FAO Priorities in Bangladesh

- Reduce poverty and enhance food security and nutrition;

- Enhance agricultural productivity through diversification and/or intensification, sustainable management of natural resources use quality inputs and mechanization;

- Improve market linkage, value addition, quality and safety of the food system;

- Further improve technology generation through better producer-extension-research linkage;

- Increase resilience of communities to withstand ‘shocks’ such as natural disaster, health threat and other risk to livelihood.
On-Going Projects:

- Supporting the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management considering climate change and pollution impacts - EAF Nansen Programme;

- Support to countries to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing;

- Technical Assistance To Reduce Food Loss In The Capture Fisheries Supply Chain;

- Technical support for Stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries resources in Bangladesh;

- Community-based climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture development in Bangladesh;
Understanding the importance of the Fisheries Sector

- Fish make up a considerable amount of the protein intake for both refugee and host community population; fish are among the most highly preferred foods and market prices are steadily increasing.

- Fishing communities are amongst the poorest communities in Cox’s Bazar, which is amongst the poorest districts in Bangladesh. The social considerations are complicated.

- The strain of overfishing has depleted stocks of key species, as competition for marine resources continues to grow.

- Unsafe practices and fishing condition results in numerous deaths of fisherman every year, particularly in the cycle monsoon seasons.
Cox’s Bazar Fisheries

- The aquaculture sub-sector has great growth potential through the widespread adoption of technology.
- Demand is growing due to the Rohingya influx and there is increased potential to develop value chains and exploit the tourism market.

- **Pond Fisheries:**
  - Current production per decimal of water body is 1.5-2.0 Kg which could be increased to 10 kg per decimal;
  - Market/Production Potential is about 85% (currently achieving 842.30 MT/yr out of a potential 5,615 MT/yr);

- **Inland Fisheries:**
  - Yearly Imports from other areas are about 22,000 MT/yr (Total Production in Cox’s Bazar district is about 38,000 MT/yr including rivers);
FAO Fisheries Resilience Strategy

- Increase capacity of host community on commercial fish farming through adoption of **Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP)**;
- Strengthen supply chains and facilitate private sector to establish fish nurseries locally to **build the supply of Quality fingerlings/fry’s**;
- Promote **alternative IGA introduction** in vulnerable fisherfolk households and communities to diversify livelihoods; safe dry fish production, dike cropping, small livestock, etc.;
- **Build Government Capacity** to regulate, manage and protect fish stocks.
- Promotion of **Sustainable Harvest and Safety-At-Sea** practices for fisherfolk.
Union-Level Aquaculture Extension Service Project

FAO is supporting this **Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Programme**, aimed at increasing income generation and household income nutrition.

The program assist **Common Beneficiary Groups (CBG)** with refurbishing of ‘derelict’ ponds by providing inputs and land lease agreement support.

**FAO Support:**

**Year 1 (2018):** Support to two initial groups; Horikhola and Palongkhali.

**Year 2 (2019):** Expansion of the program to seven CBGs - lessons learned will help to identify challenges and opportunities for expanding the programme across the district.
# Locations

## List of Existing and Potential Ponds to for Improved Aquaculture

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Pond area (Dec.)</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Culture type</th>
<th>Village, Ward and Union</th>
<th>Upazilla</th>
<th>Contact person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Jaduamora (Nayapara), 4, Nila</td>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Julficur Ali Butti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Ruhulardaba, 8, Ratnapalong</td>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Shama Akter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Poijarbaparpara, 4, Ratnapalong</td>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Amir hamja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Patabari, 5, HolidaPalong</td>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Md. Sorower kamal Badsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>South Maijpara, 3 Eidgha</td>
<td>Sadar</td>
<td>Md. Harun Rashid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Vharuakhali-West, Vharuakhali</td>
<td>Sadar</td>
<td>Shaimunur rashid Amily and Jafur Alam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Soudagar para, 1, Kuruskul</td>
<td>Sadar</td>
<td>Mohammad Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Improved- FAO intervention</td>
<td>Horikhola CBG</td>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Kamal chakma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Improved- FAO intervention</td>
<td>Phalongkhali CBG</td>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Syed Alam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Awareness Raising Campaign: Behavior Change Communication

• Awareness campaign in fishing communities regarding fish breeding seasons and ‘Jatka’ conservation (small fry). All 8 sub-districts.

• Prohibition of ‘destructive gear’; current nets and ‘Set-bagnet’ nets.

• Overfishing in artisanal zone (up to 40m depth of Sea) as a large number of small scale fisher.
Challenges and Lessons

• **Seasonality is critical** – stocking timing is critical to water temperature and growth.

• **Organizational Development Support** must accompany technical inputs.

• **Community contribution** (financial, labor, time) is key to success.

• **Pond depth** of at least 4 to 6 feet is recommended.

• **Fingerling supply** is hampering local production costs – establishment of a nursery should be considered.

• Income generation can be achieved quickly with **fast growing fish species**
Snaps