2017

सत्यमेव जयते

Mission Cage Culture - 2022

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution:
Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

Action Plan

Towards Blue Revolution

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING & FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
2017

राधा मोहन सिंह
RADHA MOHAN SINGH

D.O. No. 1712 /AM

सत्यमेव जयते

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
& FARMERS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

24th July, 2017

Message

Indian fisheries have played a vital role, not only in the food security of the country but also helped the marginalized sections of society to earn their livelihood. Over the decades, the sector is mainly dominated by traditional methods of fishing and implementation of development programmes and recalls for specific sector wise focussed attention.

I am happy to note that the Mission Cage Culture-2022 is designed to boost the fish production and to fulfil the gap by achieving additional fish production of 75,000 metric tonnes by the end of 2022.

Mission Cage Culture-2022 attempts to enhance this endeavour by giving higher priority and judicious effective utilization of Reservoir by adopting enclosure culture system having a definite role to play in augmenting fish production. The success of these efforts depends on the steps that states will have to take to encourage and implement the activities.

I compliment the Fishery Division in my Ministry in the Formulation of Mission Cage Culture-2022 Action Plan and hope that under the able guidance of Shri Devendra Chaudhry, Secretary, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the concerned implementing agencies will work hard to achieve the specified goal in the timely manner.

Radha Mohan Singh

(Radha Mohan Singh)

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कृष्णा राज
KRISHNA RAJ

सत्यमेव जयते

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

संदेश

मात्स्यिकी एक उभरता हुआ सेक्टर है जिसके विभिन्न संसाधन तथा क्षमताएं हैं। इसमें प्राथमिक स्तर पर 14.50 मिलियन व्यक्ति जुड़े हुए हैं तथा असंख्य और मूल्य श्रृंखला में हैं। मात्स्यिकी सेक्टर का पारंपरिक से वाणिज्यिक पैमाने में अंतरण से मछली उत्पादन में 1950-51 के 7.5 लाख टन से 2015-16 के दौरान 107.62 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई है। जबकि इस सेक्टर से होने वाली निर्यात आय 2015-16 में 30,420.83 करोड़ रूपए (4.69 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर) पहुंच गई। इस सेक्टर ने राष्ट्रीय सकल मूल्य संवर्धन (जीवीए) में लगभग 0.9% का तथ कृषि जीवीपी में 5.43% (2015-16) का योगदान किया।

वर्तमान में भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक तथा दूसरा सबसे बड़ा जलकृषि राष्ट्र है। भारत जलकृषि के माध्यम से मछली उत्पादन करने वाला एक प्रमुख राष्ट्र है तथा विश्व में चीन के बाद इसका दूसरा स्थान है। 2015-16 के दौरान कुल मछली उत्पादन 10.76 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) था, जिसमें अंतर्देशीय सेक्टर का योगदान 7.16 एमएमटी तथा समुद्री सेक्टर का योगदान 3.60 एमएमटी था। 2016-17 के दौरान मछली उत्पादन में बढ़ता रूझान देखा गया है और यह 11.64 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (अनंतिम) होने का अनुमान है।

मिशन पिंजरा पालन-2022 को मछली उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में एक निश्चित भूमिका वाली एंक्लोजर प्रणाली के माध्यम से जलाशयों की क्षमता का दोहन करने के लिए ध्यान केंद्रित करने हेतु तैयार किया गया है। मेरा मानना है कि ऐसे संकेद्रित ध्यान वाली कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन से मात्स्यिकी में वांछित विकास दर प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी तथा रोजगार सृजन, उपभोक्ताओं का बाजार तक बेहतर पहुंच तथा निर्यात में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार के रूप में बहुप्रतीक्षित परिणाम प्राप्त होंगे।

मेरा विश्वास है कि इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में लगे हुए सभी लोग पूरी शक्ति से कार्य करेंगे, जिससे देश में मात्स्यिकी सेक्टर के विकास में वृद्धि होगी।

(कृष्णा राज)

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देवेन्द्र चौधरी
Devendra Chaudhry, IAS
सचिव
SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
पशुपालन, डेयरी एवं मत्स्यपालन विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली–110001
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Message

The Fisheries is a major source of food and provides employment and economic benefits to large sections of the society in India. In the primary sector, the production has witnessed a plateauing of catches from the marine and inland capture fisheries while showing an increasing trend in aquaculture production. The last decade has witnessed a considerable expansion of aquaculture in India. Broadly classified, 3 culture systems are currently used for aqua farming, viz. embanked pond enclosures, pens and cages. Considering the number of pond culture system in terms of shortage of ground nurseries, problems of retrieval of stock, predation, pollution, loss of water through seepage and cost of fertilization of waters, the recent trend has been to turn to intensive fish husbandry system in cages, enclosures, raceways etc., which utilize 'lesser space, circumvent the environmental limiting factors and minimize cost of capital investment leading to higher fish production.

