



Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS): An implementation tool for SDG 14



OETS

Regional Experience Sharing Workshop
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ONLINE

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What are Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS)?



OETS support developing countries in realizing economic benefits from promising goods and/or services in key ocean economy-based sectors within the Law of the Sea framework



Improved capacity of national stakeholders to **assess and identify promising products and/or services**



Strengthened capacity of stakeholders in **defining policy options and implementing priority actions** to support sustainable trade in products and services

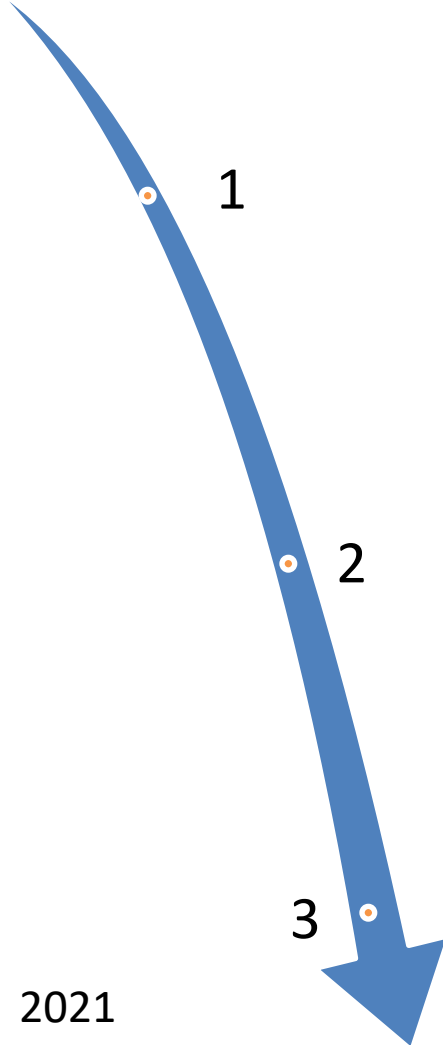


Increased understanding at the regional level on **how to design and implement OETS** as tool to promote sustainable trade of products and services

