







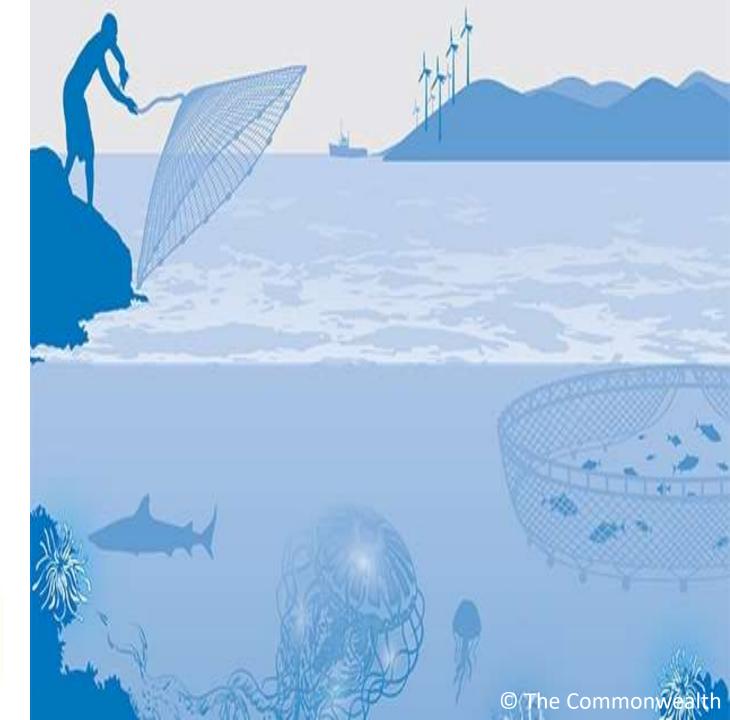
Blue **Economy** Roundtable



















Opening remarks by

Mr. Julian Barbière
Head of Marine Policy and
Regional Coordination Section of
IOC-UNESCO

Mr. William Emerson
Project Coordinator for ABNJ Deep
Seas Project, FAO











Objectives

- Share country and institutional frameworks for blue economy development
- Based on those frameworks, share project-level successes and challenges across blue economy sectors, including fisheries and aquaculture, transport, energy, tourism, and more.
- Discuss linkages and value-adding to TDA/SAP process with respect to blue economy interventions and transitions











Desired outcomes

Provide responses to emerging ocean issues through ecosystem and areabased management tools and sustainable blue economy initiatives, including transboundary and largemarine ecosystem approaches for the sustainable use of marine resources with a view to achieve a healthy and a productive ocean.











Mr. Theodore Marguerite
Principal Policy Analyst
for Energy and Climate
Change, Seychelles

National Perspectives of Seychelles





Land area is 454 km² Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.4 million km2 making Seychelles a Large Oceanic State. Republic of Mahe Seychelles Seychelles - Mauritius int Management Area Joint Management Area (JMA) of 396,000 Km2 between the Republic of Seychelles and the Republic of Mauritius. First and only JMA of the Extended Continental Shelf area in the World. Treaty signed in 2012.

Exclusive Economic Zone 1.37 million sq km Second largest EEZ in Africa

SEYCHELLES

- Large Oceanic State
- Small Island Developing State (SIDS)
- 95,000 population
- Ocean as a development space; driver of current and future prosperity
- Challenges & opportunities (e.g. small undiversified economy, small population, limited capacity and skills, external dependence, high income status, illegal fishing), and access to new fishing technologies and knowhow.
- vulnerabilities (e.g. climate and economic shocks), many of which we share with other small islands.

