

Shrimp - Bangladesh Khulna

Aquaculture Management Area:



Shrimp - Bangladesh



Khulna

Profile updated on 8 March 2019

SUMMARY

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IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)

Penaeus monodon

SPECIES NAME(S)

Giant tiger prawn

JURISDICTION

Khulna

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

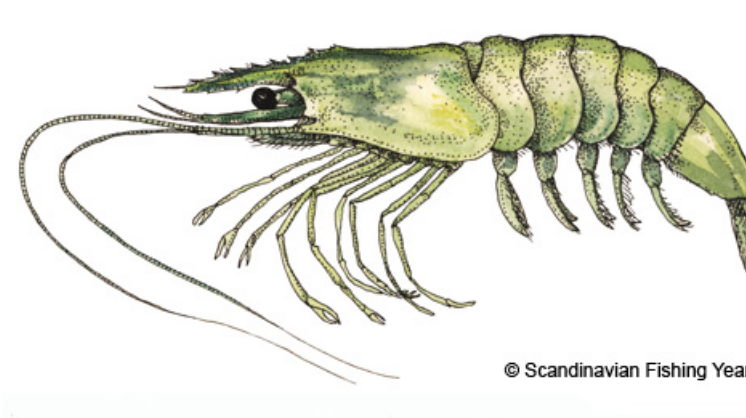
Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - wild broodstock



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 Image: [Scandinavian Fishery Year Book](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [Department of Fisheries \(Bangladesh\) \(DOF\)](#)
- [Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Farmers Association \(BSFF\)](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- The industry has acknowledged the importance of aquaculture zoning in national water and fisheries policies, the DoF shrimp sub-strategy, and the national shrimp policy 2014.
- The industry is characterized by extensive or improved extensive production of giant tiger prawn, with farms viewed as net nutrient sinks.
- The Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Farmers Association (BSFF) have produced a voluntary Code of Conduct (CoC) and Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for shrimp farming.

Weaknesses

- There is a lack of information on current compliance with licensing/registration requirements and with the CoC and GAP standards.
- There is a lack of information on water quality, disease outbreaks, and control methods.
- There are issues with Post Larvae (PL) quality due to the industry's reliance on wild-sourced broodstock and a lack of PL screening.
- There are reports of the continued use of banned chemicals in hatchery production and the presence of prohibited substances in the exported product.
- There are concerns over the impact of shrimp farming on the degradation of agricultural land through salinization and mangrove loss.

Recommendation for improvement

- Encourage feed companies to publicly disclose source fisheries (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or via initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project), and, where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs).
- Encourage making Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and the awarding of Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) mandatory for all aquaculture enterprises (as opposed to aquaculture processors). EIA compliance should be monitored with the results made publicly reported.
- Encourage greater water quality and disease reporting at the provincial-level to the appropriate national and international bodies. For disease, these should include the OIE and NACA.
- Encourage the inclusion of zonal approaches into future revisions of the National Shrimp Policy, CoC and GAP standards and make adoption of these standards mandatory.
- Encourage the production of a coastal zoning plan that identifies specific zones suitable for shrimp farming to inform farm siting and effectively integrate aquaculture with other resource users.

SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6
disease	feed	
< 6	< 6	

AIPS

No related AIP