

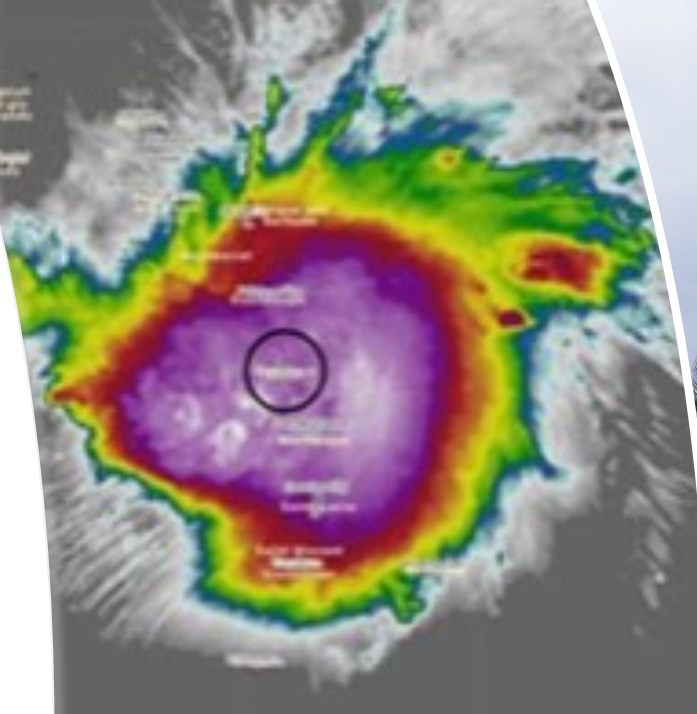
# Shocks and emergencies in fisheries and aquaculture sector

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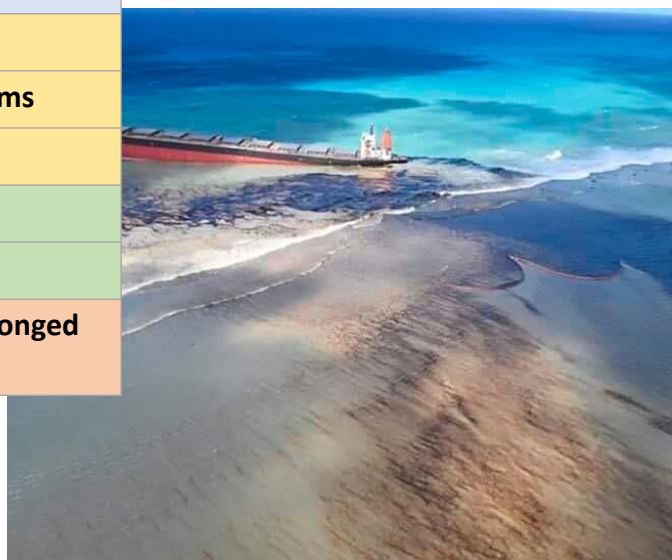
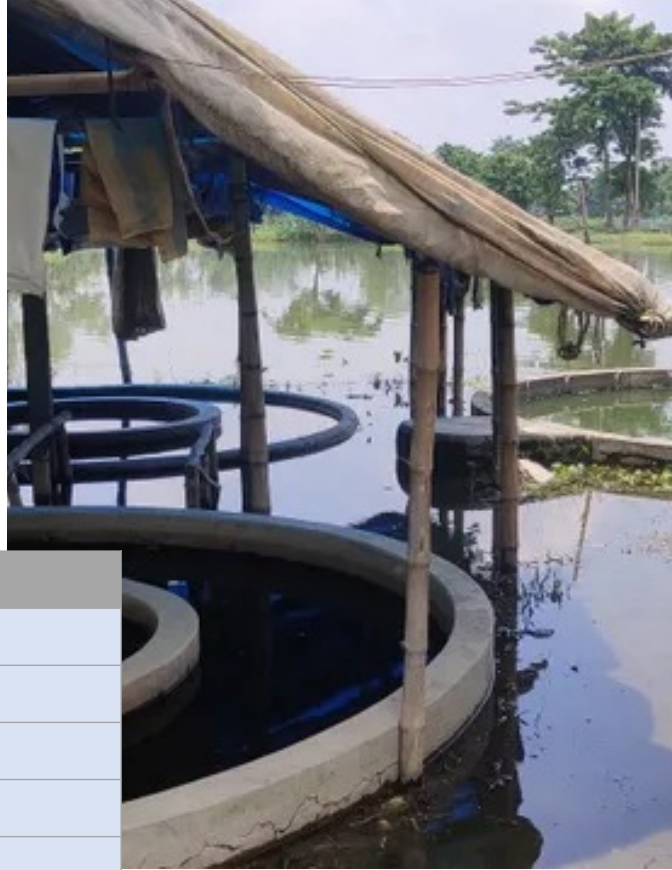
NFI Fisheries and Aquaculture Division FAO

