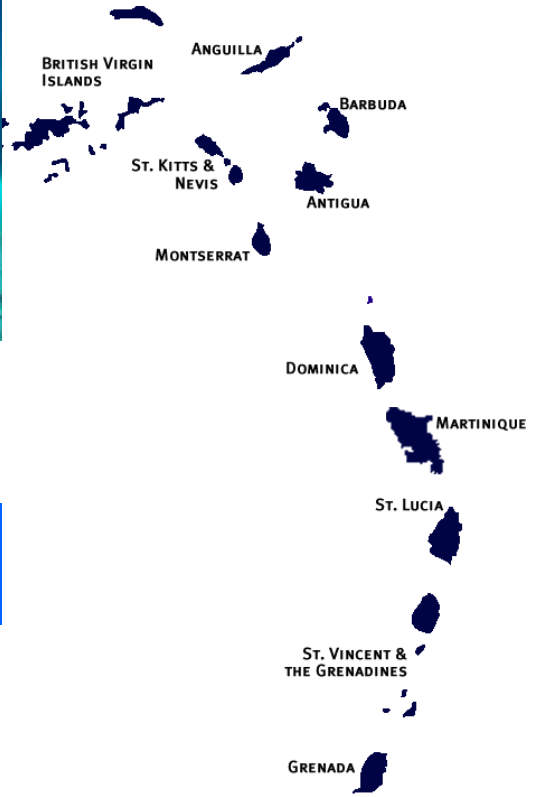
CARIBBEAN BLUE ECONOMY: AN OECS PERSPECTIVE



Significance of Oceans to the OECS

Globally Oceans (which cover about 70% of the earth):

- Have **97%** of its water and provides **50%** of its oxygen;
- **Absorb 30% of human-produced carbon dioxide;**
- **Absorb 93% of increased global warming since 1970s;**
- **Buffer ever-worsening impact of storms;**
- **Main trade medium (90% volume, 70% value);**
- **Provide US$24 trillion in ecosystem services per year.**

Oceans are essential!
No Ocean, no life!

THE UNITED NATIONS Ocean Governance Framework

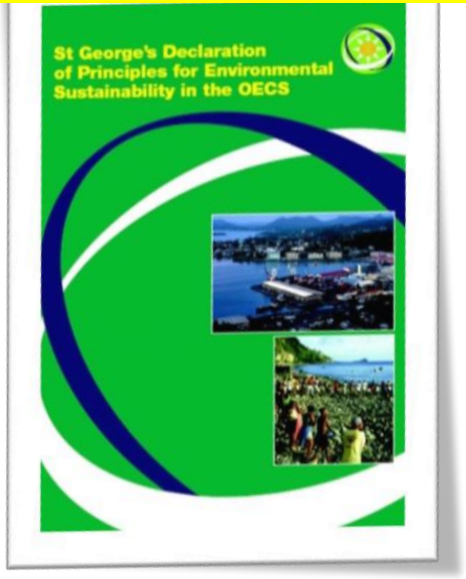
- Policy Framework
- Legal Framework
- Administrative/Institutional Framework
- Implementing Mechanism
- Marine Space
- Shipping
- People at Sea
- Maritime Security

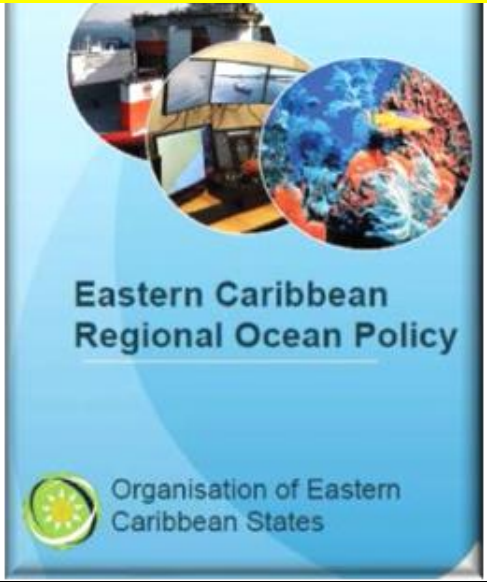
- Marine Science and Technology
- Fisheries Resources
- Marine Genetic Resources
- Marine Biological Diversity
- Non-living Marine Resources
- Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment
- Climate Change
- Settlement of Disputes

