



“Setting the scene on maritime and fisheries and the wider economic, social, technological evolutions and drivers of change that may occur”

**Prof Manuel Barange
FAO Assistant Director General and
Director FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
Rome, Italy**



FAO Global Goals

1. eradication of **hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**,
2. elimination of **poverty** and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;
3. **sustainable management and utilization of natural resources** for the benefit of present and future generations.

“To be truly radical is to make hope possible rather than despair convincing”
— Raymond Williams



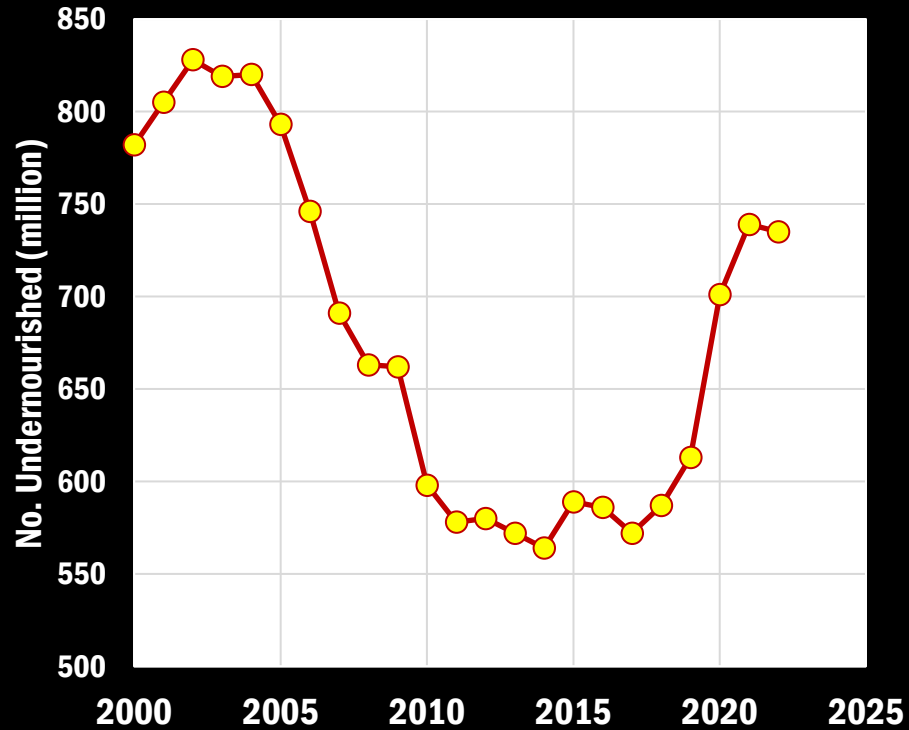
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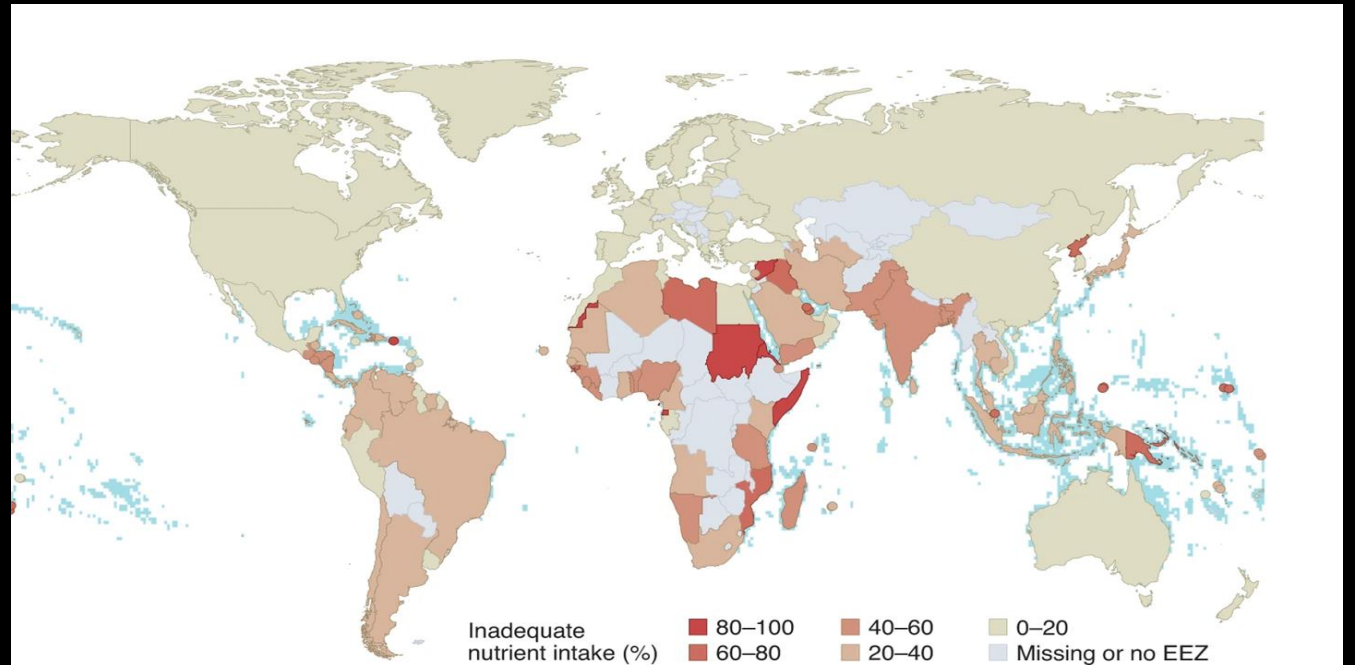


