



# **Fisheries in EU Development policy**

**The Engagement of DG-DEVCO in  
Support of the Fisheries Sector in  
Partner Countries**

**EFDAN annual meeting, Berlin, 21-22 May 2014**



# Food and nutrition security is a priority for EU development policy

*Over 900 million people are estimated to be malnourished - most of them in Sub-Saharan Africa and in South Asia.*

*Under-nutrition is the leading underlying cause of child death (contributing to 2.6 million children dying each year) and over 20% of maternal mortality.*

*Globally, around 165 million, or a quarter of the world's children, suffer from stunting.*

*=> €1,4 billion allocated every year for FNSSA*

# The role of Fisheries and aquaculture in EU development policy

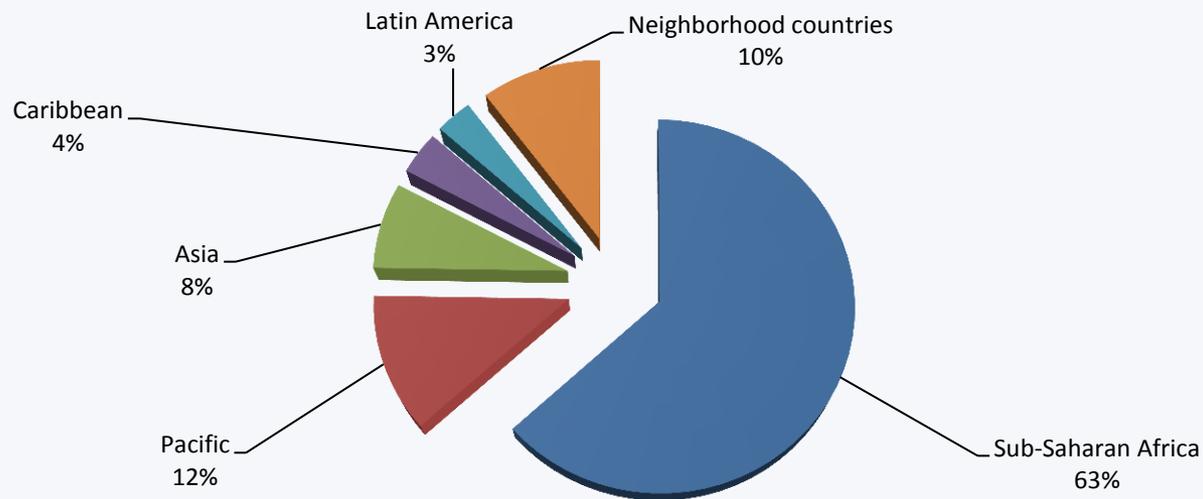
- 1) Food and Nutrition security: Fish contribute directly to the diet of populations in developing countries.
- 2) Poverty: crucial source of revenue for populations in coastal and rural areas in developing countries. Fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of some 660 to 880 million people. Many of them are women.
- 3) Growth: sustainable fisheries and aquaculture can contribute to economic growth and generate revenues for Developing countries.
- 4) Environment protection: marine fish stocks are common public goods that shall be sustainably managed for the benefit of future generations.

# DEVCO support to fisheries and aquaculture

- ~185M euros for 2007-2013, 42 initiatives*
- important regional programmes (repr. 46% of the budget)*
  - rather small initiatives at national level (with some exceptions – e.g. Mozambique)*
  - 2 global programmes (incl. ACP-FISH2)*

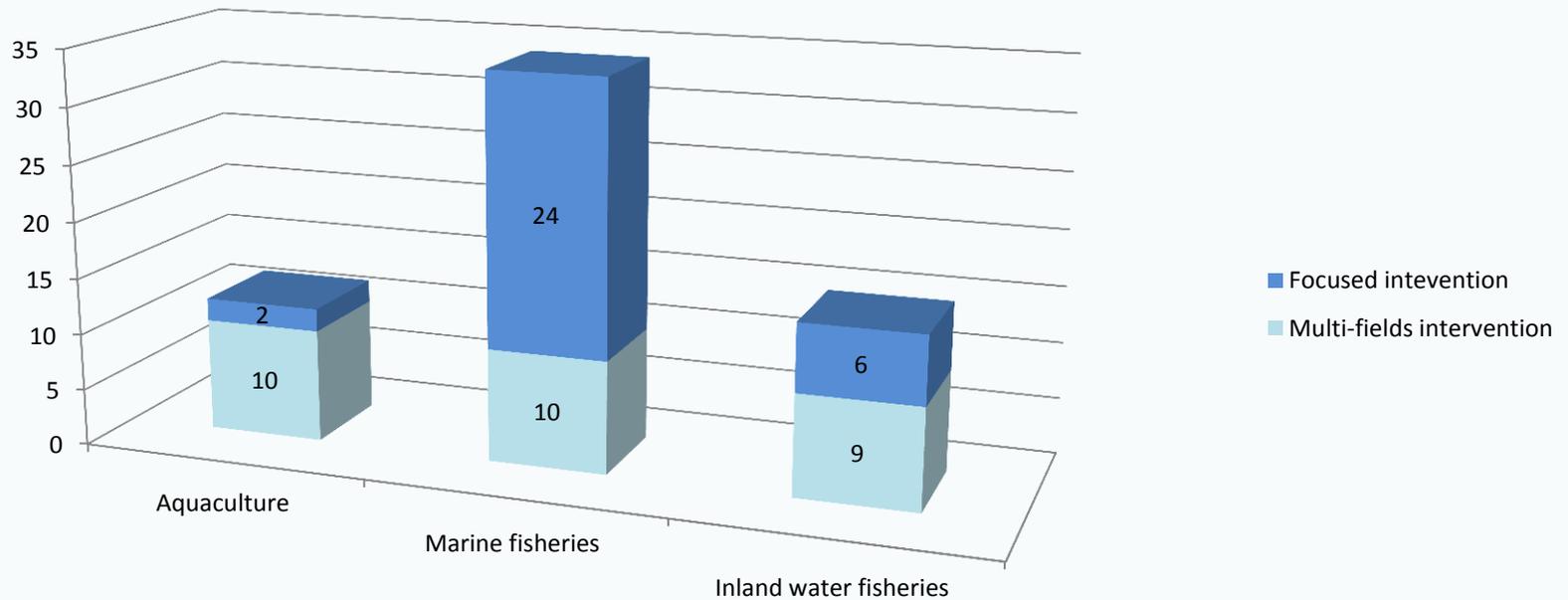
# Geographical scope

Total budget allocated per region (EUR)



# Fields of intervention

Number of interventions per field



## Perspectives for 2014-2020

*Only few countries have identified fisheries as a focal sector in their national indicative programmes*

*In most regions, fisheries and aquaculture could be covered by regional indicatives programmes if there is a demand from RECs*

*Horizontal programmes could benefit from GPGC*

# Challenges

*Fisheries and aquaculture deserve more political attention (DC, RECs and development partners)*

*Key role played by public authorities – need to strenghten administrative and technical capacities at national level*

*Wreak fishermen organisations*

*Role of private sector and investment*

*Better coordination*