Much of the tourism industry in Seychelles is strategically focused on high-end international tourism and centred on its beaches, marine ecosystem and dive opportunities. (70% of hard currency earnings and employs about 40% of the labour force. accounts for 60% of GDP)



Blue Economy – A Strategic and Policy Roadmap

Seychelles Cabinet approved Blue Economy Roadmap on 31st January 2018

1. Integrated framework for ocean-based sustainable development

Economic, social and environmental

2. Predictable policy environment for investment

- Seychelles "Blue Economy Brand" as comparative advantage
- Build on Seychelles law & policies & flagship initiatives
- Prioritized agenda for action & investment to 2030 (SDG)

3. Governance arrangements to make it happen

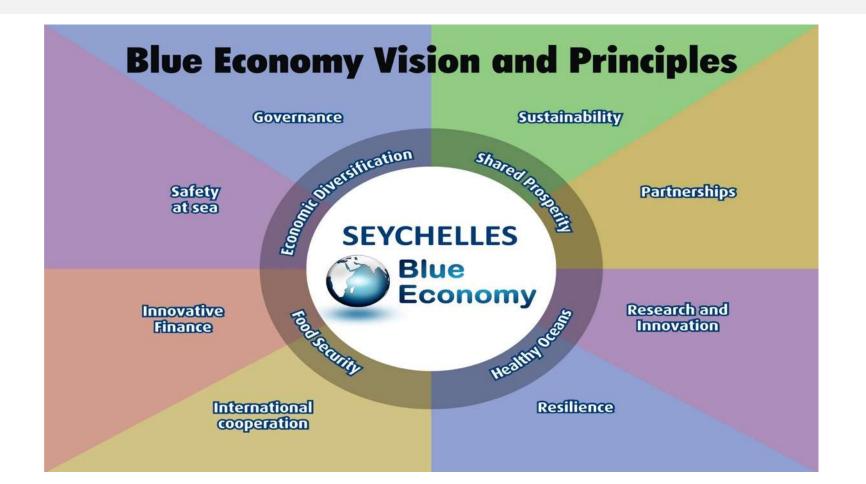
- Ocean governance. Whole of government
- Transparency and accountability





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 – Strategic Priorities for Investment.

Priority 1: Creating Sustainable Wealth

- Diversify existing sectors: fisheries, tourism, ports. Value add; Quality not quantity, sustainability
- Explore emerging sectors: mariculture, energy, biotechnology, digital connectivity, trade.

Priority 2: Sharing Prosperity

- Food security and well being: local production systems and markets
- Education, training, jobs and employment for the future
- Business environment: local investment, innovation, SMEs, entrepreneurship

Priority 3: Securing Healthy and Productive Oceans

- Ecosystem service accounting;
- Protecting marine &coastal assets and threats reduction: MAPs, marine pollution
- Climate resilience mitigation (Blue C, energy) and adaptation







Blue Economy – Strategic Priorities for Investment.

Priority 4: Strengthening the enabling environment - cross cutting issues

- Marine Spatial Planning
 - Setting the rules for ocean use. Stakeholder negotiation
- Research & Development, innovation
 - Knowledge for management and new opportunities
- Financing the Blue Economy public and private investment
 - High Income country
 - o Blended finance: World Bank SWIOFISH3, Seychelles Blue Bond
- Maritime security and Blue Economy
- Partnerships, regional cooperation & international engagement
- Governance
 - Strategic oversight of implementation
 - o transparency& accountability
 - Monitoring and review

