



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO Blue Growth Initiative

LDAC Focus Group on International Ocean Governance

11 May 2018

Grand Hotel Palatino

Rome, Italy

Zachary Foco – Programme Specialist, Blue Growth Initiative

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

Overview

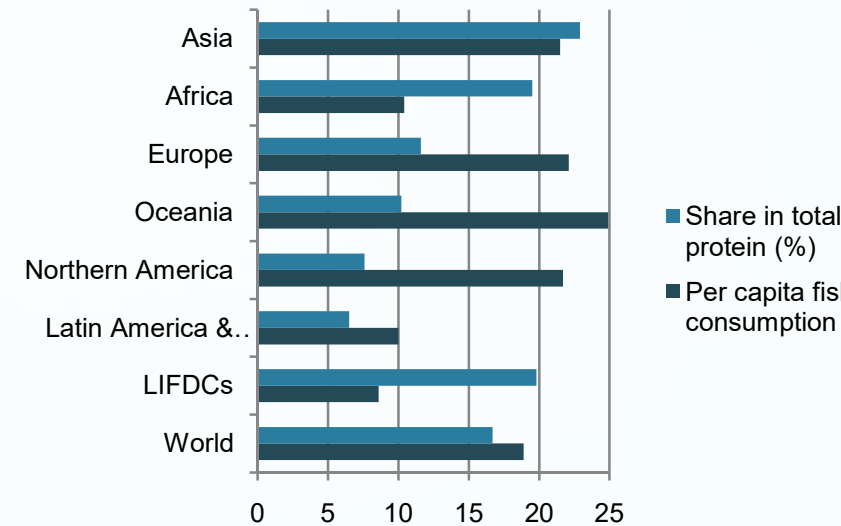
- 1. Socioeconomic contribution of fish**
- 2. 2030 Agenda and SDG 14**
- 3. FAO Blue Growth Initiative**
- 4. Implementation and global activities**
- 5. Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS (GAP)**
- 6. Partnerships and cooperation**

Socioeconomic contribution of fish

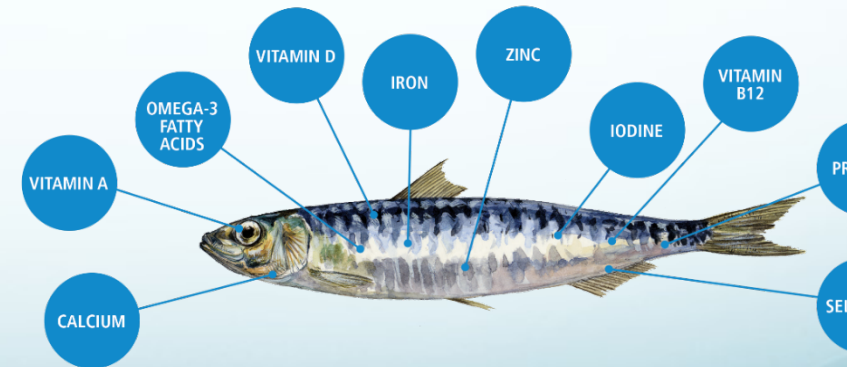
Key facts & figures

-  Global total capture fishery production in 2014 was 93.4 million tonnes.
-  Fish trade was valued at US \$135 billion in 2015.
-  World fish supply reached a record high of 20 kg per capita in 2014.
-  31.4% of fish stocks are estimated as overfished (fished at biologically unsustainable levels).
-  10-12% people, i.e. over 870 million people, depend on fisheries and aquaculture.
-  Women account for 19% of all people directly engaged in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, and over 50% when including the post-harvest sector
-  Global total aquaculture production of aquatic animals in 2014 was 73.8 million tonnes.

