

JICA and JICA's Fisheries Cooperation

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**Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)**



Blue Economy

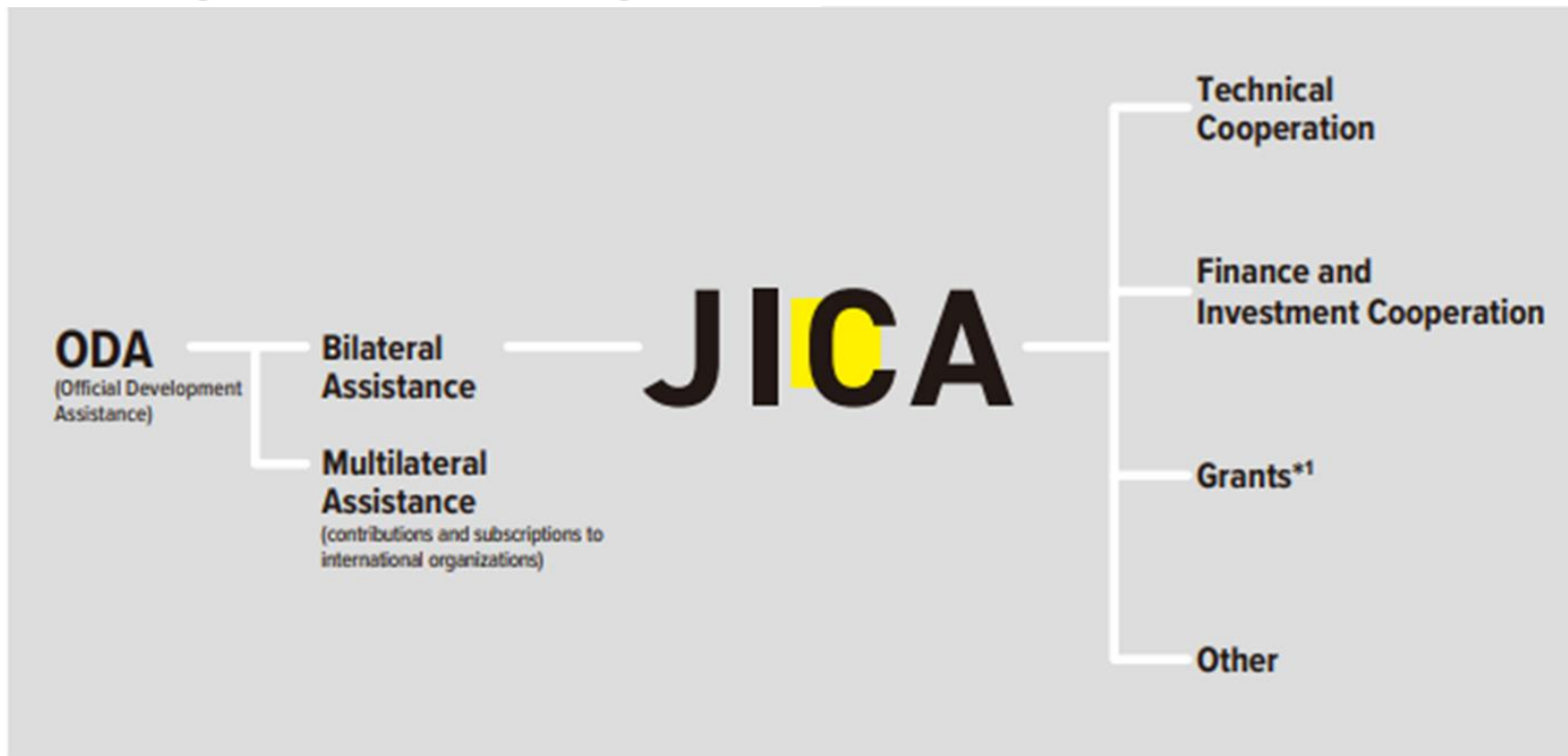
Today's Contents

1. About JICA
2. Strategy of Fisheries Cooperation by JICA
3. JICA's Fishery Blue Economy

JICA, Playing a Core Role in Japan's ODA

Leading the world with trust

JICA values the relationship of mutual trust with developing countries and is working with them to rise to the challenges.



