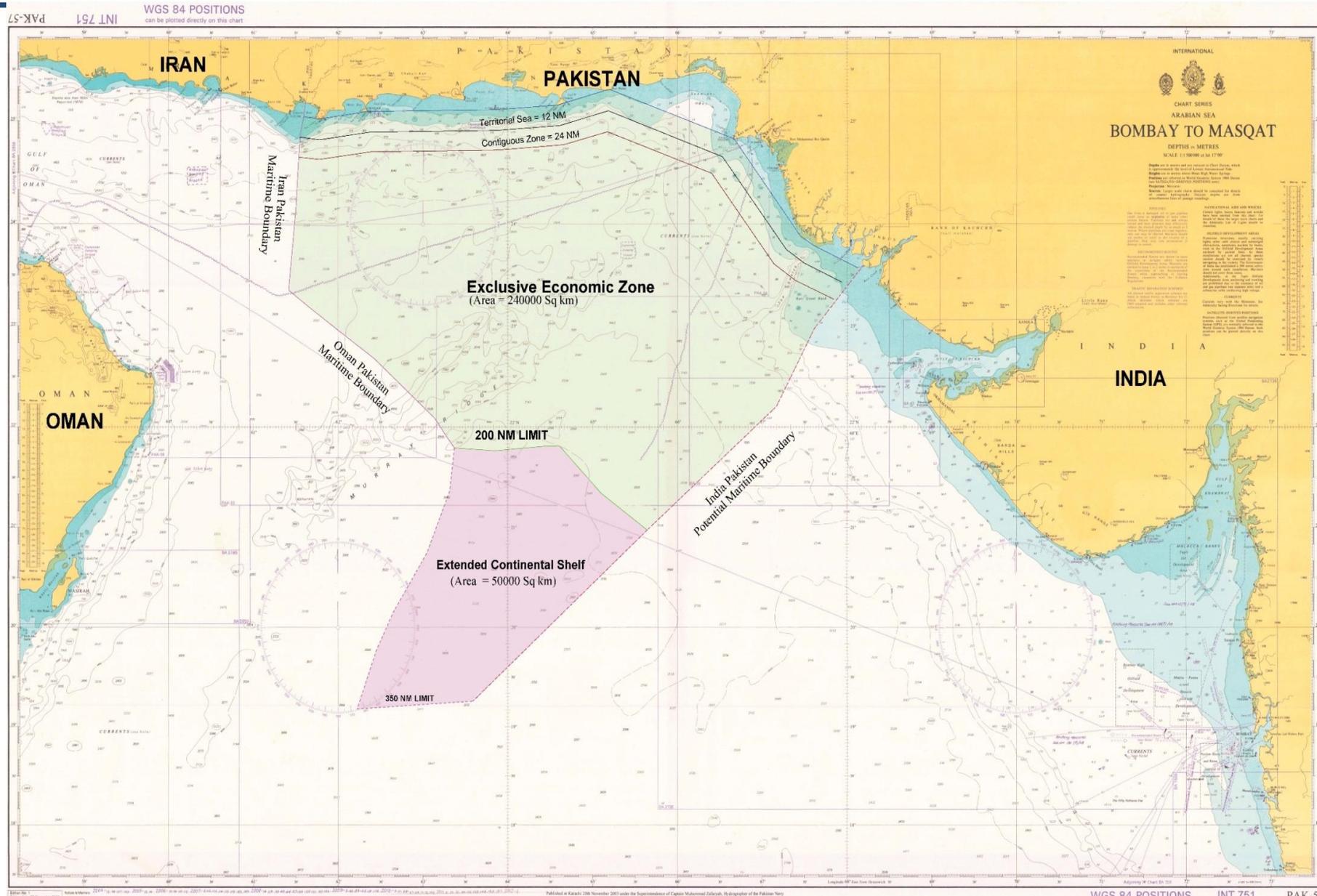
S No	Entity	Statute
01	Federal Government	Pakistan Maritime Security Agency
02	Sindh Government	Sindh Fisheries Department
03	Balochistan Government	Balochistan Fisheries Department

- For the purpose of MCS, Vessel Monitoring System is mandatory for all fishing operating in Pakistani Waters.

