



# Strategy and priorities in the fishery sector within FAO

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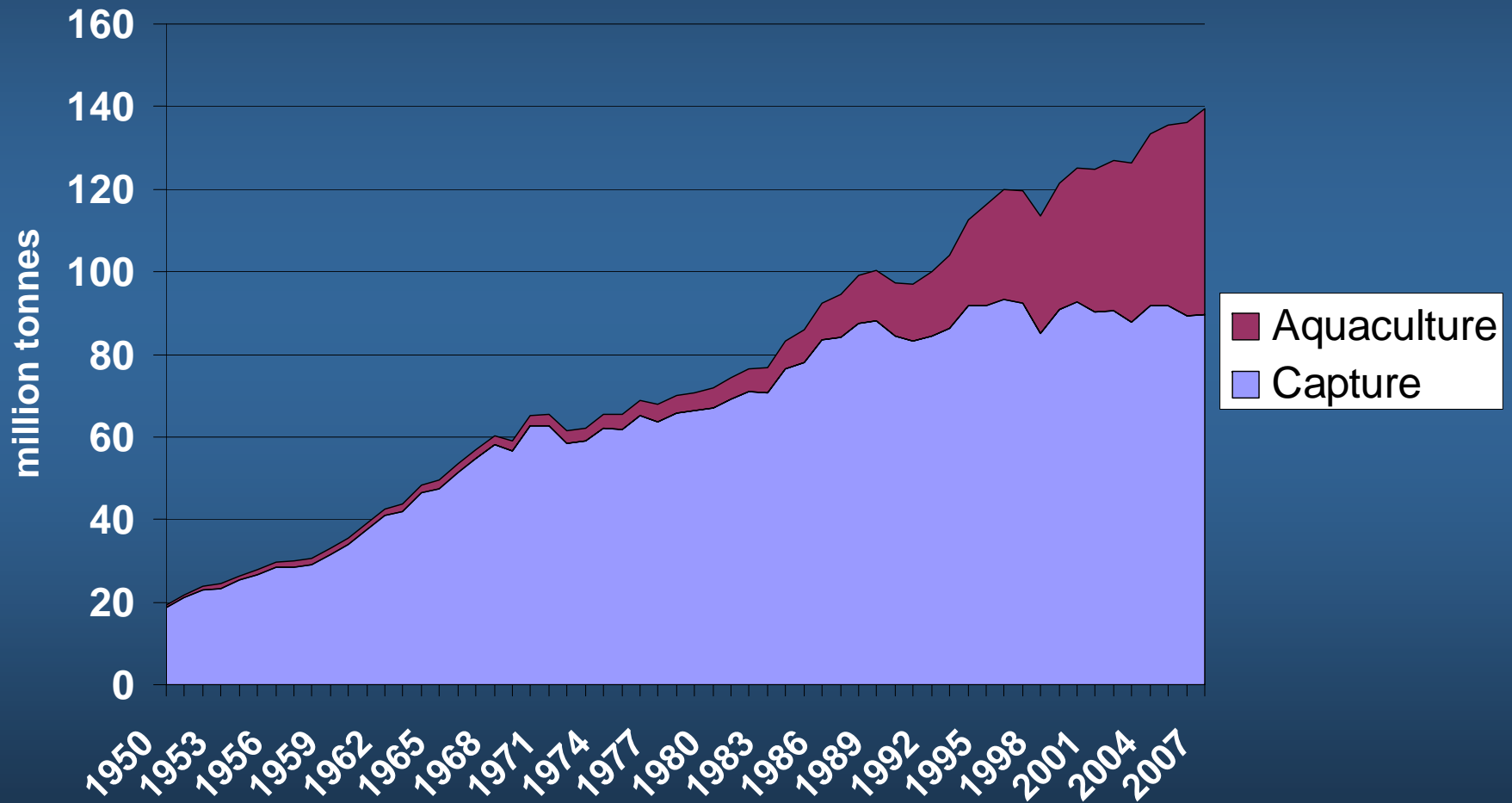
**Food and Agriculture Organization of  
the United Nations**

