The Food & Agriculture Organization (FAD) of the United Nations Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture and Transdisciplinary Approaches to Achieve It



https://oceanfoods.org

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FAO Committee on Fisheries Thirty-sixth Session. 2024. *Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture*. 35 p.

ECOLOGICAL AQUACULTURE

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BLUE REVOLUTION

BARRY A. COSTA-PIERCE



2002





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries International Conference on Responsible Fishing

Cancun, Mexico, May **1992**





The FAO Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture

FAO Expert Workshop Palma de Mallorca, Spain May 2007



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Building an ecosystem approach to aquaculture

FAO/Universitat de les Illes Balears Expert Workshop 7–11 May 2007 Palma de Mallorca, Spain







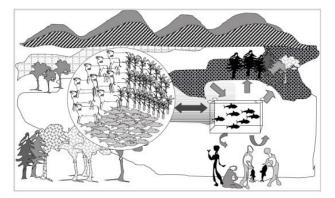
Costa-Pierce, B.A. 2008. An ecosystems approach to marine aquaculture: A global review, p. 81-116. In: D. Soto et al. (eds). *Building An Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Proceedings 14. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy, 221p.













Conventional approach	Ecosystem approach
Top-down	Participatory
One objective: production	Multiple objectives
Sectoral	Interaction with other sectors
Farm scale (most common)	Multiple (nested) scales
Predictive	Adaptive
Scientific knowledge	Extended knowledge
Prescriptions	Incentives
Corporate	Public / Transparent

"An Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture

is a Strategy for the

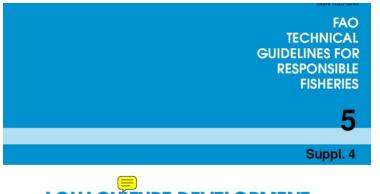
integration of the aquaculture within the wider ecosystem such that

it promotes <u>sustainable development,</u> <u>equity, and resilience</u> of interlinked social-ecological systems".

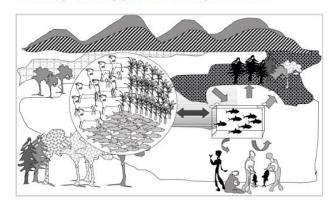


The ecosystem approach to aquaculture is a strategy... THEREFORE It is not only WHAT IS DONE but also HOW IT IS DONE...to build TRUST over the longer period.

The *participation of stakeholders* is the foundation of the strategy.









Transdisciplinary EAA Toolkit

- Spatial Planning
- Carrying Capacity
- Governance



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



The potential of spatial planning tools to support the ecosystem approach to aquaculture

FAO/Rome Expert Workshop 19–21 November 2008 Rome, Italy







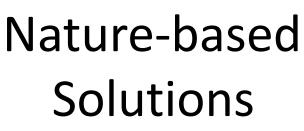
Aquaculture and Nature-based Solutions

Identifying synergies between sustainable development of coastal communities, aquaculture, and marine and coastal conservation

R. le Gouvello, C. Brugere and F. Simard







IUCN



Esploring Polarital Opportunities and Synergies





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Site selection and carrying capacities for inland and coastal aquaculture

FAO/Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling, Expert Workshop 6–8 December 2010 Stirling, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland







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> FAO TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES

> > 5

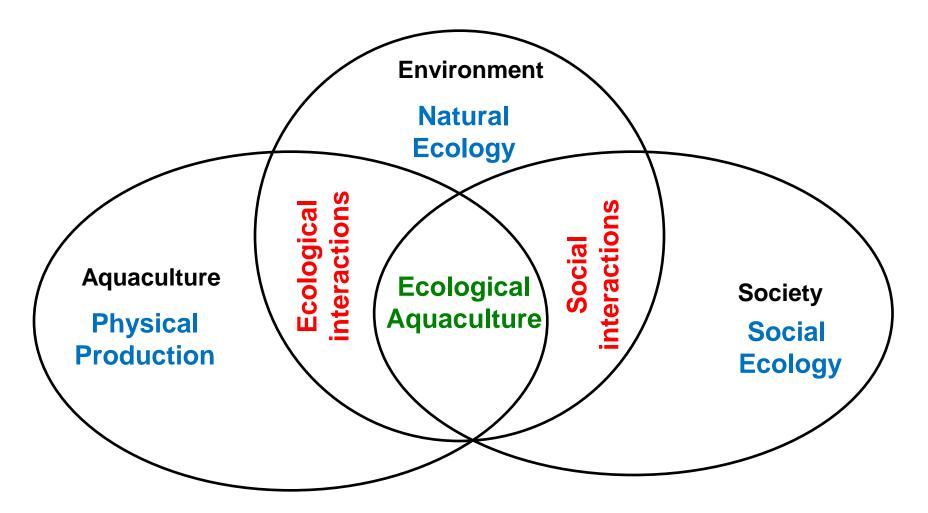
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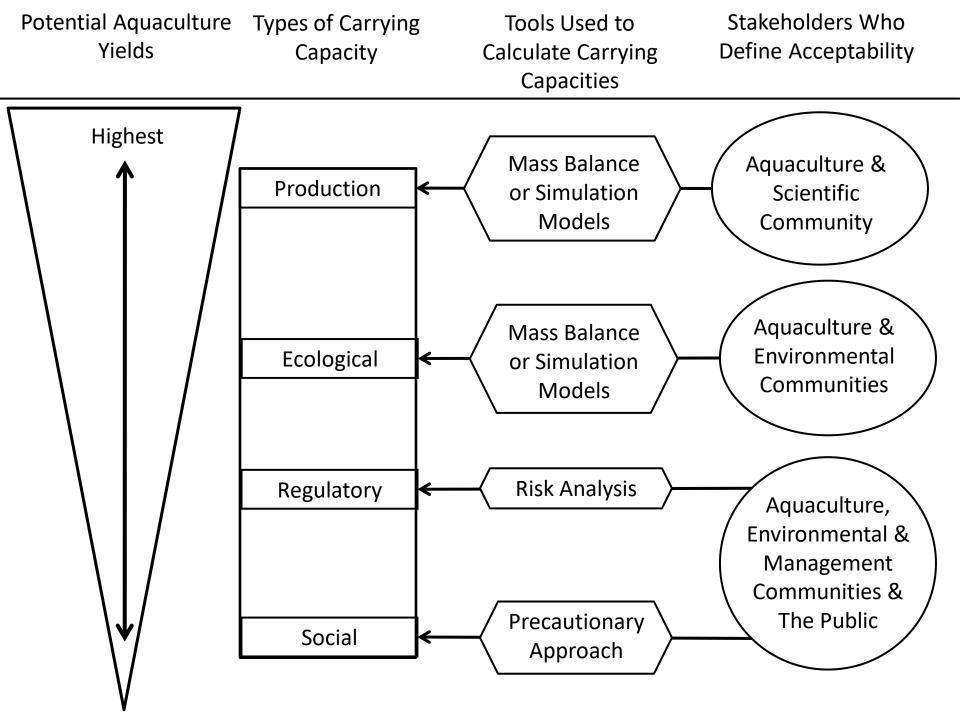
AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

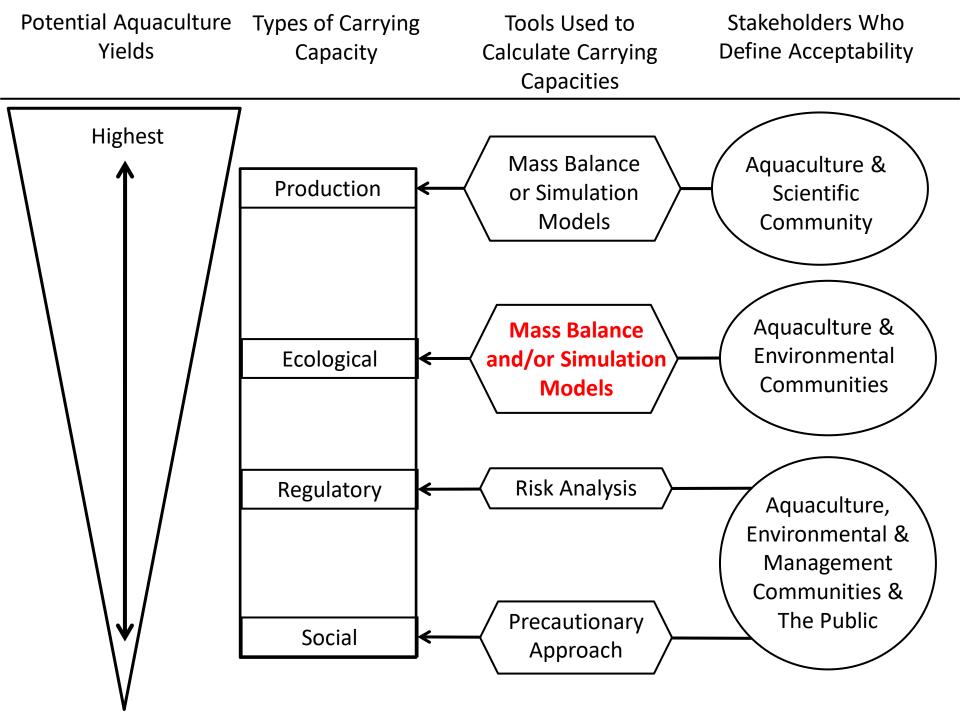
7. Aquaculture governance and sector development