Fish provides high quality animal protein

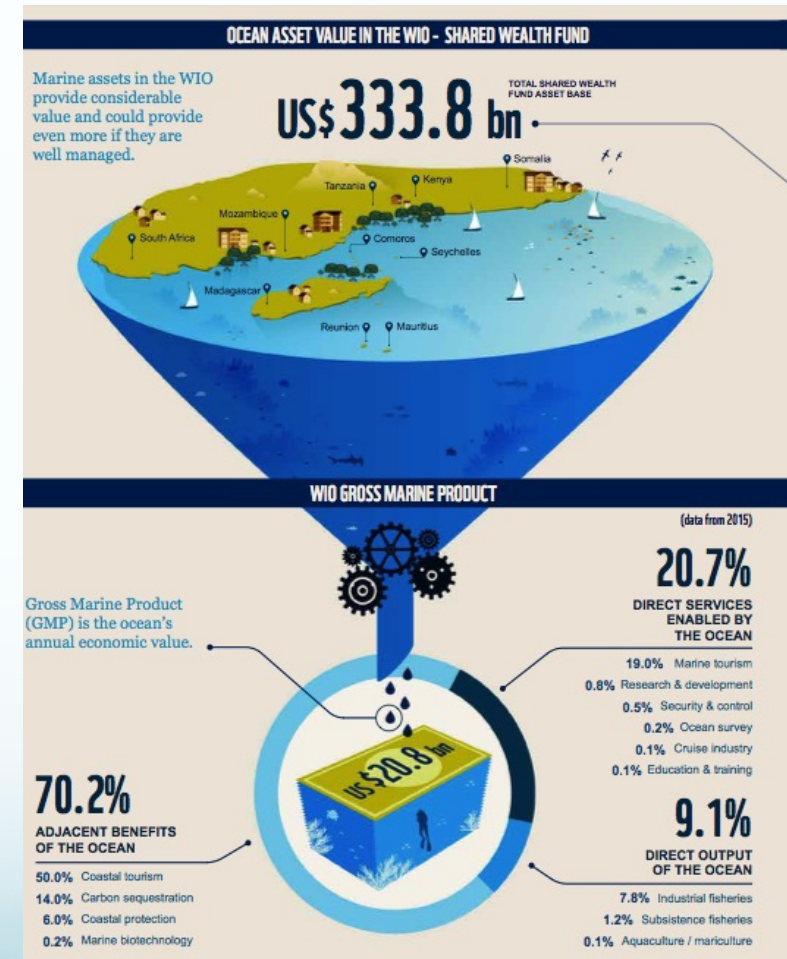
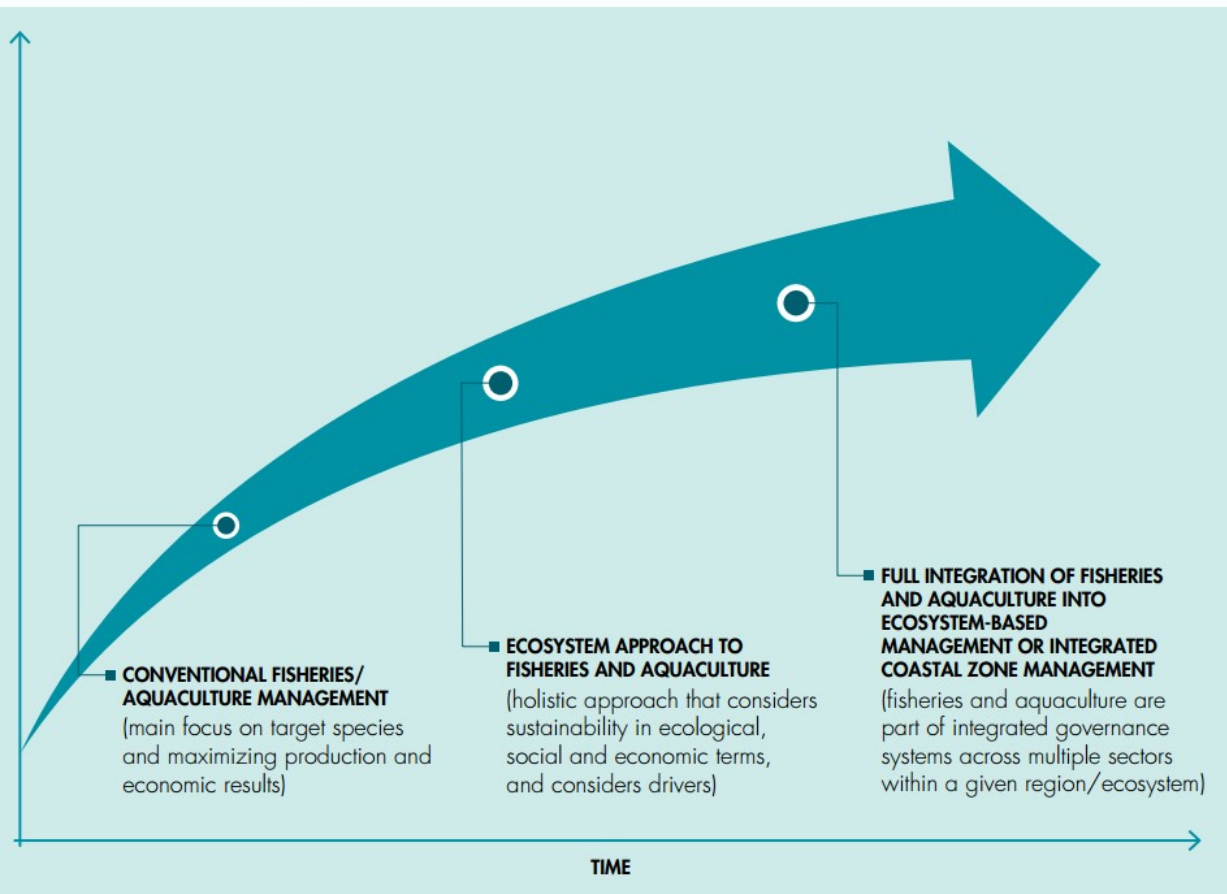


