

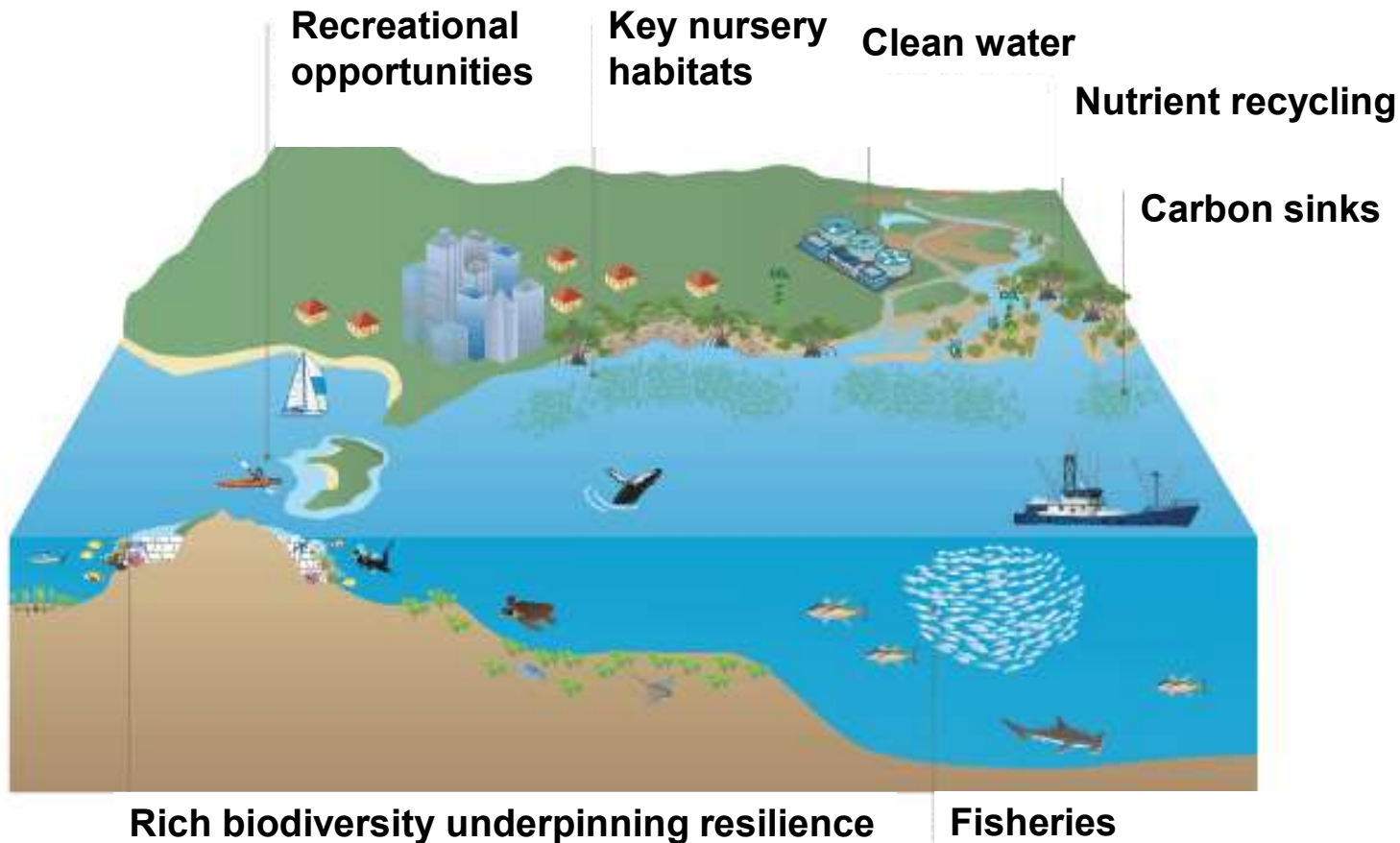


Sustainable Blue Economy Approach to National Development Planning

with particular attention to addressing marine litter

Makiko Yashiro, UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office

Healthy oceans support people's livelihood and economies



The global market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at

USD 3 trillion per year,

or about 5% of global GDP (World Ocean Assessment, 2015)

Sustainable management of marine and coastal resources is **particularly critical in Asia and the Pacific** - a region with one of most diverse and richest ecosystems in the world.

