



INCREASING AQUACULTURE PRODUCTIVITY IN YOUR COUNTRY THROUGH CLIMATE SMART TECHNOLOGY

Ezekiel Speed Obosi

CEO, SPEEDYGRACE GROUP, Nigeria

Abstract:

Population growth and food consumption patterns indicate that aquaculture production will need to increase by 70 percent by 2050 to meet global demand for food. The impacts of climate change will reduce productivity and lead to greater instability in production in the agricultural sector (crop and livestock production, aquaculture and forestry) in communities that already have high levels of food insecurity and environmental degradation and limited options for coping with adverse weather conditions. Therefore this work highlights the impact of climate change associated with aquaculture production and the application of climate smart technology in enhancing aquaculture production. Climate smart aquaculture is an adaptation to climate change and lower emission intensities per output, which is important to achieve food security and fisheries development goal. Aquaculture supports the incomes and livelihoods of 660-820 million people, about 10-12 percent of the world's population. The sector has an important role to play in gender equality, poverty and food security. With global fish supply of over 150 million tonnes, more than 85 percent of this supply is used directly for food; supplying world population is predicted to reach nine billion by 2050, resulting in increased global food needs in the first half of this century. The capacity to maintain food supplies for an increasing and expectant population will depend on maximizing the efficiency and sustainability of the production methods in the wake of global climatic changes that are expected to adversely impact the former. Climate change means the alteration of the world's climate that we humans are causing, through fossil fuel burning, clearing forests and other practices that increase the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. The vulnerability of aquaculture and fishing communities depends not only on their exposure and sensitivity to change, but also on the uncertain ability of individuals or systems to anticipate and adapt, which tend to make them most vulnerable. Resilience can be described as the capacity of systems, communities, households or individuals to prevent, adapt, mitigate or cope with risk and recover from shocks. Increased production efficiency through better integrated systems; improved feeding and reduced losses from disease in aquaculture; the reduction of postharvest and production losses; and the further development of regional trade are amongst factors that can increase



aquaculture productivity. Climate-smart aquaculture will require: improving efficiency in the use of natural resources to produce fish and aquatic foods; maintaining the resilience aquatic systems and the communities that rely on them to allow the sector to continue contributing to sustainable development; and gaining an understanding of the ways to reduce effectively the vulnerability of those most likely to be negatively impacted by climate change.

Biography:

Ezekiel is a young graduate with Master of Science, in Aquaculture and Fisheries Management, University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. He has keen interest in Agriculture, Business, Strategizing, Sales, Marketing, Animal Nutrition and Feed Additives, Aquaculture and Fisheries Management, Hatchery Management, Environment, Environmental Sustainability, Flood and Flood Management, Renewable Energy, Environmental Impact Assessment, Project Management, Project Cycle Management, Entrepreneurship, Climate Smart Technologies and Human.

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