Marine resources and food security

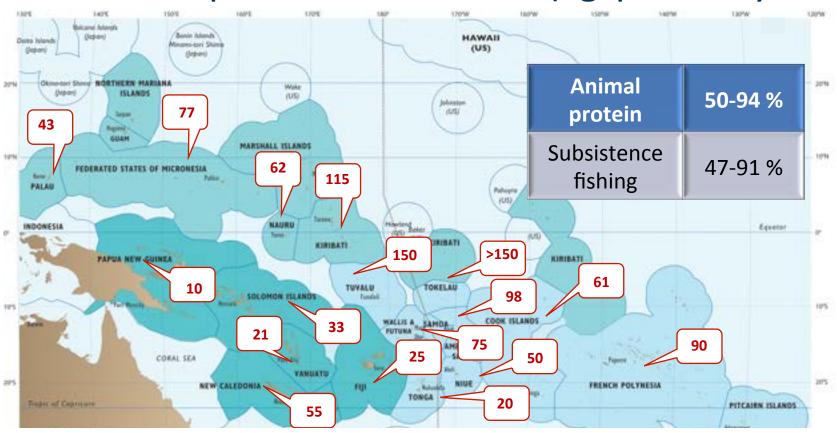


EU-PACIFIC bi-regional policy dialogue



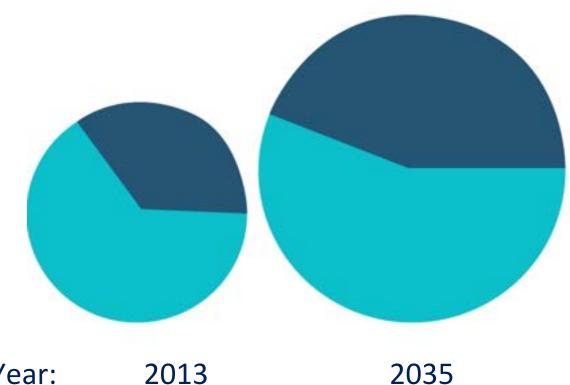
Fish – a cornerstone of food security

Fish consumption in rural areas (kg/person/year)



Fish needed in the future

Melanesia



265,000

Year: 2013

Tonnes: 165,000

Micronesia



2013 2035

30,000 35,000

Polynesia

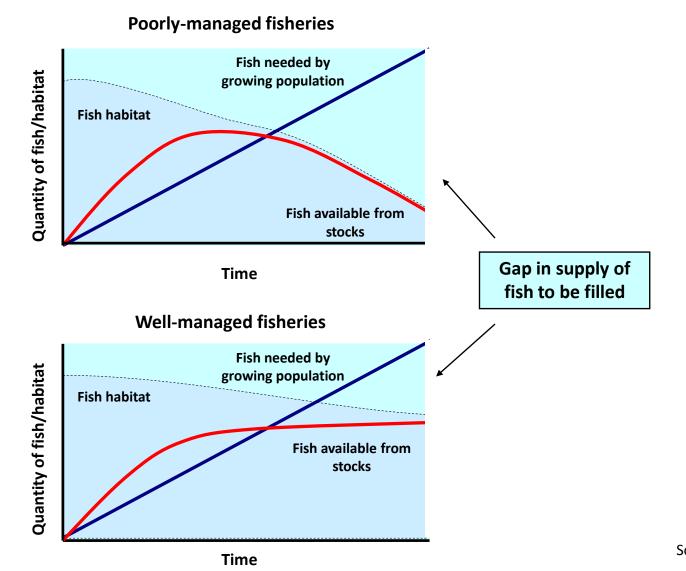


2013 2035

40,000 45,000

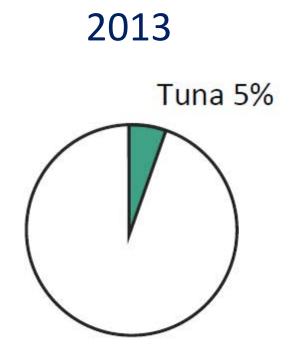
Source: Bell et al. (2015)

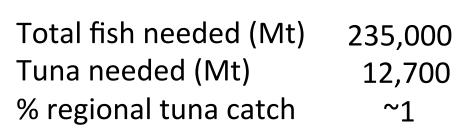
Where will the fish come from?

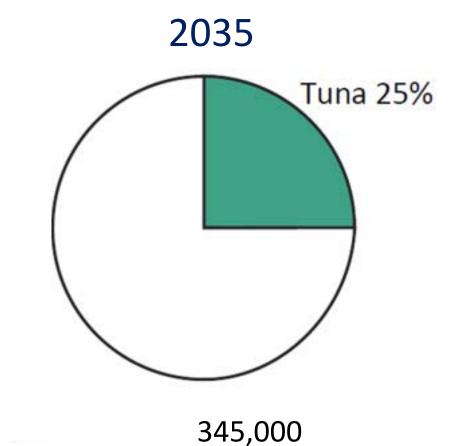


Source: Bell et al. (2011)

