



Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean

The Contribution of Aquaculture to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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Harvesting today without compromising tomorrow ...



Presentation Plan



- The formulation of sustainable development goals
- The potential of aquaculture
- Why Consider Aquaculture intervention in SDGs?
- How aquaculture Contribute to Achieve SDGs?
- Aquaculture Influence on SDGS
- SDGs -ambitious agenda to achieve in 2030-
- Relevance of Sustainable Development Goals to aquaculture development
- International guidance on aquaculture
- SDGs relevant to aquaculture development implementation requirements
- Conclusion and recommendations





The formulation of sustainable development goals



- ❑ One of the **key commitments agreed upon at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)** was the **formulation of sustainable development goals**
- ❑ **Sustainable development** encompasses the interlinkages of the three dimensions of
 - ❑ **Economic growth,**
 - ❑ **Social development**
 - ❑ **Environmental sustainability**
- ❑ In the formulation of the sustainable development goals, considerable effort was made to ensure that **the proposed goals, targets and indicators** were in alignment with **the vision, principles, guiding framework and criteria set out at the global and regional level**
- ❑ While the SDGs **are not legally binding**, governments are expected to take ownership and establish **national frameworks for the achievement of the SDGs** through recurrent national and sectoral development planning.

Sustainability Model



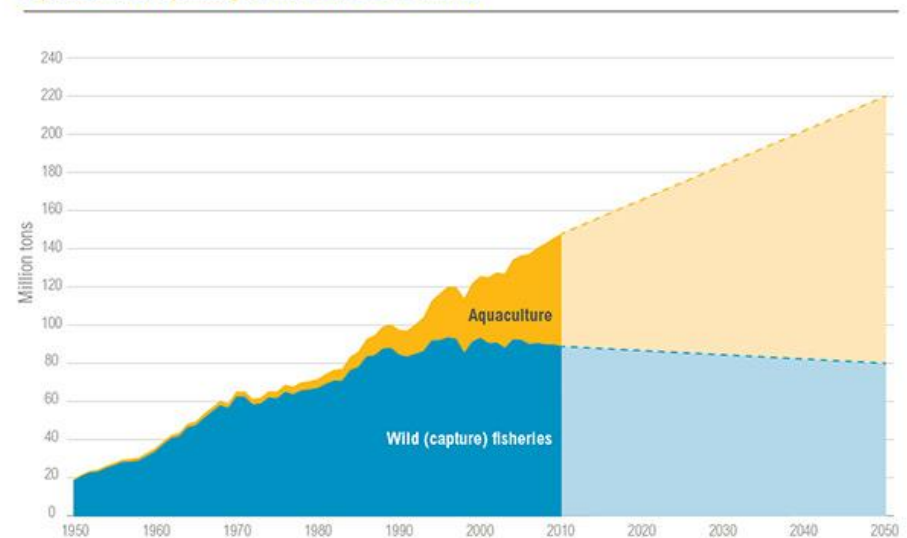


The potential of aquaculture: strong growth to meet increasing fish demand



- ❑ Fish and seafood production has transitioned from being mainly fishing to **mainly fish farming**.
- ❑ In 2014, the contribution of **aquaculture** to the supply of fish for human consumption overtook that of **wild-caught fish**
- ❑ With capture fisheries production relatively **static since the late 1980s**, aquaculture has been responsible for **filling the gap** between supply and demand of fish for human consumption

Aquaculture Is Expanding to Meet World Fish Demand



Source: Historical data 1950–2010: FAO, 2014. "FishStatJ." Rome: FAO. Projections 2011–2050: Calculated at WRI, assumes 10 percent reduction in wild fish catch between 2010 and 2050, and linear growth of aquaculture production at an additional 2 million tons per year between 2010 and 2050.

See www.wri.org/publication/improving-aquaculture for full paper.



Why consider aquaculture Intervention in SDGs ?



- ❑ The world's population is expected to soar by **2.5 billion people by 2050**, bringing a host of global challenges – including how to **feed so many hungry mouths**
- ❑ **On 25 September 2015**, countries adopted a set of 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** with **specific targets to be achieved** over the next 15 years.

These goals cover

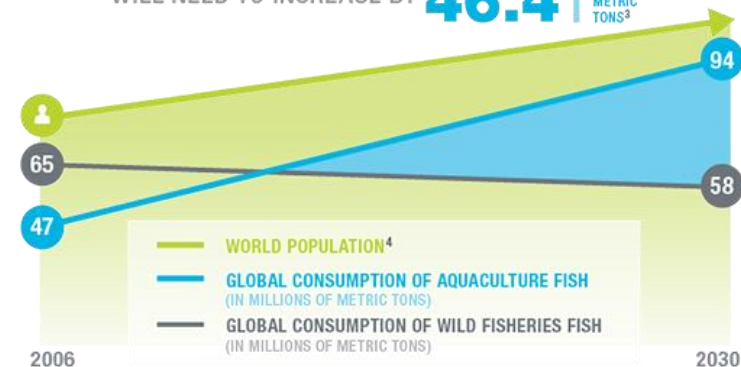
- ❑ poverty
- ❑ hunger
- ❑ gender equality, (Women can and do play an important role in seafood production, processing and trade)
- ❑ economic growth
- ❑ life below water
- ❑ The SDGs are indivisible – **no one goal is separate from the others, and all call for comprehensive and participatory approaches.**

AQUACULTURE IS THE FUTURE OF FOOD

By 2030, nearly two-thirds of all seafood produced for human consumption will come from aquaculture [World Bank].



