The Search for a sustainable Model to balance between Environment, People and Economy.

ISTA 9 China
April 2011

Presenters:
Israel & Yedod Snir
Honduras
Israel
Of the three goals of this conference – we want to focus on the BETTER LIFE and to suggest a model that is working for our investors and worked for us. Although geographically far away from China, we do still believe it is applicable here and elsewhere in the search for sustainability and for better life for all involved.
Apology

• Our intention is to tell you the entire story – as of today.
• 9 years ago, while in Ecuador, we were lucky and fortunate to be selected by the investors, to bring about a mission in Honduras, a venture that at times seemed to be frustrating and impossible to accomplish.
• When contracted we didn’t know the odds ahead of us. We thought it is enough for us to be considered an experts on Tilapia, but we quickly found out our knowledge was not what is needed at the first place. Before anything else it was a story about PEOPLE, and primarily about lost and forgotten mountain indigenous tribes, campesinos, human beings neglected by their governments which for generations were depressed and dispersed from society, hardly sustained themselves in extreme poverty. Together we passed through hell and fire, hurricanes and floods, blood and revolutions, bureaucracy and violence, diseases and mortalities, superstitions and apologies – together we overcame it all. The shareholders and us couldn’t have gotten better comrades to win and complete the mission. They proved to be ours and the investors’ best partners, and it is for them that we here today.
We want to share with you and others the story because we believe it has a message beyond the “bottom line” about the Tilapia success and the economical benefits to the shareholders. It is our holistic way, approach, philosophy, and moral belief in the SUSTAINABILITY of the Tilapia business. Tilapia is more than about producing food – Tilapia is about a WAY FOR LIFE. Although we believe there are no commercial secrets we can expose here today, nor that we signed a none compete agreement, we indeed VOLUNTARY and MORALLY limiting ourselves on the information, mostly commercial and technical issues. This however will neither limit nor interfere with our presentation – you’ll get the picture. There are many outstanding scientists in this hall to debate the technical sides.
Why Honduras? What we did there? This presentation aimed to give you some of the answers. We start with this third party observation, American leading agricultural magazine. Here is what they had to say, words speaking for themselves...

Fishing for a Better Standard of Living
By Laura • September 25, 2008

Central America is a hot spot for cheap labor and, sadly, greedy businesses that cruelly exploit their workers. But, on a trip hosted by FIDE, Honduras' Foundation for Investment and Development, I, along with a small group of other ag journalists got to tour and learn about businesses based in Honduras who lead with impressive example. Among those model operations we toured, Aquafinca St. Peter Fish stood out from the rest as a world-class facility. In fact, one well-seasoned ag reporter with our group, who wished to remain unnamed, confidently asserted that Aquafinca would put similar production and packaging facilities in America to shame. Certain exemplary standards at Aquafinca, he said, are simply unheard of in the U.S.
But first, let's make sure we all understand, mean, and are committed to SUSTAINABILITY the same way. We're talking Tilapia and I am offering our thoughts through this prism.

The human being, as an individual, people as a community - their livelihood - Must be the focus of any sustainable effort.
All other diversified systems, organizations, activities - in their entire complexity - are made to serve and guarantee just that.
• Sustainability comes from the word “sustain”. Does it translate differently in different sides of the globe, for different languages, origins, colors, and economies?

• It seems that sustainability has developed into something beyond the simple literal means. It has been made flexible enough to fit all possible applications in life:

  – People’s activities
  – Natural and environmental phenomena
  – Mechanical and manmade processes
  – Organizations and industries
  – Products, outcomes and results
  – The past, present and future
  – And accounted to successes and failures
• It is a religion, a belief that is searching for the world’s equilibrium, a build in justice, to be translated to our daily life’s activities – it is an attempt to look at life beyond our immediate single need for food - standing on four pillars:

People
Environment
Economy
Management

• And with three dimensions, 3 axes of :
  » Time
  » Space
  » Depth
• It is a concern, a desire expressed by individuals, communities, governments, industries, religions, academies, in all different languages – for eternity, to endure, to protect our very fundamental assets – the livelihood of all mankind forever.

• It is to share the mutual responsibilities one has for themselves, their family, surroundings, community, over their time and limits and over their boundaries.

