



# Livestock & aquaculture in Nauru

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The 2019 Nauru mini census was carried out to update statistics on the population and the socio-economic situation of all persons living in private households (HH)s in Nauru. Furthermore, the data collected in this census will be used as a sampling frame for future surveys that will be conducted in the country.

## Involvement of households in livestock and aquaculture activities

Figure 1 shows that around 6% of all private HHs in Nauru in 2019 were engaged in livestock and/or aquaculture activities.

Figure 2 indicates with more details how many HHs were engaged in livestock and aquaculture activities across the 16 districts of Nauru. Out of the 95 HHs engaged in such activities, more than half of them were located in 3 districts only (Meneng, Buada and Aiwo). No HH was engaged in livestock or aquaculture activity in Ijuw.



Figure 1: Households engaged in livestock and aquaculture activities (%)

Figure 2: Households engaged in livestock and aquaculture activities, by district

As illustrated in figure 3, it is clear that more male-headed HHs were engaged in livestock and aquaculture activities as 6% of male-headed HHs were engaged compared to 4% for female-headed HHs.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of HHs that were engaged in livestock and aquaculture activities by HH size groups. It is obvious that larger HHs were more likely to be involved in such activities as 9.4% of HHs with 10 people or more were engaged in livestock and aquaculture while only 2.5% of 1 person HHs were.

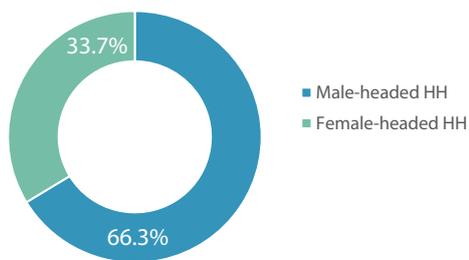


Figure 3: Households engaged in livestock and aquaculture, by sex of HH head (%)

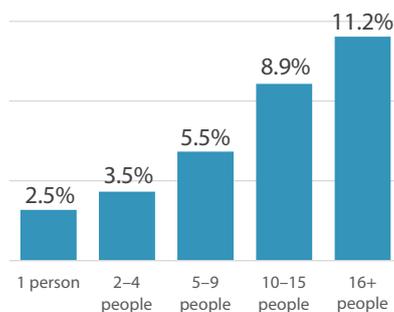


Figure 4: Households engaged (% of group total) in livestock and aquaculture, by household size groups

## LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES



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Around 5.2% of private HHs in Nauru were engaged in livestock activities in 2019. Figure 5 below presents the distribution of livestock being raised by district. Nationally, pigs (sows and boars), chicken layers, chicken broilers and ducks were raised, with pigs being the most common livestock — representing 75% of all livestock activities, as opposed to 6% for ducks. In Yaren, Denigomodu, Baitsi and Anibare, only pigs were raised while all types of aforementioned livestock were raised in Meneng. It is also interesting to note that pigs were raised in all districts except in Ijuw and Location where no HH was engaged in any livestock activity.