India has large habitat resources available for Cage aquaculture, though relatively new to the inland aquaculture scenario of the country, brings in new opportunities for optimizing fish production from the reservoirs and lakes, and also developing new skills among fishers and entrepreneurs to enhance their earnings. Therefore, it has been felt that to implement the Action Plan on Mission Cage Culture – 2022 by giving the significant technical and managerial inputs to the field functionaries is very much needed to help the implementing personnel for optimization of production in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner. Cage culture is being looked upon as an opportunity to utilize existing reservoirs with great production potential to enhance production from inland open waters and posed as an answer to increase demand for animal protein in the country.

I hope this Action Plan would be highly useful in realizing the great potential of Cage culture in country as well as increase overall fish production.

(Devendra Chaudhry)

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सत्यमेव जयते

संयुक्त सचिव
भारत सरकार
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

Joint Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Animal Husbandry, Diarying & Fisheries
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Message

Cage aquaculture is a new opportunity for optimising fish production from reservoirs and lakes through vertical expansion. It is also for developing new skills and employment generation among fishers and entrepreneurs to enhance their earnings. Hence to boost the additional production of fish and employment generation from Reservoirs, 14 states have been selected namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh for installation of 25,000 cages in phased manner from 2016-17 to 2021-22.

At present, there is a limitation for growth in pond based aquaculture in light of limited land availability. Therefore, installation of 25,000 cages for cage culture during six years will lead to additional fish production of 75,000 metric tonnes. This would also fulfil the gap to achieve the additional production of 5 million tonnes of Government by the end of 2020.

In this regard, this Department has formulated an Action Plan for Mission Cage Culture-2022 for smooth implementation in the aforesaid potential States. During the year 2016-17, the Department under the Central Plan Scheme has released an amount of Rs.70.36 crores to various State Governments/UTs for installation of 4745 cages.

I congratulate the committee members who have worked tirelessly to compile this Action Plan on Cage Culture-2022 in a Mission mode for the benefit of the farmers. It is my sincere hope that this Action Plan will go a long way in the promotion of hitherto neglected sector of fisheries in our country and pave way for enhancing the livelihood alternatives for the fishers and farmers of the India as well as increase the fish production through Cage culture.

Dr. B. Kishore

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1. Background

1.1 Cage is an enclosed space to rear organisms in water that maintains free exchange of water with the surrounding water body. Cage aquaculture is a technology of culturing fishes from fry to fingerling, or fingerling to table size in cages. The cages are generally enclosed on all sides by nets, except for leaving an opening at the top for feeding and handling the stock. They can be positioned at the bottom, middle or surface of the water column. The floating cages are very popular and easy to manage. Cages are of many shapes (round, square or rectangular). Cage culture is suitable to a wide range of open freshwater ecosystems, especially reservoirs. It efficiently utilises water bodies, harnessing of their natural productivity and thereby reducing pressure on other resources. It uses simple technology and easily available resources for cage construction and operation. In nutshell, the cage aquaculture is economically, socially, ecologically and environmentally sound.

1.2 Culture of fish in enclosures such as cages and pens installed in open water bodies offer scope for increasing production obviating the need for more land-based fish farms. Considering India's rich and varied open water resources like reservoirs, lakes and floodplain wetlands, enormous scope exists to increase production through enclosure aquaculture. Utilizing a modest fraction of their surface area, large and medium reservoirs can contribute a substantial quantity of fish to the total inland fish production basket. Although cage culture has not yet reached the desired commercial proportions capable of making any impact on the production figures, it is growing at a very fast pace giving hopes and also causing some concern.

