**Baseline study for Fisheries Development in Telangana state**

**ANN – 5.6**

SWOT Analysis

**Strength**

* Growing fish eating population and awareness on nutritional benefit of fish as food
* Availability of large and growing resource under reservoirs in different categories from Godavari and Krishna basin– small, medium and large
* Huge tank water resources and their maintenance by State government through Mission Kakatiya
* Rich biodiversity - Endemic and native species in major & Medium reservoirs also in perennial tanks ; Sport fishery – Mahseer of Krishna and Godavari rivers
* Availability of vast area for Cage and pen aquaculture; feed and fish seed availability from adjacent Andhra
* Presence of PFCS in most water bodies
* Regular and free supply of fish seed by DOF on free of cost in support of resource stocking
* Existence of fisheries Institutions related to development, extension outreach, R&D, finance – Department of Fisheries, NFDB; KVKs, ICAR institutes, NGOs, institutional Finance and Insurance
* Better availability of basic infrastructure –markets, ice plants, hatcheries, seed rearing farms
* Supportive schemes and programs of GOTs and GOI addressing the entire supply chain of sector
* Pro sector policies

**Weakness**

* Wide gap in fish demand and supply
* Lack of data on trophic status and Fish catch statistics for most water bodies
* Low adoption of technologies
* Predominance of primitive crafts like thermocole,
* Highly scattered landing centres
* Tree stumps in some reservoirs, Weed infestation in shallow water bodies, High level of pollution in some water bodies
* Rapid water level fluctuation due to increased demand for water
* Poor awareness on cage, pen, peripheral ponds related aquaculture practices
* Lack of internal input support system- quality fish seed, feed, health care, accessories etc.
* Illiteracy and poverty of fishers; Lack of trained manpower
* Poor communication network between institutions and the key stakeholders
* Lack of Professionally qualified and trained manpower
* Weak Institutional support – Weak PFCs with inter and Intra conflicts, Banks, Insurance etc
* Rarity of motorised boats for surveillance
* Poor governance - Inadequacy in compliance to fishing ban, Non-compliance of closed season; overfishing and poor implementation of mesh size regulation
* Social causes- poaching/ theft, poisoning etc.

**Opportunities**

* Presence of high non-veg. consuming population with large market demand for fish and its products.
* Area under reservoirs is growing because of upcoming irrigation and drinking water projects including Mission Bhagiratha due to state priority for irrigation and drinking water supplies.
* Development of new balancing reservoirs by raising embankments of several tanks to enhance water holding, linking of major reservoir canals in support of regular water supply is on increasing trend
* Enhancement of productivity through strengthened community management, better stocking, use of new technologies viz., Fish aggregating devices; assessment of trophic status, software for ecosystem-based management, collection of fish catch statistics – E Das (CIFRI), monitoring system for environmental degradation
* Scope for post-harvest and market infrastructure
* Reinforced governance, institutional arrangement and effective convergence of schemes and programs

**Threats**

* Natural calamities -failure of rains; erratic and untimely rains; climate variability viz., cyclone , floods and drought
* Disease out breaks; Accidental entry of Alien species viz., African catfish
* Environmental degradation – Increased urbanisation, growth of towns and cities, increase in generation of sewage and industrial effluents

Inter-state river disputes