Important source of essential nutrients



Example: Western Indian Ocean region

Overall value of ocean assets: US\$333.8 billion

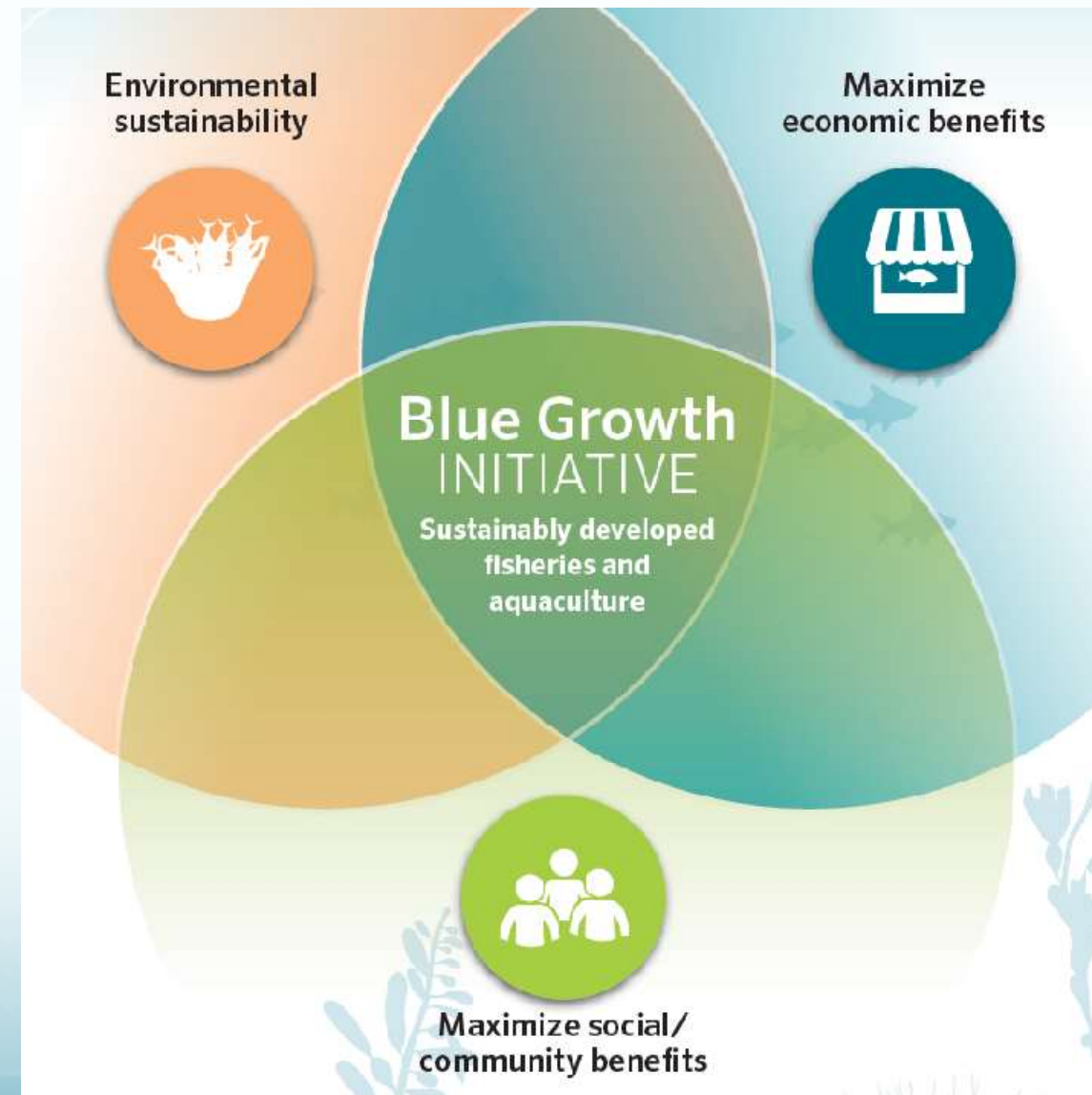
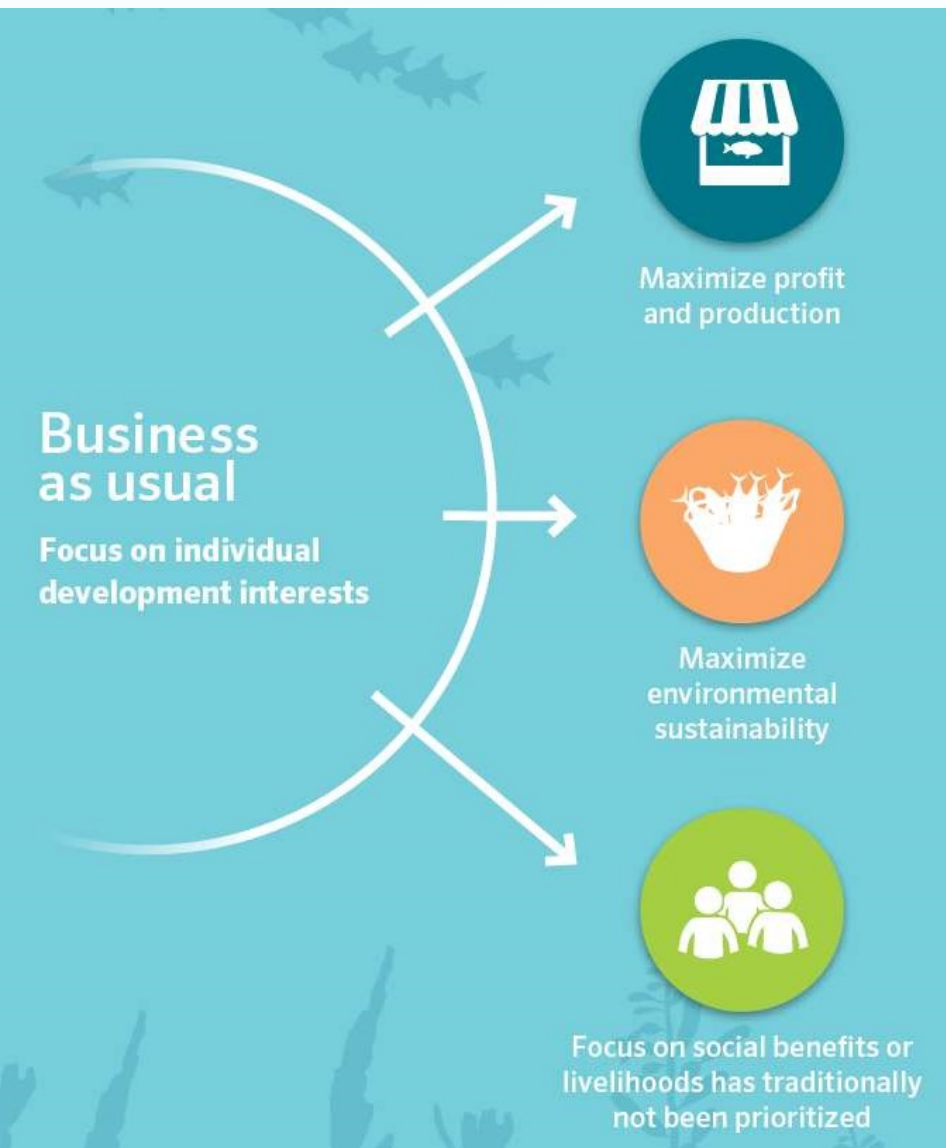


