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Enabling blue economy investment

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The Blue Economy in Practice - Raising Lives and Livelihoods



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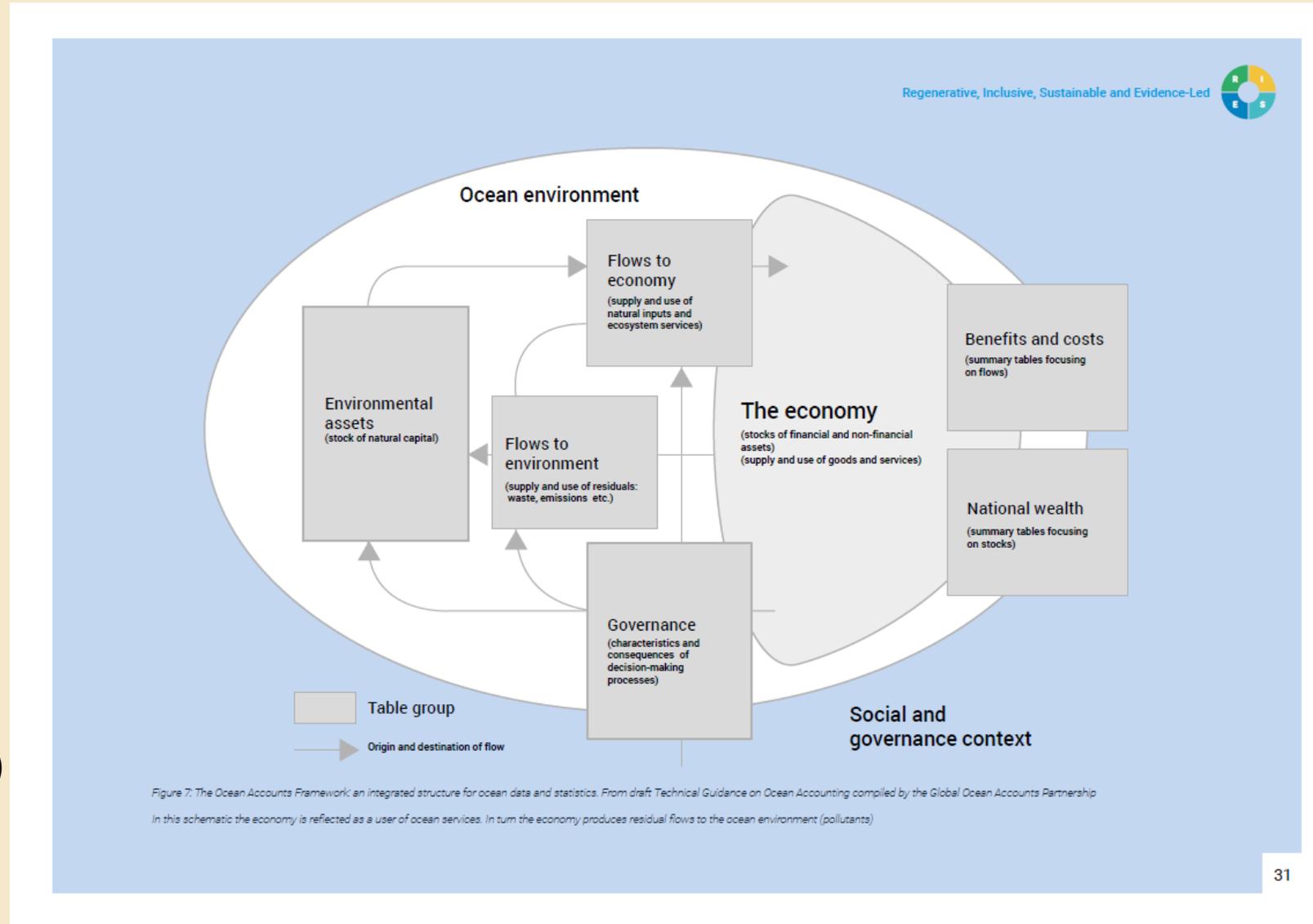


