



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Blue Growth Initiative

Blue Economy Opportunities for SIDS

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Socioeconomic Contribution of Fish

Key facts & figures



Global total capture fishery production in 2014 was 93.4 million tonnes.



Fish trade was valued at US \$135 billion in 2015.



31.4% of fish stocks are estimated as overfished (fished at biologically unsustainable levels).



World fish supply reached a record high of 20 kg per capita in 2014.



10-12% people, i.e. over 870 million people, depend on fisheries and aquaculture.

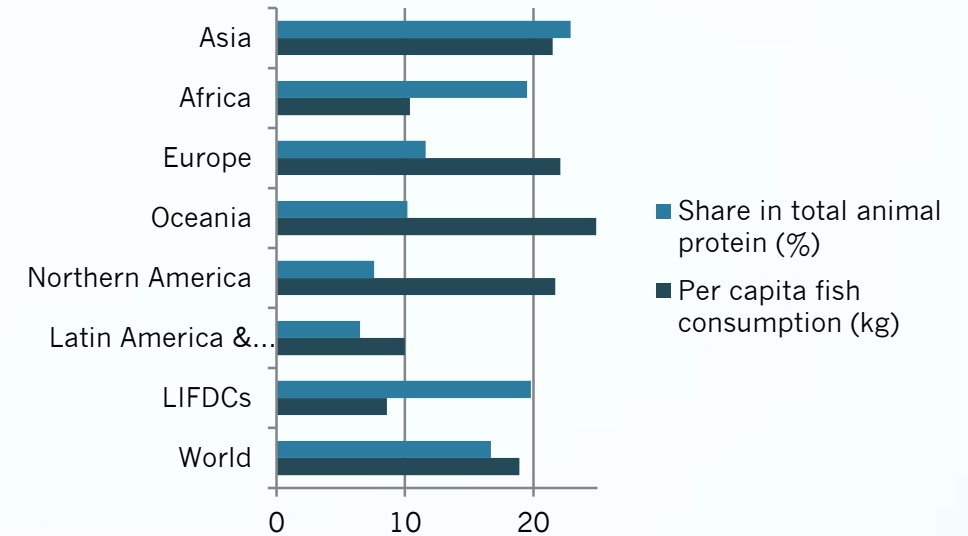


Global total aquaculture production of aquatic animals in 2014 was 73.8 million tonnes.

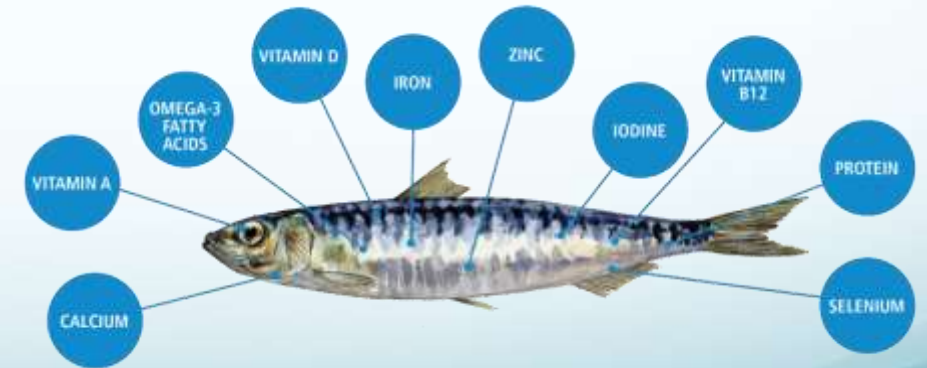


Women account for 19% of all people directly engaged in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, and over 50% when including the post-harvest sector

Fish provides high quality animal protein



Important source of essential nutrients



SIDS on the Global Stage

SIDS – FAO Member States		
AIMS	Caribbean	Pacific
Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands (not UN member)
Comoros	Bahamas	Fiji
Guinea Bissau	Barbados	Kiribati
Maldives	Belize	Marshall Islands
Mauritius	Cuba	Nauru
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	Dominica	Niue (not UN member)
Seychelles	Dominican Republic	Palau
Singapore	Grenada	Papua New Guinea
	Guyana	Samoa
	Haiti	Solomon Islands
	Jamaica	Timor-Leste
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tonga
	Saint Lucia	Tuvalu
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Vanuatu
	Suriname	
	Trinidad and Tobago	

