# 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
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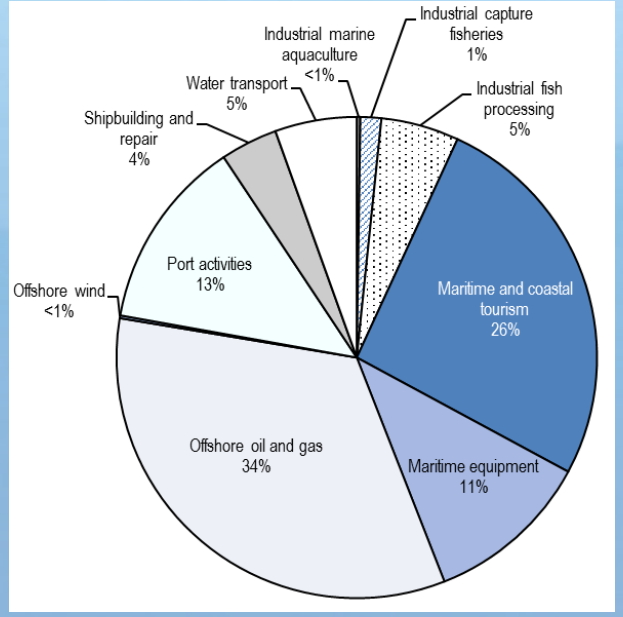
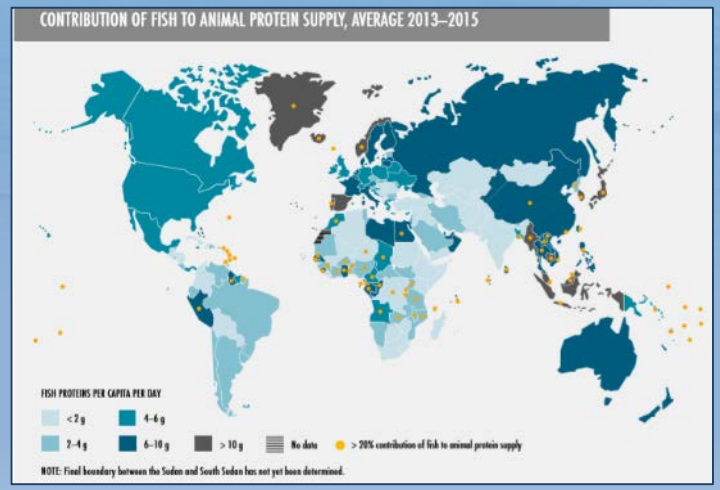



Ocean-based economic added value by sector in 2010 (OECD)

