



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



BLUE PORTS INITIATIVE

2021–2022

BI-ANNUAL REPORT FOR BLUE PORTS
INITIATIVE

FAO FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DIVISION

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AIVP	Association Internationale Villes et Ports (International Association of Cities and Ports)
BPI	Blue Ports Initiative
COCATRAM	Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo (Central American Maritime Transport Commission)
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (of FAO)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAPH	International Association of Ports and Harbours
KPI	key performance indicator
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
MSP	marine spatial planning
OSPESCA	Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (Organization of the Fishing and Aquaculture Sector of the Central America Isthmus)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SICA	Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (Central American Integration System)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Acknowledgements

The Blue Ports Initiative (BPI) team of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO's) Fisheries and Aquaculture Division would like to acknowledge all partners for their participation and positive contribution to the BPI, including technical and knowledge partners, academics, global and regional organizations, governments, media and all other colleagues.

The BPI recognizes the support of its resource partners who contributed to the successful implementation of a range of activities in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, the government of Spain became the first donor to the Initiative, through a donation of EUR 120 000. These funds supported some of the capacity building and communication activities implemented in 2022 and early 2023, namely:

- a training course on Greening a Blue Port
- a training course on Enhancing Traceability at Blue Fishing Ports
- preparation of a website
- elaboration of tools relating to good practises.

The BPI team is particularly grateful for the support received from many strategic and technical partners that promote the sustainable development of ports on a global scale. These include:

- the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), represented by Antonis Michail, Technical Director of IAPH and the World Port Sustainability Program (WPSP);

- Association International de Ports et Villes (International Association of Cities and Ports, AIVP), represented by Jose Sánchez, Director of Agenda AIVP 2030, Projects and Contents;
- European Commission, represented by Felix Leinemann, Head of Unit: Blue Economy Section;
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO), represented by Julian Barbieri, Head: Marine Policy and Regional Coordination Section – Ocean Decade Focal Point;
- International Labour Organization (ILO), represented by Brandt Wagner, Head: Transport and Maritime Unit;
- International Maritime Organization (IMO), represented by Martina Fontanet, Technical Officer, Facilitation Section; and
- African Development Bank (AfDB), represented by Ahmed Khan, Chief Fisheries Officer, Coordinator of Blue Economy and Fisheries (Coordonnateur de L'économie Bleue et de la Pêche/Coordinator of Blue Economy and Fisheries).

In addition, the BPI involves over 20 countries represented by their fisheries and port administrations:

Country	Organization
Cabo Verde	Enapor/National Port Authority
Central American Integration System (SICA), consisting of nine countries: Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama	Comisión Centroamericana Transporte Marítimo perteneciente al Sistema de Integración Centroamericana/Central American Transport Commission part of SICA (COCATRAM) Organización Sectorial de Pesca y Acuicultura perteneciente al SICA/Sectoral Organization of Fisheries and Agriculture, part of SICA (OSPESCA)
China	Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute of China Academy of Fishery Sciences
Colombia	Dirección General Marítima de Colombia (General Maritime Directorate of Colombia)
Ecuador	Terminal Puerto Manta (Terminal Puerto Manta)
Indonesia	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Kenya	Liwatoni Fishing Port
Republic of Korea	Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)
Mauritius	Mauritius Port Authority
Morocco	Department of Fisheries
Mozambique	National Institute for the Development and Management of Fishing Infrastructures
Namibia	Namibian Ports Authority
Peru	Environmental Ministry Production Ministry National Port Authority
Philippines	Philippines Ports Authority

Country	Organization
Seychelles	Port of Seychelles
Spain	Puertos del Estado/State Ports Port Authority of Vigo
Thailand	Department of Fisheries
Uruguay	National Ports Administration
Viet Nam	National Fisheries Authority



United Nations Geospatial. 2020. United Nations Geospatial Clearmap. Cited 22 November 2022.

1. Introduction

1.1. A brief history

The first steps towards the founding of the BPI were taken in June 2019 and consisted of a consultation between the various stakeholders participating in the first workshop, with the aim of analysing and promoting the role of ports in sustainable development.

Since then, more and more stakeholders have taken up the idea of transforming fishing ports into “blue fishing ports”, as hubs for sustainable development at local, national and regional level, that create value across social, economic and environmental dimensions.

1.2. Vision

The BPI aims to maximize the role of ports in the environmental, social and economic development of coastal areas, while respecting the principles of sustainability.