OECS OCEAN GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK – WITHIN ISLAND SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

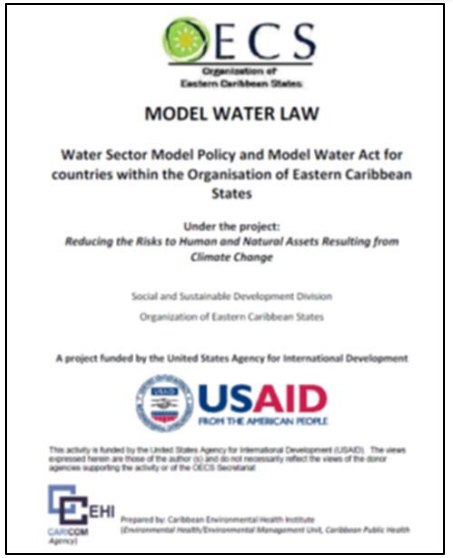
PROTOCOL: ARTICLE 24 - ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

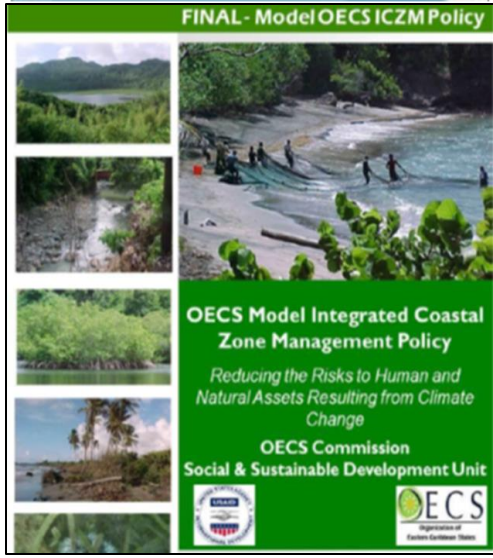
... to minimize environmental vulnerability, improve environmental management and protect the region's natural resource base for optimal social and economic benefits for Member States.





ISM Framework
(Island Systems Management)
- Ridge to Reef to EEZ –





THE BLUE ECONOMY – definition

"A sustainable ocean economy [blue economy] emerges when economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain resilient and healthy." (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2015)

Caribbean OCEAN Economy

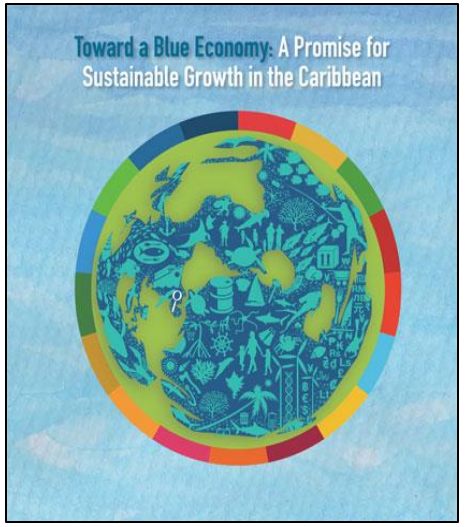
Caribbean Sea (covers 1% of the earth, is a biodiversity hot spot) – blue economy 2012:

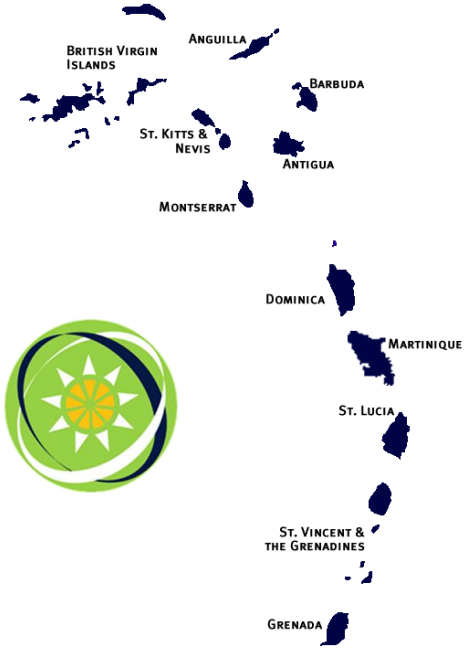
- **US$407Bn** = **14-17% of GDP** of the States and Territories (US$53.17Bn by island States and Territories).

