



CAGE FISHERIES

Proof of concept

established for climate-resilient fish farming in Sundarbans estuaries

Successful harvest

of Asian seabass (*Lates calcarifer*) in an unsheltered creek

Increased interest

from neighbouring communities to adopt creek-based fish farming

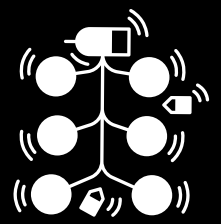
Interest from

the Sundarban Development Board, Government of West Bengal, to replicate the model

Attraction of

venture capital for cage fishery and allied operations

WWF-India's work in the Sundarbans, West Bengal, responds to increasing fisheries vulnerability caused by frequent embankment breaches, salinity ingress and cyclone-driven flooding that have damaged freshwater ponds and reduced fish yields. Working with the Daspur Cage Fishery Committee and drawing on research by the West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, WWF-India demonstrated climate-resilient floating cage fish farming using anchored floating structures with nets in natural creeks of the Patharpratima block.



SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE FISHERIES (SMF)

Around 18,000

mangrove saplings reintroduced across five hectares of aquafarms, with high survival rates

Improved shade

provision and nutrient availability within aquaculture systems

Higher biodiversity

recorded in mangrove-integrated aquafarms through eDNA analysis

Potential demonstrated

to restore abandoned and degraded coastal aquaculture ponds



WWF-India is addressing aquaculture degradation caused by mangrove loss, reduced biodiversity and declining productivity through Sustainable Mangrove Fisheries (SMF). Working with local aquafarmers, forest authorities, technical experts and local administration, mangroves were integrated into aquafarms through an SMF pilot. Mangrove saplings planted along aquafarm bunds enhance carbon sequestration, improve habitat conditions and support fish productivity. Ongoing monitoring and scientific assessments are building evidence to guide restoration.