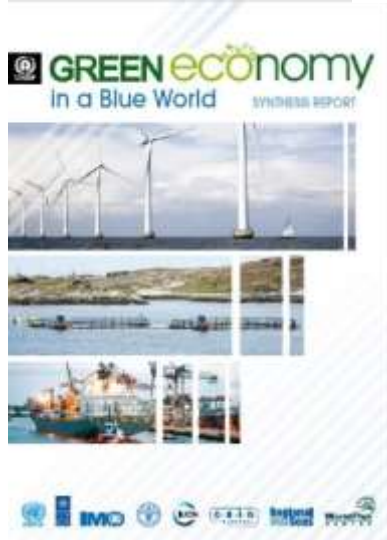
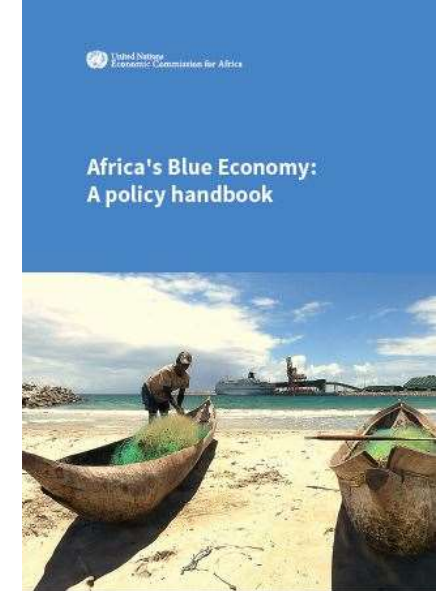
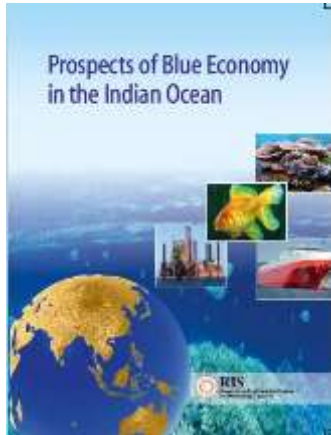


Oceans Economies, Ocean Governance and Blue Economies within IORA AG



Ken Findlay
Research Chair: Oceans Economy
Cape Peninsula University of Technology, South Africa
Co-Chair SA IORA AG Blue Economy Group

Global increase in Ocean Economies as nations or regions turn to new opportunities to foster economic growth and food and energy security



Blue Economy is one of eight focus areas of IORA AG

But what do we mean by an ocean or blue economy?

OCEANS ECONOMY

Activities that “utilized an ocean resource in a production process” or “produced a product or service that was demanded because of some quality attributable to the ocean” Colgan (2003)

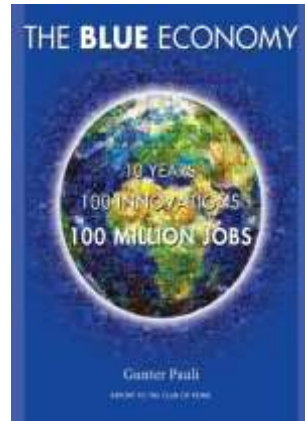
BLUE ECONOMY

1. Gunther Pauli’s book

“The Blue Economy: 10 years - 100 innovations - 100 million jobs” – (Pauli, 2010)

Advocates innovative solutions to sustainable development, including the fostering of entrepreneurship to create sustainability

This concept is not specific to oceans.



2. Ocean Resource Use

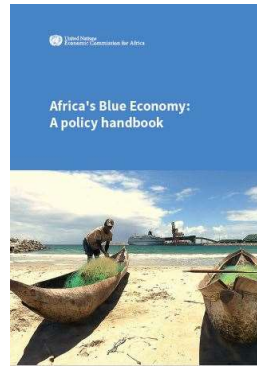
For some, Blue Economy means the use of the sea and its resources for sustainable economic development (parallel to Green Economy of Rio +20)

For others, it simply refers to any economic activity in the maritime sector, whether sustainable or not.

