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Blue Growth and its role in securing the sustainability of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

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SUSTAINABLE
BLUE ECONOMY
CONFERENCE
NAIROBI, KENYA
26th - 28th November 2018





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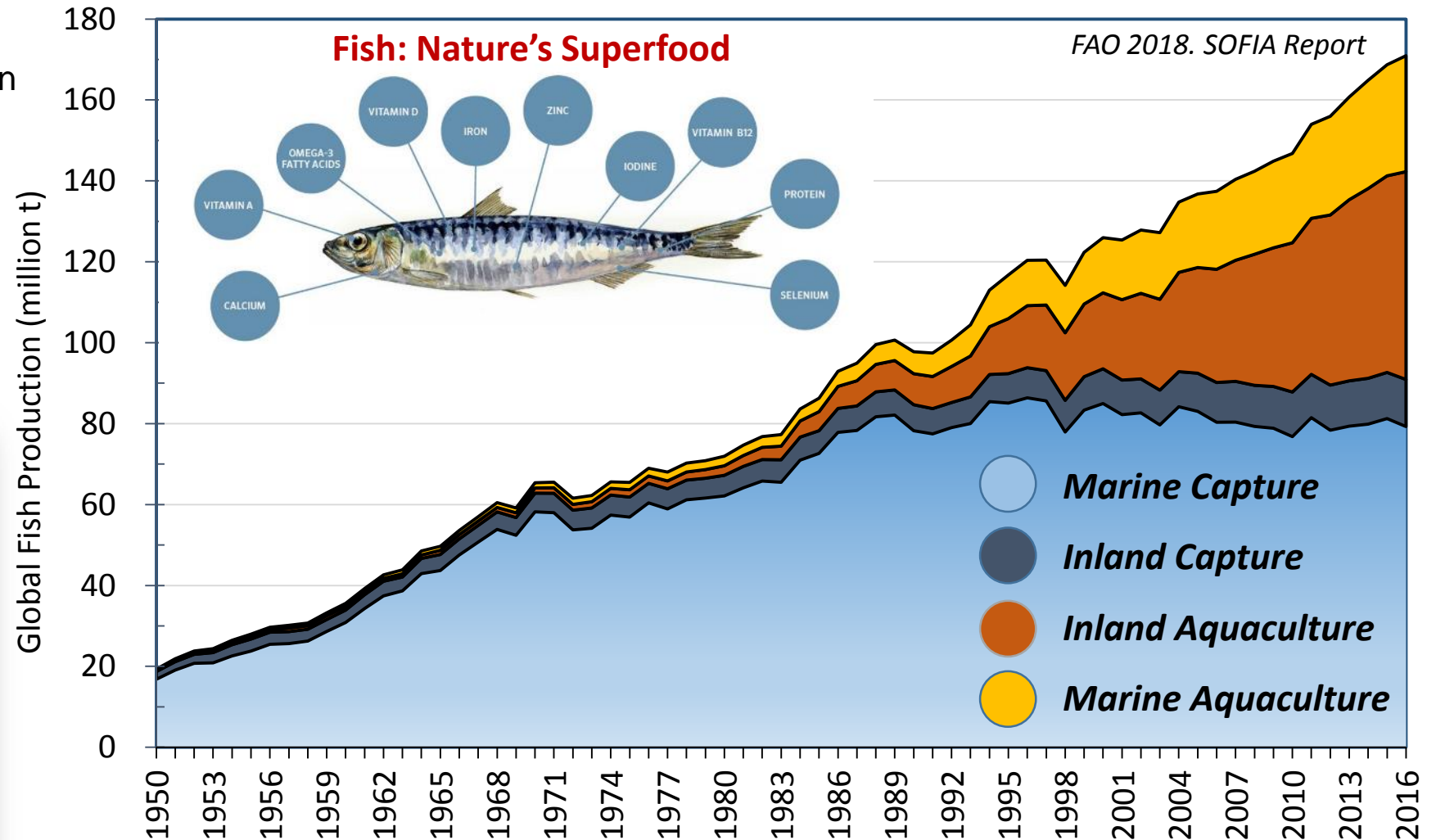
Produces 20.3 kg/capita/year
Production outpaced population
growth (by factor of 2)



60 million people engaged
in the primary sector of
fisheries and aquaculture



No Zero Hunger without Fisheries and Aquaculture



Of the world's top 30 fish-consuming nations, 22 are Low-income-Food-Deficit (LIFD) countries



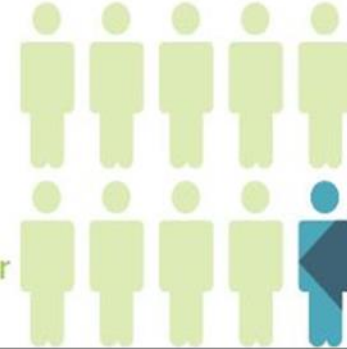
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More than Food: Trade and Livelihoods

Fish Trade flows © Rabobank 2018



Approximately
1 in 10
PEOPLE
rely on fisheries
and aquaculture for
their livelihoods.

