

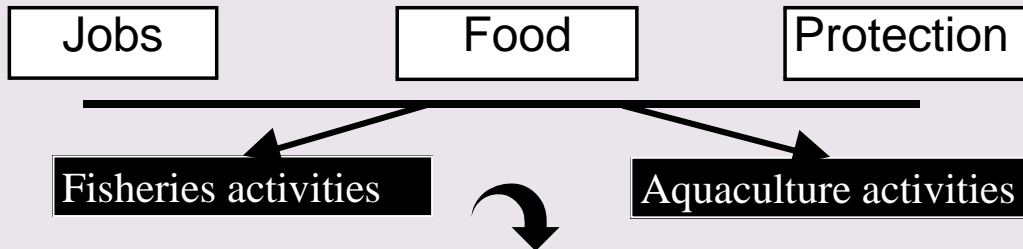
Environmental Economics No.4

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Case Study: Oceans, Fisheries and Coastal Economies

For many countries (developing ones), healthy oceans mean:



assure the livelihoods of 10-12 percent of the world's population

90% of those people living in developing countries are working in **small-scale operations**.

In 2012,

Fisheries produced roughly **160 million** tons of fish

Fisheries generated over **US\$129 billion** in exports

Fisheries secured access to nutrition for billions of people

Fisheries account for **16 percent** of total global animal protein.

Coastal areas within 100 km of the ocean account for an estimated **61 percent** of the world's GNP

Therefore, we can say that healthy oceans and coasts are crucial for:

economic growth and food production.

This justifies the global efforts protect oceans and coasts in order to:

mitigate climate change and its negative impacts.



mangrove

absorb 25 percent of the extra CO₂ from fossil fuels

Mangrove

- ✓ Small tree that grows in coastal area
- ✓ Salt tolerant trees
- ✓ coastal ecosystems



vegetated ocean habitats

Mangrove + Marsh + Seagrass

Highly Efficient Carbon sinks

The balance and productivity of the ocean

although the vital role of oceans,

human activity has taken a toll on ocean health.

Fish stocks have deteriorated due to overfishing

approximately **57 percent** of fish stocks are fully exploited and another **30 percent** are over-exploited or depleted.

illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

poor fisheries management is responsible for lost economic potentials:

Fish habitats are also under pressure from:

Pollution + Destructive fishing practices

Solutions:

In order to restore the productivity of the ocean:

Proper management of fisheries

investment in sustainable aquaculture

investment in the protection key vegetated
ocean habitats

Thank you