Ocean Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS) for Barbados

UNCTAD-DOALOS Field Mission

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Sectors Identified by UNCTAD

**GOODS**
1. Marine Fisheries (Trade)
2. Marine Aquaculture (Production)
3. Seafood (Processing)
4. Blue BioTrade (Trade)
5. Ships and parts manufacture

**SERVICES**
2. Marine and coastal Tourism
3. Maritime transport
4. Marine Biotechnology and bioprospecting
5. Port and related logistical services
6. Coastal and marine area management, protection and restoration + Carbon sequestration

**ENERGY AS A JOINT GOODS AND SERVICES**
3. Ocean energy & renewable energy

**Criteria for selection of Sectors/subsectors**
1. Need to be linked to one of the pre-selected oceans-based sectors/subsectors.
2. There should be an *Agency* (Institution/stakeholder) with direct or indirect competence, mandate, business or expertise in the sector/subsector.
3. The *Agency* should perform role of implementing agency, partner or beneficiary during the life of the project.
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
Content

1. Sustainable marine fisheries.
2. Sustainable marine Aquaculture.
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;
- utilises less than 45% of the catch landed; and
- marine space is several times the land space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Quota (metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Present local landings</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bigeye tuna</td>
<td>less than 3500</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>under quota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albacore</td>
<td>less than 200</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>under quota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swordfish</td>
<td>less than 45</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>under quota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 value-added 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 value-added 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 than 45% of the landings are consumed.

Challenges

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

- Limited investment financing.
- Unwillingness of persons to take the first step (risk).
- Unpredictable production of sargassum.
- High salt content of the sargassum.
4. Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration

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.
4. Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration

**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.
4. Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration

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.
4. Coastal and Marine Area Management, Protection and Restoration

Challenges

No integrated governance framework

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