Institutional Visit of IORA Ambassadors and Director General L. Sabbatucci (MAECI -DGMO)

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Humans, Fish & The Future

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The March of Progress

The Human Revolution - The Human System

Capacities:
- Survival Instinct
- Communication
- Capacity to Imagine

“Modern Globalised State Intervention Capitalist Systems” (MCSs)
- Liberal democracies
- Leadership
- Social traditions

Outcome success:
- Inclusiveness
- Integrity
- Innovation
Future of the Human System

Is it sustainable? Probably not!

Can it be sustainable? Yes.. probably!

The Human System depends upon a cornerstone sub-system:
Sustainable Food System
The Cornerstone

Food Security: production, value

Nutrition: healthy diets

Sustainability: planetary boundaries

Distribution: Geographic ↔ Socio-economic ↓↑

Sustainable Food Systems
Healthy Diets – what does the science say?

“The exact make-up of a diversified, balanced and healthy diet will vary depending on the individual, cultural context, locally available foods and dietary customs. However, the basic principles of what constitutes a healthy diet remain the same.” -WHO

Examples which fit the bill:
- Nordic Diet
- Asian Diet
- “Washoku” Japanese culinary practice
- Mediterranean Diet
- EAT-Lancet Diet (planetary boundaries)
Background factors:
- The Great Divide
- The Industrial Revolution
- Capitalism (MCSs)
- Slavery
- Colonialism
- Post-colonial development

Drivers of Stress:
- Population growth
- Increased consumption (demand)
- Conflicts

Effects:
- Biodiversity decline
- Resource depletion
- Pollution
- Climate change
- Poverty (abject & relative)
- Urbanization
- Migration
Priority projects:

- High-Seas
- EEZ
- Coastal communities & Blue Growth
- Aquaculture
- The Future in the Oceans
- Value Chains
**“Theory of Change”**  
Blue Growth/Blue Communities/Blue Hope

**Status Quo**  
(e.g., declining resources, lack of decent work)

**Enabling Conditions**  
Law, Finance, Knowledge, Innovation

**Platform of Intervention:**  
Capture Aquaculture Value Chains, Workers, Consumers

**Blue Growth/Blue Hope**  
(e.g., rebuilt stocks, decent work opportunities)
In general, small-scale fisheries, are characterized by:

Large number of low tonnage boats
Use of low-impact fishing gear to target variety of species

Fishers who fish areas usually close to the coast where they live and shelter their boats require low capital investment, in contrast to industrial fishing,

But key source of income and make a significant contribution to food security, especially in coastal communities.
Socio-economic growth

Generally characterized by increased:

- Access to healthy, nutritious food
- Decent/safe work (aligned with international labour standards)
- Decent living income
- Employment security/stability
- Social protection in case of accident/injury
- Access to credit
- Access to technical/vocational training
- And other…
Challenges

Limitations to socio-economic growth stem from:

• Heavily impacted natural system with fewer available resources from overfishing, also coastal development, climate change

• Population growth and migration leading to more people needing food, jobs

FIGURE 68 – Percentage of stocks in overexploitation since 2006

SOMFI 2018
But also opportunities

Advances in technology
(first electric fishing vessel)

Tourism growth
and interest in eco-tourism (fish farm and ecotourism in Vietnam)

New consumer awareness
(seafood certification/labelling)

Aquaculture innovation
Approach

Focus on the key *levers/drivers* of socio-economic growth:

- Fisheries *production* (#)
- Fish/fisheries *value* ($)  

*Sustainability* is key
Approach

• **Don’t want to reinvent anything or duplicate any efforts!** This project is more about finding and sustainably capitalizing on increased efficiencies and opportunities by connecting the dots.
• We want to build on **Country** initiatives (like the ecosystem approach to fisheries).
• Build on **RFMO** work priorities.
• Build on investment initiatives by national and international financial institutions.
• Engage the **private sector** who will (or won’t) sustain this in the long term.
• Contribute to **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.
Project Outputs and anticipated Outcomes

**LEVERS**

- Increase fisheries production sustainably
- Increase fish product or fisheries sector value sustainably
- Foster new perceptions of and approaches to blue growth

**OUTPUTS**

- Fisheries management improvements
- New sectors (e.g., aquaculture)
- Value chain development
- Inter-sectoral synergies: e.g., pescatourism
- E.g., inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination

**OUTCOMES (anticipated)**

- Multi-sectoral investment plan
- Inclusive process
- Enhanced country capacity
- Seed financing
Sustainable and inclusive production of aquatic resources through capture fisheries and aquaculture

Blue Production

Sustainable and inclusive use of aquatic resources through value chain development

Blue Trade

Resilient and inclusive communities of fishers, fish-farmers and fish workers with access to finance and social protection

Blue Communities

Processing

Pesca-tourism

BGI Platforms for Blue Growth Intervention

Cold chain

Capture fishing

Fish farmers

Aquaponics

Fish workers

Aquaculture

Fishers
Thank you

FAO web page