Achieving the targets of Sustainable **Development Goal 14:** Sustainable Fish and Seafood Value Chains and Trade The Second Oceans Forum, 16 – 17 July 2018 **Geneva**, Switzerland

This presentation

• Scope

- Importance of oceans and living aquatic resources
- Challenges
- Opportunities
- The way forward

Scope: Fisheries and aquaculture and related products and services of the Oceans economy

- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Shipping
- Oil and gas
- Tourism
- Mining / Dredging
- Submarine cables
- Offshore wind energy
- Wave/tidal energy
- Carbon sequestration















Importance of Oceans and living aquatic resources



Hors plantes aquatiques. 2015/2016: estimations/perspectives

Employment in fisheries and aquaculture

Employment in fisheries and aquaculture

59.6 million people engaged in primary sector of fisheries

| | 85% | Asia | 40.3 |
|--|-----|---|---|
| | 10% | Africa | MILLION in fisheries |
| | 4% | Latin America and Caribbean Rest of | When including the secondary sector, over 50% |
| | 1% | the world | ARE WOMEN |

In 2016

19.3

MILLION

in aquaculture

- 59.6 million people were engaged in the primary sector of capture fisheries and Aquaculture
- 85% of the global population engaged in fisheries and aquaculture sector in Asia, followed by Africa at almost 10% and Latin America and the Caribbean at 4%.

Economics of the fish and seafood value chain



Estimated Total Value in 2008, 818 US \$ billion

90 USD billions



FIGURE 19 WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION AND QUANTITIES DESTINED FOR EXPORT



Fish Trade and Commodities

In 2016

- 35% of all fish products enter the international trade
- Exports value of US \$143 billion
- Developing countries made up 59 percent of total fish exports volume (54% in value)
- Net trade revenue for developing countries (US \$37 billion) exceeds that of other commodities such as meats, tobacco, rice, sugar combined
- Fish exports (in volume) in 2016 represent a 245 percent increase over 1976.

Main challenges and Issues



State of the world's marine fish stocks



Challenges

- 1. Overexploited fish stocks b/c of
 - Overcapacity in fishing fleets
 IUN fishing
 - ✓ Harmful subsidies
- 2. Climate Change
- 3. Unsustainable aquaculture practices
- 4. Discards, by-catch and post harvest losses
- 5. Natural and man made disasters
- 6. Degraded environment, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services

Increasing fish demand because of:
1. Population growth
2. Economic development
3. Increased consumption

Market access and market entry

• Low tariffs estimated at 4.6% in 2014 on average

• Market entry or Non Tariff Measures (NTMs)

Catch documentation schemes and traceability

•NTM vs Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

Market Response



Opportunities

2015 to Present: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2030

2002: WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

1995 to 2014: The UNFSA The CCRF, its IPOAs, Strategies and Guidelines **2012**: Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development and launch of Blue/Ocean Economy

1995: Creation of the WTO

1992: UNCED: Rio Declaration + Agenda 21 1993: The Compliance Agreement

1982: UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1**984**: The World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development

FIGURE 32 **KEEPING MOMENTUM TO ACHIEVE THE 2030 AGENDA**

DELIVERABLES

2030: Increased economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources (SDG target 14.7)

2025: Marine pollution significantly reduced (SDG target 14.1)

Fish mainstreamed into food security and nutrition policy by end of UN Decode of Action on Nutrition

2020: Marine ecosystems sustainably managed (SDG target 14.2)

An end to overfishing and IUU fishing (SDG target 14.4) and subsidies that contribute to them (SDG target 14.6), for earliest possible restoration of fish stocks

At least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas conserved (SDG target 14.5 and Aichi target 11)

2016: PSMA enters into force; data exchange operational at national, regional and international levels

every two years 2022: International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA)

2018: First International Day for the Fight Against IUU Fishing (every 5 June)

2017, 2020: UN Ocean Conferences

2016-2025: UN Decade of Action on Nutrition

2016: First Global Integrated Marine Assessment: World Ocean Assessment I

FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI)

2030

UN ACTIVITIES: RAISING AWARENESS, PROMOTING ACTION

Keeping momentum to achieve the UNCTAD/FAO/UNEP Joint

commitment

2018: The second Oceans Forum and the JPoA

2030

2017: WTO Ministerial Conference

2017: The first Oceans Forum

2017: The United Nations Oceans Conference

2015: Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **2016**: Entry into force of the Port States Measures Agreement (PSMA)

The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA) Overall Objective

To accelerate achievement of the traderelated targets of SDG 14 for the delivery of economic, social and environmental benefits from the oceans and their living aquatic resources in a sustainable manner

Support to multilateral processes for negotiations and implementation of commitments on the trade related targets of SDG 14 is significantly enhanced

National and regional capacity is strengthened to streamline coherence and structured dialogue between the trade community, the environmental communities and the fisheries management communities, at local, national, regional and global levels, to implement common approaches for achieving the trade related targets of SDG 14

The partnership is strengthened to mobilize and coordinate market leaders, public officials, scientists and civil society organizations to become committed, informed and advocates of effective good governance and sustainable fish trade

Sharing and dissemination by the strengthened partnership of the new knowledge, successful experiences and best practices and market incentives for sustainability, is significantly enhanced

The way forward to support SDG 14: Role of Member States

 To act fast to integrate fully Goal 14 and its interrelated targets into national policies, development plans and strategies, involving key stakeholders in the process

✓ To fully implement international instruments and best practices that support sustainable fish trade that restore fish stocks, eliminate harmful subsidies, combat IUU, promote certification, eco-labelling and oceans economy opportunities

The way forward to support SDG 14: Role of Other Stakeholders

- ✓ Regional Oceans and fisheries bodies and their Contracting parties should support full implementation of management and control measures that support sustainability.
- ✓ International and regional financial institutions should prioritize projects and programmes that support the restoration of oceans health and sustainable fish trade in support of achieving SDG 14 targets related to trade.
- The scientific community should strengthen information production and sharing, capacity enhancing, knowledge and technology transfer
- ✓ NGOs/CSOs should strengthen their support for advocacy, data collection, analysis and dissemination and technical assistance to promote sustainable practices at all levels, in particular at community level.
- ✓ The Private sector should support best practices in fish and seafood trade, including through the development of PPP