

Restoring the Oceans - An engine for sustainable economic development,

job creation and poverty reduction

Author: Andrew Hudson

Institution: United Nations Development Programme

Session: 6 - Blue growth & socioeconomic aspects

Day of presentation: 1 October 2015

















### Key Ocean Threats

- Invasive Aquatic Species
- Nutrient over-enrichment/hypoxia
- Overfishing
- Plastic pollution
- Ocean acidification

#### Ocean threat - Invasive Aquatic Species

- Market/Policy failure damage >\$100 billion/yr; lack of internalizing the cost of 'clean' ballast water in ship design and operation; lack of global legal agreement
- Solution Global Convention on Ship's Ballast Water & Sediments, adopted 2007, close to coming into force; GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast program built capacity 70+ countries
- Result new global ballast water treatment technology industry valued at over \$40 billion, booming R&D, dozens new companies/divisions, 10,000's new jobs

#### Ocean threat -Nutrient over-enrichment/hypoxia

- Market/Policy Failure Damage \$200-800 billion/yr; Lack of internalizing cost of nutrient damage to marine (and freshwater) ecosystems into price of fertilizer and human & livestock wastewater management practices
- Solution economic & policy incentives for fertilizer use efficiency, nitrogen recovery from wastewater, enhance nutrient sinks (taxes, cap & trade, BAP, "+" subsidies, FIT, etc.) - see Green Econ in Blue World
- Result technology and agriculture/wastewater management innovations & new businesses and jobs for nutrient efficiency, recovery, reuse

### Ocean threat - Overfishing

- Market/Policy failure Lack internalizing socioeconomic (\$50 billion/yr) & environmental costs of overfishing into (sustainable) fisheries management; 'bad' subsidies overcapitalize fisheries
- Solution(s)
  - Reduce negative fisheries subsidies (\$16 billion/yr), redirect to improved fisheries management, sustainable aquaculture, MPAs
  - Scale up ITQs (up to \$40 billion/yr), \$ to MPA, sustainable aquaculture, improved fisheries management, ensure social equity in ITQ allocation to small scale fishers (SSF)
  - Achieve or exceed the CBD Aichi Target 10% oceans MPA
  - Ensure sound science, EBA, data sharing, precautionary principal in RFMOs & LMEs
  - UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Code of Conduct, Port State Measures Agreement

## Small Scale Fisheries & Aquaculture create far more jobs per unit fish

	Small Scale Fisheries	Large Scale Fisheries	Aquaculture
Annual catch/prod'n for human consumption (mt)	30,000,000	30,000,000	51,650,000
Annual catch to meals & oils (mt)	0	25,000,000	0
By-catch (mt)	0	8-20,000,000	0
Number employed	12,000,000	500,000	10,793,000
Jobs/mt fish product	0.400	0.009	0.209

Small Scale creates 44 times more jobs per mt fish than Large Scale Aquaculture creates 23 times more jobs per mt fish than Large Scale

#### Ocean Threat - Plastic pollution

- Market/Policy Failure Damage ~\$13 billion/yr; Lack of internalizing costs of effective plastic "waste" recovery and re-use
- 300 million mt/year global plastic production, 10-20 million mt/year entering oceans
- Global plastic recycling rate ~24% (US, China, India, Europe, Japan)
- 8 EU countries ~2% to landfill (50/50 recycling/WTE)
- Solution Global scaling up of proven mechanisms that deliver high % plastics recovery and re-use (bottle bills, selected bans, incentives for producers to recover & re-use plastics, etc.)

### Recycling plastics creates good jobs (US example)

- Recycling & reuse revenue 6.4 times greater than waste management (\$236 billion vs. \$37 billion)
- Recycling and reuse industry employs over 4 times as many people as the waste management industry (1.1 million vs. 250,000); 200,000 for plastics
- Waste disposal: 0.1 job/1,000 tons; recycled plastics manufacturing 10 jobs/1,000 tons
- Average recycling and reuse wages 10% higher than for waste management
- Study: if US achieve MSW 75% diversion rate by 2030
  - ▶ 1.1 million additional jobs
  - ▶ 515 million mt avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (72 coal plants)

# Ocean threat - Ocean Acidification (OA)

- Market/Policy Failure Failure to internalize environmental & economic damage of OA on oceans; ~\$1.2 trillion/yr damage BAU by 2100
- Solution Put a proper price on carbon emissions; remove fossil fuel subsidies; set (SDG!) a minimum allowable ocean pH level that will prevent further degradation from OA.

### Moving from fossil fuels to renewables creates substantial net jobs that pay we

- ▶ Wind, solar, and biomass generate 2.5 9.25 times as many jobs as fossil fuels for every \$1 million contribution to GDP.
- Fossil fuels 0.1-0.2 jobs/GWh
- Renewables 0.5 jobs/GWh
- US median wages green energy jobs \$46,303, 13% higher than in broader economy
- Globally 6.5 million renewable energy jobs in 2014; solar PV #1
- 94% of new electricity generating capacity installed in US in Q4 2014 was solar and wind
- UK renewables installed capacity tripled 2006-2012 to almost 16,000 MW; 19.4% UK electricity in 2014

### Sustainable Blue Economy

More. Good. Jobs

#### References:

- Valuing Plastic: The Business Case for Measuring, Managing and Disclosing Plastics Use in the Consumer Goods Industry. UNEP (2014)
- Beck, R.W. U.S. Recycling Economic Information Study, Executive Summary (2001)
- Fact Sheet Recycling is Working in the United States. US EPA (2002)
- UK Energy Research Centre. Low Carbon jobs: The evidence for net job creation from policy support for energy efficiency and renewable energy (2014)
- GEF/UNDP/IMO GloBallast Programme Assessment of Global Economic Costs of Invasive Aquatic Species (~2000)
- Hudson, A. & Y. Glemarec. Catalysing Ocean Finance Volume 1: Transforming Markets to Restore and Protect the Global Ocean
- Hudson, A. Ocean Nutrient Pollution from Agriculture, Fertilizer Production and Wastewater Management Sectors, p. 76-93 in Green Economy in a Blue World, UNEP et al. (2012)
- Jacquet, J. and D. Pauly. Funding Priorities: Big Barriers to **Small-Scale** Fisheries. Conservation Biology 22(4):832-835 (2008)