



## METADATA

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## Abstract

Capture fisheries are in crisis, foundations of fisheries management theory and practice have been called into question and their governance is therefore a matter of great Concern. Concerns about fish stocks, and the health of aquatic ecosystems are directly related to the increasing demand and to the potentially short supply, due mainly to overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices. Diversity is at the base of most ecological processes involving resources and its alteration is viewed as a major source of large ecological and societal changes. Capture fisheries are portrayed from a global and local view. The journey from capture to table can be swift or extended. As humans consume over one thousand species of fish extracted from a variety of ecological habitats and geographic quarters across the world – the ensuing fish chains are inevitably disparate, reflecting the local, national, regional, and global market arrangements

and the socio-cultural settings, in which harvesting, processing, distributing and consuming take place. The multiple intertwined fish chains that extend from the world's fisheries, and assess the governance challenges specific to governing the interactions within entire fish chains are assessed. Principles underlying the international governance of fisheries today are presented and a meta-perspective on governance is conceptualized. Developments in fisheries and aquaculture from the perspective of real-life concerns that affect people across the globe presently and in the future are discussed. It is realized that fisheries governance, although still being conducted in different parts of the world and in varying social and economic settings, can still be looked at in a coherent manner. Last, fisheries governability is explored and issues faced by fisheries governors when changing governance are addressed.