• It is a religion created to explain, or to excuse all that we don’t understand or do, to excuse ourselves from our liabilities to next generations.
Here are few examples, within our industry, to define sustainability

Enable sustainable aquaculture that provides domestic jobs, products, and services and that is in harmony with healthy, productive, and resilient marine ecosystems, compatible with other uses of the marine environment, and consistent with the National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, our Coasts, and the Great Lakes (National Ocean Policy)3.

...the term “sustainable” encompasses environmental, economic, and social sustainability
another one from Dr. Little famous book on integrated aquaculture
Because of the very wide interpretation and use of the term sustainability it seems that nowadays it is used more often to make an IMAGE rather then real CONTENT. Seems that human beings have a real hardship in looking beyond their own times. Endurance remains as another means to only care about the current generation of life. Do we (and should we) really care what and whom comes after us?

Seems the answer is left for everyone’s interpretation... and if we accept this and/or other definitions: ARE WE WILLING, AND DO WE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY?
The Other Side of Sustainability

Are we all not part of this?

I invite you for a short tour, a lesson, in the history of Honduras, for you to have the background, to better understand where we’re coming from, to attempt to widen the common base of our Tilapia industry sustainability.
The Maya and the Lenca civilization extended throughout the present-day southern Mexican states and the Yucatán Peninsula. The Maya area also extended throughout the northern Central American region, including the present-day nations of Guatemala, Belize, Northern El Salvador and western Honduras.
Thousands of years ago, in this unknown part of the world, between the jungles of Central America, developed by the local native Indians tribes, one of the most advanced cultures in history: the **Maya and Lenca Civilization**. Many years before Columbus arrived to the Americas, these natives already had a **written language** advanced **art, architecture, mathematical, and astronomical** skills and techniques.
This was a very beautiful, fascinating, intelligent and advanced civilization, but a few hundred years ago they suddenly disappeared and scholars can’t explain why...
As of today it is still a mystery and there are several scenarios which needs to be discussed – maybe a lesson, a message, warning from the past for us in the 21st century?

Non Ecological Theories

• Overpopulation
• Foreign Invasion
• Peasant Revolt
• Collapse of Key Trade Routes

Ecological Hypothesis

• Environmental Disaster
• Epidemic Disease
• Climate Change

The Recent Theory is a Combination of Reasons. It is that the Maya population Exceeded the Carrying Capacity of the Environment Including Exhaustion of Agriculture Potential and overhunting of Megafauna.

The Most Popular Theory Between Researchers is that of the Spanish Colonialists

The Mayan Civilization Didn’t Survive Because It Wasn’t Sustainable!!!

Is history repeating itself?
Is Columbus to be blamed?
Over 500 years ago, Christopher Columbus arrived in Central America.
The Sword Colonialism began and life changed forever.
What was he after?
Today Central America Is a Continent in Conflict

To The Backyard of the Most Powerful and Rich Nation on Earth, the USA, their Closest Neighbors, on the USA Doorsteps, Are Some of the Smallest and Poorest Countries, of Mostly Latin Culture, in Poverty and Desperation, Unfortunate & Divided Societies, Abundant in Natural Resources and Yet Deteriorating Environmental Assets, in Political Instability and Security Concerns – Insane.
Why Honduras? The ONE SINGLE most important decision for long term sustainability is LOCATION and SITE SELECTION

- The fresh Tilapia fillet industry is 35 Years old.
- America Recognized and accepted Tilapia fillets in the late 80s–First from Jamaica, then Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and finally, Honduras 10 Years Ago.
- Fresh product required proximity - air freight. Production is limited to the Green Belt In the tropical Central and South America.
- The fresh market, in all Forms, has been Very stagnant for years. More of a nich market, for various reasons.
- A combination of production limitation, competition with frozen product from China, higher $/Lbs, and failures.
- I assume the decision on Honduras, same as Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia – was first of all for strategic and geographical reasons.
- And, thankfully, it proved to be very sustainable.
It is estimated that 72 people out of 100 live in extreme poverty and 4 million Hondurans do not have enough income to cover the basic food cost. One of every 4 children is suffering from malnutrition.
Shame on the Continent

Another world record with 72% living in less than 2.0 dollars a day.

