

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3587
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2024**

Climate Change and Livelihood of Fishermen

3587. Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to conduct a quantitative survey on the adverse effects of climate change on the livelihood of the fishermen and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to increase the fuel subsidies for the fishermen;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering starting schemes to increase coastal aquaculture by supporting fishermen communities with capital and technical know-how, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)**

(a): The fisheries research institutes under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India have been conducting research regularly for understanding the impacts of climate change in order to develop climate resilient strategies for sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. The studies on the impact of climate change undertaken by ICAR institutes under "National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)" include vulnerability assessment of the wetland fisheries in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Kerala; climate trend analysis for major river basins across India; Impact on fish distributional range, catch composition and yield etc. In marine fisheries, studies on climate change modeling, projection on fish catch & mariculture production under climate change scenarios, risk and vulnerability assessment of marine fisheries, wetland mapping, carbon footprint, blue carbon potential, ocean acidification, response of capture and culture species to climate change and adaptive management in response to climate change are carried out under the NICRA Project. Climate campaigns and awareness programmes are also conducted in the states like Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, and Kerala in order to increase preparedness and adaptive capacity of fishers against climate change.

In addition, Union territory of Ladakh informed that they have signed an MOU with the Directorate of Cold-Water Fisheries Research (DCFR) regarding the conduct of quantitative survey on the adverse effect of the climate change on the livelihood of the fisherman of UT Ladakh.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has reported that the prices of diesel in the country are market-determined with effect from 19.10.2014. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of diesel. Simultaneously, different mechanisms of providing subsidy/ Tax exemptions or reimbursements to control the diesel prices for fishing communities exists in different coastal States/UTs. Further, it is also reported that effective from 1st March, 2020, the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene is being maintained at *nil* under-recovery level on pan India basis.

(d): Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to enhance the economic resilience of coastal communities impacted by climate change. The program promotes climate-resilient fisheries through initiatives such as seaweed cultivation, artificial reefs, sea ranching and the promotion of green fuel. Safety and security measures for fishermen and fishing vessels, economic activities like ornamental fisheries, and support programs like insurance, livelihood and nutritional support, Kisan Credit Cards, and training also supported. The activities in the identified coastal fishermen villages are need-based facilities, including common facilities like fish drying yards, fish processing centers, fish markets, fishing jetties, ice plants, cold storages and emergency rescue facilities. In addition, ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has been contributing to enhance marine aquaculture (mariculture) through ongoing research, technology development, and capacity-building initiatives in marine aquaculture (Mariculture) funded/ supported by the Government of India.