Declines in marine and coastal ecosystems



DIRECT HUMAN IMPACTS

- Unsustainable fisheries
- Pollution – marine litter, nutrients, wastewater
- Coastal development, e.g. tourism
- Offshore infrastructure development
- Mining, oil and gas exploitation



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

- Ocean warming
- Acidification
- Sea-level rise

Global and regional commitments to protect ocean values



RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT UN ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY, PARTICULARLY:

UNEA 2/4: Implementing the Samoa Pathway

UNEA 2/5: Delivering the 2030 Agenda

UNEA 2/8: Sustainable Consumption and Production

UNEA 2/10: Oceans and Seas

UNEA 2/12: Sustainable Coral Reef Management

UNEA 2/13: Natural Capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication

UNEA 3/10: Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems

DECISIONS ADOPTED AT CBD COP, PARTICULARLY:

Decision 14/3: Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors

Decision 14/9: Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

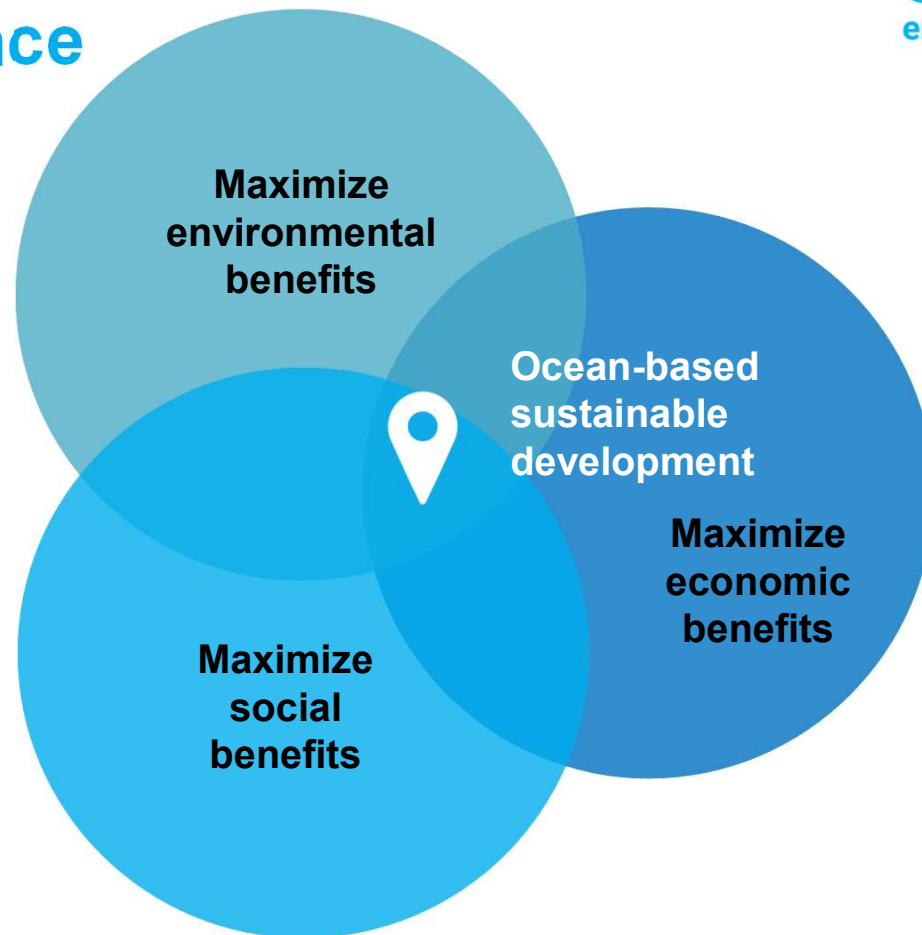
Decision 14/10: Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

REGIONAL SEAS STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2017-2020

Support integrated oceans policies and management at regional levels, having ecosystem-based management as a core objective

Finding the right balance

How do we sustainably develop and utilize ocean and coastal benefits within planetary boundaries, avoiding past mistakes from land-based development?



