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Fisheries Resources Of Nigeria Waters And Their Economic Importance on the fisheries resources of Nigeria waters and their economic importance. The survey design was adopted and the simple random sampling techniques were employed in this study. The population size comprised of residents of Akuku-Toru Local
Government Area of Rivers State. In determining the sample size, the researcher purposefully selected and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. The collected and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. The result of the findings
reveals that Fisheries resources have contributed to the generation of employment opportunities in Nigeria. Furthermore, the study revealed that Fisheries resources have contributed to the livelihood of poor communities in Nigeria. Furthermore, the study revealed that Fisheries resources have a significant impact on growth of Nigeria economy. Therefore, since Fisheries resources
contribute to national development and economic growth, there is need for government, non-government, non-government and economic growth, there is need for government and economic growth, there is need for government and fishing gears. To
mention but a few.Table of ContentChapter One:Introduction1.1 Background of the Study1.4 Research Questions1.5 Significance of the Study1.4 Research Questions1.5 Significance of the Study1.7 Limitation of the Study1.8 Definition of the S
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OneIntroduction1.1 Background of the StudyFisheries resources are fishery products or output that arises from capture fishery and Aquaculture or Fish farming. Capture fishery comprises resources caught from open Water bodies like Rivers, Lakes, Reservoirs or Dams and Oceans, while Aquaculture or Fish farming is the rearing of fish in an
enclosed environment (like Tanks, Ponds, Reservoirs, Dams etc.) which allows free movement, feeding, and harvesting of fish in a well planned manner. Fisheries resources include familiar finned fish species like Cod, Flounder, Salmon, Ray, Catfish, Tilapia and Gold fish. Others include Mollusk (Oysters and Squid), Crustaceans (Shrimps
and Crabs), Echinoderms (Sea Urchins and Star fishes), Jelly fish and sharks. Notably, more than 120 million People throughout the World are estimated to depend on fish for all or part of their income (http://wif.Jcs.net/icst 2006/jsp files/wif/home.jsp.2006), thereby ensuring food security and raising the protein level of the Nation's populace, and
improving their welfare. Fisheries resources are also known to serve for recreation and international trade aiding foreign exchange and increasing revenue of a country (Godwin, and James, 1990). Although fishery resources are known to play vital roles in national development, a lot of constraints militate against the fishery subsector. The Nigerian
fishing industry comprises of three major sub sectors namely the artisanal, industrial and aquaculture to contribute to domestic fish production has continued to increase in the country (Adewuyi, Phillip, Ayinde & Akerele, 2010). Despite the myriads of information on the integral role of the fishery
sub-sector to the nation's economy, there exists a dearth of empirical information on the linkage between fishery production and its contributions to the growth of Nigeria economy, as well as its perspective for sustainable economic development which ought to form the basis for policy formulation towards enhancing the fishery sub-sector. Therefore,
there is the need to fill the existing gap in literature by providing empirical information on the contributions of Nigeria fisheries resources on the growth and development. Fishery products of finned Fish species
such as Cod, Flounder, Salmon, Catfish, Goldfish, Sea urchins, Shrimps, King crab, Halibut, Mollusk and Echinoderms that come from both capture Fisheries and Aquaculture provide employment, food security, improves welfare, nutrition and a healthy population. In addition, Nigeria fishery resources serve for international trade and foreign
exchange in goods like Leather and polishing materials that come from the skin of Cartilagenous Fishes. According to Ade(2012), ice fish, dried and canned fishery products, salmon roe (egg) and fish oil used for the manufacture of Soap and Medicinal Oils like the Cod Liver Oil are also other economic benefits of Nigeria waters. However, the he
growth of the Fishery Subsector is faced with some constraints such as by catch, improper funding, poor input facilities, poverty in fishing communities, water barriers, effect of climate change and lack of comprehensive man power development and training programmes. Having know the significance of the fishery sector, the government ensure that
those challenges are mitigated so as to promote the growth of Nigeria and their economy through its fishery resources of Nigeria economy through its fishery resources of Nigeria and their economic importance. 1.3 Objectives of the Study Seek to assess the fisheries resources of Nigeria waters and their
economic importance. Hence, the study will be channeled to the following specific objectives; Ascertain whether fisheries resources have contributed to the livelihood of poor communities in Nigeria. Ascertain whether fisheries resources
have contributed to food security in Nigeria. Ascertain whether fisheries resources have a significant impact on growth of Nigeria economy. 1.4 Research QuestionThe study will be guided by the following
questions; Has fisheries resources contributed to the generation of employment opportunities in Nigeria? Has fisheries resources contributed to the improvement of the nutritional and health status people
