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Joint Secretary
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Ministry of Fisheries, Animal
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Department of Fisheries
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

D.O. No. j-01013/96/2025-Fy

Dated the 22nd December, 2025

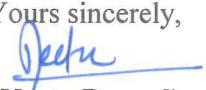
Dear Sir/Madam,

This Department has envisaged for development of smart, blue, green and integrated fishing harbours in the country in line with Blue Port Initiative of FAO to provide safe landing, berthing facilities with latest technology & IOT encompassing the features of sustainable fisheries management, enhancing fish handling capacity, energy efficiency, sustainability, traceability, creating employment opportunities, enhancing income of stakeholders, protecting livelihood, combating IUU with environmentally friendly approaches enabling achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It has come to the light that there are a large number of notified marine fish landing centres in the country are operating without minimum basic facilities.

2. In this context, considering the importance of marine fish landing centres in development of marine fisheries, this Department has formulated a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for development of minimum basis facilities at the uncovered & untouched notified marine fish landing centres. This SOP is formulated to facilitate the Coastal State Governments, Union Territories (UTs) for speedy formulation proposals and implementation of the projects. I am attaching herewith a copy of the aforementioned SOP for your reference. This SoP is a self explanatory document has been also uploaded in the Department's website www.dof.gov.in for easy reference.

3. I request you to kindly advise all the concerned Engineering Departments and other implementing agency to utilise the aforesaid SoP for formulation of proposal for development of minimum basis facilities at the uncovered & untouched notified marine fish landing centres.

With Regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Neetu Prasad)

Encl: As above

To

The Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of all the Costal States and UTs



सत्यमेव जयते

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Development of Minimum Basic Infrastructure Facilities at Notified Marine Fish Landing Centre

**Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India**

November, 2025

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Preface

The Marine State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) under their respective Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRAs) have notified marine landing centres along the coastline of their respective jurisdiction. The 1547 marine fish landing centres notified so far by various marine State Governments, UTs form the backbone of coastal fisheries governance. This network of notified marine fish landing centre ply key roles in socio-economic development of local marine fishers, regulates marine fisheries, create designated hubs for fish landing, handling and marketing, data collection, gear and efforts, equitable harnessing of marine fisheries resources, infrastructure creation, sustainable fishing practices, facilitate implementation of welfare schemes, regulatory and conservations measures.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India considering the importance of marine fish landing centres, aims to transform the notified, uncovered, and untouched marine fish landing centres into well-equipped hubs. This initiative seeks to streamline fishing operations, boost livelihoods, and reinforce coastal security. This initiative also aims to facilitate streamline fish landings, handling, and post-harvest operations, create ample alternative livelihood opportunities for coastal communities, integrate coastal security measures, and foster community-based management of local fisheries towards sustainability. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India vide order No. J-01013/96/2025-Fy dated 4th July, 2025 has accordingly constituted an Expert Committee headed by Ms Neetu Kumari Prasad, Joint Secretary (Marine Fisheries) in the Department of Fisheries with members of various central and State organizations to formulate an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on developed of minimum basic facilities at the uncovered & untouched notified marine fish landing centres to facilitate speedy implementation such programme. A copy of the order for constitution of Expert Committee, which indicates composition of the Expert Committee along with the scope is furnished at Annexure-II.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) aims to demark and notified land area, develop the minimum basic infrastructure facilities, requirements for notified marine fish landing centres across India. This also provides a practical, uniform baseline for planning, design, development, maintenance and management of the notified fish landing centres. The SOP may be reviewed and updated periodically as and when necessary to incorporate emerging technologies and lessons learned from field experience.

Abbreviations and Definitions

A. Abbreviations

- a. DPR :Detailed Project Report
- b. DoF : Department of Fisheries, Government of India
- c. EEZ : Exclusive Economic Zone
- d. EIA : End Implementing Agency
- e. UT: Union Territory
- f. FH : Fishing Harbour
- g. FLC: Fish Landing Centre
- h. GVA: Gross Value Added
- i. FIDF: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund
- j. PMMSY: Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
- k. PM-MKSSY : Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana
- l. MFRAs :Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts
- m. ECI: Export Inspection Council of India,
- n. MPEDA: Marine Products Export Development Authority
- o. FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- p. CS: Central Sector Scheme
- q. CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- r. PFZ: Potential Fishing Zone
- s. CCTV: Closed-Circuit Television
- t. RO: Reverse Osmosis
- u. ETP: Effluent Treatment Plant
- v. FFPO: Fish Farmers Producers Organizations
- w. IMBL :International Maritime Boundary Line
- x. CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility
- y. SIA: State Implementing Agency

B. Definitions:

- a. The glossary of terms pertaining to Port and harbor Engineering as in IS:7314 is applicable for the purpose of this SoP. Some of the definitions are listed here for ready reference.
- b. Harbour - Any protected water area affording a place of safety for vessels
- c. A *Fishery Harbour* is a complex of facilities that acts as an interface between the capture of fish and its consumption.
- d. *Fish Landing Centres* or sites are associated with small-scale marine and inland fisheries. They provide a location for first point of sale for products and provide a place where fishers can leave their boats and obtain supplies such as food, fuel and ice for operations at sea.