National Reporting on SDGs- High Level SDG Platform



Oceans related SDGs

- SDG 1 on no poverty;
- SDG 2 on zero hunger;
- SDG 3 on good health and well-being;
- SDG 5 on gender equality;
- SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth
- SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure;
- SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production;
- SDG 13 on climate change; and
- SDG 14 on life below water

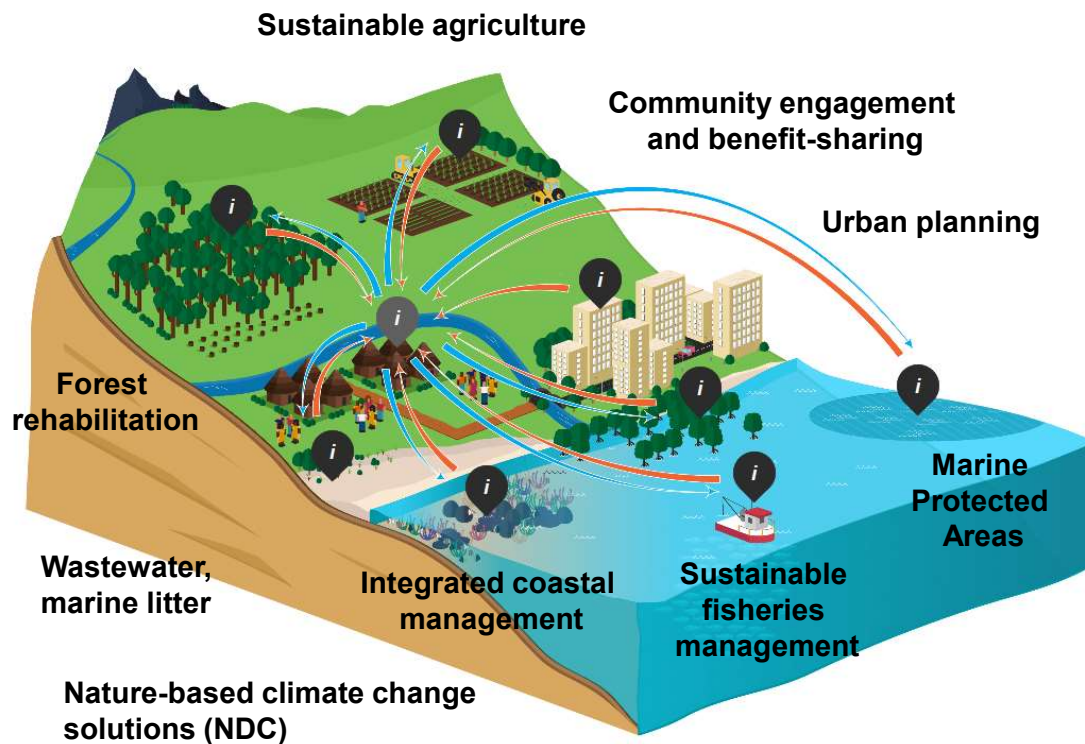


Healthy oceans contribute to most

**1. Sustainable Development -
Mainstreaming a Sustainable Blue
Economy Approach**

'Sustainable Blue Economies'

Taking a holistic approach to policies and management to realize the full potential of sustainable ocean-based economies



Knowledge => policy actions account for full value of Natural Capital, vulnerability and risk

Circular economy and resource efficiency => sustainability of blue sectors

Governance and management => optimal use of ocean space and ecosystem services

Strategic investment => blue financing principles and facility, and other innovative financing tools

Blue Economy sectors

- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Tourism
- Maritime transport
- Ports
- Shipping
- Offshore oil and gas
- Coastal mining
- Deep sea minerals
- Ocean energy
- Marine biotechnology and bioprospecting
- Waste disposal management
- Blue carbon
- Others