TO MEET THE WORLD'S SEAFOOD NEEDS,
AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION
WILL NEED TO INCREASE BY **46.4** ↑ MILLION METRIC TONS³

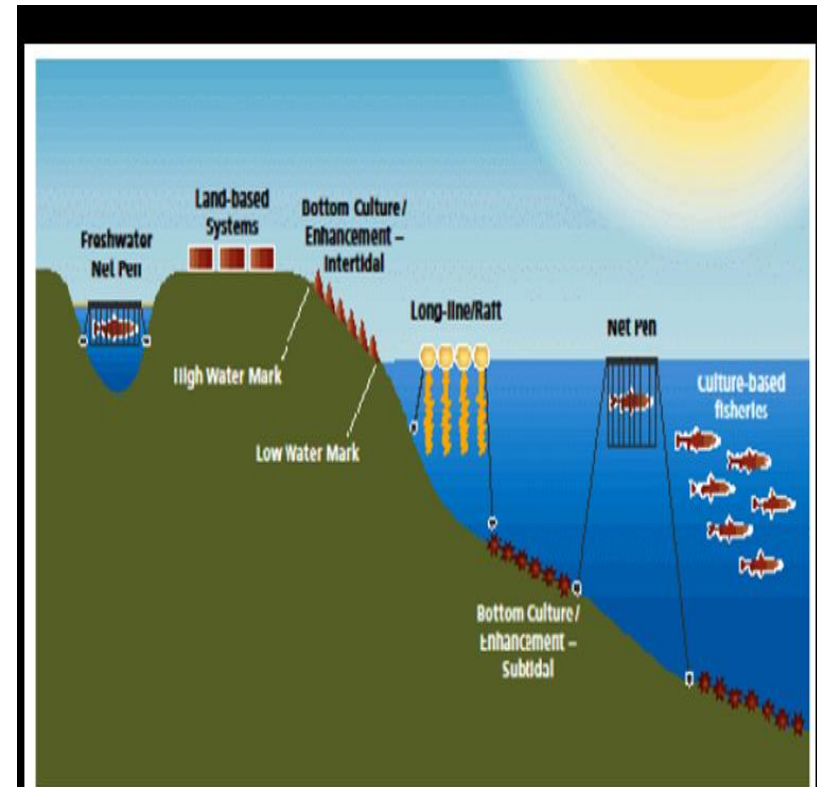




How AQUACULTURE contribute to achieve SDGs?



- ❑ **The aquaculture value chain** – whether it be the primary production stage or the subsequent product supply chain – can contribute to achieving SDGs at both national and regional levels
- ❑ Sustainable aquaculture has the potential to contribute significantly to ‘Oceans/blue economy’ by promoting **the socio-economic development of coastal populations**
- ❑ It can **increase supply to meet the demand** and **stabilize fish prices**, in particular during the periods of price hikes of other food commodities
- ❑ This requires the use of **best aquaculture practices** with **minimal environmental impacts** on coastal ecosystems
- ❑ However, the varied nature of ownership and business models in different forms of aquaculture can have a major influence on **which goals might be achieved**



Different types of aquaculture in Canada



Aquaculture Influence on SDGs



Aquaculture type	Sustainable Development Goal				
	SDG 1 No poverty	SDG 2 Zero hunger	SDG 5 Gender equality	SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	SDGs 12, 13, 14 & 15 Environmental sustainability
Subsistence aquaculture	* Less family expenditure on food	*** Major household protein source	*** Equal opportunities at family level	** Valued work, but limited impact	*** Low impact, integrated development
Small-scale commercial aquaculture	** Generates some income	*** Sales at family and local levels	*** Equal opportunities at	** Some local economic impact	*** Low impact, integrated development
SME aquaculture	*** Generates significant income	** Sales at local level	** Opportunities skewed towards males	*** Dynamic and progressive culture	** Can have cumulative impacts Low impact, integrated development
Industrial aquaculture	* Efficient and increasingly automated	* Most produce high value an	* Opportunities skewed towards males	** Long value chain, foreign	** Can have impacts



