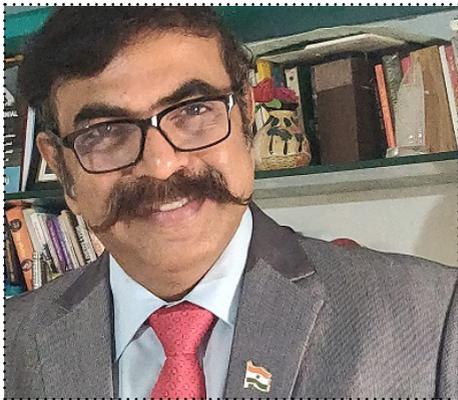


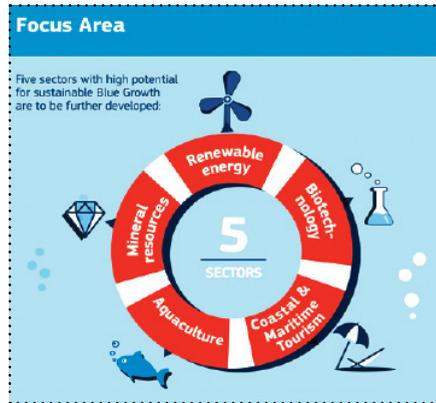


Blue Economy - Wave 96

(Series on "Blue Economy" By Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar)



Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar, Blue Economy Social Activist & Multi Modal Logistics Expert



Blue Economy and Ocean Governance :

How can MSP enable the development of a sustainable blue economy?

"Blue Economy" develops when "economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain resilient and healthy." Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission- Policy brief

Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning provides a way to organise the use of the ocean space, as well as the interactions among uses and between uses and the marine environment. The ecosystem-based approach to ocean management in MSP further promotes development of maritime and coastal economies through sustainable use of resources.

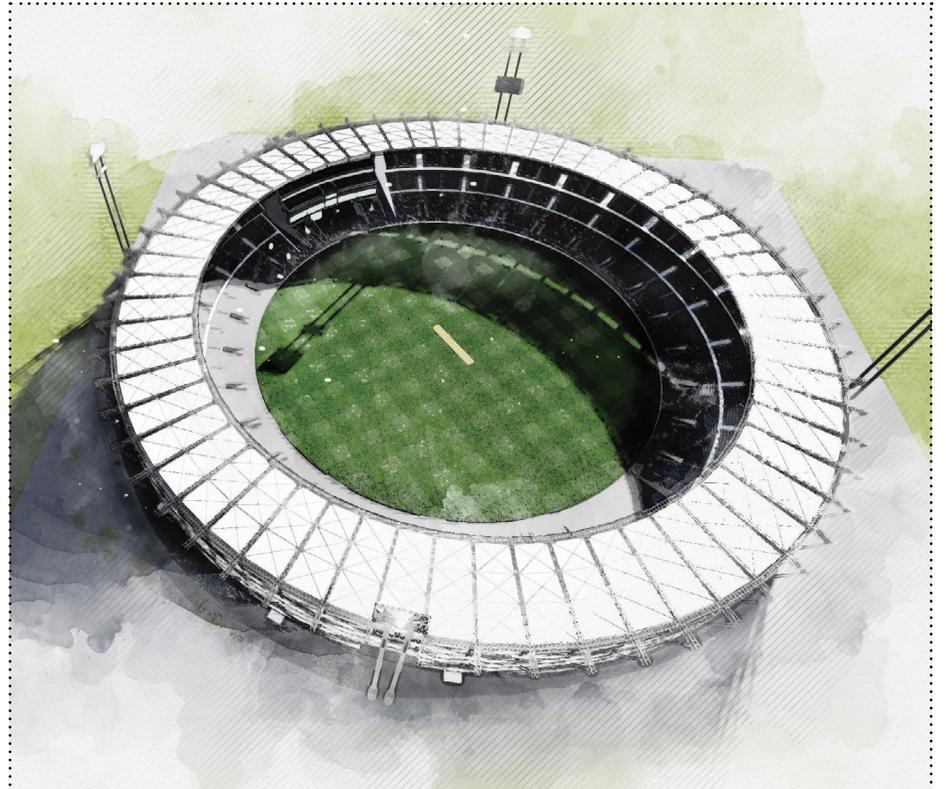
As Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) emerges around the world as a practical tool for promoting a more rational use of the ocean, it could also play a significant role in promoting the rapid and environmentally sound development of ocean-based activities and growth of the Blue Economy. In the context of increasingly busy ocean spaces, MSP can encourage multi-uses as well as identify sites for new and emerging uses. It can also be used as a tool for increasing investor confidence by introducing transparency and predictability, which can act as a catalyst for investment in innovation and developing blue technologies. In the transboundary context, MSP can foster collaboration across borders for regional development. Key for developing a

sustainable Blue Economy will be knowledge for marine management and innovation as well as collaboration among different stakeholder groups.

The concept refers to the range of economic sectors and related policies that together determine whether the use of ocean resources is sustainable, promoting economic growth, social inclusion and the improvement of livelihoods, while ensuring environmental sustainability of marine and coastal areas (World Bank/UN, 2017). With the rapid development of ocean-based industries, the Blue Economy is increasingly being recognised as an attractive area for investment, with great potential for economic growth, innovation and employment creation in the coming decades. It includes established sectors such as fisheries, oil and gas extraction, maritime transport and tourism, as well as new and emerging industries such as those related to ocean energy, blue biotechnology and marine minerals

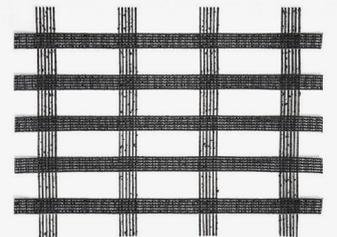
In developing a sustainable Blue Economy, the increasing demand for maritime space for various uses, as well as the multiple pressures on marine and coastal resources, requires an integrated approach to ocean management. As a political process of analysing and allocating parts of the marine space to specific uses to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives, Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) provides a way to organise the use of the ocean space, and the interactions among uses and between uses and the marine environment. The ecosystem-based approach (EBA) to ocean management in MSP further promotes development of maritime and coastal economies through sustainable use of resources.

(Source : UNESDOC)



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