in Nigeria?Does Nigeria fisheries resources have a significant impact on growth of Nigeria economy?1.5 Significance of the StudyNigeria has a high potential to develop fish farming to absorb a substantial fraction of its fish product deficit. The country has an adequate national infrastructure; there is a high demand for fish and its sale price is
favourable. What is needed is a more dynamic approach to implement the available knowledge while exploring ways to ameliorate the performance of the industry. The contribution of the fisheries development, which could result in the
consolidation of small industrial base, growing export receipts resulting to a positive trade balance. The major challenge for the fisheries sectors is meeting the current levels of consumption. This would require significant efforts towards improving the management of fish production systems and supporting the development of aquaculture.1.6 Scope
of the StudyThis study is structured to generally examine the fisheries resources of Nigeria and their economic importance. However, the study will be conducted in Akuku-Toru Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria.1.7 Limitation of the StudyLike in every human
endeavour, the researcher encountered slight constraints while carrying out the study. Insufficient funds tend to impede the efficiency of the researcher in sourcing for the researcher i
simultaneously engaged in this study with other academic work. As a result, the amount of time spent on respect for the investigator including the possibility of biases and poor judgment of issues. However, the investigator relied on respect for the general
principles of procedures, justice, fairness, objectivity in observation and recording, and weighing of evidence to overcome the challenges. 1.8 Definition of TermsFishThe term "fish" most precisely describes any non-tetrapod craniate (i.e. an animal with a skull and in most cases a backbone) that has gills throughout life and whose limbs, if any, are in
the shape of fins. Fisheries Fisheries resources are fishery products or output that comes from fishing and aquaculture aquaculture aquaculture fishery products under controlled environment. Artisanal Fishery activities which are
mainly nonmechanized, but with low level of production. Chapter FiveSummary, Conclusions and Recommendations. 5.1 IntroductionThis chapter summarizes the findings into the fisheries resources of Nigeria waters and their economic importance. The chapter summary of the study, conclusions, and recommendations. 5.2 Summary of the
StudyIn this study, our focus was to examine the fisheries resources of Nigeria waters and their economic importance. The study specifically was aimed at ascertaining whether fisheries resources have contributed to the livelihood of
poor communities in Nigeria; ascertaining whether fisheries resources have contributed to food security in Nigeria; ascertaining whether fisheries resources have contributed to the improvement of the nutritional and health status people in Nigeria; ascertaining whether fisheries resources have contributed to food security in Nigeria; ascertaining whether fisheries resources have a significant impact on growth of Nigeria
economy. The study adopted the survey research design and randomly enrolled participants in the study. A total of 141 responses were validated from the enrolled participants where all respondents are residents of Akuku-Toru Local Government Area of Rivers State. 5.3 Conclusions Based on the findings of this study, the researcher made the
following conclusion. Fisheries resources have contributed to the generation of employment opportunities in Nigeria. Fisheries resources have contributed to the improvement of the nutritional and
health status people in Nigeria. Fisheries resources have a significant impact on growth of Nigeria economy. 5.4 Recommendations are proffered. Since Fisheries resources contribute to national development and economic growth, there is need for government, non-governmental
organizations, donor agencies and all those concerned to seriously look into the poverty condition of small Fishing communities by providing credit facilities to enable them purchase modern fishing inputs like improved nets and fishing gears. This will also improve their educational levels and their living conditions. Government and those concerned
should intensify effort to provide manpower development and training programmes for all cadre since the skills needed in fish farming are multidisciplinary. Even as fishery resources contribute immensely to regional and international trade, it is difficult for international trade statistics to distinguish between wild fishery and farmed fishery. Therefore
the need for producer association of countries to keep proper records in response to new environmental and labeling requirements that distinguish between farmed and wild products is paramount. Barriers across rivers and fishing communication
between fishing communities and market. There is also need for extension workers to enlighten and train our local populace to embark on fish farming. Backyard ponds for better productivity. Government should enact laws and by-laws, adopt
policies to reduce indiscriminate and unauthorized fishing which leads to over exploitation and extinction of our aquatic species. The Complete Material Will Be Sent to You in Just 2 Steps Quick & Simple... Make Payment (Through Transfer) of #6,500 to the Account BelowAcc No: 0811003731Samphina AcademyCurrent Account Or CLICK HERE To Pay