hunger crisis



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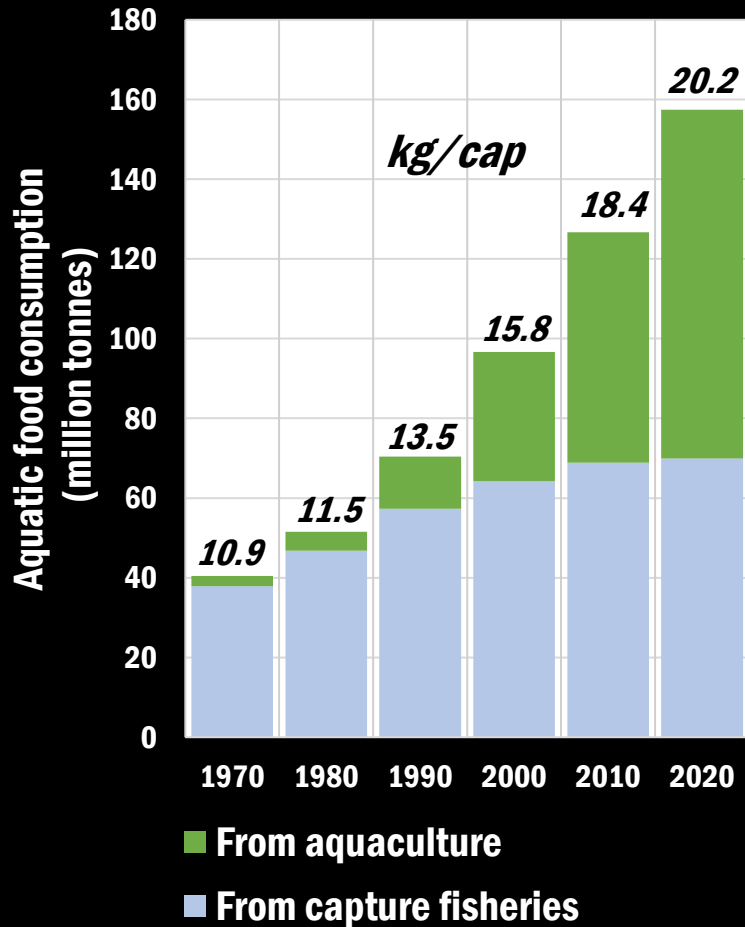
malnutrition crisis