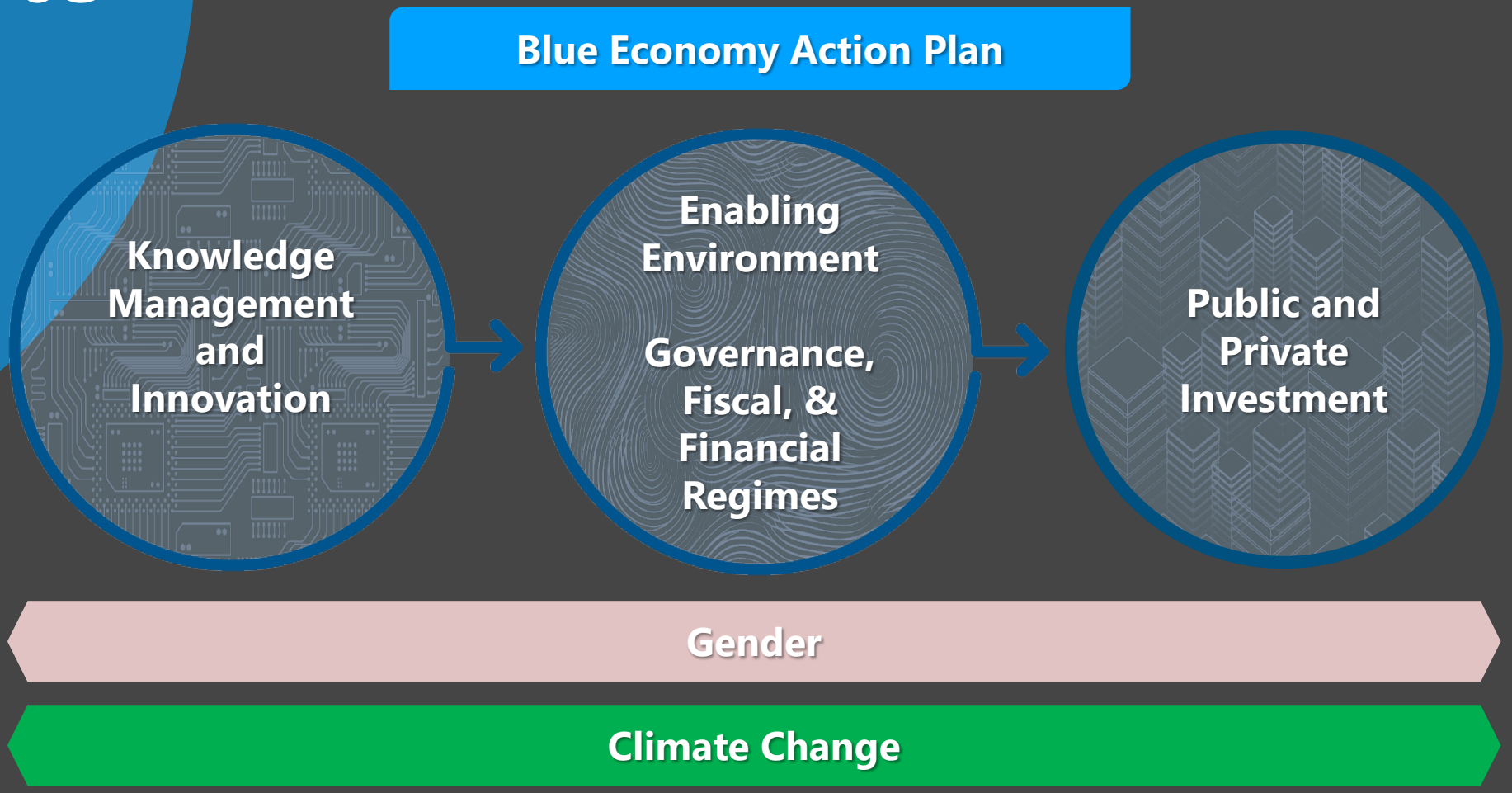



Small-scale fisheries account for around 60 millions jobs in the primary sector (FAO)

# 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



# One example:
# The SWIOFish program

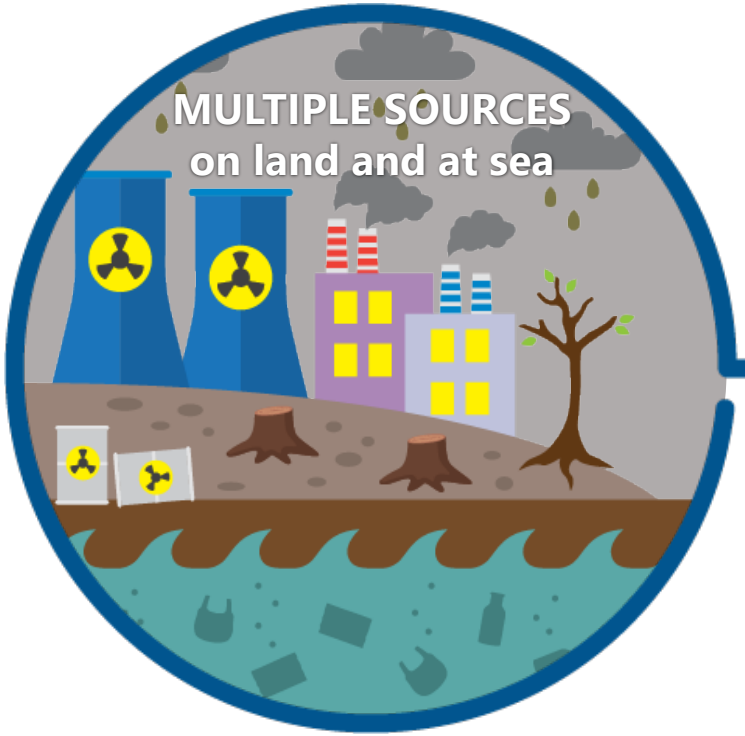
- Aims to improve fisheries management at regional, national and community level
  - Enhanced regional collaboration
  - Improved governance at country-level
  - Increased economic benefits
- Supports the coordination mechanism that allows SIDS to go beyond fisheries.
- For instance in the **Seychelles**:
  - 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