UNCTAD's Oceans Economy Pillars

Project Phases and Main Outputs

2018

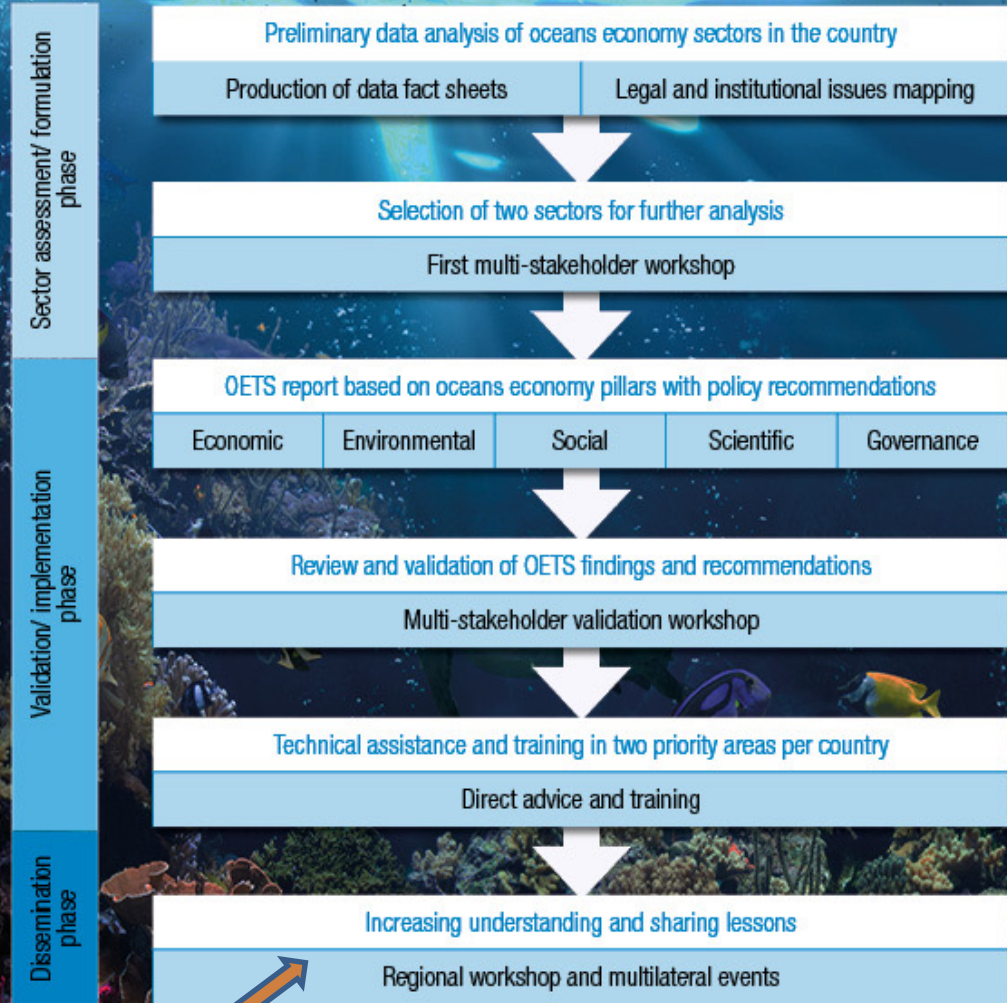


2021

post?



Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies





The Law of the Sea

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

**Agreement relating to the
Implementation of Part XI of the
United Nations Convention
on the Law of the Sea
with Index and excerpts
from the Final Act of the
Third United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea**



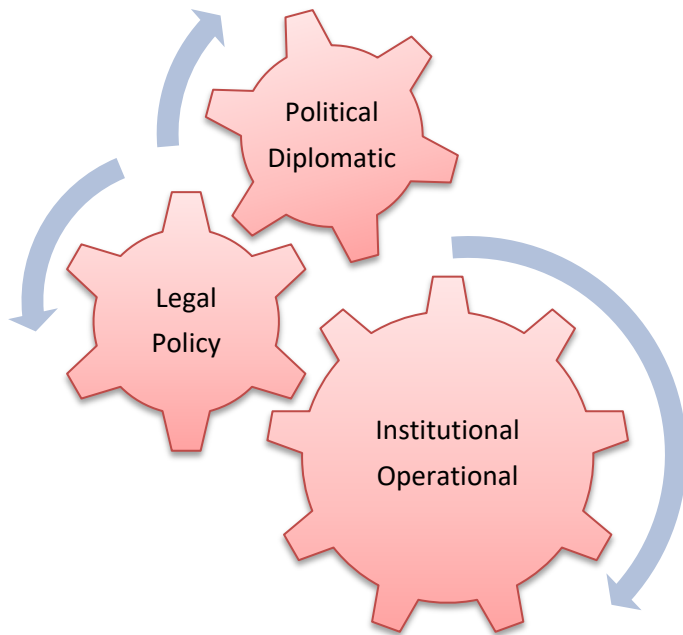
**Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs
United Nations**

Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Sustainable Oceans

- UNCLOS constitution: clarity, stability, integration
- All underpins
 - sustainably manage ocean spaces, resources and activities
 - implement 2030 Agenda / and its SDGs
 - attract financing