1.3. Mission

The BPI’s main mission is to foster sustainable development in coastal areas through blue port operations.

1.4. Strategic objectives

FAO’s BPI intends to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially the goals pertaining to poverty alleviation and food security by promoting food quality, preserving natural resources, reinforcing value chains and encouraging compliance with good labour practices and gender equality within the marine sectors.

FAO’s Strategic Framework 2022–2031 seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through a transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life, leaving no one behind. The BPI responds to FAO’s Strategic Framework by approaching fishing ports from a social, economic and environmental perspective. This approach enables ports to become a source of value, sustainable development and economic growth.

Blue Transformation is the approach **chosen** as a strategy to enhance the social, economic and environmental dimensions of fishing ports. Blue transformation “acknowledges that aquatic food systems significantly influence human, animal and ecosystem health, including biodiversity, land and water use, climate, as well as other aquatic and land-based economic sectors¹” (FAO, 2022). The BPI responds to the Blue Transformation approach by contributing to sustainable trade and value chains in the fisheries sector. It does this by enhancing the sustainable management of fishing ports and their stakeholders.

1.5. Core activities

A project document was formulated and approved in December 2021. The project was named “The Blue Ports as a tool to strengthen Blue Transformation in coastal areas: The Blue Ports Initiative”. It is the result of contributions made by experts, port and fisheries administration representatives during several

¹ Blue Transformation, Roadmap 2022 – 2030, FAO 2022

workshops and meetings held during 2020 and 2021. The implementation of the project action plan began in 2021 and 2022.

The main expected outputs and activities are the following:

Output	Activities
Establishment of a blue ports network	<p>A.1.1. BPI starting</p> <p>A 1.2. Baseline and diagnosis on the main challenges facing ports</p> <p>A1.3. Elaboration of the strategic and work plan by all participants</p> <p>A 1.4. Design, set up and functioning of the BPI structure</p> <p>A 1.5 Annual meeting of the BPI</p>
Creation of a capacity building programme on blue ports management	<p>Activity 2.1. Capacity building needs assessment</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Design and implementation of capacity building programme: training courses, study visits</p>
Design of innovative tools for knowledge management on national and international fishing ports	<p>Activity 3.1. Tool kit elaboration: "Guidance to become a blue port", "Good practices analysis" and "Good practices repository"</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Mapping and data observatory</p>
Actions and strategies designed under a Blue Transformation approach	<p>Activity 4.1. Establishment of thematic working groups</p> <p>Activity 4.2. Technical assistance to Ports to implement the Guidance to become a blue port</p>
Measure of port's impact on its hinterland	<p>Activity 5.1 Definition of key performance indicators (KPIs) and scoreboard/control panel for blue economy progress tracking.</p> <p>Activity 5.2. Communication and dissemination of the progress of the BPI: website, publications, workshops</p>

1.6. Funding strategy

Twenty countries supported the process of formulating the umbrella project: The Blue Ports as a tool to strengthen Blue Transformation in coastal areas: The Blue Ports Initiative. The project was formulated and created under the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) at FAO, as a multidonor fund project.

The Government of Spain was the first donor to support the BPI, with EUR 120 000 committed for 2022. This budget is contributed by four public entities in Spain: Secretaría General de Pesca (General Secretariat of Fisheries), Puertos del Estado (State Ports) and Autoridad Portuaria de Vigo (Port Authority of Vigo), and Conselleria do Mar of Xunta de Galicia (Ministry of the Sea of Galicia).

Several conversations have taken place with other potential donors and organizations that are interested in supporting the BPI are welcome to contact FAO directly.

1. Summary of the activities and outputs

This document is a biennial report covering all activities and achievements of the BPI in 2021 and 2022. Each of the activities is part of the planned strategy to achieve the five proposed outputs of the Initiative.

The main outcome of the BPI is to foster the sustainable development of coastal areas through the operations of blue ports. Fishing ports are encouraged and assisted to implement a Blue Transformation approach towards their strategic and operational processes. To achieve this, five outputs and corresponding activities have been identified.

Table 1 identifies the activities carried out in 2021 and 2022, corresponding to each outcome. It is relevant to highlight that this is a dynamic process.