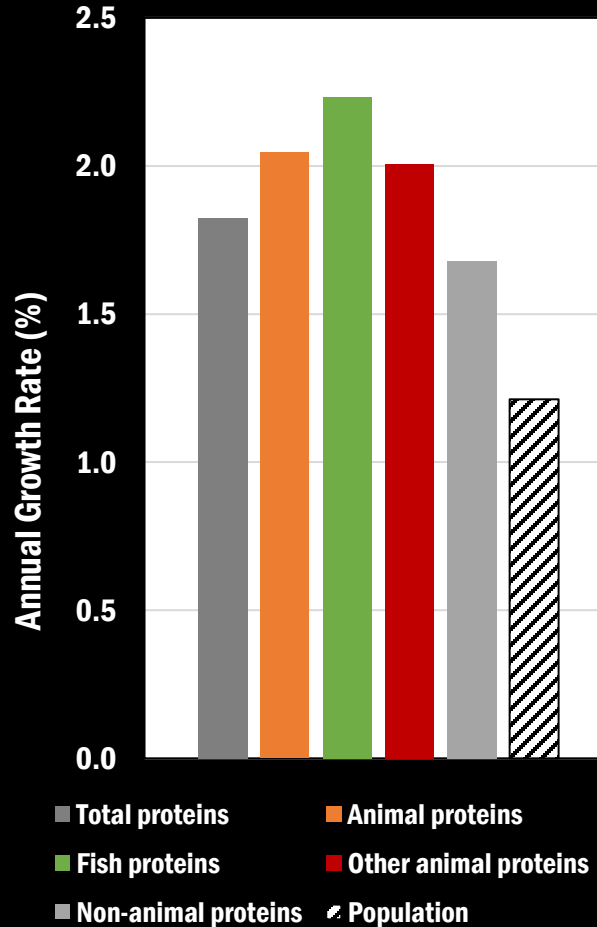
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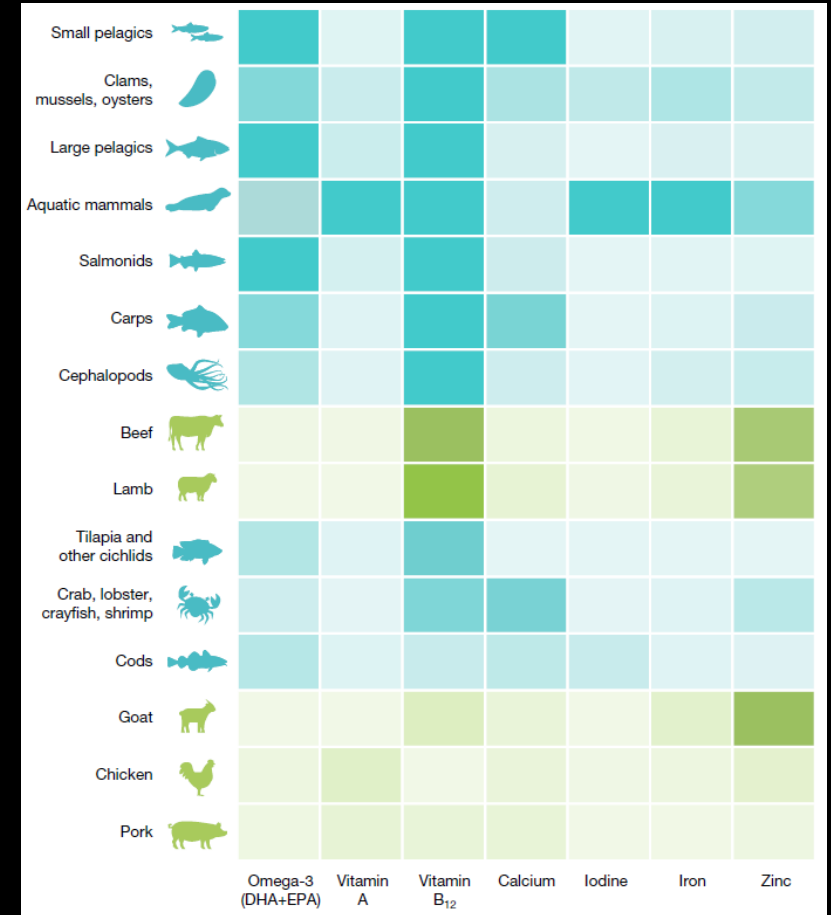
Aquatic food production and consumption



