



ocean governance and the blue economy in a time of pandemic



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ONLINE CONFERENCE



WORLD OCEANS DAY

The Blue Economy and COVID-19 Pandemic:
New challenges, recovery measures and resilience



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some key points raised



Impacts on sectors

- Tourism
- Fisheries
- Shipping

Crosscutting

- SIDS and LDCs
- Vulnerable segments of societies
- Vulnerable personnel
- Blue capital
- Capacity (UNNF findings)

- SDG 14 Implementation - Target 7
 - ✓ Requires governance

The Blue Economy

Did You Know?

\$23 billion
is robbed from the global economy every year by illegal fishing

The blue economy takes action against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing through global enforcement.

MCS?

The Blue Economy

Did You Know?

90% of global trade is carried by sea and will double by 2030

The blue economy promotes smart shipping and transportation to lessen the impacts on the environment.

Supply chains
Seafarers

sectors of concern – need governance focus

source: www.blueeconomyconference.go.ke

The Blue Economy

Did You Know?

880 million people depend on fisheries & aquaculture for their livelihoods, many from developing and coastal states

The blue economy creates jobs, reduces poverty and ends hunger.

Livelihoods
Supply chains
Processing

The Blue Economy

Did You Know?

8 million tons of plastic enter the oceans every year with microplastics now part of the food chain

The blue economy takes global action on marine litter and oceans pollution.

MCS
Land-based

elements of ocean governance to consider during mitigation, recovery and beyond



• There is no comprehensive operational definition, but elements can be broadly grouped into

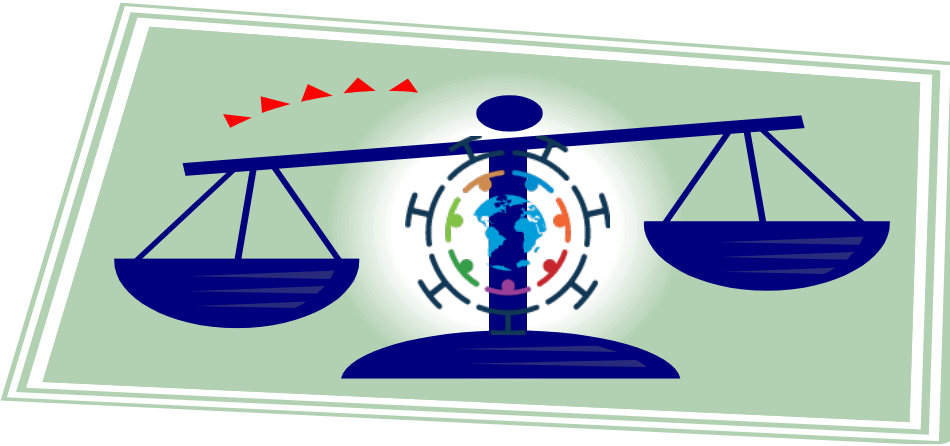
These categories:

- Political / Diplomatic
- Legal / Policy
- Institutional / Operational
- Levels of Implementation
 - Global, regional, national, local
- Cross-cutting: participatory, integrated and ecosystem-based (**science!**)...

Diplomatic/Legal/Policy Framework


Diplomatic processes, and legislative and, regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of marine space, resources and activities.
(global, regional, national)

- multilaterals
- law and policy making
- voting, elections, ...



Institutional

Institutional frameworks that enable effective regulation, management and **co-ordination** of ocean spaces, resources and activities, including **MCS**.
(national, regional, global)

 inter-depart'mtl for export, collaboration for security...

