World ignores freshwater fish at their peril – and ours

We’re entering a critical time for the future of the planet, and the nations of the world finally seem to be getting the message. Governments are working to ramp up their climate change commitments under the Paris Agreement and will be meeting in 2021 to agree new targets to protect and restore nature under the Convention on Biological Diversity. There’s consensus on the urgent need to stop deforestation, wetland degradation, ocean pollution and the decline in species populations, and a growing wave of support for conserving 30 per cent of our planet by 2030. Meanwhile, environmental issues like the impact of our food systems, unsustainable production and consumption, and microplastics are becoming mainstream concerns.

In short, there’s never been more awareness of – or efforts made to solve – the pressing environmental challenges we face. But there’s one glaring exception that seems to have slipped under the decision-making radar: our overlooked and undervalued freshwater fishes.

Let’s take their importance first. Did you know there are more fish species living in fresh water than in all our seas and oceans? Or that hundreds of millions of people around the world rely on them for their food and livelihoods, particularly in vulnerable communities and among indigenous peoples? Freshwater fishes are also critical for the health of all kinds of ecosystems, and support food webs that extend from birds to bears, and from mountains to mangroves. Beyond that they drive multibillion-dollar industries for anglers and aquarium-lovers alike, while historically they’ve been entwined in cultures on every continent.

Nevertheless, our freshwater fishes are in terrible trouble. Migratory populations have fallen by three-quarters in the last 50 years. During the same period, populations of larger species – the so-called ‘megafish’ – have crashed by a staggering 94 per cent. Nearly a third of all freshwater fish species are threatened by extinction – and for 80 extinct species it’s already too late.

There’s no mystery about why freshwater fish numbers are falling so precipitously: habitat degradation, poorly planned hydropower, pollution, over-abstraction of water, unsustainable sand mining, the introduction of invasive non-native species, wildlife crime and, of course, climate change are among the factors pushing fish populations to the brink.

Clearly this can’t continue: we must act, and we must do it urgently because if we leave it much longer it’ll be too late. That’s why WWF and the 15 NGOs and alliances signed up to this report are championing an Emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity and taking action to reverse decades of decline.

The six-pillered plan is based on sound science and real experience: we know the measures it contains can work. By protecting and restoring natural flows, water quality and critical habitats while working to undo the harm caused by overfishing, sand mining and invasive species, we can make a decisive difference.

We can and we must act now. Freshwater fishes, in all their dazzling diversity, have been forgotten for too long. I hope that when you read this report you’ll agree, and that together we can pull them back from the brink.

Dr Jon Hutton
WWF Executive Director
Global Conservation Impact
This report is a celebration of freshwater fishes – and it’s a call to action too.

INTRODUCTION

Rivers, lakes and wetlands are among the most biodiverse places on earth. They cover less than 1 per cent of the planet’s total surface, yet they’re home to almost a quarter of all vertebrate species – including over half of all the world’s fish species. It’s an extraordinary fact: of 35,768 known species of fish, 18,075 – or 51 per cent – live in freshwater. And more are being discovered all the time.

But few people have any idea of the unimaginable diversity that swims below the surface of the world’s freshwater ecosystems or how critical these undervalued and overlooked freshwater fishes are to the health of people and nature around the world.
Freshwater fishes are amazing for so many reasons. From the spectacular ornamental species like the angelfish that are amongst the world’s most popular pets to the beluga sturgeon that historically grew as large as a great white shark, and the gilded catfish that migrate over 10,000 km, freshwater fishes have adapted to life in a dizzying variety of ways. They have evolved to fill every available niche in almost every freshwater ecosystem from clear alpine streams to sediment rich tropical rivers, from shallow ponds to the world’s great lakes, from flooded forests to waters flowing through underground caves. And many migrate between ecosystems – and even thousands of kilometres out to sea.

They have swum through our societies since the beginning of human history. They have fed us for millennia and are critical for the food and nutrition security, livelihoods and cultures of hundreds of millions of people across the globe. Meanwhile, the challenge of catching iconic or even common species – from salmon to mahseer, tigerfish to carp – has been ever present for fisheries they sustain. Very rarely, for example, are the full values of freshwater fisheries factored into decisions about hydropower dams or dredging for navigation or sand mining, or even taking into account the extraordinary diversity of fishes and wetlands are our life support systems.

The good news is that we know what needs to be done: the world must implement an Emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity. Developed by scientists and freshwater experts from across the world, this practical, science-based plan incorporates six pillars – each of which has been implemented in different parts of the world:

1. Let rivers flow more naturally;
2. Improve water quality in freshwater ecosystems;
3. Protect and restore critical habitats;
4. End overfishing and unsustainable sand mining in rivers and lakes;
5. Prevent and control invasions by non-native species; and
6. Protect free-flowing rivers and remove obsolete dams.

Only by implementing this plan, which is echoed in the Convention on Biological Diversity 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook, can we hope to restore the world’s freshwater ecosystems and reverse decades of decline in freshwater fish populations. By committing to this plan, countries can enhance the health of their rivers, lakes and wetlands – and secure the future of their fish and fisheries.

There are indications that some are finally starting to take the fate of freshwater fishes into account. Cambodia’s widely praised decision to impose a 10-year moratorium on hydropower dams in the mainstem of the Mekong river seems to have been partly based on the devastating impact that the proposed Sambor and Stung Treng dams would have had on the river’s hugely productive fisheries – fisheries that feed millions of people in Cambodia and Vietnam. But factoring freshwater fishes into development decisions is still very much the exception: it needs to be the rule.

We’ll look at the Emergency Recovery Plan in more detail in the concluding section on solutions, but first let’s find out more about the amazing diversity of the world’s forgotten fishes...

**Figure 1:** Approximately 1% of the earth’s surface area is freshwater and 71% is marine, yet over half of known fish species are found in freshwater.