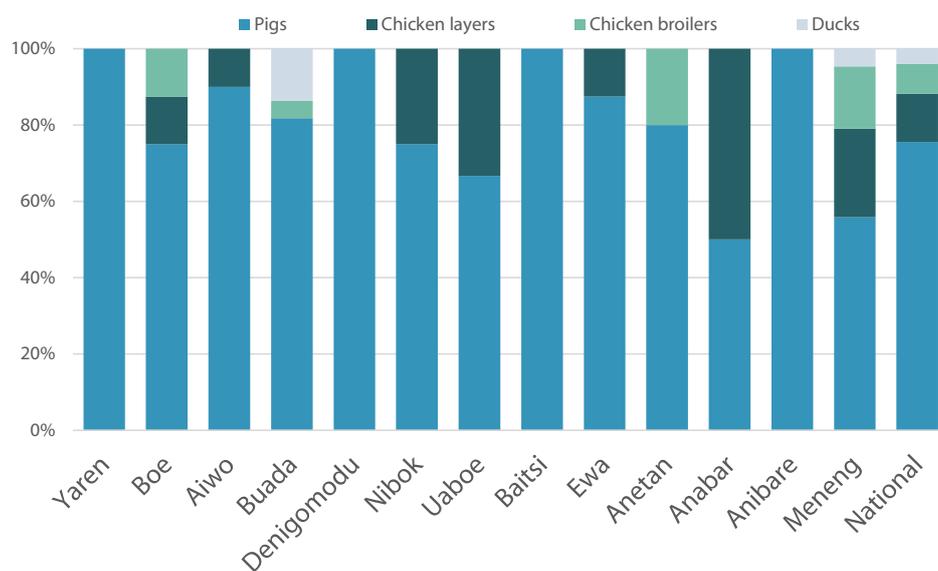


Figure 5: Distribution of livestock, by district

Figure 6, number of livestock by district, shows that pigs were the most numerous in Nauru in 2019, followed by chicken layers. With a national number of 332 pigs, it was in Buada and Meneng in which half of all pigs

were raised (respectively 91 and 70 pigs). On the other hand, only 32 ducks were nationally counted, where 26 of them were raised in Buada. Meneng was the district that contained most livestock (45% of all livestock).

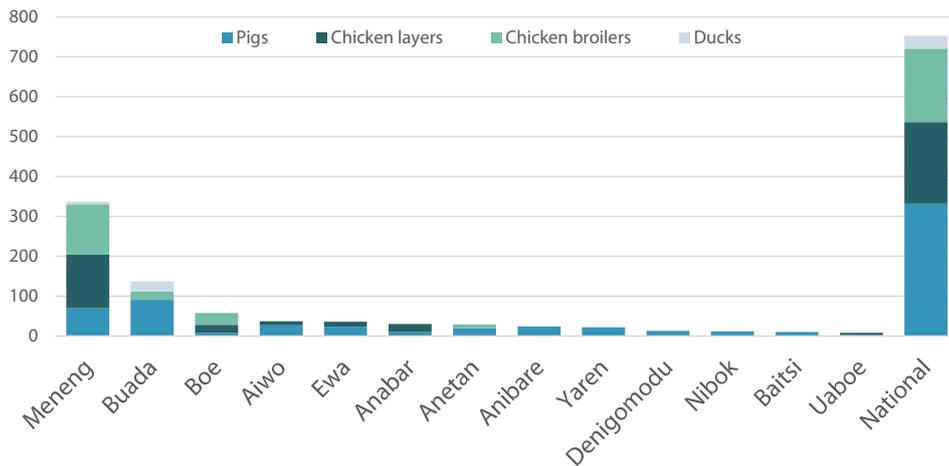


Figure 6: Number of livestock, by district

After examining figure 7, it is clear that most HHs raised livestock for consumption: 49% of livestock were for consumption only and 20% of them were mainly for consumption and partly for sale. Respectively, in Aiwo, Nibok and Uaboe, 80%, 75% and 67% of livestock were raised for consumption only. Nationally, 9% of the livestock were raised to be sold only. That rate reached 32% in Buada and 20% in Aiwo and Anetan. It is to be noted that 'Other' purpose can be for customary reasons.

