



## UN Trade Forum Tables and Charts

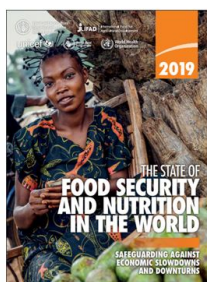
9-13 September 2019

Tables and Charts from presentations at the UN Trade Forum

10 September 2019

### Third Oceans Forum: Oceans economy, climate and harmful fish subsidies

Vera Agostini, Deputy Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division, FAO - Impacts of climate change on fisheries and adaptation options



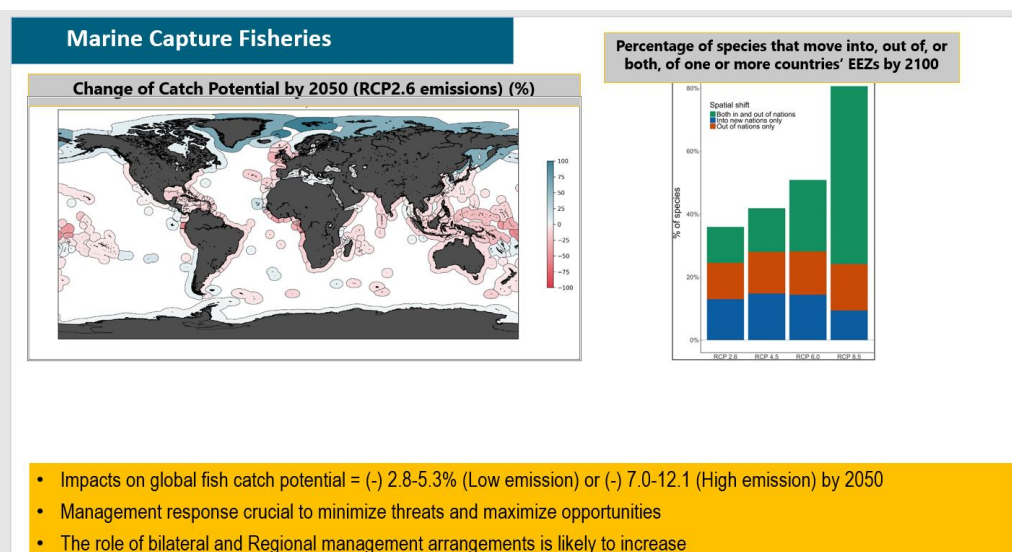
- 821 million people are **undernourished**
- Over 50 million children under five are affected by **wasting**
- More than one in eight adults is **obese**
- One in three women of reproductive age is **anaemic**



- Fish products provide 3 billion people with almost 20 percent of their **average per capita intake of animal protein**
- Of the 30 top **fish consuming nations**, 22 are Low Income and Food Deficient countries (LIFDCs)
- **Aquaculture** has been the fastest growing food production system in the world for the last 5 decades, contributing 50% of the fish we eat.
- In a world rapidly approaching 9 billion people, where agriculture already uses 40% of the Earth's land surface, increased utilization of ocean and seas as human food provider seems inevitable.



**FISH IS CRUCIAL TO ATTAIN ZERO HUNGER  
ZERO HUNGER CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE**



## Inland Capture Fisheries

- ⊙ Freshwater ecosystems have relatively **low buffering capacity** and thus are more sensitive to climate-related shocks.
- ⊙ Climatic factors and water regulation means **allocation of water** for inland fisheries will become challenged.
- ⊙ 149 countries assessed on the **likely impact of climate-induced changes** (temperature, precipitation) in combination with other stressors.
- ⊙ Of the major producers
  - **China** and **India**, are likely to face considerable added stressors.
  - **Pakistan, Morocco, Turkey** – Stressors will move from High to Very High in future
  - **Turkmenistan, Mexico, Malawi, Iran, Kazakhstan** – Stressors will move from Medium to High



## Aquaculture

- ⊙ Countries **considering aquaculture in their Nationally Determined Contributions** are mostly located in the developing countries, especially in Africa – They require the most support
- ⊙ **Unfavorable impacts** predominate in developing countries, but adaptation measures are available.
- ⊙ Vulnerability is directly **associated with governance**, from national to farm level.
- ⊙ Vulnerability reduction depends on **broader adaptation measures** beyond the aquaculture sector.
- ⊙ **Higher risk countries:**
  - ⊙ Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, China (Freshwater);
  - ⊙ Viet Nam, Ecuador, Egypt, Thailand (Brackish);
  - ⊙ Norway, Chile (Marine)