2. Rationale of Cage Culture

2.1 India has 3.15 million ha of reservoirs and more than 5.0 lakh ha of floodplain wetlands (*beels, jheels, mauns, pats, etc*.) spread across the numerous river basins in the country. The present fish yield from reservoirs is low, to the tune of about 82 kg/ha, in spite of their high production potential (500 kg/ha, 250 kg/ha and 100 kg/ha in small, medium and large reservoirs, respectively). Similar is the case with floodplain wetlands, where the present yield has been estimated at 400-800 kg/ha, against the production potential of 1500-2500 kg/ha. Harvesting is a major problem in most of the reservoirs and lakes in the country as most of them are either weed-choked or having obstructions in the form of boulders or tree stumps limiting operation of many a fishing gear. Presence of predators often results in high natural mortality of stocked fishes causing low productivity (Sugunan, 2000). This, coupled with poor utilization of all food niches available in these ecosystems in the absence of efficient fish grazers, is mainly responsible for low fish yield from these ecosystems. It is prudent, therefore, to explore alternate production tools to augment fish yield. Thus, enclosure culture systems have a definite role to play in augmenting fish production from inland open waters in India especially the reservoirs and floodplain lakes. These can overcome many production constraints in lakes and reservoirs by maintaining a captive stock, growing it on artificial feeds, protecting it from predators and enabling harvesting at will.

3. Size and Fabrication of Cage

3.1 Size of a cage for fish culture in reservoirs can vary, but often multiple units are installed as a battery of cages with catwalks for easy access to the fish stock and floating huts. However, from operational and planning purposes, a cage with the dimensions: 6m (length) x 4m (width) x 4m (height) is considered as a standard unit and a battery comprises 6, 12 or 24 such cages, as per requirement. The cages in a battery are arranged in caterpillar design for better exchange of water thereby facilitating relatively high dissolved oxygen.

3.2 Durable and stable cage materials are essential for achieving better results. A cage comprises hard frames as support and nylon nettings as cage body. It is desirable to have environment friendly, rust-free materials for cage fabrication. Commonly used materials for cage frames are bamboos, mild steel (MS), galvanized iron (GI), poly-vinyl chloride (PVC) and virgin-grade HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) (for runner-based & pontoon-based frames). The bamboo based frames are not recommended for commercial cage fish farming due to their poor longevity and strength to withstand turbulence. Knotless nylon nets are recommended for cage fabrication. The net mesh size recommended for rearing fry of *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*is 10 to 12 mm and that for fingerling to marketable size is 20 to 30 mm. Protective net may be put above the cage to avoid crop loss due to predation by birds

4. Species Suitable for Cage Culture

4.1 At the moment economically viable cage culture is practiced in inland water bodies of India by growing the exotic pangasius (Sutchi Catfish), *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*. Culture of another exotic species *viz.,* GIFT tilapia, a genetically improved strain of *Oreochromis niloticus* has been allowed subject to certain conditions such as: only all-male seed, sourced from authorized agencies can be used. However, culture of tilapia has not picked up in any appreciable manner. In the absence of any adoptable technology to culture indigenous species, culture of exotic pangasius and GIFT tilapia certified/supplied by authorized agencies are allowed. However, cage culture of more species drawn from the indigenous species-pool needs to be encouraged at all levels. Apart from *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* and GIFT Tilapia, all other exotic species (including illegally introduced fishes) are strictly prohibited for cage culture.

5. Objectives

5.1 Cage aquaculture offers new opportunity for optimising fish production from reservoirs and lakes through vertical expansion. To boost the additional production of fish through cage culture under Mission Cage Culture-2022, 14 potential States have been identified namely **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh**. A target for installation of 25,000 cages in phased manner has been earmarked for a period of Six years, i.e. 2016-17 to

2021-22. This would further lead to additional fish production of 75,000MT & fulfil the gap to achieve the additional fish production of 5 million tonnes by the end of 2020. It is proposed to take up cage culture activity on priority basis with the active participation of States mentioned above. The Mission Cage Culture has the following broad objectives:

(i) to augment fish production from reservoirs and lakes in a responsible manner, without affecting the livelihood of the traditional/local fishing communities;

(ii) to enhance the income and livelihood security of the fishers depending on inland fisheries resources; and

(iii) to increase per capita fish protein availability in the country;

(iv) to ensure that the growth of aquaculture is:

(a) inclusive and sustainable,

(b) in harmony with principles of ecological integrity and natural resource conservation, and

(c) not in conflict with the genuine interests of other users of the water and land resources.

6. Strategy

Mission cage culture will involve following strategies.