OECS Member States (marine space to land space approx **85:1**).

- The blue economy **employs up to 30% of the labour force** in some Member States.

166 million people live within 100 kilometers of the Caribbean coast

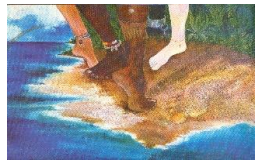




THE CARIBBEAN OCEAN ECONOMY

In 2012 supported:

34 SIDS & territories;



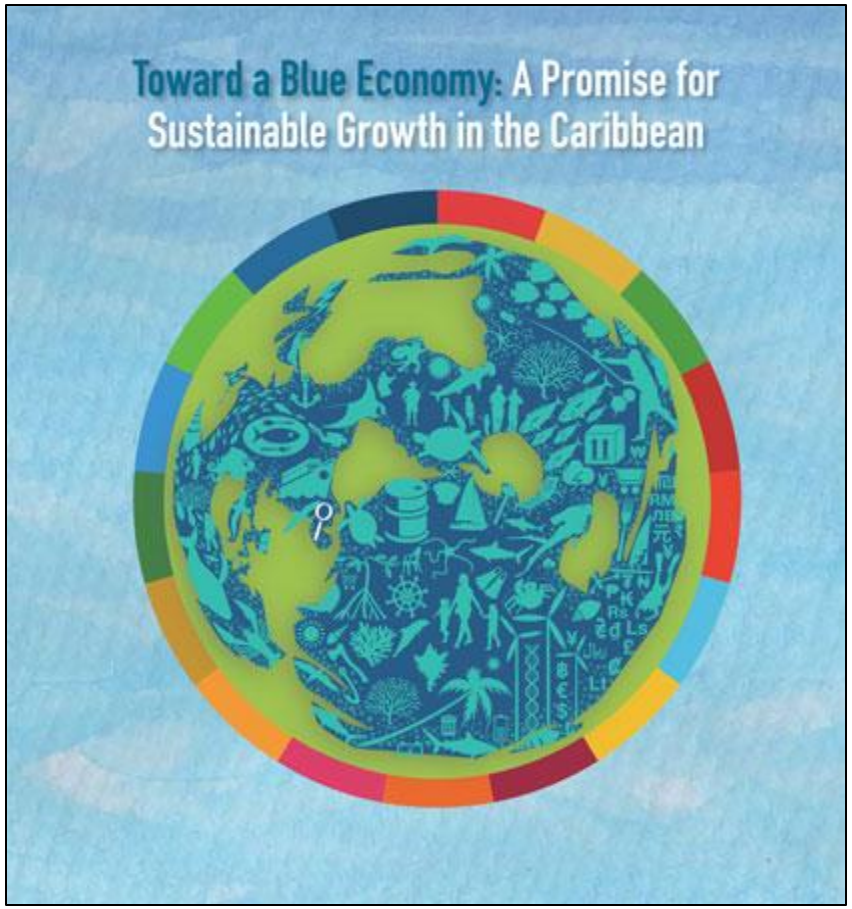
40 Million persons;

Fisheries US$5 Bn & Aquaculture US$1.9 Bn

Tourism: US $47 Bn;

Oil and gas: US $40 Bn;

Shipping: US $311 Bn.