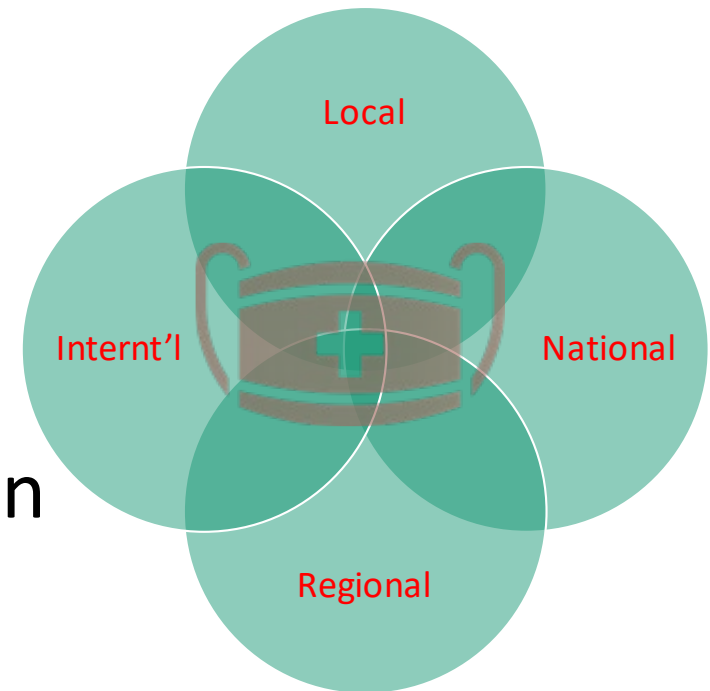


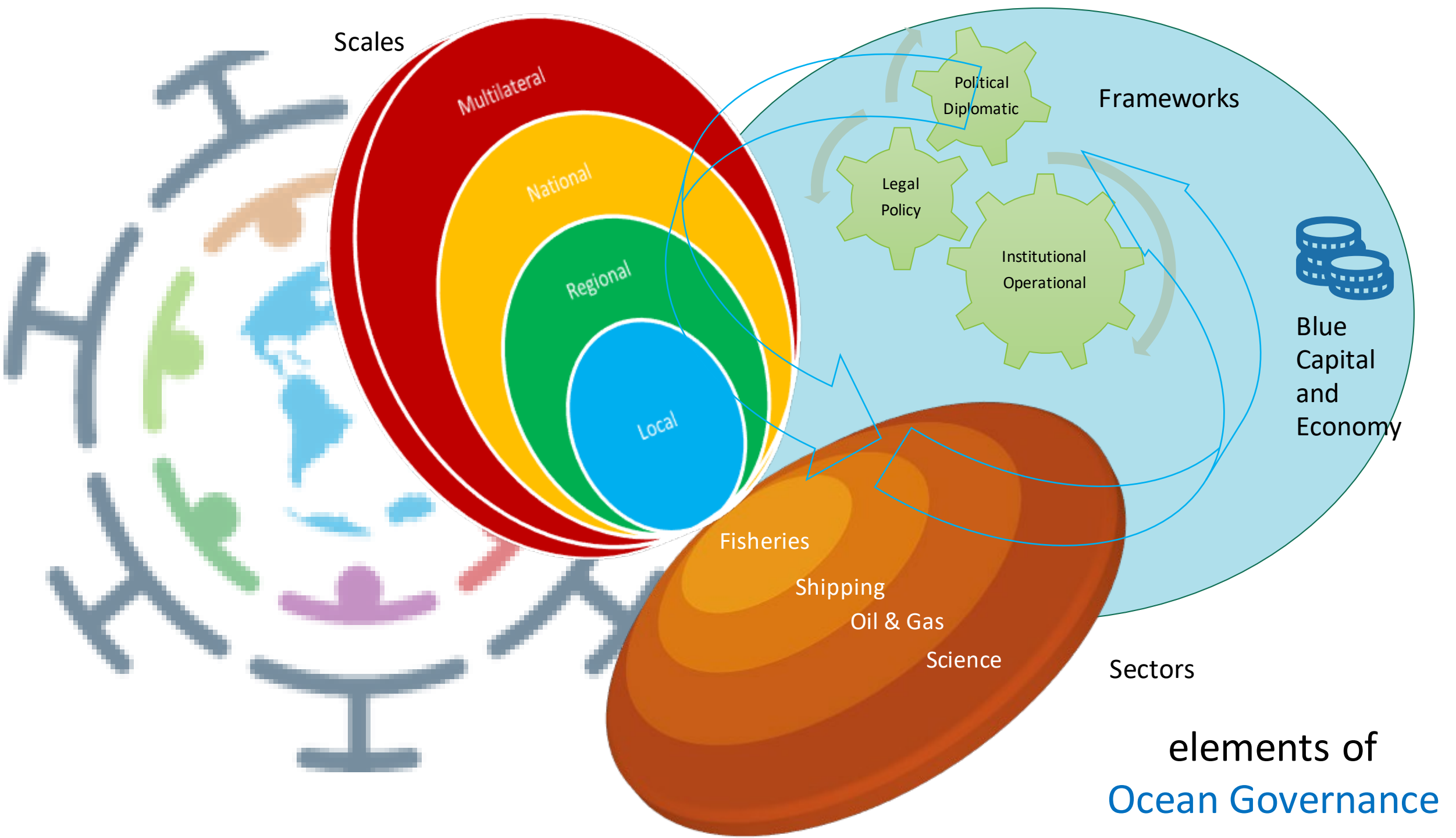
Challenges in implementation methods



Participatory
Integration
Ecosystem approach
science-policy interface

Challenges to
linkages between
all levels:





The Ocean's Tremendous Potential

More Food



23% more
in harvests per year



More Profit