Map and measure ocean wealth

- Map extent and condition of ocean natural assets over time
- Quantify natural capital and ecosystem services from ocean resources
- Collect and synthesise socio-economic information on existing ocean sectors and users
- Create ocean accounts, a holistic dashboard of ocean wealth including historic information
- Monitor ocean wealth over time and adapt marine spatial planning and policy as necessary

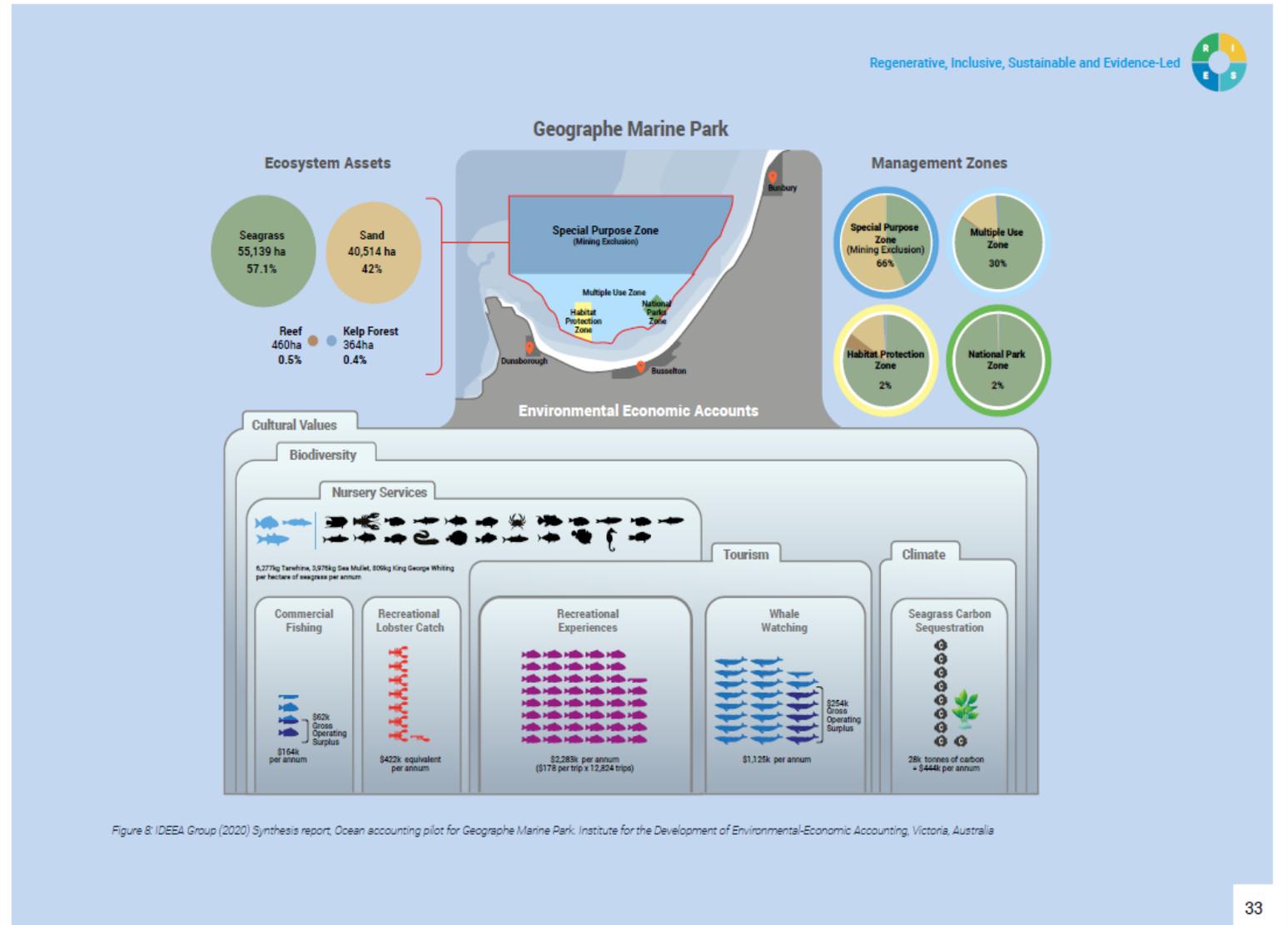
1) Mapping and Measuring Ocean Wealth

