Blue Economy & Marine Pollution

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Presentation Outline

1. The Ocean Economy
2. What is the Blue Economy?
3. World Bank Approach/Blue Economy Action plan
4. Risks Faced by Our Oceans
5. Marine Pollution in SIDS and coastal states
6. PROBLUE
The Ocean Economy is Thriving

• Globally, 1 in 10 livelihoods depends on fisheries (FAO)
• The Ocean Economy will double to $3 trillion by 2030
• 80% of all goods traded internationally are shipped across oceans
• The oceanic tourism industry is growing fast (added value to double between 2010 and 2030, OECD)
• Oceans are the largest carbon sink on earth
• SIDS and coastal states are particularly reliant on fish protein

Ocean-based economic added value by sector in 2010 (OECD)

Small-scale fisheries account for around 60 millions jobs in the primary sector (FAO)
What is the Blue Economy?

• Sustainable and integrated development of oceanic activities in a healthy ocean

• Policies that determine whether the use of oceanic resources is sustainable

• Both the traditional ocean uses – such as fisheries, tourism, maritime transport – but also new and emerging activities – offshore renewable energy, aquaculture, bioprospecting, etc.

• Collaboration across nation-states and across the public-private sectors, and on a scale that has not previously been achieved
World Bank Approach to Blue Economy

Knowledge Management and Innovation

Enabling Environment
Governance, Fiscal, & Financial Regimes

Public and Private Investment

Gender
Climate Change

Blue Economy Action Plan
One example: The SWIOFish program

• Aims to improve fisheries management at regional, national and community level
  ◦ Enhanced regional collaboration
  ◦ Improved governance at country-level
  ◦ Increased economic benefits

• Supports the coordination mechanism that allows SIDS to go beyond fisheries.

• For instance in the Seychelles:
  ◦ Knowledge on climate & disaster risks related to waste management
  ◦ Blue Bond issued to finance the sustainability agenda
Our Oceans Also Face Many Risks

- Climate change: Warmer oceans mean fisheries productivity decreases, ocean acidification leads to the destruction of habitats, etc.
- Fishing: Over-exploitation of fisheries beyond what the oceans can sustain
- Trade-off between long-term sustainability and short-term growth
- Scarcity of sustainable aquaculture production models
- Pollution jeopardizes tourism, fisheries and seafood safety
Marine pollution is a threat to the Blue Economy

MULTIPLE SOURCES on land and at sea

IMPACTS
Beyond marine ecosystems
Socio-economic sectors that are key for SIDS: tourism, fisheries, health, coastal development

WBG approach:
INVEST
• Information & Analytical Work
• Multisector Investments and Policy Reforms

INNOVATE
• PROBLUE, blue bonds
• SIDS Customized Models
Caribbean Joining Global Movement to Address Marine Pollution

WB support to the Blue Economy in the Caribbean:
• Report: “Not a minute to Waste”

Bans on single-use plastics or styrofoam are in place in 14 Caribbean countries
Customizing solutions to the Pacific Islands challenges

- Fiji Eastern Pacific Regional Recycling Network Scoping Study
  ◦ Roadmap for 1st hub of a regional recycling network
- Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program: coastal pollution
  ◦ Kiribati: specific component dedicated to seafood safety and toxicity
  ◦ RMI: assessment of pollution loads in coastal fish and measures to reduce pollution
PROBLUE – Multi-Donor Platform for Blue Economy

Pillar 1
Improved Fisheries Governance

Pillar 2
Marine Pollution Management, including Marine Litter (Plastics)

Pillar 3
Blueing of Oceanic Sectors

Pillar 4
Integrated Seascapes Approach

Goal: To achieve integrated and sustainable economic development in healthy oceans

Global knowledge products & tools
Targeted TA throughout the project cycle
Investments
Thank you.

www.worldbank.org/environment
www.worldbank.org/smallstates