**Figure 2:** Emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity. Implementing the six pillars detailed in the text will head the curve of biodiversity loss.
DAZZLING DIVERSITY

Freshwater habitats are extremely diverse – and so are the fishes that live in them.
Did you know that freshwater fishes include some of the smallest vertebrates on earth, such as a minnow that lives in peat swamps in Indonesia and is just 8mm long and weighs in at 0.004g? Or that the mammoth fish of the Mekong – the giant catfish, giant freshwater stingray, giant barb, and the wonderfully named dog-eating catfish – can all grow over 3m and tip the scales at more than 300kg?

And while many are simply silver, others have made breathtaking use of the world’s colour palette. Like the bright red and blue of the cardinal tetra or the vivid red stripe along the side of the denison barb or the red spot of Australia’s crimson spotted rainbowfish.

Speaking of the crimson spotted rainbowfish: science has shown that they can actually remember things for around a year – one third of their lives. While archerfish treat water as a hunting tool, spitting it like a projectile to knock unsuspecting prey into the water. Africa’s elephantfishes use weak electrical pulses to communicate with others about sex, size, predators and prey. South American leaffishes – as their name suggests – mimic dead and decaying leaves to catch their prey unawares. And Siamese fighting fish build a nest of bubbles for their eggs.

While we’re on the subject of parental care: the female spraying characin in the Amazon lays her eggs on overhanging leaves and the male is then tasked with keeping them moist until they hatch by constantly squirting them with water. Equally fascinating are the mouthbrooding cichlids found in Africa and South America, which protect their eggs and fry in their mouths. Meanwhile, some daffodil cichlids forgo the opportunity to breed and choose instead to help parent the offspring of relatives. Less admirable behaviour is seen in another Lake Tanganyika species – the cuckoo catfish. Like its famous avian namesake this fish tricks another species into caring for its offspring. It does this by creating chaos at spawning time, and confusing unsuspecting female cichlids into scooping up the spawn of the cuckoo catfish, which they subsequently brood in their mouths.

And we haven’t even delved into the 11,000 species that migrate at some point in their lives (see boxes on gilded catfish, European eels and sturgeon).
2. DAZZLING DIVERSITY

Freshwaters are also home to living lineages of truly ancient animals, such as lampreys, which along with hagfishes, are the only surviving species of jawless fishes – the very first type of fish to appear on Earth around 530 million years ago. Around 400 million years ago, fish gave rise to tetrapods, a group of related four-limbed animals that includes today’s amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Today the birchir is the only living relative of this ancient type of fish. Lungfishes are another ancient group that evolved around 380 million years ago. Contemporary to the dinosaurs are the gar, sturgeon, paddlefish and bowfin, which all evolved around 120-130 million years ago. Meanwhile, in 2020, a ‘new’ species of freshwater fish belonging to a new family – the dragon snakeheads – was discovered* in India with Gondwanan lineage dating back 120 million years.

This extraordinary diversity churns out a myriad of weird and wonderful names. So along with the leaflittles and lungfishes, there are ricerishes, rainbowfishes, sunfishes, mosquitofishes, toadfishes, half-beaks, galaxiids, needlefishes and mooneyes. And many more.

The greatest diversity of freshwater fishes is found in the tropics, with the Amazon leading the way with over 2,400 known species*. But there is a long way to go until we know exactly how many there are: astonishingly, there are still hundreds, possibly thousands, of freshwater fishes to discover. In South America alone, more than 104 new species of freshwater fish have been identified every year for the past decade – an average of two new species a week**. Even where species are described, data deficiency remains a huge barrier: at the time of writing 2,164 freshwater fishes assessed by IUCN are classed as Data Deficient. Since many freshwater fishes are endemic with small geographical ranges, such knowledge gaps can prove particularly problematic for conservation.

There’s a lot that we still don’t know about European eels, Anguilla anguilla (and its 15 anguillid sister-species around the world, for that matter). Nobody really understands how or why after 10 years or more of quiet freshwater living, European eels suddenly swim as far as 8,000km to their spawning grounds.** Their spawning grounds are in the north Atlantic’s remote Sargasso Sea – and their early life history is equally mysterious. But we do know that eel larvae drift towards Europe in enormous numbers and the tiny ‘glass eels’, which eventually arrive to make their homes in our coasts, estuaries, rivers and lakes, have historically thrived across the continent. In the 19th century, eels made up about a third of the total European freshwater catch by value. Today, though, they’re listed as Critically Endangered by IUCN. In 1980, their numbers began to fall by about 15 per cent each year, until by 2010 glass eels were arriving in Europe in just 1 per cent of their historical numbers. While overfishing played a part in the decline of European eels, they face a range of threats today, including river barriers that block their migration, hydropower dams whose turbines slice and dice pollution, diseases and parasites, and climate change, which may already be impacting their journey to and from their spawning grounds.

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Figure 3: Almost 90% of freshwater fish species are found in eight orders: carps, minnows and loaches (Cypriniformes), catfishes (Siluriformes), cichlids (Cichlidae), toothcarps and killifishes (Cyprinodontiformes), gobies (Gobiiformes), perch-like fishes (Perciformes), and bittas and gouramis (Anabantiformes).
Healthy freshwater ecosystems are essential to sustain thriving populations of freshwater fishes. But widespread ignorance of the wealth of freshwater fishes has blinded us to just how critical they are to the health of the world’s rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Fishes are the dominant organisms in most freshwater ecosystems in terms of biomass and feeding ecology. With their vital role as scavengers, predators and prey, they play a regulatory and foundational function within an ecosystem and are central to the natural balance. Take for example, the importance of Alaska’s salmon runs in fattening up bears ahead of hibernation and transporting essential nutrients from the sea to nourish riparian woodlands. Or the major role fishes play in dispersing the seeds of tropical floodplain trees in the Amazon. Or migratory fishes of the Mekong whose seasonal journeys provide an impetus for movements of the river’s top predator – the Irrawaddy river dolphin.

When we tip the scales by drastically reducing freshwater fish populations and speeding a third of species towards extinction, we undermine the functioning of many of the world’s freshwater ecosystems – our very life support systems. Two billion people currently source their drinking water directly from rivers, which also irrigate 190 million hectares, accounting for about a quarter of total global food production. Healthy freshwater ecosystems are also critical to the fight against climate change. Peatlands, for example, store twice as much carbon as the world’s forests, while functioning floodplains reduce the impact of extreme floods.