Unique SIDS characteristics

- **Narrow base of resources available, depriving them of cost advantages and economies of scale**
- **Small domestic markets and heavy reliance on external and remote markets**
- **High costs for energy, infrastructure, transportation, communication and services**
- **Low resilience and location make them heavily affected by natural disasters**
- **High volatility of economic growth**
- **Vulnerability to external shocks**
- **Limited opportunities for the private sector and a proportionately large reliance of their economies on their public sectors**

2030 Agenda and SDG 14

- Blue Growth and the 2030 Agenda
- **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources**
- **Target 14.7: Economic benefits for SIDS and LDCs**
- Also links to **SDG 1 (No poverty)**, **SDG 2 (Zero hunger)**, and **SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)**



FAO Blue Growth Initiative

Business as Usual



Blue Growth Initiative (BGI)



Leverage Existing Instruments and Approaches

- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related international plans of action
- Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
- Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing



FAO Blue Growth Initiative

Objectives:

- Create enabling conditions for transitioning to the Blue Economy
- Improve governance of aquatic ecosystems
- Conserve biodiversity and habitats
- Empower all stakeholders along the fisheries and aquaculture value chain

Implementation (Theory of Change)



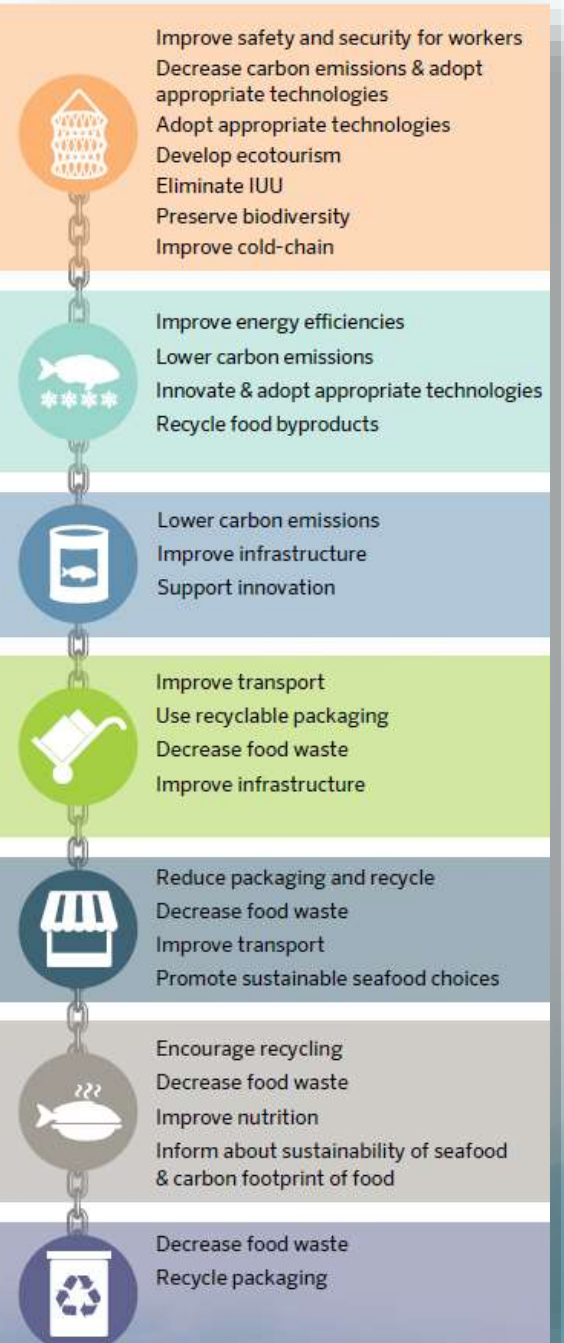
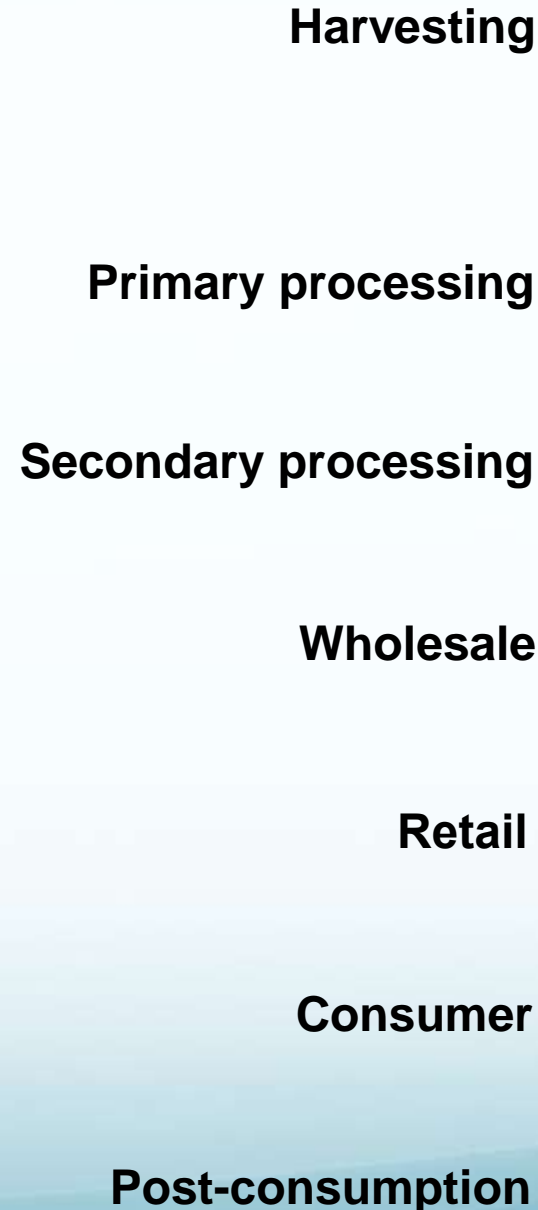
Building Efficient, Sustainable Seafood Value Chains