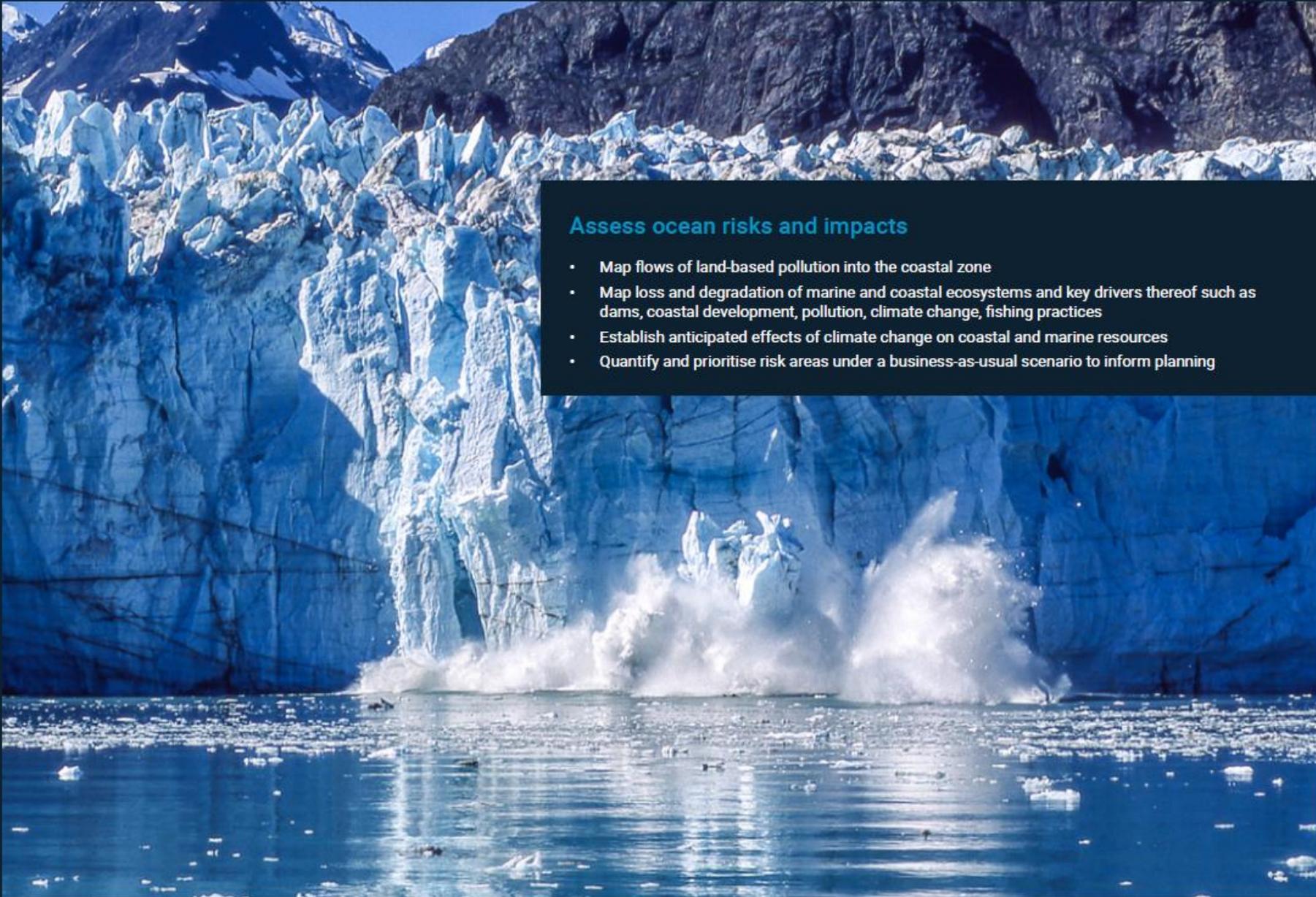
- Mapping ocean wealth, including human and natural dimensions, **sets the context** for a national blue economy strategy.
- Many countries are developing holistic Ocean Accounts, built on environmental, economic and social data.
- Global Ocean Accounts Partnership supports a community of practice (oceanaccounts.org)
- These accounts build on SNA by applying SEEA (System of Environmental Economic Accounting)
- UNESCAP have developed a demo SEEA Pacific Ocean Accounts Portal