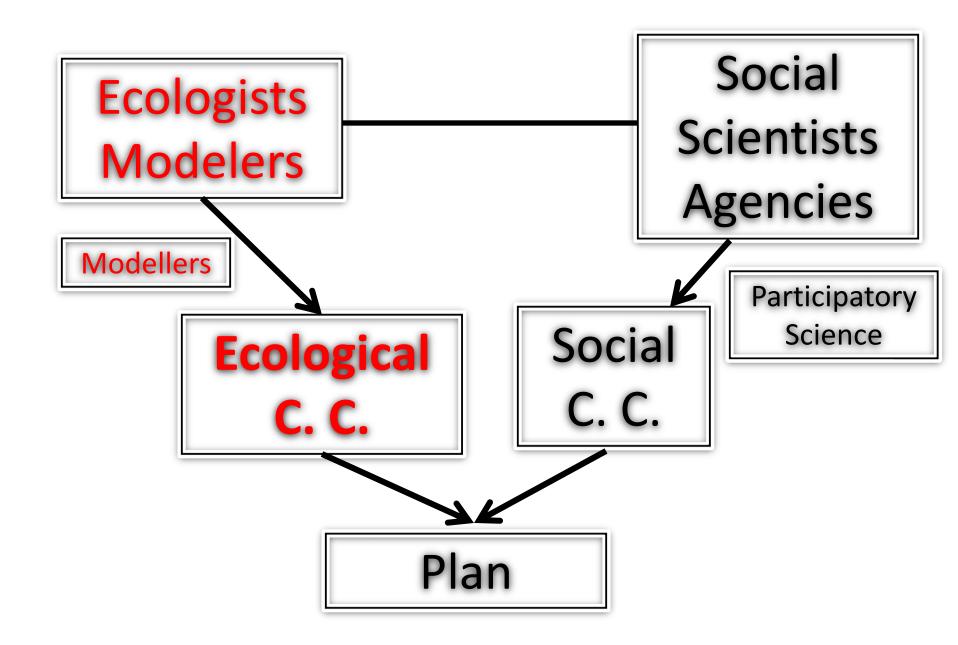


Carrying Capacity Framework







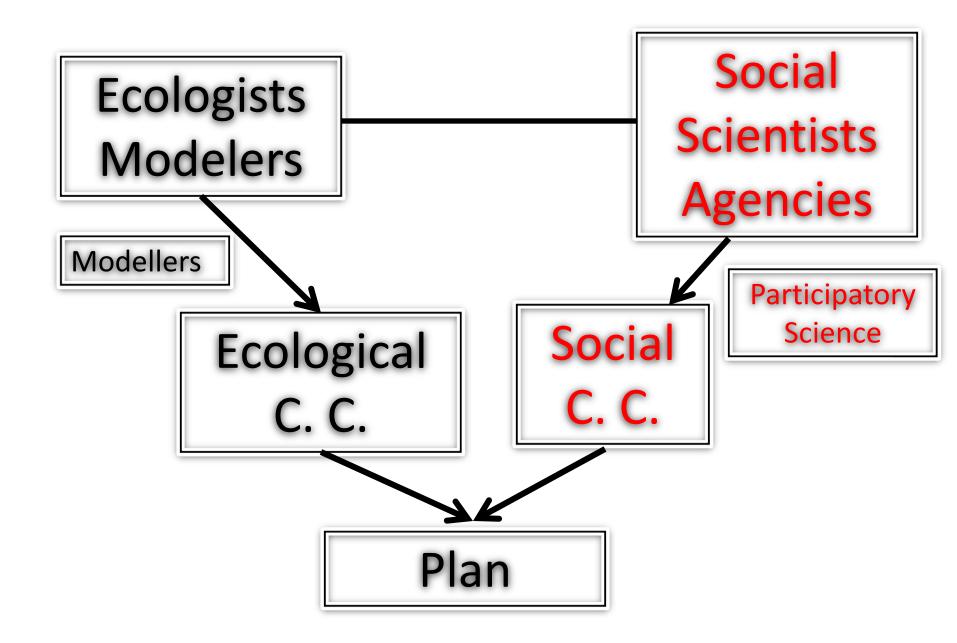


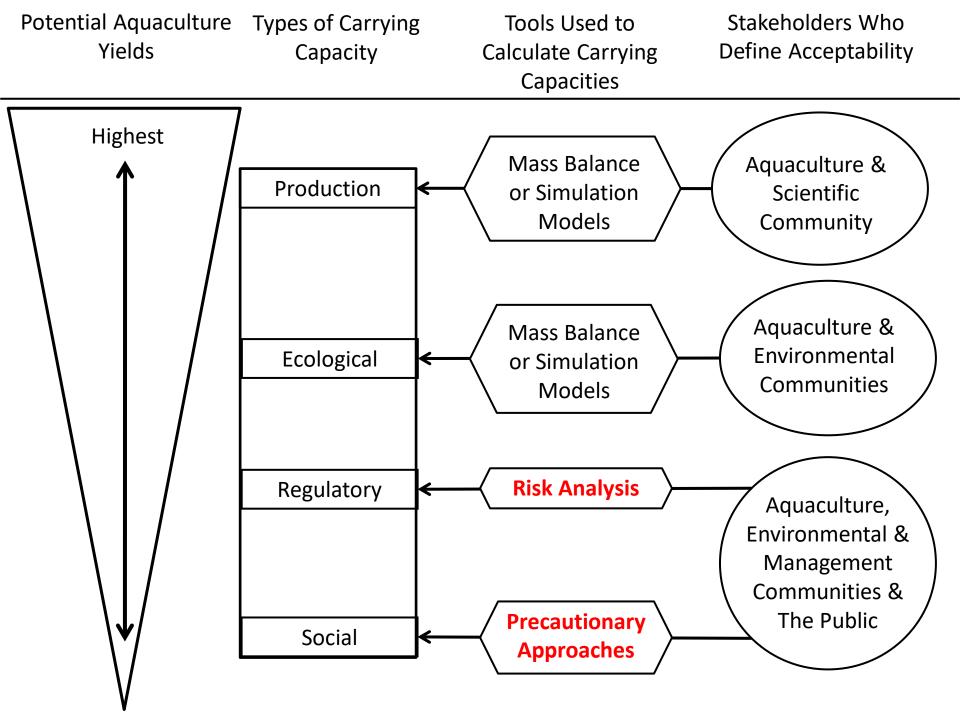
McKindsey CW, Thetmeyer H, Landry T, Silvert W (2006) Review of recent carrying capacity models for bivalve culture and recommendations for research and management. *Aquaculture* 261(2): 451–462.

Byron, C., J. Link, B.A. Costa-Pierce, D. Bengtson. 2011. Modeling ecological carrying capacity of shellfish aquaculture in highly flushed temperate lagoons. *Aquaculture* 314: 87-99.

Byron, C., J. Link, B.A. Costa-Pierce, D. Bengtson. 2011. Calculating ecological carrying capacity of shellfish aquaculture using mass-balance modeling: Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. *Ecological Modeling* 222: 1743-1755.

Byron CJ, Costa-Pierce BA (2013) Carrying capacity tools for use in the implementation of an ecosystems approach to aquaculture. In: LG Ross, TC Telfer, L Falconer, D Soto, J Aguilar-Manjarrez (eds) *Site Selection and Carrying Capacities for Inland and Coastal Aquaculture*, pp. 87–101. FAO, Rome, Italy.





Transdisciplinary Research ... in Principle and

in Practice

Bailey C (2008) Human dimensions of an ecosystem approach to aquaculture. In: D Soto, J Aguilar-Manjarrez, N Hishamunda (eds) *Building an Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture*, pp. 37–46. FAO, Rome, Italy.