Legal and Institutional Mapping

Elements of Ocean Governance Frameworks



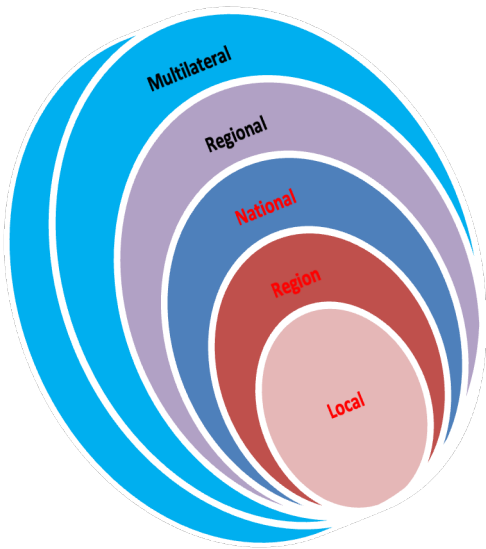
There are 3 types of frameworks:

- 1) Political / Diplomatic
- 2) Legal / Policy
- 3) Institutional / Operational

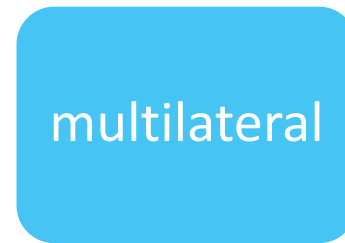
operating in an interconnected manner

Legal and Institutional Mapping

Elements of Ocean Governance **Levels**



Each framework also operates at various scales

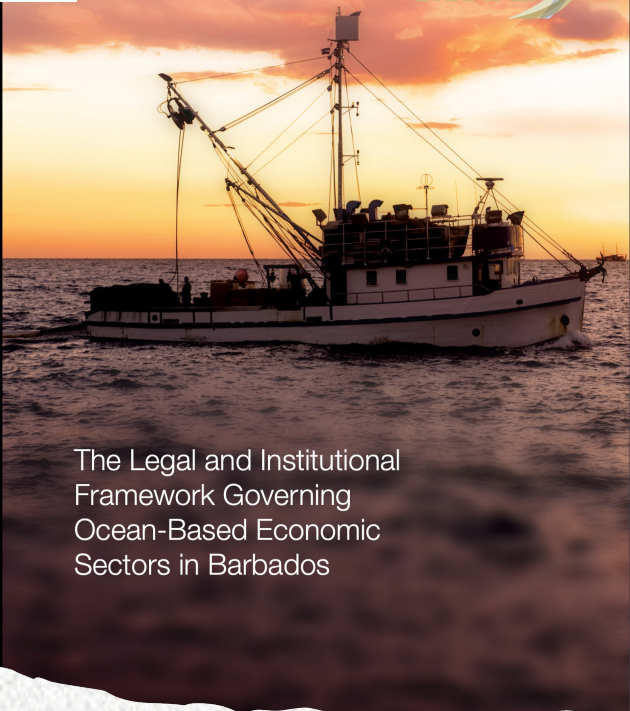


- Global
- Regional
- Sub-Regional

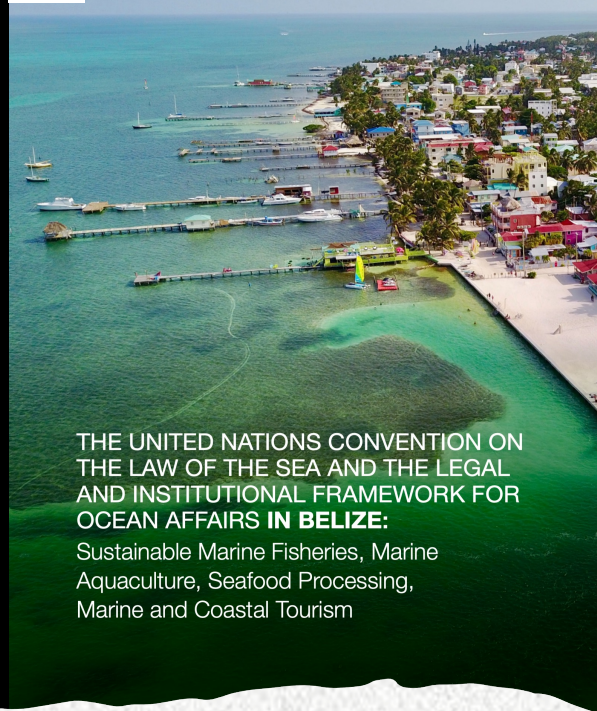


- State
- Region
- Local

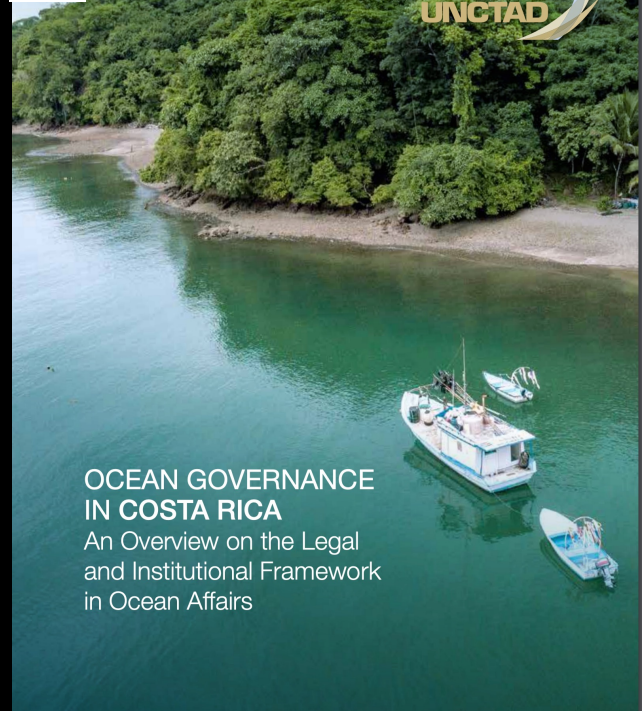
operating in an interconnected manner



The Legal and Institutional Framework Governing Ocean-Based Economic Sectors in Barbados



THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA AND THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS **IN BELIZE:**
Sustainable Marine Fisheries, Marine Aquaculture, Seafood Processing, Marine and Coastal Tourism



OCEAN GOVERNANCE **IN COSTA RICA**
An Overview on the Legal and Institutional Framework in Ocean Affairs

Legal and Institutional Mapping Underpins OETS Methodology

- Ocean Governance Frameworks reports
- Workshops
- OETS Content












UNCTAD's Oceans Economy Classification was used for Ocean-based sector selection (version 2017- **new version 2020**)

The classification is structured around three categories: **Goods**, **Services** and **Energy**.

The classification is reflected in Harmonized tariff System (HS) codes at 6-digit level and W120 and UN CPC

Each category is divided into chapters (A-M) and each chapter is further sub-divided into a three-digit level of detail.



GOODS	
	A Marine fisheries
