

Asian fishermen feel Atlantic provinces' pain

JALIL HAMID

REUTERS

MAY 14, 2007 AT 11:07 AM EDT

KUALA MUDA, Malaysia — The adage that 'there are plenty more fish in the sea' no longer rings true for Malaysian fisherman Shafie Said.

"These days, we have to go farther offshore and into deeper waters to fish," said Mr. Shafie, 39, his face weather beaten after 16 years sailing tropical waters in the Andaman Sea, off the coast of northwest Malaysia.

"Sometimes we return empty handed," Mr. Shafie said sadly.

It is a story told across Asia by millions of fishermen who ply the region's seas to bring home their main, and often only, source of income.

A staple in Asia with its extensive coastlines and poor populations, seafood provides up to 70 per cent of the animal protein intake of most Asians.

But the tide is turning, as fish stocks in Asia have declined by 70 per cent in the past 25 years, says Stephen Hall, head of WorldFish, a non-profit research body based in northern Malaysia.

"We are taking far too many fish out of the sea and not leaving enough there to grow and re-generate," Mr. Hall said at his seaside office on the Malaysian resort island of Penang.

Canadian fishermen in the Atlantic provinces have suffered similar problems as a collapsing cod catch has driven hundreds out of business.

Compounding the problem for the Asian fishermen is global warming, which will bring rising sea levels, higher sea-surface temperatures, higher salinity and greater weather extremes from droughts to storms.

Scientists predict mean sea levels will rise by up to 90 centimetres over this century, with most estimates in the range of 30 to 50 centimetres.

"This will likely damage or destroy many coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and salt marshes, which are essential to maintaining many wild fish stocks," a WorldFish report said.

Warming seas are changing fish migration patterns with some fish heading south and others moving north, damaging entire ecosystems and affecting reproduction and replenishment rates.

Scientists in Australia are already warning of a massive decline in fish along the country's eastern seaboard as marine life such as yellow-fin tuna and stinging jellyfish move toward Antarctica as sea waters warm.

"It's not a disaster for the ones that can move south. It is for the ones that can't move south," Dr Alistair Hobday, the lead author of a recent report from the CSIRO, Australia's premier scientific institution, told Reuters recently.

Favourite food

Researchers say the implications of the global overfishing crisis are greater for Asia than any other part of the world. Fish is a vital part of food security, employment and income in the region.

But while the number of fish in the sea is dropping dramatically, the demand for fish is rising as populations grow.

The Asian Development Bank has predicted that demand for fish in Asia will continue to rise, reaching 69 million tonnes by 2010 and accounting for 60 per cent of the world demand for fish for human consumption, compared to 53 per cent in 1990.

China with its 1.3 billion inhabitants and growing affluence is expanding its fish consumption, especially for expensive reef fish sold live at restaurants.

In the Philippines, a major source of reef fish, 90 per cent of stocks have been depleted, the World Wildlife Federation conservation group said. Divers report seeing barren reefs in areas that were once teeming with fish.

Last December, Philippine authorities rescued more than 1,000 endangered humphead wrasse from poachers. The reef fish, which can sell for as much as \$200 a kilogram, are adored by diners in China, where their large lips are considered a delicacy.

In India, turtles get caught up in their thousands in trawler nets, and nesting sites such as Devi – where tens of thousands of Olive Ridley turtles would nest in a single night – are becoming devoid of turtles.

A shark species called Karat hangar has already vanished off the coast of Bangladesh along with sea-horses and other fish.

Fishermen's livelihood

And it is not just the environment that is at risk.

Fishermen in Asia and across the Indian Ocean in Africa are economically vulnerable to the decline in fish stocks, which directly affects their livelihoods, local economies and diet.

Poor and often uneducated, many are unaware of the need to help marine life rejuvenate by throwing back immature fish and avoiding catching turtles and other sea creatures in nets.

"Fishers need to reduce their reliance on narrow resources by learning to exploit a broader range of species and pursue alternative sources of income and fish production such as marine and aquaculture," Mr. Hall explained.

Teaching the world's estimated 29 million fishermen about sustainable fishing, however, is an enormous task, especially as many live in countries where education systems are poor, poverty endemic and where there is little investment in aquaculture projects.

WorldFish suggests that governments enforce tighter controls over fishing, such as instituting ceilings on the number of boats allowed to operate in certain areas and a vessel-registration system. But enforcing such a system may be close to impossible.

Another solution is expanding fish farms in Asia. But these require significant investment as well as a successful campaign to persuade fishermen to change their lifestyles from plying the seas for fish to raising them in ponds on land.

Bangladesh, one of the most impoverished countries in the world, relies on fish for about 80 per cent of its national animal protein intake. Yet the fish are disappearing, leaving Bangladeshi fishermen baffled and their incomes dropping.

"Many fish species have vanished and our prime catch of silvery hisha is also dwindling," fisherman Suleman Miah said. "The golden days of fishing are gone."