*1 Excluding Grants that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides due to diplomatic necessity.

*2-3 As of July 2022.

There are



96

Overseas offices
(as of July 1, 2023)



15

domestic offices
(as of July 1, 2023)



1,968

Full-time Staff members
(as of July 1, 2023)



139

developing countries and
regions JICA cooperated
with
(during fiscal year 2022)

JICA in Thailand

Japan's assistance to Thailand began by accepting 21 Thai trainees in Japan in 1954.

JICA established its office in Thailand in 1974, and since then, JICA has been contributing to the socio-economic development of Thailand, responding to the country's challenging needs at specific times.



Ref: 1USD = 105 yen as of August 2020

Utilization of Thailand Local Genetic Resources to Develop Novel Farmed Fish For Global Market (SATREPS Joint Research Project)

Background :

In order to strengthen the aquaculture industry and further increase aquaculture production, it is important for Thailand to target native species. The ranking of top importers of seafood from Thailand varies every year but Japan always ranks top or second. And, the Thai government has been promoting the “Kitchen of the World” Project for year.

Project purpose:

This Project aims to maintain and develop sustainable aquaculture production from a long-term perspective, and also to secure genetic resources to establish the foundation for future aquaculture production.

Project Outputs :

The project is carrying out a comprehensive aquaculture research under 4 main output groups

1. Use molecular breeding techniques to develop fast growth
2. Develop disease prevention method for aquatic animals
3. Develop and create value-added aquaculture product
4. Establish gene bank

Partner country organization:

- Japan Science and Technology Agency
- Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
- DOF (Department Of Fishery)



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Current State of the World Fisheries

- Overfishing,
- Changes in the marine environment and coastal ecosystems due to the climate change