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Cover The Bacteria That Affect Smoked Fish And Its Public Health ImplicationsFish Abundance And Distribution Of Three Water BodiesDetermination Of The Microbial Activities And Physio-Chemical Properties Of Selected Fish Ponds In Ijebu-OdeEffects Of Pollution On Water And Fish Production Using Macro Invertebrates As Bio-IndicatorsFungi
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WatersMicrobiological And Physico Chemical Qualities Of Fresh Water Fish PondsImpact Of Climate Change On Fisheries And Aquaculture Evaluation Of Physico-Chemical Parameters Of Waste Water From Federal Polytechnic Nekede Fish Pond) Design And
Implementation Of Online Tutorial On Fish Farming And ProductionDetergent Effluent Bioconcentration On Docosahexanoic Acid (DHA) Of Mackerel Fish (Scomber Scombrus) Sold In Abakpa Daily MarketPerformance Of Students In Fisheries As A Trade Subject In Some Selected Senior
Secondary Schools (A Case Study In Jos South Local Government Area, Plateau State) Assessment Of Post Harvest Fish Losses Among Fishermen Of River Niger, Yauri Landing Site, Kebbi State In his recent pronouncement, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economicoment and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms and Blue Economy and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms and Blue Economy and Blue Economy and Blue Eco
development of Nigeria. According to the World Bank, the blue economy is the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem. UN also defines blue economy as "a range of economic activities related to oceans, seas, and coastal areas and whether these
activities are sustainable and socially equitable". However, the SDGs Goal No. 14 describe the blue economy as "life below water, i.e., marine, coastal, and inland lakes, reservoirs, and rivers in general. In Nigeria: the Niger Basin, the Chad Basin, and the West
Coastal Basin. The largest of the three is the Niger system which includes the Benue River. The catchment area of the Niger/Benue system covers about 575,500 km sq. in Nigeria. Marine water resources are taken to include
brackish water eco-systems and marine waters. This ranges from marine/coastal water to the EEZ offshore waters with an estimated area of 221,300 km sq. Among the major economic activities envisage in the blue economy include fisheries, coastal leisure and tourism, ship and boat building, offshore oil and gas and shipping (marine transportation),
blue carbon sequestration, offshore renewable energy, deep sea mining and biotechnology, fisheries stand out as the most promising in terms of equitable opportunities in investment and highest in job creation. The recently appointed Minister of Marine and Blue Economy, Adegboyega Oyetola estimated that the blue economy could yield up to N7
trillion per annum. Fisheries could contribute up to 20% if properly managed. The fisheries sector contributes 1.16 percent to the National GDP in 2021 and 0.47 percent in 2013 to 4.5 percent in 2021. Over 1.48 million individuals
are reportedly engaged in the fisheries sector in Nigeria. In 2016, 653,000 individuals were engaged in inland fisheries, while an estimated 21 percent of them are women. Nigeria's blue economy therefore remains one of the country's anchor sub-sectors, with maritime trade contributing 1.6 per cent and fisheries contributing 3-5 per cent to the
GDP. Nigeria's fish resources are derived from three subsectors: The fresh water (inland) fishery, the marine fishery and aquaculture. Over 70 percent of Nigeria's total domestic fish supply originates from artisanal or small-scale fishery and lagoons, inland rivers, and lakes. Capture fisheries is dominated by the artisanal
fishers (coastal and inland) and a significantly low contributes the least (1%). Inland capture fisheries are in decline which could be reversed if environmental and
security challenges are taken care of. For example, the extensive dams built across Nigeria has caused an estimated loss of between 85,000t to 130,000t of annual fish production. Much of this "lost" fish production can be regained by changing the way that water resources are managed. There is also an opportunity to increase fish production from
large and medium-sized reservoirs by exploiting the under-utilised open-water pelagic zone of these water bodies. This can be achieved by undertaking a preliminary national survey of reservoirs to identify those waters suitable for stocking with indigenous planktivorous clupeids (sardines). The marine coastal fisheries of Nigeria owe their
productiveness to the enormous beneficial effect of the huge Niger delta which brings nutrients into the area, creating a nursery ground and breeding area for large stocks of finfish and crustaceans. Official statistics of coastal production, both artisanal and commercial, are around 200,000 tons of fish and up to 10,000 tons of shrimp. Actual
production may be up to 50% higher, as reported in a recent survey. It is pertinent to note that the area of operation of all the petroleum extraction companies in the country. The oil extraction installations, namely rigs, wells, terminals, gas flare stations, and pipelines, are scattered
across the Niger delta coast, from the lagoons to waters of 70 meters depth, 30 miles offshore. The bulk of the installations occur in the coastal sea area has been commandeered by the oil industry for its extraction facilities. The coastal
fishery may be losing potential annual catches of up to 28,000 tons through the loss of access to these areas of the seabed where demersal stocks are found. In addition to the physical presence of the oil installations, is the more serious constraint to fish resource sustainability, posed by the continuing amount of pollution from oil spills, leaks, and
