Mobilizing Resources for Developing Countries

Árni M. Mathiesen
Assistant Director-General, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

Nor-Fishing, Trondheim, Norway
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The Blue Economy

Source: Achieving Blue Growth: Building vibrant fisheries and aquaculture communities (FAO, 2018)
Why it matters…

1. The ocean is valued at more than **24 trillion USD** (but is likely much higher because ecosystem services are difficult to quantify)

2. The ocean’s annual economic value—or “**gross marine product**”—is estimated to be **2.5 trillion USD** (noting that two-thirds of this estimate depends on healthy oceans)

3. Furthermore, oceans are only part of the blue economy “picture”. This doesn’t include rivers, lakes, etc.

ECONOMIC Benefits of the Ocean Economy
Overview of industry-specific value added (in USD billions) 2010 vs. 2030

Source: The Ocean Economy in 2030 (OECD, 2016) (note: artisanal fisheries not included in this overview)
**SOCIAL Benefits of the Ocean Economy**

Comparison of direct employment (in millions) in the ocean economy in 2010 vs. 2030

*Source: The Ocean Economy in 2030 (OECD, 2016)*
SOCIAL Benefits—Food Fish Consumption (in millions of tons) 2016 vs 2030

|             | FOOD FISH CONSUMPTION |             |             |             |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | DATA 2016              | PROJECTION 2030 |
| Capture     | 71.2                   | 74.2        |
| Aquaculture | 80.0                   | 109.4       |
| Global total| 151.2                  | 183.6       |

(in millions of tons, live weight equivalent; capture data pertains to human consumption only)

Source: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018 (FAO, 2018)
FAO’s Blue Growth Initiative

VERSUS

Business as usual
Focus on individual development interests

Maximize profit and production
Maximize environmental sustainability
Focus on social benefits or livelihoods has traditionally not been prioritized

Blue Growth Initiative
Sustainably developed fisheries and aquaculture
Maximize environmental benefits
Maximize economic benefits
Maximize social/community benefits
Blue Growth Initiative
“Theory of Change”

**Objectives:**

- Create favorable conditions for transition to blue economy
- Improve governance of aquatic ecosystems
- Preserve biodiversity and habitat
- Include all stakeholders along the value chain
Blue Growth Initiative Activities

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.

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 sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, particularly in light of population growths and increased migration flows, alongside the added stress of climate-change impacts, which place greater pressure on limited natural resources.

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.
Key Challenges

1. **Blue Economy requires a dramatic shift from Business as Usual**
   - government administration, stakeholder livelihoods, etc.

2. **Blue Economy transitions are expensive**
   - vessel buy-back programs, alternative livelihood training, creation of new enterprises, equipment purchasing to improve food safety and quality

3. **Facilitating/leveraging public loans and grants to finance blue economy transitions**
   (i.e., enabling conditions for sustainable/inclusive fisheries/aquaculture development)
   - E.g., Africa Package for Climate Resilient Ocean Economies

4. **Engaging the private sector early and raising awareness to help de-risk**
   - the private sector is key to investing in and sustaining blue economy interventions!
Blue Communities
(e.g., coastal, SIDS, migrant)

- Have most to gain
- But also the most at risk
  - Women and girls
  - Youth
  - Indigenous Peoples
  - Migrants
  - Other marginalized groups
- Which is why we need a framework and process...
Blue Communities GOAL:

*Sustainable livelihood opportunities for reducing poverty and enhancing food security increased in small-scale fishing and aquaculture communities*

OUTCOMES

- Enhanced financial empowerment
- Increased access to decent work
- Improved social protection
- Rebuilt and resilient fisheries
### FAO Blue Communities Theory of Change

**Outcomes**

- Enhanced financial empowerment
- Increased access to decent work
- Improved social protection
- Rebuilt and resilient fisheries
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<thead>
<tr>
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### FAO Blue Communities Theory of Change

