Fish Production Constraints In Ethiopia A Review

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Fish Production Constraints In Ethiopia A Review ***2023-10-19***

LEILA MCMAHON

Improvement of Livestock Production in Crop-animal Systems in Rainfed Agro-ecological Zones of South-East Asia WorldFish Markets, marketing, and trade have become ever more important to growing aquaculture industries worldwide. The diversity and idiosyncrasies of the aquaculture and seafood markets call for understanding information that is unique to these markets. Presenting fundamental principles of marketing and economics from a user-friendly, how-to perspective, the Aquaculture Marketing Handbook will provide the reader with the tools necessary to evaluate and adapt to changing market conditions. The Aquaculture Marketing Handbook provides the reader with a broad base of information regarding aquaculture economics, markets, and marketing. In addition, this volume also contains an extensive annotated bibliography and webliography that provide descriptions to key additional sources of information. Written by authors with vast international aquaculture marketing experience, the Aquaculture Marketing Handbook is an important introduction to aquaculture marketing for those interested in aquaculture and those new to the professional field. The body of knowledge presented in this book will also make it

a valuable reference for even the most experienced aquaculture professional.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
www.wageningenacademic.com/fishponds
Ecology of Freshwater Fish Food & Agriculture Org.
The Agricultural Outlook 2021-2030 is a collaborative effort of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. It brings together the commodity, policy and country expertise of both organisations as well as input from collaborating member countries to provide an annual assessment of the prospects for the coming decade of national, regional and global agricultural commodity markets. The publication consists of 11 Chapters; Chapter 1 covers agricultural and food markets; Chapter 2 provides regional outlooks and the remaining chapters are dedicated to individual commodities.
Adapting Social Science to the Changing Focus of International Agricultural Research OECD Publishing
The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture is FAO's first flagship publication on the global status of land and water resources. It is an 'advocacy' report, to be published every three to five years, and targeted at senior level decision makers in agriculture as well as in other sectors. SOLAW is aimed at

sensitizing its target audience on the status of land resources at global and regional levels and FAO's viewpoint on appropriate recommendations for policy formulation. SOLAW focuses on these key dimensions of analysis: (i) quantity, quality of land and water resources, (ii) the rate of use and sustainable management of these resources in the context of relevant socio-economic driving factors and concerns, including food security and poverty, and climate change. This is the first time that a global, baseline status report on land and water resources has been made. It is based on several global spatial databases (e.g. land suitability for agriculture, land use and management, land and water degradation and depletion) for which FAO is the world-recognized data source. Topical and emerging issues on land and water are dealt with in an integrated rather than sectoral manner. The implications of the status and trends are used to advocate remedial interventions which are tailored to major farming systems within different geographic regions.

Fishponds in farming systems Elsevier

Efforts to promote the development of agricultural value chains are a common element of strategies to stimulate economic growth in low-income countries. Since the world food price crisis in 2007-2008, developing country governments, international donor agencies, and development practitioners have placed additional

emphasis on making agricultural value chains work better for the poor. As value chains evolve to serve new markets, they tend to become less inclusive. For example, if a market for high quality rice arises within an economy, it is inherently easier for traders who sell rice to retailers to source that high quality rice from larger farms that are better able to control its quality than from dozens of smallholder farms. As a result, the normal path of value chain evolution can be biased against smallholders; hence, it is important to understand what types of interventions can make value chains more inclusive while also making them more efficient. In this brief, we summarize studies on five types of value chain interventions that were supported by the CGIAR's Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) through its Flagship 3 on Inclusive and Effective Value Chains. Figure 1 illustrates a "typical" agricultural value chain, including the five intervention types (in orange). These include interventions that attempt to deal with multiple production constraints; certification; contract farming; public-private partnerships; and "other" services related to trading and marketing agricultural products. Apart from the last category, these interventions all involve production. This reflects the fact that smallholder producers can be considered, in some ways, the weakest link in

evolving agricultural value chains (de Brauw and Bulte 2021). Hence, it is sensible to target interventions either at or close to smallholders. However, in some cases, the best way to overcome smallholder constraints may be to help actors at other points in the value chain overcome constraints. Many interventions share a focus on reducing transaction costs to promote smallholder market integration. Ideally, interventions increase both efficiency and inclusion, but we observe that such win-win outcomes are rare. Trade-offs appear to be more common than synergies, and some value chain interventions involve clear winners and losers.