But the diverse benefits of healthy freshwater ecosystems continue to be undervalued and overlooked – until they are gone. Unfortunately, they’re disappearing at a shocking rate. We’ve lost 35 per cent of the world’s remaining wetlands in the past 50 years. Only a third of rivers over 1000km still flow freely from source to sea. Just 40 per cent of Europe’s waters are classified as in good ecological health. The decline in freshwater fish populations is the clearest indicator of the damage we have done – and are still doing – to our rivers, lakes and wetlands. And that collapse only exacerbates the crisis. Freshwater fishes need healthy freshwater ecosystems. And so do people. But we’re losing them both far too fast.

Healthy freshwater fisheries = healthy rivers, lakes & wetlands

Critical indicators of the resilience of our life support systems
WILD FRESHWATER FISHERIES ARE PRICELESS

Under-reported, undervalued and under pressure
AT LEAST 85% OF TANZANIA’S FISH PRODUCTION COMES FROM FRESHWATER FISHERIES\textsuperscript{21}; 65% IN BANGLADESH AND 44% IN MYANMAR\textsuperscript{24}

AT LEAST 43% OF WILD FRESHWATER FISH HARVEST COMES FROM 50 LOW-INCOME FOOD DEFICIENT COUNTRIES\textsuperscript{25}

Read almost anything about the global fish catch and you’ll be left with the distinct impression that people only catch fish in the ocean – that the only fish species that matter for societies and economies are the ones that inhabit our coastal waters or deep seas. Yet, wild-caught freshwater fisheries provide food security and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of people across the world.

Invariably overlooked, wild capture freshwater fish officially make up around 13 per cent of the world’s annual catch, totalling 12 million tonnes each year\textsuperscript{22}. This is, without a doubt, a massive underestimate because global statistics only show country level documented catches, but freshwater fish are hauled in by artisanal and subsistence fishers in Asia, Africa and Latin America and are rarely documented. In fact, recent research in local markets suggests the actual freshwater catch is likely to be around 65 per cent higher than reported\textsuperscript{23}.

Including these unaccounted for ‘hidden harvests’, freshwater fisheries are estimated to be worth over US$38 billion per year. However, they are worth far more than this to the local communities and indigenous people who rely on them. Freshwater fisheries provide the primary source of animal protein as well as essential nutrients, like lysine and calcium\textsuperscript{24}, for at least 200 million people globally, particularly in vulnerable communities in Asia and Africa. In developing countries, small-scale fisheries produce more than half the fish catch, and around 90 per cent of this is consumed locally in rural settings where poverty rates are high and good-quality nutrition is sorely needed.

Wild freshwater fisheries capture is more concentrated than marine capture and in 2018 just 16 countries produced 80 per cent of the world’s reported wild freshwater catch. Asia accounted for 2/3rd of the global catch with China, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia and Indonesia reporting the largest hauls. Africa accounted for 25 per cent with Uganda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Egypt, DR Congo and Malawi leading the way. Meanwhile, a team from Hull International Fisheries Institute and FAO found that 50 per cent of global freshwater fish catch can be attributed to just 7 river basins – the Mekong, Nile, Irrawaddy, Yangtze, Brahmaputra, Amazon and Ganges\textsuperscript{25}.

While overall catch size is lower, it’s worth noting that at 2.70kg, Africa’s annual catch per capita is significantly higher than Asia’s 1.99kg. This underlines the particular importance of wild freshwater fisheries in Africa, especially in land-locked and low-income countries. The African Great Lakes fisheries (which understandably have more reporting than the thousands of smaller freshwater fisheries in rivers, streams and rice paddies) alone produce more than a million tonnes of fish each year, roughly double the size of the next largest fishery on the continent’s west coast.

Freshwater fisheries also provide jobs for around 60 million people across the world – more than half of whom are women. In total, jobs in freshwater fisheries account for between 2.5-6 per cent of the global agricultural workforce. What’s more, rivers and floodplains support even more fishers, processors and traders than marine sectors. But these statistics do not tell the whole story because freshwater fisheries are extremely difficult to replace. Or rather, being forced to replace wild fisheries that have been destroyed or depleted by short-sighted decisions will result in considerable long-term costs – such as increased deforestation to free up more land for crops or livestock, which are needed to replace lost sources of protein and micronutrients. Losing freshwater fisheries will also wreak havoc on communities whose cultures have always been deeply intertwined with them.

Just take Cambodia as an example. Cambodians currently get around 26 per cent of their animal protein and 28 per cent of their lysine from freshwater fish, particularly from the astonishingly abundant, but increasingly threatened, fishery of the Mekong river basin – one of the world’s most productive freshwater fisheries. If Cambodia’s freshwater fishery failed (and dams and droughts have led to historically low levels on the Mekong in recent years), one study found the nation would need to increase its pasture lands by as much as 155 per cent and its crop lands by 59 per cent to continue to meet its nutritional needs\textsuperscript{25}.

Change on such a monumental scale – if it were possible at all – would have massive social, economic and environmental impacts.
4. WILD FRESHWATER FISHES ARE PRICELESS

FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE RELIES ON HEALTHY WILD POPULATIONS OF FRESHWATER FISHES

Aquaculture constitutes 46 per cent of world fish production – 63 per cent (32 million tonnes) of which is freshwater aquaculture. With the global population expected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050, humanity’s reliance on aquaculture for food security is expected to grow. But aquaculture is not a substitute for wild fisheries. Sustainable fish production from aquaculture relies on healthy and genetically varied brood stock, which is collected from the wild. Furthermore, millions of people rely on wild populations for subsistence fishing, while for poor families, aquaculture fish are less affordable than wild caught.

But the reality is that like the freshwater ecosystems on which they depend, the world’s wild freshwater fisheries are under increasing pressure from two main threats.