2030 Agenda and SDG 14

- **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)**

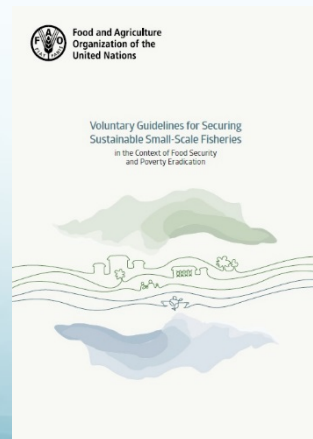


FAO Blue Growth Initiative



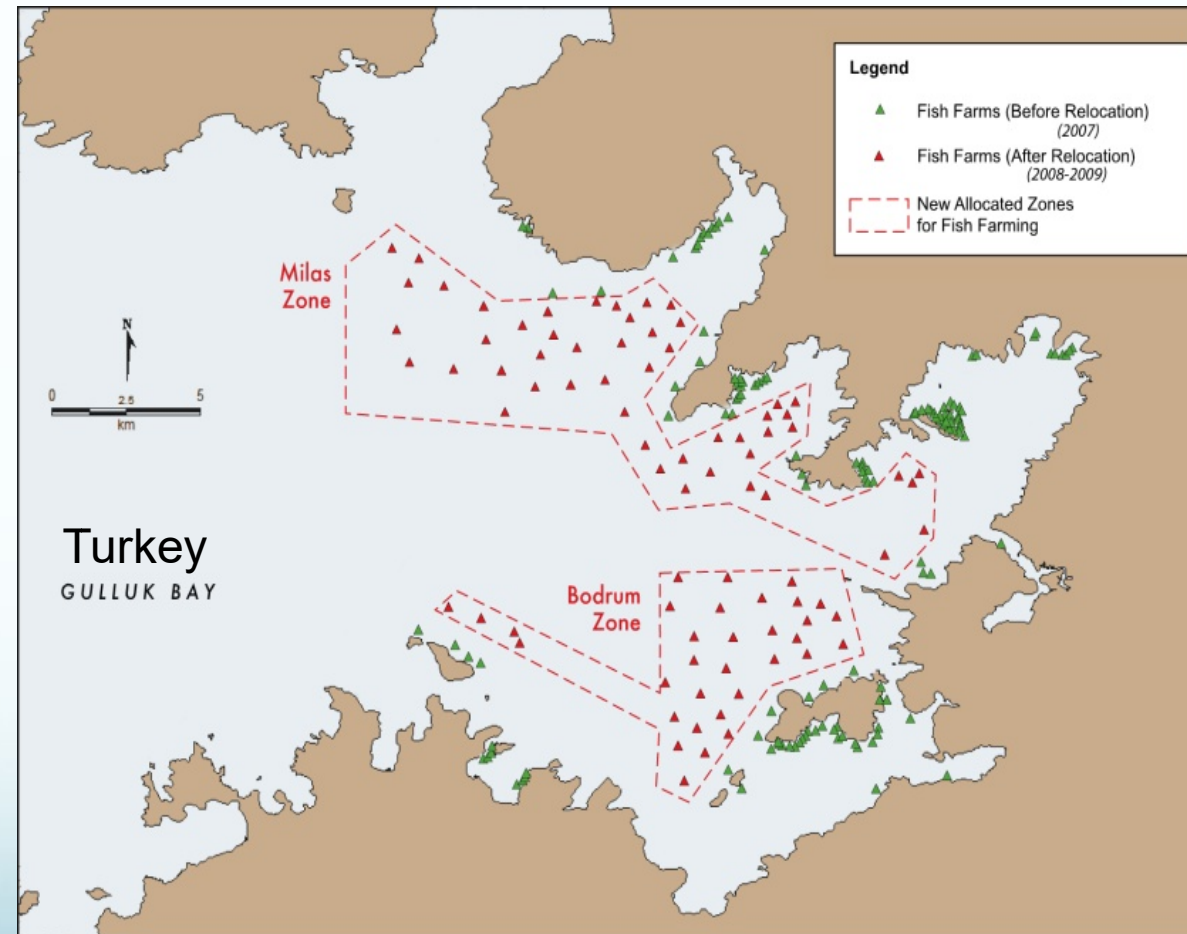
Leverage existing instruments and approaches

- 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



Example of marine spatial planning (MSP) in Golluk Bay, Turkey

- Sustainably and responsibly identify and allocate areas
- Identify prospective farm sites where long term investments are possible
- Establish clear norms and regulations for commercial behavior
- Reduce conflict among potential resource users
- Stakeholder participation



Courtesy José Aguilar-Manjarrez

FAO Blue Growth Initiative

Objectives:

