

8TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES MEETING FOR THE NAIROBI CONVENTION
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BLUE ECONOMY AND OCEANS GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP

BUILDING THE BLUE ECONOMY IN THE WIO REGION

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key messages

- the blue economy is a political challenge with a choice of pathways
- it may involve short-term social, economic and political costs
- key challenges: maintaining/ enhancing benefits from renewable resources; ensuring sustainable benefits from extractive resources
- the role of government is as a facilitator; the private sector is the key investor; an engaged civil society provides the political foundation
- good governance, a favorable investment climate and healthy coasts and oceans are fundamental even without a dedicated blue economy initiative – a ‘no regrets’ strategy
- assessment of the performance of the ocean economy can build a vision for the blue economy and inform policies, plans and governance
- a blue economy initiative must be complementary to other initiatives, e.g. on poverty reduction, climate change



contents

- I. blue economy – concepts, metrics, core components
- II. alternative blue pathways
- III. harnessing sustainable benefits from renewable and non-renewable resources – fisheries, minerals
- IV. roles and government, private sector and civil society
- V. the way forward



I. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

“marine-based, environmentally sustainable economic growth and social wellbeing”

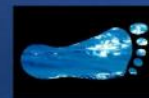
- two axes of development:
 - 1) social wellbeing
 - 2) economic growth
- three dimensions of sustainability:
 - 1) environmental
 - 2) economic and
 - 3) social

we have some 'blue metrics' others are challenging

- **sustainability**: measuring (even defining) sustainability is challenging ... 'don't cheat on your kids'
 - proxies – MSY, carrying capacity, resilience of the ecosystem or the economy
 - most measure the state, or trends – assume link to sustainability
- **social**: governance, poverty, income, health, HDI, happiness
- **environmental**: state of the coasts, state of fish stocks, Env. Performance (EPI), Coastal Governance Index (EIU)
- **economic** – all about growth, employment, exports, balance of payments GDP

the blue economy moves '*beyond GDP*'

- growth is a key political paradigm, closely linked to GDP
- GDP is an inadequate measure of growth; leaves out
 - changes in capital, such as, depletion of offshore gas, or changes in the state, or value of fish stocks; losses - cyclone damage
- 'qualified GDP' - adjusted net savings
 - environmental accounts – the changing value of natural capital – ocean health, mineral depletion
 - capital accounts – adjust national wealth for changes in value of natural capital
- other metrics, e.g. footprints – projects the resource for products or services use compared to the available resources



an effective blue economy requires several cross-cutting conditions & core activities

- vision, public awareness and political will
- good governance & investment climate, marine tenure
- responsible private sector engagement & investment
- viable blue economy opportunities and jobs
- knowledge, science and connectivity
- equity in allocation of blue opportunities and benefits
- public awareness and stakeholder support
- appreciation of the costs as environmental externalities are included in producer costs and consumer prices
- and healthy coasts and oceans



II. COUNTRIES HAVE A CHOICE OF BLUE ECONOMY PATHWAYS

- paradigm or programme
- comprehensive for all of society and sectors – green + blue vision
- sector focus, e.g. fisheries, tourism
 - coherence and coordination at sector level
- inter-sector synergies - coordination and planning
- integrated blue economy programme
- depends on: human and institutional capacity, governance, investment climate, knowledge,
- ability to manage competing agendas – climate change, disaster, poverty reduction ...



III. SUSTAINABLE BENEFITS FROM RENEWABLE & NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

- 1) forms of capital
- 2) renewable resources – fisheries
- 3) non-renewable resources – extractive industries - minerals

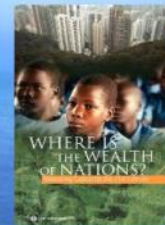


‘where is the wealth of oceans?’