1) Mapping and Measuring Ocean Wealth

- **Hidden values** can be factored into decision-making and financing arrangements
- Supports investment case for **“nature, skills and sector infrastructure”**
- To increase ecosystem integrity and associated services - food provision, climate regulation and coastal protection
- To improve health and livelihoods for local people and foster local enterprise



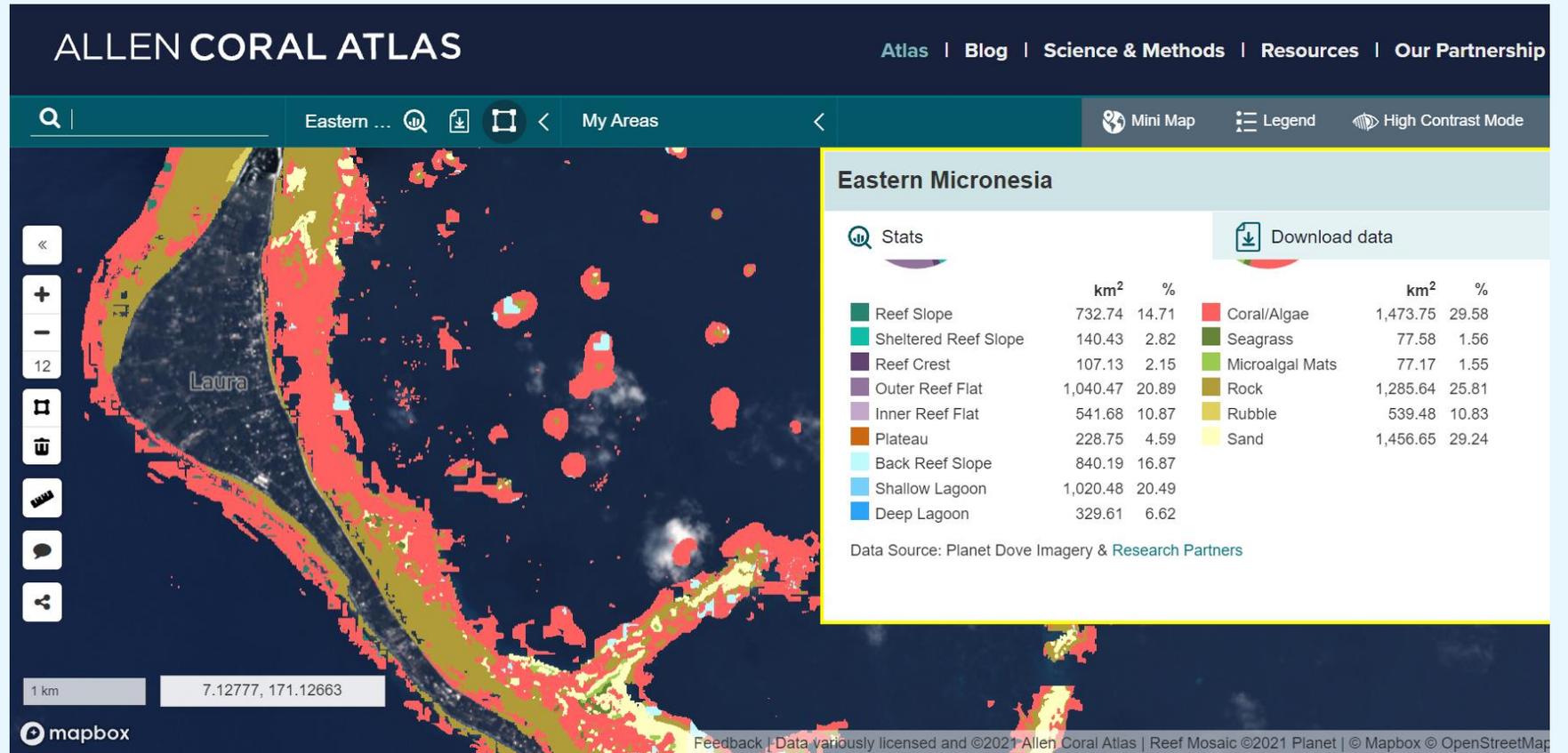


Assess ocean risks and impacts

- Map flows of land-based pollution into the coastal zone
- Map loss and degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems and key drivers thereof such as dams, coastal development, pollution, climate change, fishing practices