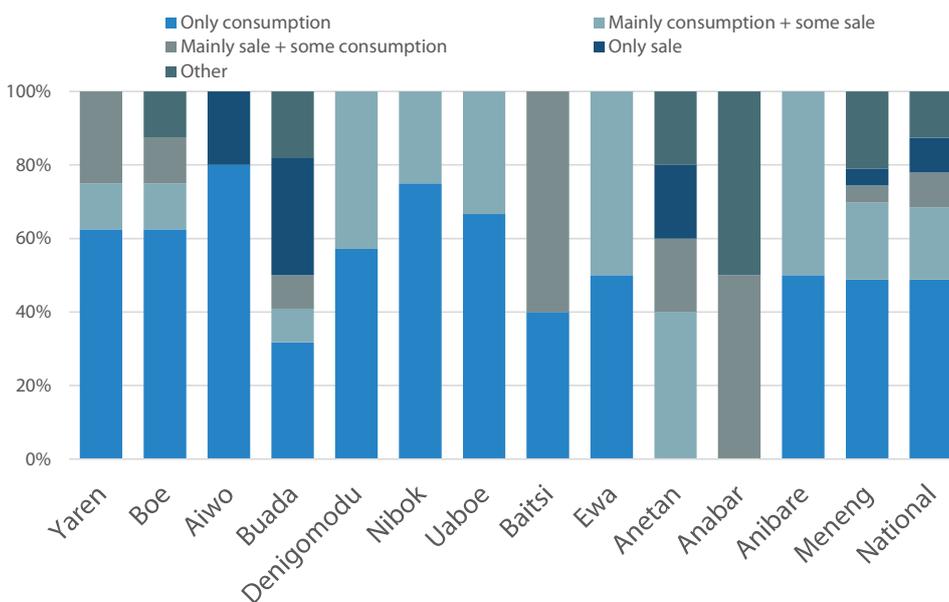


Figure 7: Purpose of livestock activities, by district

Figure 8 below presents the purpose of livestock activities and it is clear that livestock was raised for consumption only except for ducks whose main purpose was for 'Other' reason (e.g., customary reasons). 23% of pigs were raised for sale (mainly or exclusively) which makes it the highest rate for this purpose category.

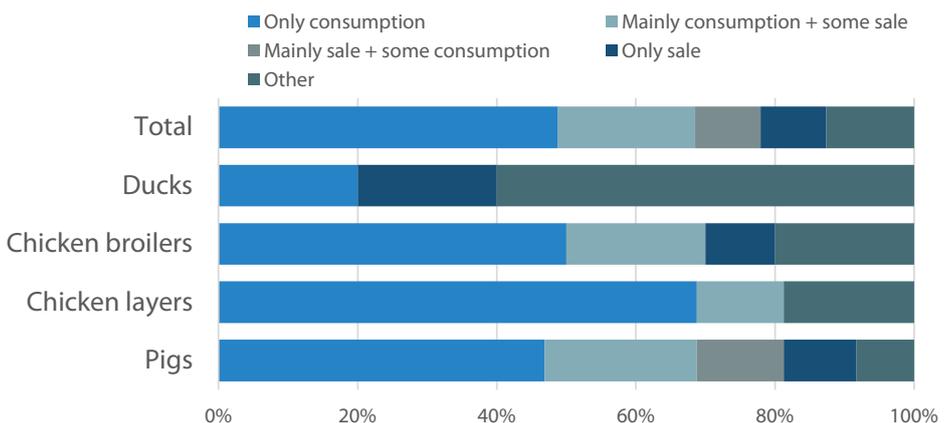


Figure 8: Purpose of livestock activities, by animal

Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of financing livestock activities in Nauru in 2019. It shows that a large majority (88%) of HHs were self-financing their activities and that 10% of them were financed by the family.

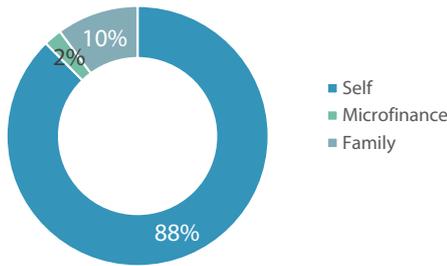


Figure 9: Financing livestock activities

## AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

Although participation in aquaculture was not common in Nauru in 2019, there were still around 0.5% of private HHs in Nauru that were involved in such activities. Figure 10 below shows the aquaculture activities undertaken by HHs by district. Five districts had HHs involved in aquaculture activities with 3 different types of facility: Tilapia, Milkfish and other. The most popular of them was the milkfish aquaculture that represented half of all aquaculture facilities. Only Tilapia facilities were identified in Aiwo and Buada while Milkfish facilities were exclusive in Meneng and Location.