# Content

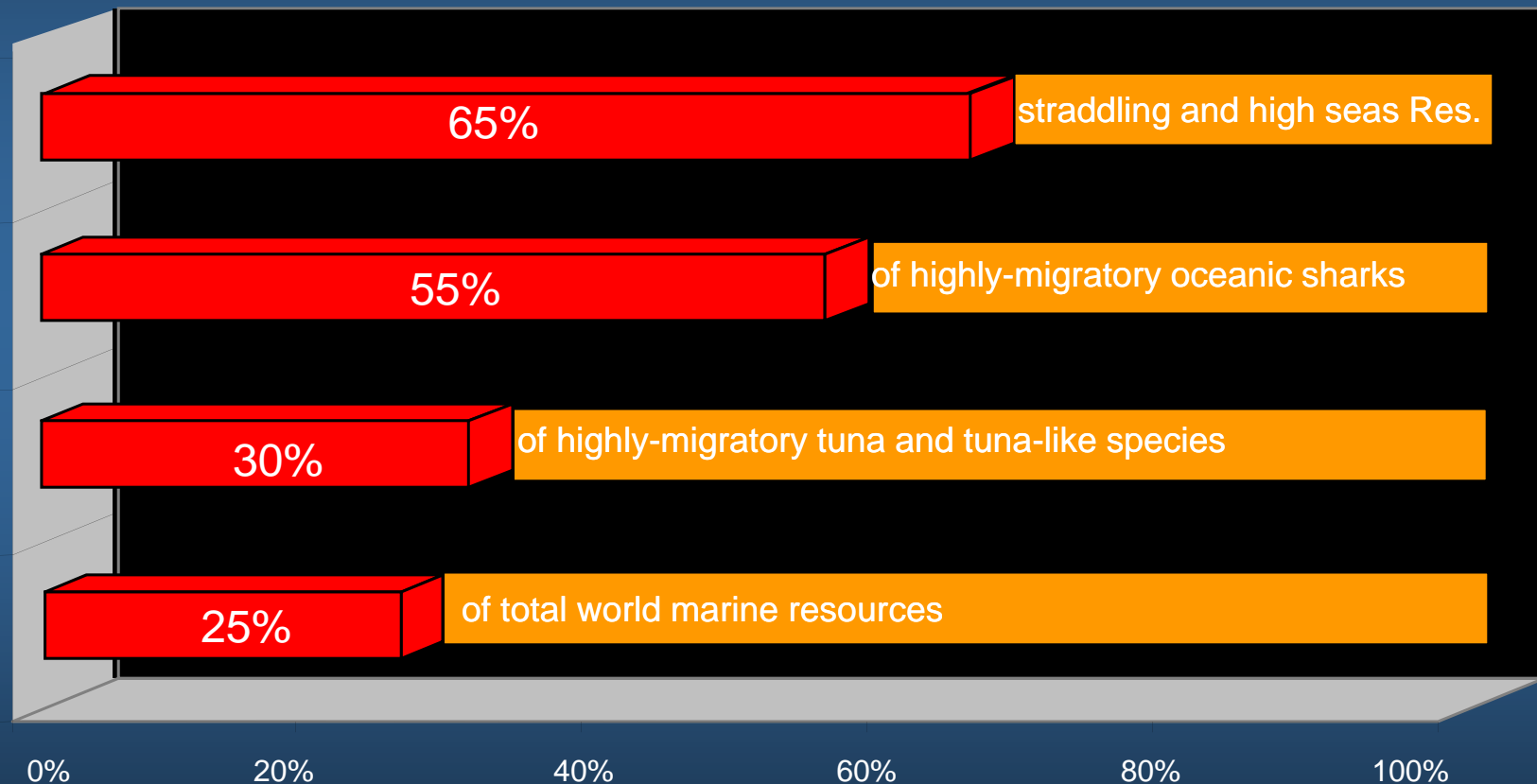
- The international fisheries: status and selected issues
- FAO's strategy
- Key messages on fisheries development assistance

Fishery resources are in  
poor state

# World capture and aquaculture production



# Marine Resources: Overexploited, depleted



- Public reaction (advocacy campaigns)
- Conservation NGOs and GOs becoming more active in fisheries issues



# Reasons?

- free and open access to resources
- inadequacy of enforcement systems
- weakness of decision making
- poor transparency and communication with stakeholders in decision-making
- fisheries as the last resort to alleviate poverty
- poor information on desirable levels of fishing in relation to the productive capacity of the resource
- limited use of scientific information by responsible management agencies

Poor management of fishery  
resources results in major  
economic losses



**50 billion US\$ per year  
lost!**

THE ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION  
FOR FISHERIES REFORM