Consumption growth rate 2010-2020



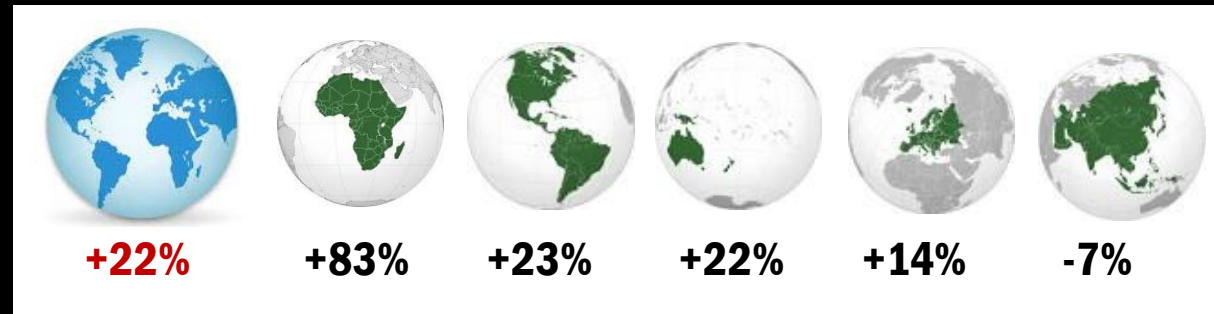
Aquatic Foods and Nutrition





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Growth needed in aquatic food production to maintain current per capita consumption rate in 2050?*



To bring Africa consumption to global 2020 average = +284%



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BLUE TRANSFORMATION

Harnessing the possibility
of tomorrow.

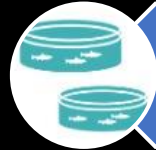
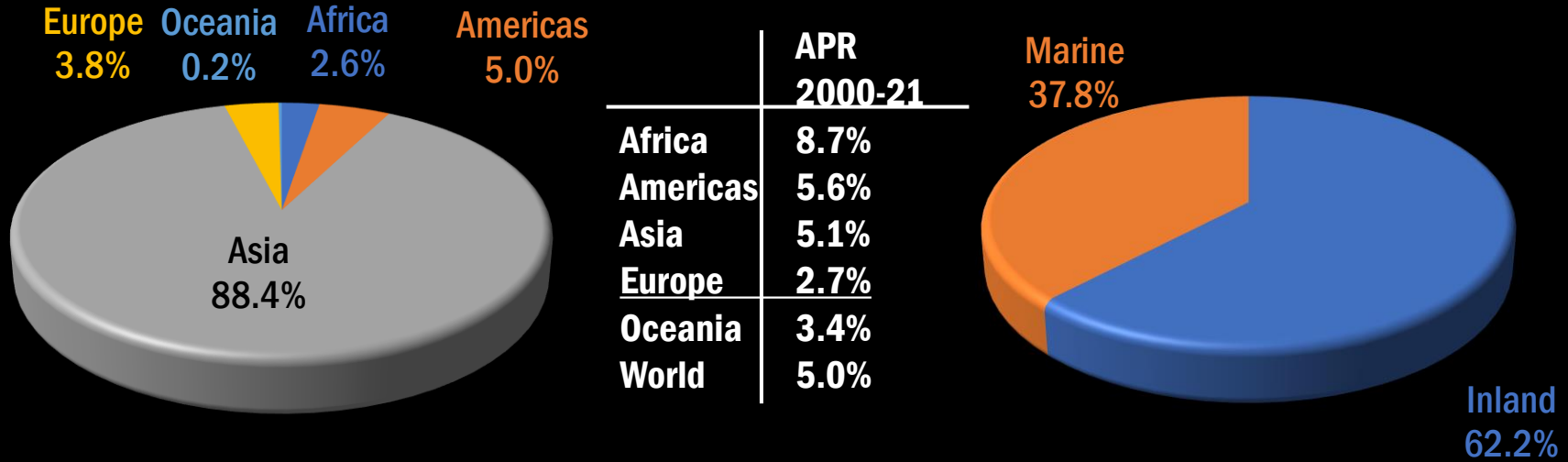




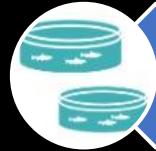
OBJECTIVE 1

Sustainable aquaculture intensification / expansion satisfies global demand for aquatic foods and distributes benefits equitably.