Tuna needed to fill the gap







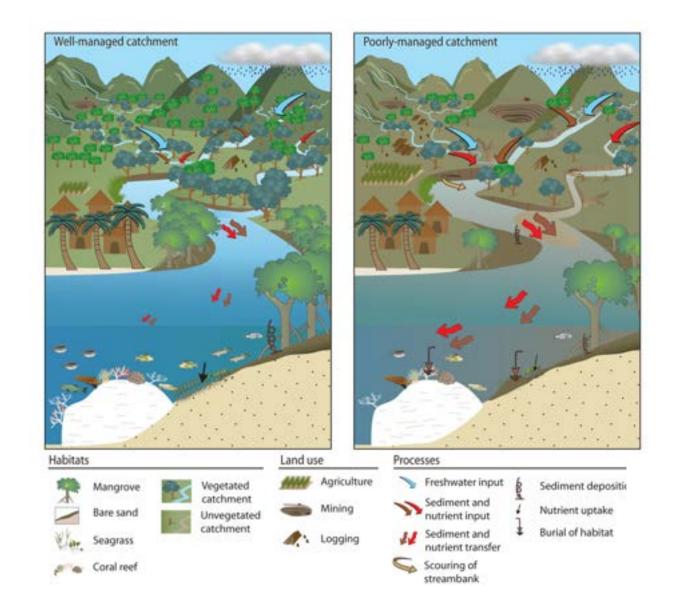
87,500

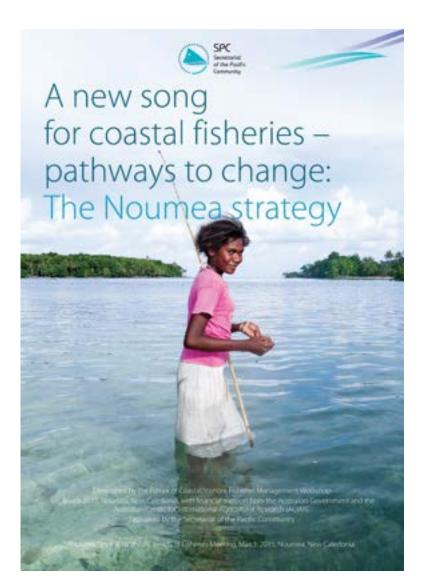
~6

Source: Bell et al. (2015)

Challenges ahead

Managing coastal fisheries as populations grow

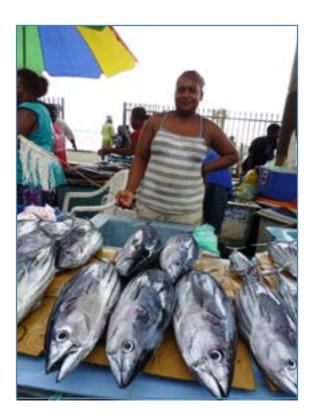




Increasing local access to tuna

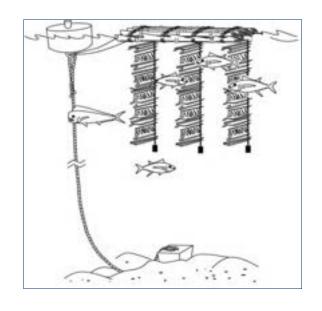
 Distribute small tuna and bycatch available from transhipping operations

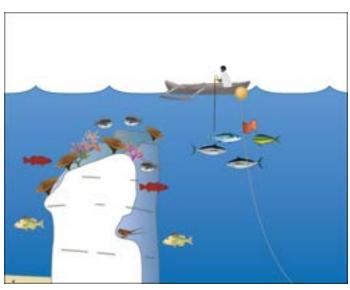




Increasing local access to tuna

Install more nearshore Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)







Increasing local access to tuna

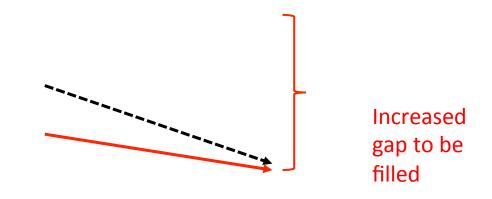
 Improving the distribution and reducing the cost of canned tuna for inland communities in PNG