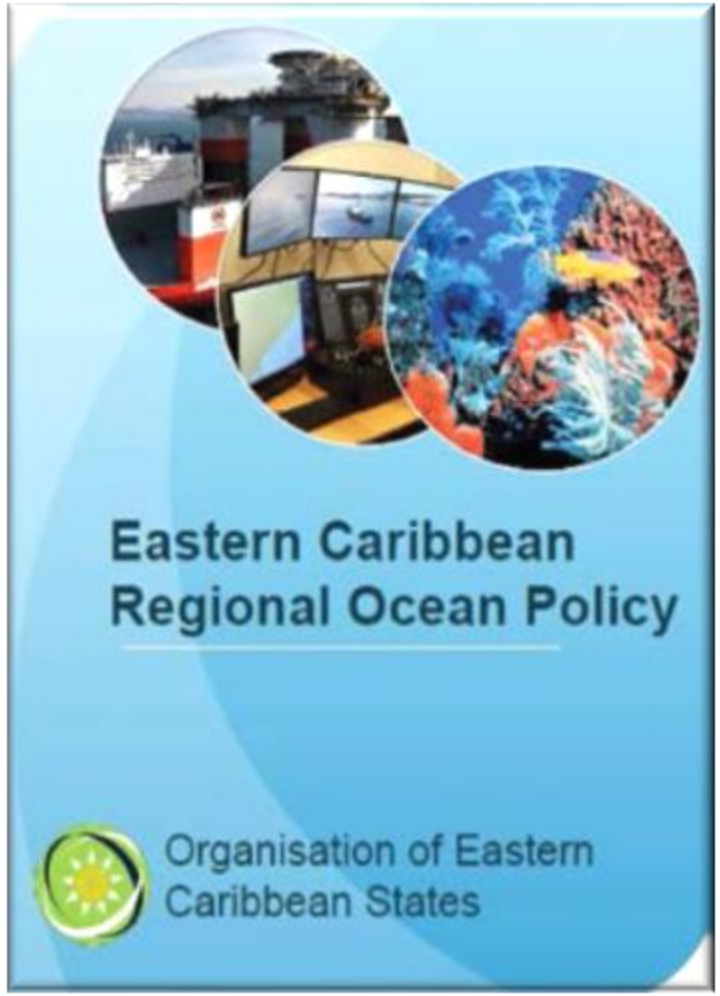
Caribbean Region-wide blue economy vision consensus

Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+)

- 10-year Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for sustainable development is endorsed by 25 States and Territories;
- **A CLME+ Interim Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) was established by an MOU in July 2017.**
- **CLME+ Vision –** ***"a healthy marine environment in the CLME+ provides benefits and livelihoods for the well-being of the people of the region"***

OECS blue economy consensus – vision, mission, policy, goals, priorities, actions

OECS EASTERN CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OCEAN POLICY (ECROP)



VISION

Healthy and richly biodiverse Eastern Caribbean marine environment, sustainably managed in an integrated way to promote socio-economic development and support the livelihoods and aspirations of current and future generations.

57th Meeting of the OECS Authority, 2-4 June 2013)

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OCEANSCAPE PROJECT (CROP)

USD 6.3 M Funded by: gef

Administered by: WORLD BANK GROUP

Executed by: OECS

Participating countries: DOM GND SLU SKN SVG

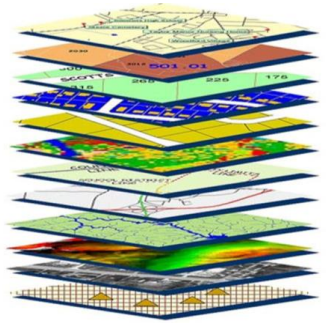
Grant Agreement signed 14th Oct. 2017.

Effective 18th Oct. 2017.

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OCEANSCAPE PROJECT (CROP)

Supporting the transition to a sustainable ocean economy (blue economy) (ECROP, Action 3.1)

COMPONENT 1 Strengthening Ocean Governance



- National Coastal Master Plans;
- National Marine Spatial Plans (MSP)
- A Regional MSP Framework.

(ECROP Policy 4; Action 3.2, 3.3.)

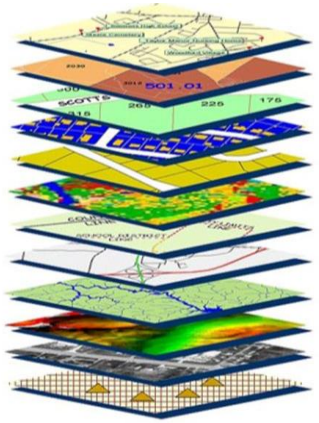
For orderly development of the blue economy and informed decision making

- National Ocean Governance Policies and Strategies;
- Align ECROP with 2030 development Agenda

(ECROP Policy 4; Action 3.2, 4.1.)

