Ocean Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS) for Barbados

UNCTAD-DOALOS Field Mission

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Sectors Identified by UNCTAD



4. Need to have contact information for the *Agency*. names, title, telephone number, email address and website.

Focal (sub-) sectors Identified by Barbados

Sector: Goods

- Sub-sector Marine catch and Aquaculture (Production)
- Sub-sector Seafood Processing
- Sub-sector Marine Fisheries (Trade)

Sector: Services

Sub-sector – Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration

<u>Content</u>

- 1. Sustainable marine fisheries.
- 2. Sustainable marine Aquaculture.
- 3. Seafood Processing.
- 4. Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration.

1. Sustainable marine fisheries

Present Situation

Barbados:

- produces between 2000-3000 metric tonnes of fish per year from marine catches.
- is under the quota set by ICCAT for tunas and swordfish;

| Species | Quota (<i>metric tonnes</i>) | Present local landings | Comments |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Bigeye tuna | less than 3500 | 32 | under quota |
| Albacore | Less than 200 | 16 | under quota |
| Swordfish | less than 45 | 21 | under quota |

- utilises less than 45% of the catch landed; and
- marine space is several times the land space.

Proposed Projects

- a) Increase the production from tunas and swordfish
- b) Develop data collection system to provide fisheries and trade information for decision making
- c) develop and expand existing markets and identify new markets for tunas and swordfish products and valueadded products

1. Sustainable marine fisheries

Opportunities

External factors that enable/enhance the sector's development

- High demand for fish and fisheries products.
- The need: for economic diversity, improved competitiveness; and to develop the Blue economy.
- The international instruments require. sustainable exploitation and utilisation.
- Marine space is several times the land space.
- Under fished tunas and swordfish.

1. Sustainable marine fisheries

Challenges

Factors that prevent efficient functioning and sustainable development of the sector.

□ Threats from overfishing , pollution, habitat degradation

- □ Threats from climate change, invasive species and IUU fishing
- □ Weak governance *laws, policy and enforcement*
- Market access barriers
- Shared nature of the some resources and ineffective management and cooperation
- Limited resources *financial, human, capacity, technology*
- □ High operating cost *fuel, ice, spare parts, maintenance, food*

2. Sustainable marine Aquaculture

Present Situation

- small production of finfish from aquaculture.
- Present FAO aquaculture project aims at increasing finfish and training 40 persons.
- > No mariculture, but imports seamoss to supply local demand.

Proposed Projects

The feasibility of growing seamoss locally to supply local demand:

- assess local demand for seamoss; and
- assess the economic, social and environmental sustainability
 - identify new value-added products
 - develop existing markets
 - identify new markets for existing and new products
 - attracting investment finance and producers

2. Sustainable marine Aquaculture Opportunities

external factors that enable/enhance the sector's development:

- demand for seamoss products as a healthy alternative.
- Seamoss mariculture technology exist locally.

Challenges

Factors prevent efficient functioning and sustainable development of the sector.

- □ No governance framework laws, policies or marketing strategies.
- □ Threats from land based pollution and habitat degradation.
- □ Threats from sargassum invasion and theft.
- Limited investment finance

3. Seafood Processing

Present Situation

- Production of frozen fish pack, fish sausages, fish fingers, fish nuggets, fish burgers and seamoss drink.
- Production of small quantities of fish oils for the local market.
- Large quantities for fish waste being dumped in the landfill.
- Massive quantities of unused sargassum seamoss.

Proposed Projects

- a) Expand markets and improve trade in existing valueadded products.
- b) Identify new product with economic potential.
 - extraction of flesh from fish trim;
 - Fish oils, jewellery and meal from fish waste; and
 - Biofuels and fertilizer from sargassum.

3. Seafood Processing

Opportunities

External factors that enable/enhance the sector's development

- Demand for value-added fisheries products as healthy alternatives.
- Less that 45% of the landings are consumed.

Challenges

Factors that prevent efficient functioning and sustainable development of the sector.

□ Limited investment financing.

- Unwillingness persons to take the first step (risk).
- □ Unpredictable production of sargassum.
- □ High salt content of the sargassum.

Present Situation

- Several sectors compete in the marine space (marine resources and services).
- Conflict among users.
- > Overexploitation of the resources.
- damage to the ecosystem (anchors and pollution).
- Full benefits not realised.
- Some resources are over-exploitation others under exploited.
- > No integrated, governance framework.
- Activities in the coastal and marine areas are being impacted negatively by the invasion of sargassum sea weed.

Proposed Projects

Develop a governance framework for the integrated use of the marine resources, include:

- Legislation and polices.
- Institutional arrangements.
- Training and capacity building required.

Opportunities

A Ministry dedicated to Maritime Affairs and Blue Economy.

- Build linkage among major marine sectors
- Integrate and coordinate marine activities
- Sustainably utilise the ecosystem goods and services
- Realise and share in benefits from the marine goods and services.

Challenges

No integrated governance framework

- legislation and polices.
- Institutional arrangements.
- training and building capacity.