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Some shocks and emergencies affecting the fisheries and aquaculture sector in recent years

Disaster category	Some examples
Natural disasters	Tropical cyclones
	Earthquakes
	Tsunamis
	Volcanic eruptions
	Droughts/Floods
Biological Disasters	Invasive species
	Harmful algal blooms
	Aquatic diseases
Technical Disasters	Oil spill
	Nuclear waste
Complex emergencies	Conflicts/war/prolonged crises



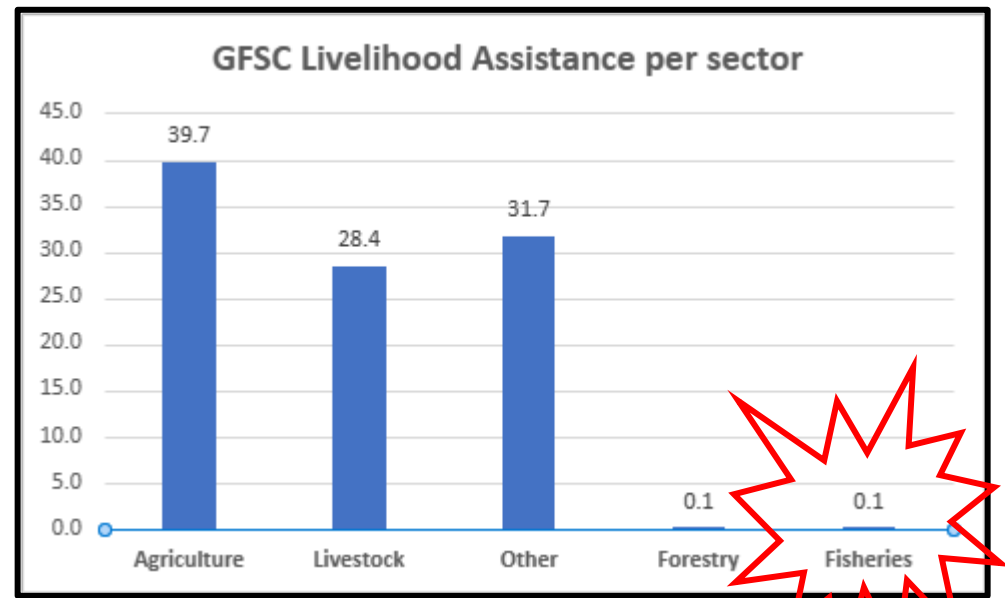
# Sector important for food security and livelihood after a disaster

- Fish important part of food security and livelihood after a disaster
- Sector can bounce back more quickly than agriculture or livestock
- Trickle down effect across the entire value chain
- Flexibility of fishers across inshore/offshore fisheries
- Temporarily engage in other employment
- Diversification into transportation of goods and people
- Remain restricted by limited market function – impacts on both vendors and fishers