	B Aquaculture and hatcheries ^a
	C Seafood processing
	D Sea minerals
	E Ships, port equipment and parts thereof
	F High-technology and other manufactures not elsewhere classified (NE)
SERVICES	
	G Marine and coastal tourism
	H Trade in fisheries services
	I Maritime transport and related services ^b
	J Port services, related infrastructure services and logistical services
	K Coastal and marine environmental services
	L Marine research and development and related services
ENERGY	
	M Ocean energy and renewable energy ^c

Source: UNCTAD.

^a Production only.

^b Excludes services specific to trade in fisheries that are not related to transport.

Beneficiary country priority value chains

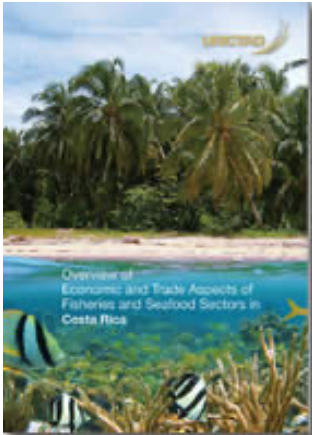
Country	Marine capture	Aquaculture	Seafood processing	Coastal & marine environmental services	Links with tourism services
Barbados	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tuna, sword fish, billfish, flying fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sea moss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fingers, sausages, sticks, etc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consulting and training	
Belize	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lobster, and fin fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrimp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> whole, tails, meat and other parts		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife tour operations, seafood, hotel & restaurants
Costa Rica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tuna and other pelagics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrimp & snappers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canned foods		