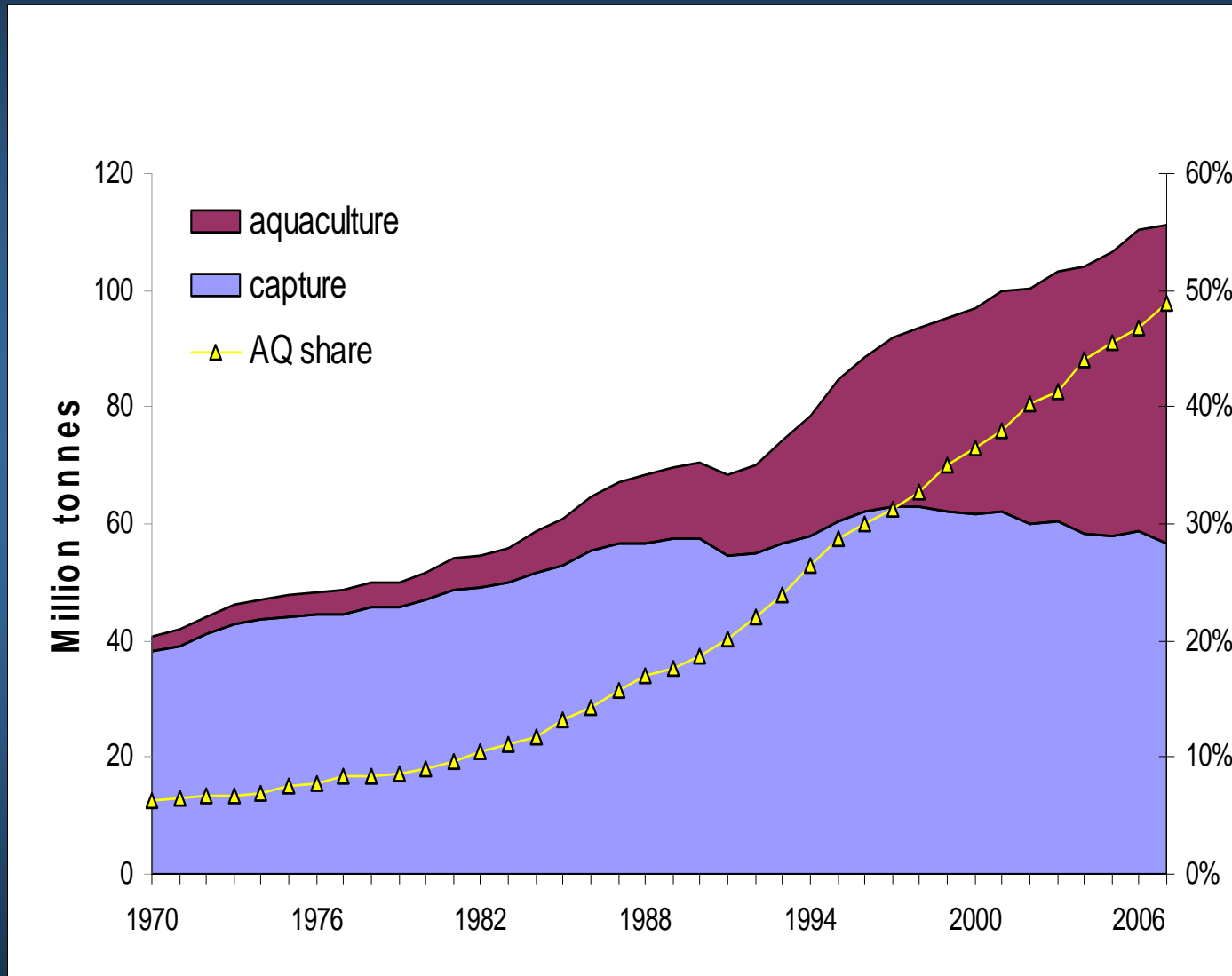


THE WORLD BANK



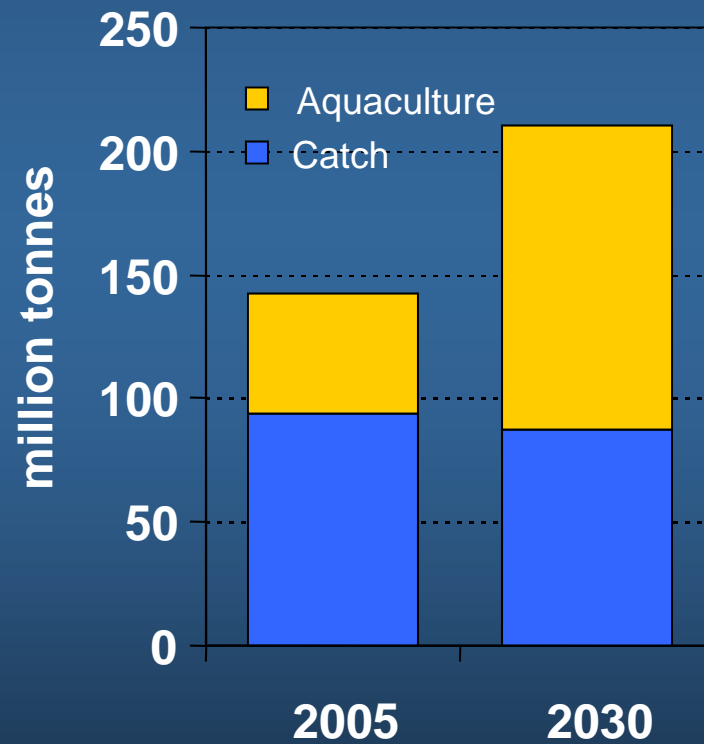
# The role of Aquaculture

# Contribution of aquaculture as food

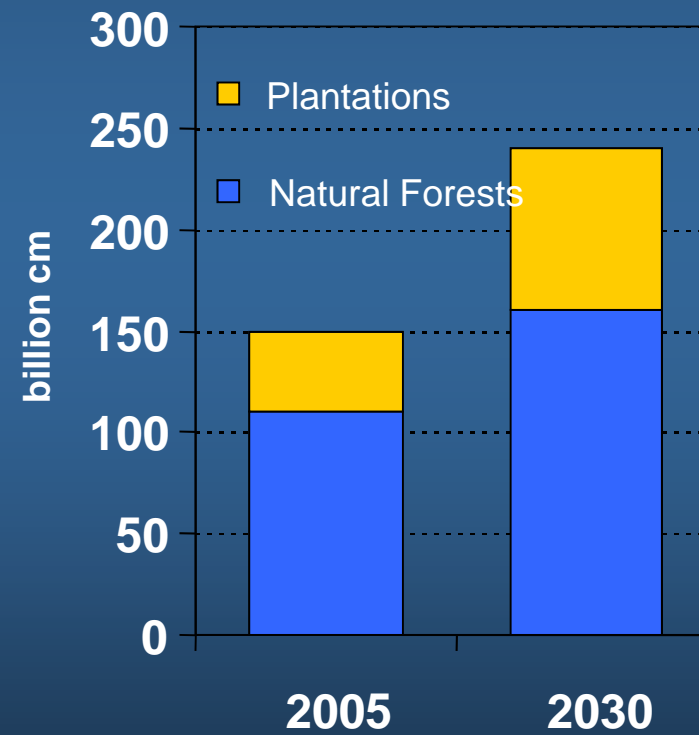


# From exploiting natural resources towards managed resources

In fisheries ...



... and forestry



