

Goals And Objectives Of Fishery Management Fao Fisheries Technical Paper No 166

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The Fisheries Regime of the Exclusive Economic Zone

This report aims to accelerate climate change adaptation implementation in fisheries management throughout the world. It showcases how flexibility can be introduced in the fisheries management cycle in order to foster adaptation, strengthen the resilience of fisheries, reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and enable managers to respond in a timely manner to the projected changes in the dynamics of marine resources and ecosystems. The publication includes a set of good practices for climate-adaptive fisheries management that have proven their effectiveness and can be adapted to different contexts, providing a range of options for stakeholders including the fishing industry, fishery managers, policymakers and others involved in decision-making. These good practices were linked to one or more of the three common climate-related impacts on fisheries resources: distributional change; productivity change; and species composition change. Therefore, these three impacts can serve as practical entry points to guide decision-makers in identifying good practice adaptation measures suitable for their local contexts. These good practices are based upon transferable experiences and

lessons learned from the thirteen case studies across the globe and hopefully will contribute to greater uptake and implementation of climate-adaptive fisheries management measures on the ground.

Catalogue of Accessioned Publications

This series is dedicated to serving the growing community of scholars and practitioners concerned with the principles and applications of environmental management. Each volume is a thorough treatment of a specific topic of importance for proper management practices. A fundamental objective of these books is to help the reader discern and implement man's stewardship of our environment and the world's renewable resources. For we must strive to understand the relationship between man and nature, act to bring harmony to it, and nurture an environment that is both stable and productive. These objectives have often eluded us because the pursuit of other individual and societal goals has diverted us from a course of living in balance with the environment. At times, therefore, the environmental manager may have to exert restrictive control, which is usually best applied to man, not nature. Attempts to alter or harness nature have often failed or backfired, as exemplified by the results of imprudent use of herbicides, fertilizers, water, and other agents. Each book in this series will shed light on the fundamental and applied aspects of environmental management. It is hoped that each will help solve a practical and serious environmental problem.

The International Law of Fisheries

International Law of the Sea and Marine Affairs

Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change

This report describes and evaluates the impact of the major changes in the management of Canada's marine fisheries in recent decades. The report covers the historical and jurisdictional context; biological and economic aspects; objectives of fisheries management; techniques of resources management in general and those used for specific species; managing the common property through allocation of access, limited entry licensing, and individual quotas; the international dimension; the social dimension; habitat management; fisheries enforcement; and fisheries management in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Iceland, and the European Community.

Documentación de la FAO.

This paper reviews the main concepts involved in the assessment and management of fishing capacity, including the problem of overcapacity and the role that fisheries management has played in contributing to this development in the past. It discusses methods for estimating current and desired levels of capacity, and analyses the effectiveness of various capacity management programmes around the world.

National Wildlife Refuges

The problems of controlling fishing effort are reviewed. Any method should satisfy certain criteria - maintaining the productivity of the resource, economic performance and equity (or social needs). The methods of achieving these objectives are reviewed; they include the setting of catch limits, direct control of fleet capacity (e.g. restricting the number of fishing units), indirect measures (mesh size, closed areas), financial measures and the establishment of property rights to fishing areas or quantities of fish. The advantages and disadvantages of each approach are discussed in the light of the established criteria and appropriate techniques are given for six specific types of fisheries.

Global Fisheries

Inland waters are not only managed for a number of fisheries objectives but also for many industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes which affect the aquatic environment, including the fish stock. A pre-requisite for correct management is the setting of objectives which take into account these various uses and which are consistent with the requirements of the fishery and the internal and external constraint upon it. A variety of management techniques are available whose applications are discussed in the text.

International Law of the Sea and Marine Affairs

This booklet describes, in a non-technical manner, some important aspects of FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 6 dealing with inland fisheries. The purpose of this booklet is to help familiarize FAO Members and other stakeholders with the goals and practices of responsible inland fisheries development and management. This booklet does not replace Technical Guidelines No. 6 but simply presents some of the complex information contained in those guidelines in a simplified form in an attempt to make it more accessible to all users of inland fisheries.