- e. *Fish Landing Place (FLP)* also called *Fish Landing Points* are places where small, beach able boats land small quantities of fish with modest facilities for cleaning, sorting, selling and storage.
- f. *Major Fishing Harbours* are those which fall within the jurisdiction and administrative control of Department of Fisheries, Government of India, constructed with 100% Central funding and its Management, Maintenance and Operations may be entrusted by Department of Fisheries(DoF), Government of India to any organization as deemed fit from time to time.
- g. *Minor Fishing Harbours* are administered by the respective Coastal State Governments/ UT Administration
- h. Approach Channel - The navigational channel from deep water where vessels get sufficient draft, to the dock or harbours.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Development of Minimum Basic Infrastructure Facilities at Notified Marine Fish Landing Centre

1 Introduction

- 1.1. Marine capture fisheries play a significant role in assuring food and livelihood security, coastal economy, employment generation and livelihood to about 50 lakh marine fishers inhabiting in 3477 coastal villages along 11,098.81 km long coastline. The marine fisheries of India endowed with continental shelf area of 5.30 lakh sq.km, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 20.40 lakh sq.km and the harvestable marine fisheries resources of 53.11 lakh metric tonne. The Artisanal fishing craft operated by traditional sector consist of about 40,621 Non-motorized and 1,33,678 motorised boats. In addition, nearly 64,160 mechanised fishing boats are operating in the coastal waters. Out of the current annual marine fish harvest of 48 lakh tonne (2024-25), more than 80% is contributed by traditional and small mechanised sectors. Whereas about one million tonne of pelagic and deep-sea resource of EEZ is more or less under exploited owing to various reasons.
- 1.2. Contribution of fisheries sector to the National Gross Value Added (GVA) at present is 1.09% and it forms 7.43% of GVA from Agriculture sector. Marine sector contributes substantially to seafood export, and the total foreign exchange earnings from this sector stand at Rs 60523.84 crore (2023-24). Globally, India is at 2nd position in overall fish production, 2nd in aquaculture production, 4th in overall capture fish production, 6th in marine capture fish production and 6th in exports of fisheries products. India's export stood at 17.82 lakh metric tonnes valued of Rs. 60,524 crore (USD 7.38 billion) during 2023-24 with an average annual growth rate of about 8% in past 10 years. India is recognized as a major fishing nation, accounting for about 5% of global fishery trade, and fisheries sector offers a scalable, climate-resilient pathway to strengthen national food security over the coming decades.

2 Schemes for Development of Fisheries including its Infrastructure

2.1. Since 2015, the Government of India has substantially stepped-up investment in fisheries sector through various fisheries development schemes worth Rs. 38,572 crore for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. The schemes introduced last 10 years include, (i) Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20) with central outlay of Rs 3000 crore which has helped mobilizing of a total investment of Rs. 5000 crore, (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (2018-19 to 2025-26) with a fund size of: Rs. 7522.48 crore, (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) (2020-21 to 2024-25) at an investment of Rs. 20,050 crore and (iv) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27) with a total outlay of Rs. 6000 crore.

2.2. Besides holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture sector, special focus is given under the schemes for creation of modern infrastructure facilities especially, Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres for providing safe landing, berthing, loading, unloading facilities and other shore based activities for the fishermen. During the last 10 years, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved project proposals for construction/modernization/dredging of 67 Fishing Harbours and 50 Fish Landing Centres at a total cost of Rs 9,832.95 crore. This entails 13 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers approved under Blue Revolution Scheme at a total project cost of Rs 1463.66 crore, construction and expansion of 46 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers at a total project cost of Rs 5087.97 crore under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and construction /modernization/ maintenance dredging of a total 58 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers under Pradhan Mantri Matysa Sampada Yojana at a total project cost of Rs 3281.32 crore. The development of these Fishing Harbours, Fish Landing

Centres are expected to create safe landing and berthing of about 48,000 fishing vessels, benefitting 9 lakhs fishers and associated stakeholders.

3 Notification of Marine Fish Landing Centres

3.1. In pursuance of an advise issued by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, the Coastal State Governments and Union Territories have notified marine fish landing centres located along the coast of respective States/UTs jurisdiction. The marine fish landing centres are notified by States/UTs under their respective Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRAs) and at present a total of 1547 fish landing centres have been notified along the country coastline. Out of the total 1547 notified marine Fish Landing Centres, development of infrastructure facilities at 379 have been taken up and the remaining 1168 notified marine fish landing centres are operating without basic infrastructure facilities in the country. State-wise details of the notified marine fish landing centres and the fish landing centres developed as fishing harbours/fish landing centres so far are furnished in the Table below:

Sl No	Name of the State/Union Territory	Notified marine fish Landing centre	FLCs taken up for development under CSS
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	West Bengal	66	22
2.	Odisha	73	36
3.	Andhra Pradesh	350	42
4.	Tamil Nadu	301	65
5.	Puducherry	41	10
6.	Kerala	204	53
7.	Karnataka	115	28
8.	Goa	34	7
9.	Maharashtra	173	59
10.	Gujarat	107	32
11.	Daman & Diu	12	4
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	51	18
13.	Lakshadweep	20	3
	Total	1,547	379

