

## Global Conference on Aquaculture 2010 Farming the waters for People and Food 22-25 September 2010, Phuket, Thailand

### Disclaimer

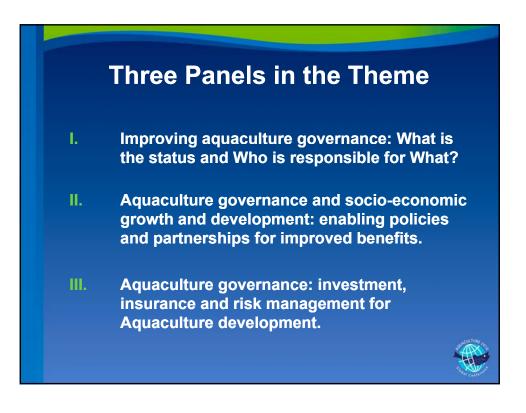
This is an unedited presentation given at the Global Conference on Aquaculture 2010. The Organising Committee do not guarantee the accuracy or authenticity of the contents.

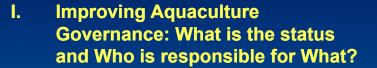
### Citations

Please use the following citation sequence with citing this document:

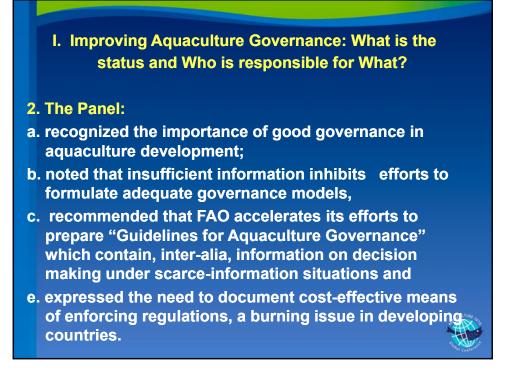
- 1. Author.
- 2. Title.
- 3. Presented at the Global Conference on Aquaculture 22-25 September 2010, Phuket, Thailand.







- 1. The Panel:
- a. underlined the importance of stakeholder participation in decision-making processes to advance aquaculture agenda, and
- b. underscored the need to promote participatory governance through promotion of public-private partnerships while ensuring coordination of stakeholder interventions including those of NGOs.



I. Improving Aquaculture Governance: What is the status and Who is responsible for What?

- 3. The Panel:
- a. recognized the value of sharing national experiences in Aquaculture governance and noted the urgent need for:
- 1. countries, NGOs and development agencies and/or organizations, to collect and disseminate positive and negative experiences on the ground including comanagement, conflicts resolution, self-regulation, integrated coastal zone management, etc..
- 2. countries to improve their national institutional capacity and consider creating lead agencies to oversee and coordinate the development of the sector

II. Aquaculture governance and socio-economic growth and Development: enabling policies and partnerships for improved benefits

1. The Panel:

a. underlined the importance of quantitative socioeconomic impacts of aquaculture in obtaining political and financial supports which are required for adequate development of the sector;

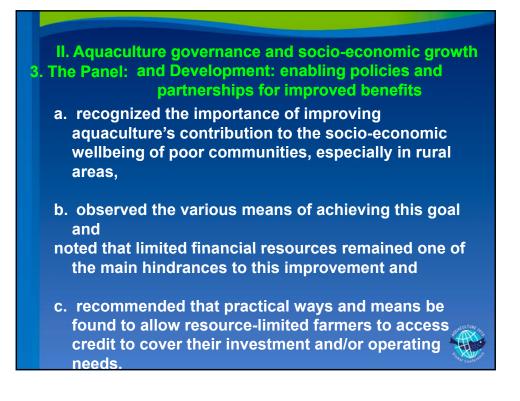
- b. noted the limited number of case studies in this area, and recommended to:
- c. conduct a systematic review of Aquaculture's socioeconomic impacts from a global perspective and
- d. accelerate the development of a user-friendly model to quantify these impacts.



II. Aquaculture governance and socio-economic growth and Development: enabling policies and partnerships for improved benefits

### 2. The Panel:

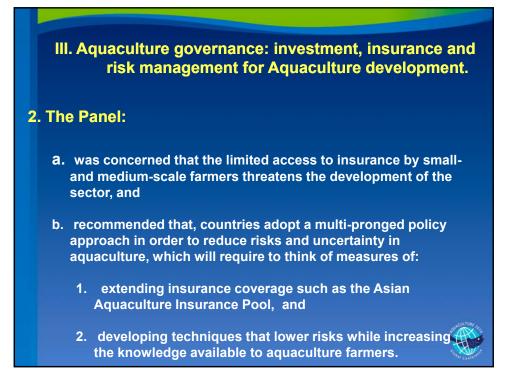
- a. noted the need for assessing the level of achievement of expectations of the Phuket Declaration up to the next Aquaculture forum and
- b. emphasized the need to develop quantifiable and other indicators for this purpose and
- c. indicated that the documentation of work done in similar disciplines could be a departure point.





## 1. The Panel:

- a. underlined the need to increase and make investment more productive in order to make the growth of aquaculture production sustainable, and
- b. recommended that countries increase investment in:
  - 1. Research and Development to support greater intensification of aquaculture production; and in
  - 2. Human capacity development.



# III. Aquaculture governance: investment, insurance and risk management for Aquaculture development.

## 2. The Panel:

## In this regard,

 the Panel further emphasized the need for a concerted action in gathering and disseminating success and failure stories in aquaculture risk management and aquaculture insurance schemes that address the needs of small-scale and medium-scale farmers.

## III. Aquaculture governance: investment, insurance and risk management for Aquaculture development.

### 3. The Panel:

- a. was aware of the urgent need to help small-and medium-scale farmers to access credit;
- b. reiterated that, because individual risks incurred in investing is higher than the collective risk, government subsidies for aquaculture investment are justified from an economic point of view and;
- c. their use to assisting this category of farmers to reduce insurance costs could be considered.

## III. Aquaculture governance: investment, insurance and risk management for Aquaculture development.

### 3. The Panel:

However, the Panel recommended that:

- a. the role of international and regional development banks in terms of supporting the sustainable development of the aquaculture sector needs to be strengthened as the access to credit, micro-finance and insurance services could be greatly increased by making funds available for these services; and
- b. noted that the establishment and provision of these services could benefit from the guidelines produced by FAO and others in the last decade.

## III. Aquaculture governance: investment, insurance and risk management for Aquaculture development.

### 4. The Panel:

 a. noted the extent of difficulty in insuring farmers against all risks, especially under very-limited-resource conditions,

called on farmers to assess risks and set priorities when seeking an insurance service; and

D. recommended that risk management tools in Aquaculture, which address a large variety of risks (production infrastructure, production, economic, social, environmental, pathogens, food safety and genetics) and have been developed recently, be promoted and their application widely encouraged.

10/19/2010