35%
FISH & SEAFOOD
FOOD LOSSES

8% of fish caught globally is thrown back into the sea. In most cases they are dead, dying or badly damaged.



This is equal to almost
3 billion Atlantic salmon.



Global Blue Growth activities

- SIDS and coastal LDCs are transitioning towards the Blue Economy
- No single, one-size-fits-all approach
- Adaptable to country needs and priorities

Caribbean

With rising populations, tourism and a focus on healthy diets, Caribbean Blue Growth activities are focused primarily on increasing volumes of fish for local consumption by small- and medium-scale aquaculture and aquaponics, in an economically viable, ecologically sustainable and socially acceptable manner.

St Lucia	Grenada	Barbados

Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific, aquaculture of fish and crops, such as seaweed, are the key drivers to Blue Growth. Combining innovative techniques and financing, farmers in these countries are producing their products more efficiently and marketing them more effectively, generating more jobs, higher income, all while sustainably preserving the environment.

Bangladesh	Kiribati
Philippines	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	

Blue Growth Initiative globally

Africa and the Near East

Africa and the Near East are focused on using Blue Growth as a vehicle to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14, to conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, particularly in light of population growth and increased migration flows, alongside the added stress of climate-change impacts, which place greater pressure on limited natural resources.

Morocco	Mozambique	Nigeria	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	Seychelles	Tunisia	Zambia

Platforms*

Blue Communities	Blue Production	Blue Trade
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Enabling conditions*

Legislation and policy frameworks	Private & public institutions	Innovation - financial & technical	Knowledge & capacity development
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Status of Blue Growth activities

Considering	Developing	Implementing
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CARTA A FAVOR DA PROMOÇÃO DO CRESCIMENTO AZUL EM CABO VERDE

1. INTRODUÇÃO

Por ocasião da Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre o Desenvolvimento Durável Rio+20 que decorreu no Brasil em Junho de 2012, os Pequenos Estados Insulares em Desenvolvimento (SIDS), defenderam a integração da gestão durável dos oceanos no conceito de economia verde.