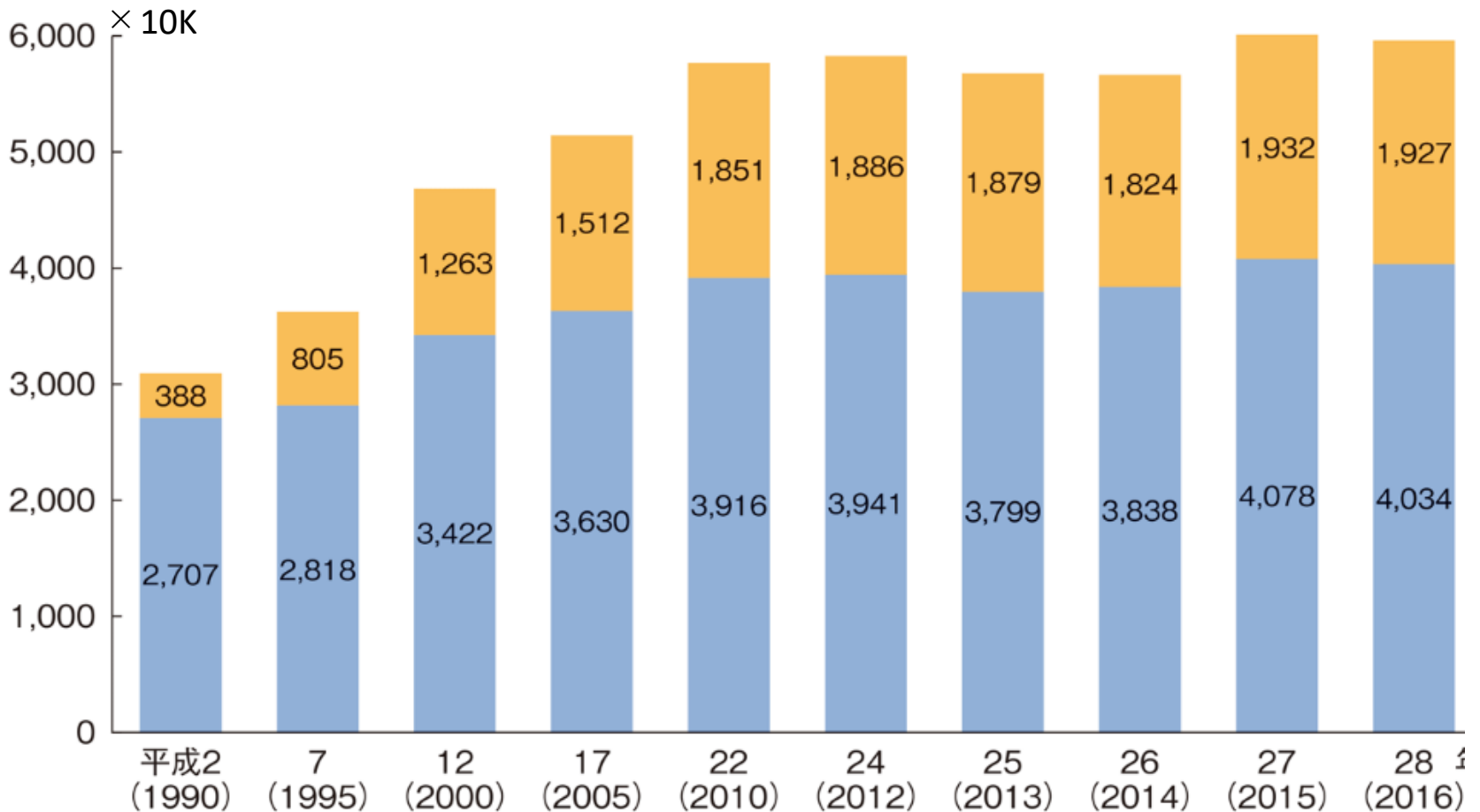
Reduction in fishery resources

All Efforts are needed,
it is an important issue for the entire international community.



Fisher-Person in the world

Around 60 million people worldwide work in the fisheries industry.



Year

Source : FAO

Fisheries in Developing Countries

- For developing countries, marine resources are one of the development options, and fishery products are an important source of foreign currency acquisition, and effective utilization of fishery resources is expected.
- Fishery resources are not only one of the valuable export commodities for developing countries, but also form the basis for securing livelihoods and domestic food procurement in rural areas.
- Fish is also a source of animal protein that can be obtained relatively cheaply in fishing villages, and promotion of the fisheries industry contributes to the stable supply of highly nutritious food.
- In developing countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters, fisheries resources, which are relatively unaffected by disasters, serve as emergency food during disasters.
- Coastal communities play multifaceted roles such as IUU fisheries surveillance, maritime culture and traditions, and conservation of important ecosystems such as mangroves and coral reefs.



JICA Global Agenda

- JICA has set JICA Global Agenda to identify medium- to long-term objectives and initiatives for global issues toward more strategic cooperation.
- JICA also aims to further increase development impacts through partnerships and co-creation with various partners.

20 cooperation strategies for global issues in four categories

Prosperity

1

Urban and Regional Development

2

Transportation

3

Energy and Mining

4

Private Sector Development

5

Agriculture and Rural Development
(Sustainable Food Systems)

People

6

Health

7

Improving Nutrition

8

Education

9

Social Security, Disability,
and Development

10

Sport and Development

Peace

11

Peacebuilding

12

Governance

13

Public Finance and Financial Systems

14

Gender Equality and
Women's Empowerment

15

Digital for Development

Planet

16

Climate Change

17

Natural Environment Conservation

18

Environmental Management

19

Sustainable Water Resources
Management and Water Supply

20

Disaster Risk Reduction through
Pre-disaster Investment
and Build Back Better

Agriculture and Rural Development (Sustainable Food Systems)



Eradicate poverty and hunger by achieving sustainable agriculture

JICA cooperates to increase the productivity of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries industries through developing and disseminating production technologies and effective distribution systems. JICA also contributes to the stable production and supply of food by addressing challenges of climate change and food loss and waste [→ see the *Project in Focus* on page 31].



JICA Global Agenda
— JICA's 10 Strategies for Global Development Issues

5 Agriculture and Rural Development (Sustainable Food Systems)

Eradicate poverty and hunger by achieving sustainable agriculture

Transforming agriculture into a business by increasing income of small-scale farmers in partner countries.