On Tilapia Sustainability and people - ISTA 9 - CHINA 2011 - Israel and Yedod Snir
No wonder the Tilapia initiatives, the rapid and almost immediate impact on people, environment and economy excited the government, the public and the media. Tilapia, the industry, became the new hope, the new hero.
The Tilapia industry, in relatively short time, showed it can be different – there are ways out of poverty. Little Honduras is exporting, every day, two 757 full with fresh tilapia fillet, competing successfully with China and others on the American market. The Banana Republic transformed to The Republic of the Tilapia.

It is demonstrated that a low such as $1,800 is not a default in a country like Honduras. That a much higher figure is within the capabilities and resources currently available in Honduras. The big question what it takes to put them to work. In a sustainable way.
Within 4 years Honduras took the lead on fresh Tilapia Fillet export to the USA!!!

The strategy was to put the people in the center, communities and individuals, to concentrate in them, as an indispensable condition for sustainability. Providing strong leadership from grassroots up, down to earth and practical technologies, teaching the people to think and do by themselves but they never left alone. Investors were able to build a long term relationships with all stakeholder, local communities, governments, individuals, based on trust, confidence and understanding of the common interests, mutual respect.
How much more Honduras can produce in a sustainable way and what are the constrains that can hamper the existing production and future development?

Honduras area is 11.2 millions hectares – mostly mountains 1.2 million can be used for farming

Honduras has over 90,000 hectares More water available for aquaculture x 5 than the current production

In these two lakes, 18,000 hectare water, Honduras is producing 35,000 mt Tilapia
Honduras also called The Tibet of Central America

This is Río Plátano was declared one of the World Biospheres Reserves left on earth...

However...
Lots of more Tilapia can and will be produced here. As shown in the model developed already in Honduras – if well balanced for sustainability - Tilapia projects serve to safeguard environment, water quality, people and economy. This is the only solution to save the reserve.

So yes – much more Tilapia can be produced in Honduras.
Honduras was finally able to lift its head above the water, from a beaten, encumbered society and industry, to become a world leader in the fresh Tilapia fillet market, “Si Se Puede - Yes We Can”
Here are our “10 amendments”
as defined almost 10 years ago (with NO kind of
certification company involved...)

• All People Deserve To Eat Healthy Food – Regardless
• Sharing – Not Greediness – Simplicity and Modesty
• Responsibility, Integrity and Commitment
• Transparency & Professionalism
• Verticity & Harmony – Self Sufficient
• Integration – Not Separation
• Recycling Concepts In All Levels (Not Chain Reaction)
• Build Strong Infrastructure – For Man, For Nature, Technology
• Respect – Life, Human Being, Country, Nature
• Away From Politics, Religions, Corruption
And later we added...

And last but not least and MOST important for sustainability

Tilapia – according to many Christianity believers - is THE MOST SOCIAL FISH recognized as such since many years ago

“FOR YOU AND FOR ME”

This is most sustainable investment with returns for ever!!!
The subtlety of this modern empire building puts the Roman centurions, the Spanish conquistadors, and the eighteenth and nineteenth-century European colonial powers to shame... We are crafty,... we profess altruism... today we do not carry swords... we cover conference tables with our spreadsheets and financial projection.... It is how the system works...

spreadsheets and financial projections, and we lecture at the Harvard Business School about the miracles of macroeconomics. We are on the record, in the open. Or so we portray ourselves and so are we accepted. It is how the system works.
Constrains and obstacles on the road to sustainability

1. Water & environment
2. Infrastructure & security
3. Government, legality and regulations
4. Financing and distribution of wealth
5. Animals & Husbandry
6. People & Management
7. Facilities & Technology
8. Feed & Raw materials, ingredients & supply
9. Demand, Marketing the story behind the product
In all CA the environment is under stress: Over 5,000 fires a day... Traditional practices, criminals, nature, none awareness, Or any other reason. It has a tremendous negative affect on people health, transportation, security, economy, wildlife, deforestation, more.
Abundant water –
But no drinking water

This part of Honduras is averaging 3,000 mm rain Year – nevertheless they are preparing for water shortage...
Illegal Deforestation and timber export

Few of Best hotels in New York furnished with illegal colorred wood from Honduras...
Mudslides
Erosion
Flooding
Environmental sanitation
Road Side Garbage
They drink their life to death. They drink more alcohol than water, milk or juices. Rich, poor, man, women, adults, children—all. Drinking alcohol is of main reason for violence. Encouraged consumption by international trademarks, wasting the national limited foreign hard cash income, endangering unfortunate society, and awarding themselves for sustainability…

and with no access to potable water they drink tones of this “health” drinks sold to them in the name of “social responsibility”
With anyhow limited Health services, this is just one More example of a serious concerns, Tuberculosis, long ago defeated in most other places. In Honduras still a major health issue...
Unemployment of over 50%

And in the rural areas even higher
Drug trafficking, consumption and processing is regarded as the “biggest threat to democracy”
Crime and a violent society with low value for life.