Approaches

Tools and approaches that can be adopted to promote a Sustainable Blue Economy



Knowledge and information to support Blue Economy decision-making

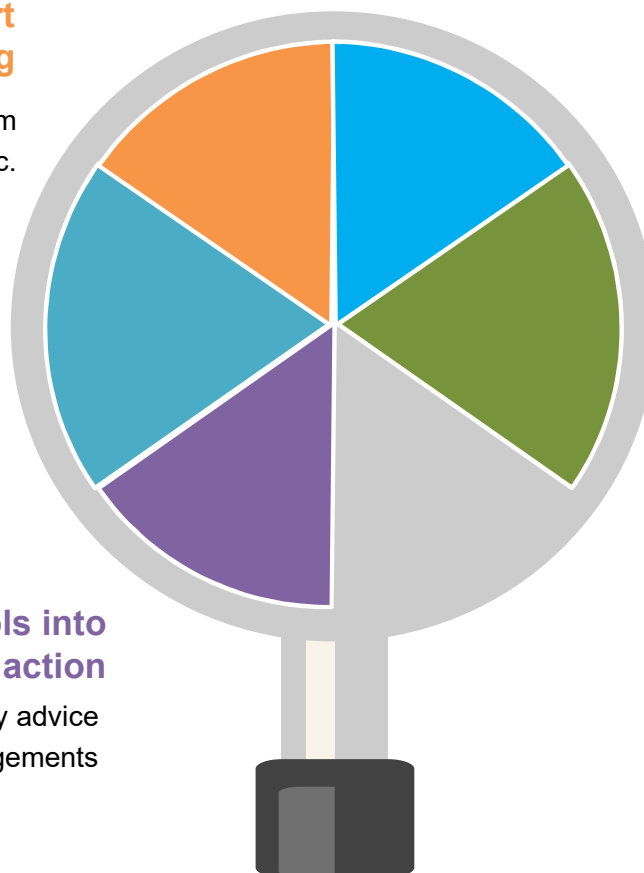
Mapping & assessment of marine and coastal ecosystem services, Natural Capital valuation and accounting, etc.

Integrated planning and management of ocean resources

Trade-off analyses and scenario building for integrated blue sector development, source-to-sea planning frameworks, etc.

Translating knowledge and tools into policy and action

Communication, learning, technical guidance, policy advice and strategic engagements



Circular and resource-efficient economy policy pathways

Identify policy options for responsible consumption/production and circular economy (e.g. fighting marine plastic pollution)

Blue financing principles and facility for Blue Economy

Innovative financing tools (blue bonds, impact investments, etc.), Blue Economy Financing Facility, etc.

2. Sustainable Blue Economy in National Development Plans

Pacific Islands Sustainable Blue Economy Action Plan



- **Strengthening natural resource management through EBM and Integrated Ocean Management, moving away from isolated sector-based planning**
- **Transitioning to resource efficient and circular economy approaches, linking into the Integrated Ocean Management framework**
- **Changing pattern of financial investment and instruments for economic activities that do not degrade natural capital**

Adopting Blue Economy Approach - Maldives



5 year project funded by Global Environment Facility, initiated in 2019
(3.5 million USD GEF funding + 12 million USD co-financing)

Component 1	Green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the tourism, food and construction sectors
Component 2	Building the social capital supportive of a national economy based on sustainable use of island and reef biodiversity and Natural Capital values
Component 3	Mainstreaming marine Natural Capital and Biodiversity values in the policies and regulatory frameworks of the food (fisheries and agriculture), tourism and construction sectors through Natural Capital Accounting

Objective: To enhance reef protection, resilience and ecosystem recovery by reducing development impacts in the Laamu Atoll, enabled for replication nationally through public awareness and integrating the values of marine biodiversity and other natural capital in national policies and budgets



Insuring and investing in a sustainable ocean economy

Tackling illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Initiative

3. Addressing Marine Plastic Pollution through Sustainable Blue Economy Approach

PLASTICS

Of this waste, 9% has been recycled, 12% incinerated, and 79% has accumulated in landfills or the natural environment.

8,300 Mt

Virgin plastics produced to date

6,300 Mt

Plastic waste generated in 2015

12,000 Mt

Plastic waste in landfills by 2050

40%

Increase in production over next 10 yrs

Global and regional commitments for Reducing Plastic Pollution



RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT UN ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY, PARTICULARLY:

- UNEA 1/6: State of knowledge: Marine plastic debris and microplastics
- UNEA 2/11: Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics
- UNEA 3/7: : Marine litter and microplastics
- UNEA 4/6: Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics

DECISIONS ADOPTED AT ASEAN:

- Bangkok Declaration on Combatting Marine Debris, adopted at ASEAN Summit in June 2019
- ASEAN Framework on Action on Marine Debris