(i) Policy/Scheme level interventions to fill the demand-supply gaps,

(ii) Integrated approach to increase fish production from the targeted water bodies,

(iii) Increase in farming units of cage infrastructure,

(iv) Diversification of Cultured Species,

(v) Area specific and need based approach for productivity enhancement. There shall be no diversion other than targeted water source for stocking of Fingerlings,

(vi) Promotion of culture based fisheries in all identified open water bodies.

7. Action Plan

7.1 The targeted activities shall be taken up in a Mission Mode for timely achievements and generate the desired benefits to farmers as well as to avoid cost escalations under the Mission Cage Culture-2022.

7.2. Duration: Six (6) Years [2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 , 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22]

7.3. Time Frame for Implementation (Tentative): The schedule of activities for the year (2017-18) of the Action Plan shall be as mentioned below:

S. No.	Activity	Period
1	Review of Previous releases	As decided by Secretary (ADF)
2	Identification of Beneficiaries	31thMay, 2017
3	Submission of DPR	31st May, 2017
4	Technical appraisal, approval and release of 1st instalment	15th June, 2017
5	Commencement of project implementation	15th June, 2017 ownwards

7.4. Work plan for 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22 shall be planned/started well in advance to ensure timely installation of cages in reservoirs.

8. Targets

8.1 Year-wise Physical and Financial targets fixed for cages in the identified States under the Mission Cage Culture are as below:

Sl No.	Year	Cages	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Lakh)	Expected Fish Production Output (MT)	Achievement (%)
1	2016-17	4745	13825.00	14235	18.98
2	2017-18	4050	12150.00	12150	16.20
3	2018-19	4050	12150.00	12150	16.20
4	2019-20	4050	12150.00	12150	16.20
5	2020-21	4050	12150.00	12150	16.20
6	2021-22	4055	12165.00	12165	16.22
Total		**25,000**	**74,590.00**	**75000**	**100**
Say		**25,000**	**75,000.00**	**75000**	**100**

Note: Unit cost for a cage @ Rs.3.00 Lakhs/cage, which includes installation & inputs for first crop.

9. Mechanism of Implementation

9.1 The Action Plan will be started in identified States immediately.

9.2 A Task Force will be constituted to ensure time bound progress, having members from DADF, NFDB, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore ICAR and CMFRI, Cochin.

9.3 In order review the project activities and issue necessary advisories, a three tier Task Force structure will be established as follows:

(a) At National Level

1. Secretary, DADF, GoI
2. CE, NFDB (Convenor)
3. JS (Fy)
4. DDG (Fy)- ICAR
5. Representative from CIFRI, Barrackpore
6. Representative from CMFRI, Cochin

(b) Technical Committee at National Level

(i) JS (Fy)

(ii) DDG (Fy)- ICAR

(iii) Executive Director, NFDB (Convenor)

(iv) FDC

(v) JC (Fy)

(vi) Representative from MPEDA

(c) At State Level

(i) Agriculture Production Commissioner/Equivalent.

(ii) Principal/Secretary Fisheries

(iii) Principal / Secretary Agriculture

(iv) Commissioner/ Director Fisheries (Convenor)

(v) MD, Fish. Corporation & Federations

9.4 Cluster approach will be adopted for the implementation of projects in identified areas in States/ Districts/Blocks/Villages/Water bodies etc. as advised in circular No.31035/04/2016FY3 Dated 14th October 2016 (Annexure-II).

9.5 NFDB will act as a technical arm of the DADF in implementation of the project, supervise of works, monitoring of the projects etc in collaboration with the State Governments in selected reservoirs. However, if State Government insists, they may take up work as stipulated in the Guidelines of the Blue Revolution Scheme (vide Annexure-III para-8 of the guidelines) under NFDB supervision.

9.6 Cage culture shall be allowed in water bodies having a water Spread Area (WSA) of 1,000 ha or more at FRL (Full Reservoir Level).

9.7 Cage culture shall be allowed in reservoirs with an average water depth of 10 m round the year.

10. Funding Pattern

10.1 The Mission Cage culture is a part of the CSS on Blue Revolution Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries being implemented by the DADF, MoA&FW. Central funding as admissible shall be provided in accordance the funding patterns of the Blue Revolution Scheme.