“Mara 18 Salva Trucha” – are they victims or criminals?
San Pedro Sula – the industrial capital where we live and work - the second most violent city in the Americas - another unwanted record to be ashamed about...

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The modern banana plantation – still a ‘green prison’

Green Prison is the title of a book written by a Honduran banana worker, and still depicts the life of a Central American worker in a chemically drenched and repressive environment. Alistair Smith reports.

Until the 1960s bananas were grown with relatively little large-scale impact on the natural environment. Forest areas were cleared slowly, there was relatively little use of agrochemicals. Yields were around 20 tonnes per hectare (ha). Today, they are grown highly intensively and yield 50 to 70 tonnes per ha, using high yielding varieties that have low natural resistance to pests and diseases.

Bananas now rival cotton as the biggest consumer of agrochemicals in world agriculture. Banana plantations have been using up to 20 times more pesticides per ha average than in industrialised countries. Many of the chemicals still used are highly toxic. Concerns centre on nematicides such as terbufos (Counter), on aerially applied fungicides such as chlorothalonil (Bravo 500 and 750), as well as on the post-harvest treatments thiabendazole and imazalil applied in the packing plants.

In mid-June, a coalition of NGOs and trade unions in Costa Rica, time in the banana plantations sprinkling poison. When he practiced journalism he denounced the workers exploitation he witnessed by first hand, and...
The “Coffee Pickers” a family sagas
Agricultural communities “campesinos” – what is the hope for them?
This is …, a 12 (twelve) year old child, a girl, she is the daughter of a man, a leader, who was with us from day one. We took care of her, she attended our primary school, a very talented little child, promising, on her way out of misery and poverty. Two months ago we found she was “married” to one of the company employees, her end is already determined...

In Honduras 30% of children born to girls from 13 to 19 years old was “married” to one of the company employees, her end is already determined...
Migration – 218 people paid $7,000 each, risked their lives and packed into this one container, hoping not to be caught by the border patrol, seeking freedom, sustainability - The American dream!!!
Mujados – by train, by foot, in water, in fire, raped, kidnapped, murdered - the untold yet story of the exodus of millions of young people who have nothing to lose but their life in search for the American dream.
Child labor - still a problem to overcome
And completely eradicate

En 58 países, incluidos China, Brasil y Bolivia, la vida diaria de muchos niños no se centra en el estudio y el juego sino en el trabajo en minas, fábricas y cultivos, denunció EE.UU. en un informe sobre explotación infantil.

En India, menores de edad pobres fabrican los balones de fútbol con los que juegan otros niños, algo similar a lo que ocurre en China con las decoraciones navideñas y en Colombia y América Central con el café que se exporta al resto del mundo.

"Publicar estos problemas es el primer paso para motivar a los gobiernos, el sector privado y los ciudadanos preocupados a fin de que adopten medidas para terminar con este abuso intolerable que no tiene lugar en nuestro mundo moderno", dijo la secretaria del Trabajo, Hilda Solís.

En Tilapia Sustainability and people - ISTA 9
- CHINA 2011 - Israel and Yedod Snir
The exercise was to make sure TILAPIA IS NOT BECOMING THE NEW “BLUE PRISON”

Same, same place, same people and yet other destinies – can it be sustainable?

This not to say all is perfect in the Tilapia industry in Honduras, a lot of work is still ahead - but foundations are made to sustain the Industry for many more years to come
let’s look now on few other models and ask ourselves how sustainable they were or are

This is our fish farm in Israel. Few of these Ponds were constructed 70 years ago... My father worked here, I got my “aquaculture degree” here and now my son is running this farm. Long before China discovered Tilapia, we Already sold Tilapia to the local and export markets. Is this farm sustainable?
A huge mosaic of urbanization, an agriculture and aquaculture production sites all solely depends on the Nile.
According to the data, Egypt is already producing annually the astonishing figure of over 500,000 mt Tilapia and is planning on a continuing growth. This is while prices are declining and costs are raising and…

And there are serious concerns about Will Egypt be able keep feeding its GROWING population From its shrinking resources the record 5 kg/capita/year Tilapia?