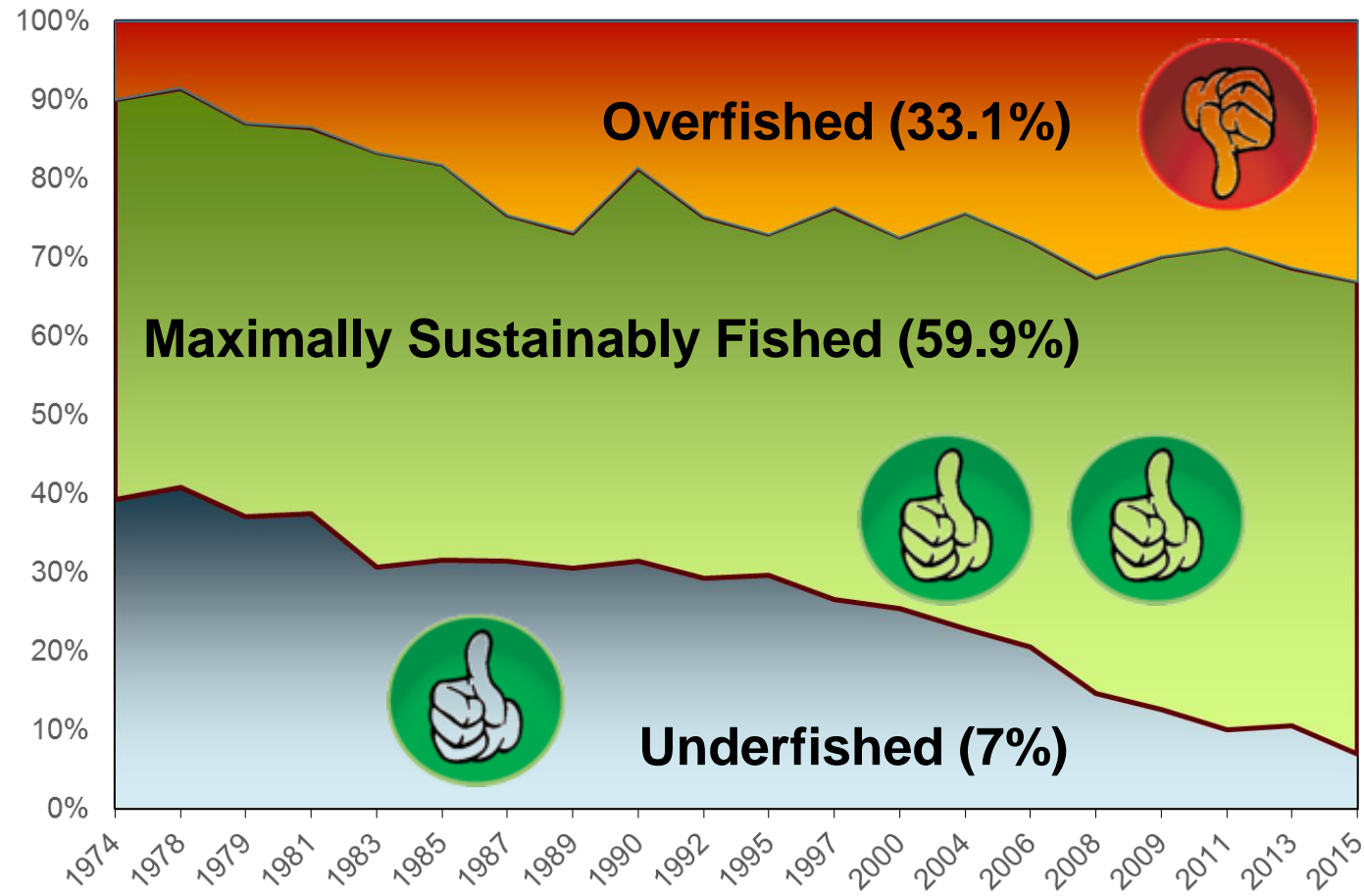


In 2016 developing countries
earned \$76 billion from fish
exports, more than all other
agricultural commodities
combined