OUTPUTS	BPI activities (2021 to 2024)	2021	2022
1. Creation of the BPI	<p>A.1.1. BPI begins</p> <p>A 1.2. Baseline and diagnosis of the main challenges to ports</p> <p>A1.3. Elaboration of the strategic and work plan by all participants</p> <p>A 1.4. Design, set up and functioning of the BPI's structure</p> <p>A 1.5 Annual meeting of the BPI</p>	<p>Third BPI workshop</p> <p>Draft of the baseline</p> <p>Contribution to the 34th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries</p>	<p>Fourth BPI workshop</p> <p>Creation of the BPI project in the FAO system (FPMIS)</p> <p>Contributions to the <i>State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022</i>, FAO internal</p> <p>Design of the network, operational functioning documents and partnerships strengthening</p>
2. Capacity building on blue ports as hubs for innovation and sustainable development	<p>Activity 2.1. Capacity building needs assessment</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Design and implementation of capacity building programme: training courses, study visits</p>	<p>Preliminary capacity building needs assessment</p> <p>FAO/IOC-UNESCO regional virtual workshops (3) on "Enhancement of blue ports' role in marine spatial planning"</p>	<p>Greening a Blue Port training course, including a publication.</p> <p>Enhancing Traceability at Blue Ports – training and virtual course, including a publication</p>
3. Innovative tools for knowledge management on national and international fishing ports	<p>Activity 3.1. Tool kits elaboration: "Guidance to become a blue port", "Good practices analysis", "Good practices repository"</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Mapping and data observatory</p>	<p>Good practices analysis</p> <p>Good practices repository</p>	<p>Good practice analysis and repository (continuation)</p> <p>Guidance on "How to become a blue port": elaboration, review and publication</p>

OUTPUTS	BPI activities (2021 to 2024)	2021	2022
			FAO/IOC-UNESCO publication on marine spatial planning (MSP): "Enhancement of the role of blue ports in MSP"
4. Design and implementation of port strategies and actions under the Blue Transformation approach	<p>Activity 4.1. Establishment of thematic working groups</p> <p>Activity 4.2. Technical assistance to ports to implement the "Guidance to become Blue"</p>		Design and creation of three thematic working groups
5. Measure of real impact of ports in their hinterland	<p>Activity 5.1 Definition of KPI and scoreboard/control panel for blue economy progress tracking</p> <p>Activity 5.2. Communication and dissemination of the BPI's progress</p>	<p>Dissemination: Korea Kick off</p> <p>Communication action through GLOBEFISH</p>	<p>Internal analysis of methodology to define KPIs</p> <p>Design and approval of communication strategy</p> <p>Implementation of the communication strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dissemination: Globefish, Korea workshop, AIVP Annual International Conference in Morocco, UN Ocean Conference, AIVP article b. Pre-design of website and newsletters format, and others

Source: *Authors' own elaboration.*

2. Achievements of output 1: creation of the Blue Ports Initiative

The BPI requires a participatory process between all stakeholders. The following activities have been implemented:

2.1. Third Blue Ports Initiative workshop

The *third* Blue Ports Initiative workshop: Stepping Forward, was held on 23 and 24 June 2021. Its aim was to expand and reinforce the formulation of the Initiative and its implementation. Its main outcome was to strengthen existing knowledge on the capacity of blue ports to promote sustainable development in their areas of influence.

Close to 80 participants joined the workshop virtually and more than 20 countries were represented, including Cabo Verde, Ghana, Morocco, Mozambique, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Viet Nam, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Spain and Central American countries (represented by COCATRAM and OSPESCA). In addition, eight regional and multilateral organizations also participated (AfDB, European Commission Directorate General for Maritime Affairs, IMO, ILO, IOC-UNESCO, World Bank and FAO).

2.2. Draft of the baseline

A baseline is necessary to establish a starting point and measure the impact of the BPI on the sustainable development of ports. A primary analysis has been conducted internally to identify the data required to build the baseline. The main constraints are a lack of data, particularly homogeneous data.

2.3. Contribution to the thirty-fourth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries

Throughout the thirty-third session of the COFI, the Committee recognized the synergies between the SDGs and the blue economy. The need for broad cooperation in developing new economic platforms and processes in a sustainable way, such as the BPI, was emphasized.

The thirty-fourth session of COFI (1 to 5 February 2021) requested additional information on the proposal for a voluntary blue ports network for the development of coastal areas in collaboration with Members and relevant organizations.