DECISION ADOPTED AT G20:

- G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter, adopted at G20 Summit in June 2019

COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (2019)

- Guidance on regional and national level activities on: land-based and sea-based sources, monitoring and assessment and enabling activities

Fighting Marine Plastic Litter

Generating circular economy for plastics to reduce plastic pollution and increase resource efficiency in goods (plastics and plastic containing) and services (catering, waste management)

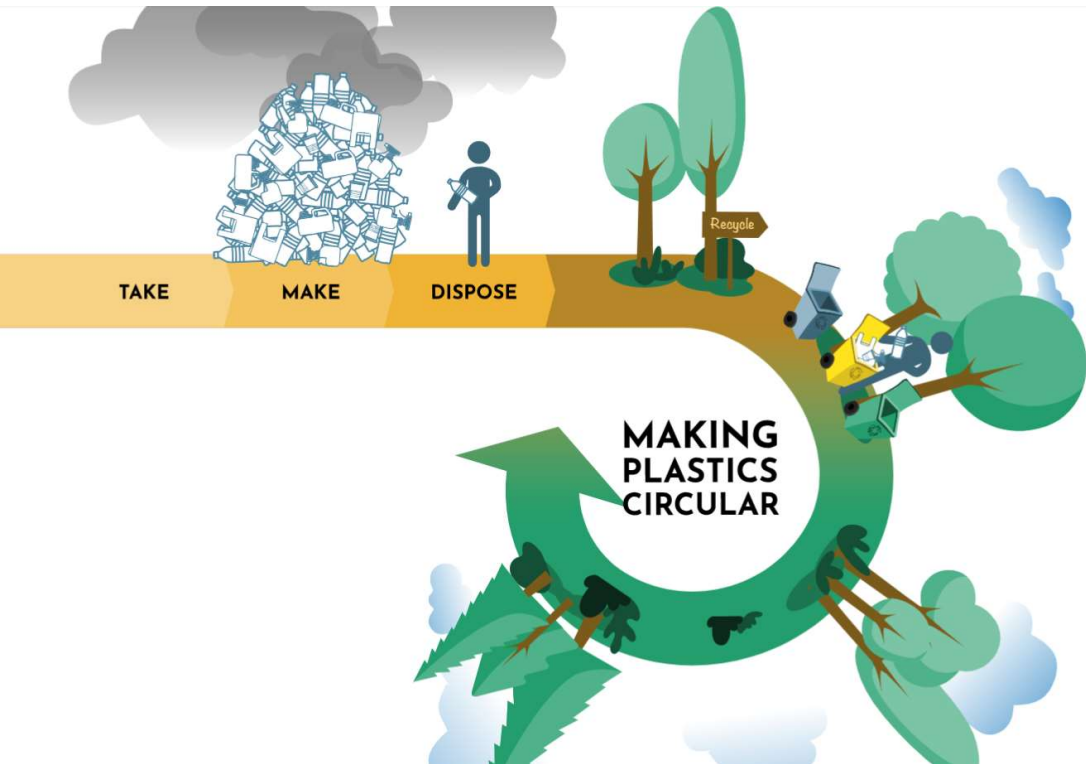
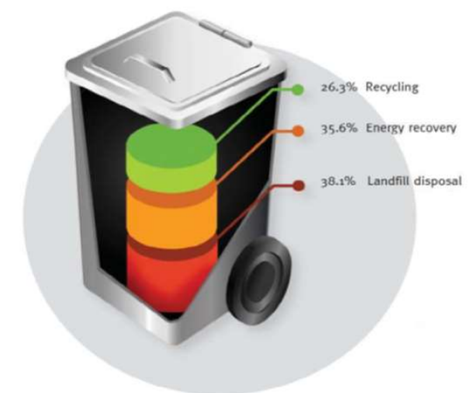


FIGURE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF RECYCLING, ENERGY RECOVERY AND LANDFILL DISPOSAL OF POST-CONSUMER PLASTICS IN 2012 FOR EUROPE (PlasticsEurope, 2013).