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OCEANSCAPE PROJECT (CROP)

COMPONENT 2 Strengthening Knowledge & Capacity



Expand marine data aggregation and Analytical Tools (for better decision making)

- **Mapping Ocean Wealth**
- **Mobile Data Applications of layered GIS**

  (ECROP Policy 6; Action 6.1)

Institutional Strengthening and Knowledge Services

- **Think Blu U Virtual Open Campus University**

  (ECROP Policy 5; Action 5.1)

BLUE ECONOMY & THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Preamble Para 6 Sustained and Sustainable Growth

Food Security and Nut Para 59-63

Health and NCDs 72-75

Social Development Education para 87-88

Gender Equality and women's empowerment 76, 77

Water & Sanitation 64-65

Sustainable Energy 47-50

Sustainable economic growth decent work 23-30

Sustainable economic growth decent work 27. c

Preamble paragraph 7 Gender equality 77h

DRR, Sustainable transport 66-7 Management of Chemicals and waste including hazardous waste para 70

Water and sanitation para 65 Sustainable Consumption and Production para 68-69

Climate Change 31-46

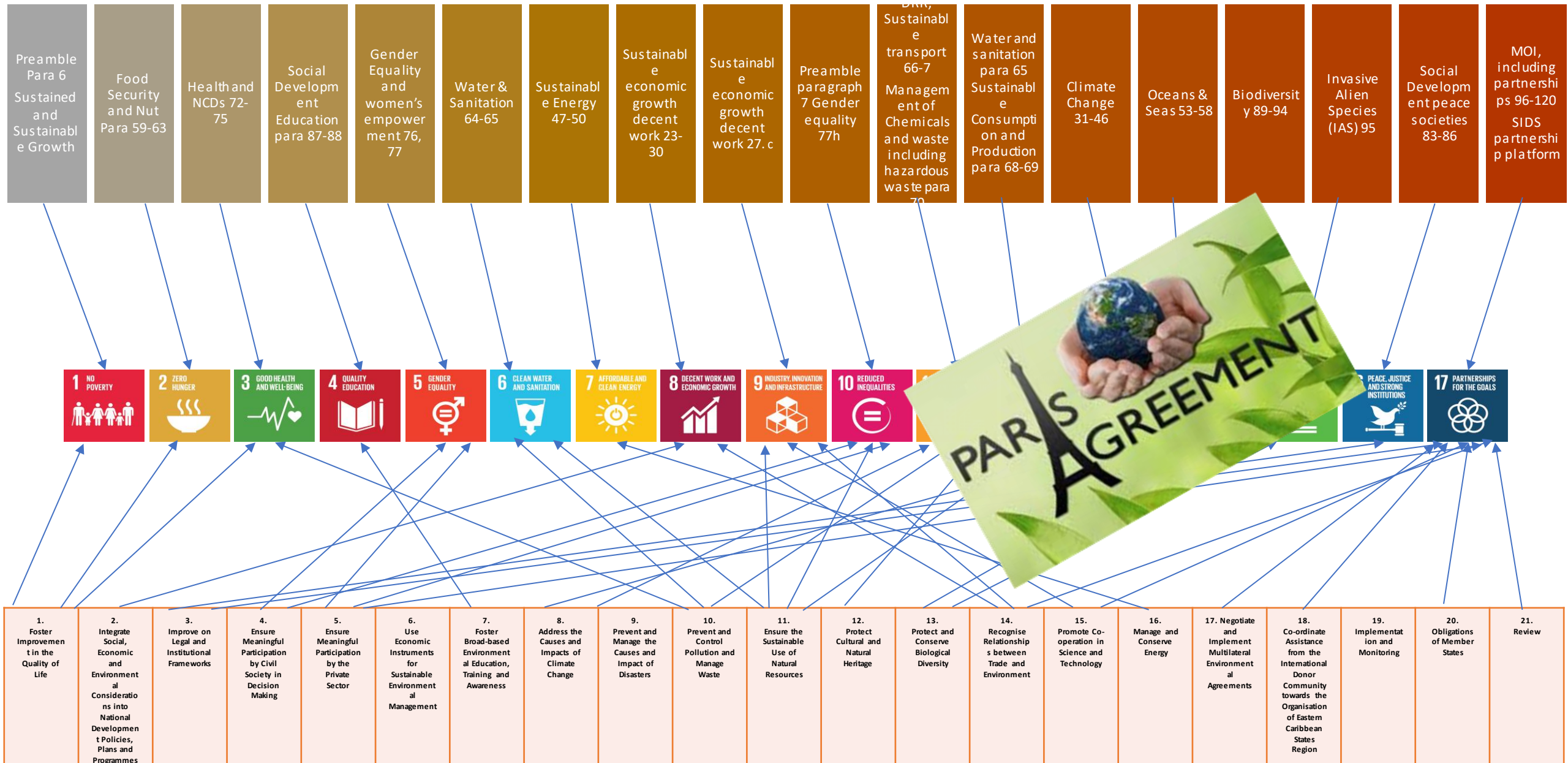
Oceans & Seas 53-58

Biodiversity 89-94

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) 95

Social Development peace societies 83-86

MOI, including partnerships 96-120 SIDS partnership platform



1. Foster Improvement in the Quality of Life

2. Integrate Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations into National Development Policies, Plans and Programmes

