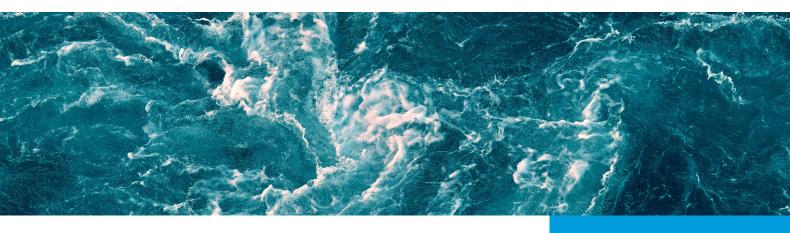
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Progress by innovation





UNIDO-GEF COOPERATION GEF-8 Integrated Program Clean & Healthy Oceans

CONTEXT

Through the GEF-8 Clean and Healthy Ocean Integrated Program (CHO IP) ADB, CAF, EBRD, FAO and other partners aim to address the issue of coastal pollution from land-based activities. The program will focus on two key areas:

- 1) A global multi-stakeholder platform will bring together key actors from across the public, private, scientific, and civil society sectors to exchange knowledge and best practices, leverage innovative approaches and investment, and to accelerate action towards coastal pollution reduction.
- 2) Scaled-up action in large marine ecosystems (LMEs), with a focus on countries that contribute significantly to pollution loads in these ecosystems.

UNIDO CONTRIBUTION AND STRATEGY

UNIDO can work with countries and partners to support healthy blue economies through:

1) Innovative policy and regulatory reforms to address harmful subsidies,

incentivize domestic finance, and scale up the deployment of technology and nature-based solutions (NBS).

2) Infrastructure investments to reduce the amount of nutrient, industrial, and municipal sources of pollution reaching freshwater and marine ecosystems.

IMPACT

The CHO IP is expected to have significant positive impacts on the environment, human health, and livelihoods. By reducing coastal pollution, the program will help to:

- Reduce the number and size of aguatic dead zones
- Improve water quality, benefiting human health and making coastal areas more attractive for tourism.
- Support sustainable fisheries, providing food security and income for coastal communities.

FOCUS REGIONS

CHO IP identified three priority regions - the Caribbean, the Black Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

However, other LMEs are welcome to participate.

USD 2.5 TRILLION

The ocean provides USD 2.5 trillion each year to the world economy in market goods and services.

TOTAL INDICATIVE GEF CHO IP FINANCING

USD 98 million

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WORKING TOWARDS THE SDGs















or lakes where oxygen levels are too low to support life. They are caused by human activities such **DEAD ZONES OVER TIME:** as fertilizer and industrial pollution runoff, and have devastating consequences, including loss of 1960s 65 biodiversity, threatening of fisheries and livelihoods, and disrup-135 1970s tion of critical ecosystems. 280 1980s **Economic losses:** decreased tourism, 445 1990s decreased fishing yields, increased water treatment costs 2020s 500+ **Ecosystem** damage **Unsafe for** drinking & **UP TO 80% OF GLOBAL** swimming **WASTEWATER IS DIS-CHARGED UNTREATED** Climate INTO THE OCEAN. change Health problems

NUMBER OF COASTAL & OCEAN

Dead zones are areas in oceans