



Blue Economy and islands: implementing the 2030 sustainable development agenda

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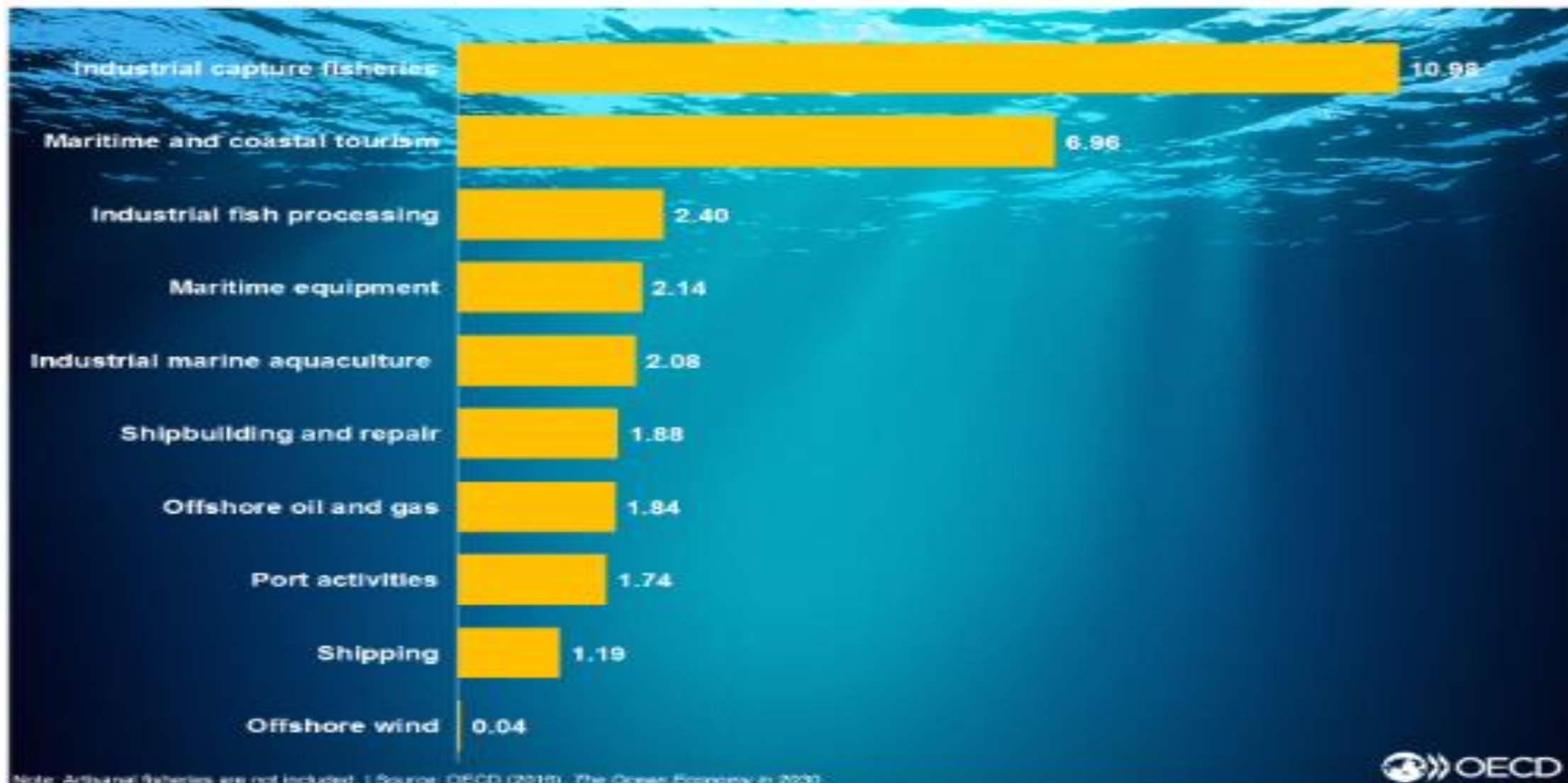
Why blue economy as a new paradigm for sustainable development and ocean governance?