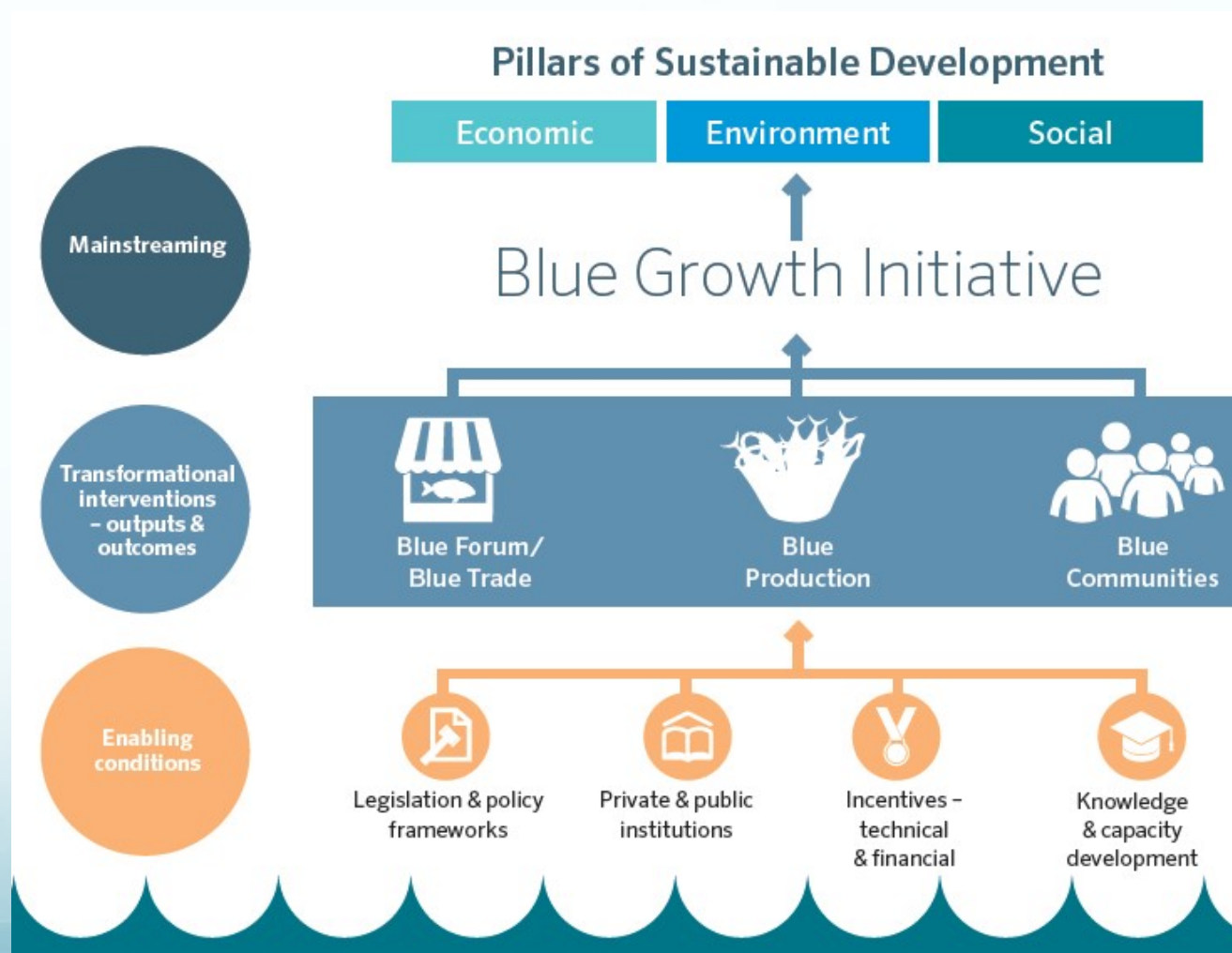
Create enabling conditions for transitioning to the Blue Economy

Improve governance of aquatic ecosystems

Conserve biodiversity and habitats

Empower all stakeholders along the fisheries and aquaculture value chain

Implementation (Theory of Change)



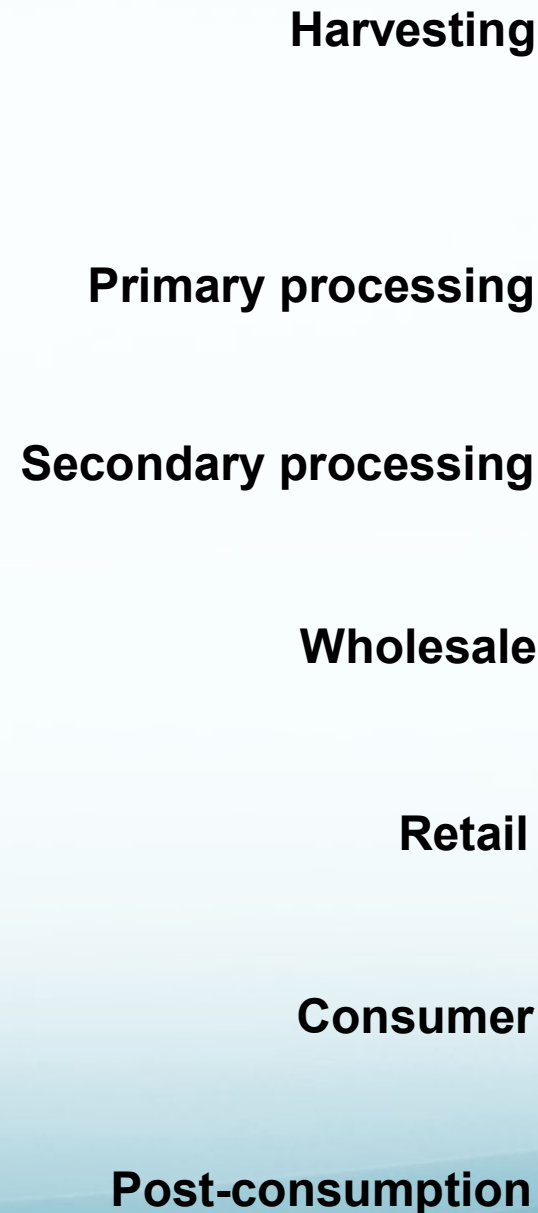
Building efficient, sustainable seafood value chains

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.