Little DC, Murray FJ, Leschen W, Waley D (2013) Socio-economic factors affecting aquaculture site selection and carrying capacity. In: LG Ross, TC Telfer, L Falconer, D Soto, J Aguilar-Manjarrez (eds) *Site Selection and Carrying Capacities for Inland and Coastal Aquaculture*, pp. 103–115. FAO, Rome, Italy.

"Transdisciplinarity today is characterized by its focus on "<u>wicked problems</u>" that need <u>creative</u> <u>solutions</u>, its reliance on <u>stakeholder involvement</u>, and engaged, **SOCially responsible science**."

Bernstein, J. H. 2015. Transdisciplinarity: A review of its origins, development, and current issues. Journal of Research Practice 11(1): R1.

- **Multidisciplinary** researchers in different disciplines work independently or sequentially, each from his or her own disciplinary-specific perspective, to address a common problem
- Interdisciplinary researchers work jointly, but from each of their respective disciplinary perspectives, to address a common problem
- Transdisciplinary researchers work jointly using a shared conceptual framework that draws together discipline-specific theories, concepts, and approaches, to address a common problem

Benefits of Transdisciplinary Scientific Collaboration

- Greater Explanatory Power
- Methodological Diversity
- Real World Problems
- Learning Cohorts/Lifelong Networks

Outcomes of Collaboration

- Novel Integrated Ideas
- Societal and Scientific Advances
- Training Outcomes
- Institutional Changes
- Policy Innovations
- Industry Progress

Potential Costs of Transdisciplinary Scientific Collaboration

- Labor Intensive and Conflicts *Many*
- Administratively *Complex*
- Analytic Breadth vs. Depth Tradeoffs
- Diffuse vs. Focused Conceptual Models

Some Qualifications

- Fewer precedents & people in this type of research
- Little prior agreement on the meaning and intended outcomes of transdisciplinary research
- Non-random selection of professionals into collaborative research ventures
- Non-neutral status of evaluators
- Different timeframes for evaluation 5 year program evaluation vs. multi-decade impacts perspective

Social Ecology of Aquaculture

Active participant involvement

- Opportunity for input
- Early involvement
- Motivated participants
- · Influence over the final decision

Decisions based on complete information

- Best available information
- Constructive dialogue
- Adequate analysis



Fair decision making

- Transparency
- Representative participation



Process

Efficient administration

- Cost effective
- Accessible
- Limited influence of sponsoring agency

Dalton (2005) Conservation Biology 19: 1392-1401.

Positive social conditions

Social learning

Constructive personal behavior

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Social Carrying Capacity





Hardin's Tragedy of the Commons

VS.

Ostrom's Enlightened Self Interest



TRAGEDY OF THE UNMANAGED COMMONS!

Why Is the FAO Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture So Important?

Aligns to Planetary Boundaries, Planetary Health, Planetary Diets

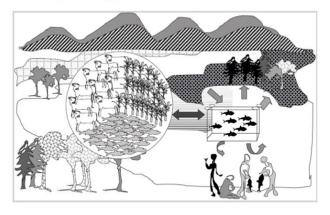
Creates an International to Local Learning Community

Aligns to Rural Economic Development for example it is INCLUSIVE of Fishing = Ostrom NOT Hardin

Goes Beyond Certifications



4. Ecosystem approach to aquaculture



APPLIES TO ALL JURISDICTIONS Nation states – Indigenous **Nations** Provinces – states – regions **Businesses** Industry Academic centers NGOs Faiths