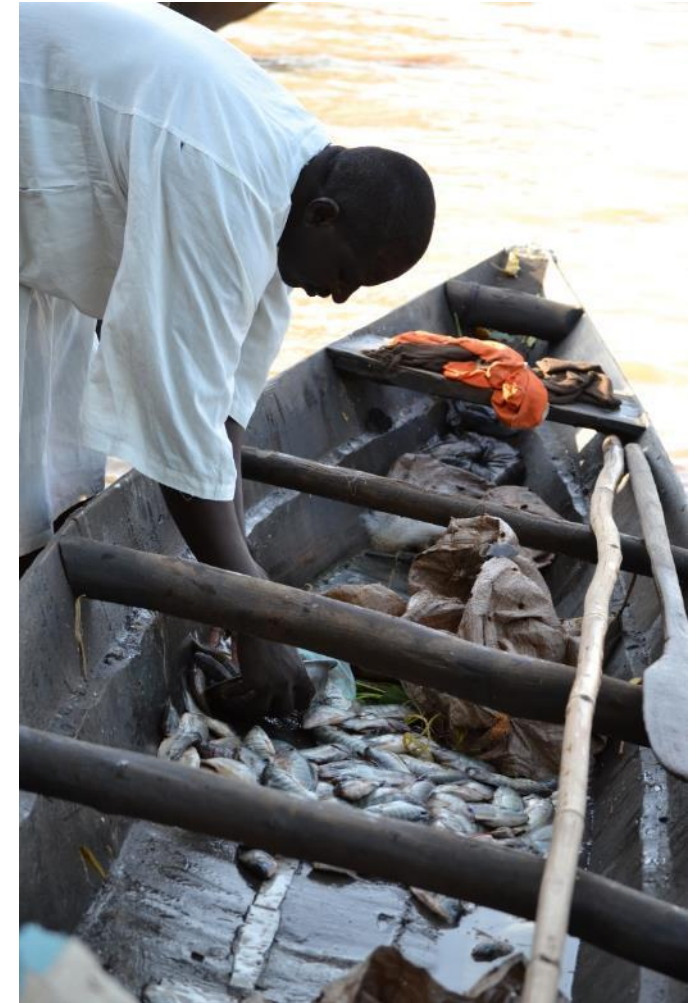




But marine capture fisheries sustainability is deteriorating

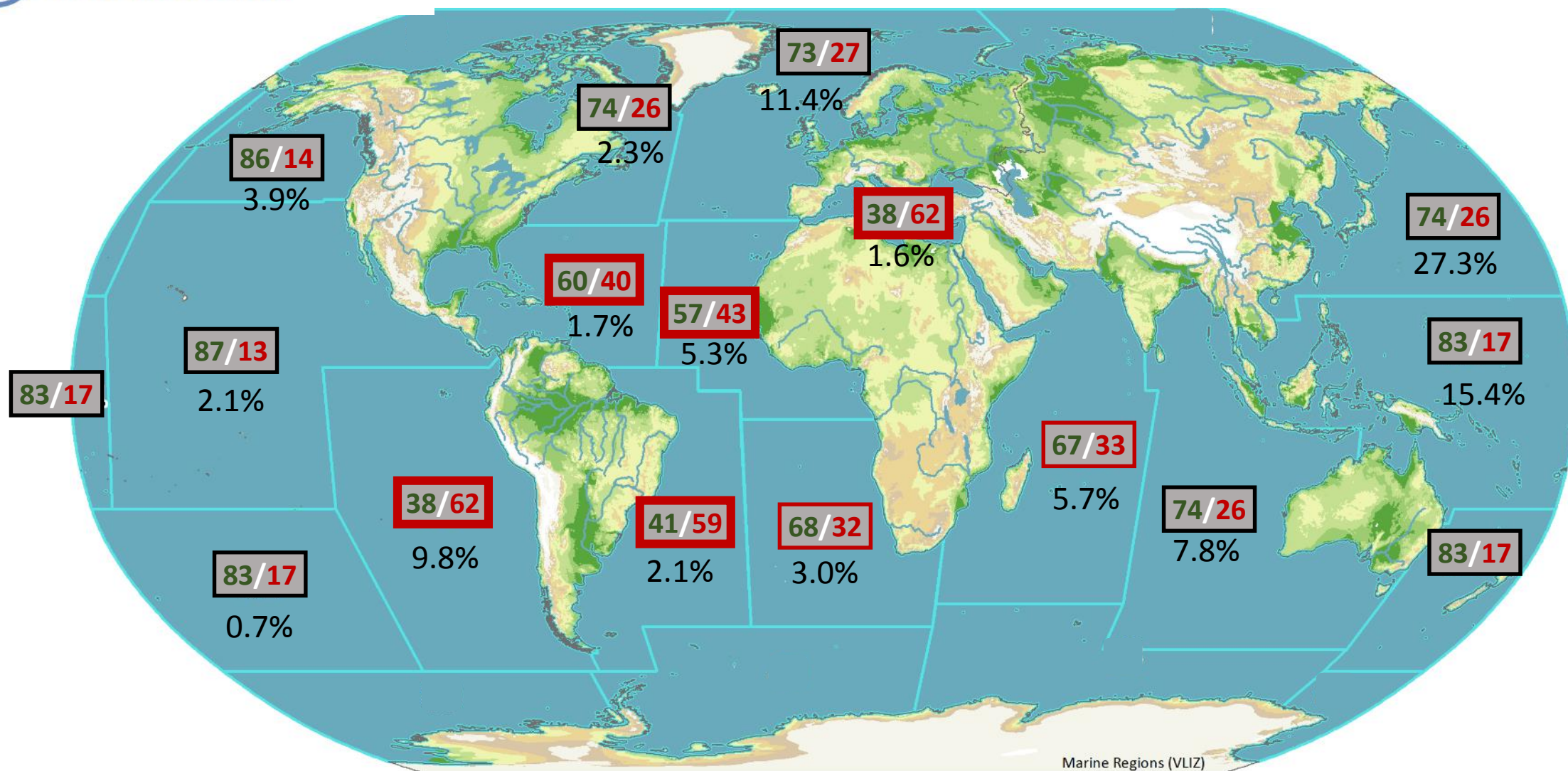


FAO 2018. *SOFIA Report*





Regional State of Marine Fish Stocks



% Sustainable / % Unsustainable

% Total catch in region