discharges, from the wells, pipelines, and terminals. Many of the serious leaks, and dumping of oil and toxic waste, occurs in the creeks and lagoons, and may be resulting in juvenile fish mortality and spawning problems for coastal stocks. The effect may be reducing the number of fish surviving to maturity by over 30,000 or 40,000 tons a year. There
are other fish species with very high economic potential which has hitherto been ignored or unexploited. Tuna, the primary commercial species with the highest values, skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye have been reported to occur in Nigerian waters within 30 km of the coast from December to May. They are reported to be further from the coast during
other months of the year. This range is within the current industrial trawler fleet. If the scientific data is correct and practices used in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean can be used successfully off the coast
extensively fished except by foreign trawlers. It was estimate that there could be a maximum sustainable yield of 2,000,000 t/yr, producing 400,000 t of fish meal, worth around $300-500 million/yr. Aquaculture: From early 2000s to 2015, aquaculture has recorded the fastest growth rate among the subsectors contributing the total domestic fish
production in Nigeria with a percentage rise in growth from 6% in 2003 to 20% in 2015. Aquaculture contributes 25 percent of total fish production in the last 3 years (2019-2021) (FAOSTAT). Cage culture in both inland and marine waters, sea ranching could double or even triple aquaculture contributes 25 percent of total fish production as well as the
tuna export. From the aforementioned, it is obvious the fisheries economy is one of the key sectors of the blue economy but quite often overlooked and emphasis is given to oil exploitation, shipping and other marine species bear the
brunt of environmental impact from the other activities within the blue economy ecosystem (oil extraction, shipping, etc.). Therefore, to sustaining the marine and freshwater ecosystems could only be attain of the life below water is maintain and sustain for ecosystem equilibrium. Fisheries development within the blue economy could be sustainably
managed by taxing oil and gas, shipping and other activities and a bio-blue economy fund should be established to warehouse the tax funds. This will ensure the maintenance of the blue economy policy. One of the low hanging fruits
for the attainment of this strategy is the establishment of Nigeria's Fisheries Commission as outlined in the drafted Nigeria's Fisheries Act 2014 funded by the European Economy could take it up and update to reflect the current policy
objectives of the current administration of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu. Abba Y. Abdullah, PhD.[email protected] Scope and Importance of Fisheries in Nigerian economy; Fisheries in Nigerian economy, contributing significantly to economic growth, employment, and food security. Fisheries provide a vital source of income and
employment opportunities for millions of people in Nigeria. The sector contribute to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through exports and domestic consumption. The sector plays a significant role in ensuring food security, as
fish is a major source of animal protein in Nigeria. Fisheries contribute to the development of rural areas, as most fishing activities occur in remote and landing sites, catering to the needs of fishermen. Fisheries also facilitate trade, both domestic and
international, contributing to foreign exchange earnings for the country. Moreover, the sector supports other industries, such as fish processing and marketing, creating additional economy, it is crucial to prioritize its sustainable management and
development. Efforts should be made to address challenges such as overfishing, illegal fishing practices, and inadequate infrastructure. The fisheries sector in Nigeria plays a crucial role in the economy, providing employment, food
security, and foreign exchange earnings. With its vast coastline and numerous rivers and lakes, the country has a rich aquatic resource base that supports various types of fisheries activities. Artisanal Fisheries and lakes, the country has a rich aquatic resource base that supports various types of fisheries activities. Artisanal Fisheries and lakes, the country has a rich aquatic resource base that supports various types of fisheries activities. Artisanal Fisheries activities and lakes, the country has a rich aquatic resource base that supports various types of fisheries activities.
total fish production in the country. Commercial Fisheries: This involves large-scale fishing operations usually carried out by industrial vessels. It utilizes advanced fishing techniques and equipment to meet the high demand for fish in both domestic and international markets. Aquaculture: This is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, shrimp, and international markets.
and oysters. It has gained significant importance in recent years, contributing to the growth of the fisheries sector plays a crucial role in the Nigerian economy by contributing to employment, particularly in rural
coastal communities. Artisanal fishing activities provide jobs for thousands of fishers, boat operators, fish processors, and traders. Fish farming (aquaculture) is an emerging sector that creates employment opportunities along the value chain, from hatcheries to fish feed production and marketing. Fish is a vital source of animal protein for Nigerians.