315% more
in profits per year



More Fish



112% more
fish biomass in the water



Relative to BAU

good governance practices results
in better managed resources and
better conservation yielding
higher long-term natural and
financial returns

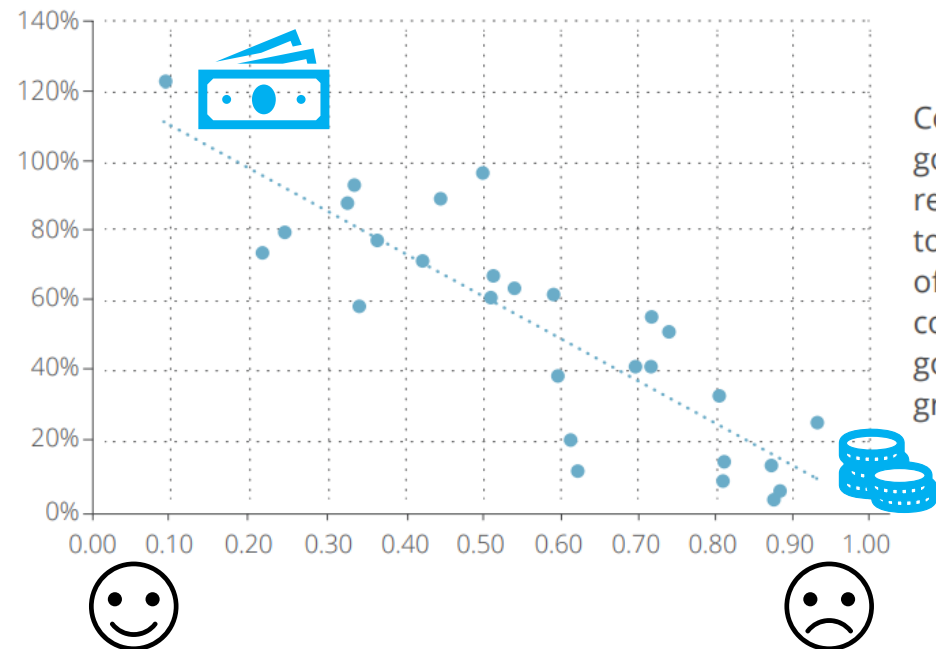
What we can learn from the Pandemic?

