

Lovatelli, A.; Farías, A.; Uriarte, I. (eds). Estado actual del cultivo y manejo de moluscos bivalvos y su proyección futura: factores que afectan su sustentabilidad en América Latina. Taller Técnico Regional de la FAO. 20–24 de agosto de 2007, Puerto Montt, Chile. *FAO Actas de Pesca y Acuicultura*. No. 12. Roma, FAO. 359 pp.

Los documentos en este informe se han preparado como material de apoyo para el Taller Regional sobre el Estrado actual del cultivo y manejo de moluscos bivalvos y su proyección futura: factores que afectan su sustentabilidad en América Latina. El taller organizado por la FAO se celebró en Puerto Montt, Chile, en agosto de 2007, con la colaboración de la Universidad Austral de Chile. El taller reunió a expertos con el objetivo de discutir aspectos técnicos y socioeconómicos relacionados con el cultivo y manejo de bivalvos; identificar las necesidades de investigación para el desarrollo futuro e inmediato; definir estrategias para aprovechar oportunidades y superar amenazas que enfrenta este tipo de producción animal; y recomendar medidas para la sustentabilidad de esta industria. El informe presenta los resultados del taller que se han agrupado en los temas que siguen: identificación de aspectos prioritarios, oportunidades de comercio y problemas enfrentados por el sector del cultivo y manejo de bivalvos; lista priorizada de los principales temas de investigaciones y desarrollo que requieren los cultivos y el manejo de moluscos bivalvos en América Latina y en cada país; lista priorizada de las principales políticas gubernamentales, científicas e industriales que contribuyan a una estandarización de la calidad de los moluscos bivalvos en términos de



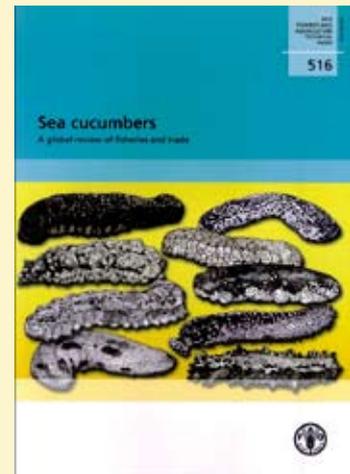
The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has supported the preparation of a poster on the "Commercial holothurians of the tropical Pacific" produced by the WorldFish Center and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Fisheries Information Section and Reef Fisheries Observatory.

The poster provides information on 28 commercial species of sea cucumbers, their geographical distribution in the region and their commercial value. Additional information on habitats and identification characteristics of each species is also provided. For additional information please contact the SPC Fisheries Information Section (BP D5, 98848 Nouméa Cedex, 95 Promenade Roger Laroque, Anse Vata, New-Caledonia; Tel.: +687 26.20.00; Fax: +687 26.38.18 or Mr Aymeric Desurmont, Fisheries Information Specialist at [AymericD@spc.int](mailto:AymericD@spc.int)).



seguridad alimentaria; y, lista priorizada de responsabilidades sociales y políticas que permitan un desarrollo sustentable de la producción de moluscos bivalvos. Al final se proponen acciones estratégicas de nivel nacional y regional para lograr un desarrollo sustentable de la acuicultura y el manejo de moluscos bivalvos en la región.

Para mayor información contactar [Alessandro.Lovatelli@fao.org](mailto:Alessandro.Lovatelli@fao.org)

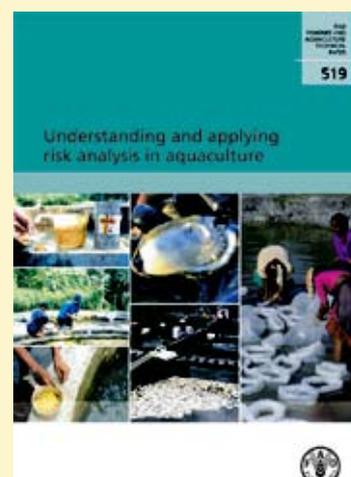
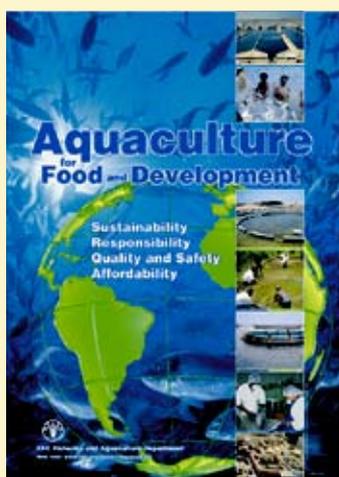


Toral-Granda, V.; Lovatelli, A.; Vasconcellos, M. (eds). Sea cucumbers. A global review of fisheries and trade. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper*. No. 516. Rome, FAO. 2008. 317 pp.

