Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Tourism: Coastal Ecosystem Services and Investment to Enhance Them

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Coastal ecosystems support fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism

Valuing ecosystem services

- Mangroves and saltmarshes act as natural filters, trapping harmful sediments and excessive nutrients.
- Scenic coastlines, islands, and coral reefs offer recreational opportunities, such as SCUBA diving, sea kayaking, and sailing.
- Estuarine seagrasses and mangroves provide nursery habitat for commercial targeted fish and crustacean species.
- Healthy rivers provide drinking water for communities and water for agriculture.
- Streamside vegetation reduces erosion and traps pollutants.

Offshore reefs create sand and protect the shoreline from severe storms.
Healthy coral reefs are hotspots of marine biodiversity and can be a source for new medicines and health care products.
Sustainable fisheries provide food, create jobs, and support local economies.
Offshore energy provides power to support coastal development.
Marine ecosystems including seagrasses, mangroves, and saltmarshes act as carbon sinks, reducing greenhouse gases.
We tend to think of these industries as unconnected.
When in fact, fisheries can enhance tourism, and tourism can create the demand for value-added fisheries and aquaculture
Yet, there are both negative and positive feedback loops.
On the negative side:

- Decreased fisheries
- Declining human well-being in coastal populations
- Lost tourism revenue
- Increased coastal erosion
- Decreased storm buffering
- Loss of coral reef habitat
- Loss of seagrass habitat
- Increased sediments and pollutants
- Habitat destruction

Recognizing connections
But we can also view this as opportunities for investment.
In Latin America & Caribbean, for example

LAC Fisheries contribute $15 billion to GDP

Caribbean reef-based tourism generates $50 billion annually
Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are the largest biogenic structures on Earth — visible from space. Reefs occur throughout Latin America & the Caribbean, providing goods and services that prop up the economies of many countries in the region.

Dive and nature-based tourism

Reefs and marine life are the targets for a large proportion of the quarter billion people who visit the Caribbean each year. The second largest barrier reef is here, and the region is scattered with fringing reefs that draw in divers, snorkelers, and adventure travelers from around the world. Dive tourism alone accounts for close to $5 billion annually throughout the Caribbean.

Seafood, beaches, and beautiful vistas

Reefs are important for other reasons. They provide fresh, local seafood, including the iconic conch, shrimp, ceviche, and lobster that characterize Latin American and Caribbean cuisine. They produce the fine white sand for which the region's beaches are famous. And they create the beautiful vistas that rejuvenate residents and visitors alike.
Financial institutions, multilaterals, nations, and businesses can all invest to take advantage of marine and coastal values...
They can:

• Work to reduce perverse subsidies
• Develop underutilized fisheries
• Improve profitability along supply chains
• Launch sustainable aquaculture
• Provide more local supply of seafood to the tourism industry
• Promote profitable nature-based tourism
• And…
They can invest in the habitats that make all of this possible:

- Promote best practices for coastal management
- Adopt ecosystem-based approaches
- Create coastal and marine spatial plans that identify areas providing the most valuable ecosystem services
- Restore degraded seagrass and mangrove
- Take action to increase the resilience of coral reefs
- Secure blue carbon areas through NAMAs
- Develop PES and offsets to generate new funds flows
The result:

• A stronger base upon which economic development and trade can be built

• A reduction in user conflict and an increase in political stability, creating a better investment climate

• A more secure future
Thank you.