Managing Systems at Risk Food & Agriculture Org.

Ethiopia is facing environmental and poverty challenges, and urgently needs effective management of its environmental resources. Much of the Ethiopian landscape has been significantly altered and reshaped by centuries of human activities, and three-quarters of the rural population is living on degraded land. Over the past two decades the country has seen rapid economic and population growth and unparalleled land use change. This book explores the challenges of sustaining the resource base while fuelling the economy and providing for a growing population that is greatly dependent on natural resources for income and livelihoods. Adopting a political ecology

perspective, this book comprehensively examines human impacts on the environment in Ethiopia, defining the environment both in terms of the quantity and quality of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. With high levels of economic production and consumption also come unintended side effects: waste discharges, emissions of pollutants, and industrial effluents. These pollutants can degrade the quality of water, air, land, and forests as well as harm the health of people, animals, and other living organisms if untreated or disposed of improperly. This book demonstrates how the relationship between society and environment is inherently and delicately interwoven, providing an account of Ethiopia's current environment and natural resource base and future considerations for environmentally sustainable development. *Prevention and Control* Food & Agriculture Org. With an ever increasing demand for seafood that cannot be met by capture fisheries alone, growing pressure is being placed on aquaculture production. However, infectious diseases are a major constraint. Infectious disease in aquaculture: prevention and control brings together a wealth of recent research on this problem and its effective management. Part one considers the innate and adaptive immune responses seen in fish and shellfish together with the implications of these

responses for disease control. The specific immune response of molluscs and crustaceans is considered in depth, along with the role of stress in resistance to infection. Advances in disease diagnostics, veterinary drugs and vaccines are discussed in part two, with quality assurance, the use and effects of antibiotics and anti-parasitic drugs in aquaculture, and developments in vaccination against fish are explored. Part three focuses on the development of specific pathogen-free populations and novel approaches for disease control. Specific pathogen free shrimp stocks, developments in genomics and the use of bacteria and bacteriophages as biological agents for disease control are explored, before the management and use of natural antimicrobial compounds. With its distinguished editor and expert team of contributors, Infectious disease in aquaculture: prevention and control provides managers of aquaculture facilities and scientists working on disease in aquaculture with a comprehensive and systematic overview of essential research in the prevention and control of infectious disease. Collates a wealth of recent research on infectious disease and its effective management in aquaculture production Considers the innate and adaptive immune responses seen in fish and shelfish and the implications for disease control Discusses

advances in disease diagnostics, veterinary drugs and vaccines

ILCA Annual Report 1983 ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)

This publication reviews the potential for fisheries production from irrigation canals. It deals with the subject under the following major headings: engineering aspects of irrigation systems; factors limiting fish production in canals; weed growth and associated problems in irrigation canals. Cage culture in irrigation canals is presented in case studies for Indonesia, Egypt and Thailand, and pen culture in China. Both cage and pen culture are considered to be the most suitable forms of aquaculture in irrigation canals. Fish can be profitably and successfully reared in irrigation canals to control unwanted aquatic weed growth, and there is some potential for the use of fish to control vectors and hosts of waterborne diseases. Amongst the constraints, levels of pesticides in fish tissues cultured in irrigation systems could be a problem in the development of foodfish production in irrigation canals. The major constraint to aquaculture development in such systems is that a continuous, preferably constant, flow of water is required throughout the culture period and this is not available in many irrigation systems.

2018 The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Wageningen Academic Publishers

Integrated farming in Asia is either considered an eco-friendly good that

should be preserved for environmental reasons or a poor practice that will soon be superseded by industrial aquaculture. This report finds that most livestock-fish integration is sound business conducted by entrepreneurs accessing urban markets where the price of fish is relatively low. It can be used as part of a strategy to reduce environmental impacts of intensive livestock production and to produce low-cost food. Farmers have proved adept at both developing their systems to meet their own needs and diversifying the role of ponds, fish and livestock within their complex livelihoods.