# Aquaculture development poses a number of challenges:

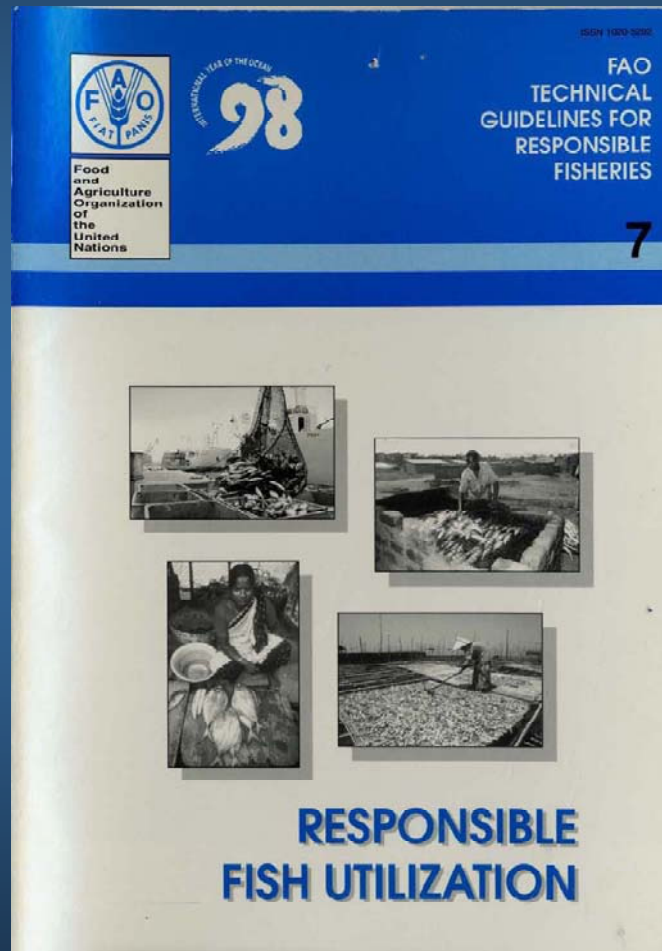
- Feed vs food
- Environmental concerns
- Area use conflicts

# Feed vs Food

Is fishmeal production a rational use of wild fish stocks?

- Does it make biological sense?
- Does it make economic sense to convert wild resources into farmed seafood?
- Does it make sense in social terms?