- **Contribution of maritime industries** to the global economy (1.5 trillion in 2010, OECD 2016)
 - Projected growth (population growth 9 billion by 2050, demand for goods and services, trade)
 - Technological innovation (ocean is no longer a frontier)
- **Declining ocean health** (eg overexploitation of oceans resources, marine pollution)
- **Greater awareness of oceans** (eg marine biodiversity, climate regulation and impacts, maritime security)
- **Inadequacy/effectiveness of global governance**
 - Transboundary issues, ABNJ, Land and sea
- **Renewed opportunity** for policy innovation: integration - cross sectoral, multiple dimensions of sustainable development



Employment in the ocean-based industries

Millions by industry, 2010



Note: Artisanal fisheries are not included. | Source: OECD (2010), *The Ocean Economy in 2030*

Global EEZs



Blue economy in context: implementation Challenges

Defining blue economy: Blue economy, blue growth, ocean economy

- BE narratives: oceans as natural capital, oceans as good business, oceans as innovation, ocean for livelihoods (Voyer et al, 2017)
- Multiple actors with different understanding and objectives, some potentially conflicting
- OECD (2016) “The Ocean Economy in 2030”, FAO (2106) “Blue Growth Initiative“

Blue Economy and the Sustainable development agenda (2030)

- BE as ocean based sustainable development (economic, social, environmental)
- BE and 17 SDGs and SG 14 on oceans

Blue Economy legal framework & institutions (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and associated UN treaties (eg ISA, IMO, UNFSACBD, CITES, UNFCCC), non Un regional initiatives (eg EU)

- Ocean as a shared space; Yeare 2015
- Governance: Sector based approach (global to regional/national); Limited coordination - conflicts and duplication
- Ocean as new development frontier: eg Areas beyond National Jurisdiction jurisdiction (ILBI, under UNCLOS?)

Complex context, Few examples of implementation, limited guidance



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Blue economy & the 17 SDGs

- **Aligning Blue Economy to SDGs implementation (2030)**
- **SDG 14** - Oceans and seas (Fisheries/aquaculture, MPAs, climate change, research and innovation, capacity building, small scale fisheries)
- **SDG 13** - Climate change (Paris Agreement IPCC report on ocean and climate)
- **SDG 12** - Production and consumption (waste, energy efficiency)
- **SDGs 8 and 9** - economic diversification, innovation and Small and Medium Enterprises
- **SDG 7** - Energy
- **SDG 5** –Education and skills
- **SDG 16** -Governance
- **SDG 17** – Investment, science, technology and innovation, Partnerships

Blue economy & islands

- **Large ocean states : Ocean as a development space (no Plan B)**
 - “Green is blue”
 - Creating Wealth, shared prosperity, securing ocean health and resilience
- **International leadership Policy innovation**
 - Blue advocacy (SIDS); blue finance (eg Seychelles)
- **Vulnerabilities**
 - Small undiversified economies (eg fisheries, mining, tourism) weak private sector, high external dependance on energy and food) and large small scale informal sector
 - Inequalities (WB GNI)
 - Maritime security (safety, climate, DRR, declining ocean health)
- **Capacity deficit**
 - Regulatory/policy framework/enforcement
 - Skills, knowledge and innovation
 - financial resources

Implementing Blue economy: Seychelles case study

Seychelles as a large ocean State, 2nd largest in Africa (SIDS)