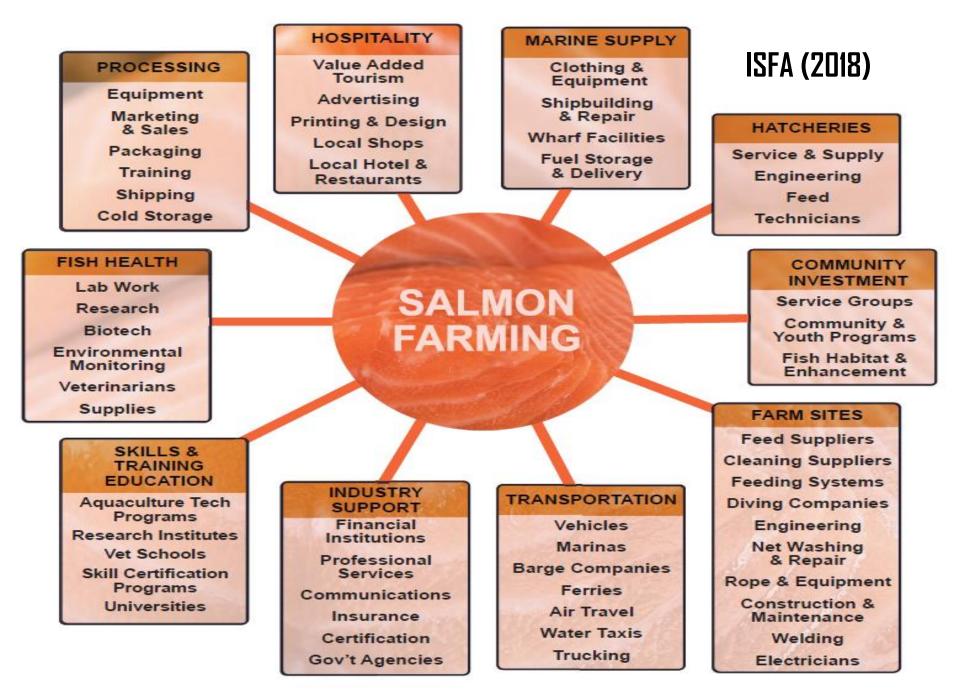
Significant Advances in Common Property Resources

Aquaculture as Rural Development

Aquaculture Tourism – NOAA Sea Grant, West Coast of Sweden, Red Sea Development Company/Aquaculture

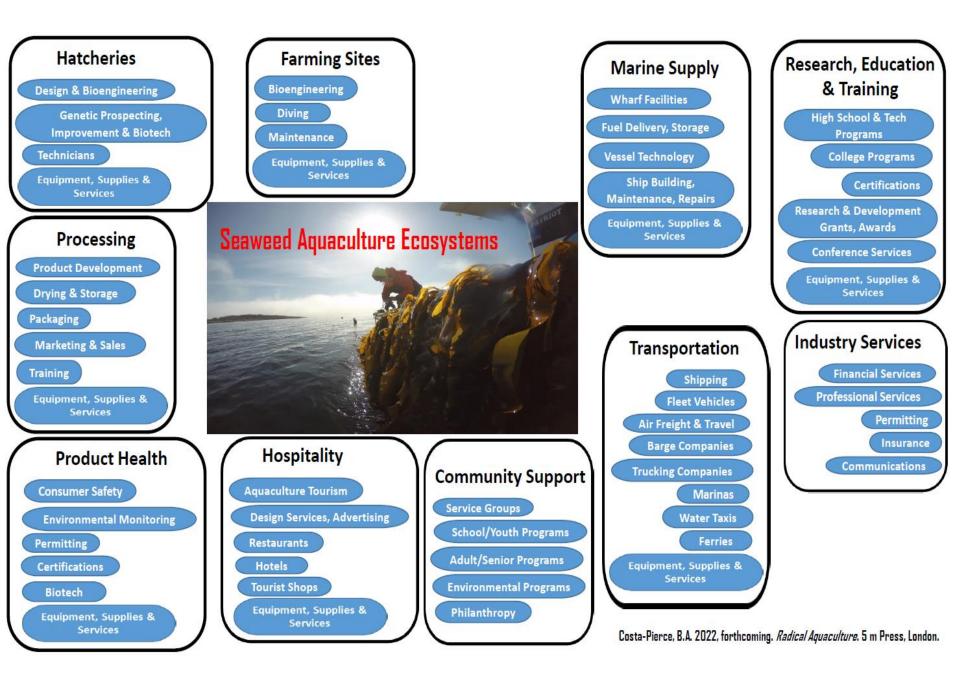
Many examples: Rwanda – Mountain Gorillas

...supporting communities to confront history, shape new narratives, collectively heal and project new possibilities for the future...

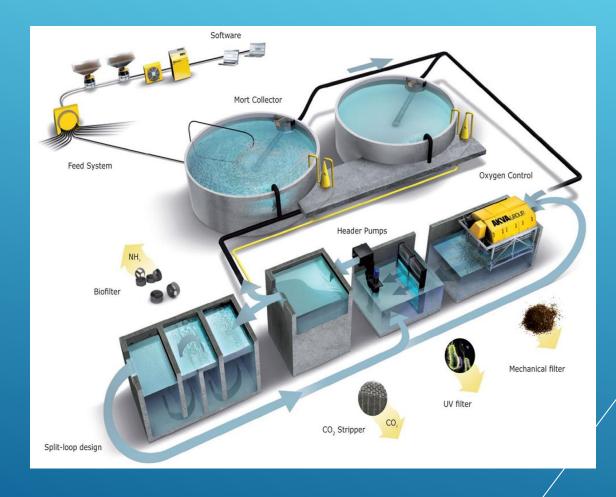


BUT!