4. Importance of Marine Fish Landing Centres

- 4.1 The notified marine fish landing centres strategically located along the country's coastline, serve as critical nodes in the marine fisheries value chain. The marine fish landing centres, facilitate smooth conduct of fishing and allied activities, ensure the safe, hygienic & efficient landing of fish catch, support post-harvest operations like sorting, cleaning, grading, icing, packing, storage, handling and facilitate transport and marketing of marine fish catch. Besides, these marine fish landing centres are also providing livelihood support and employment opportunities to the coastal population beyond fishing, like fish vending, transport, ice supply, and maintenance of boats and fishing appliances, promoting local trade. Hence, the marine fish landing centres are creating multifarious benefits to a large number of fisher families, coastal communities and other stakeholders through the accelerated fisheries economic activities. The marine fish landing centres are also act as primary points for fishers to monetize their catch, enabling direct access to local markets, traders, aggregators, processors, exports and consumers that are resulting in strengthening the economic resilience of coastal fisher families and allied stakeholders.
- 4.2 The notified marine fish landing centres are not only critical for fisheries and livelihood support, they also play a strategic role in enhancing coastal security like coastal surveillance and monitoring, serve as fixed points to keep watch on activities along the coastline. Fishers are often the first to notice anomalies at sea, serve for community-based intelligence gathering, strengthening the human element of coastal vigilance.
- 4.3 Despite their critical role in the marine fisheries value chain, the notified marine fish landing centres across the coastline, face several challenges like non-availability of basic amenities such as auction halls, sorting platforms, cold

storage, potable water, sanitation facilities, lack of waste disposal systems, poor road connectivity, non-availability of lighting, facilities for timely transport of fishes, especially for small-scale fishers, limited connectivity and market access, absence of ice plants, cold storages, and other cold chain facilities which increase the spoilage and reduce the earnings. The ambiguity in ownership, weak institutional mechanism, inadequate maintenance are also adversely affecting fishing and allied activities at such notified marine fish landing centres. Besides, inadequate digital systems for traceability and e-auctions, e-marketing and efficient transport facilities are also hinder transparency and competitiveness. In addition, the notified marine fish landing centres are also vulnerable to climate change, exposure to the adverse natural climate events like cyclones, tidal surges, Tsunami, and sea-level rise threats, which make the operational continuity doubtful.

- 4.4 The notified marine fish landing centres cater to multifarious functions and investment in their development, modernization and governance is highly essential for ensuring sustainable livelihoods, food security and safety, employment generation, community engagement, preventing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, infiltration risks and significantly contribute towards sustainable fishing practices. Development of fish landing centres will also support in disaster response, search and rescue operations, acting as staging points during maritime emergencies, facilitate strengthening of fishing regulation, promote climate-resilient fisheries, strengthen coastal surveillance and security network, facilitate real-time information sharing and coordinated response among all stakeholders.

5. Necessity of Development of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing centres

- 5.1 The need for fishery harbours in India was felt with the advent of the mechanization of fishing boats programme, during first five-year plan period.

Realizing the need for infrastructure requirements of marine fisheries sector, the then Ministry of Agriculture, during 1964 initiated Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

- 5.2 The main objectives of the central schemes initiated by the Government of India are to (i) provide infrastructure facilities for safe landing and berthing of traditional fishing craft, motorized, mechanized and deep sea fishing vessels, (ii) create shelter basins for fishing vessels and fishermen during the natural calamity, (iii) provide land based facilities for smooth operation of the post-harvest activities and (iv) establish facilities for increased operational efficiencies of fishing and allied activities.
- 5.3 The Government of India, since inception of the scheme in 1964, has been providing financial assistance to the Coastal State Governments, Union Territories(UTs) and Major Port Trusts for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres along the Country's coastline. Since inception of the scheme in 1964, 7 major fishing harbours, 76 minor fishing harbours and 211 fish landing centres have been completed and put to use. In addition, 33 Fishing Harbours and 22 Fish Landing Centres are at various stages of construction. State-wise details of the fishing harbours completed/commissioned and under construction are furnished at **Annexure-I**.
- 5.4 Apart from the requirement of sheltered basin for berthing of boats and landing of fish catches, stringent quality requirements and food safety standards have assumed greater relevance in international fish trade. Accordingly, the fish importing nations insist on clean and hygienic landing facilities as a prerequisite to meet the high-quality standards of seafood. Consequently, guidelines issued by the Export Inspection Council (EIC) of India,

Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and FAO's Blue Growth Initiatives call for orderly development, maintenance, management and operation of fishing harbour facilities. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has now expanded scope for development of Smart and Integrated fishing harbours in the country to match the steps with new technological advancement happening in the world.