SDGs -ambitious agenda to achieve in 2030-

- The 2030 Agenda focuses on the **elimination of hunger and reduction of poverty and inequality** (opportunity, resource access, gender, youth) in all their forms
- The 2030 Agenda is highly relevant for policy-making, planning and management for sustainable development of aquaculture
- In particular, the following SDGs:
 - 1 (end poverty),
 - 2 (end hunger),
 - 5 (gender),
 - 6 (water),
 - 8 (growth, employment, decent work),
 - 12 (production and consumption),
 - 13 (climate change),
 - 14 (marine resources & ecosystems)
 - 15 (biodiversity)
- Have all significant bearing for aquaculture





Relevance of Sustainable Development Goals to aquaculture development



Sustainable Development Goals	Relevance to aquaculture
1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	**
2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	***
3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	*
4 Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	*
5 Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls	**
6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**
7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	**
8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	***
9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	**
10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	*
11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	*
12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	***
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	***
15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	**
16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	*
17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	**



Relevance of Sustainable Development Goals to aquaculture development



- 1 (end poverty)
- 2 (end hunger)
- 8 (growth, employment)
- 12 (sustainable production and consumption)
- 13 (climate change)
- 14 (conservation and sustainable use of marine resources) **increase economic benefits from sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture**



Are all highly **relevant to aquaculture development** but all the goals are relevant in one way or another and should be taken into account in **promoting sustainable aquaculture development**



The nature and extent of aquaculture development should be influenced strongly by the SDGs; equally, aquaculture, when developed appropriately, can contribute **significantly to the achievement of many SDGs**





International guidance on aquaculture



- ❑ Existing guidance and initiatives designed to promote sustainable aquaculture, **such as**
 - ❑ **The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and its Technical Guidelines,**
 - ❑ **The 2000 Bangkok Declaration and the 2010 Phuket Consensus,**
 - ❑ **The FAO Blue Growth Initiative, including the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture**
- ❑ Support overall achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- ❑ **Policy instruments and initiatives should be strengthened in certain key cross-cutting areas, including:**
 - ❑ **Fight against poverty, eliminate hunger and create decent work**
 - ❑ **Leave no one behind: equity, human rights, access and opportunities for all (sites, skills, finances, inputs, market knowledge, for example)**
 - ❑ **Efficient use of resources and waste reduction**
 - ❑ **Resilient aquaculture systems**
 - ❑ **Sharing and conservation of genetic resources**
 - ❑ **Fair and productive value chains**





SDGs relevant to aquaculture development implementation requirements



Implementing the SDGs also requires that several **outstanding conceptual and practical challenges** should be addressed including:

- How to deal with trade-offs **between different sustainable development objectives**
- The nature of **environmental capacity or limits to growth**
- Integration and complexity**
- Environmental assessment and precaution**
- Adaptive planning and management systems**
- Human and labor rights**
- Capacity development of institutions**
- stakeholder participation and empowerment**





Conclusion and recommendations



- ❑ Aquaculture has emerged **as the main driver** of blue growth and a key component of food security which is central to **SDGs**
- ❑ Aquaculture faces challenges that need to be addressed by **solution oriented research, innovative approach** and **integrated efforts**
- ❑ **Growth trajectory** of aquaculture should be shaped by giving attention to **ecological, social and economic pillars of SD**
- ❑ **The transformative pathways optimism** identified for modern aquaculture hold out optimism in the potential of this sector for **meeting the expected outcomes**





Conclusion and recommendations



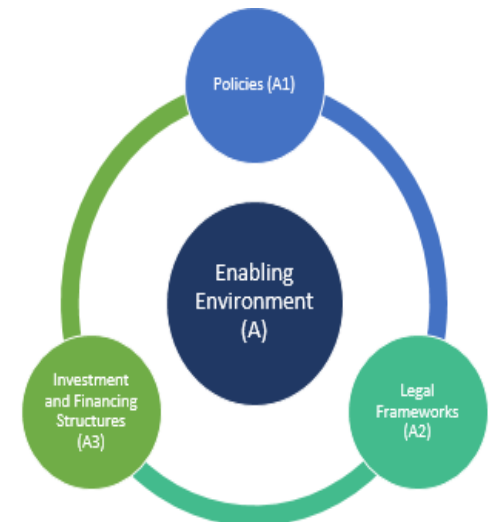
- In order to allow **aquaculture development** to:
 - Align with and contribute** to all of the **Sustainable Development Goals**
 - Address the challenges**



a prerequisite is essential: **a supportive “Enabling**

Environment”

- This should include:
 - Well-designed policy and planning**
 - Effective and efficient legal and regulatory frameworks**
 - Supporting institutions** (eg training and counseling)
 - Financial facilitation and incentives**





Thank you for your attention



The SDGS are truly transformative. They are interlinked, calling for new combinations in the way policies, programmes, partnerships and investments pull together to achieve our common goals

FAO Director-General José Graziano da Sillva