Environmental factors – The primary drivers of freshwater fisheries health are environmental: sustainable fisheries need resilient and healthy ecosystems. Pollution, excessive water abstraction, dams and other infrastructure, sand mining, and land use change (e.g., loss of floodplains) are undermining the ecological viability of critical fishery habitats. Take India’s Ganges river basin where over half the human population is below the poverty line and where many people rely on freshwater fish as their primary source of protein. Multiple environmental threats have contributed to a huge decline in the Ganges fishery over the last 70 years. Perhaps the biggest decline has been observed in the hilsa fishery, which made up the majority of catch in the Lower Ganges. For example, the hilsa fishery upstream of Farakka crashed from 39 tonnes per year to just 1 tonne per year after the construction of the Farakka barrage in the 1970s, strongly indicating that the barrage had prevented the fish from reaching their spawning grounds.

Unsustainable fishing pressures – High intensity fishing, destructive fishing practices (e.g., mosquito nets and dynamite fishing), targeting threatened species, and the stocking of invasive non-native species threaten the future of many freshwater fisheries. Overfishing can have devastatingly swift consequences. After a bumper harvest of 64,000 tonnes of salmon in Russia’s Amur river in 2016, excessively high quotas led to a catastrophic drop in the country’s largest salmon run in the autumn of 2018. WWF researchers counted an average of 1 million salmon per 10,000 square feet of river at their spawning grounds, compared to the norm of around 500 fish. In the summer of 2019, the average was 0. This collapse will have far reaching impacts on local communities and the ecosystem as a whole.

For many of the world, though, freshwater fisheries’ relative invisibility means they have been easy to ignore. It’s hard to believe, but they aren’t mentioned specifically in any of the 169 indicators of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) despite the essential role they play in alleviating hunger and poverty for some of the world’s poorest people. Theoretically, freshwater fisheries are included in marine fisheries under SDG 14 (Life under Water) but when it comes to reporting and assessing them, they fall off the map. There is a growing realisation of the essential contribution freshwater fisheries make towards both nutritional and economic security for hundreds of millions of people, but it is far too limited and far too slow. Recognising these gaps, six global organisations formed the Inland Fisheries Alliance in 2021 to raise the profile of freshwater fisheries and catalyse efforts to improve their health and management.

The question now is will decision makers finally start factoring freshwater fisheries – and the hundreds of millions of human mouths they feed – into their equations? And if so, will they do it fast enough to stave off disaster?

DOES RESTOCKING WITH HATCHERY FISH HELP OR HARM DECLINING WILDFISHES

When wild freshwater fisheries decline, fisheries managers often aim to enhance populations through the stocking of hatchery-produced fish. Stocking is a widely used fisheries management tool within freshwater ecosystems, especially in Asia and Africa. While no global evaluations have been conducted on whether stocking has increased or maintained any fisheries, there is scientific evidence that releasing live fishes into the wild can have significant negative impacts on wild fish populations by reducing the genetic health of wild fishes that breed with hatchery-produced fish. Stocking also risks ecological health as it may introduce competition, predation and disease to native fishes, as well as result in the establishment of invasive non-native fishes. To overcome the impacts on wild fish populations, countries should develop responsible stocking and hatchery guidelines and policies as well as review their current programmes to safeguard against unintentional harm to freshwater biodiversity.
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT BENEFITS FISH AND PEOPLE: CASE STUDIES FROM ASIA, AFRICA AND THE AMAZON

Evidence of the positive impact from community conservation exists across the world. In Laos, Community Fisheries Conservation Zones boosted the diversity of fishes caught in 32 villages. One of the keys to their success was that the approach was decided through consensus building with local communities and fisheries. This approach was echoed in the Sabeen River basin in Thailand, where a network of fish sanctuaries across 23 communities resulted in increased fish diversity, density and biomass. Community conservation has also resulted in positive impacts in Tanzania, where the dagaa fishery in Lake Tanganyika is critically important to the Tongwe/Bende people. Working with The Nature Conservancy, the local community set up nine community Beach Management Units to protect fish breeding and nursery zones, and prevent the use of destructive beach seine nets and other nets with under-sized meshes. “In my heart, I feel hopeful because I have already seen changes,” said Richard Nkayamba, Buhingu Beach Management Unit leader. “In this zone, beach seines are almost completely gone and the high dagaa catch we have seen this season is probably due to the reduced use of beach seines.”

Meanwhile, community management along Brazil’s Juruá River has transformed the arapaima fishery. As an obligate air-breather, the Amazon’s giant arapaima must return to the surface every 20 minutes or so – making them easy to catch. Known as the ‘cod of the Amazon’ overfishing contributed to a severe decline in their numbers, posing a risk to the species and the people who rely upon them. To address this, Juruá River communities embarked on a resource management plan, which resulted in an increase in both the arapaima population and the annual catch – boosting household incomes by US$1,000 per year and village incomes by a whopping US$10,000, and proving how critical it is to involve local communities in sustainable fisheries management7. Seeing the impact, the number of communities pursuing this approach has increased from 4 in 1999 to over 2000 now across Brazil, Peru and Guyana.

SMALL FISH PLAY A GIANT ROLE IN THE HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Small pelagic (open water) freshwater fishes play a major role in food security and nutrition across sub-Saharan Africa. Yet, these small silvers – such as dagaa, kapenta, salanga and usipa – receive much less attention than larger and more economically valuable species. Sometimes called ‘poor man’s fish’ or ‘vitamin fish’, these species are hugely important to many communities. Due to the high reproductive turnover rate of small pelagic fishes, they may be able to reproduce their own biomass five times or more a year37. As species lower on the food chain, dagaa might present an example of a ‘balanced harvest’. This is where each level within the food chain is fished proportional to its abundance rather than focusing on large fishes. Alternatively, an unbalanced harvest leads to fishing down the food chain and results in fish catches that gradually consist of smaller and smaller species. Support for what is known as a ‘balanced harvest’ is growing and may be a more sustainable option for humanity.
Angling is one of the world’s favourite pastimes. Whether the motivation is adventure, challenge or simply rest and relaxation, recreational fishing is often the closest connection many people around the world have with their environment and wild freshwater fishes. Indeed, hundreds of millions of people (including around 90 million anglers in China, 39 million in USA and almost 26 million in Europe) do it every year, casting bait and flies into rivers and lakes in an attempt to lure unsuspecting fish onto their hooks. And they spend vast amounts of money in the process.