Canadian Development Assistance and the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

The meeting reviewed the decisions of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of relevance to regional fishery bodies and FAO Fisheries Circular No. 985 containing summary information about RFBs.

Des Océans Du Monde

The regional dimension is key to international fisheries management policy, as demonstrated by the rapid expansion of the family of regional fisheries bodies (RFBs). There are some 50 RFBs worldwide. Most provide only advice to their members, and are hence referred to in this work as regional fisheries advisory bodies (RFABs). Regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) have mandates to adopt legally binding conservation and management measures based on the best scientific evidence. Global instruments and normative processes have to be implemented and translated into actions at the country and regional levels, as appropriate. In this regard, regionalization of fisheries and aquaculture governance can provide opportunities not only to address common concerns, create synergies and mainstream the global objectives of relevant UN bodies, but also to broaden outreach on the global fisheries agenda to regional partners that may not be directly concerned with fisheries, as well as to the general public. The present study provides an overview of the activities and developments of RFMOs and RFABs from 2000 to 2017. It is based on a compilation of data and information for 46 RFMOs and RFABs.

Sport Fishery Abstracts

This publication updates the regular reviews of the state of the world's marine fishery resources, based mainly on official catch statistics throughout 2002 and relevant stock assessment and other complementary information available until 2004. It considers the global situation and major trends of world marine capture fish production, with detailed information for each FAO statistical area about catches and current state of exploitation, major trends and developments and stock assessment work undertaken in support of fisheries management. Other issues covered include: tunas and tuna-like species resources, world squid resources, deepwater fisheries, and long-term climate variability.

Catalogue of Accessioned Publications, 1957-67

This report provides an overview of the biological status of assessed stocks around the world and relates measures of stock status to the strength of fisheries management. Stock assessment outputs, consisting primarily of time series of abundance and fishing pressure relative to target reference points, were compiled for 548 marine fish and invertebrate stocks in the RAM Legacy Stock Assessment Database. Data summary methods included: global and regional mean trends of abundance and fishing pressure relative to target reference points; bivariate plots of relative abundance and fishing pressure; estimates of potential equilibrium yield foregone at current fishing pressure; and proportions of stocks in different biomass status categories. These measures of stock status were summarized at the global level as well as separated by 16 FAO Major Fishing Areas and ocean basin regions for comparison.

Management of Marine Resources

The Expert Consultation was convened by FAO in order to elaborate a framework for technical guidelines on the economic, social and institutional considerations (e.g. information processes and approaches) needed in the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF). The Expert Consultation provided specific guidance for the finalization of a technical paper based on a revision and elaboration of the background document presented and produced a detailed outline for the preparation of new technical guidelines. The Expert Consultation also noted the need to clearly explain the current interpretation of the term EAF, expressing the ideas of a holistic, participatory and integrated approach to fisheries management. The Expert Consultation recognized that the move towards EAF

would, in many instances, be accomplished on an incremental and adaptive management basis in view of each specific context being addressed.

Library of Congress Catalogs

In this book, the authors provides an up-to-date assessment of research on human interactions with natural resource systems. They pay attention to the interaction between theory and practice by including case studies and detailed examples involving specific natural resource systems.

Fishing Law

This technical paper from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations provides an in-depth analysis of fishery management practices, with a focus on the tuna fisheries. Drawing on data from around the world, this report offers valuable insights into the complex challenges facing the fishing industry, and outlines strategies for sustainable development. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Proceedings Fishing Industry Energy Conservation Conference

This paper contains guidance on the measurement and assessment of fishing capacity, in light of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity. Topics discussed include: definitions of capacity and related concepts; measurement of capacity and capacity utilisation; methodologies such as rapid appraisal techniques, stochastic production frontiers and data envelopment analysis; target capacity; interpretation and use of excess capacity measures.

Management of Marine Fisheries in Canada

FAO Fisheries and aquaculture reports Among the topics covered were the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from bottom fishing impacts and the linkages between marine protected areas and food security.

Monthly Bibliography - United Nations, Library

International Law of the Sea