We will increase the productivity of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries industries through developing and disseminating production technologies and effective distribution systems. We will also contribute to the stable production and supply of food by addressing challenges of climate change and food loss and waste.

JICA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS **SDG** **SDG** **SDG** **SDG** **SDG**

JICA International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will work for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ISSUES What are the global challenges of "poverty" and "food"?

The majority of the poor depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Their productivity and incomes need to be improved.

80% of the world's poor live in rural areas. More than 80% of them, corresponding to 500 million globally, engage in agriculture. The majority of them are smallholders and unable to engage in commercial farming. To reduce poverty in rural areas, agriculture must transform into profitable business.

80% of the world's poor live in rural areas.

Most farmers are smallholders with limited income.

800 million people lack access to food.

While the number of global hunger is increasing, one-third of the world's food is lost or wasted every year.

About one-third of food is wasted.

The global demand for food is projected to increase by 1.7 times by 2050, following a growing population and economic growth in developing countries. While nearly 800 million people do not have access to sufficient food, one-third of food is wasted every year. Addressing food loss and waste is also critical to eradicate hunger and ensure food security.

REASONS Why are Japan and JICA addressing food security?

Supporting agricultural and rural development in developing countries could contribute to global food security.

Small-scale family farmers account for 80% of the world food supply. Enhancing their competitiveness could directly contribute to achieving global food security, while increasing food production and protecting the environment at the same time.

Market demands for food are diversifying in developing countries. There are increasing demands for safer and better quality food and Japan could offer agricultural technologies and products which could fulfill such demands. Improving the livelihoods in developing countries could also bring business opportunities for both firms in Japan and in developing countries.

Many countries including Japan have low food self-sufficiency rate.

APPROACHES

1. The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) Approach
2. Promoting rice development in Africa
3. Strengthening food value chains (FVCs) in Southeast Asia
4. Promoting the fisheries-centered Blue Economy
5. Promoting "One Health" through strengthening livestock hygiene

APPROACHES Five approaches to address issues

Approach 1 Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) Approach

Concept of SHEP Approach

Promoting "Farming as a Business"

Mechanisms for empowering and motivating people

Market Information → Market Stakeholders → Producers → Producer Information

Market survey by farmers

Stakeholder Forum

Relationship

Autonomy

Competence

GOAL By 2030, JICA and various partners will improve livelihood of one million smallholders using the SHEP approach.

Approach 2 Rice Development in Africa

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) achieved its target to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018 (from 14 million tons to 28 million tons). However, since demands for rice exceeded the production level, a new target has been set from 2019 to further double the rice production (from 28 million tons to 56 million tons) using the RICE approach.

Resilience will handle adaptation to climate change through seed breeding and dissemination as well as irrigation development.

Industrialization will address the issues of mechanization, access to local and regional markets and support for private sector involvement and investment.

Competitiveness will include dissemination of certified seed, improvement of post-harvest technologies and quality improvement.

Empowerment will deal with improving household incomes and livelihoods as well as improving access to finance for smallholder farmers, a majority of whom, are women.

Concept of RICE Approach

GOAL JICA and partner agencies will double the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Approach 3 Strengthening Food Value Chains (FVCs) in Southeast Asia

JICA supports building inclusive FVCs in Southeast Asia, where consumption patterns are changing rapidly due to economic growth.

Approach 4 Promoting the fisheries-centered Blue Economy

JICA supports economic development of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) by promoting sustainable use of marine resources.

Approach 5 Promoting "One Health" through strengthening livestock hygiene

In response to the global epidemic of infectious diseases, JICA strengthens livestock hygiene including disease control in partner countries, based on "One Health" concept.

JICA's Fisheries Cooperation Strategy

JICA works to promote fisheries industry through appropriate management and utilization of fishery resources, in order to reduce poverty in fishing villages and to provide stable supply of marine food.

To realize appropriate management and utilization of fishery resources, JICA focuses on "promoting *Blue Economy* based on the fisheries".



