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How could the LME approach assist countries to move towards the Blue Economy? (in 4 slides)

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A world map showing the outlines of all countries. The countries that have a coastline (coastal countries) are highlighted in a solid green color. These include Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama), Caribbean islands, South American countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, Guayana Francesa), and many countries in Africa, Europe, Asia, and Oceania. The map also shows major bodies of water like the North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean. Labels for various countries are visible, such as Canada, United States, Mexico, Brazil, India, China, and Australia.

TDA and SAPs can provide key knowledge and priorities to enable countries' *transitions* to blue economy 🖐

BUT...LME approach *could* be further leveraged for blue economy transitions through:

- 1. Enhanced National ownership/implementation of SAPs**
- 2. NAPs with concrete socio-economic considerations/interventions**

1. Enhance National Ownership of LME approach for blue economy through:

- a) **Policy/law** like Blue Charter in Cabo Verde (i.e., NAP informed by SAP)
- b) Integration of **LME and River/Lake/Aquifer SAPs** *where relevant* (BE is not just oceans!)
- c) **Dedicated government entity** for the blue economy (e.g., Ministry of blue economy)



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».



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(BE holds new appeal for: emerging “blue” industries, for resource mobilization, but...) **National BE policies (i.e., NAPs) should focus on enhancing essential socio-economic benefits from existing sectors (fisheries, aquaculture) sustainably, including:**

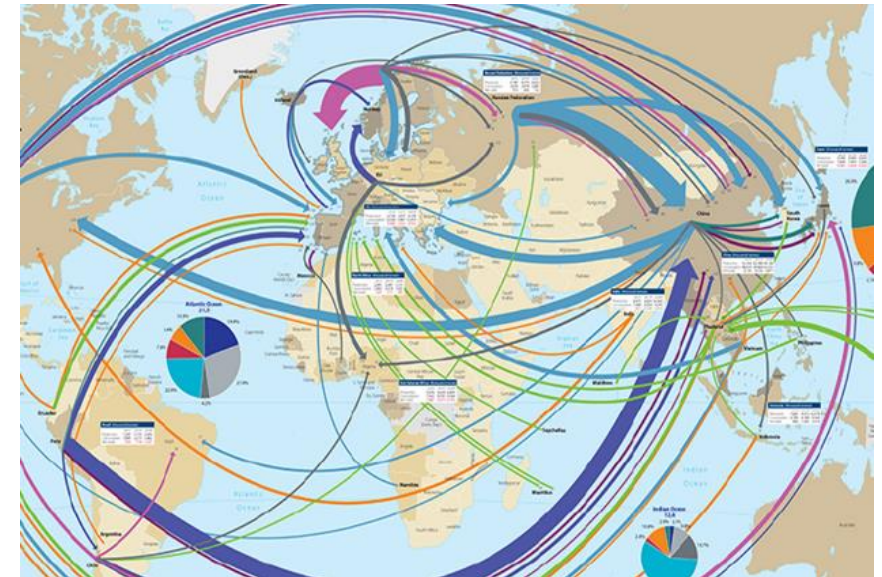
Food Security (SDG 2):
Fisheries and aquaculture
produced **20.3 kg/capita of
fish in 2016**



**Decent work (SDG 8): 60 million
people engaged in the primary
sector of fisheries and
aquaculture**

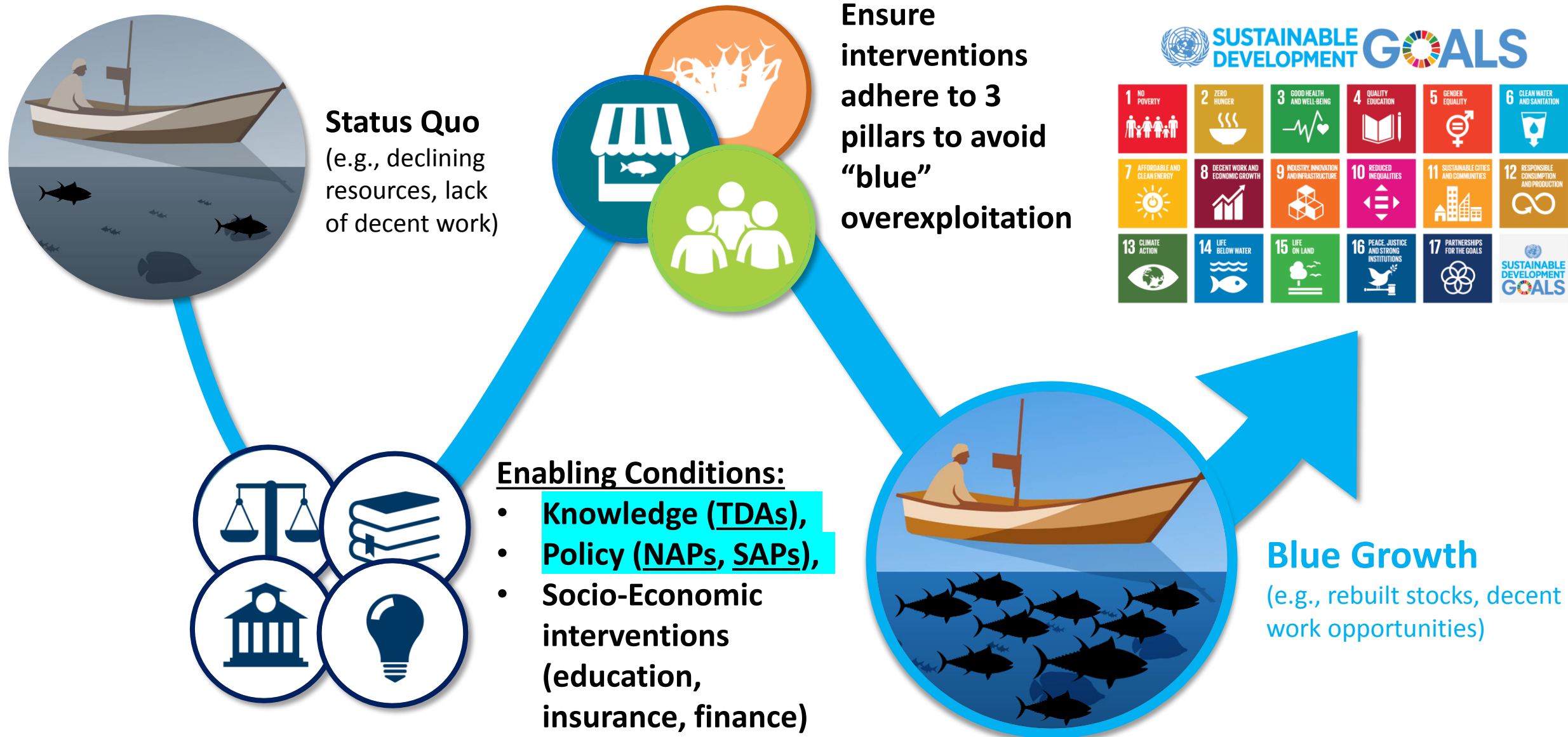


Economic Growth (SDG 8, 14): In
2016, developing countries earned
\$76 billion from fish exports, more
than all other agricultural
commodities combined





LEVERAGING THE **LME APPROACH** FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER...(OVERSIMPLIFIED!)





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FROM LMEs TO BLUE ECONOMIES...