OUTCOME: Achieve 35% growth in global aquaculture by 2030 with quality foods, produced sustainably



FAO Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (2023)



FAO Reference Centres Aquaculture Biosecurity and AMR (2023)



Global Aquaculture Advancement Partnership (2022)



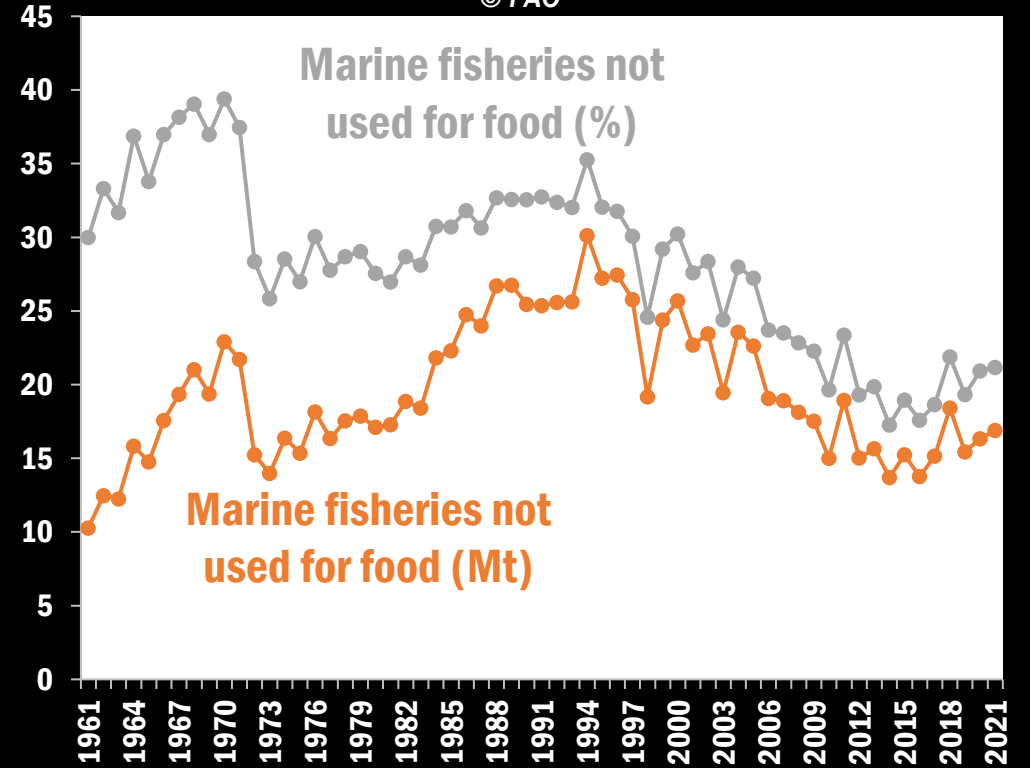
FAO State of the World Aquatic Genetic Resources (2019) and Plan of Action

**Excluding 35 Mt of aquatic plants*



Isn't aquaculture removing food from oceans as animal feed?

