



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

Henry De Bey  
Fishery Officer,

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy



[henry.debey@fao.org](mailto:henry.debey@fao.org)



@FAOfish

**TDAs 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<sup>a</sup> 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».



(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:**

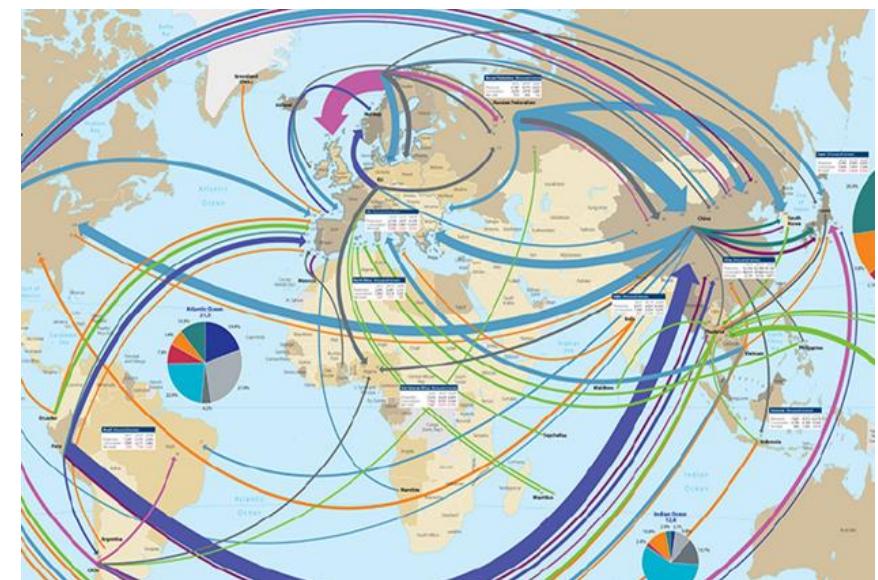
**Food Security (SDG 2):**  
Fisheries and aquaculture produced **20.3 kg/capita of fish in 2016**



**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!)



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



**Enabling Conditions:**  
• Knowledge (TDAs),  
• Policy (NAPs, SAPs),  
• Socio-Economic  
interventions  
(education,  
insurance, finance)



Ensure  
interventions  
adhere to 3  
pillars to avoid  
“blue”  
overexploitation



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**Blue Growth**  
(e.g., rebuilt stocks, decent work opportunities)



# FROM LMEs TO BLUE ECONOMIES...