The fisheries sector contributes significantly to meeting the protein needs of the population, as fish is a cheaper and more accessible source of protein compared to meat. With a growing population, ensuring food security in terms of fish products, contributes significantly to meeting the protein needs of the population, as fish is a cheaper and more accessible source of protein compared to meat. With a growing population, as fish is a cheaper and more accessible source of protein needs of the population, as fish is a cheaper and more accessible source of protein needs of the population accessible source of protein needs of the protein needs of the population accessible source of protein needs of the prote
foreign exchange earnings. The commercial fisheries sector plays a significant role in meeting the demand for fish in international markets. Exporting fish not only brings in foreign exchange but also helps in improving the country's balance of trade. In fact, the Nigerian fisheries sector is crucial for the country's economy. It encompasses various
types of fisheries activities, including artisanal fishing, commercial fisheries, and aquaculture. The sector provides employment opportunities, contributes to food security, and earns foreign exchange. To realize its full potential, proper management and sustainable practices should be implemented to ensure the long-term viability of this valuable
resource. Read: Top Nigerian Universities for Fisheries Education The fisheries sector in Nigeria plays a vital role in ensuring food security and contributing to the overall well-being of the population. Fish, being a valuable source of nutrition, forms an essential part of the diet for many Nigerians, with a significant percentage of fish consumption in
the national diet. One of the primary ways in which the fisheries sector contributes to food security in Nigeria is by providing a consistent supply of fish. Fish is a highly nutritious food item that is rich in essential nutrients such as omega-3 fatty acids, protein, vitamins, and minerals. The availability of fish helps in meeting the nutritional needs of the
population and combating malnutrition. Fish also serves as a valuable source of animal protein for many Nigerians, especially those who cannot afford meat or other sources of protein is limited. Fish provides a relatively affordable and accessible option for
obtaining protein, contributing to the overall well-being and health of the population. In addition to being a crucial protein source, fish also contains essential fatty acids, particularly omega-3 fatty acids, particularly omega-3 fatty acids, particularly omega-3 fatty acids are beneficial for cardiovascular health, brain development, and overall well-being and health of the population. Including fish in the diet helps in
reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases and improving cognitive abilities, especially in children. The fisheries sector in Nigeria caters to the high demand for fish among the population. Get personalized mentorship consulting that's tailored to your unique path. Our expert advice is actionable and exclusive. Get Started According to statistics, fish
accounts for a significant percentage of animal protein consumed in Nigeria. It is estimated that fish contributes to more than 40% of the total animal protein consumption in the country. This demonstrates the significance of fish in the national diet and its crucial role in providing adequate nutrition to the population. Fish is a versatile food item that
can be cooked in various ways, making it suitable for different tastes and preferences. Its availability and versatility contribute to its popularity among Nigerians, ensuring food security by providing a consistent supply of fish, which is a
valuable source of nutrition. Fish serves as a vital protein source, especially for those with limited access to other sources of animal protein. Its inclusion in the national diet contributes significantly to meeting the nutritional needs and overall well-being of the population. With the substantial percentage of fish consumption in the national diet, it is
evident that the fisheries sector holds great scope and importance in the Nigerian economy. Read: Challenges and Opportunities for its population. The fisheries sector holds great scope and importance in the Nigerian economy. Read: Challenges and Opportunities for its population. The fisheries sector holds great scope and importance in the Nigerian economy. Read: Challenges and Opportunities for its population. The fisheries sector provides a wide range of employment opportunities for its population.