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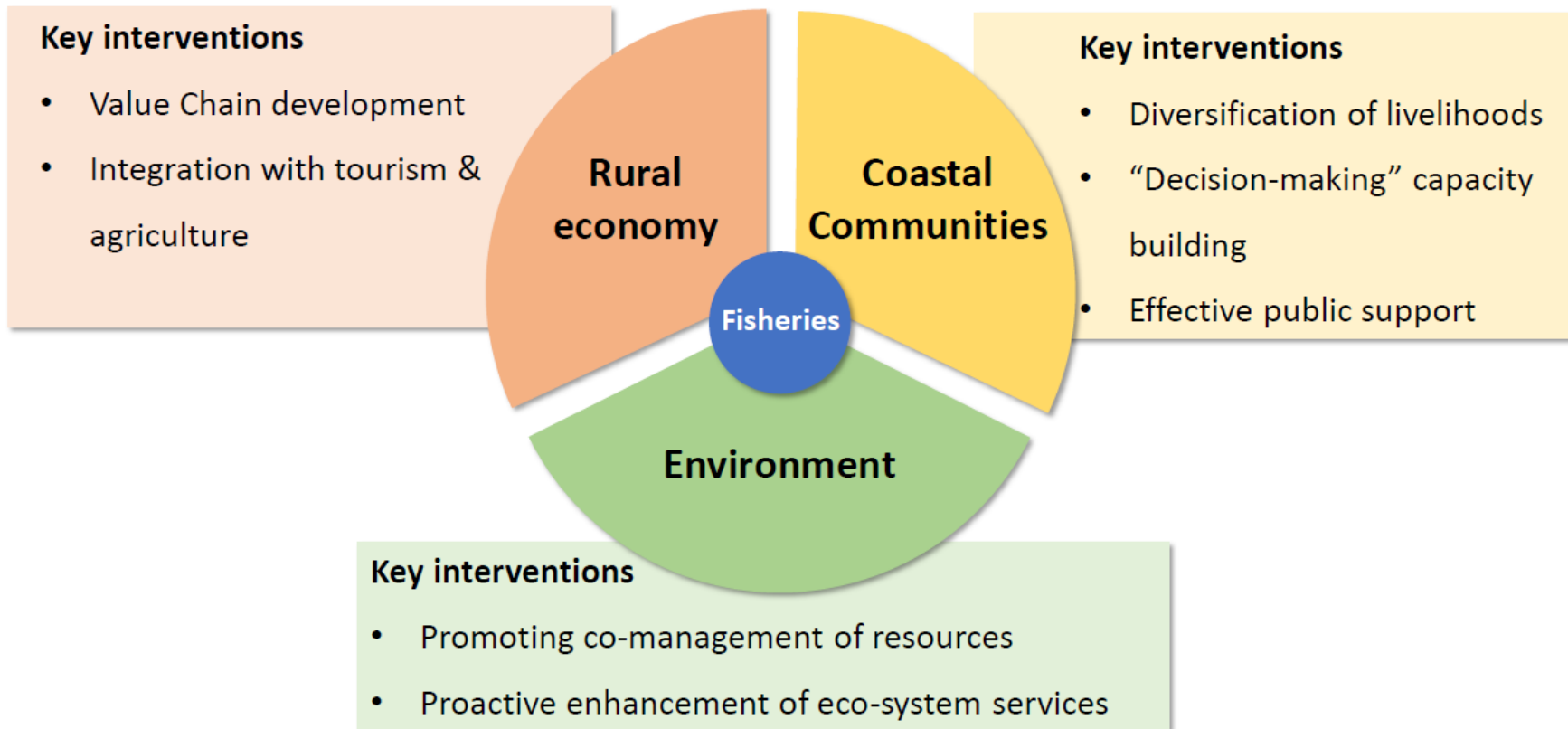


Blue Economy

- The blue economy refers to a marine industry based on the premise of sustainably developing economy and society as a whole by using the ocean while protecting it.
- The blue economy is said to include the fisheries-related industry such as fishing and aquaculture, shipping and shipbuilding, marine tourism, and marine renewable energy.
- JICA focuses on promoting fisheries-centered blue economy.

