Fish Food Sufficiency from Oceans and Inland Waters

Outline

- Context of Fish Food "Sufficiency"
- Key issues and trends in fish consumption and demand
- Experiences from IFAD's approach
- Call to action

Food Fish Sufficiency - Context

PRODUCTION

- ❑ Capture Fisheries (stocks)
- ❑ Aquaculture

Fish losses

- ❑ By-catch
- ❑ Discards
- ❑ Post-harvest loss

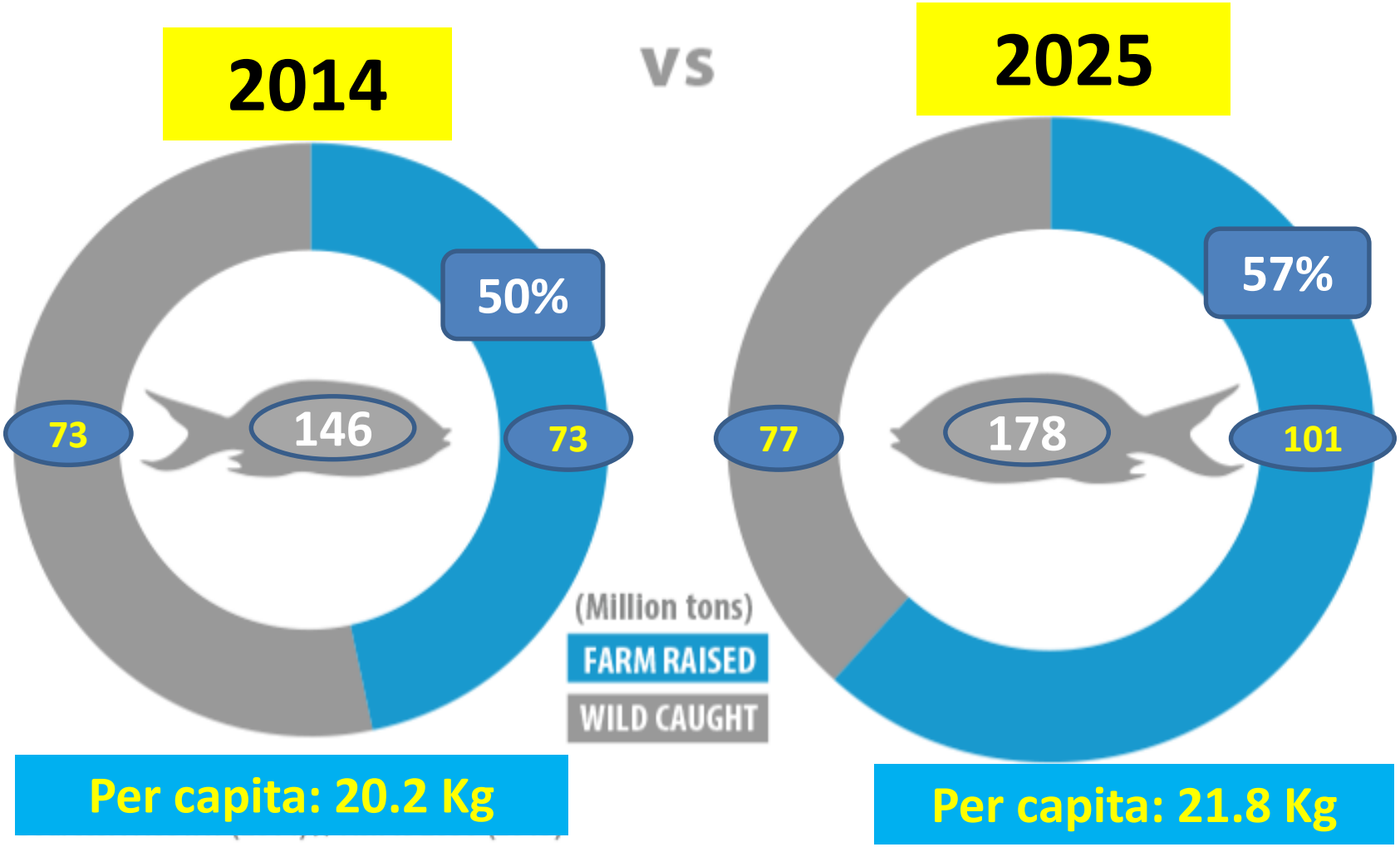
Non-consumptive uses

Fishmeal

Availability factors

- ❑ Distribution
- ❑ Access issues
- ❑ Trade

How much fish do we eat… need?



➢ **Need to raise production by 22% (32 m MT)**

Some facts

Good News….

- Fish production increasing, faster than the world population.
- More fish for human consumption: 67% (1960s) to 87% (2014)
- Per capita consumption rising: 9.9 kg (1960s) to 20.2 Kg (2014)
- Better aquaculture prospects, better post-harvest processes

But….

- Capture fisheries under high pressure (over 85% of marine stocks over-fished or fully fished)
- Skewed distribution of per capita consumption between and within countries; High for rich countries
- Post-harvest losses high at 25-40% (Approx. 50 m MT), mostly poor countries; (Discard 5-8%; approximately 10 m MT)

Experiences from IFAD's Approach

- Investing in small-scale producers – (e.g. Eritrea)
- Addressing whole value chain constraints – (e.g. Mozambique)
- Sustainable aquaculture innovations – (e.g. Bangladesh)

Call to action

- **Focus on small-scale producers – Men, women & Youth**
  - Technology, financing, resource management
- **Reduce/stop fish wastes**
  - Post-harvest value losses, discards, by-catch
  - Attention to small pelagics species
  - Better use of renewable energy
- **Sustainable aquaculture innovations**
  - Low cost feeds (e.g. plant protein substitutes)
  - Improvements in seed systems (genetic quality, hatcheries etc.)
  - Technology transfers/Innovations and good practices