Circular Economy

Incentivizing Innovation for Plastic Pollution Solutions

CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT MODELS

1. System level

- Product service system
- Public Private Partnership
- Cooperation with other organisations on sharing and reuse
- Rent/lease
- Supplier take-back systems including reuse, recycling, refurbishment and remanufacturing

2. Supplier Level

- Supplier take-back system
- Design to disassembly
- Reparability of standard products
- External reuse/ sale of products
- Internal reuse of products

3. Product

- Materials in the product can be identified
- Products can be disassembled after use
- Recyclable materials
- Resource efficiency and Total Cost of Ownership
- Recycled materials

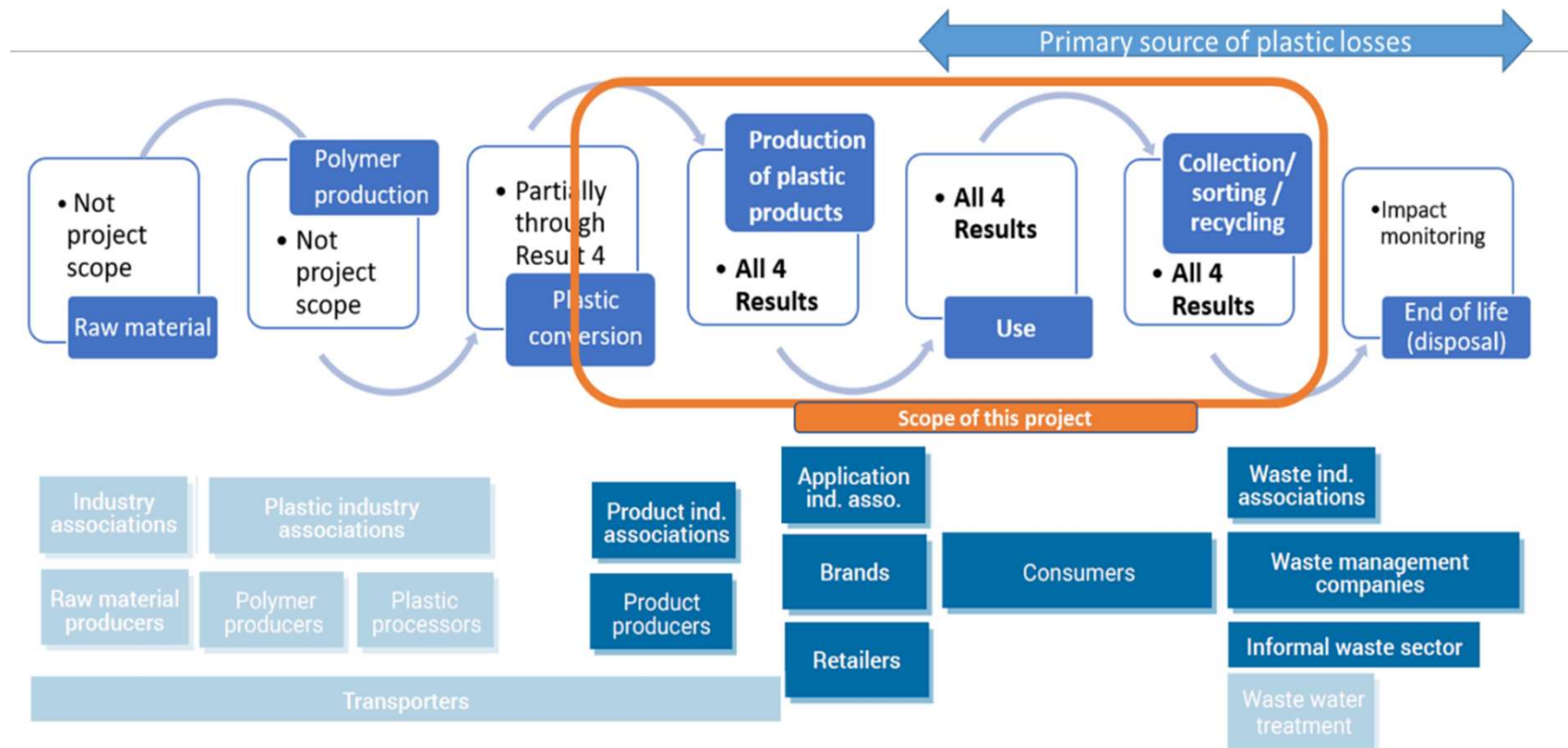
(Source: SPP Regions Best Practice Report)