such as fishing, fish farming, processing, and marketing. This includes fishermen, fish farmers, fish processors, traders, and transporters. Indirectly, the sector also creates employment through the provision of services like equipment manufacturing, boat building, net making, and ice production. The direct employment in the fisheries sector is
estimated to be around 1 million people. These individuals are directly involved in fishing and fish processing activities for many more people. The fisheries sector plays a crucial role in poverty reduction efforts in Nigeria. By providing employment opportunities to a
large number of people, it contributes to reducing unemployment rates. Jobs in the fisheries sector can improve the livelihoods of individuals and their families, helping them escape poverty. In rural areas where alternative job opportunities are limited, fisheries provide a reliable source of income. As fish is a staple food in Nigeria, the growth of the
fisheries sector ensures food security and access to affordable protein-rich nutrition for the population. The government recognizes the importance of the fisheries sector in employment generation and poverty reduction. Efforts have been made to support and promote the sector through various initiatives and policies. For example, training programs
are provided to enhance the skills of fishermen and fish farmers, enabling them to improve productivity and increase their income. Furthermore, the government has encouraged investment in fish processing and storage facilities, which has a multiplier effect on job creation. Job opportunities in the fisheries sector are not only limited to those directly
involved in fishing activities. Supporting services such as research and development, quality control, marketing, and distribution also require skilled professionals. The fisheries sector contributes to the overall economic development of Nigeria by creating employment across multiple sectors. As the government continues to prioritize the sustainable
development of the fisheries sector, it is expected that more employment opportunities will be generated in the future. Read: Career Opportunities after Fisheries Education in Nigerian fish and fishery products have
a high export potential. The country's vast coastal waters and numerous rivers provide abundant fishing resources. Economic value: Fisheries contribute to Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings by exporting various fish species, including tilapia, catfish, mackerel, and shrimp. High demand: Nigerian fishery products are sought after in international
markets, especially in neighboring countries and regions like West Africa and Europe. This demand creates a steady flow of foreign exchange, processing, packaging, and exporting activities. Increased exports mean more
employment opportunities and income generation. Promotion of local industries: The export of fishery products not only brings in foreign exchange but also stimulates local industries. Fish processing factories and packaging companies benefit from increased export activities. Diversification of revenue: Relying on oil exports for foreign exchange
earnings has proven to be risky for the Nigerian economy. Promoting and expanding the fisheries sector contributes to the diversification of revenue sources. Here's how: Trade surplus: The export of fish and fisheries sector contributes to the diversification of revenue sources. Here's how: Trade surplus: The export of fish and fisheries sector contributes to the diversification of revenue sources.
its trade surplus. Reduced trade deficit: Nigeria imports various food products, including fish. By focusing on expanding fisheries exports, the country can decrease its trade deficit and reduce dependence on imports. Economic stability by improving the
country's capacity to pay for imports and meet external obligations. Foreign investments: A strong fisheries sector can attract foreign investments and partnerships. Increased exports demonstrate the potential for profitability, encouraging foreign entities to invest in Nigerian fishery businesses. Sustainable development: Emphasizing fisheries
exports promotes sustainable development by harnessing the country's natural aquatic resources and generating revenue without depleting the resources excessively. Government revenue without depleting the resources excessively.
programs. In essence, the fisheries sector's role in earning foreign exchange for Nigeria cannot be underestimated. With its export potential, contribution to the balance of trade, and overall economic benefits, fisheries play a significant role in the country's economy and should continue to be supported and promoted. Read: Job Market Analysis:
Environmental Management in Nigeria Delve into the Subject: Pasture and Range Management Research Centers in Nigeria contributes significantly to the country's GDP. According to recent statistics, the sector accounts for about 4% of Nigeria contributes significantly to the country's GDP. According to recent statistics, the sector in Nigeria Contributes significantly to the country's GDP. According to recent statistics, the sector in Nigeria Contributes significantly to the country's GDP. According to recent statistics, the sector in Nigeria Contributes significantly to the country's GDP.
fisheries industry. The fisheries sector in Nigeria has shown a promising growth rate in recent years. It has the potential to contribute even more to the economy if properly harnessed. With its extensive coastline and abundant water resources, Nigeria has a comparative advantage in fisheries. The sector has the potential to create jobs, generate
income, and boost foreign exchange earnings. By leveraging this potential, Nigeria can further diversify its economy beyond oil and gas. The Nigerian government has recognized the importance of the fisheries sector and has taken various measures to promote its growth. The government has implemented policies and programs to support fish
production, aquaculture, and fish processing. Initiatives such as the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) have provided subsidies to fish farmers, improving their productivity. The government has also encouraged the establishment of fish processing and preservation plants to reduce post-harvest losses. To tackle the challenges of illegal
 fishing and overfishing, the government has increased surveillance and enforcement efforts. Collaboration with international organizations and partners has been forged to improve fisheries management and conservation. Basically, the fisheries sector plays a significant role in the Nigerian economy. With its contribution to GDP, growth potential, and
government's efforts to promote its development, the sector has the potential to further boost Nigeria's economy. More investments, improved infrastructure, and better policies are needed to fully harness the sector's potential and ensure sustainable growth. Gain More Insights: Wildlife Management Education Programs in Nigeria In recent years,
the fisheries sector in Nigeria has faced numerous challenges that have hindered its growth and potential contribution to the country's economy. This blog section will be presented to address these pressing issues. Overfishing, and inadequate infrastructure. Possible solutions will be presented to address these pressing issues.
