



Journal of
**Fisheries and
Aquatic Science**

ISSN 1816-4927



Academic
Journals Inc.

www.academicjournals.com

Challenges of Inland Artisanal Fish Production in Nigeria: Economic Perspective

Q.M. Chilaka, G.O. Nwabeze and O.E. Odili

Extension and Commercialization Programme, National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR), PMB 6006, New Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria

Corresponding Author: Q.M. Chilaka, Extension and Commercialization Programme, National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research, PMB 6006, New Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria Tel: 08034493087

ABSTRACT

Fishery production is significant to Nigerian economy in view of its roles in providing cheap source of food/nutrition security, income, employment and serves as source of foreign exchange particularly those of the riparian communities. Despite these significant roles, the fisheries subsector is faced with huge challenges such as; decreasing yield, inefficient management of fishing policy, inadequate technical and commercial knowledge among others, thereby limiting its production potentials. The possibility of fish production especially artisanal fisheries to match up with fish productivity in the economy depends on fishing operation, efficient use of labour, sustainable and efficient management of fishing policy. Therefore, the essence of this study is to review the challenges in fish production in Nigeria; economic perspective with emphasis on the role of fisheries in economic development, decreasing fish yield, market forces and resource inefficiency.

Key words: Fishery, economic perspective, challenges and production

INTRODUCTION

Fish production in Nigeria comes from three sources; artisanal (inland rivers, lakes, costal and brackish water), aquaculture (fish farm) and industrial fishing (Otubusin, 2011). However, the vast majority of the fish supply in most cases comes from the artisanal sub-sector. Fish production in Nigeria has not been consistent in all the sources (artisanal inland, aquaculture and industrial fishing). Total domestic fish production in Nigeria ranges between 242,525 and 615,507 metric tonnes from 1981-2007 and has not been consistent (FDF, 2008). In 1981, the artisanal fishery production was about 150,000 metric tonnes and dropped sharply to about 60,000 metric tonnes in 1985 (Fig. 1). Thereafter, it continued increasing with fluctuations between 100,000-200,000 metric tonnes between 1996 and 2006 and raised to about 240,000 metric tonnes in 2007. On the other hand, aquaculture which is fast developing in recent maintained, a relatively steady rate of less than 50,000 metric tonnes from 1983 up to 2003. The rapid growth in the aquaculture sub-sector in the last decade has led to a geometric increase in production ranging from less than 50,000 metric tonnes to more than 100,000 metric tonnes between 2004-2010 (Fig. 1).

Nigeria, like many other countries in sub Saharan Africa is endowed with substantial marine and inland fisheries resources upon which the fisheries sector is based. Nigeria has a land area of 923,768 km² with a continental shelf area of 47,934 km² and a length of coast line of 853 km. It also has a vast network of inland waters like rivers, flood plains, natural and man made lakes and

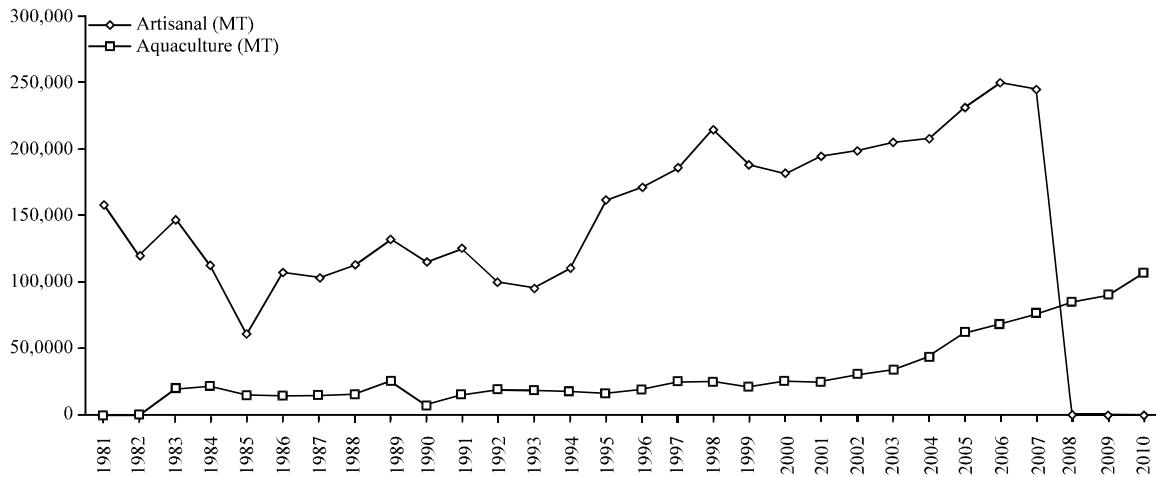


Fig. 1: Nigeria fish production from the year 1981-2010 as adapted by FDF (2008)

