Translation Sample — Source documents (two domains)

Marie Husseini - Lantern Translations

1) Economics:

African Perspectives on the Current Debt Situation and Ways to Move Forward
Popularisation article written by the Finance for Development Lab

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Experts in the Amplifying Africa's Voice dialogue suggested that liquidity more than solvency has been the main concern. Debt to GDP remains low compared to other regions, as do other metrics such as debt to revenues. However, debt service has been increasing rapidly, and private as well as official sources of finance of the past decade are drying up. Since 2020, net transfers have been decreasing. For some creditors such as China and commercial lenders, net transfers are negative, i.e., more money is leaving Africa as debt service than money coming into Africa as loans. This is due to the types of financing raised by African countries in the 2010s, with a turn to Eurobonds that had shorter maturities and no concessionality. The problem lies in the refinancing risk it is creating. For many countries, yields are above 10%, implying a *de facto* lack of market access. Repayments walls under the form of large payments appeared and often lead to defaults.

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2) Aquaculture:

(Global aquaculture is more important to food security than imagined
ID4D, article written by 3 research fellows)

Global aquaculture is more important to food security than imagined

One of the most enduring controversies associated with aquaculture is its dependence on fish meal and fish oil as a key component in some fish feeds. These ingredients are produced mainly using small marine fish such as anchovies, that could potentially otherwise be consumed directly by humans. Harvesting such fish can also lead to overfishing that negatively impacts marine ecosystems. The share of total global fishmeal production used by the aquaculture sector jumped from 33% to 66% between 2000 and 2016, highlighting the sector's continuing dependence on fishery resources. However, this observation obscures some important trends.

First, fish meal utilization is becoming far more efficient. Although global fish feed production tripled from 2000 to 2017, the total catch of small pelagic fish diverted to fishmeal actually fell by more than 30% over the same period. This trend arises from the confluence of several sets of innovations: (1) Research has improved the efficiency of feed use through better formulation tailored to fish's specific nutritional requirements. (2) Fish meal and oil in feeds are increasingly being replaced by alternative vegetable, bacterial, algal, and insect based alternative ingredients.

Second, the main famed freshwater fish species such as carp and tilapia, have extremely low fish meal and fish oil requirements, and their production often utilizes little or no marine feed ingredients.

Third, over the last 20 years the production of 'extractive' species such as molluscs (clams, oysters, mussels and other bivalves) and seaweeds within the aquaculture sector has doubled, following a similar growth trend to land-based finfish and crustacean production. These species not only provide food but also a wide range of ecosystem services such as water filtration and nutrient capture, contributing to the sustainability of the sector.

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