2.4. Fourth Blue Ports Initiative workshop

The Fourth BPI workshop was held on 11 July 2022 in Vigo, Spain. Among the participants were 19 representatives from port authorities and national fisheries authorities from 12 countries. This workshop was designed to provide an update on the implementation of the BPI plan, design the thematic working groups and agree on a communication plan.

The participants highlighted the role of fishing ports in the sustainable coastal development of their areas of influence in terms of economic, social and environmental development. In addition, three working groups were created to open dialogue on challenges and potential solutions and to strengthen the role of ports and promote sustainability. The establishment of the working groups was aligned with the “Four Betters” of FAO’s Strategic Framework.

2.5. Establishment of the Blue Port's Initiative in the FAO system

In April 2022, an umbrella project was created internally at FAO via the FPMIS. The BPI is currently a multidonor fund, that will facilitate the sound management of the funds assigned and acquired for the project's implementation. The Government of Spain, as explained above, is the first donor to support the fund.

2.6. Contribution to The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022

The BPI made an important contribution to the FAO publication *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022*. In Chapter 2 of the publication, "Towards Blue Transformation", a section is dedicated to the Initiative; it describes the importance of strengthening integrated and resilient value chains.

To read *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* online: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0461en/online/cc0461en.html>

2.7. FAO internal communication

Information about the BPI is shared internally at FAO with the aim of introducing its work to other FAO fisheries initiatives which have common objectives.

2.8. Design, set up and functioning of the Blue Ports Initiative

The daily work of the BPI's participants facilitates the exchange of good practices, experiences and knowledge. This is the seed for the creation of a formal network in the future. It will consolidate the BPI and enhance its capacity to promote Blue Transformation. During 2022, as demanded by some of the participants in the fourth workshop, a document to guide the functioning of the network was drafted and is currently under review.

2.9. Partnership strengthening

The BPI is designed as a collaborative project. The more partnerships and alliances are created, the more successful the Initiative will be at achieving the expected outputs. During 2021 and 2022, partnerships and alliances were enhanced through collaboration on workshops, publications and in the process of fundraising.

Organization	Nature of collaboration
IAPH	Good practices; speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses; dissemination and communication; guidance of the review process
AIVP	Good practices; speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses; dissemination and communication; publications; guidance of the review process
European Commission	Speakers at workshops; potential collaboration on project and action implementation; guidance of the review process
IOC-UNESCO	Speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses; dissemination and communication; joint

Organization	Nature of collaboration
	publications and joint organization of training courses; guidance of the review process
ILO	Speakers and trainers at workshops; guidance of the review process
IMO	Speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses
AfDB	Joint analysis and formulation of actions; guidance of the review process
World Bank	Speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses
Seafood Alliance for Legality and Traceability – FisWise	Speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses; joint analysis and formulation of actions
Korean Maritime Institute	Speakers and trainers at workshops and training courses; joint analysis and formulation of actions
UN Global Compact	Collaboration on the elaboration of a Guidance on blue economy and maritime ports
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia	Advice on training course
Instituto de Hidráulico Ambiental, University of Cantabria, Spain	Trainers at training course; collaboration on publication
Government of Spain	Donors; collaboration on the implementation of activities in 2021 and 2022

3. Achievements of output 2: Capacity building on blue ports as hubs for innovation and sustainable development

The capacity building programme aims to reinforce the technical and strategic capacities of ports and stakeholders. This programme incorporates activities such as seminars, training courses and exchange of practices and experiences, etc.

3.1. Joint workshop: Engaging blue ports in marine spatial planning

FAO, in collaboration with IOC-UNESCO, held three virtual regional workshops on Engaging Blue Ports in MSP. The three workshops – for Africa, Latin America, and East Asia and the Pacific – aimed to identify the needs and opportunities of ports in the process of MSP. The workshops took place virtually throughout October and November 2021.

More than 50 participants from about 25 countries discussed the need for guidance to implement MSP in blue ports. There was general concern about conflicts around coastal use, legislation, lack of data, financing and capacity building.