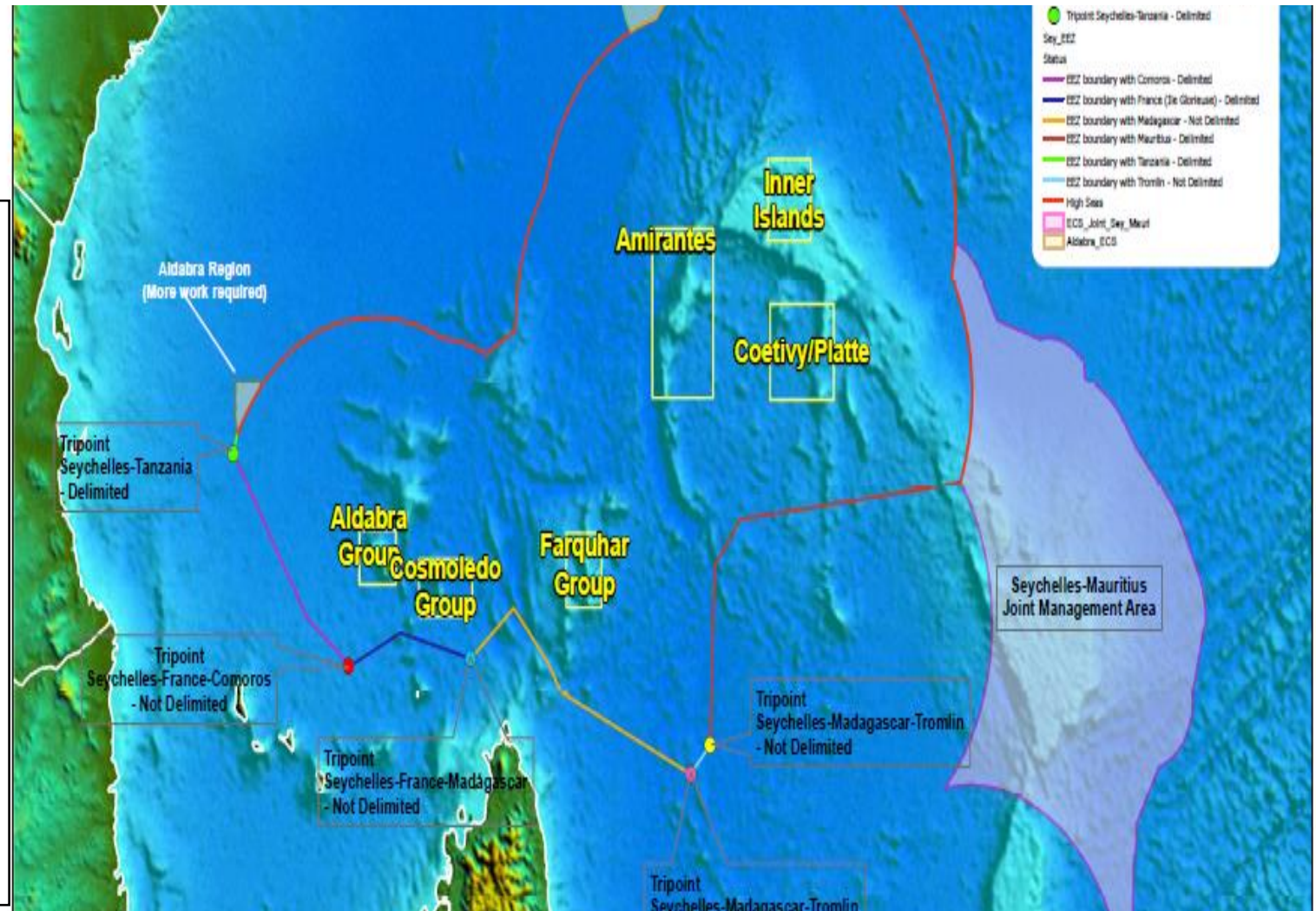
EEZ = 1.37 million km²

Land mass: 455 kms²

Population 95,000 pop

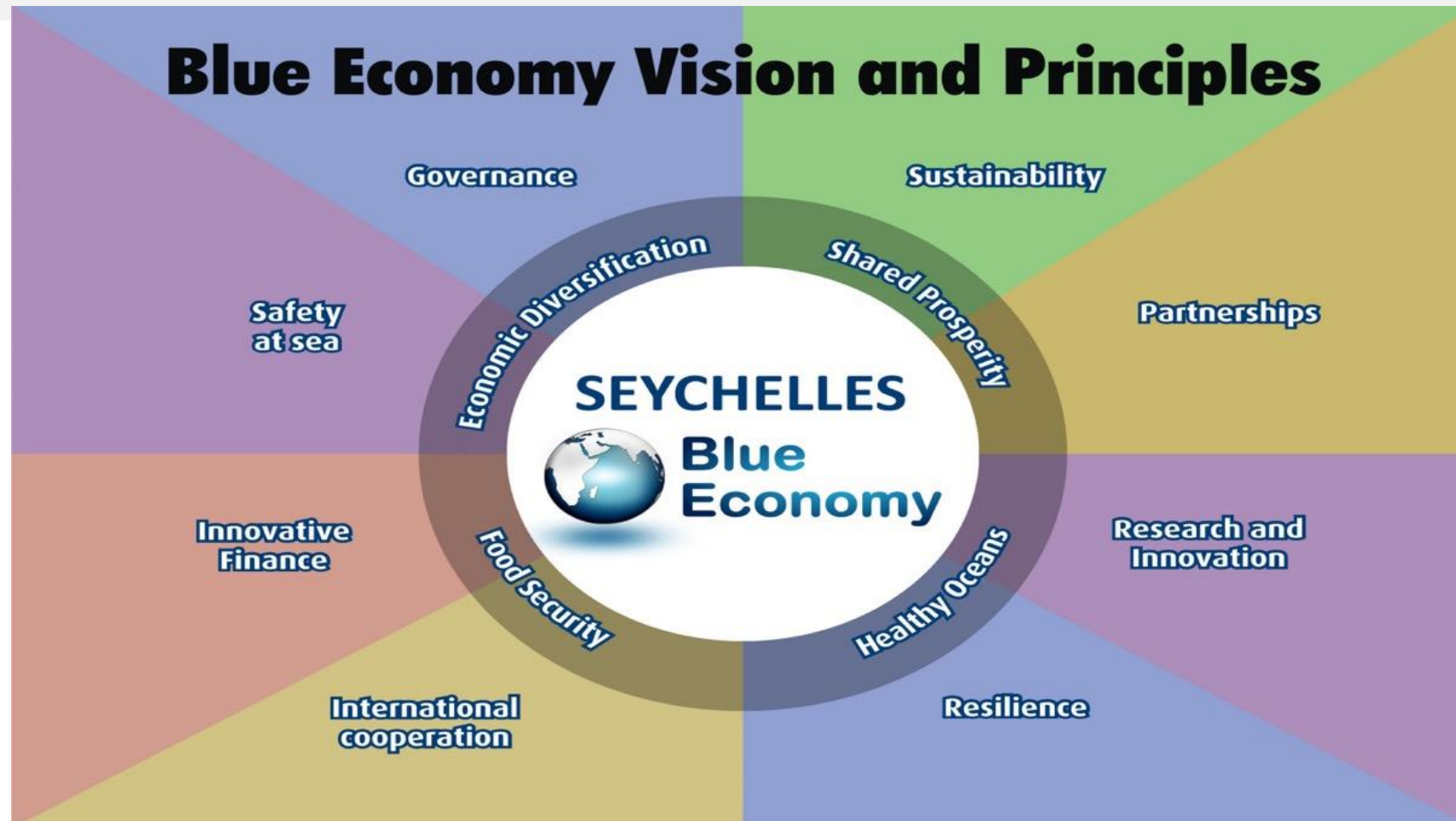
Main industries: Fisheries and tourism

High income country



Seychelles Blue Economy – Vision. Goals. Principles.

“To develop an ocean based/blue economy as a means of realizing the national’s economic, social and cultural potential through innovation, knowledge based approach, being mindful of the need to conserve the integrity of Seychelles Marine Environment and heritage for present and future generations”



Blue Economy Vision and 2030 goals
“Blue Economy Brand’ investment principles

Economic Pillar:
Creating wealth
(Sustainability,
diversification,
efficiency)

Improve sustainable
Tourism, fisheries and
ports;
Feasibility of emerging
maritime sectors
(mariculture, renewable
energy, ICT, Trade)

Social Pillar:
Sharing prosperity
(Social equity,
access)

Food security & well
being;
Education, training and
employment;
Business environment
and private sector
engagement (SMEs)

**Securing resilient
healthy productive
oceans**

Valuing ocean services
Protecting/restoring
valuable assets;
Marine pollution
&coastal management;
Climate mitigation and
adaptation.