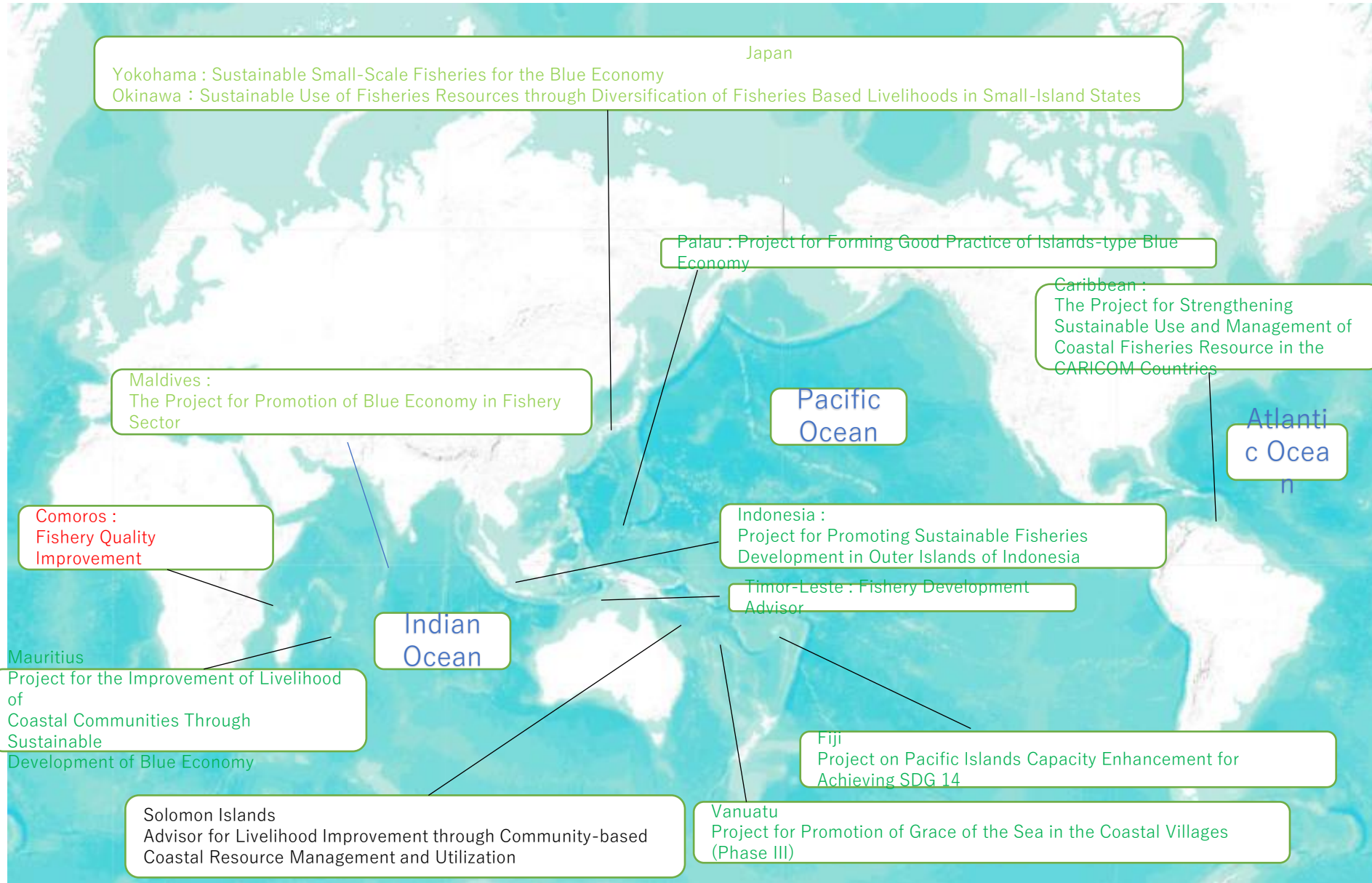


JICA's Fishery Blue Economy



Fisheries centered approach for Blue Economy

JICA's Fisheries-centered Blue Economy Related Project





Thank you for your attention