Why does planning for aquaculture come AFTER development? Too much trial and error and money wasted by producers!



Recirculating Aquaculture Systems(RAS)



50,000 to 100,000 MT?

Scaling OUT Sustainable Rural Development RAS as an Aquaculture Ecosystems Develop Profitable Business Models at Community/Regional Scale

1,000 to 10,000 MT



Integration of Tourism and Aquaculture

Tourism contributes to ~10% of global GDP Businesses that incorporate sustainable tourism into aquaculture can be very successful

Tourism can increase demand for a product with higher profit margins

Ecological Aquaculture:

Synergies with the Local Economy, Technological, Educational Advancements

Lamar S.A., Kameiros Skala, Rhodes, Greece



Lamar S.A., Kameiros Skala, Rhodes, Greece

*300T sea bass, red sea bream, gilthead sea bream, meagre for local markets

*Cooperate with a dive center - to snorkel, dive, tour - Visitors can swim with fish in a designated cage

*Food for tourists sourced from local fish farms is fresher, have less environmental impacts; support local livelihoods

- *Hellenic Centre for Marine Research water quality research assists aquaculture management programs; data shared freely
- *Cooperate with Wings ICT Solutions a local telecommunications company on a monitoring/management platform (cameras/sensors) to help to optimize farming conditions, ensure the well-being of fish and mitigate potential risks

*Education – in farming practices, the necessity to grow aquaculture in Europe, the relationship between aquaculture and the environment, biodiversity and environmental protection

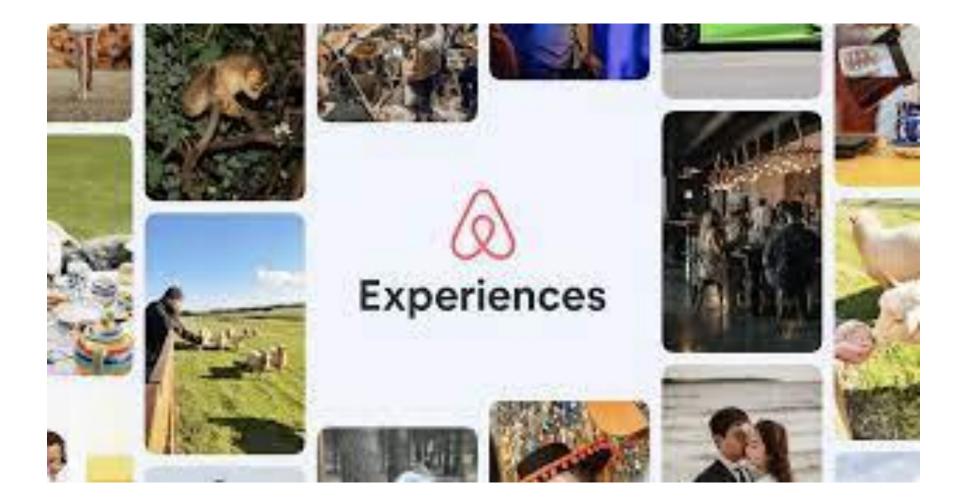
Owners aim to turn their farm into a Marine Protected Area (MPA)

Aquaculture conflicts in New Geographies - Iceland



Arctic Charr are a traditional food in the Nordic, Arctic, and Subarctic regions... innovative connections between culinary, heritage-based, and nature-based tourism and the Arctic Char aquatic food system

<u>Guðrún Helgadóttir</u> et al (2022) Wild and Farmed Arctic Char as a Tourism Product in an Era of Climate Change





Casual Crabbing with Tia

...lauded as one of the most popular Airbnb Experiences in the world... <u>Frontiers</u> Research Topic (frontiersin.org)