Globally, recreational fishing generates over US$100 billion each year pumping much-needed cash into local and national economies, and boosting employment. In Europe, recreational fishing supports hundreds of thousands of jobs, including 37,000 in England and Wales, providing over US$2.3 billion to the economy, and 4,300 jobs in Scotland, where salmon anglers spend around US$8,400 per person on average every year. In the USA, 13 per cent of the population identify as inland recreational anglers, and together they generate around US$88 billion in economic activity each year and support over 300,000 jobs.

Some of the world’s freshwater fishes hold almost mythical status among anglers – such as the African tigerfish or legendary hump-backed mahseer. Some anglers are prepared to travel far and wide to catch these prize fishes contributing to local economies as they do so. For example, the African tigerfish – its mouth bristling with razor-sharp teeth – is the number one target for anglers on the Zambezi River system. In northeast Namibia, it is estimated that up to 70 per cent of tourist lodge revenue comes from anglers hoping to hook a ‘tiger’ – revenue that is a major source of income for local communities. Maintaining healthy freshwater ecosystems and healthy tigerfish populations directly benefits communities, who rely on this fearsome fish not only for funds but also for food security.

Meanwhile, the hump-backed mahseer – the largest of the iconic mahseer species – has been luring anglers to India’s River Cauvery since the 1970s. The income generated from international anglers has supported the transformation of former poachers into angling guides and...
Jeremy Wade, Angler, biologist and TV presenter

“From the point of view of a biologist and angler, seeing large predatory fish is a sign that uncontrolled removal of fish, which has a very rapid effect on a healthy river. The decline of big fish is happening right in front of us, and this is often because and what has shocked me really is that even in remote places it’s very hard to find those fish. Indeed, a less appreciated benefit of angling is the impact it has on human wellbeing. Just being out in nature, listening to the soothing sounds of water and watching your fishing line bob up and down has been found to alleviate stress. In the USA, angling is used as a rehabilitation therapy by psychologists, counsellors, and physical therapists. The US Veterans Health Administration has adopted fly fishing as a recreational therapy for injured military veterans because it is a calming, repetitive and low-impact way to help them regain strength. In England, angling has been used as an ‘added value’ social, environmental and therapeutic activity to help to overcome social problems and aid development of disadvantaged young people.

Or take Japan’s highly prized miyabe charr, a subspecies endemic to Lake Shikaribetsu. Back in the 1970s, too many anglers and too little management led to collapse in numbers. Fortunately, this spurred concerted action and numbers of miyabe charr are now healthy again, with anglers flooding in from all over Japan to fish the lake, boosting the local economy and providing a long-term lifeline for the species. Meanwhile, some communities, like the Rewa community in the Amazon in Guyana, have been capitalising on the presence of the arapaima, the world’s largest scaled freshwater fish, to attract tourist dollars by investing in recreational fishing operations. While the jungle giant can grow up to 3m, overfishing and habitat destruction mean that it’s now rare to find one longer than 2m – but that’s still huge enough to make it an irresistible draw for freshwater anglers. And their fees help to sustain communities, protect their heritage, and strengthen the governance, management and conservation of their traditional territories. It is certainly a more sustainable alternative than mercury-laced gold mining or commercial logging.

The angling industry relies on healthy freshwater ecosystems to support thriving populations of fish, from South Africa’s yellowfish to Australia’s Murray cod and Europe’s barbel. Healthy freshwater environments also offer a greater and more diverse fishing challenge – and a relaxing place to fish. As anglers know, fishing is both exhilarating and relaxing, and is great for the mind and soul. Angling also brings responsibility as anglers are the eyes and ears of the river, and the voices of fishes themselves. Anglers can play a fundamental role in the conservation of fishes by implementing best practice: not leaving ghost gear or nets; ensuring fish welfare is primary; using non-destructive baits; practising catch and release in the best possible way; not angling for certain species during closed seasons; and not causing harm to other wildlife. And by supporting fish conservation projects across the world.

MARINA GIBSON – ANGLING AMBASSADOR

“EARLIER OUR GOAL WAS TO KILL THE FISH. BUT AFTER WORKING IN THE ANGLING CAMPS, WE REALISE IT IS BETTER FOR THE COMMUNITY TO KEEP THEM ALIVE. WE SAW THE THE BENEFIT.”

CHEMBA, ANGLING GUIDE ON INDIA’S CAUVERY RIVER
THE WORLD’S
MOST POPULAR PETS

Not dogs or cats but freshwater fishes

It’s the same picture from the United States to the United Kingdom and beyond: freshwater fish consistently top the polls when it comes to pet numbers. Keeping a home aquarium is a truly global hobby — and one that is also good for our health. Having a fish tank (or visiting an aquarium) has been found to reduce stress, anxiety and blood pressure, and even help us to sleep. Another study found that reduced heart rate and increased feelings of wellbeing correlated with greater fish diversity in aquaria. It’s certainly not a coincidence that many doctors’ and dentists’ waiting rooms have an aquarium!

Main © Meridith Kohut / WWF-US, insets p47
Needless to say, a major industry has grown up on the back of our passion for pet fish. Today, some 5,500 species of ornamental fish – 90 per cent of which are tropical freshwater species – are traded every year in 125 countries, at a retail value of US$15-30 billion\(^5\).

Around 30 species dominate the market, the most common are the guppy, neon tetra and molly. Around 90 per cent of traded fish now originate from ones bred in captivity but certain species continue to be harvested from the wild, while captive stocks must be bolstered by wild stocks from time to time to maintain genetic health.

Like inland fisheries and angling, this is an industry that needs thriving populations of freshwater fishes in healthy freshwater ecosystems. However, there are concerns about the impacts of the industry, which can be a pathway for the introduction of invasive non-native species (through poorly managed breeding facilities and pet keepers releasing fish that grow too large for their tanks). The guppy, for example, a diminutive fish originally native to the Lesser Antilles, is now established in at least 69 countries on every continent except Antarctica\(^5\).

