

5 FACTS ABOUT WILD-CAUGHT FISHERIES & AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT













FOOD SECURITY

RESILIENCE

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE OFFICE

OFFICE OF FOOD FOR PEACE

Staff from these USAID operating units asked...

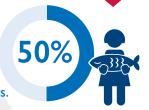
How do fisheries contribute to poverty reduction, income and resilience?



Fisheries support up to 20% of jobs

in some countries.

Women make up **50%** of fish industry workers.



What is the role of fisheries in food security and nutrition?



For 400 MILLION

Africans, fish is an affordable and accessible source of protein.



We are rich in micronutrients!!!





INLAND COMMUNITIES

use coastal and lake fish through established

What are the risks from poor fisheries governance and management?



\$10 BILLION in revenues are lost annually in Africa....



...while risk of fisheries collapse and job loss increases without adequate management.

...and the FAB Office found...

What should future investments focus on - improving wildcaught fisheries or aquaculture?



In Africa, wild fisheries employ 93% of workers in the fish sector, aquaculture employs 7%.

Both sectors need better management, but...

Fishing is too big to ignore.

What lessons from Feed the Future can be applied to fisheries management?



Successful Feed the Future strategies can be adapted such as...

- promote secure tenure for fishing grounds
- strengthen fishing associations
- provide training and extension services

What are examples of successful fisheries projects and approaches?



Check out FINDING 5

of USAID's new fisheries report* to learn about 9 strategies and 4 examples of successful fisheries management.



NUTRITIONAL VALUE
OF COMMONLY LANDED
AFRICAN FISH SPECIES AND
COMMONLY CONSUMED
TERRESTRIAL FOODS*

Nutrients per 100 g	Sardine ¹ (wild)	Croaker ² (wild)	Tilapia ³	Catfish ⁴ (wild)	Catfish ⁵ (farmed)	Chicken ⁶	Goat ⁷	Beef ⁸	Soybean ⁹
Energy (Kcal)	208.0	104.0	96.0	95.0	119.0	111.0	109.0	198.0	147
Protein (g)	24.6	17.8	20.1	16.4	15.2	20.3	20.6	19.4	13.0
Total lipid (fat, g)	11.5	3.2	1.7	2.8	5.9	2.7	2.3	12.7	6.8
Calcium (mg)	382.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	8.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	197.0
Iron (mg)	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.8	2.0	3.6
Magnesium (mg)	39.0	40.0	27.0	23.0	19.0	23.0	0.0	19.0	65.0
Phosphorous (mg)	490.0	210.0	170.0	209.0	204.0	198.0	180.0	175.0	194.0
Potassium (mg)	397.0	345.0	302.0	358.0	302.0	238.0	385.0	289.0	289.0
Sodium (mg)	307.0	56.0	52.0	43.0	98.0	75.0	82.0	68.0	15.0
Zinc (mg)	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	4.0	4.6	1.0
Riboflavin (mg)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Niacin (mg)	5.2	4.2	3.9	1.9	2.1	7.9	3.8	4.8	1.7
Vitamin B-6 (mg)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Folate, DFE (ug)	10.0	15.0	24.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.0
Vitamin B-12 (mg)	8.9	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Vitamin A, (IU)	108.0	41.0	0.0	50.0	1.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	180.0
Vitamin E (mg)	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Vitamin D (IU)	193.0	27.0	124.0	500.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Fatty acids, saturated (g)	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	5.3	5.3	0.8
Fatty acids, monounsaturated (g)	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.6	0.8	1.1	4.8	1.3
Fatty acids, polyunsaturated (g)	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.2
Cholesterol (mg)	142.0	61.0	50.0	58.0	55.0	65.0	57.0	62.0	0.0

Wild-caught catfish is higher in calcium and vitamins A and D compared to farmed catfish. Wild-caught sardines are higher in many nutrients than soybeans.

*Source: USDA 2016. Food items were searched using the 'Standard reference' option: I NDB number: 15088, Fish, sardine, Atlantic, canned in oil, drained solids with bone; 2 NDB number: 15020, Fish, croaker, Atlantic, raw; 3 NDB number: 15261, Fish, tilapia, raw; 4 NDB number: 15010, Fish, catfish, channel, wild, raw; 5 NDB number: 15234, Fish, catfish, channel, farmed, raw; 6 NDB number: 05113, Chicken, roasting, meat only, raw; 7 NDB number: 17168, Goat, raw; 8 NDB number: 13047, Beef, grass-fed, ground, raw; 9 NDB number: 11450, Soybeans, green, raw.