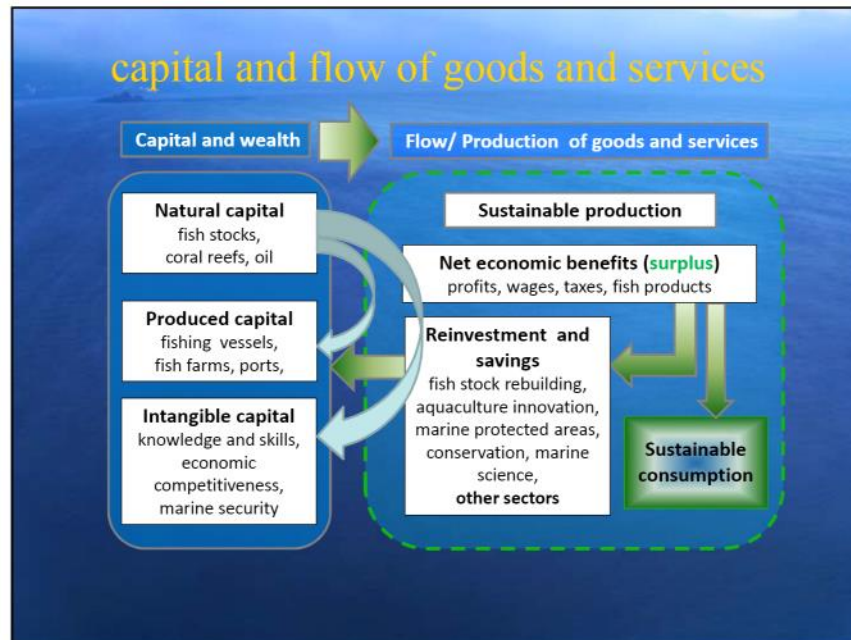
a country’s wealth is the sum of:

- a) natural capital, b) produced capital and c) ‘intangible capital’

- a)* natural (blue) capital includes the fish stocks and the habitats (e.g. coral reefs), offshore gas, seabed minerals
- b)* produced capital is the man-made assets – fishing fleets, fish processing plants, oil & gas terminals
- c)* the intangible capital includes the people and institutions and their quality (e.g. education, investment climate, maritime security, governance)



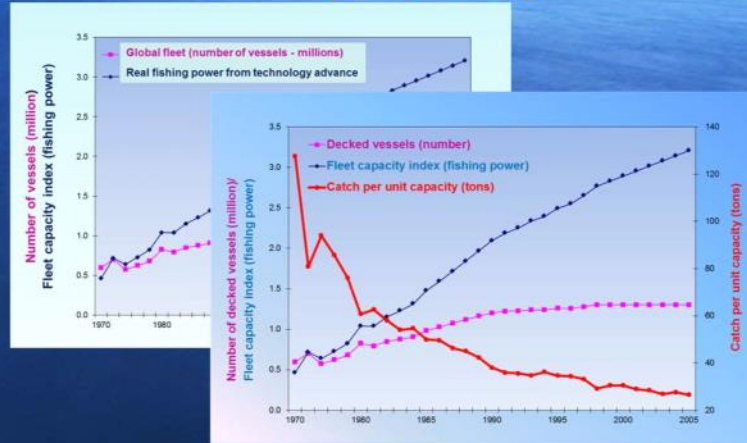
Source: World Bank, 2006



- > **85%** of all marine stocks overexploited/ fully exploited
- more fishers are chasing less fish with bigger boats
- cost of catching is increasing - e.g., energy costs per ton catch
- relying on subsidies
- well managed marine fisheries could make \$50 billion more 'profit' each year

World Bank study 2008. 'The Sunken Billions'

increasing fishing fleets and fishing power declining productivity



recent estimate: global fisheries lost potential – food and profits

The Ocean's Tremendous Potential



More Food

23% more in harvests per year

+17

MMT/year



More Profit

315% more in profits per year

+\$90 billion

USD/year



More Fish

112% more fish biomass in the water

+782

MMT/year

*Relative to BAU

Ocean Prosperity Roadmap. Fisheries and Beyond



estimated rent loss in the SWIOFC area (2005 - 2009)

SWIOFC area catch	0.38 million tons (excludes foreign tuna)	
SWIOFC % global catch	0.45%	
Underexploited stocks	decreased from 24% to 18%	■
Moderately exploited stocks	decreased from 21% to 13%	■
Fully-exploited stocks	increased from 29% to 36%	■
Overexploited stocks	remained about the same 19%	■
Depleted stocks	increased from 5% to 11%	■
Estimated SWIOFC rent loss	\$224 million/ year	
Potential to increase benefits	\$43m / year (assuming 25% of these rents recoverable)	

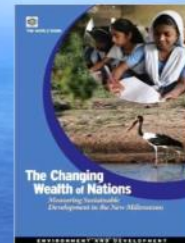
Simple extrapolation from Sunken Billions estimates applied to SWIOFC catch and resource status.



where is the Wealth of Nations?

national wealth is the sum of:

- a) natural capital,
- b) produced capital and
- c) 'intangible capital'



Country /capital

Natural

Produced

Intangible

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11785