3. Improve on Legal and Institutional Frameworks

4. Ensure Meaningful Participation by Civil Society in Decision Making

5. Ensure Meaningful Participation by the Private Sector

6. Use Economic Instruments for Sustainable Environmental Management

7. Foster Broad-based Environmental Education, Training and Awareness

8. Address the Causes and Impacts of Climate Change

9. Prevent and Manage the Causes and Impact of Disasters

10. Prevent and Control Pollution and Manage Waste

11. Ensure the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

12. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage

13. Protect and Conserve Biological Diversity

14. Recognise Relationships between Trade and Environment

15. Promote Co-operation in Science and Technology

16. Manage and Conserve Energy

17. Negotiate and Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements

18. Co-ordinate Assistance from the International Donor Community towards the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Region

19. Implementation and Monitoring

20. Obligations of Member States

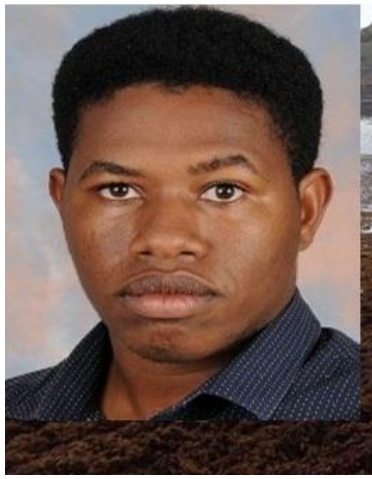
21. Review

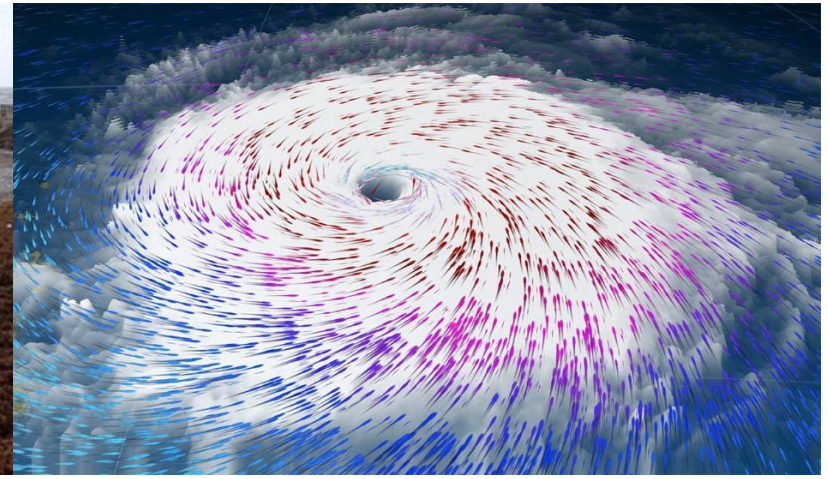
BLUE ECONOMY BENEFITS

Support for socio-economic sustainability, and resilience

- New technologies
- New markets
- Investment
- Capacity building
- Bioprospecting
- Technology transfer
- Assets and benefit sharing
- New fisheries & value added
- Entrepreneurship
- Job creation/livelihoods