<https://www.mspglobal2030.org/strengthening-the-role-of-blue-fishing-ports-in-msp-ioc-unesco-and-fao-joint-efforts/>

<https://ioc.unesco.org/news/strengthening-role-blue-fishing-ports-marine-spatial-planning-ioc-unesco-and-fao-joint-efforts>

3.2. Greening a Blue Port training course

As part of the BPI capacity building programme, BPI organized a training course on the environmental dimension of ports. The course was held on 12 to 14 July 2022 in Vigo, Spain. The Port of Vigo hosted 19 attendees from 12 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

One of the main strategic priorities of fishing ports is environmental responsibility. This training course aimed to address the environmental challenges that have already been agreed at a global level. Some of the topics included: decarbonization, pollution, green infrastructure, ocean restoration, climate change, and city–port relationships.

As a final output of the training course, a *publication consisting of a summary* of the topics covered will be produced by December 2022. It is expected to be published in January 2023.

3.3. Enhancing Traceability at Blue Fishing Ports training course

A training course on “Enhancing Traceability at Blue Fishing Ports”, funded by the Spanish government, was organized for November 2022.

The course will provide innovative tools and ideas and aims to help blue fishing ports to reinforce their role in enhancing traceability in the fisheries value chain.

Additionally, a publication will be produced with a summary of the topics to be covered in the course. The publication is expected to be published during the first quarter of 2023.

4. Achievement of output 3: Innovative tools for knowledge management on national and international fishing ports

The ports identified access to data and information as a key requirement to achieve sustainable development in ports and their areas of influence. This has been one of the main challenges for the implementation of global strategies in the maritime sector. Therefore, this output aims to strengthen knowledge about fishing in ports for the purpose of better and more efficient management.

4.1. Good practices analysis and repository

In 2021, FAO drafted a comprehensive document that pulls together and analyses the diverse good practices received from several ports around the world. The document includes a wide range of ideas that may be adapted to different contexts, so that ports may find creative and effective solutions to problems.

The tool includes good practices such as collaborating with other ports, developing initiatives to foster the widespread sharing of data and committing to innovation and the development of avant-garde technology.

A database of these good practices has been created. The good practices have been classified by nature, topic and interest of the BPI. This database should be converted into an open repository on the BPI website and be used as a tool of reference for ports that aim to increase knowledge and become a blue port.

4.2. Guidance on how to become a blue port

As a result of one of the BPI's outputs, FAO has compiled a guidance document on how to become a blue port: tools for knowledge management on national and international fishing ports. This guidance intends to be a consultative document to assist fishing ports to implement a Blue Transformation approach at strategic and operational levels. It aims to help regional and national authorities to better understand the process of transformation required to become a blue port. The guidance is designed to provide advice and tools to fishing ports, port authorities and direct stakeholders on how to become blue, bearing in mind that they need to be adapted to each port's context.

Currently, the guidance is being reviewed by experts and stakeholders. The publication of the guidance is expected in December 2022.

4.3. Engaging blue fishing ports in marine spatial planning

IOC-UNESCO, in conjunction with FAO, published a document *Engaging blue fishing ports in marine spatial planning*, as a result of a series of regional workshops in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific. The workshops were organized in the context of the "Roadmap to accelerate marine spatial planning processes worldwide and the Blue Ports Initiative".²

The publication compiles the conclusions of and the case studies described during the three regional workshops.

The workshops reinforced the idea that fishing ports can benefit from an alignment between port planning and MSP and minimize conflicts between coastal uses. It is necessary to develop an engagement mechanism to promote broad interaction with stakeholders and their involvement in planning and management activities. A mechanism will also be required for further capacity building, to guide fishing ports on MSP and to support them to become blue ports.

To read the publication: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381113>

² For more information on the workshop, see Section 4.1: Joint workshop: Engaging blue ports in marine spatial planning.

5. Achievement of output 4: Design and implementation of port strategies and actions under the Blue Transformation approach

All ports willing to become blue ports will implement technical assistance programmes. Following the “umbrella interventions” model, fishing ports will be able to design and implement strategies with a Blue Transformation approach. These projects are defined according to the demand and needs of the ports, responding to the social, economic and environmental challenges of each country and port.

5.1. Working groups

Working groups are a key tool for the BPI to address the main challenges and solutions to port-related issues. The outcome of these working groups will be concrete **projects and actions** which should be submitted to donors for funding.

The creation of working groups was agreed by participants in the fourth BPI workshop. They are seen as a tool to achieve the SDGs, by following FAO’s Strategic Framework. Three working groups have been proposed and aligned with Better Production and Nutrition, Better Life and Better Environment. The main challenges to be addressed by the working groups were co-designed by participants during the Third BPI Workshop.