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<td>• Development/support to business incubation programmes, including access to finance</td>
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<td>• Public works programs and infrastructure created for most vulnerable societal groups</td>
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<td>• Finance for enterprising/innovative activities</td>
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<td>• Finance for market-based transactions (e.g., easier to import/export)</td>
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<td>(Example) Key Outputs</td>
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<td>Financial Partners</td>
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<td>• Outreach to business community lenders for loan fund capitalization</td>
<td>• Ministries of Finance, UN agencies (UNDP, UNECA, UNWTO—tourism), cooperatives, EU DGs</td>
<td>• Commercial banks, rural development banks, IFC, impact investors, UNDP small grants</td>
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<td>• The World Bank, Reg. Development Banks</td>
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<td>• Blended public-private finance for ports/landing site, processing centers, innovative technology/data-handling firms (e.g., Google)</td>
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<td>• Private finance including law firms, insurance companies, labeling/certification companies, processing plants</td>
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The Full FAO Blue Communities Framework!

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Module</th>
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<td>Module 1: Understanding Social Indicators</td>
<td>Includes an overview of social indicators and an analysis of the social context.</td>
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<td>Module 2: Conducting Social Issues Analysis</td>
<td>Focuses on identifying and analyzing social issues that may impact Blue Communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module 3: Developing Social Action Plans</td>
<td>Discusses how to develop effective action plans to address identified social issues.</td>
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**Key Components of the Framework:**
- **Social Indicators:** Understanding social factors that influence the success of Blue Communities.
- **Social Issues Analysis:** Identifying and analyzing social issues that may impact the communities.
- **Action Plans:** Developing strategies to address social issues and support community engagement.

**Stakeholders:**
- Communities
- Government Agencies
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Academia

**Tools and Techniques:**
- Decision-making tools
- Social mapping
- Community engagement strategies
- Impact assessment methods

**Outputs:**
- Socially informed plans for Blue Communities
- Improved social conditions in coastal areas
- Enhanced community resilience

**Integration:**
- Aligns with FAO’s Vision for Sustainable Development
- Supports the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals

**Impact:**
- Increased social cohesion
- Enhanced community participation in decision-making
- Improved access to resources

**Practical Applications:**
-社情分析 (Social Issues Analysis)
- 社情計画 (Social Action Plans)
- 社情改善 (Social Improvement)

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*Note: This summary is a translation of the provided information.*
Conclusions

- Blue economy transitions are expensive!
- Public-Private institutions have an important role to play in seeding and financing initial transitions
- Private industry and finance are key to sustaining the transition--early engagement is essential to this
- Technical agencies can help build capacity at a technical level for such transitions, but also help convene public and private institutions and raise awareness in the private sector and de-risk investments
Thank you!
Takk skal du ha!
Enabling Condition #1: Policy and Law
Enabling Condition #2: Public-Private Institutions
Enabling Condition #3: Knowledge/Capacity

- **Harvesting**
  - Improve safety and security for workers
  - Decrease carbon emissions & adopt appropriate technologies
  - Adopt appropriate technologies
  - Develop ecotourism
  - Eliminate IUU
  - Preserve biodiversity
  - Improve cold-chain

- **Primary processing**
  - Improve energy efficiencies
  - Lower carbon emissions
  - Innovate & adopt appropriate technologies
  - Recycle food byproducts

- **Secondary processing**
  - Lower carbon emissions
  - Improve infrastructure
  - Support innovation

- **Wholesale**
  - Improve transport
  - Use recyclable packaging
  - Decrease food waste
  - Improve infrastructure

- **Retail**
  - Reduce packaging and recycle
  - Decrease food waste
  - Improve transport
  - Promote sustainable seafood choices

- **Consumer**
  - Encourage recycling
  - Decrease food waste
  - Improve nutrition
  - Inform about sustainability of seafood & carbon footprint of food

- **Post-consumption**
  - Decrease food waste
  - Recycle packaging
Enabling Condition #4: Innovation