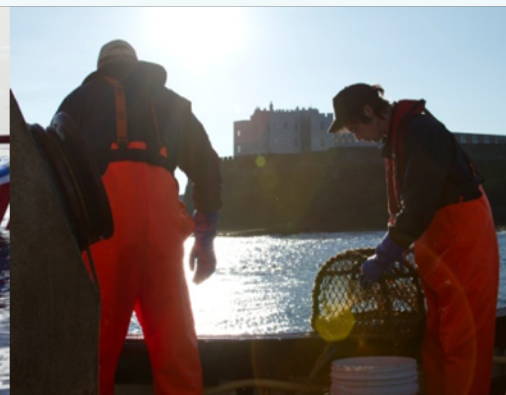
This is equal to almost
3 billion Atlantic salmon.



BGI Communities Platform

EMPOWERING SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS IS CRITICAL TO THE BLUE COMMUNITIES PLATFORM

- Over 90% of all fishers and fish workers are small-scale
- Most are in developing countries and half are women
- Vital socioeconomic function of SSF for food and nutrition security, income, employment, trade, etc.
- SSF are excellent candidates for transition towards Blue Growth due to their interconnectivity with and reliance on aquatic ecosystems
- Huge potential when people employed in SSF act not only as resource users but also as resource stewards



BGI Communities Platform

Non-discrimination



Respect of cultures



Social and economic viability



Gender equality and equity



Equity and equality



Transparency



Rule of law



Consultation and participation



Accountability



Economic, social and environmental sustainability



Holistic and integrated approaches



Social responsibility and feasibility

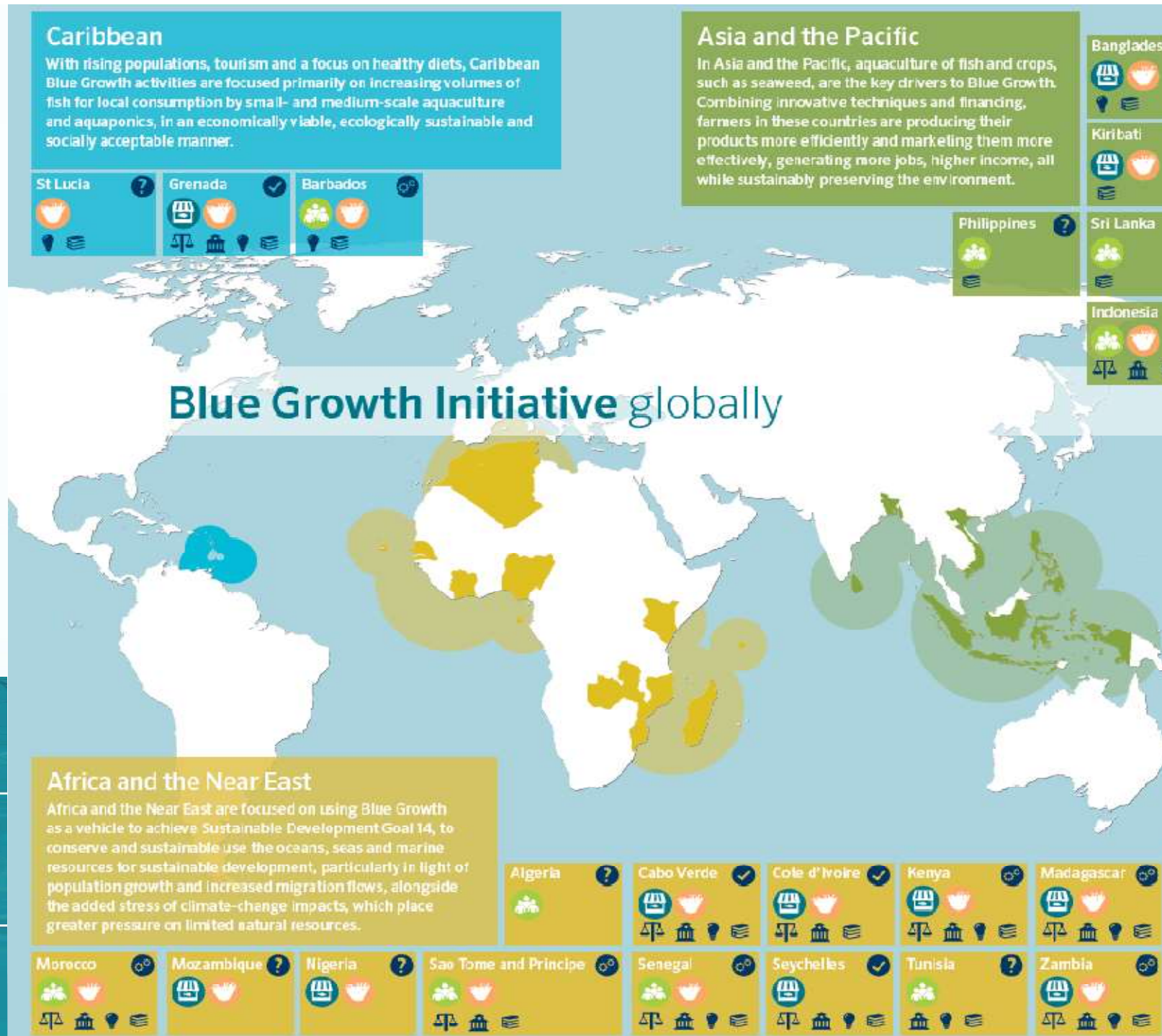


Global Blue Growth activities

SDS and coastal LDCs are positioning towards the Blue Economy

single, one-size-fits-all approach

Adaptable to country needs and priorities



CARTA A FAVOR DA PROMOÇÃO DO CRESCIMENTO AZUL EM CABO VERDE

1. INTRODUÇÃO

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

«A Via a seguir», declaração final da IIIª 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 sustentável»*. Além do papel dos mares e dos oceanos na sequestração de 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 sustentável dos recursos dos fundos marinhos e as fontes potenciais de energia renovável constituem os elementos de base duma economia oceânica sustentável para os SIDS»*.

Charter for 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

Blue Growth Charter in Cabo Verde

CONFERENCE DIALOGUE BLUE GROWTH AND ECONOMY

SHARING PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AFRICA

Mindelo, Island of São Vicente, Republic of Cabo Verde, 3-5 May 2017

- 150 participants from 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



THE
**OCEAN
CONFERENCE**
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017



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Adopting the Blue Economy: A viable path to Sustainable Development in Small Island Developing States
Series of Side Events on the Blue Economy Co-Hosted by the Governments of Grenada and Cabo Verde

FINANCING FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Hosted by the Government of Grenada, OECD and UNDP

Monday, 5 June 2017
11:00am – 12:30pm
Conference Room A, UNHQ New York

This side event will bring together knowledge and experience from different partners to explore the approaches and financial instruments that can help SIDS develop their Blue Economies. It will also explore the role of development partners in supporting this effort. The discussion will build on the work that the OECD and UNDP are carrying out with the Government of Grenada and in Pacific SIDS to encourage a more coordinated international response for financing the transition to the Blue Economy and will identify options for using concessional finance to attract more public and private resources. The discussion will also draw upon analytical work by the OECD on the link between the management of fisheries resources and government capacity to finance development.