**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**

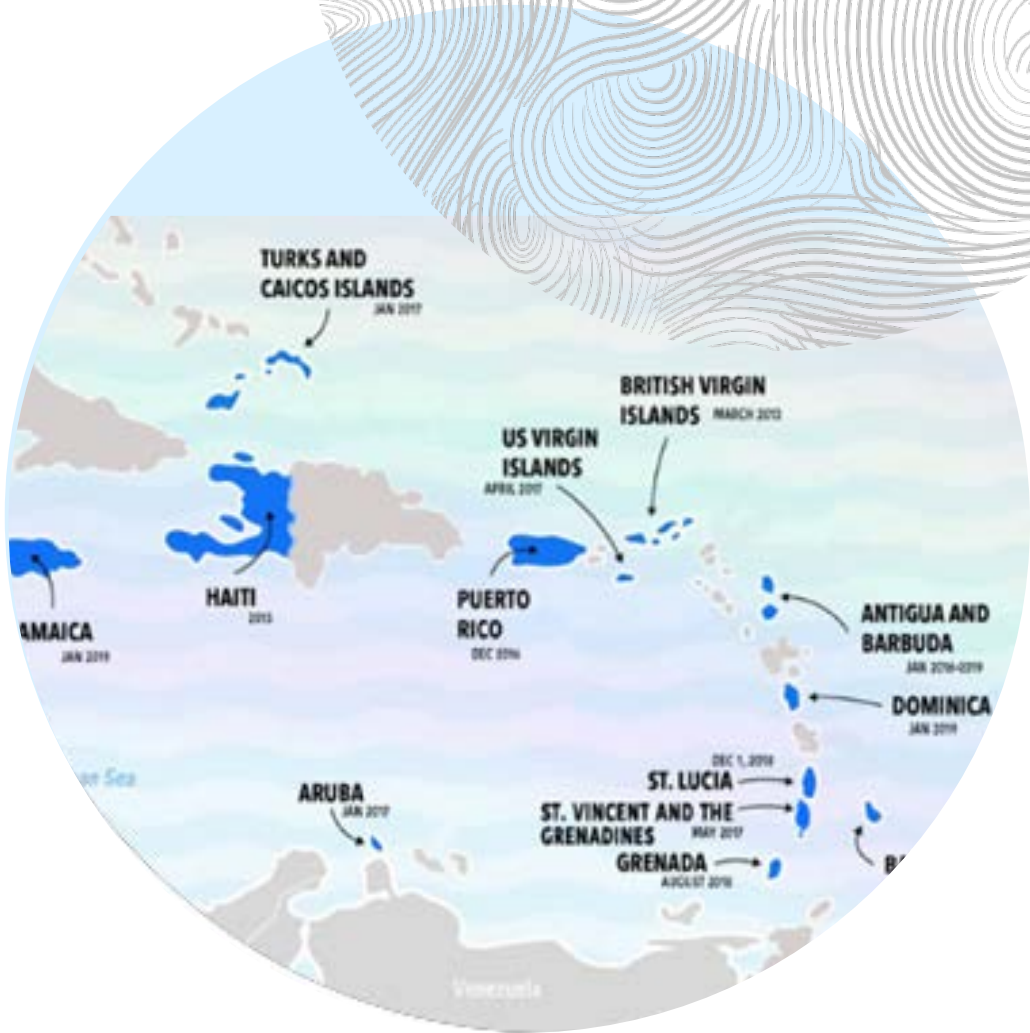
- PROBLUE, blue bonds
- SIDS Customized Models