- Establish anticipated effects of climate change on coastal and marine resources
- Quantify and prioritise risk areas under a business-as-usual scenario to inform planning

2) Assess ocean risks and impacts

- Map flows of pollution
- Map loss and degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems
- Anticipate effects of climate change
- **Prioritise risk areas** in blue economy planning



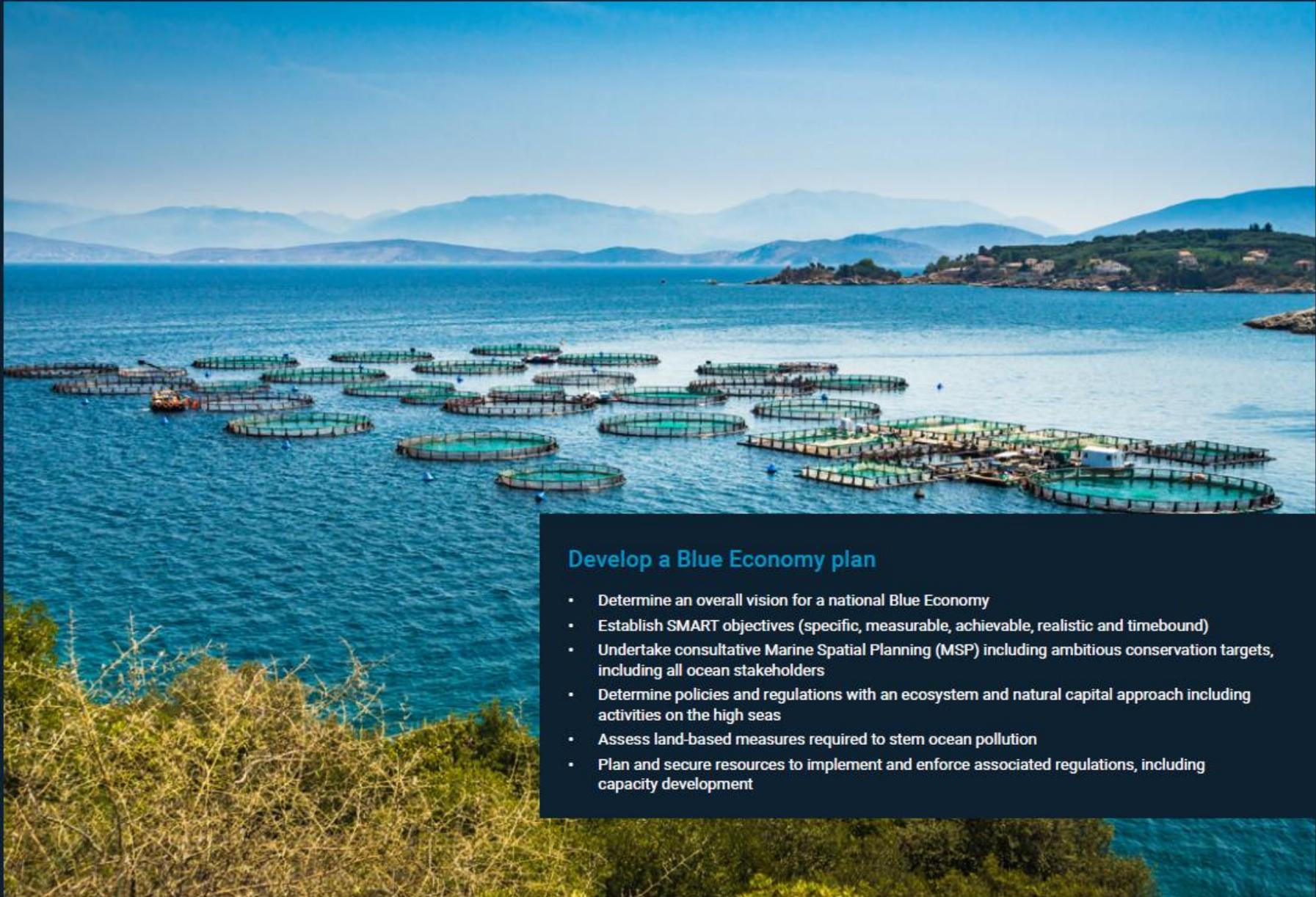
The Satellite Coral Reef Mosaic is © 2020 Planet Labs and licensed CC BY-SA-NC 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>)