Some of the economic metrics used for sectoral assessment

Dimension Sector	Products HS6	Exports In USD Thousands	Diversification Number of markets	Revealed comparative advantage RCA	Global demand Annual growth rate	Export Sophistication Product Complexity	Employment Per gender
Crustaceans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shrimps and prawns •Cold-water shrimps and prawns •Other shrimps and prawns 	11.3	3.3	1	5.4	-1.9	1100 m 200 mf
Fin fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tilapia •Hake •Swordfish •Salmon •Trout •Other 	44.4	1.8	21.1	3.9	-0.8	5900 m 800 f
Tuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Yellowfin tuna •Bigeye tuna •Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito 	8.1	2	8.4	-0.3	-1.9	5900 m 800 f
Fish and seafood manufactures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tunas, skipjack and bonito •Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats •Other prepared or preserved fish •Salmon 	31.3	6.3	2.7	-1.2	-1.1	3700 m 200 f

OETS Outputs phase 1 (2017-2019)

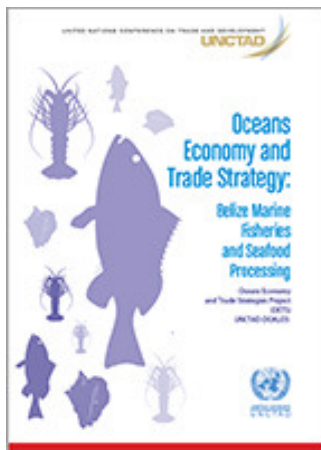
- An OETS Project dedicated web page
- 3 field missions
- 3 oceans sectors Fact Sheets
- 3 country Legal and Institutional mapping reports
- 7 stakeholder workshops and consultations
- Online Briefing on WTO negotiations and implications for the design of OETS
- Outreach activities in multiple ocean-related meetings and processes



For more project information:
<https://bit.ly/2XnrEyc>

OETS Outputs (2020-2021)

- 2 validated OETS reports published & one OETS report submitted for validation
- Two training workshops (fish and seafood trademarks & multispecies finfish management)
- Draft regulations/trademark book for a fish and seafood collective trademark
- A draft multispecies fin fish management plan
- Consultations on COVID-19 impacts & one quick assessment brief on the impacts of COVID-19 in selected value chains
- One comprehensive report on "Impact and implications of COVID-19 for the ocean economy and trade strategy: Case studies of Barbados, Belize and Costa Rica"
- One regional experience sharing workshop



For more project information:
<https://bit.ly/2XnrEyc>

Example of action plans under OETS reports

Marine Fisheries

Goal: to increase capacity of fishers for the sustainable harvest of commercially important deep slope fish species (e.g. red snapper).

Proposed Strategies

Provide training and capacity building opportunities for fishers to develop the deep slope fishing sector.

Support the acquisition of suitable fishing vessels, gear and equipment to allow fishers access to the fishery resource all within the **maximum sustainable yield (MSY)** boundaries of the species in question.

Support increased export of finfish (fresh and frozen fish) and finfish products to regional and international markets (i.e.: United States and Mexico, etc.).

Implementation of **Hazard analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)** standards for fish processing/handling facilities for fish and fish products for domestic consumption.

Promote domestic consumption (through tourism) through national fish consumption educational campaigns.

Strengthen linkages between fishing and tourism with the goal of optimizing economic benefits for both sectors.

Seafood Processing

Goal: to add value to commercially targeted species, to access niche markets and to develop and implement smart marketing approaches of fishery products.

Proposed Strategies

Support access to new and strategic niche markets with the assistance of **Belize Trade and Investment Development Services (BELTRAIDE)** and other government agencies.