# PAKISTAN'S COAST LINE



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# Ministries, Departments, and Agencies

- a) Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Government of Pakistan
- b) Marine Fisheries Department, Government of Pakistan
- c) Mercantile Marine Department, Government of Pakistan
- d) Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, Government of Pakistan
- e) Department of Coastal Development and Fisheries, Government of Balochistan
- f) Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Government of Sindh

## Economic relevance of the fisheries sector

### Contribution of Fisheries

• GDP	0.32%
• Contribution to Agricultural GDP	1.44%
• Contribution to Labour force	1%
• Total Value of fish production	Rs 100 billion
• Source of livelihood	
-Direct fishermen	400,000
-Ancillary Industries	600,000
• Per capita consumption (lowest in the world)	1.8 Kg

## Economic relevance of the fisheries sector

### Status of Fisheries

• Total fish production	700,000 m. tons
• Marine	475,000 m tons
• Inland	225,000 m tons
• Export quantity	196,000 m. tons
• Export earnings	US\$ 496 million

# Types of support provided by government agencies to fisheries

Entity	Support Provided
Federal Government	<p>Amendments in basic Fishing Regulation i.e. Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Rule, 1990 for increasing the worth of fish and fisheries products. The major interventions are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the demonstrative program to change the gillnetting fisheries to longlining fisheries for fishermen in the country</li> <li>• Revival of Tuna fishing in the country</li> <li>• Helping to access the potential fish global markets</li> <li>• Availability of soft loans to fishermen</li> </ul> <p>Federal Government provided training to 5000 fishermen for the compliance of different international obligations related to fishery management and exports</p> <p>Federal Government has conducted different programs to improve the value chain of fish export commodity</p> <p>Federal has started to develop data collection system at major landing site, initially it is established at two main sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karachi Fisheries Harbor Authority</li> <li>• Gwadar Fish Harbor</li> </ul>

# Types of support provided by government agencies to fisheries

Entity	Support Provided
<b>Sindh Government</b>	<p>Amendments in basic Fishing Regulation i.e. Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1973 for increasing the worth of fish and fisheries products.</p> <p>Sindh Government provided training to 4000 fishermen for implementation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)</p> <p>Sindh Government provided different equipment to 5000 fishermen to improve quality of fish products</p>

# Types of support provided by government agencies to fisheries

Entity	Support Provided
<b>Balochistan Government</b>	<p>Improvement of Fish Harbor/Landing Sites/ Jetties by spending 13 billion rupees upto international standards.</p> <p>Sindh Government provided different equipment to 2500 fishermen to improve quality of fish products.</p>

## **Include other agencies also involved in the provision of support in your country**

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Support Provided</b>
<b>World Bank</b>	<p>World Bank carried out the studies to review and identify the gaps in the development of fisheries sector in Pakistan from Pro Blue Fund</p> <p>World Bank provided the road map and action plan for the development of fisheries sector</p>
<b>World Trade Organization</b>	<p>Recently an agreement of Fisheries Subsidies is going on in WTO which ultimately leads towards the sustainable fish stocks.</p> <p>WTO provided capacity building and training program for the implementation Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and development of fisheries sector.</p>
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of UN</b>	<p>Recently FAO and Government of Pakistan negotiated 07 million USD project on the development of fisheries sector in Pakistan with Global Environmental Fund (GEF).</p> <p>FAO provided several capacity building and training programs for the development of the sector at each and every level i.e. fishermen, boat owners, fish processors, fish traders and etc</p>

# Beneficiaries of the support provided to fisheries

- In Pakistan the small scale fishers dominating the operations of fish and fisheries in EEZ of the country.
- Majority of the fishing boats are less than 15m.
- The details of beneficiaries are as follows
  - Small Scale Fishermen
  - Small Scale Fish Processors
  - Small Fish Transporters
  - Small Fish Boat Owners
  - Small Scale Fish Traders
  - Small Scale Fish Labour

# Challenges delivering government support

- List of key challenges the government encounters when delivering the support to beneficiaries
  - Fragmentation in fisheries governance of the country.
  - Lack of financial resources
  - Lack of appropriate knowledge and skilled manpower
  - Lack of priority in the Government Policy.

Thanks