



## Scaling up and Mobilising Affordable Blue Finance for Sustainable Oceans Economies.

Why do we need a Blue/Green Deal?



**5<sup>th</sup> United Nations Ocean Forum**

**3–5 March 2025** on trade-related aspects of Sustainable Development Goal 14

 **UN trade & development**

**Co-sponsors:** France, Costa Rica, Portugal and the United Kingdom  
**Co-organizers:** UN DESA, FAO, UNEP, the UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the International Ocean Institute



## The original New Deal, a new social contract based on:

- Recovery of environment and economy
- Redistribution of income and wealth
- Regulation of destructive business practices and finance.

## Today's Green/Blue New Deal, coalesced around:

- Urgent needs of environment sustainability and climate change
- Concerns for jobs and incomes in transition and transformation to climate friendly sources of energy, industry, consumption and trade.
- Reappraisal of trade and industrial policies
- Difficulties in financing adaptation (and mitigation)

Shifts in thinking: Oceans seen not as a niche but transversal, undervalued and underfunded.

Important parallels and differences between blue and green activities and implications for finance.



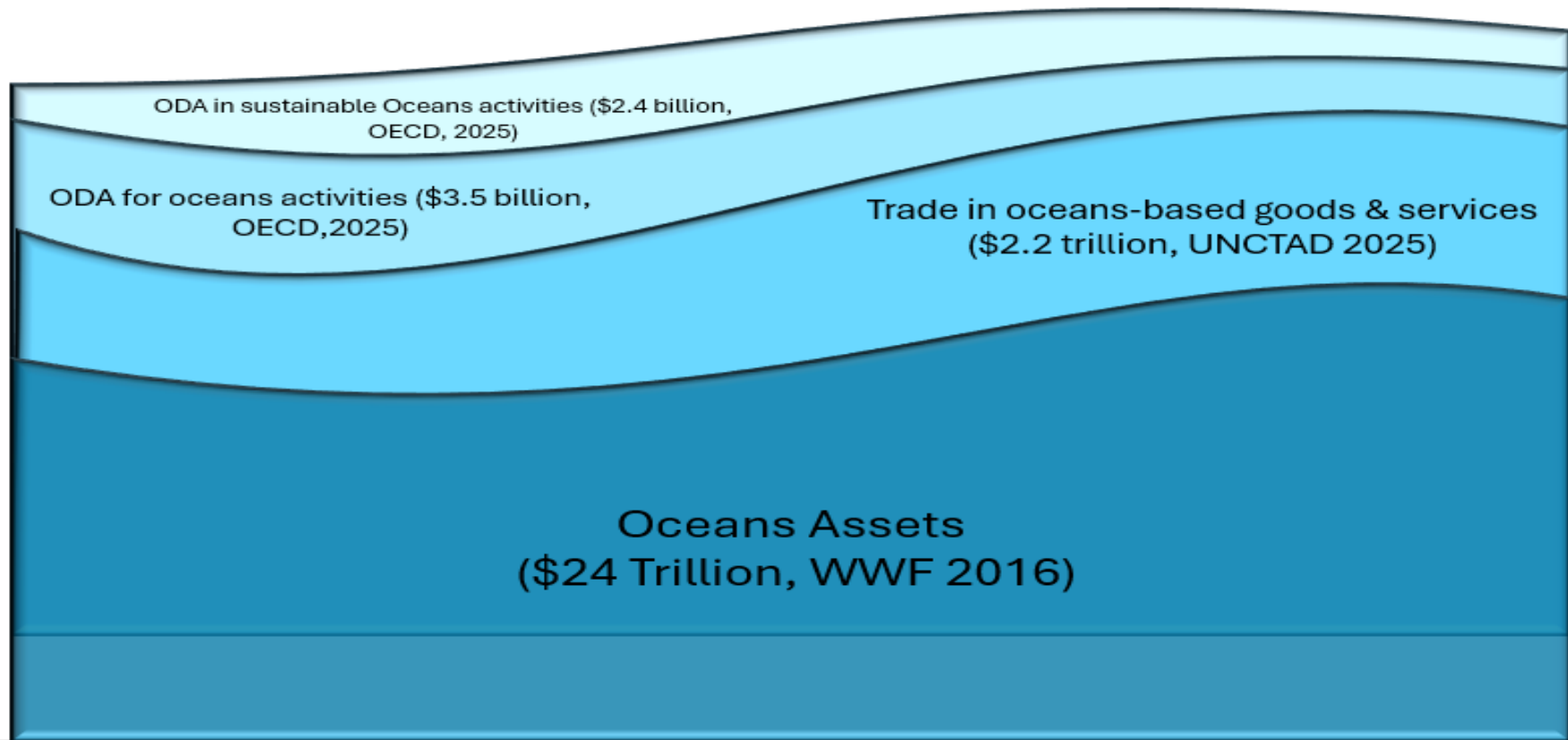
## The Seven C's for sustainable oceans finance: Climate-Aligned Development, Conservation, Concessional Capital, Capacity, Coherence, Collaboration.