reservoirs (Shimang, 2005). The inland water mass was estimated to be about 12.5 million hectares of inland waters capable of producing 512,000 metric tons of fish annually (Ita, 1984; Shimang, 2005). The country remains one of the largest consumers of fish with demand estimate at 1.4 million metric tones. However, a demand supply gap of at least 0.7 million metric tones exists nationally with import making up the short fall at a cost of almost 0.5 billion US dollars per year. Domestic fish production of about 500,000 metric tones is supplied by artisanal fishers (85%), despite over fishing in many water bodies across the country (Adekoya and Miller, 2004). Fish production in Nigeria has not been consistent in all the sources (artisanal inland, aquaculture and industrial fishing). Total domestic fish production in Nigeria ranges between 242,525 and 615,507 metric tones from 1981 to 2007 and has not been consistent (FDF, 2008). Despite these considerably high potentials, local fish production has failed to meet the country's domestic demand (FAO, 1995). The fish industry remains the most virgin investment in Nigeria compared with the importation of frozen fish in the domestic market (Ndu, 2006). Therefore, the essence of this study is to review the challenges in fish production in Nigeria with emphasis on the role of fisheries in economic development, decreasing yield, market forces and resource inefficiency.

CHALLENGES OF ARTISANAL FISH PRODUCTION

Artisanal fish production in Nigeria is faced with a number of challenges which includes:

Over fishing: Fish resources are susceptible to environmental and man induced stresses and can deteriorate rapidly, particularly when environment and man act concurrently to limit production. Collapse of fisheries due to overfishing has been well documented in lakes. However, many cases are recorded where fishing and environmental pressures have together produced such a collapse. In Lake Kainji, Seisay and du Feu (1997) observed a reduction in mean sizes (that is, mean length and weight) in fish species and changes in species composition due to both recruitment and ecosystem overfishing.

Decreasing yield: This is occasioned by over exploitation and inefficiency of fisheries management policy. Why is it that over the last years, despite undeniable progress, the ability to monitor and

assess the state of fish stocks and understand the economic and social forces that underlie ecosystem change, the status of fishery resources has deteriorated? The slowly dawning awareness that managing fisheries is more to do with managing the people involved in fisheries than it is with managing the resource is one element of the answer, since rarely have issues of equity been resolved (Caddy, 1997). The reasons for the failure in the narrower sense of resource management is not just a question of maintaining fishing mortality within sustainable limits for a series of target species, but recognizing the interconnectivity of ecosystems and the so far intractable problem of management of complex systems.

Obnoxious fishing methods: The use of obnoxious fishing (practiced such as beach seine nets) has been observed as a challenge in sustaining the Kainji and Jebba Lakes (Nwabeze and Erie, 2013).

Multispecies fisheries: Managing fisheries may require considerable technical changes to the gear and fishing areas and seasons so as to increase selectivity and minimize impacts on other species.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF CHALLENGES IN FISH PRODUCTION

Economic analysis of the exploitation of natural resources applied to fisheries is a relatively recent branch of economics which itself is a very young and provisional science. This aspect has developed since the end of the 50's (Schaefer, 1957). On a simpler level, it tries to explain the relationship between reproduction rate of a live resource, fishing effort as a cost and their relationships with catches expressed as revenue through sale of the resource (OECD, 1997). Figure 2 shows total cost, total revenue and profit afterwards with respect to fishing efforts and value. This shows how total revenue is balanced with Total Cost (TC) in an exploitation of a renewable resource. Total Revenue (TR) is no more than a potential biological production curve plotted against an external exploitation. The catches of a live resource multiplied by their price lies behind the TR curve. This is why the curve reflects the typical reaction of a resource to the increase in capture due to an external factor. As the resource population density goes down, the effort needed to capture it goes up, as such the cost of effort is proportional to the effort, in use in the sense that the higher the effort in use the higher the cost of production of each tonne caught, this

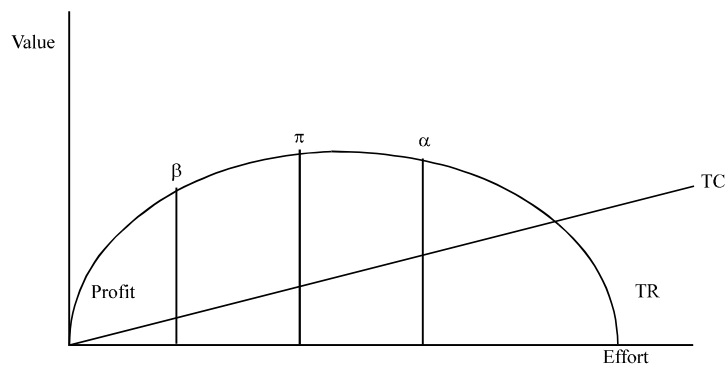


Fig. 2: Total cost and revenue with respect to fishing efforts and value as modified from Gordon-Schaefer Model (1957)

will also affect the price at which the resource will be sold which affects the price stability in the fisheries sub sector and in turn affect market forces. We only need to consider that one unit of effort (a man, a boat, a fishing day, a horsepower of steam, etc.) has a given implicit price in order to determine the total cost.