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Randal E. Brummett
WorldFish Center
BP 2008 Yaoundé, Cameroon
R.Brummett@cgiar.org

Socially? Sustainable? “We Need People”
Added water is not the answer for sustainability. It hurts the industry, you, us. Tilapia is Tilapia is Tilapia regardless where it comes from. For years we struggled to establish in the public mind the name Tilapia – WE PLEDGE YOU ALL INVOLVED PLEASE KEEP THE NAME IN ITS PURITY!!!

Same name, Same store, same day, farmed as well, but almost double the price!!! THIS IS WHAT YOUR FARMERS DESERVE for their HARD WORK!!!
Top Ten Seafoods (U.S.) per capita (lbs)

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<td>1.0 lbs capita in America is at the most 3 meals, more likely two meals in a year’s time or one meal every 180 days. Yes it is a statistic, which in American terms means zero impact on people’s lives or health. But for us in Honduras it means so much, giving real value to SUSTAINABILITY for the local industry and for the thousands of families involved.</td>
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However – WE MUST RECOGNIZE!!!!

example - 1.0 lbs more Tilapia fillet/capita/year means 300,000,000 lbs fillets = 140,000 mt? On the account of whom and in what cost?
Is demand/consumption sustainable?

NFI: Per capita seafood consumption slips

September 7, 2010 | By Alan Liddle

Americans consumed 15.8 pounds of seafood per capita in restaurants and at home in 2009, down 1.25 percent from 16 pounds apiece the year before, according to the National Fisheries Institute.

At the same time, they ate more salmon, Alaska Pollock and Tilapia in 2009 than they did a year earlier, while shrimp again proved to be the giant favorite among domestic shell- and-finned food fanciers, the McLean, Va.-based trade group said.
World fish supply

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Million t</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capture</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(0.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmed</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
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Tilapia has the potential to soon become 10% of the world’s farmed aquatic production, with one important difference – most if not all of this amount is and will be locally consumed in countries of origin – over 100 around the globe, 90% of the world population!!!
### Stagnant Per Capita World consumption

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kg/year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<th>2010/09</th>
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<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capture</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmed</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9%</td>
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...therefore – worldwide 1.0 lbs per capita Tilapia is not that far, at reach. It is necessary now to think and plan for next stage - 1.0 kg per capita. However – do we have the knowledge, the resources, and the organizations to rationally and sustainably double the current production? What will then be the overall impact on societies involved?
Per capita the consumption in Honduras is constantly growing and lots of room for much more!!!

It is most likely that the one kg additional seafood consumption per capita in Honduras - all came from our Tilapia!!! Since the Tilapia industry has taken shape in Honduras, Local consumption is going up. We know from many other countries that when better quality Tilapia is made available to the local market, it becomes a food staple, for the poor and for rich. And here, two more pounds can sometimes mean the difference between life and death...
Thoughts on growth and sustainability...

- What then are the parameters for our success as an industry? There must be indicators other than just how much more Tilapia the Americans are eating...
- It makes no difference to the American consumer if there is or isn’t Tilapia in the supermarket. But it makes a life or death difference in Honduras, and in most of the other countries with Tilapia producers.
- It must be the overall impact we leave on peoples lives, how much less water we waste to produce the Tilapia, how many more people are directly and indirectly involved in the production, how many of them can benefit a better nutrition from their own work, how many more children are going to schools, are assisted medically and are healthier, how many more houses are being built, more trees are planted and saved, how much of the waste we cause is later cleaned and recycled, and more and more.
- None of these fundamental changes could be noticed in America – but for sure in Honduras !!!
- So it may well be that sustainability in the Tilapia industry should be measured locally, in the country of origin (most of which are included in the LIFDC – Low Income Food Deficit Countries.)
Here again is Dr. Fitzsimons pie chart. Assuming this data is correct, then only one fifth of Tilapia is traded internationally, mostly exported to America, which tells us the real story of Tilapia. The world has been creating inequity where the poorest countries are rich in resources to sustain big Tilapia production. Land, Water, Climate, Labor, Talent, Financing, Infrastructure, all are potentials for significant impact on the lives of billions of people in those LIFDC populations.
Only someone with short memory, or lack of knowledge, or wrong judgment can refer to aquaculture as a gold. The aquaculture gold rush in the 80\textsuperscript{th} is the saddest chapters in the history of aquaculture which left a trail of destruction nonreversible damages. It was the main drive for the creation of Global GAP and hopefully they will be the safeguards it won't happen again.

