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The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture

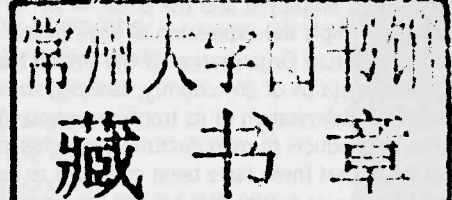


Opportunities and challenges

2014

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 2014

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FOREWORD

In a world where more than 800 million continue to suffer from chronic malnourishment and where the global population is expected to grow by another 2 billion to reach 9.6 billion people by 2050 – with a concentration in coastal urban areas – we must meet the huge challenge of feeding our planet while safeguarding its natural resources for future generations.

This new edition of *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* highlights the significant role that fisheries and aquaculture plays in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty. Never before have people consumed so much fish or depended so greatly on the sector for their well-being. Fish is extremely nutritious – a vital source of protein and essential nutrients, especially for many poorer members of our global community.

Fisheries and aquaculture is a source not just of health but also of wealth. Employment in the sector has grown faster than the world's population. The sector provides jobs to tens of millions and supports the livelihoods of hundreds of millions. Fish continues to be one of the most-traded food commodities worldwide. It is especially important for developing countries, sometimes worth half the total value of their traded commodities.

However, we need to look beyond the economics and ensure that environmental well-being is compatible with human well-being in order to make long-term sustainable prosperity a reality for all. To this end, promoting responsible and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture is central to our work and purpose. We recognize that the health of our planet as well as our own health and future food security all hinge on how we treat the blue world. To provide wider ecosystem stewardship and improved governance of the sector, FAO is advancing Blue Growth as a coherent framework for the sustainable and socio-economic management of our aquatic resources. Anchored in the principles set out in the benchmark Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries back in 1995, Blue Growth focuses on capture fisheries, aquaculture, ecosystem services, trade and social protection. In line with FAO's Reviewed Strategic Framework, the initiative focuses on promoting the sustainable use and conservation of aquatic renewable resources in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible manner. It aims at reconciling and balancing priorities between growth and conservation, and between industrial and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, ensuring equitable benefits for communities. To reach these goals, the Blue Growth initiative taps into technical expertise throughout the Organization.

FAO recognizes the important contribution that small-scale fisheries make to global poverty alleviation and food security. To strengthen their often vulnerable and marginalized communities, FAO has been actively supporting the development of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries and working with Governments and non-state actors to assist countries in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests. These efforts are also very much aligned with the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, during which we will continue to highlight the importance of aquaculture – especially small-scale fish farming – and support its development.

Global fish production continues to outpace world population growth, and aquaculture remains one of the fastest-growing food producing sectors. In 2012, aquaculture set another all-time production high and now provides almost half of all fish for human food. This share is projected to rise to 62 percent by 2030

as catches from wild capture fisheries level off and demand from an emerging global middle class substantially increases. If responsibly developed and practised, aquaculture can generate lasting benefits for global food security and economic growth.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector is facing major challenges. These range from the scourge of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing to harmful fishing practices to wastage to poor governance. They can all be overcome with greater political will, strategic partnerships and fuller engagement with civil society and the private sector. We need to foster good governance by ensuring the uptake and application of international instruments such as the Port State Measures Agreement, and we need to spur innovative solutions with business and industry. We all have a role to play in order to enable fisheries and aquaculture to thrive responsibly and sustainably for present and future generations.

In this regard, it is my sincere hope that you will find this issue of *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* a valuable reference tool and that it will enhance your understanding of the vital role that fisheries and aquaculture can play in reaching the food-secure and sustainable future we aim for.

José Graziano da Silva
FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABNJ

areas beyond national jurisdiction

ALDFG

abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear

BMP

better management practice

CCAMLR

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

CFS

Committee on World Food Security

CHD

coronary heart disease

CITES

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CMS

Convention on Migratory Species

CODE

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

COFI

FAO Committee on Fisheries

CSO

civil society organization

DHA

docosahexaenoic acid

EAA

ecosystem approach to aquaculture

EAf

ecosystem approach to fisheries

EEZ

exclusive economic zone

EPA

eicosapentaenoic acid

FDA

Food and Drug Administration (United States of America)

FFA

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency

GDP

gross domestic product

GEF

Global Environment Facility

GFCM

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

GLOBAL RECORD

Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels

HS

Harmonized System

HUFA

highly unsaturated fatty acid

IFPRI

International Food Policy Research Institute

IMO

International Maritime Organization

IPOA

international plan of action

IPOA-IUU

International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing

IPOA-SHARKS

International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks

ITLOS

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

IUCN

International Union for Conservation of Nature

IUU

illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)

LIFDC

low-income food-deficit country

LOA

length overall

MCS

monitoring, control and surveillance

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MPA

marine protected area

MSY

maximum sustainable yield

NEAFC

North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

NFFP

NEPAD-FAO Fisheries Programme

NGO

non-governmental organization

NPAFC

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission

OIE

World Organisation for Animal Health

PSMA

FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

RFB

regional fishery body

RFMO/A

regional fisheries management organization/arrangement

RPHLA

regional post-harvest loss assessment

RSN

Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariats Network

SRFC

Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission

SSF

small-scale fishery

SSF GUIDELINES

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

TAC

total allowable catch

UNGA

United Nations General Assembly

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

UVI

unique vessel identifier

VG TENURE

Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

VMS

vessel monitoring system

WCO

World Customs Organization

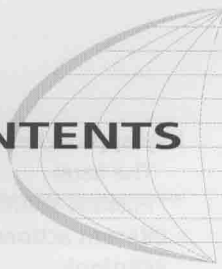
WHO

World Health Organization

WTO

World Trade Organization

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PART 1

**WORLD REVIEW OF FISHERIES
AND AQUACULTURE**