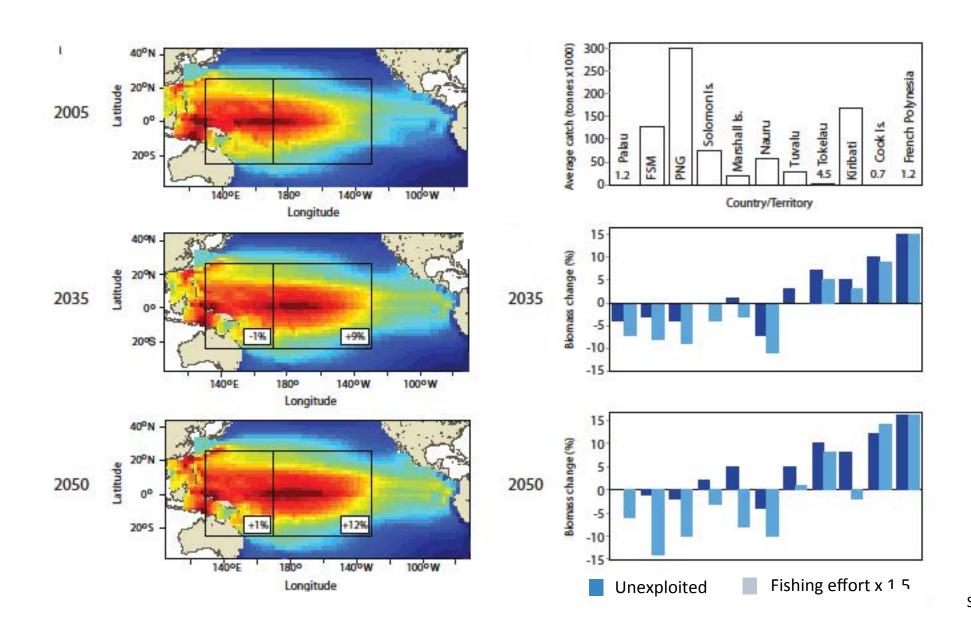


Effects of climate change and other drivers

Reef degradation will increase gap to be filled

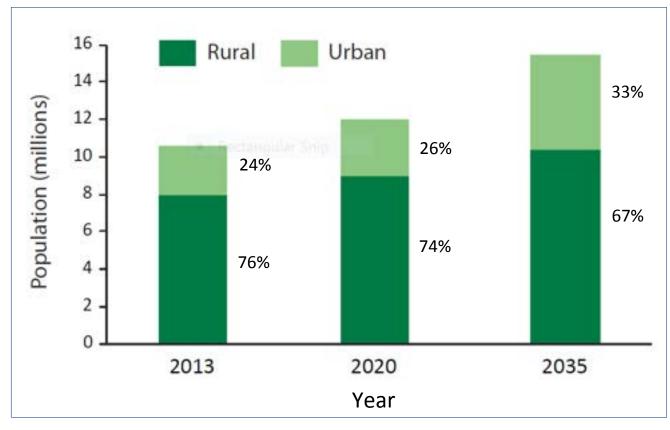


Redistribution of skipjack tuna



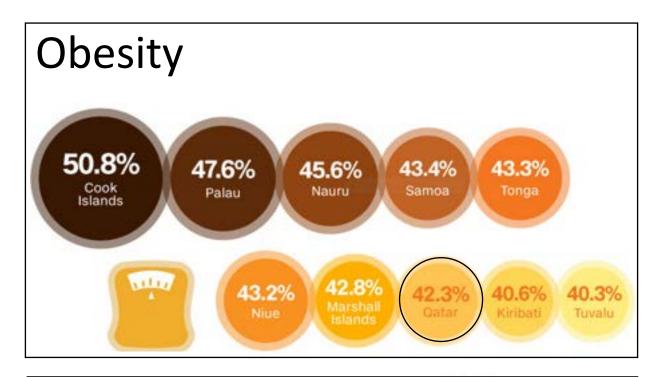
Source: Bell et al. (2013)

Urbanisation and non-communicable diseases

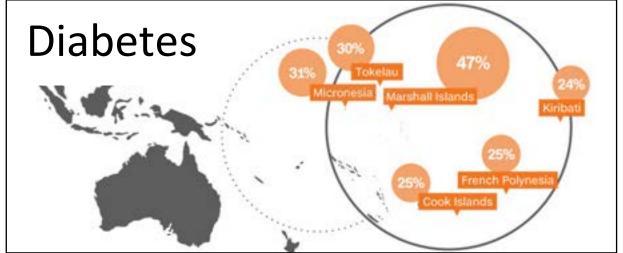




Extent of the problems

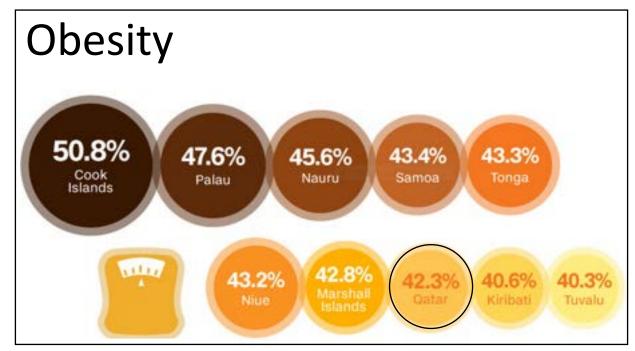


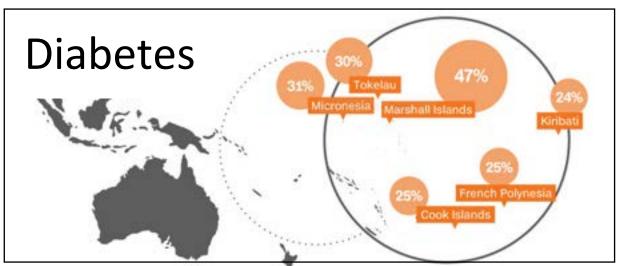
 Nine of the 10 worst countries are PICTs



 Six of the 10 worst countries are PICTs

Solutions





- Increase access to healthy foods
- Impose import restrictions on junk food









Recent policy papers for marine resources



Thank you