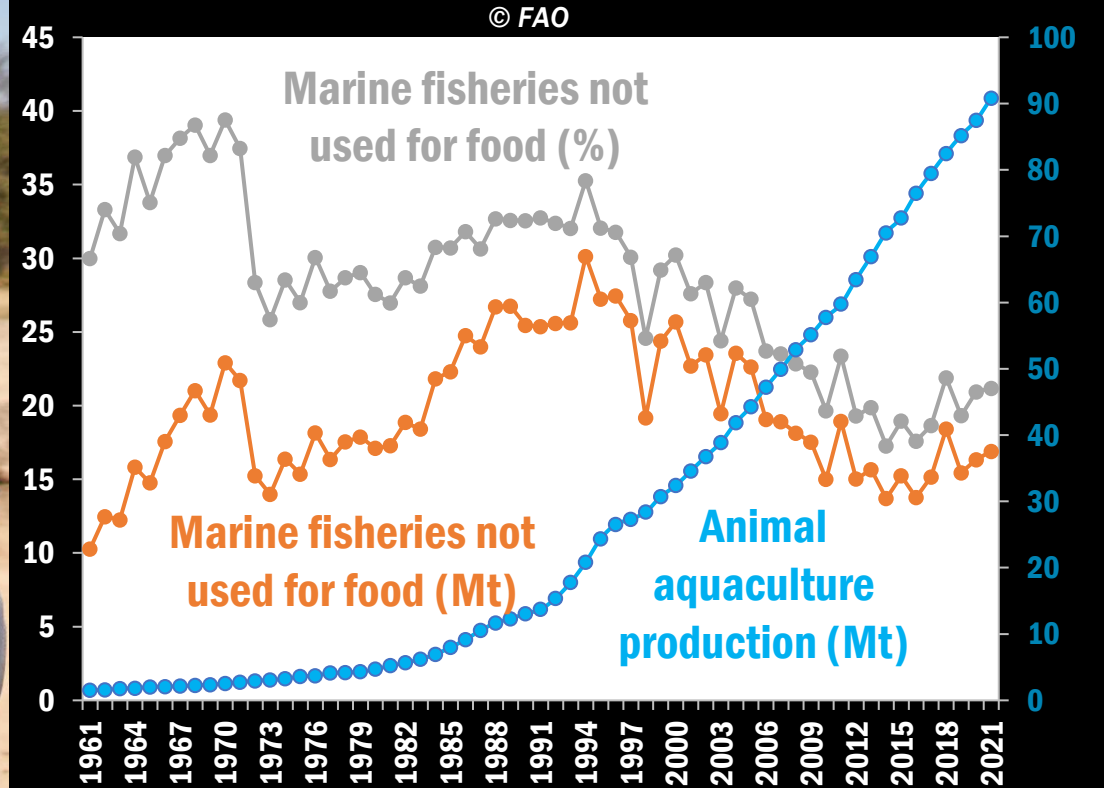
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Isn't aquaculture removing food from oceans as animal feed?