WWF – “Principles for a sustainable blue economy”



**Oceans or Blue Economy needs to be contextualized in terms of
African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS 2050);
The AU 2063 Agenda;
“Africa's Blue Economy: A policy handbook” (UNECA, 2016)
SDG 14 and other SDGs;
Nairobi Convention 8th COP meeting;
The Two IORA Blue Economy Declarations (Mauritius 2015 and Jakarta 2017);**

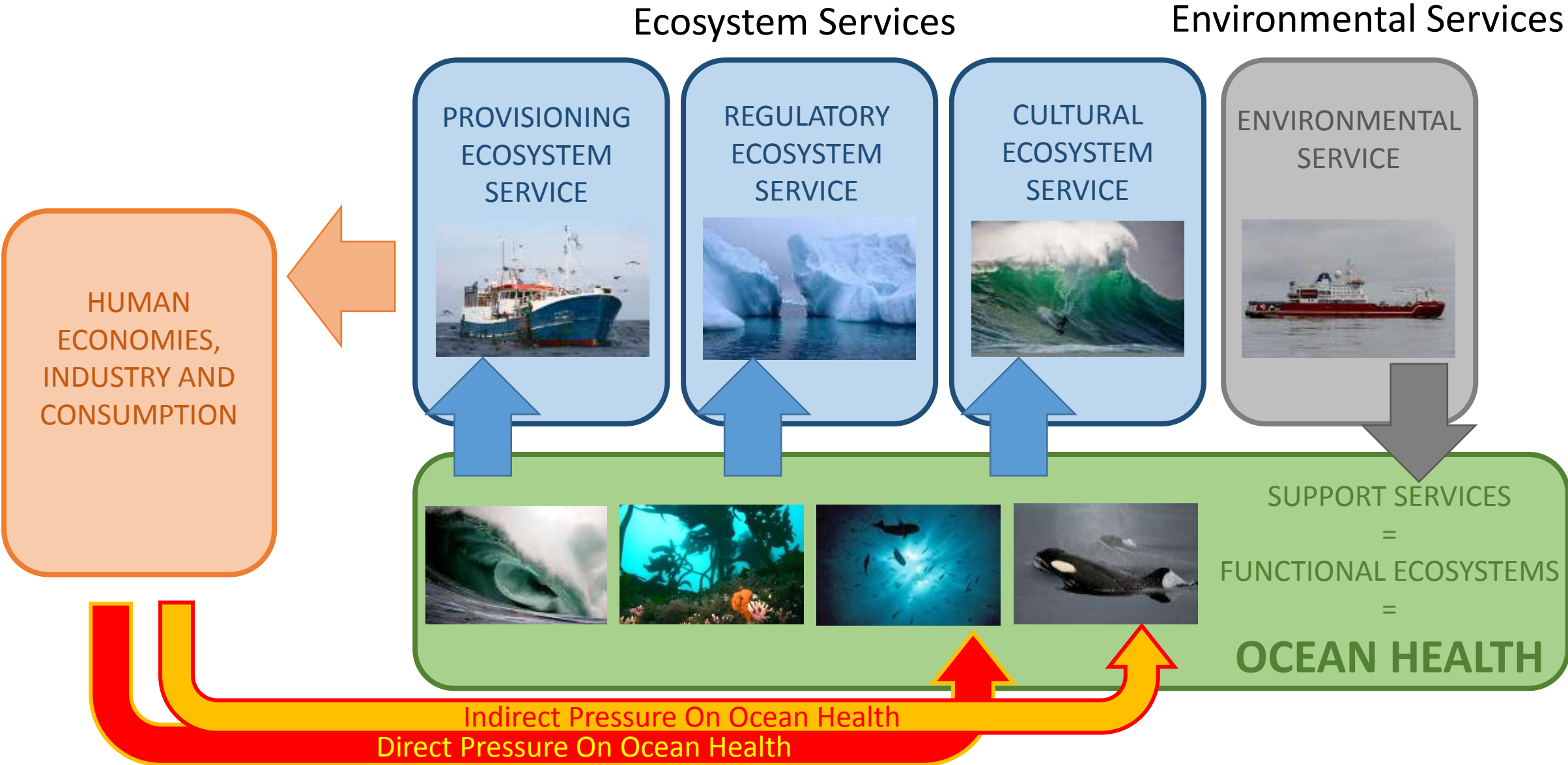


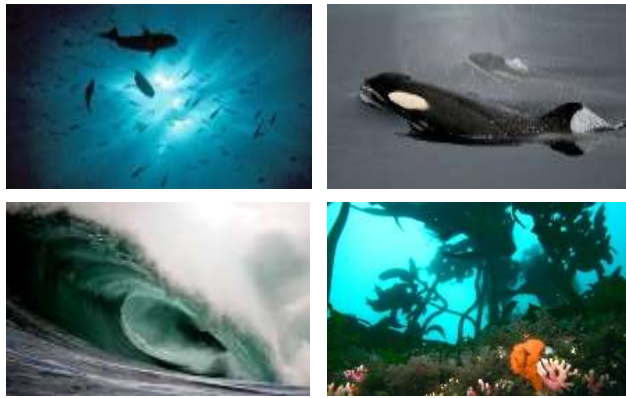
Sustainable use; Ecosystem approach; Science based; Socio-economic benefit; Informed decision making; Equitable growth; Research; Governance; Capacity Building; Sound Environmental Management; Management and conservation; Equity; Resource Efficiency, Social inclusion; Regional cooperation; Integrated ecosystem services; Environmental, Economic, and Social Sustainability; Socially inclusive; Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth and Social Wellbeing; Global Environmental Externalities; Blue Growth

REGARDLESS OF THE “BLUE” OR “OCEANS” ECONOMY TERMINOLOGY, THERE IS CONSENSUS THAT EXPANSION OF OCEANS ECONOMIES REQUIRES SCIENCE-BASED ECOSYSTEM APPROACHES TO GOVERNANCE



Humans derive numerous “market” and “non-market” benefits from ocean systems through Oceans Economies.....





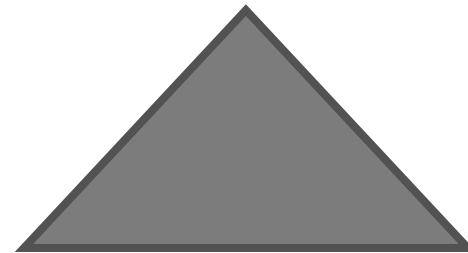
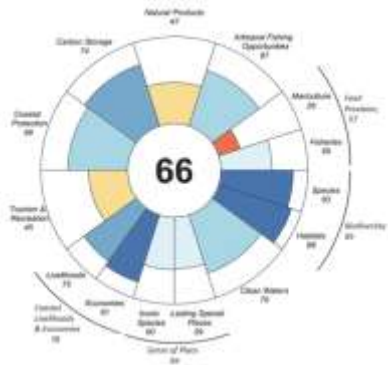
OCEAN HEALTH

OCEAN ECONOMIES ARE DEPENDENT ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ARE DEPENDENT ON FUNCTIONAL OCEANS (OCEAN HEALTH)



HUMAN BENEFITS & WELL-BEING



Optimise Human Benefits and Well-Being without compromising Ocean Health

CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING	
<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERSONAL SAFETY SECURE RESOURCE ACCESS SECURITY FROM DISASTERS 	<p>Freedom of choice and action</p> <p>OPPORTUNITY TO BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE WHAT AN INDIVIDUAL VALUES DOING AND BEING</p>
<p>Basic material for good life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADEQUATE LIVELIHOODS SUFFICIENT NUTRITIOUS FOOD BHELTER ACCESS TO GOODS 	
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRENGTH FEELING WELL ACCESS TO CLEAN AIR AND WATER 	
<p>Good social relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOCIAL COHESION MUTUAL RESPECT ABILITY TO HELP OTHERS 	

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Governance – To Balance Human Benefits and Ocean Health

Ecological governance - “a process of **informed decision-making** that enables **trade-offs** between competing resource users so as to balance environmental protection with beneficial use in such a way as to mitigate conflict, enhance equity, ensure sustainability and allow accountability”
Turton *et al.* 2007