The creation of the working groups has been announced and participants will be drawn from fishing and port administrations. A concept note describing their objectives, content and functioning has been shared with the BPI participants. At present, participatory nominations are being awaited, with a first meeting to take place soon afterwards. In their first meeting, the participants of the working groups will present ideas, identify the main challenges of each group and set up a work plan to elaborate and implement projects and actions.

6. Achievement of output 5: Measure of real impact of ports in their hinterland

All activities and strategies developed in the BPI must be properly evaluated so that they benefit coastal communities. Communication and sharing of results will be crucial for the enhancement and measurement of the impact of the various activities.

6.1. Communication and dissemination activities

6.1.1. Communication strategy

A communication strategy has been designed as part of the BPI output for tools and dissemination. The design of the communication plan was agreed by all participants in the fourth BPI workshop. The communication plan includes a website, the publication of articles, engagement with social media, digital assets and a BPI email address and newsletter.

6.1.2. Presentations at external workshops

KMI invited FAO to present the BPI at two **workshops on best practices for sustainable fisheries** in 2021 and 2022. These were the **Korea International Cooperation Conference on Oceans and Fisheries 2021**; and a **workshop on best practices for sustainable fisheries which was held virtually on 27 September 2022**. The workshop was organized by the FAO Partnership and Liaison Office in the Republic of Korea and the KMI.

AIVP invited FAO to present the BPI at a round table in Tangier, Morocco, during the celebration of the **World Conference Cities and Ports on 13 May 2022**.

During the **United Nations Ocean Conference 2022**, in a parallel session held on 25 June in Matosinhos, Portugal, Ms Yolanda Molares participated in a round table on “Local ocean action: Sustainable transitions – Blue Economy, energy transition and local and regional development”.

6.2. Articles

FAO GLOBEFISH, as a multi-donor funded project responsible for providing up-to-date trade and market information on fish and fishery products, has collaborated with the BPI by uploading articles to its website, helping to share the vision and activities of the BPI.

To read BPI article: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/news-events/details-news/en/c/1392282/>

To read about the BPI fourth workshop and training course: [Q3 2022 Jul-Sep | GLOBEFISH - Information and Analysis on World Fish Trade | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | GLOBEFISH | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

AIVP publication: The Blue Ports Initiative to encourage positive city–port relationships

AIVP aims to improve the relationship between city and port through a process of cooperation for a more sustainable, responsible and innovative development. Together with FAO, the Association published an article on its website which emphasized the potential of the BPI to promote sustainable relations between port and city.

To read the article: <https://www.aivp.org/en/newsroom/the-blue-ports-initiative-to-encourage-positive-city-port-relationships/>

7. Looking forward

The BPI has achieved considerable results in the enhancement of networking activities, exchange of good practices, elaboration of tools and publications. The implementation of the BPI work plan should continue to consolidate the Initiative. The following actions are planned for 2023 and 2024:

- Fifth and sixth workshops. It is expected that these could be implemented in person in one of the participating countries. Workshops are planned for June 2023 and 2024.
- Two training courses per year. During 2022 two training courses were planned for 2023 and 2024. One of the courses will be focused on labour and gender issues at fishing ports, whilst the other

will provide an in-depth focus on governance at fishing ports. The training courses are scheduled for June 2023 and November 2024.

- Publications from training courses implemented in 2022 will be launched in January 2023.
- Website and communication strategy implementation.
- Working groups will begin in January 2023. The objective is to hold at least two meetings per working group (six per year) in which projects and actions will be created and information will be gathered for publications and articles.
- A good practices repository will be published once the website is launched in 2023. Moreover, a publication on good practices will be drafted as part of the formulation of tools.
- Work on the baseline and the definition of KPIs will be conducted in collaboration with participants. These are the main tools to be launched in 2023.
- At least two actions in collaboration with international partners will be launched (Korea, AFDP, COCATRAM): Digital training platform rapid assessment of blue ports in Africa, study visits.
- Enhancement of the BPI network.
- Contribution to COFI 2023 and 2024

8. References

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This document summarizes the main activities developed in 2021 and 2022 in the FAO Blue Ports Initiative. Since 2019, it was analyzed the role of fishing ports as main drivers for sustainable development of coastal areas. Blue Ports Initiatives intends to maximize the role of ports in the environmental, social and economic development of coastal areas under the Blue Transformation approach