# Limited incorporation of the fisheries and aquaculture sector

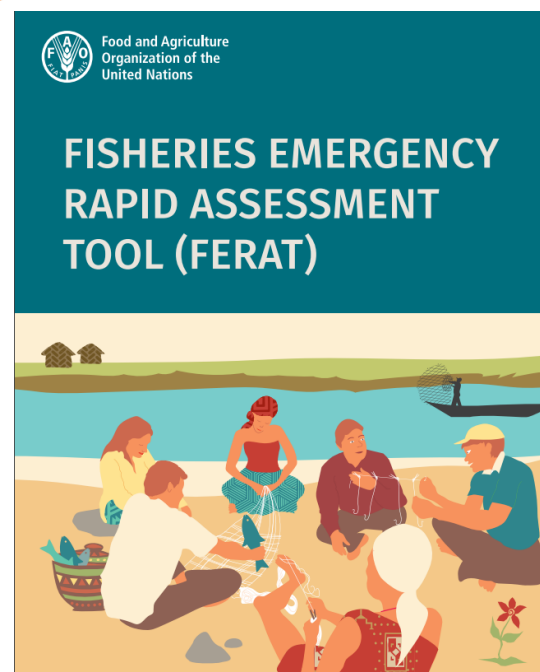
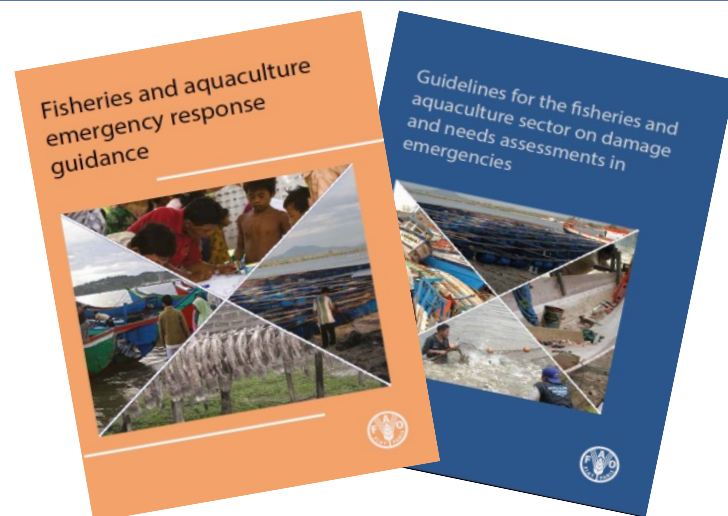
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- Fisheries and aquaculture data often not adequately collected (even for countries who have good DRM and D and L data collection capabilities)
- In Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments of FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture only 3 % of Loss and Damage
- DIEM survey only 1.4% are fishers giving the impressions the sector is not food insecure
- Sector often not well understood, with fishers living in marginalized areas
- Lack of baseline data (e.g. vessels, gears, engines, post-harvest sector)
- Limited number of guidelines and trainings
- Time delay in response (e.g. can take up to 18 months for development and delivery of vessels)

# Some Guidelines

- FAO is responsible for providing coordination for the international emergency response for the agriculture sector
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Guidance (FARE)
- FAO Guidelines for the fisheries and aquaculture sector on damage and needs assessments in emergencies
- FAO Fisheries Emergency Rapid Assessment Tool (FERAT)
- Need for training of fisheries officers and DRM personnel in Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response/Post Disaster
- Development of guidelines across the DRM cycle including preparedness and response plan templates, contingency plans
- Development on how to develop “Build Back Better” plans and templates





## Ways forward

- Further development and updating of the guidelines (translation of the FAO guidelines into Spanish and French and implementation across the regions)
- Development of guiding documents for all aspects of DRM cycle (template Contingency Plans etc)
- Capacity building, Trainers of Trainers (at regional, national and local levels)
- Collaboration with other FAO divisions and other partners
- Sharing best practices within and across regions and sectors
- Prioritization F and A in emergencies in the humanitarian response agenda
- Development of climate resilient infrastructure (including guidelines)
- Need for funding and support for fisheries and aquaculture in emergencies
- E.G Development of the Boatbank project (USD 2.1 Million, 5 UN hubs around the world with containers with ready to be deployed boats, engines, region specific gears, and safety at sea equipment) (boats available within 8-12 weeks)