Figure 11 demonstrates that milkfish was the most raised fish in Nauru (representing 66% of all fish), especially in Meneng. Tilapia was equally raised in Meneng and Buada.

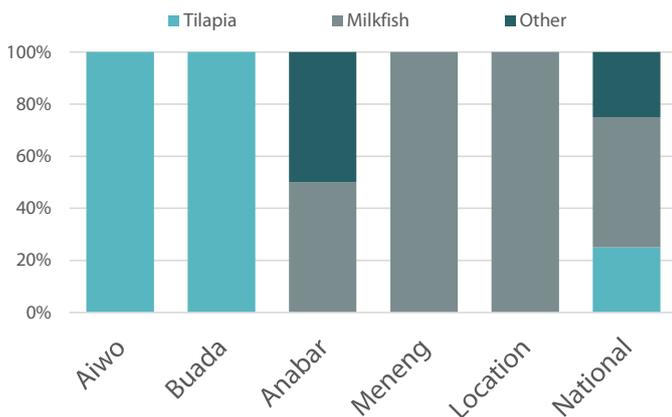


Figure 10: Aquaculture activities, by district

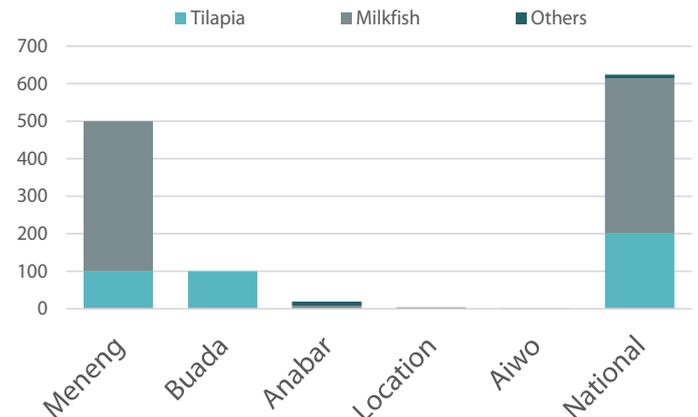


Figure 11: Number of fish and pieces, by aquaculture facility

Figure 12 below clearly shows that 2/3 of HHs were engaged in aquaculture activities for consumption purposes while none were run for sale only. 22% of HHs aquaculture activities were mainly for consumption + some sale (50% of the purposes in Meneng and 25% in Anabar).

Finally, figure 13 suggests that 90% of aquaculture activities were self-financed while the rest was financed through family.

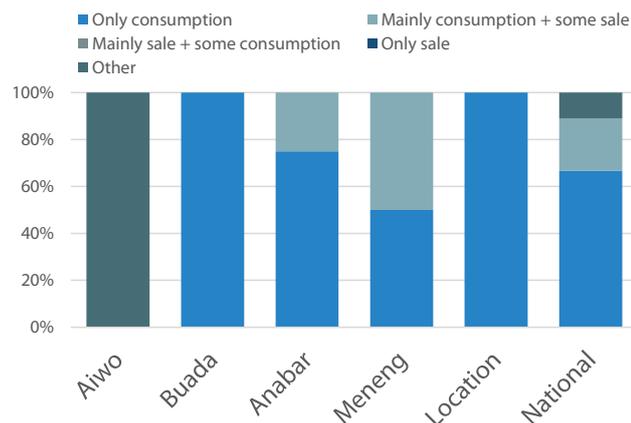


Figure 12: Purpose of aquaculture activities, by district

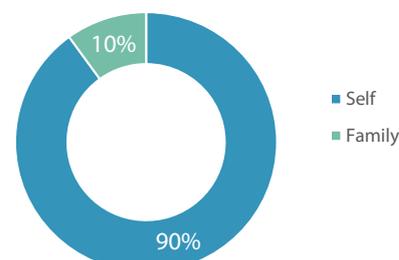


Figure 13: Financing aquaculture activities