Aquaculture Marketing Handbook ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)

FAO Fisheries and aquaculture circulars The Blue Growth Initiative supports productive, responsible and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture through governance and management of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems, trade and marketing of fish and fisheries products, aquatic biodiversity and knowledge sharing.

Ethiopia Managing Small-scale FisheriesAlternative Directions and Methods

The 2020 edition of The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture has a particular focus on sustainability. This reflects a number of specific considerations. First, 2020 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code). Second, several Sustainable Development

Goal indicators mature in 2020. Third, FAO hosted the International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability in late 2019, and fourth, 2020 sees the finalization of specific FAO guidelines on sustainable aquaculture growth, and on social sustainability along value chains. While Part 1 retains the format of previous editions, the structure of the rest of the publication has been revised. Part 2 opens with a special section marking the twenty fifth anniversary of the Code. It also focuses on issues coming to the fore, in particular, those related to Sustainable Development Goal 14 and its indicators for which FAO is the “custodian” agency. In addition, Part 2 covers various aspects of fisheries and aquaculture sustainability. The topics discussed range widely, from data and information systems to ocean pollution, product legality, user rights and climate change adaptation. Part 3 now forms the final part of the publication, covering projections and emerging issues such as new technologies and aquaculture biosecurity. It concludes by outlining steps towards a new vision for capture fisheries. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture aims to provide objective, reliable and up-to-date information to a wide audience – policymakers, managers, scientists, stakeholders and indeed everyone interested in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

The Nomadic Areas of Ethiopia: Development

strategies: Sect. 1. The frameworks of development CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-Food Systems
The ten countries which border the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden depend to varying degrees on the area for their fish supplies with some countries such as South Yemen being totally dependent on the fish resources while to others, such as Israel and Jordan, the area is of minor importance. Catches of all fish species have been increasing slowly in recent years and in 1986 totalled 60.9 thousand tons from the Red Sea and 99.4 thousand tons from the Gulf of Aden. After reviewing the resource assessment and survey work which has been carried out in the area it was concluded that further increases in landings could be achieved on a sustainable basis. However such increases will come from the development of new fisheries and the expansion of the areas presently Fished rather than from traditional fisheries which are, in general, fully exploited. Utilization and marketing problems, particularly with small pelagic and mesopelagic species, however need to be addressed for the full potential of the area to be realized.

Supply and Demand in Changing Global Markets Taylor & Francis
The OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2020-2029 is a collaborative effort of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (OECD) and

the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, incorporating expertise from collaborating member countries and international commodity organisations. It provides market projections for national, regional and global supply and demand of major agricultural commodities, biofuel and fish.

Water Resources Management in the Central Rift Valley in Ethiopia Routledge

Given aquaculture's growth in sub-Saharan Africa, this report sets out its current status and measures employed to adapt to climate change. It includes a vulnerability assessment (meteorological, aquaculture and socioeconomic variables) and a policy review.

Review of the Fisheries Resources of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden John Wiley & Sons

Sudan was traditionally one of the world's largest producers of long-stable cotton and medium producer of medium-stable cotton. In the Sudan cotton has been the most important cash crop and foreign-currency earner for the past 50 years. During the seventies and up to late eighties cotton alone contributed between 45 and 65 percent of the total foreign-currency earnings however, it contribution dropped below 3% in 2001. In addition, cotton is considered as a main source of income for about 13 percent of the total labor-force. In spite of the economic importance of cotton for

the Sudan economy big fluctuations in cotton area, production and yield occurred. Gezira Scheme (GS) contributes about 60 % of the total cotton produced in Sudan. The study answers the following research questions (1) What are the main driving factors and the reasons for the decrease of cotton production in the GS; (2) Is the cotton yield variability among the tenants in the GS due to random variability or due to the tenants' technical inefficiency or scheme management factors? What are the main factors behind technical inefficiency?; (3) What are the economic losses as a result of cotton production variability in the GS? and (4) If the tenants are free to choose what to produce, what are the crop combinations they will select and how close are they to the current crop combination?