6. Development of Basic facilities at the Notified Marine Fish Landing Centres

- 6.1 The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, realizing the important role played by the marine fish landing centres, has considered it necessary for developing robust basic infrastructure facilities at the notified uncovered/untouched marine fish landing centres.
- 6.2 Development of basic facilities at the notified fish landing centre is a pivotal to address the multifaceted challenges faced by the local coastal fishers. Such robust basic infrastructure forms the backbone for ensuring multifarious benefits like food and nutritional security, minimizing post-harvest losses, strengthening market linkages, uplifting coastal livelihoods, enhancing incomes of traditional fishers, strengthen the coastal security, ensure sustainable fishing, stimulating the growth of small-scale fisheries-related enterprises and accelerate the coastal trade etc.
- 6.3 The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has accordingly prepared this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for development of basic facilities at the notified and uncovered/untouched marine fish landing centres. This SOP provides the guiding principles for planning, designing, developing and managing of facilities at all notified marine fish landing centres, covering entire fisheries and allied activities at the FLCs.

6.4 Development of basic facilities at the notified fish landing centres in accordance with blue growth initiatives of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is also necessitated in achieving the economic, environmental and social benefits and also addressing the associated challenges. This initiative also facilitates by protection of marine resources, minimizing the environmental footprint, promote sustainability, and strengthening of governance.

7 Objectives

7.1 The development of basic, robust facilities at the notified marine fishing landing centres across the country's coastline aims to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To provide basic facilities for smooth conduct of fishing and allied activities,
- (ii) To carry out fishing and allied activity at the notified marine fish landing centres in an organized manner,
- (iii) Facilitate hygiene fish handling, minimise the post-harvest losses and maintain fish quality,
- (iv) To strengthen value-addition and direct market linkages, create institutional support for management & ease of doing business,
- (v) To facilitate decent working conditions for fishers, fish workers and other stakeholders,
- (vi) To create livelihood opportunities to improve socio-economic status of local fishers, fish vendors and fish workers and other stakeholders,
- (vii) Strengthen coastal security with improved monitoring, control and surveillance,
- (viii) Prevent encroachments and encumbrances in notified fish landing centres jurisdiction,
- (ix) Improve sanitary conditions in and around notified FLCs,
- (x) To promote sustainable and environmentally friendly fisheries operations,

- (xi) To promote use of renewable/green energy in fishing and allied activities, reducing carbon foot print and reduced coastal pollution.
- (xii) To ensure safety & security of fishermen and their assets

8 Basic Infrastructure Facilities at Notified Fish Landing Centres

8.1 In order to fulfill the core objectives, the need based basic facilities at the notified and uncovered/untouched fish landing centres may be created from the comprehensive list of infrastructure and facilities mentioned below:

- (a) Boundary wall/ Fencing with gate
- (b) Approach Road
- (c) Guard Room at the gate with facilities for regulating entry and exist
- (d) Internal Roads (WBM)/CC/Pukka roads with landscaping/green belt with drainage
- (e) Auction Hall (segregation/sorting, cleaning, grading and packing etc)
- (f) Administrative /multipurpose Building
- (g) Fish Drying Facilities
 - a. Fish Drying Platforms
 - b. Solar driers and other technologically advanced fish driers
 - c. Multipurpose hall for Dry fish activities (cleaning, segregation, grading, packing, branding, storages and transportation etc.)
- (h) Common Storages (nets, fishing implements etc.)
- (i) Beach Landing Facilities
- (j) Fishermen Gear Shed
- (k) Net mending Shed
- (l) Ice plant/cold storage
- (m) Common Service Center(net mending, dormitory and canteen etc)
- (n) Potable water supply including installation of RO plant and Water storages
- (o) Power supply with energy efficient facilities
- (p) High Mast Lightings
- (q) Renewable/Green Energy system (Solar, Wind, tidal and geothermal energy etc.)
- (r) Solar Powered Streetlights and lighting of buildings
- (s) Solar fish driers depending on the feasibility
- (t) Bunkering Facilities

- (u) Sanitation facilities including Toilet facilities for Males/ Females/ Handicapped
- (v) Floating jetty
- (w) Dredging
- (x) Net Drying Yard
- (y) Fire Fighting Equipment
- (z) Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)
- (aa) Waste Management Facilities (collection, segregation, recycling and disposal etc) with whole of Fish Approach
- (bb) Rainwater Harvesting System including storage,
- (cc) Boat Repair Facilities
- (dd) Navigation Aids (including installation of smart buoys and others)
- (ee) Security Systems including CCTV surveillance System
- (ff) Drones facilities
- (gg) Speed Boats for patrolling
- (hh) Ambulance and first-aid facilities
- (ii) Common Information & Monitoring Center
- (jj) Installation of LED Display Systems
- (kk) IoT-Enabled and AI based facilities including
 - a) facilities for dissemination of real time weather forecast, PFZ information
 - b) regulation of entry and exist of fishing vessels/fishermen
- (ll) Communication systems
- (mm) Training centers
- (nn) Others if any as per the local & sectoral needs

9 Possession of Land at the notified Marine Fish Landing Centre

- 9.1 Once a marine fish landing centre is notified, the concerned State/UT may survey and mark its exact boundaries (latitude and longitude), and the land should be legally possessed by the State/UT Fisheries Department. The State/UT Department of Fisheries may also ensure that the land is free from encroachments, encumbrances and any legal claims.
- 9.2 The land at the notified fish landing centre may be used only for creation of fisheries-based facilities. The land at the identified marine fish landing centres,

depending on the availability, may also be leased to the fisheries cooperatives, Fish Farmers Producer Organisations (FFPOs), Private Entrepreneurs for establishment of value addition units, ice plants, cold storage, processing, traceability, certification facilities and branding etc. The extant land leasing policies and procedures in the respective States/UTs will govern the landing leasing processes.