Excessive fishing has led to a decline in fish stocks, threatening the sustainability of the sector. Illegal fishing: The rise of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices undermines the industry's development and revenue. Inadequate infrastructure: Poor infrastructure limits the efficiency of fishery operations, including storage,
processing, and transportation. Implementing sustainable fishing practices: Enforcing regulations and promoting responsible fishing can help restore depleted fish stocks. Strengthening monitoring and surveillance systems and collaboration among relevant authorities can combat illegal fishing activities. Investing in
infrastructure: Developing and maintaining proper infrastructure, such as processing facilities and cold storage, will improve the efficiency and quality of fishery operations. Training and knowledge on sustainable practices. Promoting research and
innovation: Investing in research and development can lead to technological advancements that enhance the productivity and sustainability of the fishers and fishery enterprises can stimulate growth and investment in the sector. Enhancing
market linkages: Establishing reliable market channels and improving market information systems will help fishers access lucrative markets, both domestically and internationally. The Nigerian government, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, must prioritize the implementation of these solutions to overcome the challenges faced by these solutions are challenges faced by the solutions are challenges faced by t
fisheries sector. By doing so, the sector can thrive, contributing significantly to job creation, food security, and overall economic growth in Nigeria. In review, the Nigerian fisheries sector faces several significantly to job creation, food security, and overall economic growth in Nigerian fisheries sector faces several significantly to job creation, food security, and overall economic growth in Nigerian fisheries sector faces several significantly to job creation, food security, and overall economic growth in Nigerian fisheries sector faces several significant challenges, including overfishing, and inadequate infrastructure. By implementing sustainable practices, strengthening
monitoring systems, investing in infrastructure, and promoting research and innovation, these challenges can be effectively addressed. It is crucial for the hisperian government and stakeholders to work hand in hand to tackle these issues and unlock the full potential of the fisheries sector for the benefit of the Nigerian economy. The fisheries sector
plays a crucial role in the Nigerian economy. It contributes significantly to food security, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings. Sustainable practices are vital to ensure the long-term viability of the fishing industry and the preservation of aquatic ecosystems. By adopting responsible fishing methods and implementing effective
management strategies, Nigeria can continue to develop its fisheries sector, including the expansion of aquaculture and increased investment in processing and marketing. With the right policies and investment, Nigeria can
harness the full economic potential of its fisheries and contribute to national development and poverty alleviation. In his recent pronouncement, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu created the Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of the paradigms shifts to the economy as one of 
sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem. UN also defines blue economy as "a range of economic activities related to oceans, seas, and coastal areas and whether these activities are sustainable and socially equitable". However, the SDGs Goal No. 14
describe the blue economy as "life below water, i.e., marine, coastal, and inland lakes, reservoirs, and rivers in general. In Nigeria; the West Coastal Basin. The largest of the three is the Niger system which includes the Benue
River. The catchment area of the Niger/Benue system covers about 575,500 km sq. which is about 60% of the country. There are currently 723 reservoirs with a recorded area of not less than 5,628 km sq. in Nigeria. Marine water resources are taken to include brackish water eco-systems and marine waters. This ranges from marine/coastal water to
the EEZ offshore waters with an estimated area of 221,300 km sq. Among the major economic activities envisage in the blue economy include fisheries, coastal leisure and tourism, ship and boat building, offshore oil and gas and shipping (marine transportation), blue carbon sequestration, offshore renewable energy, deep sea mining and
biotechnology, fisheries stand out as the most promising in terms of equitable opportunities in investment and highest in job creation. The recently appointed Minister of Marine and Blue Economy, Adegboyega Oyetola estimated that the blue economy could yield up to N7 trillion per annum. Fisheries could contribute up to 20% if properly
managed. The fisheries sector contributes 1.16 percent to the National GDP in 2021 and 0.47 percent in 2021. Over 1.48 million individuals are reportedly engaged in the fisheries sector in Nigeria. In 2016,
653,000 individuals were engaged in inland fisheries, while an estimated 21 percent of them are women. Nigeria's blue economy therefore remains one of the country's anchor sub-sectors, with maritime trade contributing 1.6 per cent and fisheries contributing 3-5 per cent to the GDP. Nigeria's fish resources are derived from three subsectors: The