From an economic perspective three relevant points which lead us to suppose that the exploitation will tend to be situated on two of them, according to the surrounding conditions. Fig. 2 shows us three relevant points: α , β , π an initial point δ indicates for us what the maximum sustainable biological yield is. It is on the vertex of the revenue function and represents the level of Exploitation (E) that generates a greater physical volume of captures and greater revenue. The economic objective is not to increase revenue but profit which is the point where the difference between income and costs is at maximum. Point β would represent maximum profit. In the case we are addressing now, this point would lie where the slopes of the costs and income become equal which we will express in mathematical terms as the point with derived equals. This point maximizes the distance between TR and TC between the money deposited and the money spent; therefore, the profit is maximized. Any business wishing to maximize its profits will move towards this point if it can prevent another from increasing the effort, for example if it is private fishery exploitation. Therefore, if we are on point β , technically called Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), the condition that access to exploitation is regulated or property rights allocated must be fulfilled. In the case of open access if there are extra profits, other fishermen will arrive and attracted by these favourable expectations until the incentive disappears. In this case, the equilibrium point in a situation of open access is where cost is equal to revenue, moment after which the effort involves economic losses of which it will lead to resource inefficiency, decreasing yield and it will affect the forces of demand and supply negatively.

CONCLUSION

In the exploitation of fishing resources, the challenges are normally presented as excessive use; overfishing. In spite of the maximum economic yield being at a point where the fishing effort is catching less than could be caught sustainably, the competition between fishers encourages them to exploit the resource beyond its economic and biological possibilities. The possibility of fish production especially artisanal fisheries to match up with fish productivity in the economy depends on fishing operation, efficient use of labour, sustainable and efficient management of fishing policy and management tools such as restricting the effort of fishers through a set up of an efficient and effective administration to guide fishers in various communities.

From the foregoing, the following recommendations are made:

- Finance the definitive withdrawal that is paying the fishermen to abandon fishing activity and turn to other economic activities; farming, aquaculture among others. This evidently involves a cost for the government or administration but if it is regulated correctly it can reduce the effort involve in overfishing and to an extent help to tackle the challenges in fish production
- Ensure adequate follow-up on the implementation of fisheries laws and edits. This will be achieved through the involvement of the fishers

REFERENCES

Adekoya, B.B. and J.W. Miller, 2004. Fish cage culture potential in Nigeria: An overview of national cultures. *Agric. Focus*, 1: 10-16.

- Caddy, J.F., 1997. Establishing a consultative mechanism or arrangement for managing shared stocks within the jurisdiction of contiguous states. Proceedings of the Joint Workshop on Taking Stock: Defining and Measuring Shared Resources, July 15-16, 1997, Darwin, Australia, pp: 81-124.
- FAO, 1995. The state of world fishery and aquaculture. FAO Fisheries Department, Rome, Italy. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/v5550e/v5550e00.pdf>.
- FDF, 2008. Fisheries Statistics of Nigeria. 4th Edn., Federal Department of Fisheries, Garki, Abuja, Nigeria.
- Ita, E.O., 1984. Reservoir, lake, an fisheries management and investment opportunities. Annual Report, Kainji Lake Reserach Institute, New Bussa, Nigeria.
- Ndu, N.R., 2006. Fish farm layout, pond construction, management and maintenance hatchery techniques. Proceedings of the National Workshop on the Principles and Techniques of Fish Farming Organized, by Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank, Kaduna, with Collaboration of Life Riches Consulting, (PTFFO'06), Life Riches Publishers, pp: 95-97.
- Nwabeze, G.O. and A.P. Erie, 2013. Artisanal fishers' use of sustainable fisheries management practices in the Jebba Lake Basin, Nigeria. *J. Agric. Extension*, 17: 123-134.
- OECD, 1997. Towards Sustainable Fisheries: Economic Aspects of the Management of Living Marine Resources. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, USA., ISBN: 9789264154483, Pages: 268.
- Otubusin, S.O., 2011. Inaugural lecture: Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!. Department of Aquaculture and Fisheries Management, College of Environmental Resources Management, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria, pp: 45-55.
- Schaefer, B.M., 1957. Some considerations of population dynamics and economics in relation to the management of the commercial marine fisheries. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.*, 14: 669-681.
- Seisay, M.D.B. and T.A. du Feu, 1997. The effect of long term exploitation by the gill net fishery on the multi-species fish stocks in Kainji Lake, Nigeria, 1996-1997. Nigerian-German Kainji Lake Fisheries Promotion Project, Technical Report Series No. 11, New Bussa, Nigeria, pp: 1-55.
- Shimang, G.N., 2005. Fisheries development in Nigeria, problems and prospects. The Federal Director of Fisheries, The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Abuja.