10 Strategy for development of basic facilities

- 10.1 The Costal States Government and Union Territories so far have notified a total of 1547 notified marine fish landing centres along the Indian coastline. Out of these notified fish landing centres, the Central Government has provided support for development of a total 379 fish landing centres in the form of fishing harbours and fish landing centres and as such remaining 1168 fish landing centres are left uncovered and untouched. These notified uncovered fish landing centres are operating without basic facilities.
- 10.2 Development of these uncovered 1168 fish landing centres may be taken up in a phased manner depending on the availability of financial resources, technical expertise for formulation, planning, designing and development of basic facilities required, and post-construction management etc.
- 10.3 As taking up all uncovered FLCs at one go requires huge financial resources, the phasing of development of the uncovered and untouched notified marine fish landing centres may be prioritized for development of basic facilities based on the following broad criteria:

10.3.1 Fishing Vessels plying from the fish landing centre

- number of fishing boats/vessels

- fish landings and
- allied fisheries based economic activities

10.3.2 Fishermen Population

- Total fishermen population
- Fishers involved in fishing and allied activities

10.3.3 Fisheries cooperatives in the vicinity

- Total active fisheries cooperatives
- Fish Farmers Producers Organizations (FFPOs)

10.3.4 Fisheries based industries in the vicinity

- Fish processing Units/plants
- Ice plants
- Cold storages
- Fish markets & marketing activities
- Fish value addition plants
- Fish dry activities
- Boat building and boat repair yards

10.3.5 Strategic location (near IMBL etc.)

11 Sources of funding

11.1 The funds required for development of basic facilities at the notified, uncovered, and untouched marine fish landing centres, subject to compliance of scheme guidelines and funds availability, may be sourced from the fisheries development schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, including but not limited to:

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- (b) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)
- (c) Any other Centrally Sponsored or Centrally Sector Scheme as and when notified by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India

11.2 The State Government/Union Territories and designated implementing agencies may also mobilize the funds for development of the need based basic facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres from their existing States/UTS schemes, if any.

11.3 The State Government/Union Territories may source funds, if any available under the schemes implemented by the other Central Ministries and Departments including CSR and external aided funding agencies.

11.4 Further, the State Governments/UTs may also devise suitable new schemes or launch a dedicated funding package for development of facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres in a mission mode approach.

11.5 Suitable linkages and convergence with the schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments/States may also be forged, wherever feasible, to develop the need-based infrastructure facilities at the notified fish landing centres, to consolidate outcomes and save public resources.

12. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Fund

12.1 The Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Schedule-VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 provides broad framework of CSR. The Section-135 *inter-alia* states that company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. Further, the act also provides that the company

may give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

- 12.2 Since many companies are primarily located along the sea shorelines and estuaries, in close proximity of marine fish landing centres, mobilization and utilization of funds for taking up the Corporate Social Responsibility activities in the identified marine fish landing centres, as per the respective CSR policies of the funding company may be explored.
- 12.3 Further, Rules, 2014 provides the eligible entities which can act as an implementing agency for undertaking CSR activities. Entity established by the Central Government or State Government – a company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered trust or a registered society amongst others are specified as implementing agencies. The Central and State Governments may notify such implementing agencies in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 entitled to avail the CSR fund and implement the CSR related activities/infrastructure at the notified marine fish landing centres.

13. Funding Pattern

- 13.1 Development of need-based infrastructure facilities from the comprehensive list facilities indicated at para-8 above at the notified marine fish landing centres will be taken up as per the funding pattern of the respective funding schemes.

14. Implementing Agency

14.1 The concerned State Government/UT, Department of Fisheries may be the nodal implementing agency in the State/UT for development of the basic facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres.

14.2 The State/UT Department of Fisheries, if felt necessary, may notify and designate any of the below mentioned Departments/State Entities as their State Implementing Agencies(SIA) in the State/UT for development of basic facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres:

- (a) Department of Fisheries itself
- (b) Fisheries Engineering Department
- (c) State/UT PWD
- (d) Maritime Board
- (e) Port Department
- (f) Coastal Engineering Department
- (g) Fisheries Harbour Circle
- (h) Fisheries Development Corporation/Federation
- (i) State Infrastructure Development Corporation/Company
- (j) Any others State/UT entity directly associated in development of fisheries in the State/UT.

15. Formulation of Proposal/Detailed Project Report

15.1 The development of basic facilities at the notified fish landing centres will be implemented by the State Implementing Agency(SIA) in a project mode.