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Blue Growth – A viable and necessary alternative to BaU





Blue Growth – Supporting the SDGs





BGI Platforms for Blue Growth Intervention

Blue Production

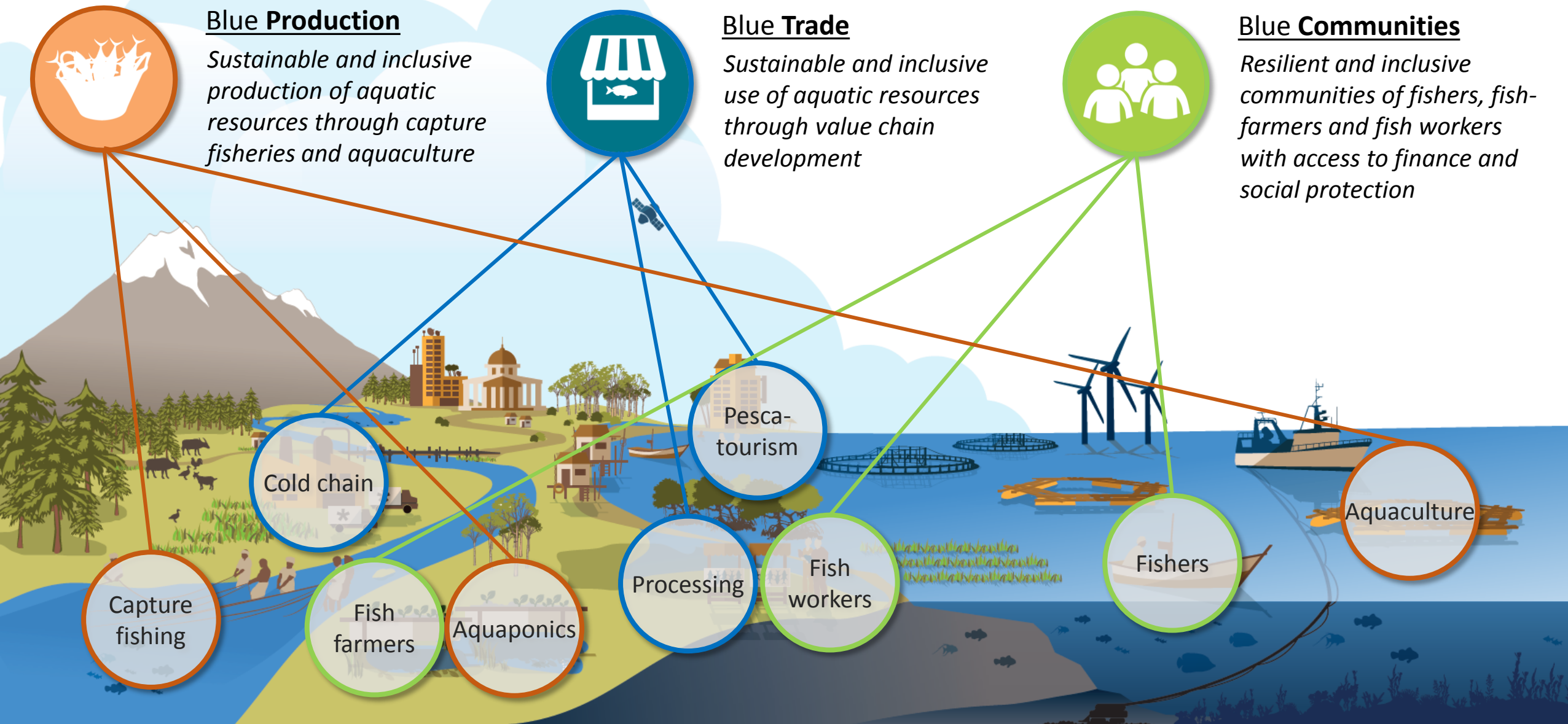
Sustainable and inclusive production of aquatic resources through capture fisheries and aquaculture