Blue Economy building blocks: cross cutting strategies

EEZ Marine spatial planning & ABNJ; research & innovation; blue finance; maritime security; regional cooperation & international advocacy

**Blue Economy/ocean governance
(transparency, accountability and inclusiveness)**

National Blue Economy/Ocean Commission; stakeholder engagement
Mainstreaming BE objectives and priorities in national development
Communicating blue Economy; blue champions
Monitoring & review and adaptive policy

Policy innovation: Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (2020)

1. Protects 30% Seychelles' waters.
2. Addresses climate change adaptation.
3. Supports the Blue Economy.

More than 11 marine sectors and groups



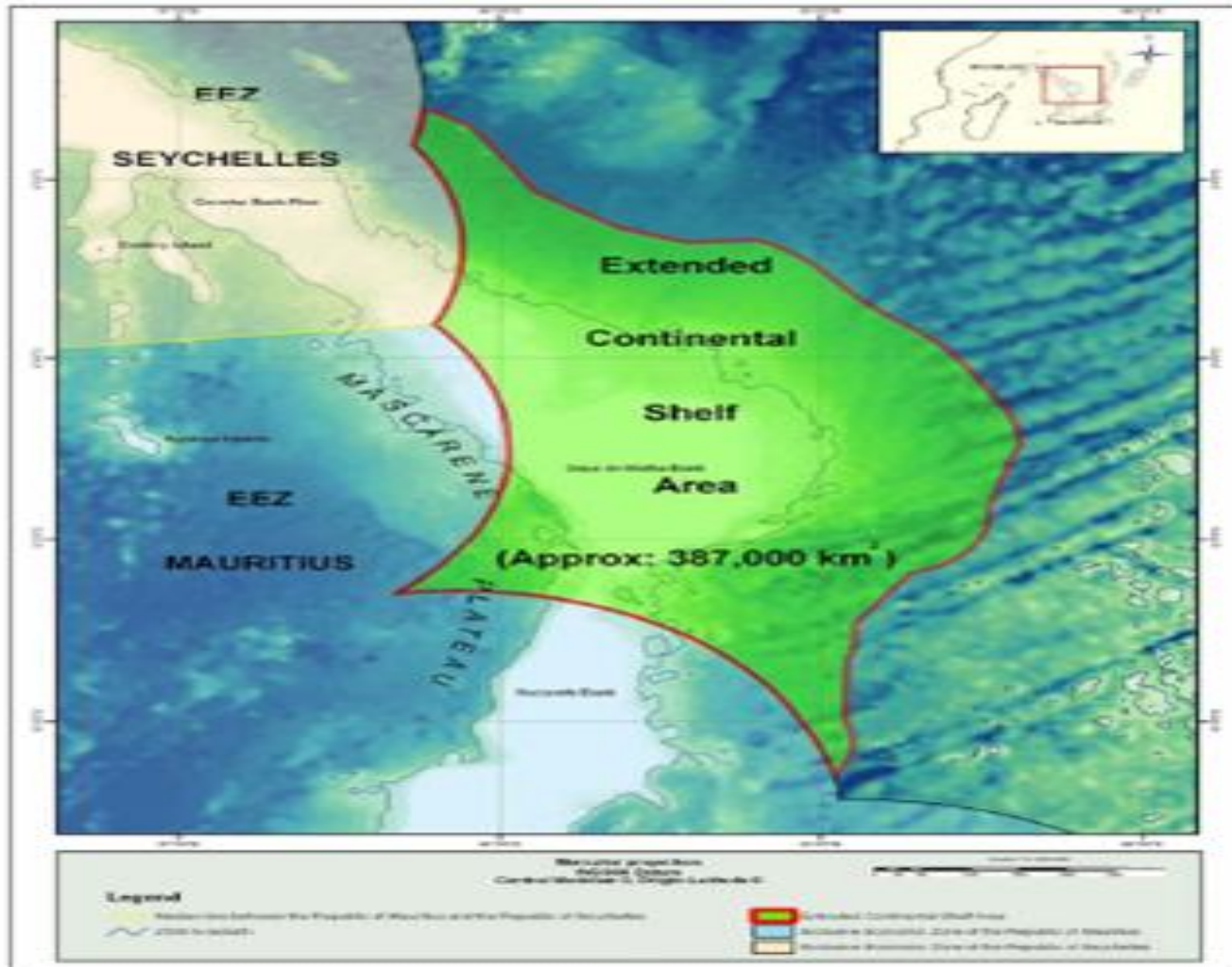
Plan for sustainable ocean development using a public process with participation and input from all key stakeholders