Ocean/Aquatic Food Systems: Interactions with Ecosystems, Fisheries,

Aquaculture, and People

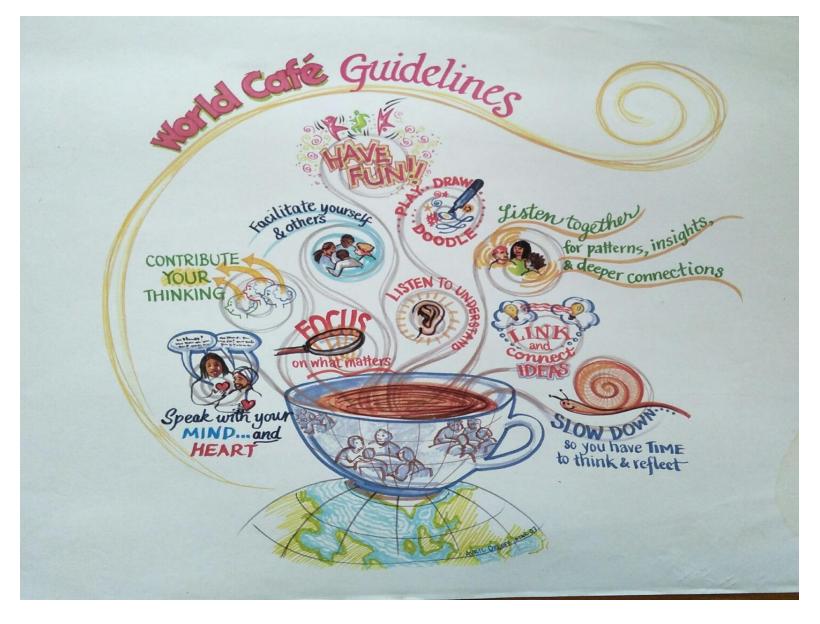
Barry Antonio Costa-Pierce, USA and PORTUGAL Helgi Thor Thorarensen, NORWAY Åsa Strand, SWEDEN

82 authors in 10 articles: 4 original research, 2 reviews, 2 perspectives, 1 policy, and 1 hypothesis/theory Recurring themes:

- Marine and freshwater food systems in capture fisheries and aquaculture are managed as if they are independent entities separate from markets.
- Transdisciplinary research approaches co-produced with consumers and the wider public will be required for aquaculture to expand.
- Ocean/aquatic and terrestrial food production systems remain siloed from each other with few studies addressing their combined contributions.
- Promotion of diverse aquaculture scales may allow development of new ecological and social synergies for smaller farms to achieve economic viability at regional scales

Transdisciplinary Research "Readiness"

- What disciplines do you need to partner with?
- What will be some of the challenges in partnering? How might you overcome these challenges?
- Similarity of worldviews
- Spatial, functional, and electronic connections among investigators
- History of collaboration on prior projects--preparation, practice, and trust
- Members strongly committed to transdisciplinary work
- Formative evaluation what's working/not working processes to facilitate collaboration
- Institutional support for transdisciplinary collaboration



Costa-Pierce, B.A. 2021. The social ecology of aquaculture in its new geographies. *World Aquaculture* 52 (3): 43-50.

Brugere et al. (2018) reviewed progress towards adoption of the EAA

uptake of the EAA was "relatively low"

The EAA was *not playing its anticipated roles in guiding* the work, strategies and interventions of international and regional development players in the fisheries and aquaculture organizations

The main constraints were:

**legislative and regulatory issues
**ineffective interagency integration and coordination
**financial constraints
**lack of human resources

**and an ambiguity in the perceived benefits of these approaches by administrators and producers.."

New International Transdisciplinary Graduate Programmes

- Team science, social work
- Local-Global to Global-Local
- Required stakeholder/industry connections
- Transdisciplinary thesis project
- Cross cutting: Sustainability, production, climate change, social, indigenous, gender, equality issues



Tusen takk

Tack så mycket

Thank you

Muchas gracias

Muito obrigado

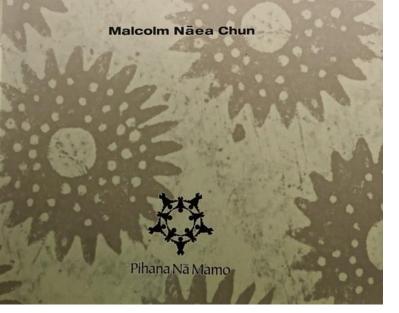
Shukran jazilan

Mahalo nui loa

Tack så mycket



Traditions of Love and Affection



Terima kasih