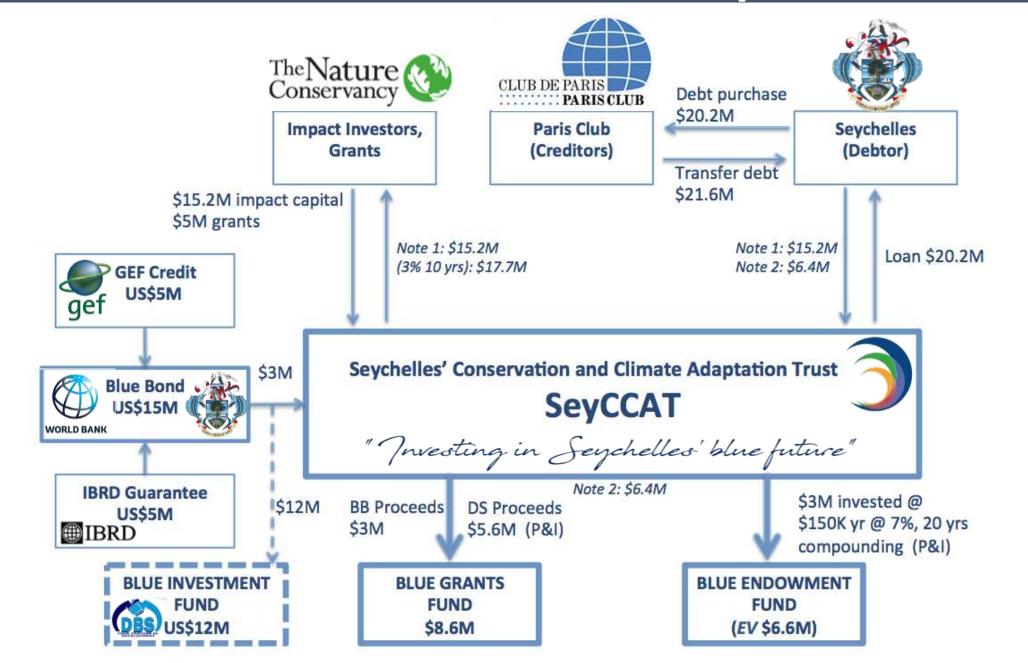




We have piloted with some success two "blue finance" projects,

- First, the Debt Swap for Conservation and Climate Adaptation with the Club of Paris (about US\$22 million), with the support of the Nature Conservancy which provides an on going funding stream for ocean conservation, sustainable use and climate resilience and is administered by a statutory independent Trust, the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT).
- Thanks to the Debt swap, Seychelles is developing a marine spatial plan of our entire EEZ with stakeholders, based on the best available science. The MSP provides the basis for transparent cross-sectoral development decisions in ways that minimize potential use conflicts and protect important areas of marine biodiversity. Already, 15% of EEZ has been designated as marine protected areas and a remainder 15 % will be by 2020.
- Second, the Seychelles Sovereign Blue Bond (US\$15 million), with the support of the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Prince Charles Charities International Sustainability Unit, which, combined with the World Bank/GEF project SWIOFISH3 (US\$10.5 million) is funding the transition to sustainable artisanal fisheries, and include grants ferfisheries reform and loans to encourage a shift to fisheries value chains to reduce overcapacity and overfishing. "Investing in Seychelles' blue future"

SeyCCAT's model works... debt swap + blue bond +..?





Lesson Learned / GEF - foster blue economy development

These are by international standards, small transactions but for a country like ours, they are important first steps in our transition to a sustainable blue economy. What we have learnt from our experience in blue finance:

- Firstly **blue finance requires a change in mind set**. We can no longer expect declining public funds to meet the needs of our future development. Private finance is bridging that gap and it brings in new approaches and expectations. "Blue finance" is about achieving measurable sustainability outcomes and importantly generating a return on investment. Blue finance is here to stay.
- Secondly, we could not have advanced our projects without our international partners. Blue finance transactions are complex and require specialist expertise to design successful transactions and to provide the much needed credit enhancement and credibility to attract private finance.
- Thirdly, we have developed the **necessary policy and regulatory environment.** But our capacity to monitor outcomes remains a challenge and global standards, guidance and capacity are still needed.

Exploration of how **blue finance can assist with emerging sectors**, such as renewable energy, waste management, biotechnology, all technology based, but also education and training without which sustainability of development over the long term cannot be successful.





Our Partners... so far... "thank you"





















BRD



















Working for a World Free of Poverty













Ms. Fernanda González
UNDP Programme Officer

National Perspectives of Ecuador and Peru





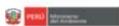
CFI LATIN AMERICA





















CFI LATIN AMÉRICA

Component 1:

Improving fisheries governance and management.

Component 2:

Coastal marine spatial planning

Component 3:

Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and up-scaling of best practices.