This paper reviews the worldwide population status, fishery and trade of sea cucumbers through the collection and analysis of the available information from five regions, covering known sea cucumber fishing grounds: temperate areas of the Northern Hemisphere; Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa and the Indian Ocean; Asia; and the Western Central Pacific. In each region a case study of a "hotspot" country or fishery is presented to highlight critical problems and opportunities for the sustainable management of sea cucumber fisheries. The hotspots are Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Seychelles, the Galapagos Islands and the fishery for *Cucumaria frondosa* of Newfoundland in Canada. Together they provide a comprehensive and up-to-date evaluation of the global status of sea cucumber populations, fisheries, trade and management, constituting an important information source for researchers, managers, policy-makers and regional/international organizations interested in sea cucumber conservation and exploitation.

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FAO. Report of FAO Workshop on Information Requirements for Maintaining Aquatic Animal Biosecurity Cebu City, Philippines, 15–17 February 2007. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report*. No. 877. Rome, FAO. 2008. 27 pp.

Infectious diseases are constraining the development and sustainability of the aquaculture sector through direct production losses and increased operating costs and indirectly, through restrictions on trade and impacts on biodiversity. Inadequate or poorly implemented biosecurity measures have led to significant losses due to aquatic animal diseases in many countries around the world. Governments must implement the biosecurity obligations they have entered into under international agreements. In order to implement effective biosecurity at the national level, countries require strong global and regional coordination and interaction to identify and manage emerging risks. Information is a key element in any biosecurity programme and will be required to support national actions on surveillance and diagnostics, risk assessments for new and expanding aquaculture species, rapid response to aquatic disease emergencies, implementation of risk management measures and other national frameworks to manage biosecurity. The FAO Workshop on Information Requirements for Maintaining Aquatic Animal Biosecurity was aimed to increase awareness on general principles of biosecurity and to build capacity and deliberate on key information required for maintaining aquatic animal biosecurity focusing on aspects of risk analysis, diagnostics, health certification and quarantine, and epidemiological surveillance and reporting. The workshop was participated by a total

## Poster to promote aquaculture

The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has published a poster to promote aquaculture for food and development. Aquaculture now accounts for almost 50 percent of the world's food fish and is perceived as having the greatest potential to meet the growing demand for aquatic food. The sector is developing, expanding and intensifying in almost all regions of the world, Global population demand for aquatic food products is increasing, the production from capture fisheries has levelled off, and most of the main fishing areas have reached their maximum potential. Aquaculture appears to have the potential to make a significant contribution to this increasing demand for aquatic food in most regions of the world; however, FAO is paying particular attention to inform and assist member countries to develop aquaculture in a sustainable manner in particular by following better management practices of producers. Copies of the poster can be obtained by writing to Mr Valerio Crespi at FAO/HQ - E-mail: [Valerio.Crespi@fao.org](mailto:Valerio.Crespi@fao.org).



of 37 delegates representing countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand), South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal), and China, and representatives from organizing and partner organizations (AusVet Animal Health Services, Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific). For further information, please contact [Melba.Reantaso@fao.org](mailto:Melba.Reantaso@fao.org)

Bondad-Reantaso, M.G.; Arthur, J.R.; Subasinghe, R.P. (eds). Understanding and applying risk analysis in aquaculture. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper*. No. 519. Rome, FAO. 2008. 304 pp.

Risk analysis is an objective, systematic, standardized and defensible method of assessing the likelihood of negative consequences occurring due to a proposed action or activity and the likely magnitude of those consequences, or, simply put, it is “science-based decision-making”. Risk analysis has mainly been applied in assessing risks to society and the environment posed by hazards created by or associated with aquaculture development, e.g. risks of environmental degradation; introduction and spread of pathogens, pests and invasive species; genetic impacts; unsafe foods; and negative social and economic impacts. Risk analysis provides insights and assists in making decisions that will help avoid such negative impacts and allows aquaculture development to proceed in a more socially and environmentally responsible manner. An integrated approach to risk analysis will assist the aquaculture sector in reducing risks to successful operations from both internal and external hazards and can similarly contribute to protect the environment, society and other resource users from adverse and often unpredicted impacts. This could lead to improved profitability and sustainability of the sector, while at the same time improving the public's perception of aquaculture as a responsible, sustainable and environmentally-friendly activity.

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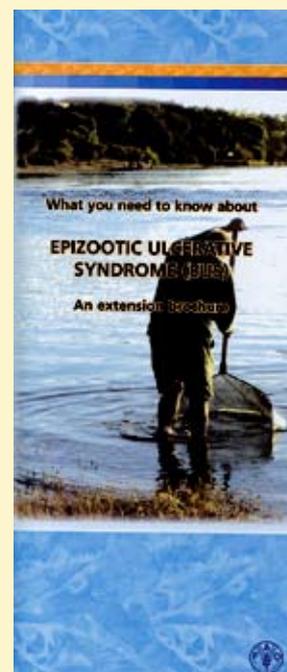
RAP/FAO. Lymer, D.; Funge-Smith, S.; Clausen, J.; Miao W. Status and potential of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific, 2008. RAP PUBLICATION 2008/15.