Problems also arise from over-harvesting and destructive harvest techniques in the wild, and high levels of mortality can occur from poor handling and long quarantines\(^5\). Take Brazil’s strikingly attractive, black-and-white striped zebra catfish. Endemic to a small portion of the Xinga river, it was caught and sold at such an unsustainable rate that it was added to Brazil’s list of threatened species in 2004 and the government banned its export to give it a chance of surviving in the wild. The species is now bred in large quantities in high tech facilities in Asia, but the remaining wild populations are still threatened by poaching and plans to build hydropower dams in the Amazon\(^5\).

Without urgent action, the only living specimens of this catfish will be the ones born and raised in aquaria. On the other hand, while data are hard to come by, sustainably managed wild fisheries supplying the aquarium trade can provide much-needed incomes in poor communities and an incentive to conserve specific species and their freshwater habitats. Take cardinal tetras. The vivid reds and blues of these gloriously beautiful fish flash through many a home aquarium. Native to the upper Orinoco and Rio Negro in South America, these tiny fish account for an impressive 70 per cent of Brazil’s ornamental fish exports – supporting 10,000 jobs and 80 per cent of the economy around the city of Barcelos. Through the Project Piaba initiative\(^5\), the cardinal tetra trade on the Rio Negro has become a model of sustainability with the local communities catching the fish from the shaded rainforest pools where they gather during the dry season, and spending the rest of the year acting as forest stewards, conserving the ecosystem that sustains the tetras – and their communities and culture.

Another aquarium favourite lives on the other side of the world – the liquorice gourami. These tiny jewels of South East Asia’s peatswamp forests are only beginning to be discovered and understood by science. But their habitat has already shrunk dramatically, primarily due to forest clearance for oil palm expansion, and all of them are now threatened. Thankfully, a collection of aquarists has banded together to launch the \(\text{Parosphromenus}\) Project, which aims to conserve the genus by maintaining a strong ex-situ population of each species. Similar aquarist initiatives are run by the American Killifish Association and the CARES Preservation Program. Sadly, some freshwater fishes now can only be found in captivity. The Mexican Fish Ark in the Hause des Meeres in Vienna, for example, houses the only living examples of Mexico’s Extinct in the Wild fishes.

In 2019, a new global initiative, Shoal, was launched to address the freshwater species crisis and halt the extinction of freshwater fishes. As part of its efforts, Shoal provides a platform for millions of freshwater fish enthusiasts to direct their passion towards helping to conserve the wild freshwater origins of their pets. The sooner they all join in, the better.
The history of humanity is tied to waterways – and freshwater fish. In what is now France, Paleolithic people carved a spectacular relief sculpture of a salmon on a cave wall – 25,000 years ago! Long after that, our civilizations developed beside rivers and lakes; our cities, towns and villages relying on them for water, food, power, navigation and sanitation. People’s lives have long been shaped by the life cycles of fishes and the pulsing flows of the rivers they live in, from traditional fishers on Lake Oguemoué in Gabon to those on the Tonlé Sap in Cambodia, whose lives, livelihoods and cultures are adapted to the seasonality of freshwater fish abundance.

An indelible part of our collective inheritance, freshwater fish and the fishes that live in them still remain culturally important to this day. Like muncias, the fish and noodle soup that is eaten widely across Myanmar. Or carp which are eaten for Christmas in eastern Europe. Or the long list of boars that are named after freshwater fishes, such as Steelhead Extra Pale Ale, Mahseer IPA and Sturgeon beer! Or place names, such as Hilsa (India), Ely (England), Pikesville and Bullhead (United States) and the Nga Phe Monastery (Myanmar).

In some parts of the world entire festivals are held in honour of freshwater fishes. Take England’s Ely Eel Festival, which commemorates the town’s historic relationship with the European eel from days when eel fishing was the town’s main industry. On the other side of the world anguillid eels are also celebrated. In New Zealand, the town’s main industry was the eel fishing that was the town’s main industry. On the other side of the world anguillid eels were long a source of food and income – and also reverence – for Maori communities. They’re represented in gatherings, funerals, proverbs, songs, artwork and mythology: by tribal tradition, they are the most important freshwater fish of all. Still a customary food source for Maori people, the eels also make up a commercially significant freshwater fishery in New Zealand, with annual landings of around 700 tonnes.

Meanwhile, a large mythical eel called Abua is said to protect the other creatures in freshwater lakes across Polynesia. In Cambodia, the national Water Festival marks the annual reversal of the flow of the Tonlé Sap river and the flooding of Tonlé Sap lake, which transports essential nutrients to the lake and fuels the productivity of its fishery. Dating back to the 12th century, the festival is intimately bound up with the year’s fish and rice harvests.

But freshwater fishes permeate our societies far deeper than festivals, foods or place names. In some cultures, they are sacred. As long ago as the 3rd century, the Indian Emperor Ashoka decreed that fishes, including freshwater sharks and eels, should be protected. The first temple sanctuary for fish in India was established nearly 1,200 years ago. Today, the Endangered Himalayan golden mahseer is still revered by local communities in India and Bhutan and protected around temples along several stretches of the Ganges, where devotees come to feed the fish with puffed rice. Fishing is not allowed in these locations, and pilgrims, temple authorities and local communities protect these fishes. In 2008, the Mahseer Trust was established to raise awareness of the mahseers as flagships for river conservation throughout South and Southeast Asia. Despite these efforts, all mahseer species are highly threatened by human impacts.

Some freshwater fish even brought salvation – the other common name for the candlefish. This little migratory fish returned to rivers in spawn at the end of the North Pacific winter, providing vital sustenance to keep indigenous peoples in that part of Canada and USA from starvation. It also had an additional use: the fish was so oily that it could literally be used as a candle. Its oil was also traded – creating the ‘grease trails’ of British Columbia and southeast Alaska. Nowadays, the salvation fish is threatened by habitat degradation, over-exploitation and pollution – and are in need of salvation themselves.