Opportunities as we recover and rebuild



Fisheries example

Correlation between governance score and upside potential

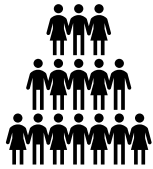


Source: Ocean Prosperity Roadmap: Fisheries and Beyond (www.oceanprosperityroadmap.org)

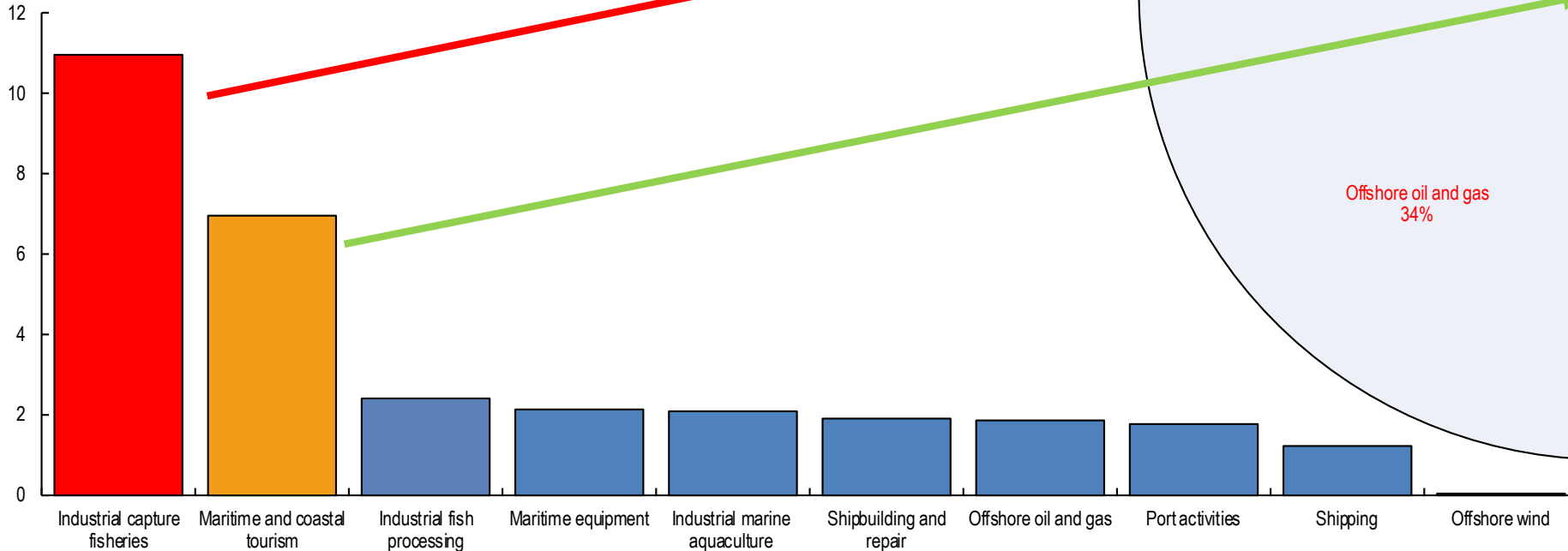
Sectors to pay particular attention to in mitigation and going forward

