



Food and Agriculture
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FishStat

FAO FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE STATISTICS

Emerging needs for standards in fisheries statistics

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Outline

Missing standards

- Growing demand for statistics – growing needs for standards
- Indicators for stock status determination in data poor situation
- Standards for biodiversity
- Emerging needs for production of statistics
- Proposal for CWP

Growing demands for statistics ...

... Growing needs for standards

- Need to have instruments to qualify / describe better small-scale fisheries (artisanal) Vs large-scale fisheries (semi-industrial / industrial)
- Global trend in new Fisheries Acts to impose registration and licenses: need for standards and guidelines to develop and implement fishers and vessels registries and manage fishing licenses by FAO Members
- Growing demands in socio-economics statistics to support EAF based management of fisheries sector
 - Need for standards on operational / investment costs to support policy making
 - Need for standards on gender disaggregated statistics
 - Need for standards on impact of fisheries on Biodiversity (see next slide)



Growing demands for statistics ...

... Growing needs for standards

- Need for more detailed socio-economics statistics is key to mitigate impact of climate change for Adaptation to Climate Change (CCA) and for Disaster Risk Management (DRM):
 - Refine assessment of financial impact of disaster (extended FAO Loss and Damage assessment) on fishery and aquaculture sector, and providing figures to plan post disaster recovering (development of national sector adaptation policies)
 - Facilitating access to loan or insurance to mitigate impact of disaster on fishery sector
- Increasing needs for data and statistics to inform SDG:
 - SDG 14.4.1 requires broader assessment of stocks: need to provide standards on length frequencies (see next slide) for instance (to be included in Regional Data Collection Reference Framework)
 - SDG 14.6.1 required to better define social metric on illegal fishing (including illegal / forced work in fisheries sector) and Unreported (registration and licenses)
 - SDG 14.7.1 requires more detailed economic data and statistics to evaluate % of fisheries in GDP



Indicators for stock status determination in data poor situation

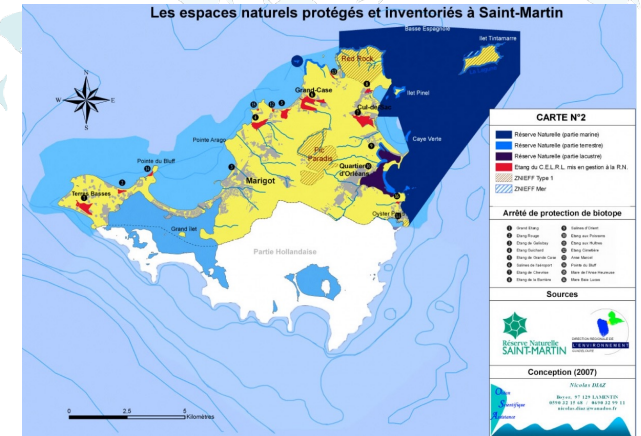
Length Frequencies

- In the context of SDG14.4.1 reporting, the methodologies proposed for Stock Status determination in data poor context concern Catch time series or Length Frequencies based quantitative models (e.g. Elefan, TropfishR, YPR, SBPR).
- Demand in RFBs including through DCRFs also concern Length Frequencies, where there is a lack of international standards which can be used as reference.
- A number of RFMOs/RFBs have established data collection frameworks for LF data, and a CWP WG could look at the current practices and standards in the attempt to develop global guidelines or standards

- Some definitions / concepts are nonetheless not presented: a broader definition of area-based management which Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem, referred to by CWP in the EAF page is needed, listing *Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures**. Required statistics to support creation of these area-based management instruments are also missing.

* <https://www.fao.org/fishery/nems/41126/fr>

- ETP (Endangered, Threatened and Protected) species should be also considered. The term vulnerable is also used. Regional framework have included this concept in their data requirement (Vulnerable for GFCM, Endangered for ICCAT, ETP for WECAFC). There is a need for common definition, with definition of ETP list (built on IUCN?).
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Emerging needs for production of statistics

Increased need for Interoperability between monitoring tools

- More and more tools are being developed by Governmental, non-governmental and private organizations to manage fisheries statistics and produce indicators and statistics for fishery sector stakeholders. In this context, the CWP standard for Reference Harmonization has been developed to help streamlining data workflow for statistical purpose and interoperability, in ways compatible with standards for dissemination and exchange such as FLUX; this deserves being promoted. Building community of experts in fisheries data and information system would be an asset to identify further needs for standards for data exchange and system interoperability, and address sensitive question of data confidentiality in context of data used for statistics purposes.
- More and more data are available from the fisheries sector (VMS, AIS, eRS, paper logbook, self reporting in EU members, registration information and administrative data etc...): there is a need to propose innovative approach to build cost efficient approach to use these data (use of registry in a sampling approach for instance), to propose quality control indicators for use of certain data in certain context (e.g. AIS data for fleet capacity)



Feedback expected from CWP members

Identifying priorities - CWP Members pronounce themselves on areas which would be good to see as a global standard

- Confirm above areas in needs of development of standards, or indicate other needs
- Indicate your experience / existing regional standards or guidelines on these areas – what can be shared
- Indicate opinion on what could become Global standards, and what should realistically remain at level of regional standards

Towards a CWP working group on emerging needs for standards

- From responses to the above questions, and regarding these emerging needs for standards to address emerging needs for statistics:
- Dedicated working group(s) could be proposed at CWP-27 to develop further the section on regional standards, or to work on feasibility of developing global standards



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Thank you ▪ Merci
Благодарю ▪ ¡Muchas gracias!
謝謝 ▪ شكرا

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