Four major challenges:

- Macroeconomic - high debt, limited fiscal capacities, capital flowing “uphill”.
  - Project level barriers – public good nature, costs, information, technology.
  - Policy Coherence – perverse policies.
  - Overestimating the appetite of private sector finance for transformative or transitional investments.
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- Opportunities and powerful tools exist – the role of public partnerships and multilateral networks to address all challenges.
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- Public Banks and their essential role to help mobilise international and domestic private capital, at affordable costs;
  - Co-implement and co-design industrial policy; enable equitable deals.



## Who will pay for what, to ensure sustainable and healthy oceans





# Shocks to ODA expected for 2025.

## ODA in historical perspective: 1960-2023

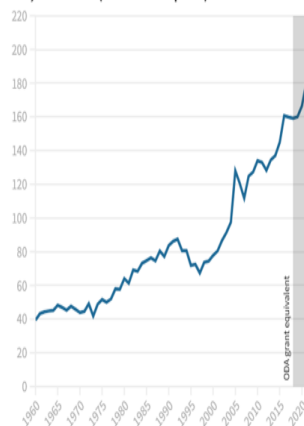
Please note: from 2018 onwards, ODA is measured based on grant equivalents.

Aggregates: DAC Countries, Total | X Enter provider to view

ODA, as percent of GNI



ODA, USD billions (constant 2022 prices)



Sources: OECD (2024), Flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC]

Notes: (Left-hand chart): ODA on flows and grant equivalent measure by all official ODA providers as percent of gross national income (GNI). (Right-hand chart): ODA on flows and grant equivalent measure by all official ODA providers.

Sources: OECD (2024), Flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC]

Notes: (Left-hand chart): ODA on flows and grant equivalent measure by all official ODA providers as percent of gross national income (GNI). (Right-hand chart): ODA on flows and grant equivalent measure by all official ODA providers.