Mrs. Sulan Chen

Program Advisor--International Waters and Chemicals & Waste Management, GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP

Mr. Xavier Vincent, Global Lead for Fisheries and the Blue Economy, The World Bank

International Organizations Perspectives













BLUE ECONOMY COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

Sulan Chen, Program Advisor, GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP



GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

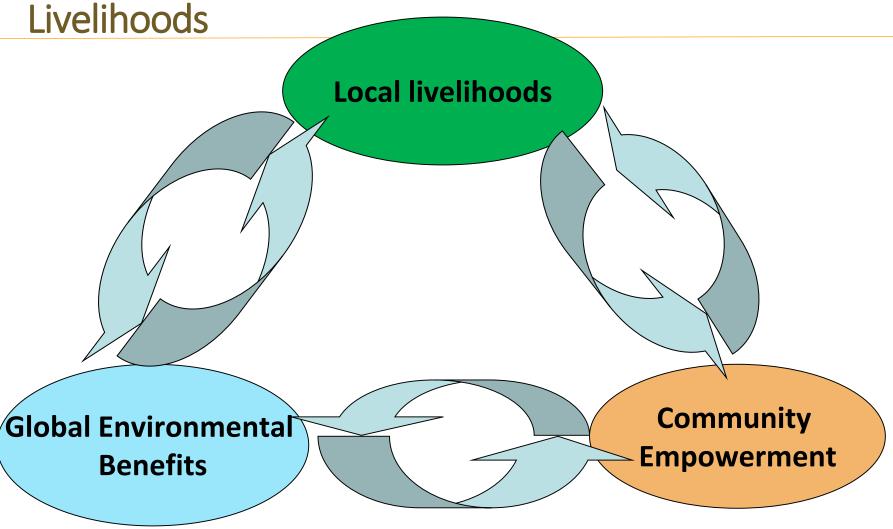
Think Global, Act Local







Environmental Action, Sustainable



Support SAP Implementation (downscaling): putting knowledge and technologies into practice



Case: seagrass restoration and aquaculture, China

Socio-Economic Results

- •US\$ 70,000 per year to the local community
- More than US\$ 7,000 generated from eco-tourism per year

Environmental Results

- •Restoration of 3,050 ha of seagrass bed
- •Density of *Zostera marina* (110 plants per square meter)





Experiences and Lessons Learnt







- Science
- Communities
- Visibility of local benefits and practicality of results
- Communication, awareness raising and advocacy
- Multi-stakeholders' partnerships