2010 blue \$ contribution to global economy: 2.5%

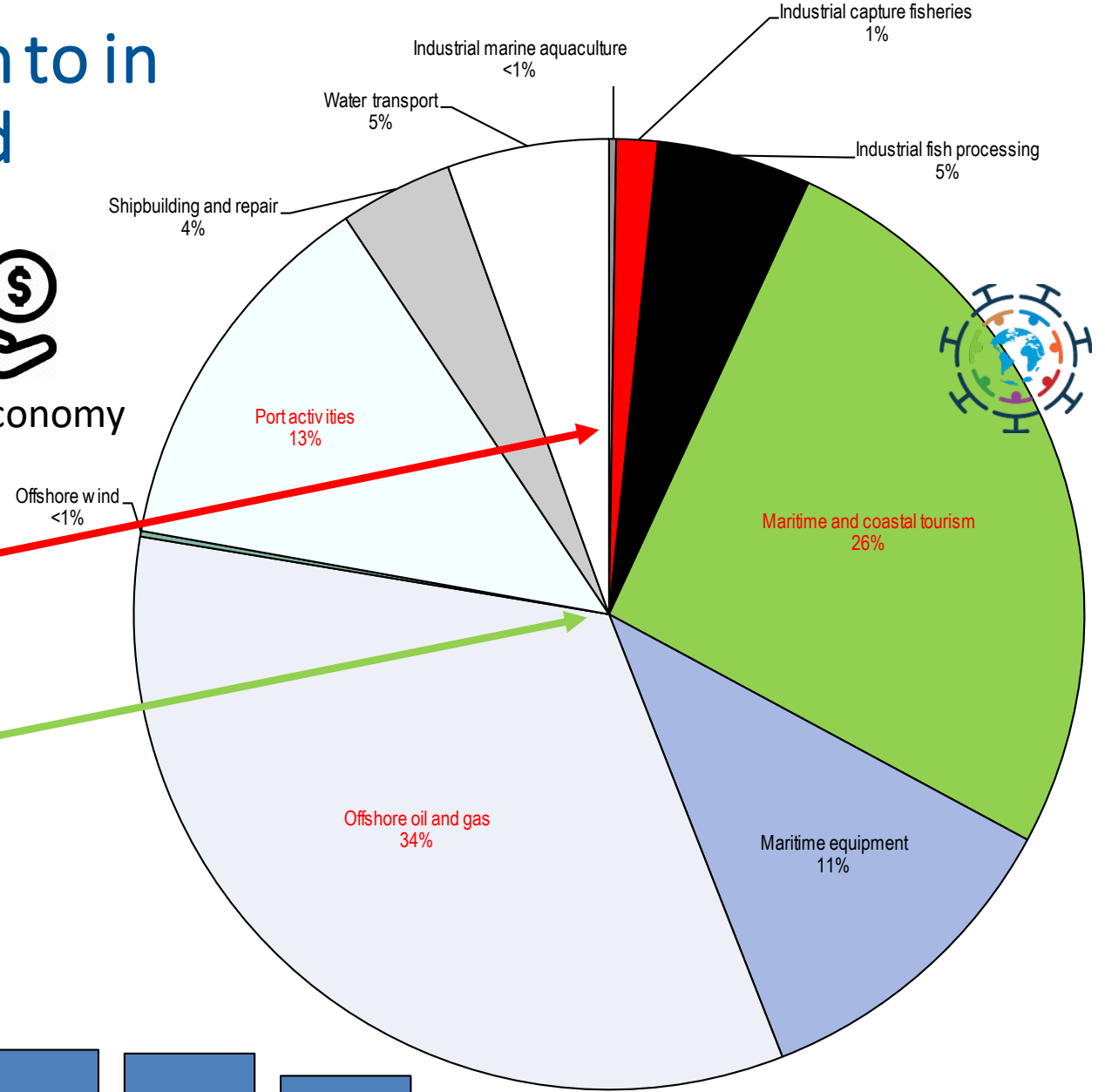
employment



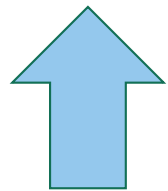
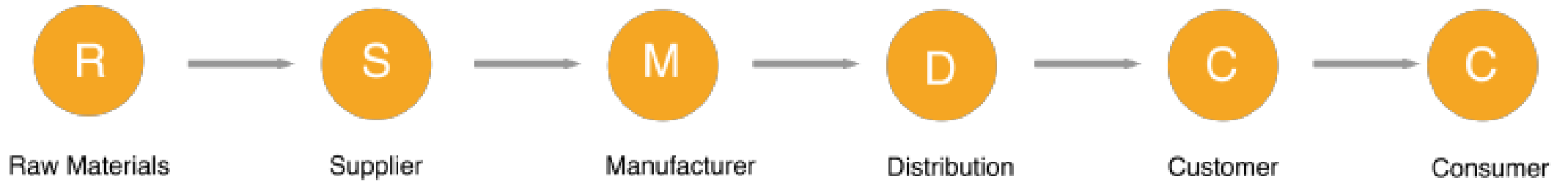
Millions



