The Blue Growth Initiative and Post-2015 Agenda

The UNCTAD/Commonwealth Secretariat Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Trade in Sustainable Fisheries
Geneva, 29 September – 3 October 2015

Lahsen Ababouch
Director, Policy and economics division.
Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, Italy
Production and Utilization

Production (million tonnes live weight)

Per capita yearly supply (kg)

Aquaculture for human consumption
Capture for human consumption
Non-food uses
Per capita food fish supply

Note: Data referring to 2014 should be considered as preliminary.
Primary sector:
• 58.3 million total employment (2012)
  – 90% small scale
  – 39.4 million capture
  – 18.9 million aquaculture
Exports of fish and fishery products

USD billions

- Developing countries or areas
- Developed countries or areas

Timeline from 1976 to 2014
Net exports of developing countries

US$ billions

1991
2001
2011

Milk
Meat
Rice
Tobacco
Tea
Banana
Sugar
Cocoa
Natural Rubber
Coffee
Fish
Global fish production: Data and projections (1984-2030)

Source: FISH to 2030
GLOBAL SEAFOOD CONSUMPTION

NOW vs FUTURE

Sources: FAO FIPS (2014) // Fish to 2030 (2013)

#Fish2030
Challenges

Decreasing resource base:
1. Overexploited fish stocks
2. IUU fishing
3. Overcapacity in fishing fleets
4. Degraded environment and ecosystems
5. Climate Changes
6. Post harvest losses

Increasing demand:
1. Population increase
2. Economic development
3. Increased consumption
Definition

Blue Growth is the sustainable growth and development emanating from economic activities in the oceans, wetlands and coastal zones, that minimize environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of living aquatic resources, and maximize economic and social benefits.
Advocacy

- Rio + 20 (Rio di Janeiro, 2012)
- 1st Global Summit on the Blue Economy (UAE, January 2014)
- World Action Summit on BG and Food security (The Hague, Feb 2014)
- SIDS Conference (Samoa, September 2014)
- Blue Growth Global Action Network (Grenada, March 2015)
- World Ocean Summit (Lisbon, June 2015)
- Our Oceans Conference (Valparaiso, Chile, October 2015)
- Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals SDG
The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets, and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years.

The SDGs follow, and expand on, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were focusing only on developing countries, and are due to expire at the end of this year.

The 17 SDGs agreed to by Member States at the UN Summit in September 2015 will become applicable beginning in January 2016. The expected deadline for the SDGs in 2030.
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Thank you!
Merci!
Gracias!
Спасибо!

Lahsen.ababouch@fao.org