Establish a holistic and integrated Blue Economy governance framework

- Create gender-balanced, responsive and trans-disciplinary ocean governance structures including Finance and Education Ministries, representing all key ocean stakeholders
- Establish accessible ocean data repositories and portals and data governance protocols
- Mobilise financial resources for implementation of Blue Economy plan
- Participate in international collaborations for peer-learning, innovation and cooperation

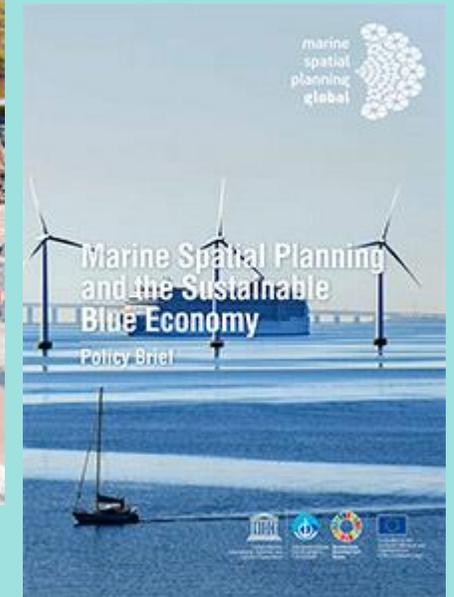
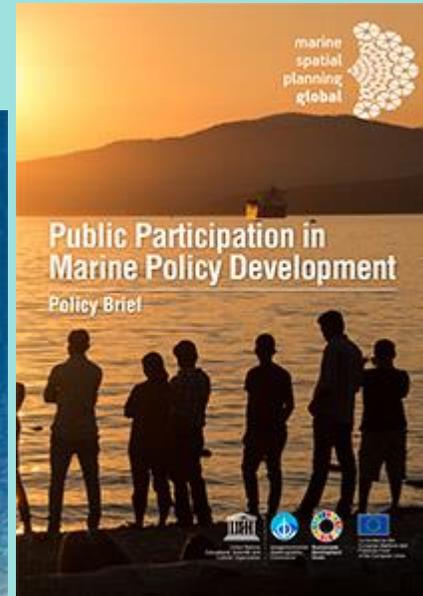
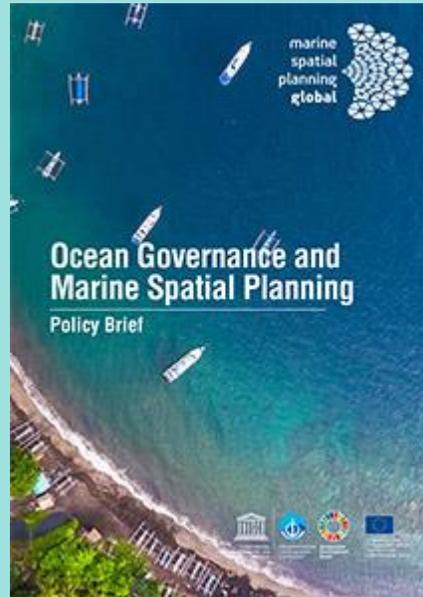
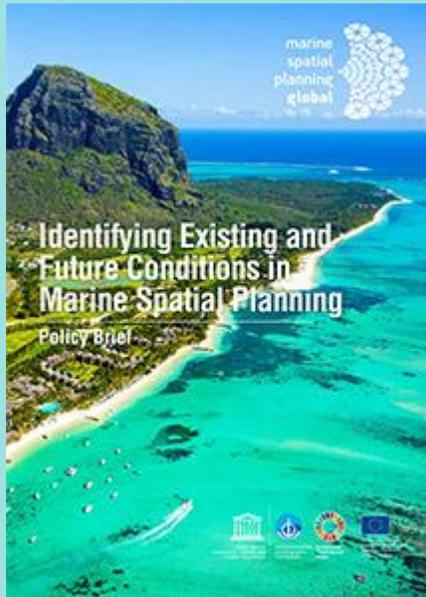
Pictured in 2019, left to right, are Tapaeru Herrmann, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Immigration; Dr Manu Tupou-Roosen, FFA Director-General; and Pamela Maru, Secretary, Ministry of Marine Resources. Credit: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration, Cook Islands.



Develop a Blue Economy plan

- Determine an overall vision for a national Blue Economy
- Establish SMART objectives (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timebound)
- Undertake consultative Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) including ambitious conservation targets, including all ocean stakeholders
- Determine policies and regulations with an ecosystem and natural capital approach including activities on the high seas
- Assess land-based measures required to stem ocean pollution
- Plan and secure resources to implement and enforce associated regulations, including capacity development

4) Develop a Blue Economy Plan



Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is a public process of **analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas** to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process

Policy Briefs, case studies and guidance available from MSP Global, a partnership of IOC UNESCO and the European Commission. <https://www.mspsglobal2030.org/resources/msp-global-documents/>

4) Develop a Blue Economy Plan

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Improving management of Samoa's oceans through identification of special and unique marine habitats

Mon, 09 Mar 2020

Over thirty experts from across Samoa gathered in Apia for a one day workshop to map the country's special and unique marine areas. These special and unique marine areas are home to a number of species and include habitats such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses together with underwater mountains and valleys. Held at the Sheraton Hotel on 4th March, participants included stakeholders from relevant government ministries, NGOs and civil society organisations.



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National level community consultations for marine spatial planning gets underway in Samoa

Wed, 01 Sep 2021

A fifteen member team have embarked on a 3-month long national level community consultation in an effort towards creating a marine spatial plan for Samoa under the newly launched Samoa Ocean Strategy (SOS) from August to October 2021.