“Aquaculture is the world’s fastest growing food production system,” said Shahridan Faiez of World Bank. “In 2030, the size of the Asian middle class will be 3 billion strong. It’s going to cause a major supply gap. There will be a global scramble to produce seafood, making aquaculture the new gold rush.”
• There are OVER 300 certification boards, companies, mostly NGOs – an industry on its own.
• In Boston Seafood Show last month, seemed that half of the floor was taken by the Chinese Tilapia industry and the other half by the certification industry – all in behalf of sustainability. Is it necessary?
• Is the additional economic burden on the industry worth the extra dollar?
• Or is it just another, new expression for new colonialism?
• Do we need this foreign policeman to watch our own interests? Can we not held accountable for our own societies, industry, nations?
• Yes and no.
Top Story: Eco-label lowdown

Demand grows for certified-responsible farmed seafood, ratcheting up the competition among standard setters

By James Wright
November 01, 2010
An excellent recent attempt to challenge the certification industry
With all these certificates – are products REALLY better? Is industry more sustainable?
We in Honduras making the Tilapia to work hard to End Poverty
Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

TARGET
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

The global economic crisis has slowed progress, but the world is still on track to meet the poverty reduction target

2,000 direct employs, 10,000 indirect, entire communities are out of the poverty cycle, all high above the poverty level
ERP - Erradicación de la pobreza – Eradication of poverty by small scale Tilapia project

From slogan to a reality

don’t giveaway your fish,
but rather

teach and help to
produce their own fish,
give them the rod
Cansta basica –
an assurance for balanced nutrition
Goal 2

Achieve universal primary education

TARGET

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Hope dims for universal education by 2015, even as many poor countries make tremendous strides.
From childhood to adulthood
No one left behind
Extensive educational programs from 80% illiteracy to 95% literacy
Education for democracy
Election day
Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

TARGET
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

For girls in some regions, education remains elusive

Women are largely relegated to more vulnerable forms of employment.
The industry provides 100% medical insurance along with maternity programs, daycare facilities and other medical benefits. Infant mortality has dropped to normal percentage.
Goal 5

Improve maternal health

TARGET
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

The rural-urban gap in skilled care during childbirth has narrowed

Ratio of urban women to rural women attended by skilled health personnel during delivery, 1990 and 2008

TARGET
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

More women are receiving antenatal care
Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases

Progress on tuberculosis inches forward

Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population (incidence) and number of tuberculosis case notifications per 100,000 population in the developing regions (including people who are HIV-positive), 1990-2008 (Percentage)

TARGET
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

The spread of HIV appears to have stabilized in most regions, and more people are surviving longer
Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

TARGET
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

The world is on track to meet the drinking water target, though much remains to be done in some regions.

TARGET
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

The rate of deforestation shows signs of decreasing, but is still alarmingly high.

Key habitats for threatened species are not being adequately protected.
We believe we have the solution for decent housing.
Improvements in sanitation are bypassing the poor

With half the population of developing regions without sanitation, the 2015 target appears to be out of reach.
Getting ready for natural disasters
Partnership for Sustainability!!!

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

On Tilapia Sustainability and people - ISTA 9
- CHINA 2011 - Israel and Yedod Snir
Special Thanks

• I want to summarize by giving special thanks to my people, my family, families, who gave me, us, the opportunity to make our Tilapia dream a reality. Their vision, courage, belief, makes them today the world's largest sustainable Tilapia producers, in Honduras and other countries.

• But more so I want to thank my good friends and family in Honduras, thousands of them, for their none conditional trust and collaboration, for the hard work. Together we made a small change that brings so much hope to so many people in so many places.

• Last but not least – to the Swiss family, who gave all of us, the world Tilapia, the opportunity to create this model, that so we believe, should inspire all human beings elsewhere. This is what the Tilapia is about – FOR YOU and FOR ME.