Support export-oriented seafood business establishments to increase revenue generation through use of smart marketing techniques (market intelligence gathering, sale/export of fishery products during highest demand/highest tourism periods).

Increase and expand marine product lines for domestic sale (marketing of small packages and increasing availability of high-quality seafood products in domestic markets).

Support increased domestic consumption of fishery products by tourism sector through legal acquisition from **Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA)** and HACCP certified and licensed seafood business establishments.

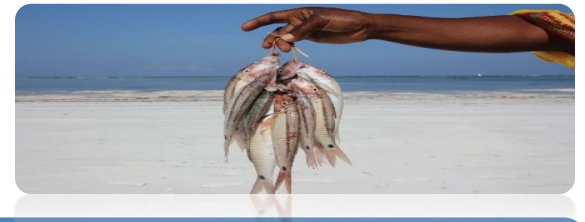
Strengthen the linkages between fishing and tourism to increase economic benefits to both sectors.

Promote the domestic use (lobster head meat) and marketing of marine products, including export of currently discarded fishery by-products

Management lessons learned

- Must be needs-driven and beneficiary government and stakeholder engagement are essential for success
- Effective stakeholder consultations are necessary and must be properly planned for in partnership with government (including timelines and possible sensitization phases)
- Availability of data and information can be significant constraint (e.g., marine and coastal environmental goods and services data, legislations, and institutional mandates, stakeholders, etc)
- Expert consultants' identification and recruitment must be undertaken in close consultation with beneficiaries
- It is important to build partnerships with in-country entities to effectively assess needs and expand impacts of outcomes (including beyond project)
- Adaptability within project implementation is necessary to respond to exogenous challenges (i.e., COVID-19 impacts and climate change events)
- Allocating resources to the implementation of actions plans was very welcomed by all stakeholders. Future project should consider larger share of resources to this phase of projects.
- Complementarities between UNCTAD and DOALOS mandates and comparative advantage allow a necessary wider overview of oceans economy and governance

Main achievements



Beneficiary countries have improved their understanding of the ocean economy, trade related aspects, as well as the necessary oceans governance and law of the sea frameworks

3-4 oceans sectors were analyzed and explored per beneficiary country, including their current ocean governance frameworks

Beneficiaries developed their own OETS action plans in consultation with stakeholders for the selected ocean-based sectors

Implementation of priority actions have allowed for real change

Identify and prioritize other OETS actions to sustainably develop sectors and their governing frameworks

More than 420 stakeholders involved so far (of which 40% were women)

8 partners involved: UNDP, FAO, Commonwealth Secretariat, COMEX, BFD, DGFT, INCOPECSA and EDF

Current project ends this year

UN Development Account support is in principle "seed capital"

The importance of this workshop is to:

- Inform the formulation of 2nd project round based on lessons learned and needs
- Generate understanding benefits of OETS model could provide States and stakeholders
- Identify beneficiaries for 2nd project round (certain countries have made requests)
- Identify donor(s) for 2nd project round, including innovative financing and implementation of OETS actions (perhaps beyond project cycle)

Future work:

- Expand OETS (UNCTAD-DOALOS)
- Support on the implementation of SDG 14c (DOALOS), including trade-related aspects of SDG 14 (UNCTAD, FAO and UNEP)
- Provide research inputs and enable consensus building on relevant multilateral negotiations: fish subsidies (UNCTAD-FAO) and marine litter and plastic pollution (UNCTAD, UNEP and TESS)
- Blue BioTrade (UNCTAD-OECS-CITES) and marine litter and plastic pollution projects (UNCTAD-UK-Aid)
- Assist in the development of the legal and institutional frameworks for ocean and the law of the sea, including to support blue economies and SDGs (DOALOS)
- Build understanding and capacity to develop blended finance approaches to the implementation of oceans and the law of the sea development assistance (DOALOS)

thank you