«A Via a seguir», declaração final da III^a Conferência Internacional das Nações Unidas sobre os SIDS de Samoa, de 1 a 4 Setembro 2014, lembrou que *«os mares e os oceanos, bem como as zonas costeiras, formam uma componente essencial do ecossistema da Terra e estão intrinsecamente ligados ao desenvolvimento durável»*. Além do papel dos mares e dos oceanos na sequestração do carbono, na segurança alimentar ou ainda na identidade e na cultura das populações dos SIDS, a declaração de Samoa insiste no valor económico: *«a viabilidade das pescas e da aquacultura, o turismo costeiro, a utilização possível dos recursos dos fundos marinhos e as fontes potenciais de energia renovável constituem os elementos de base duma economia oceânica durável para os SIDS»*.

Charter for the Promotion of Blue Growth in Cabo Verde

- Strengthening coastal communities
- Economic and social development
- Climate change research
- Conserve biodiversity and habitats
- Ecotourism and employment opportunities

Mindelo Blue Growth Conference and Declaration

- 150 participants, 30 delegations
- Ministers from Cabo Verde, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, São Tomé and Príncipe
- Declaration of SIDS and LDCs on achieving SDG Target 14.7 – presented at UN Ocean Conference



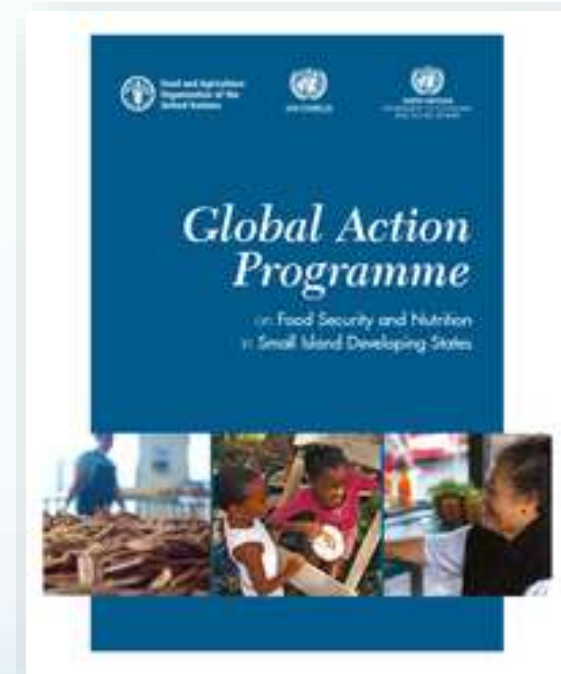
TOWARDS THE OCEAN CONFERENCE



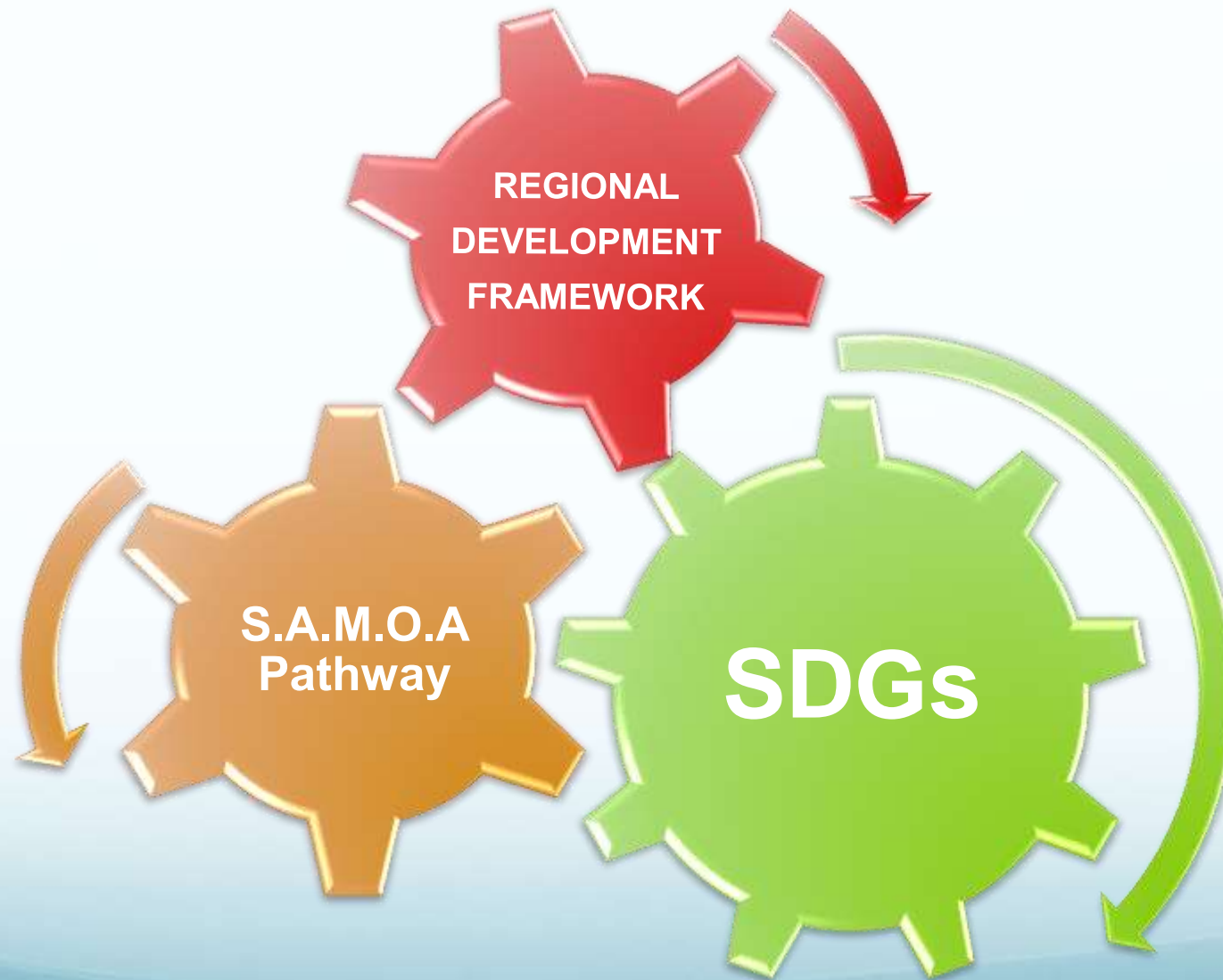
Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (GAP)

Priority Action Areas under the GAP:

1. Promoting food security and healthy nutrition Economic and social development
2. Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources
3. Enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters
4. Promoting trade and access to markets
5. Improving partnerships and international cooperation