Policy innovation: Seychelles Blue Finance

Seychelles as a high income country/ new private investment streams

- **Seychelles debt swap for Conservation and Climate Change adaptation**
 - **Sovereign debt restructure of \$22 M** via the Paris Club
 - **Blend grants & impact capital** to purchase & restructure Seychelles foreign debt
 - Independent Seychelles Conservation and Adaptation Trust (**SEYCCAT**)
 - **Investment** in conservation & Climate adaptation projects - First all for proposals 2017
- **Blue Bond for transition to sustainable artisanal fisheries**
 - **Sovereign bond issuance of US\$15 million** Blue Bond over 10 years
 - WB Guarantee + GEF Non Grant Instruments Programme + purchase by investors
 - **Blue Bond proceeds** integrated with the WB SWIOFISH 3 project (10.5 M)
 - Implemented through **SeyCCAT** (grants) and **Development Bank of Seychelles** (loans)
 - **Investment in** Stock rebuilding, harvest control measures, fishing capacity, value adding and fisheries governance in support of the Mahe Plateau Demersal Fisheries Management plan

Policy innovation: Transboundary partnerships – JMA



- Seychelles – Mauritius Treaty concerning the Joint Management of the Continental Shelf of the Mascarene Plateau Region (2012)
 - 396 000 km²s
 - Sovereign rights to jointly manage and exploit the extended seabed and subsoil
 - Joint governance arrangements; harmonised legislation; benefit sharing arrangements; protection of the seabed; Strategic Plan and Research plan.
 - 1 Exploration contract for oil and gas
 - GEF SAPPHERE project signed

Blue Economy – China investment in the Indian ocean region - opportunities

- **The Belt and Road initiative Blue economy on the African Region's Agenda**
 - African Union 2063 agenda for socio-economic transformation
 - African Union Maritime strategy (2050) – Lome declaration
 - IORA blue economy priority and working groups (tourism, maritime security, trade etc)
 - Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) blue economy related programmes
- **UN policies and regional institutions (# mandates)**
 - UN Economic Commission for Africa Blue Economy Handbook
 - UNEP Nairobi Convention (Western Indian Ocean) – marine conservation
 - IOTC (fisheries management)
- **National blue economy strategies**
 - Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa

Blue Economy – China, Africa and the Indian Ocean Region

- **China Belt and Road Initiative and Maritime Silk Road Initiative (2013)**
- **China Africa Forum (2018)**
- **China blue partnerships initiative**
- **China 's Vision for regional maritime cooperation (2017) priorities:**
- Ocean health research (pollution, acidification, protection, Climate resilience (Blue C)
- Resource characterisation and utilization (maritime sectors) Sustainability?
- Maritime security (Domain awareness, DRR, Joint rescue, illegal activities?)
- Innovation for Blue economy, R&D, mapping tech transfer (ASEAN, APEC IORA etc) Education and ocean Stewardship
- Governance and blue partnerships (high level dialogues, transboundary MSP, think tanks through regional institutions
- **Opportunities for collaboration for a sustainable blue economy in the IOR/Africa**



Thank you

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