# FAO's stand on fish feed





# Environmental concerns

- Loss of biodiversity
- Habitat destruction and degradation

# Conflicts for area use

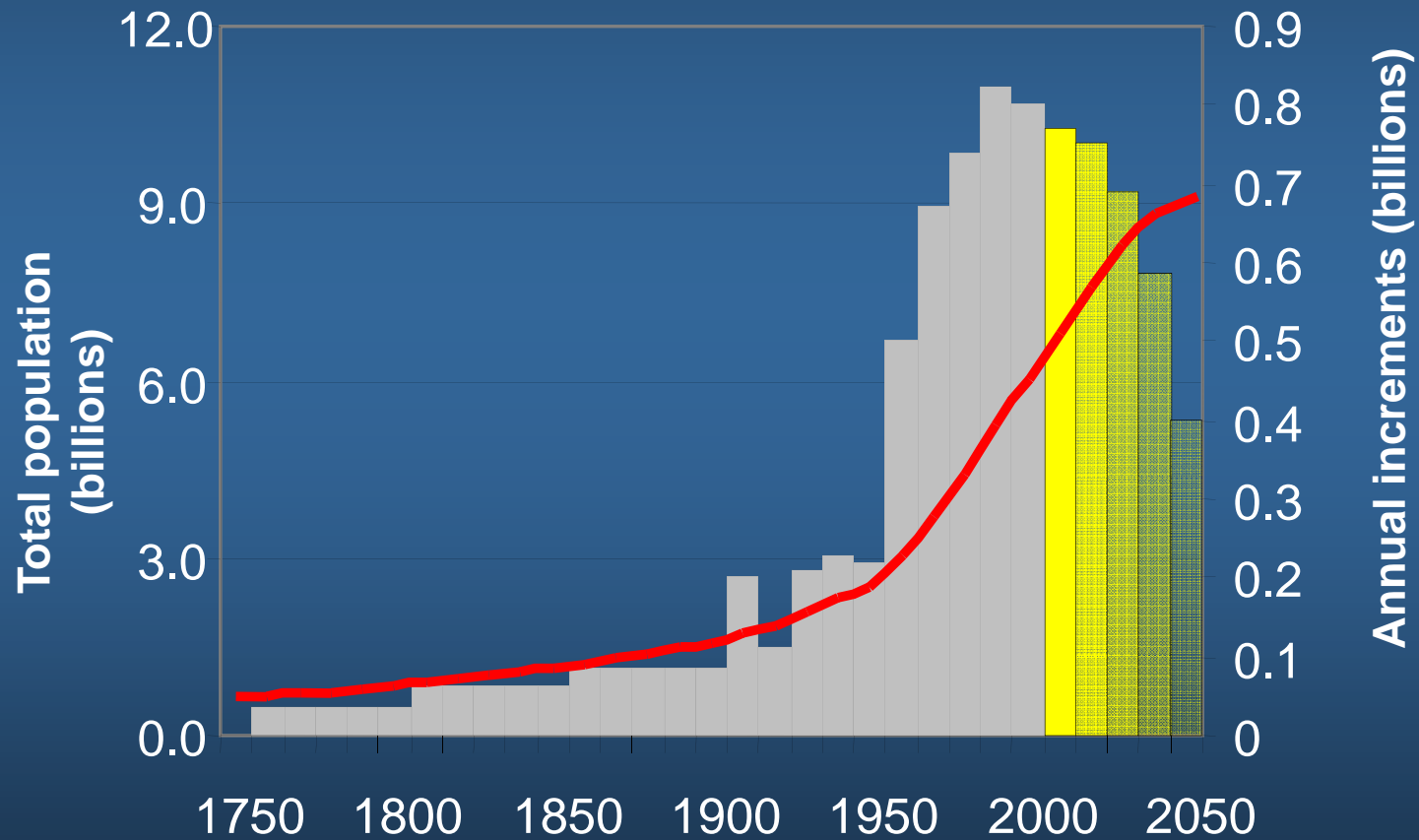
An aerial photograph of a coastal region. In the foreground, numerous circular aquaculture cages are arranged in rows in the blue water. A narrow strip of land with green fields and several buildings separates the water from a range of large, rugged mountains in the background. The sky is clear and blue.

FAO FTP 498

# Population growth and climate change:

two additional drivers to cope with

## Population growth continues, albeit at much slower rates



Source: UN, World Population Assessment 2006

# Impacts of climate change on Aquatic Ecosystems

- Ecosystem productivity likely to decline in most tropical and subtropical oceans, seas and lakes and to increase in high latitudes;
- Global warming is changing species distributions with a general shift towards the poles;
- Sea level rise, glacier melting, ocean acidification and changes in precipitation will affect significantly coral reefs , wetlands, rivers and lakes productivity.
- Climatic changes will affect suitability of species for aquaculture;
- Warming is also affecting the seasonal patterns within ecosystems, for example the timing and duration of plankton blooms.