SEAcircular

Reducing marine litter by addressing the management of the plastic value chain in South East Asia



A value chain approach targeting upstream sources of land-based marine pollution





**MALAYSIA'S ROADMAP
TOWARDS ZERO
SINGLE-USE PLASTICS
2018-2030**

Towards a sustainable future

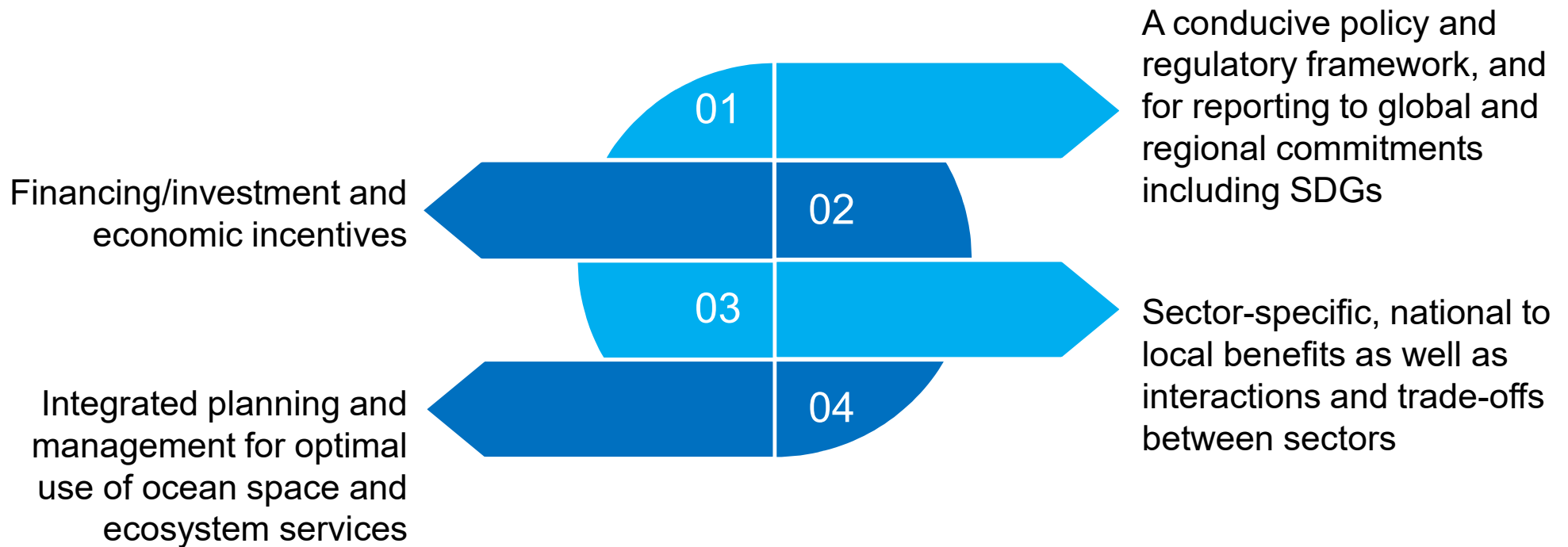


Addressing Marine Plastic Litter: National Roadmap

Roadmap towards Zero single-use plastics pollution in Malaysia by 2030 – vision, principles and action plans

National Development Plans and Policies

Incentivizing 'Sustainable Blue Economies' to realize the full potential of sustainable ocean-based economies



National Development Plans and Policies



For incentivizing the efforts towards addressing marine litter...

- Overarching policy framework towards addressing marine litter
- Strengthen governance, national laws for addressing marine litter and promoting circular economy
- Strengthen enforcement in curbing illegal plastic waste and dumping
- Increase awareness and education for sustainable consumption and lifestyles
- Foster public private partnerships and incentives in the value chain
- Incentivize tax and financial mechanisms to improve best practices
- Harmonize standards for best practices to guide public, government, private sector
- Support innovation and new technologies – 3Rs, alternatives etc.
- Encourage national to local level actions
- Facilitate inter-agency coordination and efforts for holistic solutions



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Thank you!

<https://www.unenvironment.org/>