- 15.2 The State Implementing Agency(SIA) will be responsible for completion of necessary surveys, studies, planning & designing of facilities and formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of basic facilities at each notified marine fish landing centre.
- 15.3 The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each notified marine fish landing centres primarily include details of feasibilities studies and surveys, project objectives, stakeholder consultations, gaps analysis studies, anticipated benefits in quantifiable terms, especially in enhancement of fish production, employment generation, sources of funding for implementation of the project, clear time-lines (in form of a Bar Chart) for completion of the project, structural drawings, detailed cost estimate and any other details as per the local fisheries scenario.
- 15.4 The detailed Cost Estimate of the project for development of basic facilities at the notified fish landing centres will be based on completion of necessary studies, surveys, design & drawings and prevailing Schedule of Rates (SoR) applicable to the project locality.
- 15.5 The expenditure towards completion of essential pre-investment activities required for formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) will be met by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) from the funds provided for the purpose by the concerned State/UTs Government.

16. Mode of Implementation

- 16.1 The Department of Fisheries of respective State/UT, depending on the availability of financial resources and based on the criteria indicated in this SoP, will identify and priorities the potential marine fish landing centres for development of need-based facilities.

16.2 The Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT will identify any one or two State Implementing Agency (SIA) for implementation of the project activities for development of basic facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres in their respective State/UTs.

16.3 The Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT will mobilize and provide adequate funds to the designated State Implementing Agencies (SIA) for completion of pre-implementation activities, surveys and studies, planning designing and formulation of project related documents.

16.4 The State Implementing Agencies(SIA), in consultation with the State Department of Fisheries may also receive the funds from other sources like central and state schemes, CSR funds, MP/MLA funds, external aided grant/fund etc. The State Implementing Agencies (SIA) will be fully responsible for effective management and utilization of funds as per the extant financial rules and procedure.

16.5 The State Implementing Agencies (SIA) in consultation with the Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT will complete the necessary gap analysis studies, surveys, stakeholders' consultations and assess the requirements of basic facilities at the notified marine fish landing centres from the comprehensive list of facilities indicated at para-8 of this SoP in the manner mentioned below:

- a. Assess the area of the notified marine fish landing centre its ownerships (states/UT Government Fisheries Department/Revenue Department/private and others)

- b. Assess the existing fisheries related facilities, their present conditions and level of utilization.
- c. Assess the requirement of additional fisheries facilities from the comprehensive list of facilities indicated at para-8 above
- d. To conduct stakeholder consultations and firm up the basic facilities required for the identified marine fish landing centres, keeping in view the available budgetary resources and capabilities of the SIAs etc.
- e. to complete necessary engineering surveys, engineering & economic investigations, hydraulic model studies as may be required for planning, designing, development and management of the basic facilities.
- f. To formulate Detailed Project Report(DPR)/proposal for development of required basic facilities at the notified fish landing centres. The DPR may include local fisheries scenario, plan, designs, estimates of the firmed-up facilities, time schedule for completion of the intended project etc.
- g. To assess the other infrastructure facilities and amenities required at the identified marine fish landing centres along with the DPR/estimate for taking up in convergence mode.

16.6 The State Implementing Agencies (SIA) will complete the gap analysis studies, surveys, engineering investigations, hydraulic model studies(wherever required), planning, designing of basic facilities, formulation of DPR through engagement of any professional agency. The State Implementing Agencies (SIA) may complete such studies and project formulation with help of the in-house expertise, if available.

16.7 The State Implementing Agencies (SIA) will be fully responsible for implementation of the projects, seeking necessary approvals to the proposals, receipt of necessary funds from various sources and implementation of the approved projects strictly in accordance with the approved plan, design and quality constructions.

16.8 The State Implementing Agency will be responsible for submission of physical and financial progress reports, other information and will ensure the Information disclosure measures to comply with the Right to Information Act, grievance redressal, etc.

16.9 The State Implementing Agency(SIA) will ensure that the facilities created at the notified marine fish landing centres are Geo tagged and mapped under Gati Shakti with use of advance technology, establishment of required IT support system and MIS. Further, State Implementing Agencies (SIA) will also ensure the reporting of progress regularly to the funding agencies, Department of Fisheries, Gol, concerned State Department of Fisheries and any other agencies as may be advised by the concerned State Government.

16.10 The State/UTs Department of Fisheries will monitor, supervise the formulation of proposals/Detailed project Report(DPR) including cost estimate, taken up through SIA or a competent agencies, if any appointed by the SIA.

17. Post-construction Management of the facilities

17.1 The concerned State/UT in consultation with the local authority may device appropriate mechanism to suit the local needs for satisfactory management, operation and maintenance of the notified marine fish landing centres including the created fisheries infrastructure facilities.

- 17.2 The ownership of the fish landing centres including its land, infrastructure facilities created will vest with the concerned State/UTs until otherwise it is transferred to any other entities such as local fisheries cooperatives, FFPOs and village Panchayat or any entities in the State/UT Government.
- 17.3 The concerned State Government/UT may identify the local Fisheries Cooperatives and assign the responsibilities of management, maintenance and operation of the fish landing centre to such Fisheries cooperative after obtaining due approval (if any) of the State Government. Preference should be given to participatory management system involving local fisheries cooperatives, FFPOs and other fisheries related stakeholders (only in case of non-existence of fisheries cooperative) at the local levels.
- 17.4 The State/UT and State Implementing Agency(SIA) may devise suitable levy structure for the services provided out of the facilities created at the fish landing centre. The levy structure should be decided by the local fishermen cooperative and other stakeholders based on the consensus of the users and local stakeholders.
- 17.5 The revenue generated should be kept in a separate interest-bearing account maintained in the name of management fisheries cooperative in the local branch of scheduled bank and such accumulated revenue should be used for day-to-day management and upkeep of the facilities at the fish landing centres.
- 17.6 The Department of Fisheries in the State/UTs may review the status of the facilities created and management at regular intervals and to ensure that the facilities developed at the notified marine fish landing centres are maintained and managed in an efficient manner on self-sustainable model.