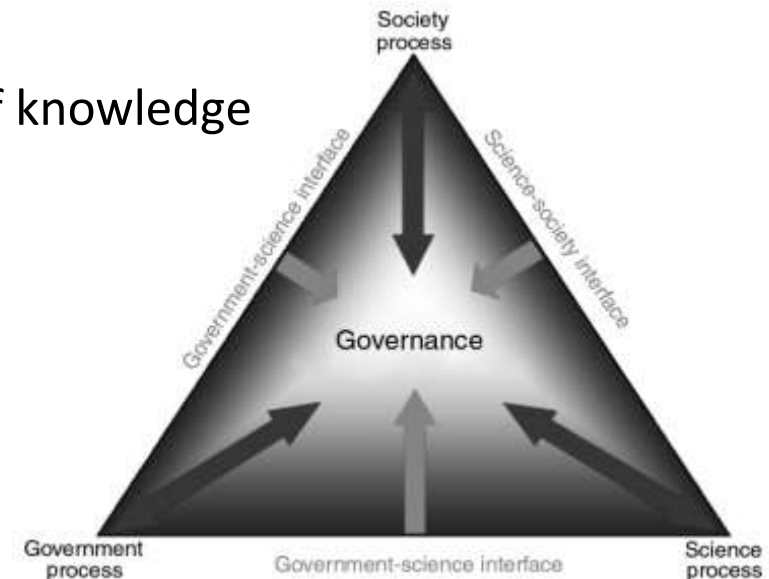
“informed decision-making” requires knowledge bases and capacity - including decision support tools

“trade-offs” require valuation and value is dependent on value systems – no “one-size fits all” framework for governance

The **role of science, research, technology and innovation** in the development of knowledge and capacity for valuation

Falkenmark’s Trialogue Model for Ecosystem Governance:
Government, Society and Science