# Climate variability-fisheries debate

- Good fisheries management alone may not be able to recover a depleted stock under unfavourable environmental conditions, **Climate Change and increasing uncertainty require a even higher level of precaution in fisheries management!**
- Poor management may prevent the recovery of a stock even if environmental conditions become favourable

Good management is  
needed more than  
ever!

# FAO's strategy

# FAO's Vision & Global Goals of FAO Members

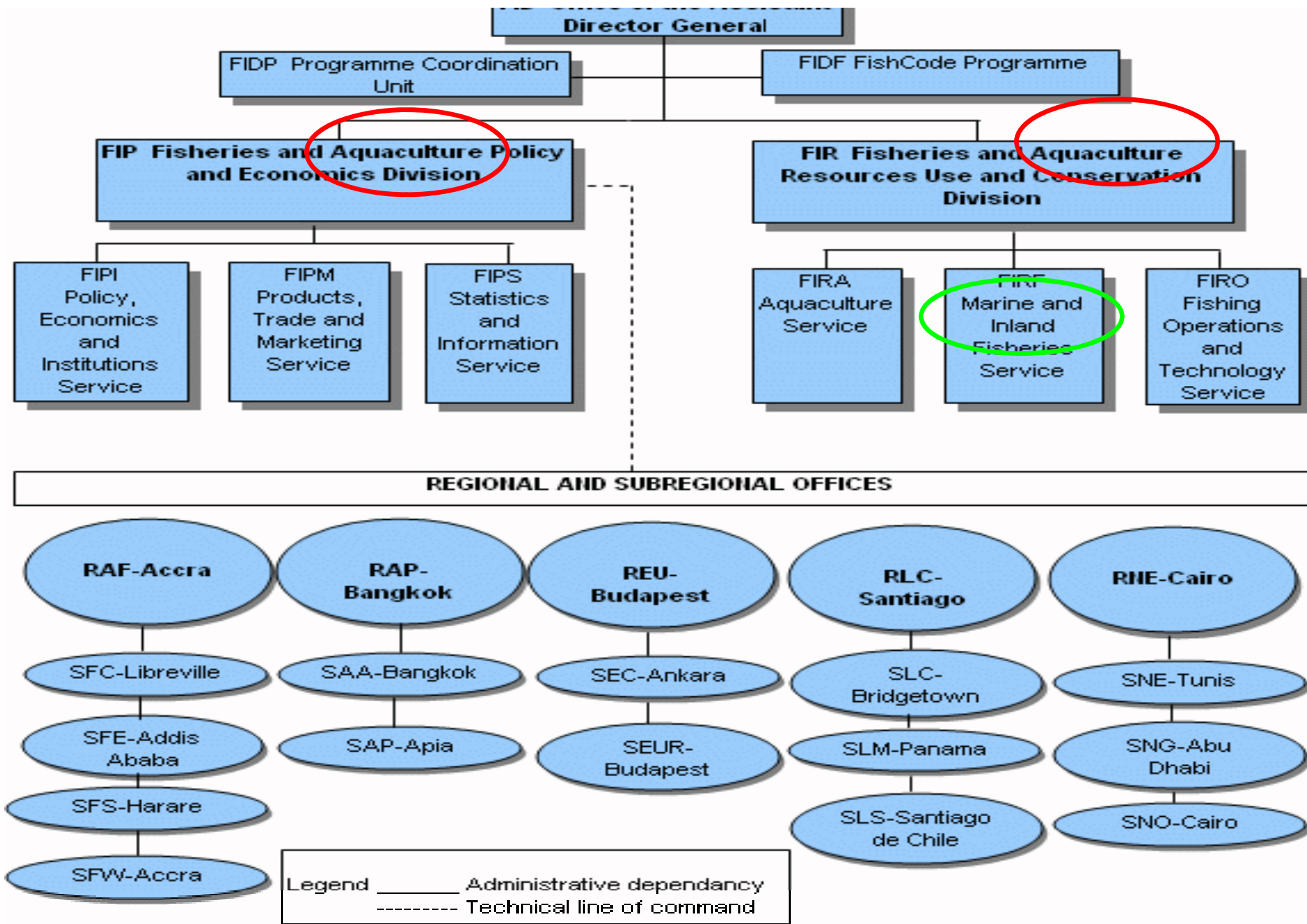
*A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standard of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner*

1. reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient and nutritious food
2. elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all
3. sustainable management and utilization of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

# Fisheries & Aquaculture Department Strategic Objective and Six Organizational Results

*Strategic Objective: Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.*

1. ...implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments
2. *Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved ...*
3. *More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries.....*
4. .... *sustainable aquaculture*
5. *Operation of fisheries ... safer, ...more efficient, environmentally friendly and compliant with rules..*
6. .... *more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade....*



# Global Programme on Fisheries and Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security

1. Sustainable production for optimal societal benefits through implementation and development of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture
2. Increased contribution of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture to poverty alleviation and food security
3. Reduced vulnerability of fishing and fish farming communities to natural disasters and climate change.