18. Significance of Fish Landing Centres in Coastal Security

- 18.1 Marine Fish landing centres without basic infrastructure like a boundary wall and access control increase the security vulnerability of the asset especially when located close to international borders.
- 18.2 The notified marine fish landing centres may secure the perimeter and deploy access control mechanisms to allow authorized persons to the facility.
- 18.3 The State/UT Government and State Implementing Agency (SIA) will ensure proper surveillance of the premises and assets by installing CCTV cameras at all critical points and important vantage points. Community patrolling can also be used for the purpose.
- 18.4 Given that many notified marine fish landing centres are community-centric, involving local fisherfolk in the security process is essential. The State/UT Government will ensure regular training, community outreach and sensitization programmes etc. to empower local communities to serve as the eyes and ears of the State Government.
- 18.5 The concerned State/UT Government will strive to create a strong, documented communication network between the landing centres, the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and local Coastal Police. This partnership ensures rapid information sharing and coordinated responses to incidents such as smuggling, illegal fishing, or other nefarious activities affecting the coastal ecosystem and local livelihoods.
- 18.6 The concerned State/UT Government will establish clear emergency protocols, including disaster management plans and evacuation procedures,

to enhance security and also to ensure that fish landing centres are prepared for natural hazards. Besides, the State/UT Government will conduct regular drills and update contingency plans, ensuring that all stakeholders understand their roles during an emergency.

18.7 Integrating these measures can significantly enhance the overall security and operational effectiveness of small fish landing centres, ensuring that they continue to function safely as critical nodes for local economies while contributing to broader coastal and maritime security objectives.

19. Criteria for designing and construction of Fish Handling Facilities

19.1 The salient features of facilities at a Fish Landing Centre to ensure quality, hygiene, and operational efficiency are also be suitably incorporated depending on the feasibility.:

- (a) The Landing sites /auction centres of fish and fishery products may be located at a site ideal for the purpose and may be free from undesirable smoke, dust, environmental pollutants and stagnant water.
- (b) The design and layout of the landing sites /auction centres may be such as to preclude contamination of fish and fishery products handled.
- (c) The landing sites /auction centres may be properly covered to protect the fishery products from environmental hazards such as sun light, rain, wind blown dust etc.
- (d) The floor may have sufficient slope for proper drainage and to avoid stagnation of water. The floor slope of the auction hall should always be towards the drainage channels and not towards the open water. Flooring

material should be non-slippery and strong enough to withstand rough usage.

- (e) Raised smooth platforms, which can be easily cleaned and disinfected, may be preferably provided in the landing sites/ auction centres for the display of fishery products.
- (f) Proper drainage system may be provided to facilitate easy removal of wastewater.
- (g) Provision of adequate quantities of potable water or clean seawater may be made at the landing sites /auction centres for cleaning and sanitation.
- (h) Appropriate number of flush lavatories & wash basins may also be provided outside the landing sites/auction centres.
- (i) Provision of clean and sanitary building with ancillary facilities like potable water and ice, fly-proofing arrangements at fish landing centre site and availability of cold storage/ice plant in close vicinity of fish landing centre is helpful to maintain quality and safety requirements for the fish landed.
- (j) The utensils &equipment used to handle fish and fishery products may be smooth and made of corrosion free material, easy to clean and disinfect and kept in a good state of repair and cleanliness.
- (k) During loading & unloading of fishery products, avoid using any equipment and practices that cause unnecessary damage to the edible parts of the fishery products.

- (l) Sign boards prohibiting smoking, spitting, eating and drinking may be exhibited in prominent positions.
- (m) The un-loading and loading activities may be done rapidly to avoid the spoilage of fishery products.
- (n) Care may be taken to avoid contamination of fishery products during loading and unloading.
- (o) Fishery products may be properly iced to avoid temperature abuse. The ice used may be of good quality made up of potable water as its source.
- (p) Vehicles emitting exhaust fumes may not be permitted inside the landing sites /auction centres/ fishing landing centre.
- (q) Suitable measures may be taken to avoid entry of animals, birds and insects inside the landing sites / auction centres.
- (r) Illustrations: Landing centres are comparatively small facilities for landing the catch from traditional fishing crafts. On an average, about 25 to 100 traditional crafts are expected to land their catch in a landing centre. A traditional craft can catch about 500 kg fish/day. There can be landing simultaneously from 10 crafts, necessitating a handling facility for 5 tonnes at a time and 50 tonnes per day. Accordingly, there shall be water, ice and insulated store to take care of landed fish so that the catch is safe and prime in quality.

20. Periodic Assessment and Continuous Improvement

- 20.1 Review of SOP: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India may review/amend/ modify

the provisions of this SOP from time-to-time as and when required based on the inputs of State/UTs or other stakeholders/agencies.