fresh water (inland) fishery, the marine fishers from coastal areas, creeks and lagoons, inland rivers, and lakes. Capture fisheries is dominated by the artisanal fishers (coastal and inland) and a significantly low contribution from
industrial vessels and trawlers which basically are coastal fisheries. However, inland capture fisheries account for 45 percent of total capture fisheries are in decline which could be reversed if environmental and security challenges are taken care of. For example, the extensive dams
built across Nigeria has caused an estimated loss of between 85,000t to 130,000t of annual fish production. Much of this "lost" fish production from large and medium-sized reservoirs by exploiting the under-utilised open
water pelagic zone of these water bodies. This can be achieved by undertaking a preliminary national survey of reservoirs to identify those waters suitable for stocking with indigenous planktivorous clupeids (sardines). The marine coastal fisheries of Nigeria owe their productiveness to the enormous beneficial effect of the huge Niger delta which
brings nutrients into the area, creating a nursery ground and breeding area for large stocks of finfish and crustaceans. Official statistics of coastal production may be up to 50% higher, as reported in a recent survey. It is pertinent to
note that the area of operation of the marine artisanal fleet is also the area of marine operation of all the petroleum extraction companies in the country. The oil extraction installations, namely rigs, wells, terminals, gas flare stations, and pipelines are scattered across the Niger delta coast, from the lagoons to waters of 70 meters depth, 30 miles
offshore. The bulk of the installations occur in the coastal belt within 15 miles of the beach. It has been estimated that a total of 2,800 square kilometers of the coastal fishery may be losing potential annual catches of up to 28,000 tons through the loss of
access to these areas of the seabed where demersal stocks are found. In addition to the physical presence of the oil installations, is the more serious constraint to fish resource sustainability, posed by the continuing amount of pollution from oil spills, leaks, and discharges, from the wells, pipelines, and terminals. Many of the serious leaks, and
dumping of oil and toxic waste, occurs in the creeks and lagoons, and may be resulting in juvenile fish mortality and spawning problems for coastal stocks. The effect may be reducing the number of fish surviving to maturity by over 30,000 or 40,000 tons a year. There are other fish species with very high economic potential which has hitherto been
ignored or unexploited. Tuna, the primary commercial species with the highest values, skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye have been reported to be further from the coast during other months of the year. This range is within the current operating distance of
the current industrial trawler fleet. If the scientific data is correct and practices used in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean can be used successfully off the coast of Nigeria. There is also a large opportunity to harvest fish for production of
fishmeal for animal feed. The stocks of fish in deep water offshore include the drift fish Ariomma spp. and the mesopelagic lantern fish which occur in enormous quantities in the Gulf of Guinea. The stocks have been identified by FAO, NORAD, and NIOMR, but have not been extensively fished except by foreign trawlers. It was estimate that there
could be a maximum sustainable yield of 2,000,000 t/yr, producing 400,000t of fish meal, worth around $300-500 million/yr. Aquaculture: From early 2000s to 2015, aquaculture has recorded the fastest growth from 6% in 2003 to 20% and 20% are also account to the fast of t
in 2015. Aquaculture contributes 25 percent of total fish production in the last 3 years (2019-2021) (FAOSTAT). Cage culture in both inland and marine waters, sea ranching could double or even triple aquaculture contributes 25 percent of total fish production as well as the tuna export. From the aforementioned, it is obvious the fisheries economy is one of
the key sectors of the blue economy but quite often overlooked and emphasis is given to oil exploitation, shipping and other marine extractive activities. It should be noted that the biological aspect of the blue economy, i.e., fisheries and other marine extractive activities within the blue economy.
ecosystem (oil extraction, shipping, etc.). Therefore, to sustaining the marine and freshwater ecosystems could only be attain of the life below water is maintain and sustain for ecosystem equilibrium. Fisheries development within the blue economy could be sustainably managed by taxing oil and gas, shipping and other activities and a bio-blue
economy fund should be established to warehouse the tax funds. This will ensure the maintenance of the teaming jobs in the sector as well as clean and sustainable marine and freshwater ecosystems for the attainment of the blue economy policy. One of the low hanging fruits for the attainment of this strategy is the establishment of Nigeria's
Fisheries Commission as outlined in the drafted Nigeria's Fisheries Act 2014 funded by the European Economy could take it up and update to reflect the current policy objectives of the current administration of President Bola Ahmed
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