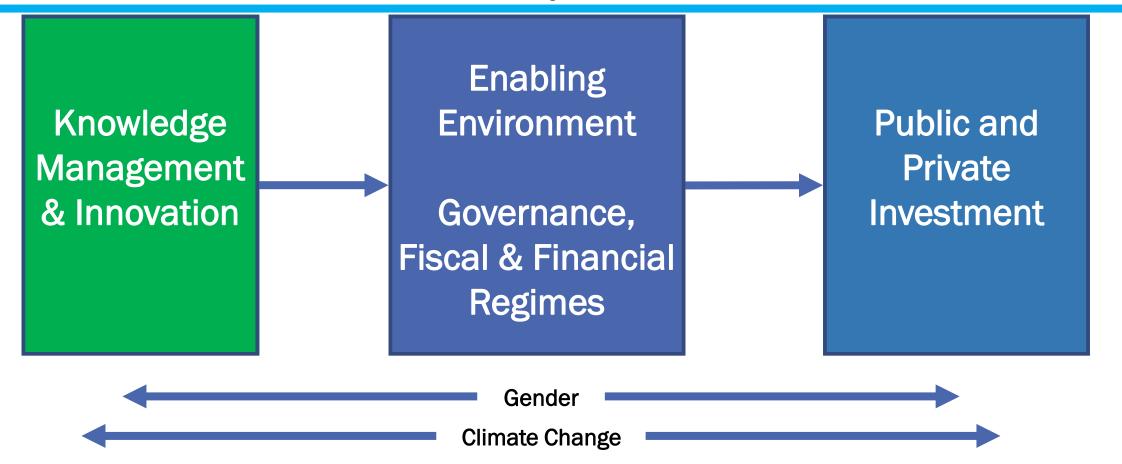
PROBLUE

PROGRAM FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY



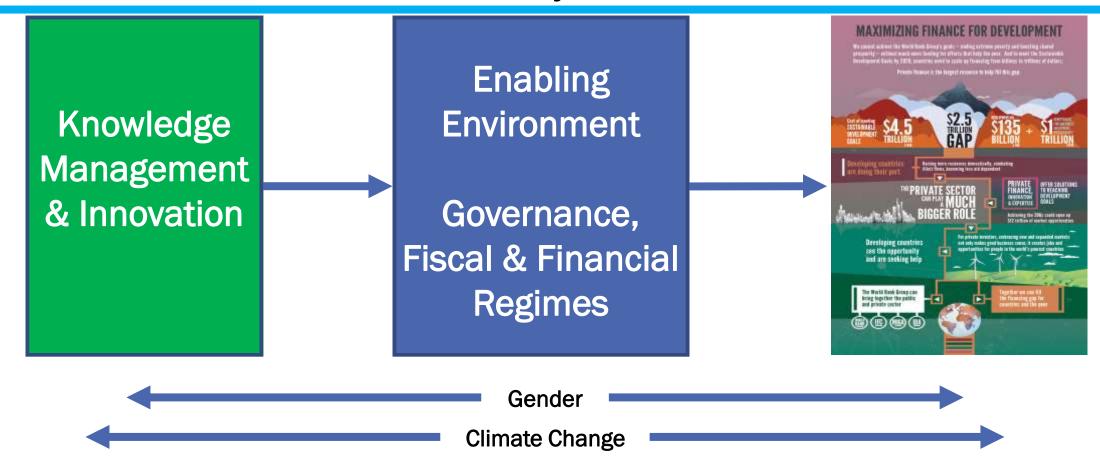
World Bank Approach to the Blue Economy

To support integrated and sustainable economic development in healthy oceans



World Bank Approach to the Blue Economy

To support integrated and sustainable economic development in healthy oceans



Lessons from Experience

What we can achieve:

- Encourage countries and WBG National Units to invest in the Blue Economy
- Influence the design of WBG operations across Departments
- Improve the quality of WBG interventions in the Blue Economy
- Improve coordination among partners
- Develop innovative financing mechanisms

What we have learned:

- PROFISH platform is facilitating coordination in countries, and globally
- Analytical works, GEF-WB Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa provided rationale and incentives for countries to invest in fisheries management
- Technical assistance & FAO-WB partnership helped improve the quality of projects
- Fisheries portfolio increased from almost \$0 to 1Bn and pipeline around \$0.5Bn

Challenges to developing the Blue Economy

- Current trends that are rapidly degrading ocean resources through (i) unsustainable exploitation of renewable natural resources, (ii) physical alterations and destruction of marine and coastal environment, (iii) pollution & (iv) climate change
- Raise awareness and build capacity to understand and harness the benefits of sustainable maritime sectors and healthy environment
- Better assess the value of marine ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, supporting, cultural) and natural capital to generate a patrimonial approach in ocean use
- Overcoming isolated sectoral management approach of ocean activities
- Guiding trade-offs between conflicting uses of the oceans

How using GEF IW to foster Blue Economy

- Provide the adoucisseur to encourage investment in Blue Economy
- Influence the design of new investments (green vs grey) across sectors - break the silos: no ring-fencing in the environment

- Better strategize the use of funds where they will make a difference
- Put the human dimension first: Life Below Water is Livelihoods Above Water.









Where do we want to go/be with the blue economy? What does the vision look like?

Let's discuss further











United Nations ducational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

How is TDA/SAP linked to this?

Let's discuss further



What can be gleaned from existing national/regional projects in the blue economy development space?









Let's discuss further





United Nations

United Nations

Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Cultural Organization

Cultural Organization







Give us a key message to share it in Nairobi





Educational, Scientific and . Oceanographic





Conclusions

Mr. William Emerson Project Coordinator for ABNJ Deep Seas Project, FAO













†∘I[[€0+ ¡Muchas gracias! Merci! Thank you! Спасибо 谢谢