This publication, which is part of a series of biennial reviews, was prepared for the thirtieth session of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC). APFIC is committed to improving the quality of information on the status and trends of fisheries and aquaculture in the region and to reviewing and analyzing this information regularly. The purpose of this document is to inform APFIC member countries of the current status and potential of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific region and the emerging issues facing the sector as it adapts to the continuously changing production and market environments. Two key areas identified by the Commission are also reviewed here, namely livelihoods in fisheries and the ecosystem approach to fisheries. The statistics contained herein are organized around key resources and attempt to show the trends in their production. Future volumes will aim to provide more information regarding the management status of these stocks and species groupings



**FAO/Regional Commission for Fisheries.** Report of the Regional Technical Workshop on Aquatic Animal Health. Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 6–10 April 2008. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report*. No. 876. Rome, FAO. 2009. 119pp.

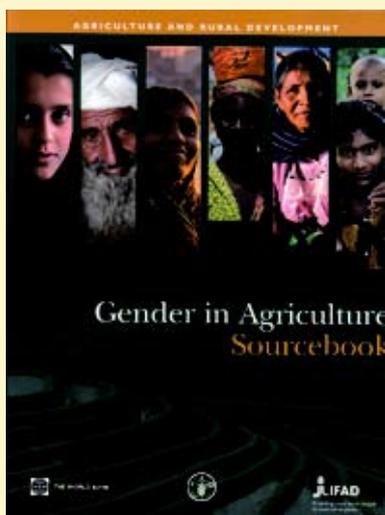
The Regional Technical Workshop on Aquatic Animal Health of the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6 to 10 April 2008, was attended by 19 delegates from five member countries of RECOFI (Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) and representatives from FAO. The workshop achieved the three objectives: (i) it presented the results and analysis of the “RECOFI regional aquatic animal health capacity and performance survey”; (ii) it prepared and finalized a “Proposal for a regional programme for improving aquatic animal health in RECOFI Member countries” based on the survey outcomes and workshop deliberation and brainstorming; and (iii) it created awareness and initiated capacity building through a technical seminar on basic concepts and emerging issues concerning aquatic animal health. The long-term vision of the regional programme for improving aquatic animal health capacity in the RECOFI member countries is: “To develop and maintain aquatic animal health capacity in the RECOFI region that will be able to support the sustainable development and management of the aquaculture sector while protecting regional biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems from the impacts of exotic pathogens and epizootic disease”.



FAO. 2009. What you need to know about epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS): an extension brochure. Rome, FAO. 33pp.

This extension brochure – What you need to know about epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS) – provides simple facts or frequently asked questions about EUS such as: What is EUS?; Why is it a problem today?; What does it do to the fish?; When does it occur?; How is it diagnosed?; Which species are susceptible or affected?; How is it spread?; What factors cause the fish to be infected with EUS?; Safety concerning eating EUS affected fish, simple biosecurity measures to prevent EUS?; What can be done in the event of an outbreak and simple procedures for collecting EUS samples for laboratory examination. This brochure is intended to a wide range of audience from fishfarmers and fishermen to extension officers as well as policy makers as a public information campaign to make available factual information about the disease so that awareness may be raised and for better understanding of the potential impact of the disease.

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The World Bank, FAO and IFAD. Gender in Agriculture Source Book. 2008. 791pp.

Women play a vital role as agricultural producers and as agents of food and nutritional security. Yet relative to men, they have less access to productive assets such as land and services such as finance and extension. A variety of constraints impinge upon their ability to participate in collective action as members of agricultural cooperative or water user associations. In both centralized and decentralized governance systems, women tend to lack political voice.

Gender inequalities result in less food being grown, less income being earned, and higher levels of poverty and food insecurity. Agriculture in low-income developing countries is a sector with exceptionally high impact in terms of its potential to reduce poverty. Yet for agricultural growth to fulfill this potential, gender disparities must be addressed and effectively reduced.

The sourcebook includes a Module on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

For further information, please contact [Melba.Reantaso@fao.org](mailto:Melba.Reantaso@fao.org)



Habib, M.A.B.; Parvin, M.; Huntington, T.C.; Hasan, M.R. A review on culture, production and use of spirulina as food for humans and feeds for domestic animals and fish. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular*. No. 1034. Rome, FAO. 2008. 33pp.

Spirulina are multicellular and filamentous blue-green microalgae belonging to two separate genera Spirulina and Arthrospira and consists of about 15 species. Of these, Arthrospira platensis is the most common and widely available spirulina and most of the published research and public health decision refers to this specific species. It grows in water, can be harvested and processed easily and has significantly high macro- and micronutrient contents. In many countries of Africa, it is used as human food as an important source of protein and is collected from natural water, dried and eaten. It has gained considerable popularity in the human health food industry and in many countries of Asia it is used as protein supplement and as human health food. Spirulina has been used as a complementary dietary ingredient of feed for poultry and increasingly as a protein and vitamin supplement to aquafeeds.



FAO, 2008. Strategy and outline plan for improving information on status and trends of aquaculture. (trilingual English/French/Spanish).

The strategy and Outline for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture is a voluntary instrument that applies to all States and entities. its overall objective is to provide a framework, strategy and plan for the improvement of knowledge and understanding of status and trends of aquaculture as a basis for plicy-making and managment. Required actions are specified, with a primary emphasis on the need for capacity building in developing countries.