Implement and monitor the Blue Economy plan

- Implement land-based measures required to stem ocean pollution
- Implement and enforce policies and regulations with an ecosystem approach including activities on the high seas
- Implement monitoring, control and surveillance activities across EEZ
- Provide resources for capacity development and promote entrepreneurship
- Monitor progress on activities alongside monitoring ocean wealth and adapt activities in all areas according to evidence of what works well

5) Implement and monitor the Blue Economy Plan

- Fiji's coral reefs face multiple threats – climate change, overfishing, marine pollution and nutrient run-off
- Supported by the Global Fund for Coral Reefs and the UN Joint SDG Fund, the Government of Fiji is partnering with UN agencies and local actors to deliver 3 outcomes:
 - 1) 10 Locally Managed Marine Areas supporting fisheries and eco-tourism
 - 2) A sanitary landfill to upcycle 80% of solid waste
 - 3) Investment in a natural waste-to-fertilizer factory to replace synthetic imported fertilisers



5) Implement and monitor the Blue Economy plan

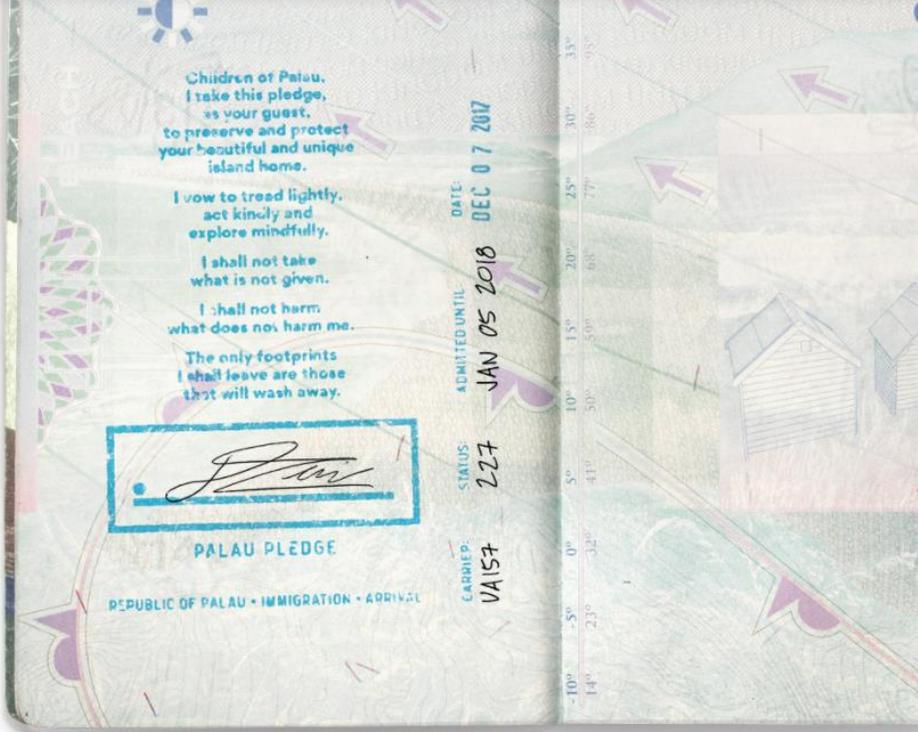
558,633
PLEDGES TAKEN

SIGN THE PLEDGE

ENGLISH >

Declare something worthwhile at customs

Palau is the first nation on earth to change its immigration laws for the cause of environmental protection. Upon entry, visitors need to sign a passport pledge to act in an ecologically and culturally responsible way on the island, for the sake of Palau's children and future generations of Palauans.



- A trailblazing model of eco-conscious tourism, with over 0.5m pledges to date
- Palau also plans to become the first carbon neutral tourism destination

The Blue Economy in Practice – Raising Lives and Livelihoods



We propose that an authentic Blue Economy approach embraces several core principles to guide ocean governance and policy which **RAISE** ambition, involvement and collective action and set out to **RAISE** the quality of the marine environment, ocean and human life and livelihoods. To ensure this we suggest that Blue Economy activities should be:

REGENERATIVE in conserving and restoring the vitality of the ocean environment

ADAPTIVE to a changing climate, new knowledge and new ways of working

INCLUSIVE of all stakeholders, especially those who depend the most on marine resources

SUSTAINABLE environmentally, socially and economically

EVIDENCE-LED based on a holistic range of knowledge and data sources



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Thank you

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