In addition to food and candles, some communities use freshwater fishes as medicine. This includes freshwater rays and various cichlids in the Amazon basin, where the fat of the trahira is used to treat earaches.

There is no way to do justice to the full cultural importance of freshwater fish in this report. We’ve showcased just a handful of the countless stories that could be told. Sadly, we are continuing to degrade our rivers, lakes and wetlands and allow both iconic and humble freshwater fishes to slip silently away. Their loss is a loss for all humanity, which will have far reaching consequences for communities and cultures.

Freshwater fishes have swum through our cultures for centuries.
CHAPTER EIGHT

NOWHERE IS THE WORLD’S BIODIVERSITY CRISIS MORE ACUTE THAN IN FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS. AROUND A THIRD OF FRESHWATER FISH SPECIES ARE THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.

FRESHWATER FISH IN FREEFALL

The sharp end of the biodiversity crisis
8. FRESHWATER FISH IN FREEFALL

Nowhere is the world’s biodiversity crisis more acute than in freshwater ecosystems. Around a third of freshwater fish species are threatened with extinction⁶⁷, and 80 species have already been declared Extinct. Populations of migratory fishes – the travellers of the freshwater world, including sturgeon, salmon, hilsa and gilled catfish – have fallen by 76 per cent since 1970⁶⁸. And populations of large iconic fish, the titans of the freshwater world, like the beluga sturgeon and the Mekong giant catfish, have been hit particularly hard, declining by a catastrophic 94 per cent since 1970⁶⁸.

The reasons for such precipitous falls are not hard to identify when we look at what’s happening to the world’s rivers, lakes and wetlands:

- **Treating freshwater ecosystems as wasted space:** Undertaking the diverse benefits of healthy freshwater ecosystems and their riparian habitats paves the way for them to be dammed, drained, dredged, damaged and converted into farmland or paved over – wrecking the habitat of freshwater fishes in the process. For example, floodplains, continue to be disconnected from their rivers and built upon, not only destroying essential fish spawning habitats but also increasing the risk of flooding. Around 35 per cent of wetlands have been lost in the past 50 years⁶⁹ and the rate shows no signs of abating.
- **Unnatural river flows:** Decisions about water flows related to hydropower, dams and abstraction are still driven by human needs rather than environmental ones, impacting fishes that have evolved their lifecycles in relation to the seasonal changes in the timing and quantity of flows, including natural flood pulses.
- **Chopped up rivers:** Millions of existing barriers from mega-dams to small dams, weirs and culverts fragment rivers across the world, blocking fish migration and disrupting the flow of water, sediments and nutrients. In Europe alone, there are an estimated 1 million river barriers – at least 100,000 of which are obsolete⁷⁰. And more are yet to come. Thousands of new hydropower dams are on the drawing board across the world from the Amazon to the Zambezi, including hundreds in protected areas. Only 1/3rd of long rivers are still free flowing⁷¹ and many of these are threatened by destructive fishing methods, which they have nowhere to go when their environment changes⁷². Many are like polar bears: they have nowhere to go when their part of the world changes.
- **Dredging up too many fish and too much sand:** Critical natural resources in freshwater ecosystems are being unsustainably plundered in many areas. Overfishing is threatening many species populations, especially when combined with destructive fishing methods, which also threaten the health of the environment. Meanwhile, unregulated and illegal sand mining alters the structure of rivers and deltas, destroying critical habitat, including fish spawning habitat, putting the survival of freshwater – and coastal – fishes at risk.
- **Flood of pollutants:** From untreated sewage to agricultural run-off, industrial wastewater and mercury from gold mining, pollutants are pouring into rivers, lakes and wetlands, poisoning fishes and fueling toxic algae blooms. 300-400 million tonnes of pollution are dumped into freshwater ecosystems every year⁷³, and over 80 per cent of all wastewater is flushed untreated back into nature⁷⁴.
- **Sucking rivers dry:** Poor management has resulted in far too much water being abstracted from river systems, primarily for irrigation. Agriculture uses around 70 per cent of all water abstracted globally⁷⁵ and this is likely to increase since the world’s demand for food is projected to rise by 50 per cent by 2050⁷⁶.
- **Species invasions:** The intentional and accidental spread of invasive non-native species and diseases are becoming more common, unbalancing freshwater ecosystems and directly threatening native species.
- **Our warming world:** Climate change is already making its presence felt, melting glaciers that feed rivers and altering peak river flow events in high mountain regions, changing weather patterns and increasing water temperatures. Freshwater fishes are particularly vulnerable to climate change⁷⁷. Many are like polar bears: they have nowhere to go when their part of the world changes.

To compose these issues, freshwater fishes are contending with other threats to biodiversity that we’re only just beginning to understand, such as noise, light and microplastics pollution to name a few⁷⁸. There is no silver bullet for these myriad threats, but there are tried and tested solutions. It’s time to scale them up.

**IUCN RED LIST STATUS**

The intentional and accidental spread of invasive non-native species and diseases are becoming more common, unbalancing freshwater ecosystems and directly threatening native species.

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**IUCN RED LIST STATUS**

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<th>Exinct</th>
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Fig. 7. Summary of IUCN status of freshwater fishes

**STURGEON: WORLD’S MOST THREATENED FAMILY OF FRESHWATER FISHES**

These gentle giants have been around since the age of the dinosaurs, but 23 of the 27 species are now threatened with extinction due to hydropower dams blocking their migration routes along the Yangtze, Danube, Rhine and other rivers, overfishing, poaching for the illegal wild caviar trade, pollution and habitat loss. Indeed, the Chinese paddlefish was declared extinct in 2020. Ongoing developments, including navigation projects, dredging activities and hydropower dams, are increasing the pressure on sturgeon populations in Europe, many of which already depend on reintroduction programmes as a last glimmer of hope.