% blue economy

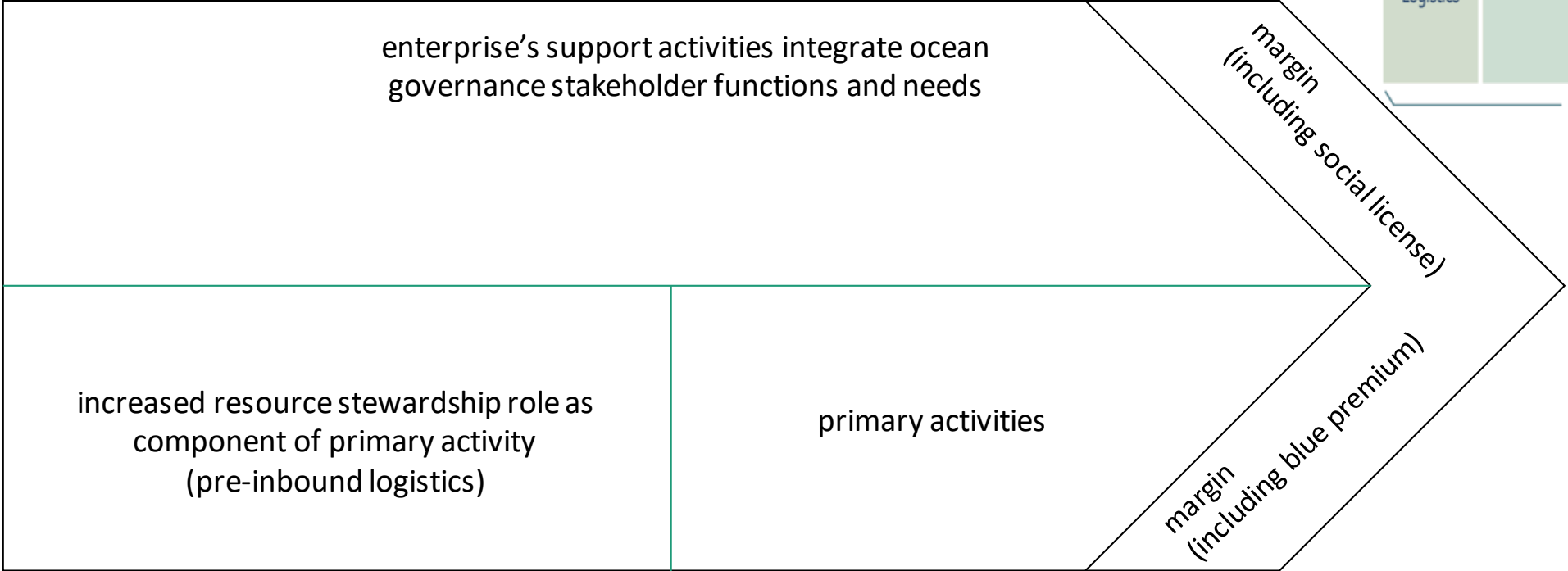
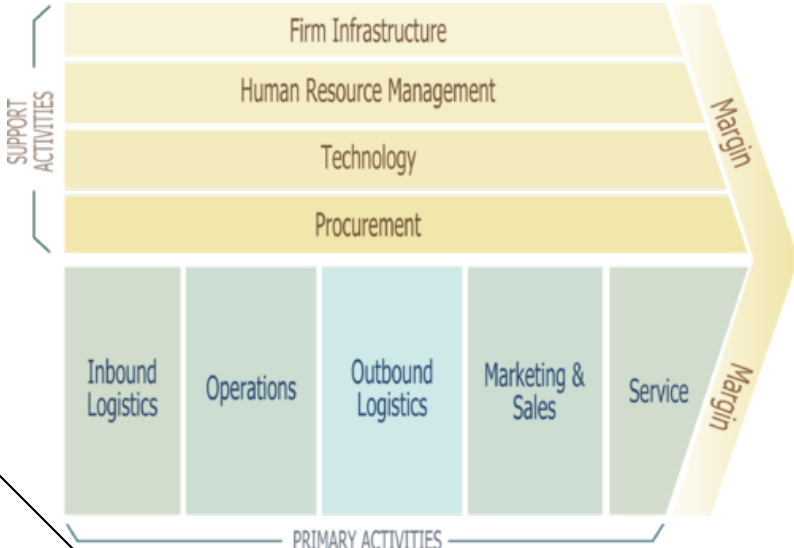


observing new visions in supply and value chains



Higher emphasis on sustainable management of resource base
(pre-inbound logistics)

integrating ocean governance into value chain thinking



what could this look like in post-Pandemic governance systems?