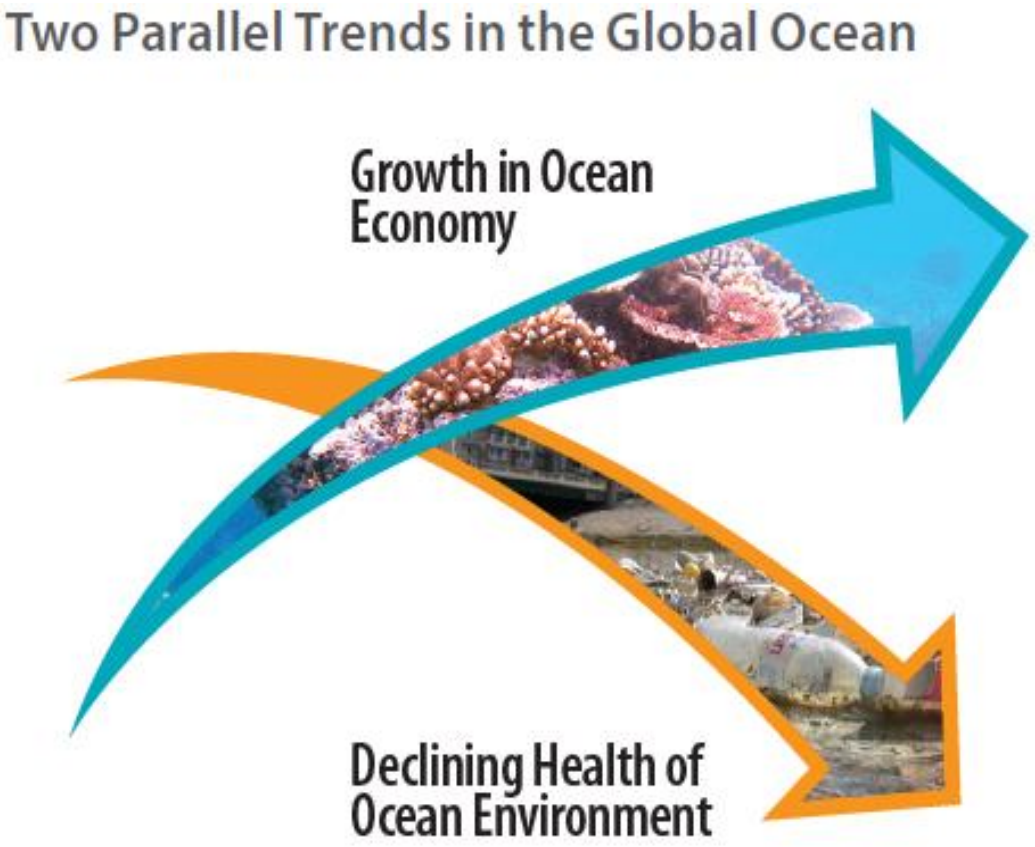
Be better able to adapt and recover quickly from adversity in climate and the environment, economic and social systems





CARIBBEAN BLUE ECONOMY- DRIVERS & PRESSURES

The Caribbean is a Biodiversity Hotspot with 8-35% of global endemic species



DRIVERS & PRESSURES

Human activities and climate change:

- **70%** of beaches eroded
- **75%** of coral reef dead
- **85%** of wastewater is untreated.

CARIBBEAN BLUE ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

- **Fisheries (Aquaculture)** - increased fish production by 30% in 10 years
- **Shipping – Global** shortage of 16,500 officers (2.1%) in 2017
- **Oil and Gas** – Guyana could export by 2020. Monthly yield could exceed 10 million barrel by 2022
- **Waste management** terrestrial & ship-generated, and circular economy
- **Tourism – Yacht provisioning** and repair services
- **Blue biotechnology** – e.g. Sargassum fertilizer


thank you
danke
謝謝
ngiyabonga
teşekkür ederim
gracias
tapadh leat
спасибо
dank je
mochchakkeram
bedankt
hvala
mauruuru
dziękuję
go raibh maith agat
obrigado
sukriya
kop khun krap
arigatō
takk
dakujem
grazie
merci
merci
sagolun
lerima kasih
감사합니다
ευχαριστώ