# Key features of the EAF/EAA

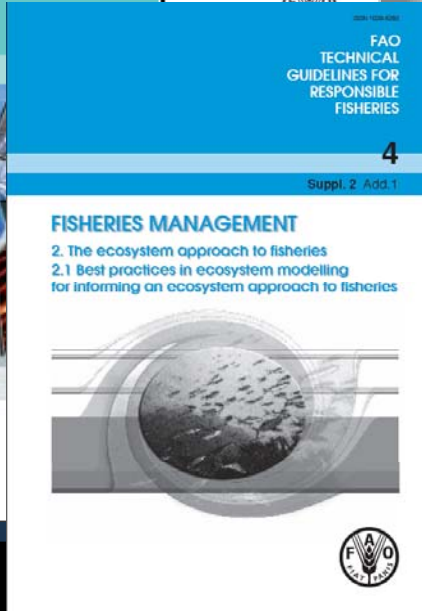
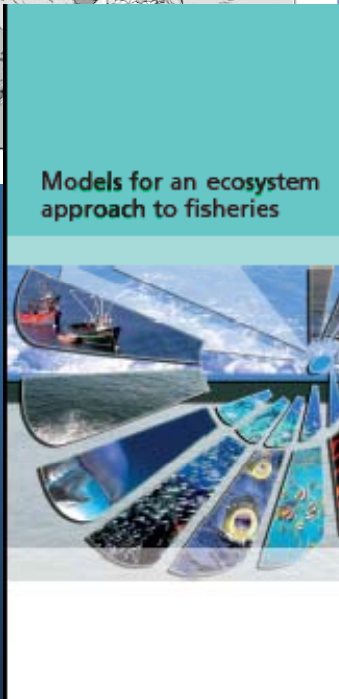
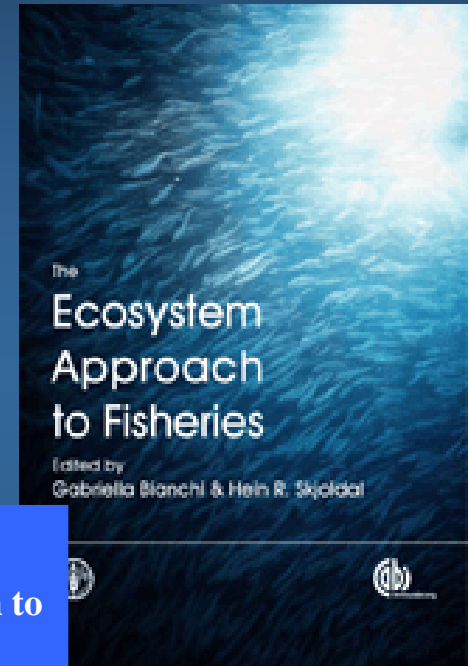
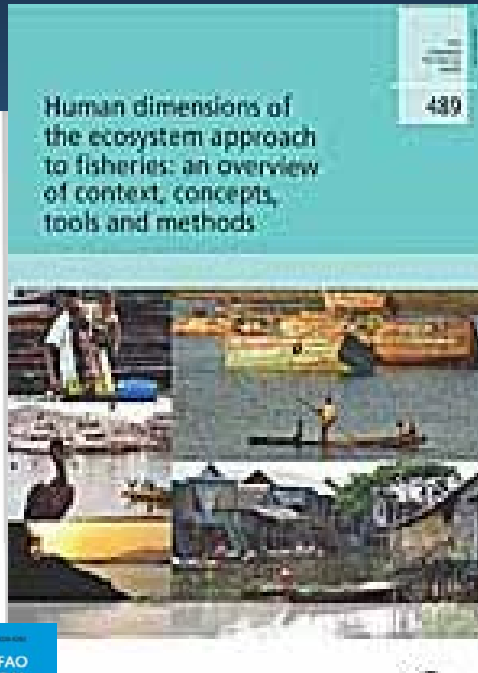
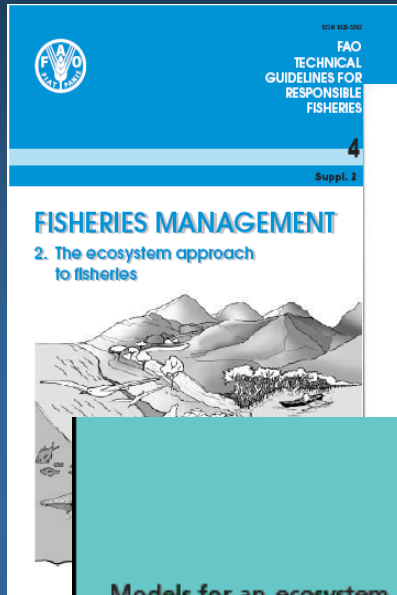
- it is **participatory**
- it is **comprehensive**: it ensures that all key components of the fishery system are taken into consideration, while also taking into account external drivers
- it encourages use of the '**best available knowledge**' in decision-making
- it promotes the adoption of an **adaptive management** system
- it **evolves** from existing fisheries management institutions and practices.