Adapted by F. Baillet from: Porter, Michael E. (1985). *Competitive Advantage: Creating and Sustaining Superior Performance*. New York: Simon and Schuster. Porter value chain diagram: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Porter_Value_Chain.png

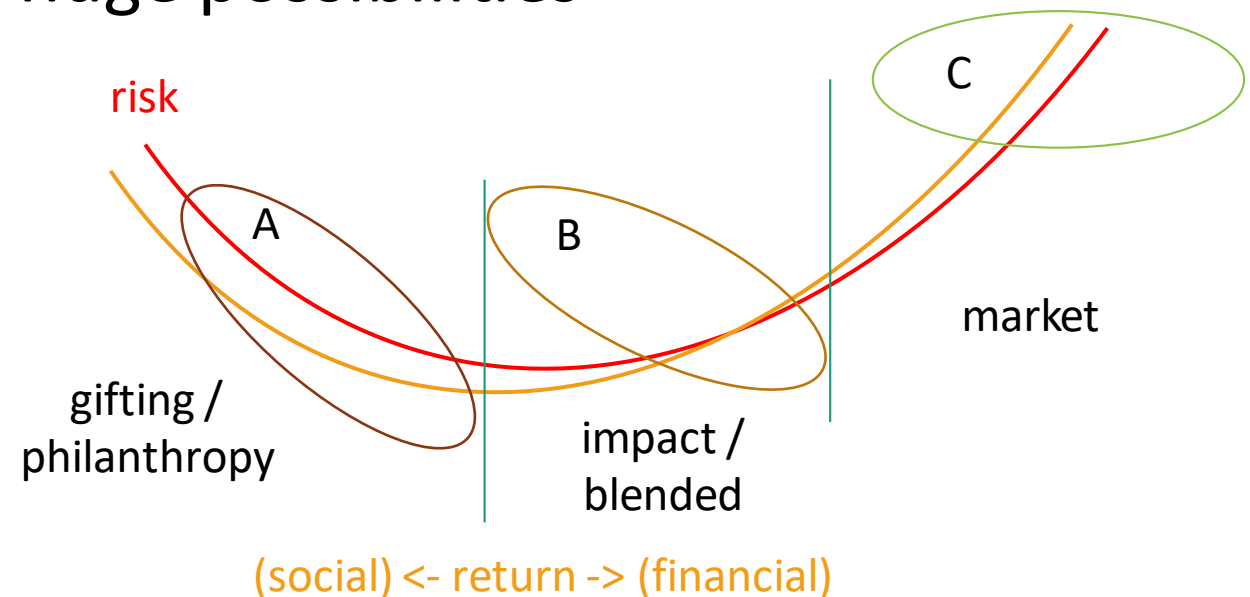
will major traditional sources of ocean financing still be there?

- ✓ National development programmes (social, commerce, infrastructure, etc)
- ✓ Development assistance (bilateral and multilateral)
- ✓ Financial markets (capital markets, World Bank, IMF, etc)



blended ocean finance to backstop recovery and beyond

- Capital needs are tremendous for mitigation and recovery
- Opportunities are high, but risks are high too
- Innovative financing is necessary
- Need for recognition of alternative views of return to build in resiliency and sustainability
- Blended approaches (A+B+C) hold huge possibilities
 - × But need significant coordination



ocean governance and the blue economy in pandemic

- Better governance = higher returns (all types) → how to stabilize in pandemic?
- Increasing mention of blue economy in ocean policies (not how) → how to stay blue in Pandemic?
- Increasing link between effective governance and stakeholder participation → how to maintain and build?
- Increasing link between private sector and capital (social license) and derivative goods/services → how to maintain and build?
- etc...

Ensure lessons learned are applied to adaptation and resilience planning



→ people!

8 June
World Oceans Day

UNworldoceansday.org