The FAO Blue Growth Initiative: Strategy for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Eastern Africa

The Ethiopian Central Rift Valley (CRV) is part of the Great African Rift and encompasses four major lakes on the rift floor. It is situated in the administrative regions Oromiya and the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), and covers an area of approximately 10,000 km2 [1]. The total population of the CRV is approximately 1.5 million. The natural resources of the area are under enormous pressure due to human influences. The lakes and their influent rivers are used for

irrigation, soda abstraction, fish farming, recreation, and also support a wide variety of endemic birds and wild animals [2]. One of the developments in the past decades is the introduction and rapid expansion of irrigated agriculture. Smallholder farmer irrigation schemes as well as large scale private and state farms have been established during the last decades. A recent development is the introduction of foreign investment in closed vegetable and flower production systems [3]. In the pastoral areas, food insecurity is a major problem and a significant proportion of the population rely on relief assistance from external agencies. One of the main causes of poverty in the CRV is the low level of agricultural productivity. The condition of any smallholder irrigation schemes is poor which contributes to inefficient use of water and high irrigation costs [4]. Many irrigation schemes are constructed with governmental or non-governmental support, but operational and maintenance support is often lacking or only partly received [3]. Currently, water is used in the CRV without planning or regulation and without monitoring. The Government of Ethiopia has created policies, strategies, proclamations and development programme to achieve MDGs targets. Each document appears feasible on paper, but constraints in Ethiopia's water sector have restricted policy success.

While there are policies in place that promote efficient utilization of the available water resources, they are not being implemented because of financial and humanpower constraints and problems of stakeholder coordination and participation, among other reasons. The implementation of a Water Point Mapping (WPM) supported by NGOs in the CRV may help in this regard, because in the short term, WPM may serve as a avaluable planning tool for the local level governments.

Report of the Workshop on Climate Proofing Aquaculture in sub-Saharan Africa: Review of Policies and Production Systems for Climate Change Resiliency Food & Agriculture Org.

Managing Small-Scale Fisheries: Alternative directions and methods

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020 Food & Agriculture Org.

Managing Small-scale FisheriesAlternative Directions and MethodsIDRC

Ensuring Animal Health and Other Services for Efficient and Inclusive Livestock Value Chains in LMICs Frontiers Media SA

If you are looking for wide-ranging international coverage of all aspects of integrated fish forming, this is the book you need. With a carefully selected and fully interdisciplinary collection of papers from experts around the world, Integrated Fish Farming provides thorough, detailed coverage of one of the world's most important approaches to

integrated farming systems. Integrated Fish Fanning places IFF in a global context, reporting on case studies of successful IFF operations, experiments to enhance IFF performance, bioeconomic survey and modeling analyses, research on farm waste use and pond ecology, socio-economic elements of IFF extension and adoption, and the bio-technical and economic aspects of adapting IFF to reservoirs, marshlands, rice paddies, and marginal habitats. With contributions from leading international authorities and in-depth information from IFF operations worldwide, this is the definitive reference on Integrated Fish Farming.

Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture in Ethiopia

WorldFish

The 2018 edition of The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture emphasizes the sector's role in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and measurement of progress towards these goals. It notes the particular contributions of inland and small-scale fisheries, and highlights the importance of rights-based governance for equitable and inclusive development. As in past editions, the publication begins with a global analysis of trends in fisheries and aquaculture production, stocks, processing and use, trade and consumption, based on the latest official statistics, along with a review of the status of the world's fishing fleets and

human engagement and governance in the sector. Topics explored in Parts 2 to 4 include aquatic biodiversity; the ecosystem approach to fisheries and to aquaculture; climate change impacts and responses; the sector's contribution to food security and human nutrition; and issues related to international trade, consumer protection and sustainable value chains. Global developments in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, selected ocean pollution concerns and FAO's efforts to improve capture fishery data are also discussed. The issue concludes with the outlook for the sector, including projections to 2030. As always, The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture aims to provide objective, reliable and up-to- date information to a wide audience, including policy-makers, managers, scientists, stakeholders and indeed all those interested in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.