# “Ecosystem” approach = “system approach” to fisheries management



# FAO's work: Guidance for implementation



The ecosystem approach to fisheries

The human dimensions of the ecosystem approach to fisheries

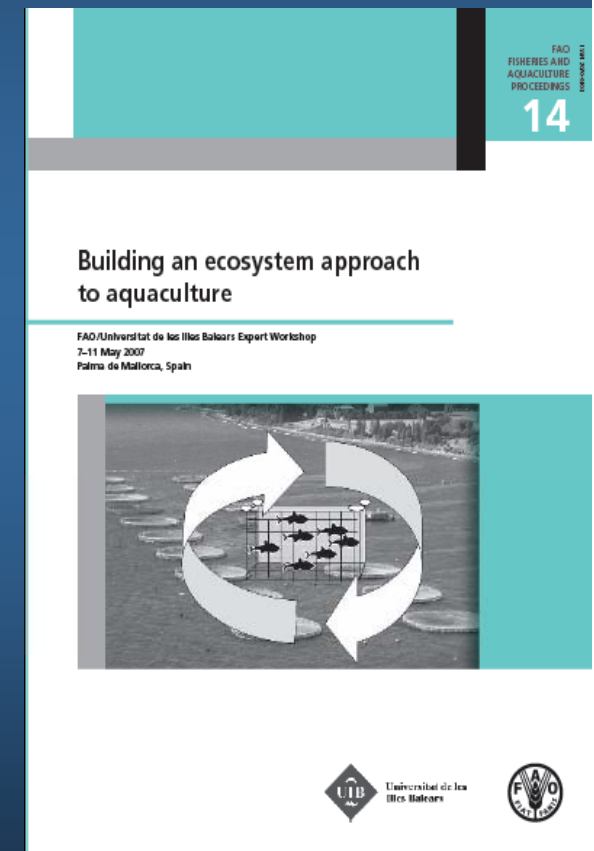
# A toolbox for EAF

- ✓ FAO is developing an integrated toolbox for the application of EAF
- ✓ Following the key steps of the planning and implementation processes, the toolbox will provide the suite of tools and methods intended to facilitate the EAF application



# FAO activities and efforts towards EAA

- Many activities and outputs have been dealing with sustainable aquaculture including CCRF Guidelines on sustainable development of aquaculture (No 5), RA, EIA, BMPs, EAA guidelines etc.
- Currently in the process of preparing tools to improve implementation
- Much more focus on Aquaculture – Fisheries interactions in an EAF/EAA framework



# Some thoughts....

- The challenges are many, we have a moral obligation to contribute!
- Need to be more aware of limiting factors:
  - Existing governance systems (transparency and a vision of fairness, equity and sustainability objectives shared among the various stakeholders and within society)
  - Lack of coherence between economic, social and environmental policies
  - There are many drivers that play in (social and economic conditions, market forces, climate, political will....)

# Some thoughts...

- The probability of success increases with suitable enabling environment
- Need for stronger cooperation, particularly now that the number of actors is dramatically increasing

# Some thoughts ....

- Make sure that fisheries stays high in the international development agenda (danger that it may fall much lower)
- Investing in areas where Norway has a comparative advantage
- Develop specific knowledge relevant to developing countries
- Make sure that those involved in development have the right attitude, cultural understanding
- One size does not fit all: silver bullets do not exist, local needs need to be assessed and prioritised

A photograph of a busy fishing harbor at dusk. Numerous wooden fishing boats are docked at a pier, with people working on them. The sky is a mix of orange and blue, indicating sunset. In the background, there are buildings and palm trees. The text "THANK YOU" is overlaid in large white letters across the center of the image.

**THANK YOU**

The distribution of benefits along the value chain shows in many cases concentration of benefits in few hands

## The Seafood Industry Value Chain



**Estimated Total Value: \$400 billion**

Source: Davidsson, K. 2007 (Glitnir Bank and FAO)

# Value Chain revenue distribution

FAO study

Glitnir

	<b>Icelandic Cod</b>	<b>Tanzanian Nile Perch</b>	<b>Danish Herring</b>	<b>Moroccan Anchovy</b>	
<b>Retail/Wholesale/Secondary Processing</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Processing</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Capture</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>					<b>15%</b>