- 20.2 Green Reporting Initiative (GRI): State/UTs may make all efforts to adopt the Green Reporting Initiative (GRI), a global standard for reporting to communicate and demonstrate accountability for their impacts on the environment, economy and people.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of fishing harbours and fish landing centres completed/commissioned and under construction with the central assistance under the CSS

Sl. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	Notified Marine Fish Landing Centres	Centres taken up for development under CSS	Fishing Harbours			Fish Landing Centres	
				Major Fishing Harbours Commissioned	Minor Fishing Harbours Commissioned	Under construction	Commissioned	Under construction
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)
1.	West Bengal	66	22	2	7	-	13	-
2.	Odisha	73	36	1	4	2	28	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	350	42	1	4	8	22	7
4.	Tamil Nadu	301	65	1	15	5	24	20
5.	Puducherry	41	10	-	3	4	1	2
6.	Kerala	204	53	1	16	8	27	1
7.	Karnataka	115	28	-	10	5	13	-
8.	Goa	34	7	-	-	2	5	-
9.	Maharashtra	173	59	1	2	11	35	10
10.	Gujarat	107	32	-	6	5	21	-
11.	Daman & Diu	12	4	-	1	1	2	-
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	51	18	-	1	-	17	
13.	Lakshadweep	20	3	-	-	-	3	-
	Total	1547	379	7	69	51	211	41

Annexure-II

No. J-01013/96/2025-Fy
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Fisheries

Dated the 4thJuly, 2025

ORDER

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana(PMMSY) with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore during the last five years with effect from the financial year 2020-21 in all States/Union Territories(UTs). Development of fisheries infrastructure including new fishing harbours, fish landing centres & modernization of existing ones is one of thrust areas envisaged and supported under the PMMSY.

2. The Coastal State Governments and Union Territories under their respective Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts(MFRAs) have notified fish landing centres along the coastline of their jurisdiction. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has envisioned to develop basic facilities at the notified and uncovered/untouched notified fish landing centres to facilitate smooth conduct of fishing and allied activities at the notified fish centres. It has been decided to formulate an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on developed of basic facilities at the uncovered notified fish landing centres to facilitate speedy implementation. An Expert Committee is hereby accordingly constituted as details below for formulation of the SoPs on development of basic facilities at the notified uncovered notified fish landing centres along the country's coastline.

3. Composition

Sl. No.	Designation	Ministry/Department	Capacity
(i)	Joint Secretary(MF)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.	Chairman
(ii)	Advisor(Fy Development)	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.	Member Convener
(iii)	Director	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore.	Member
(iv)	Deputy Commissioner (FH)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India	Member

(iv)	Executive Director(Tech)	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad	Member
(v)	Representative	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	Member
(vi)	Representative	National Security Council Secretariat	Member
(vii)	Representative	Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA).	Member
(viii)	Representative	Central Water and Power Research Station(CWPRS), Ministry of Water Resource	Member
(ix)	Representative	The National Technology Centre for Ports, Waterways & Coasts(NTCPWC), IIT Chennai	Member
(x)	Representative	MPEDA-NETFISH	Member
(xii)	Representative	Tamil Nadu Harbour Engineering Department, Kerala Harbour Engineering Department, Gujarat Maritime Board, Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation, Odisha Fisheries Department, Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board	Member

4. Terms of References (ToRs)

- (i) To prepare the Standard Operating Procedure/ Guidelines on development of basic facilities at uncovered notified fish landing centres along the country's coastline
- (ii) To devise definition of Major Fishing Harbour, Minor Fishing Harbour, Fish Landing Centre, Fish Landing Points with essential technical features and grading assessment matrix for ranking/national benchmarking.
- (iii) The Expert Committee will devise requisite criteria/its own methodology for preparation of aforesaid SoP/guidelines. However, the scope of the committee will be limited to drafting of guidelines from the point of the engineering, technical and financial aspects.
- (iv) To interact with the end implementing agencies/State/UTs/Maritime Boards/Other bodies/organization etc. and obtain requisite documents/details, as may be required and carryout site inspection, if any required.
- (v) The Committee will meet as often as may be required (through Video Conferencing or physical meetings) according the convenient.
- (vi) The committee will complete the task of preparation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on developed of basic facilities at the notified uncovered notified fish landing centres within 60 days from the date of the issue of this order.

(vii) The chairman of the Committee may co-opt or invite any other members for the meeting, if any required.

5. The TA/DA of the official members for attending the meetings, site inspections (if any required) will be met by their respective Departments/Ministries/Organisations. TA/DA of the non-official and co-opted members will be met through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

6. This issues with the approval of Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sd/-

G.R.K. Rao
Assistant Commissioner (Fisheries)
Tele: 011-23710015

Distribution :-

1. All the members of Committee
2. CE, NFDB, Hyderabad
3. JS(Sagaramala), Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Transport Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. Chairman, MPEDA
5. All coastal States/UTs

Copy to:

- (i) PPS to Secretary, DoF
- (ii) PS to JS(Marine)
- (iii) PS to JS(Inland)
- (iv) Guard File