

## Types of Government Support Provided

1	Hilsha fisheries development and management.
2	VGF support poor fishers during ban periods.
3	Training of fisheries on alternative livelihoods.
4	Project support with AIG inputs/materials/tools.
5	Support to capture fisheries from the Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project.
6	Infrastructure development/ Marketing and promotion of fisheries products.
7	Support to capture fisheries.
8	Training and long-term capacity building.
9	Resource management.
10	Fisheries development subsidies to the national marine ranch, fishery equipment and facilities, fishery infrastructure and public facilities, green fisheries development, fisheries resources survey and conservation, and strengthening capacities to implement international instruments.
11	Upgrading local fisheries development, such as the decommissioning of fishing vessels and job transfer of fishermen, green aquaculture growth, equipment enhancement and maintenance for ports for fishery law enforcement vessels, fisheries informatization, processing and circulation of aquatic products, renovation of legitimate offshore fishing vessels and their onboard facilities, conservation of fisheries resources, and subsidies for fisheries resources conservation efforts of legitimate offshore fishing vessels.
12	Creation of New Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
13	Enhanced Investments in the Fisheries Sector.
14	Higher Annual Budgetary Allocations.
15	Focus on the Development of Aquaculture.
16	Convergence with other Ministries/Departments.
17	Modernization of Fisheries Infrastructure, Fishing Harbour/ Landing centers, deep sea fishing vessels, upgradation of existing fishing vessels, cold storages, ice plants, refrigerated vehicles, insulated vehicles, live fish vending centers, retail markets, safety kits to fishermen, PFZ devices, insurance coverage to fishers, training capacity building, Sagar Mitras, Matsya Seva Kendras, Fish Farmers Producers Organizations.
20	Fisher's Living Allowance and Fisher's Insurance Scheme.
21	Amendments in Basic Fishing Regulation.

22	Introduction of the demonstrative program to change the gillnetting fisheries to longlining fisheries.
23	Revival of Tuna fishing
24	Helping to access the potential fish global markets
25	Availability of soft loans to fishermen
26	Training 5,000 fishermen to comply with international obligations on fishery management and exports
27	Conducted different programs to improve the value chain of fish export commodity
28	Developed data collection system at major landing sites. Initially, it was established at two main sites
31	Amendments in basic Fishing Regulation i.e. Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1973 for increasing the worth of fish and fisheries products.
32	Training to 4000 fishermen for implementation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)
33	Provided different equipment to 5,000 fishermen to improve the quality of fish products
34	Improvement of Fish Harbor/Landing Sites/ Jetties as per international standards by spending 13 billion rupees.
35	Provided modern equipment to 2,500 fishermen to improve the quality of fish products
36	Post-harvest infrastructure facilities and essential services
37	Operations of major fish ports in the country
38	Research on technologies responsive to the needs of fisherfolk
39	Stock assessments.
40	Produce official statistics for capture fisheries.
41	Maritime law enforcement, including maritime safety.
42	Environmental law enforcement.
43	Occupational safety and health at sea.
44	Cash for work programmes.
45	Livelihood programs for disadvantaged sectors.
46	Price controls.
47	Development/strengthening of cooperatives.
48	Establishment of National MPAs.
49	Provision of biodiversity-friendly enterprises.
50	IEC.
51	Fishing vessel/boat admeasurement.
52	Livelihood (PEASO).
53	Infrastructure and technological development.

54	Introducing new technology to fishing vessels.
55	Modernization (New coding system, R.O. Plant, Auto pilot).
56	Infrastructure facilities ( i.e.Built Harbours, Radio Centres, VMS, Anchorages, Fish Market, Hatchery development).
57	Education and training (i.e. Capacity development, Training for dry fish preparation and other processing, Conducting awareness programs , Price support, Control import using import taxes Improve licensing method).
58	Subsidies (livelihood development, pay compensation if affected by natural or man-made disasters).
59	Conservation & Development of Resources.
60	Occupational Development and Strengthening of Fishing Communities Programmes.
61	Loan Program to Enhance Liquidity of Fishery Entrepreneurs.
62	Program for Alleviating the Suffering of Fishers whose Fishing Vessels are Affected by Natural Disasters.