Efficiency
kg of fed aquaculture / kg of raw fish feed*

2.2 2.8 3.9 5.0 5.2

© Data from IFFO

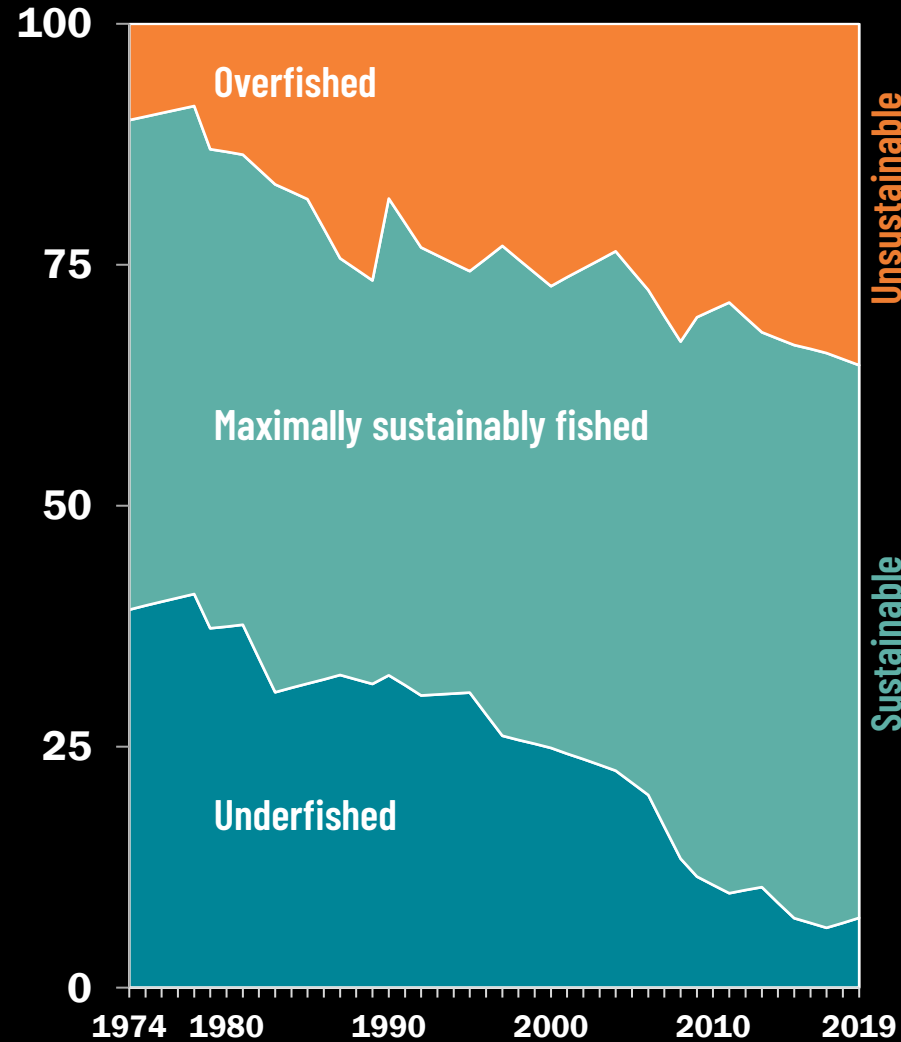


OBJECTIVE 2

Effective management of all fisheries delivers healthy stocks and secures equitable livelihoods.

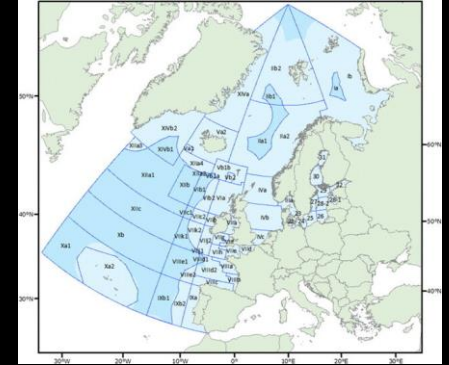
OUTCOME: 100 per cent of marine and inland fisheries are placed under effective management, ending IUU fishing and able to produce MSY

64.6 % of stocks by number
82.5 % of landings by volume



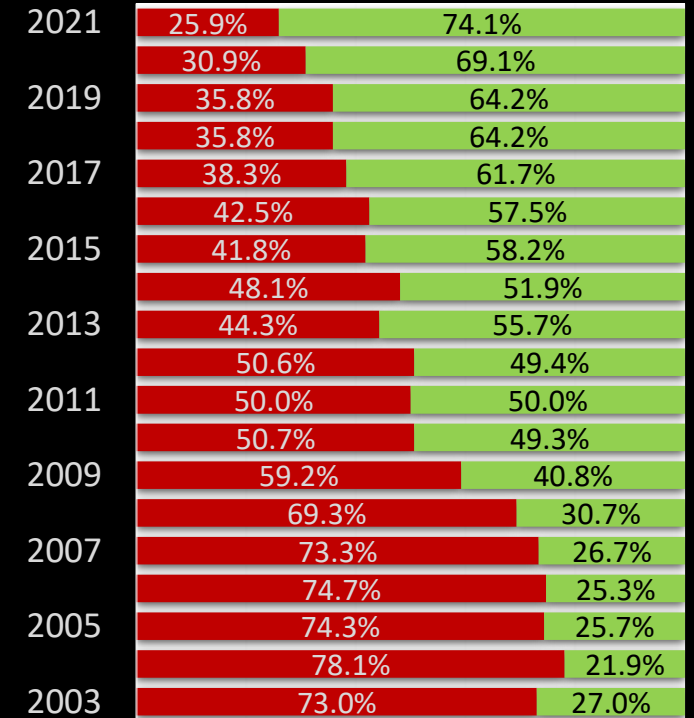
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FAO Area 27



