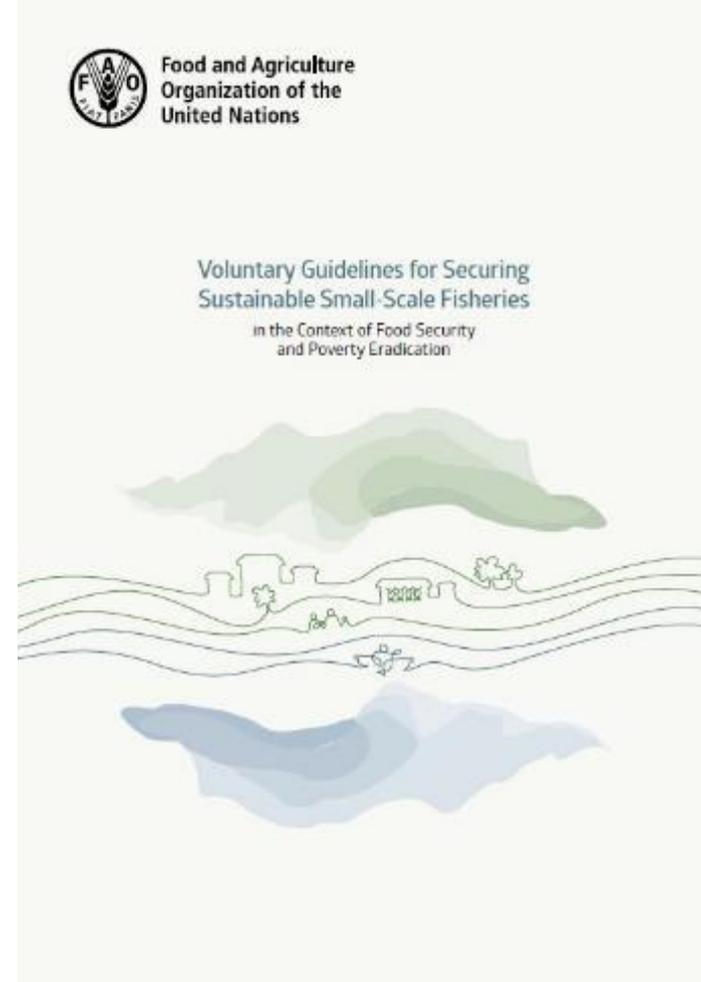


Maharashtra women fishworker's concerns

- **New harbours:** Right of first sale to women (**Karanja-Raigad**)
- **Coastal development impact on fishing communities:** Coastal road project (**Mumbai**)
- **Waste Dumping and Pollution:** Atomic waste in Tarapur – health, displacement (**Palghar**)
- **Credit and finance:** Can women solve their own credit needs? (**Malwan-Sindhudurg**)
- **Formal and informal markets:** Implement Street Vendors Act; market mapping (**Mumbai and Palghar**)
- **Rights to market spaces:** Traditional market spaces not officially recognized – eviction of women in established and street markets (**Marol-Mumbai**)
- **Dry fish:** Monsoon season challenges to women; limitations of new technology (**Mumbai and other districts**)

The Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines

पारंपारिक मत्स्यपालन मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे



SSF Guidelines and National Policy on Marine Fisheries (NPMF) 2017

- **SSF Guidelines:** “Gender equality and equity: Recognizing the vital role of women in small-scale fisheries, equal rights and opportunities should be promoted.” (लिंगभाव समानता)
- **NPMF 2017:** More than 66 percent of the total work force in post-harvest activities are women, who play important roles in retailing fish, fish drying and other value addition activities... The Government will continue to support the roles played by women and will further enhance support.





New harbours, tenure rights and rights to market spaces (Mumbai and other districts)

SSF Guidelines:

5.3 States should ensure secure tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland), fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women.

5.9 States should ensure that fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that tenure rights are not extinguished or infringed. States should recognize that competition from other users is increasing and that fishing communities may require special support if their livelihoods are threatened by the development and activities of other sectors.

NPMF 2017:

38 Development of Ports sometimes leads to erosion and accretion along the coasts. These developments may have an impact on the coastline, ecology and fisheries. Government will consider adequate mechanisms to address these aspects while considering infrastructure developments on the coast



Waste Dumping and Pollution (Palghar)

SSF Guidelines:

9.3 States should take steps to address pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats. Such concerns seriously undermine the livelihoods of fishing communities as well as their ability to adapt to possible impacts of climate change.

NPMF 2017:

37 The marine environment in India is under stress due to pollution - one of the reasons for decline in fish stocks. Poor effluent treatment on land, plastics and ghost fishing are equally affecting fish stocks. The Government will strengthen regulatory mechanisms to control pollutants. Fishers will make all out efforts to ensure that fishing vessels do not contribute to marine pollution in any form.



Credit and finance (Sindhudurg)

SSF Guidelines:

7.2 States should ensure that amenities and services appropriate for women are available in order to enable women to retain and enhance their livelihoods in the postharvest subsector.

6.4 States should support access to appropriate savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to such services.

NPMF 2017:

48 The Government will continue to support the roles played by women by way of forming women cooperatives; women-friendly financial support schemes.

36 The wide difference between fish sale price at landing centres and retail markets indicates that middlemen take a substantial share of the prices. There are issues of credit bondage also. The Government will consider taking steps so that the dependency of fishers on middlemen and private financiers is reduced, and strengthen marketing through fishermen-run and/or state-run harbour-based co-operatives.



Fish drying and post-harvest (Mumbai)

SSF Guidelines:

7.3 States should enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organizations and capacity development to support the post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products

7.7 States should consider the impact of international fish trade on local small-scale fish workers. States should ensure that export production does not adversely affect people for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being.

NPMF 2017:

29 The general hygiene and sanitary aspects of landing centres, harbours and fish markets in the country need improvement. The Government will introduce programmes to sensitize the stakeholders to ensure availability of safe and hygienic seafood. Efforts will be made for capacity building in post-harvest fisheries.



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Strengthen women's organizations

SSF Guidelines:

7.4 Recognize traditional fishworker associations and promote organizational and capacity development. Support the setting up and the development of cooperatives as well as marketing mechanisms, e.g. auctions.

8.2 States should address discrimination against women, while creating spaces for women fish workers and their organizations. Women should be encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support should be provided.

NPMF 2017:

45 Fisheries cooperatives have gained momentum over the years and demonstrated their success. Fisheries cooperatives can best serve the community if they adopt good business models that would include both harvest and post-harvest functions. The Government will further facilitate and strengthen fisheries co-operatives through skill development and technical and financial support, wherever necessary.

Thank you

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