10.2 State Governments shall explore the possibilities to dovetail additional funds (other than the state share required for Blue Revolution funded projects) from others appropriate schemes of GOI and State Governments etc and other sources.

10.3 Financial allocations will be made as per above arrangements.

10.4 There will not be any separate funding for the Post construction management and operational costs of cages installed under this Mission Cage Culture.

10.5 The Central liability on each activity/project shall be as per unit cost fixed in Blue Revolution Scheme.

10.6 Estimated expenditure for each State along with targets for years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 is given in Annexure-I

***

Annexure - I

Estimated expenditure & target of 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year Wise Target(No. of Cages)						Year Wise Fund Requirement (Rs.in lakhs)						Total Estimate (Rs in lakhs)	
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Cages (No.)	Total Fund
1	Andhra Pradesh	72	405	405	405	405	406	216.00	1215	1215	1215	1215	1218	2098	6294
2	Bihar	84	283	283	283	283	284	252.00	849	849	849	849	852	1500	4500
3	Chhattisgarh	0	486	486	486	486	487	0.00	1458	1458	1458	1458	1461	2431	7293
4	Gujarat	0	405	405	405	405	406	0.00	1215	1215	1215	1215	1218	2026	6078
5	Jharkhand	2815	0	0	0	0	0	8445.00	0	0	0	0	0	2815	8445
6	Karnataka	96	324	324	324	324	325	288.00	972	972	972	972	975	1717	5151
7	Kerala	200	203	203	203	203	203	600.00	609	609	609	609	609	1215	3645
8	Madhya Pradesh	310	243	243	243	243	243	930.00	729	729	729	729	729	1525	4575
9	Maharashtra	60	405	405	405	405	405	180.00	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215	2085	6255
10	Odisha	0	324	324	324	324	324	0.00	972	972	972	972	972	1620	4860
11	Rajasthan	170	324	324	324	324	324	500.00	972	972	972	972	972	1790	5370
12	Telangana*	800	0	0	0	0	0	2000.00	0	0	0	0	0	800	2400
13	Tripura*	40	0	0	0	0	0	120.00	0	0	0	0	0	40	120
14	Mizoram*	50	0	0	0	0	0	150.00	0	0	0	0	0	50	150
15	Uttarakhand	48	162	162	162	162	162	144.00	486	486	486	486	486	858	2574
16	Uttar Pradesh	0	243	243	243	243	243	0.00	729	729	729	729	729	1215	3645
17	Tamil Nadu	0	243	243	243	243	243	0.00	729	729	729	729	729	1215	3645
		4745	**4050**	**4050**	**4050**	**4050**	**4055**	**13825**	**12150**	**12150**	**12150**	**12150**	**12165**	**25000**	**75000**

*** State not in priority fixed under the Mission Cage Culture**

Annexure - II

IMPORTANT

F. No. 31035/04/2016-Fy(3)
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
Dated the 14th October, 2016

To

The Commissioner/ Director of Fisheries
All States/UTs

Subject- Criteria for Selection of Beneficiaries under CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries -Reg.

Sir,

I have been directed to convey that the Department of Animal, Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare have sanctioned all the project proposals submitted under Blue Revolution Scheme for 2016-17 by various States/ UTs for various activities as proposed by them. The Department have also released 1st installment in these projects for their implementation.

2. In respect of identification of beneficiary, it is further advised that under Blue Revolution scheme for 2016-17 and successive years, the beneficiaries may be identified in such a way that they should be located in **(i) not more than 3-4 contiguous districts, (ii) within districts in least number of continuous and contiguous blocks and (iii) within blocks in contiguous villages so that maximum impact and demonstrative effect of the project is ensured.**

3. Also, while selecting beneficiaries the order of priority should be the BPL, SC/ST, Fishers and Small & Medium farmers, so that the socially and economically marginalized groups and weaker sections of the society get benefited.

4. Further, for marketing activities such as Allocation of Transport Facilities and Ice Boxes for selling fish etc. landless people should be given priority.

5. Kindly follow the above criteria and priorities strictly by adopting a transparent implementation procedure to ensure that the benefit reaches to the needy members of society.

6. All States/ UTs have to submit the progress made in this regard in the next monthly Review Meeting.

Yours faithfully

14/10/2016.

(P. R. Meshram)
Director (Fisheries Statistics)
Telefax: 011-2307 0279

Copy to: The Principal Secretary/ Secretary of Fisheries Department of all States/UTs

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