## WHO WILL FUND WHAT IN THE SUSTAINABLE OCEANS ECONOMY (2022, US\$ MILLIONS)

ODA Private Sector Philanthropy

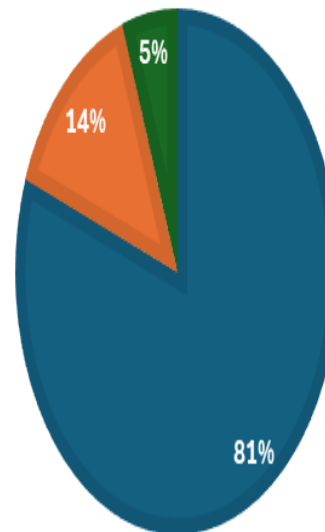
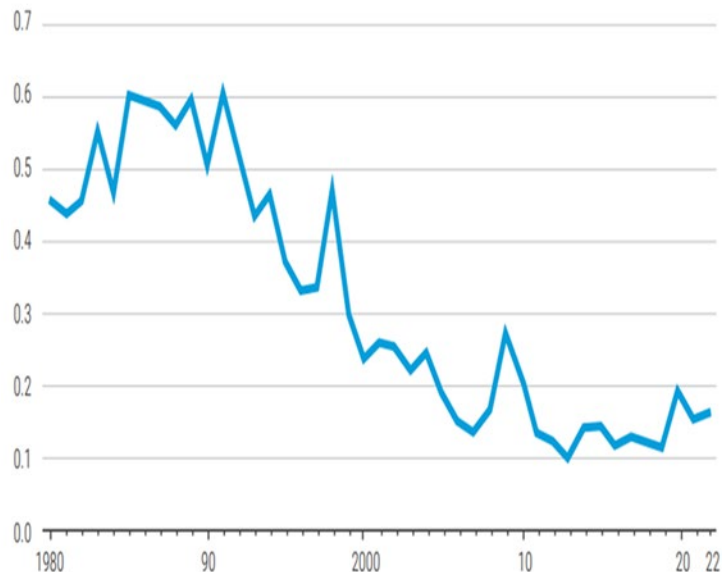




Figure VI.4 The remorseless slide in global development finance

World Bank lending as a share of global GDP

(Percentage)



Source: Gallagher et al. (2023), derived from International Monetary Fund (IMF) data on lending by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, divided by gross domestic product (GDP).



536 PDBs  
in 2025



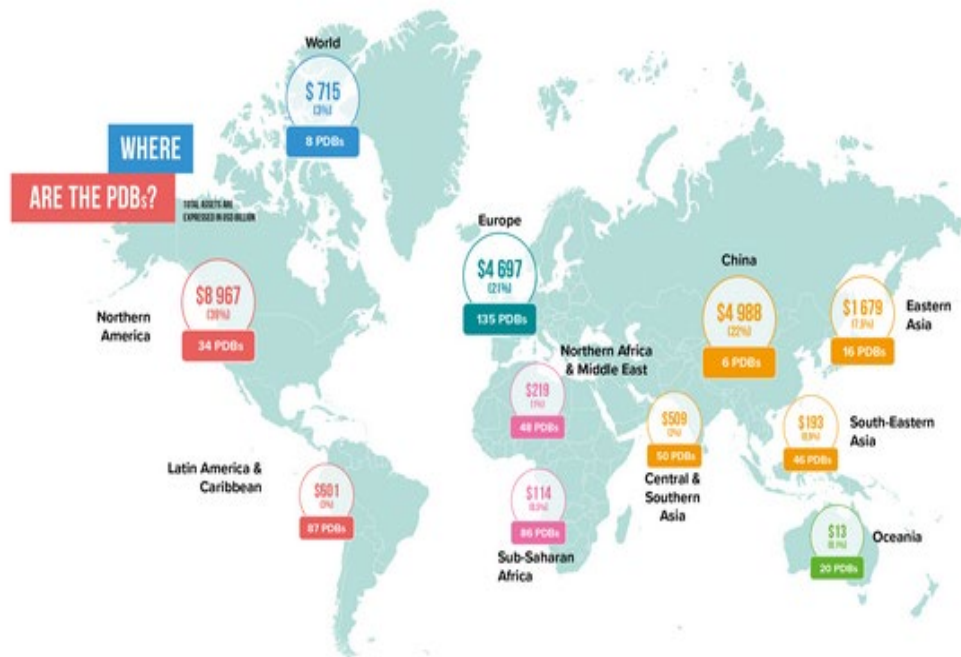
10%  
annual financing  
as a % of total  
world investment



~\$23 TRILLION  
in assets



ACROSS 155+  
Countries & economies  
(more than 80% of total  
assets in G20 countries)



Updated total assets correspond to 2023 figures