Unsustainable

Sustainable



$F > F_{MSY}$

$F < F_{MSY}$

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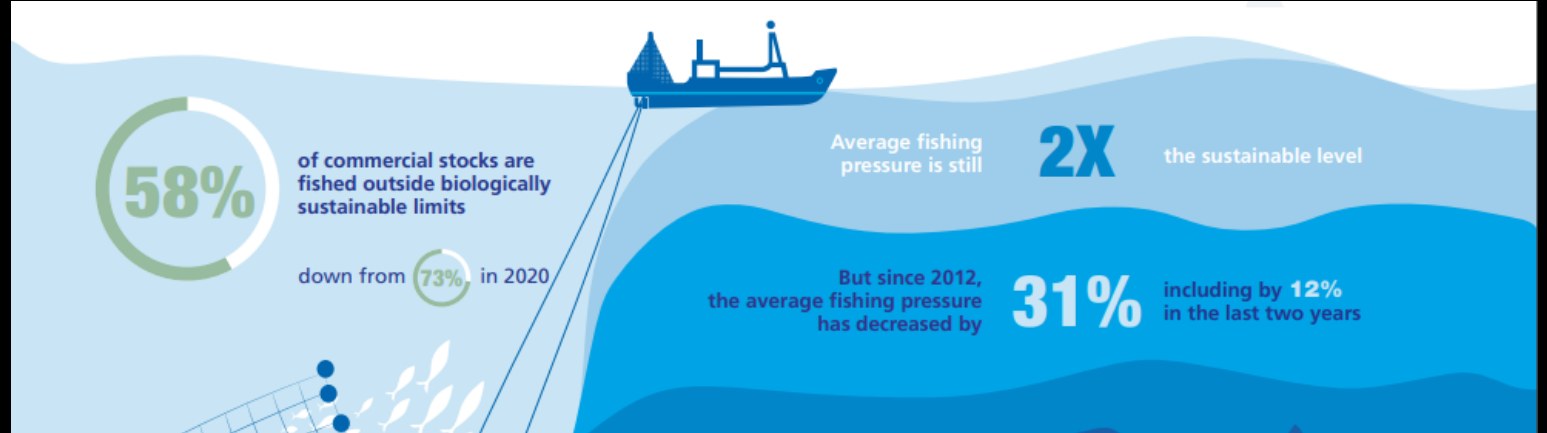
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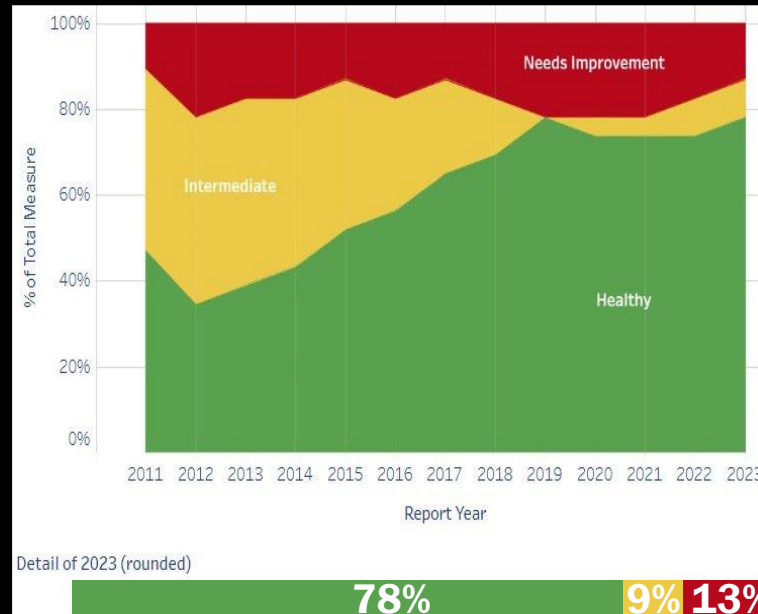
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Mediterranean and Black Sea



© ISSP 2023. ISSF Technical Report 2023-12

23 Major tuna stocks

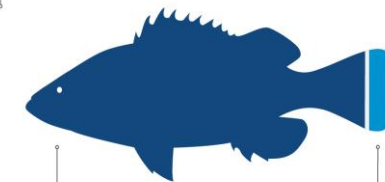


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USA Federal Stocks (2022)



355 Stocks with Known Overfishing Status



93% not subject to overfishing (331 stocks)

7% subject to overfishing (24 stocks)



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FAO Port State Measures Agreement and complementary instruments



FAO Guidance on Social Sustainability in aquatic foods value chains (2024-26)



Capacity building assessment/management specially for SSF (ongoing)



FAO Technical Paper on Climate Change impacts on fisheries (2024)



RECIPROCAL mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and food security objectives



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OBJECTIVE 3

Upgraded value chains ensure the social, economic and environmental viability of aquatic food systems.

OUTCOME: halving loss and waste, more transparency and traceability, better market access, healthy and safe foods, consumer awareness...

Fish Trade flows © Rabobank



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Thank you for your attention