Hattingh *et al.* 2007; Turton *et al.* 2007



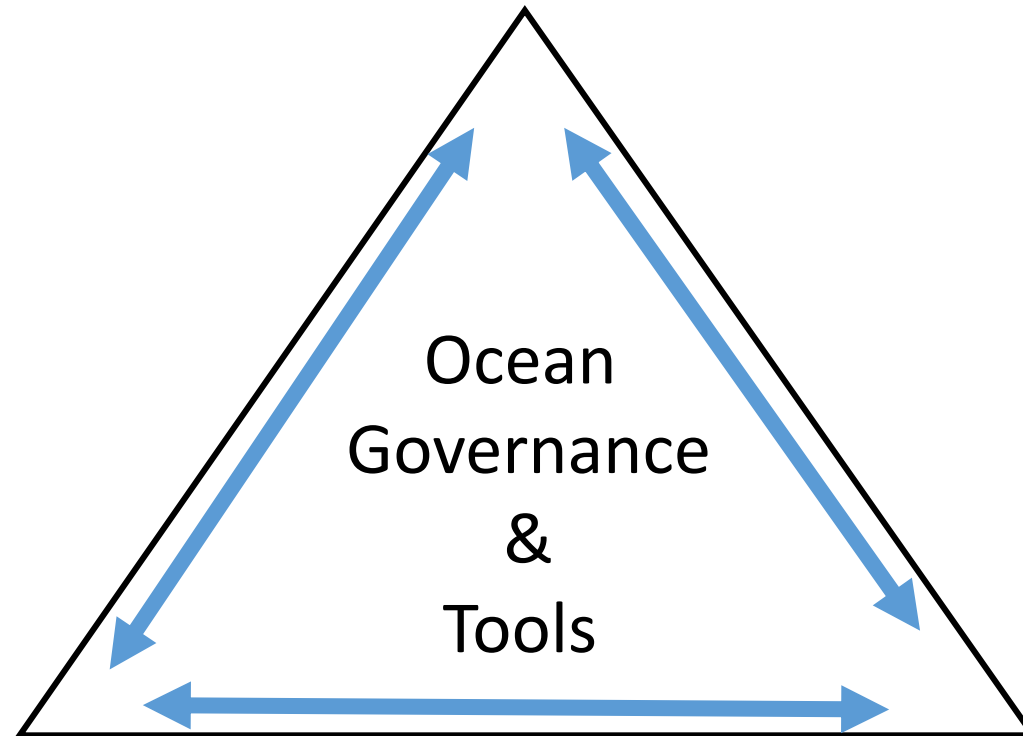
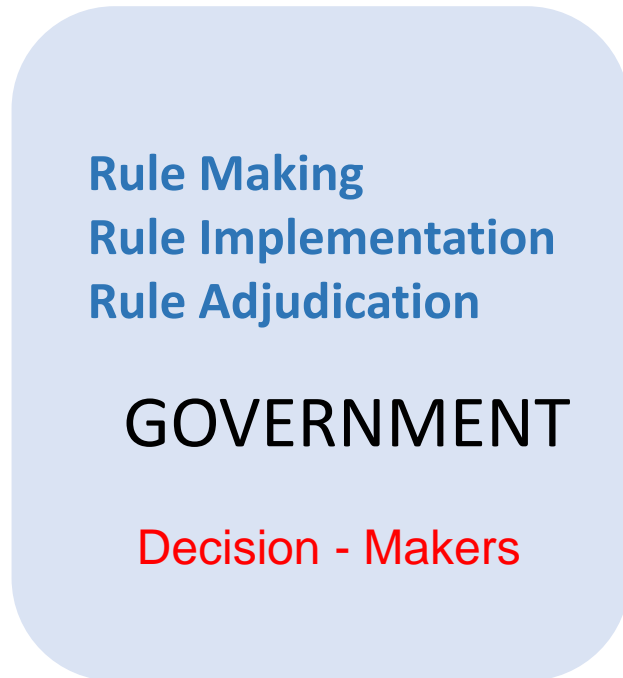
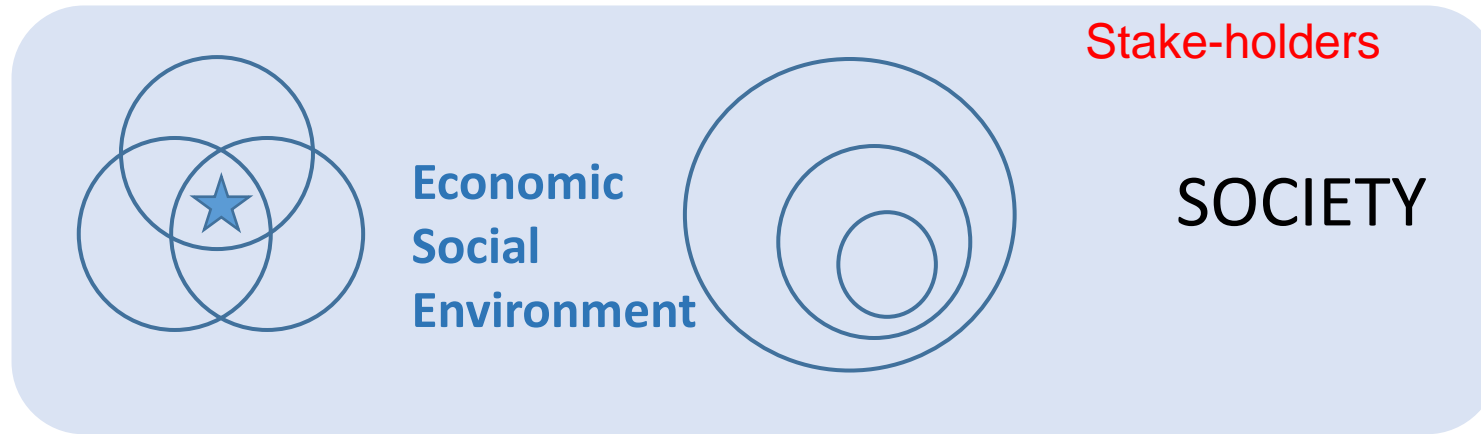
Ocean Governance Tools

Governance as a **Process** or a **Product** goes beyond Legislation

1. Ocean System Monitoring, Research, Technology and Innovation
2. Data Systems, Turning Information into Knowledge
3. Knowledge to Standards and Legislation
4. Regulation, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement including MDA
5. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
6. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)



Triologue Model of Ocean Governance To Balance Human Benefits and Ocean Health



Blue Economies, Ocean Economies and Ocean Governance within IORA Member Nations

1. To what extent are IORA Member Nations advancing their ocean economies?
2. How is the term “blue economy” being used within the IORA framework?
3. To what extent is the advancement of oceans economies being progressed in sustainable, equitable and accessible (blue economy) manners within IORA Member Nations?
4. What Ocean Governance tools and models are being utilised in advancing blue economies within IORA Member Nations?

IORA AG and WIOMSA

Collaboration and Co-operation in Blue Economy

RSA as the new IORA Chair (October 2017 to October 2019)

New IORA AG Blue Economy Handbook soon to be released



Thanks to numerous colleagues for valuable discussions over last couple of months