Blue Trade

Sustainable and inclusive use of aquatic resources through value chain development

Blue Communities

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





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

Platforms*



Enabling conditions*



Status of Blue Growth 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.



Asia and the Pacific

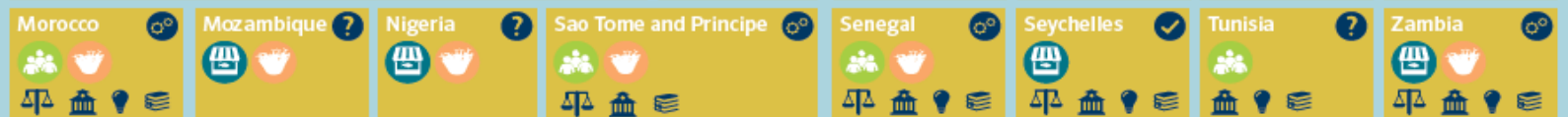
In Asia and the Pacific, aquaculture of fish and crops, such as seaweed, are the key drivers to Blue Growth. Combining innovative techniques and financing, farmers in these countries are producing their products more efficiently and marketing them more effectively, generating more jobs, higher income,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



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.





From Blue Growth to SDG Goals



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



Platforms of Intervention:

Capture,
Aquaculture,
Value chains,
Workers,
Consumers



Enabling Conditions

Law,
Finance,
Knowledge,
Innovation,
Adaptation



Blue Growth

(e.g., rebuilt stocks, decent
work opportunities)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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Blue Growth – building on FAO's normative work



Towards a **Sustainable** Blue Economy



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Examples of FAO normative work: Policy Development

Approved 2014

In force since June 2016

Approved June 2017

FAO Voluntary Guidelines for
the Marking of Fishing Gear



Approved Feb 2018

Endorsed by >90 countries

UNCTAD-FAO-UNEP Joint Statement

Fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Nairobi, Kenya, 17-20 July 2016

Distr.: General
20 July 2016
Original: English

**REGULATING FISHERIES SUBSIDIES MUST BE AN
INTEGRAL PART OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

launched in April 2017



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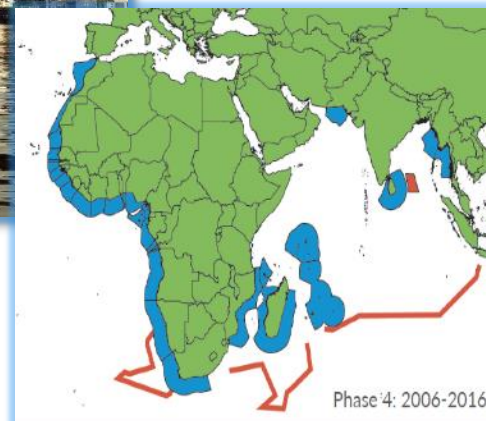
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Examples of FAO normative work: EAF-Nansen

Outcome 1: Relevant and timely scientific advice for management

Outcome 2: Institutions manage fisheries according to the EAF principles

Outcome 3: Fisheries research and management institutions have appropriate human and organizational capacity to manage fisheries





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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



**WE CANNOT
ATTAIN SDG14
WITHOUT
SUSTAINABLE
AND
PROFITABLE
FISHERIES**

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



2 ZERO
HUNGER



**WITHOUT
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AND
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