SIDS and Global Agenda



Challenges and Opportunities for SIDS



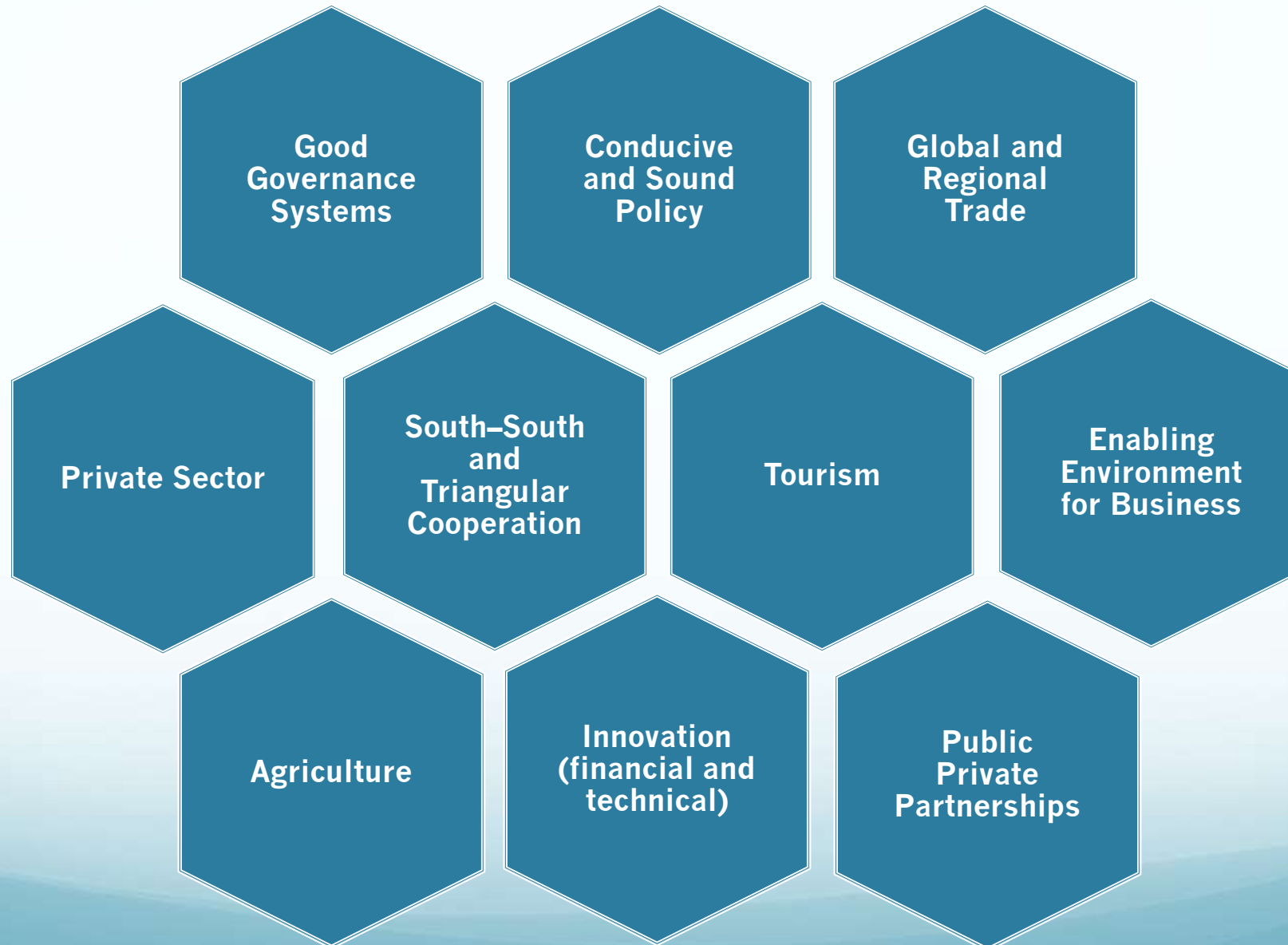
- Heavily reliant on international markets
- High per capita costs for provision of services
- Vulnerability to environmental and economic shocks
- Climate adaptation costs are also among the highest in the world
- Insular nature means numerous known economic, social and environmental challenges and vulnerabilities

Blue Growth Partnerships for SIDS



- Large Oceans Nations Forum on Blue Growth – Malta, October 2017
- Blue Innovations Institute – Grenada
- Blue Forum (bringing in private sector)
- FAO Blue Growth Network Secretariat (multi-partner funded – initial Netherlands)
- Others (Blue Ports Vigo, CIRAD/IFREMER, GLISPA)

SIDS: Islands of Opportunity



Key Takeaways

- **Blue Growth is a framework for achieving the 2030 Agenda and realizing the socioeconomic potential of fisheries and aquatic resources**
- **Many countries currently transitioning to the Blue Economy and adopting a Blue Growth approach adapted to their specific needs and priorities**
- **SIDS are important global players and need strong partnerships and collaboration with Large Ocean Nations to build efficiency and sustainability**
- **Blue Growth offers numerous opportunities for SIDS in developing their national economies and social benefits from ocean and coastal resources**



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Thank you for your attention.



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