Welcome Remarks: *Dr. the Right Honourable Keith Mitchell*, Prime Minister of Grenada, Current Chair of the World Bank Small States Forum on the Importance of the Blue Economy

Facilitator: *Dr. Angus Friday*, Grenada's Ambassador to the US and Mexico, Co-Founding Member of the Blue Network

TRANSITIONING TO THE BLUE ECONOMY: PARTNERSHIPS, INNOVATION AND APPROACHES FOR SMALL ISLAND STATES

Hosted by the Governments of Grenada and Cabo Verde, UNDP, The Nature Conservancy, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

Monday, 5 June 2017
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Conference Room 1, UNHQ New York

Partners: The Netherlands, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, OECD, FAO, and the World Bank

This side event will showcase viable ways in which SIDS can deliver the key targets of SDG 14 by presenting examples of current Blue Growth approaches implemented in SIDS, including partnerships and financial mechanisms to support marine spatial planning, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, the development of Blue master plans and Blue policies, and the role of financial tools in implementation, as well as pioneering approaches to catalyzing action through the development of diverse multi-stakeholder partnerships.

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
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



Partnerships for Blue Growth



- 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)
- Others (Blue Ports Vigo, GLISPA, etc.)

Large Ocean Relations Forum on Blue Growth -4 October 2017

Main recommendations:

1. Foster effective international partnerships and collaboration
2. Make use of information and knowledge sharing platforms
3. Encourage and support institutions that foster Blue Growth
4. Link Blue Growth to the 2030 Agenda and long-term country planning
5. Ensure that standards and legal frameworks support Blue Growth
6. Mainstream Blue Growth activities
7. Support Blue Growth innovation and access to markets



Key Takeaways

- **Blue Growth is a framework for achieving the 2030 Agenda**
- **Many countries are currently adopting a Blue Growth approach adapted to their specific needs and priorities**
- **Strong partnerships and cooperation are required at global, regional and national levels to realize the potential of the Blue Economy**
- **Developed countries can play a strong catalytic role in transitioning to Blue Growth, particularly through knowledge sharing**
- **Blue Growth offers coastal communities numerous opportunities for economic and social development from marine resources**



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Thank you for your attention.



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