

## KEY WORLDFISH PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN ASIA

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TITLE	CONTENT
<p>Vulnerability of national economies to the impacts of climate change on fisheries</p>	<p>Anthropogenic global warming has significantly influenced physical and biological processes at global and regional scales. We compare the vulnerability of 132 national economies to potential climate change impacts on their capture fisheries. Countries in Central and Western Africa (e.g. Malawi, Guinea, Senegal, and Uganda), Peru and Colombia in north-western South America, and four tropical Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Yemen) were identified as most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Strategies and options for increasing and sustaining fisheries and aquaculture production to benefit poorer households in Asia</p>	<p>This WorldFish research study focussed on nine developing countries – Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The study considered: 1) the profile of key aquaculture technologies and fishing practices; 2) analysis of policies, institutions and support services; 3) socioeconomic profile of major stakeholders in the fisheries sector; 4) projections of fish demand and supply in the nine Asian countries; and 5) formulation of national action plans based on the findings and recommendations of the study.</p>
<p>Recommendation domains for pond aquaculture</p>	<p>This publication introduces the methods and results of a research project that has developed a set of decision-support tools to identify places and sets of conditions for which a particular target aquaculture technology is considered feasible and therefore good to promote. The tools also identify the nature of constraints to aquaculture development and thereby shed light on appropriate interventions to realize the potential of the target areas.</p>
<p>AsiaFish: The best can become better</p>	<p>AsiaFish is the most comprehensive analytical model available for Asia's seafood markets, and additional funding and collaboration can extend it to enable more complex analyses and projections or to serve other regions.</p>
<p>Coping with disaster: rehabilitating coastal livelihoods and communities</p>	<p>This paper examines lessons from past approaches to natural disasters, as well as early lessons from the post-2004 Asian tsunami rehabilitation, to draw out general principles for rehabilitating livelihoods in poor coastal communities. We contend that avoiding the mistakes of the past requires: (1) a framework for understanding the diversity of coastal people's livelihood strategies and the sources of their vulnerability, (2) a process for</p>

	designing interventions that build on this understanding in order to strengthen and revitalize coastal communities, including a means of assessing and selecting the most promising livelihood options, and (3) a focus on the longer-term challenge of building future resilience and sustainability in the communities by addressing the root causes of vulnerability.
Decline of demersal coastal fisheries resources in three developing Asian countries	Worldwide, there is serious concern about the state of fisheries; yet for Asia, which accounts for half of the global fisheries production, information on the state of fisheries in order to guide management is sparse. In this paper we review the results of a regional study that examined the state of demersal fisheries resources in the coastal areas of Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.
Fisheries policies, support services and the institutional environment for trade	This lessons-learned brief is based on the results of a three-year project (2001 – 2004) carried out in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.
A comparative study of two seasonal floodplain aquaculture systems in Bangladesh	This paper presents a comparative analysis of the technical and economic parameters of two community led approaches: the semi-closed water bodies and the floodplain water bodies based systems in Bangladesh. The two approaches differ in management, fish production, impact on biodiversity, capital investment and annual variable costs, share of profits and proportional benefits for the poor, and impact on allied businesses—the so-called backward and forward linkages.
Influence of built structures on Tonle Sap fisheries: synthesis report.	This document is a synthesis of the major findings and recommendation of a study on the influence of built structures on the fisheries of the Tonle Sap Lake. The multidisciplinary study analysed the influence and impact of built structures on hydrology, fish, and ultimately on people.
Values of inland fisheries in the Mekong river basin.	An overview of the biological, economical, social and cultural values of river fisheries in the Lower Mekong Basin (Yunan, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam) and the main impacts of environmental changes on these values.