# Caribbean Joining Global Movement to Address Marine Pollution

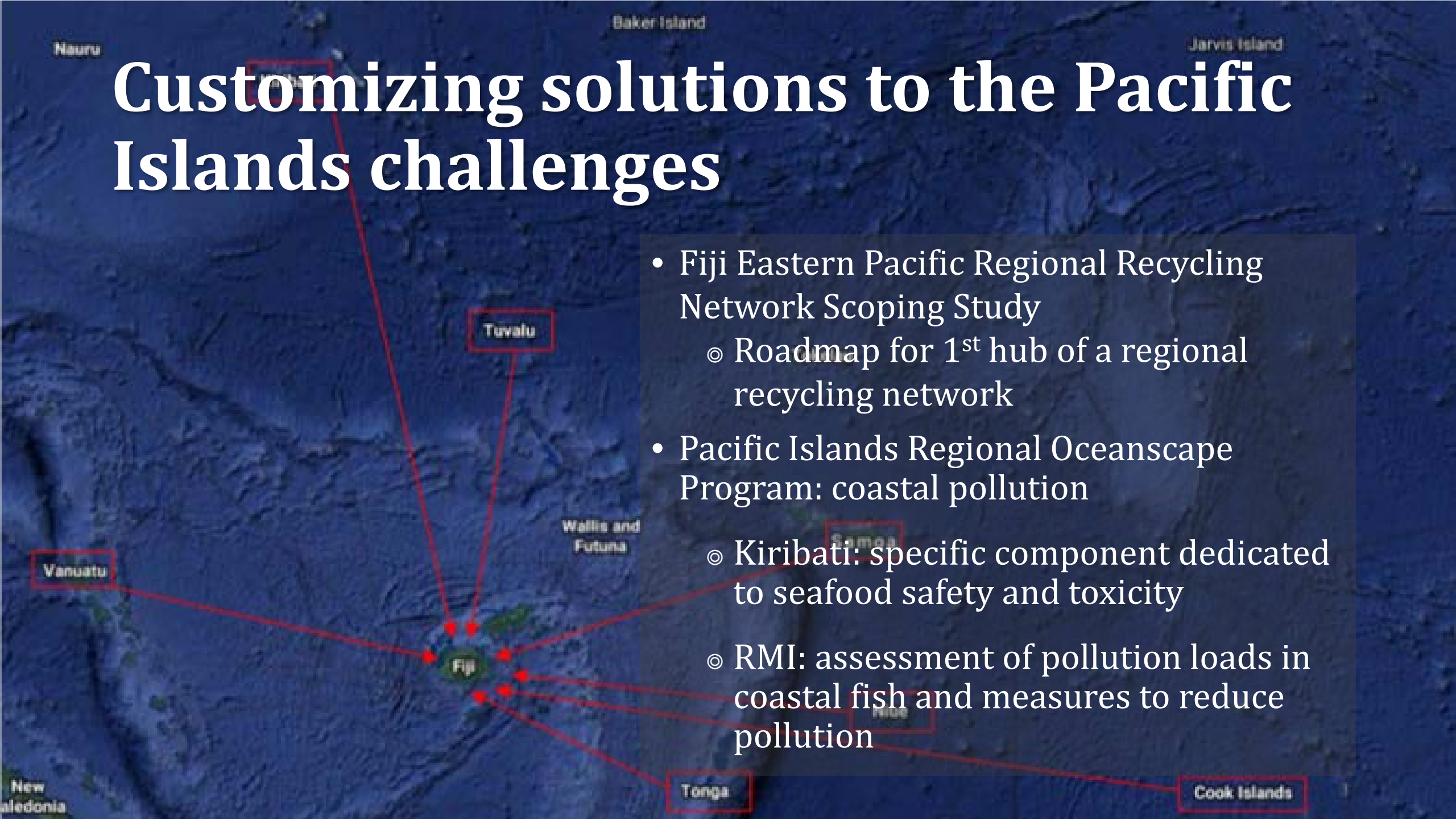

WB support to the Blue Economy in the Caribbean:

- 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 Seascape 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.

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