For hundreds of years, sturgeon have played a major role in local economies, providing food and livelihoods for many – chronicles from the 12th century mention that beluga sturgeon were used to feed hungry troops marching along the Upper Danube. A beluga sturgeon measuring 7.2m was once caught in the Volga river, but few giants are spotted these days. Indeed, few sturgeon of any size are seen in the wild these days. WWF has set up a new global initiative to safeguard these ancient creatures. Hopefully, it will ensure that no sturgeon species follow the Chinese paddlefish to extinction. Because if we can save sturgeons, we will save so much more – helping to revive the rivers they live in for the benefit of people and nature.
2020 was a bleak year for freshwater fish. It began with confirmation by IUCN, while 10 more have been declared Extinct in the Wild in the Philippines. Overall, 80 freshwater fishes have been declared Extinct by IUCN, while 10 more have been declared Extinct in the Wild and 115 are classified as ‘Critically Endangered Possibly Extinct’.
emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity

In 2021, governments may have their last chance to chart a new course that could reverse the loss of nature and put the world back onto a sustainable path. Countries have to seize the opportunity and agree on an ambitious and implementable new framework to tackle the loss of habitats and species at the conference of the Convention of Biological Diversity — a framework that must, for the first time, pay just as much attention to protecting and restoring our freshwater life support systems as the world's forests and oceans.
If we do, we will bring life back to our dying rivers, lakes and wetlands. And we will bring freshwater fishes back from the brink too — securing food and jobs for hundreds of millions of people, safeguarding cultural icons and our favourite pets, ensuring prey for threatened predators from river dolphins to fishing cats, and further enhancing the health of the freshwater ecosystems that underpin our societies and economies.

And we don’t need to conjure up a magical silver bullet or some innovative new solution. We know what works and what needs to be done. A blueprint has already been developed: it’s in the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5), which was the result of a collective effort from the conservation community, including parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, other governments, observers and a host of global experts. Echoing the Emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity, GBO5 outlines the pathway for a sustainable freshwater transition.

This freshwater transition is a realistic and pragmatic one, based on measures that have already been tried and tested in at least some rivers, lakes and wetlands. It is a comprehensive plan that moves us away from today’s ad hoc conservation successes towards a strategic approach that can deliver solutions at the scale necessary to reverse the collapse in biodiversity — and set us on course to a future where our freshwater ecosystems are once again fully healthy and teeming with freshwater fishes and other wildlife.

The transition calls for rapid measures to be implemented globally to let rivers flow more naturally, protect and restore critical habitats and species, and reduce pollution levels. It outlines the need to control the spread of invasive non-native aquatic species and end overfishing, destructive fishing and unsustainable sand mining.

And these measures really do work. Take the example of dam removals: since the dams on America’s Penobscot river were pulled down allowing fish to migrate up from the sea once again, river herring numbers have skyrocketed from a few thousand to over 2.8 million! Or the Cambodian governments decision not to build mega hydropower dams on the Mekong, which will help protect vital freshwater fisheries. Or securing international protection for Colombia’s entire Bita River under the Ramsar Convention. So, what specifically needs to be done?

**COMMIT**

Governments must agree to ambitious targets for 2030, which will safeguard freshwater ecosystems and the future of freshwater fishes and other species, in the new global framework on nature that will be agreed at the 2021 CBD conference — building on the freshwater transition outlined in the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook. But agreeing an ambitious agenda for the next decade is not enough: countries must commit to implementing the solutions that will achieve the targets they have set. We have learnt our lessons with the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the failure to achieve the previous Aichi targets under the CBD: this time we need more action and less talk, more effort and less excuses. And remember, it is possible to have global commitments that are actually implemented; we only need to look at the Montreal Protocol and how effective it has been in protecting the ozone layer.

Implementing the new biodiversity agenda also needs to move beyond the realm of conservation. Governments must incorporate specific new targets into the Sustainable Development Goals for freshwater fishes, which are almost entirely absent from the current 169 SDG indicators despite their obvious links to poverty (SDG1), hunger (SDG2), responsible consumption and production (SDG12), and life under water (SDG14) and on land (SDG 15). This will be crucial if governments truly are committed to delivering the ambitious agenda.

**PRIORITIZE**

However much we would like to, there is no way to protect and restore all the world’s rivers, lakes and wetlands: there will need to be trade-offs. This will involve hard decisions, particularly in the short to medium term as countries begin to implement their economic recovery strategies from the Covid-19 pandemic. We will need a delicate balancing act to ensure that these strategies do not put us on a path towards further loss. Countries will need to prioritize — basing their decisions on the values of their most important freshwater ecosystems, including healthy freshwater fisheries, and their potential contribution to fulfilling their commitments under the SDGs, CBD and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

But conservation organizations also need to prioritize. To save freshwater fishes, we need to rally behind the GBO5’s Sustainable Freshwater Transition and the Emergency Recovery Plan for freshwater biodiversity. We need to speak with one voice so that governments, businesses, cities and communities are clear about what needs to be done. And then we need to prioritize programmes and activities that help governments to achieve the new targets that they will set.

**PARTNER AND INNOVATE**

While the solutions exist, real progress towards halting the loss of freshwater fishes and ensuring healthier freshwater ecosystems will only be achieved through collective action involving governments, businesses, investors, NGOs and communities. Corporate water stewardship provides an opportunity to explore partnerships and creates a space for the private sector to come on board as a key partner to improve the health of freshwater ecosystems, while financial institutions can invest in innovative financial solutions, like bankable projects, that can strengthen resilience and generate returns.

**VALUE FRESHWATER FISHES**

Last but not least, it’s time to pay attention to the fact that there are 18,077 species of freshwater fishes — and how important they are to people and nature. They have been forgotten for far too long, despite swimming through our cultures and feeding people for millennia. They might be out-of-sight below the surface of our rivers, lakes and wetlands but it’s time to look at the critical role they play in societies, economies and ecosystems. And it’s time to factor them into all development decisions about rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Reversing decades of decline will be difficult, but we know what needs to be done. All the organizations involved in this report are fully committed to ensuring a brighter future for the world’s freshwater fishes because that will mean a brighter, sustainable future for people and nature. We hope you will join us.

ENSURING A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR THE WORLD’S FRESHWATER FISHES...WILL MEAN A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE.
FRESHWATER FISHES ACCOUNT FOR 51% OF ALL FISH SPECIES