

DOALOS and United Nations – Nippon Foundation Alumni Training Programme



Photo: [UN World Oceans Day Photo Competition](#)

Sustainable Ocean Economies and Blue Finance



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS

Welcome and opening

Programme

Welcome and Opening	10:30-10:35 am
Mr. Francois Bailet, Senior Legal Officer, Head of Capacity-Building and Trust Funds, DOALOS	
Overview of Sustainable Ocean Economy	10:35-10:42 am
Mariana Graciosa Pereira, Environmental Analyst, Brazilian Institute of Environment, 2015 UNNF Alumni	
Blue Economy and Finance within Ocean Governance	10:42-10:50 am
Mr. Francois Bailet	
Blue Economy and Finance in Practice: An Example from the Seychelles	10:50-11:05 am
Ms. Angelique Pouponneau, CEO, The Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust	
Blue Finance: Capital and its Mobilization	11:05-11:20 am
Mr. Ted Janulis, Founder and Principal, Investable Oceans	
Q&A session	11:20-11:55 am
Moderated by Mr. Francois Bailet	
Closing	11:55 am - 12:00 pm
Ms. Valentina Germani, Senior Legal Officer (Programme Advisor), DOALOS and Mr. Francois Bailet	



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS

Overview of Sustainable Ocean Economy

Mariana Graciosa Pereira
Environmental Analyst, Brazilian Institute of Environment
2015 UNNF Alumni



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS



Sustainable Ocean Economy/ Blue Economy

Mariana Graciosa Pereira
UN-NFF Alumni (2014/2015)

Environmental Analyst
Brazilian Institute Of Environment

October/2020

Sustainable Ocean Economy/ Blue Economy

Topics:

1. What are talking about?
2. Ocean Based Industries: How important are they?
3. Why should we care about it?
4. How do we improve economic efficiency with environmental sustainability?
5. How do we pay for it?

Sustainable Ocean Economy/ Blue Economy: What are we talking about?

Economic efficiency, social inclusion and environmental sustainability at the **Ocean Based Industries:**

Capture fisheries/ Seafood processing	Coastal and Marine Tourism	Marine Aquaculture	Offshore wind energy
Shipping/Ports/ Shipbuilding and repair	Dredging	Deep and ultra-deep water oil and gas	Ocean renewable energy
Offshore oil and gas (shallow waters)	Marine business services	Marine and seabed mining	Maritime safety and surveillance
Marine manufacturing/ construction	Marine R&D and Education	Marine biotechnology	High-tech marine products and services

Established

Emerging

*OECD, 2016

Ocean Based Industries: How important are they?

To the world:

1.5 trillion USD (2010)

2,5% World's GVA

31 million direct full-time jobs

1% of the global work force



Offshore oil
and gas:
34%



Coastal and
marine tourism:
26%



Port activities/
shipping: 13%

*OECD, 2016

Ocean Based Industries: How important are they?

To the countries' economy:



2,67% GDP
970.000 jobs



1,6% GDP
3.3 million jobs

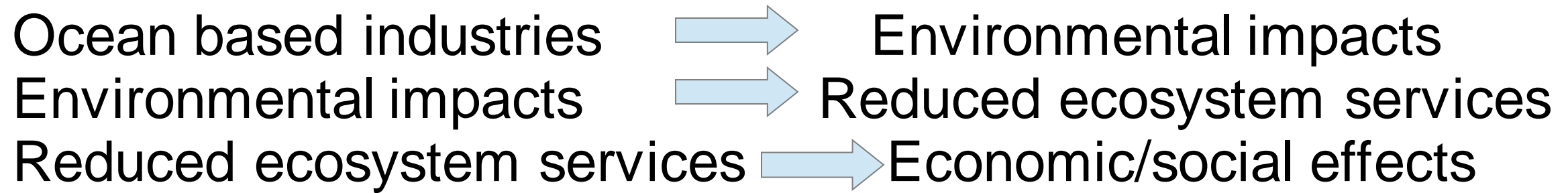


1,3% GDP
4 million jobs



4,03% GDP
9,25 million jobs

Why should we care about it?



Invasive alien
species

Solid waste

Climate change
effects

Overfishing

Sediment
pollution

Water
pollution

Loss of coastal
and marine habitats

Provisioning

Regulating

Supporting

Cultural

Economic
inefficiency

Poverty

Inability to perform
economic activity

How do we improve economic efficiency with environmental sustainability?

- Maintain ecosystem services provided by coastal and marine habitats (habitat conservation and restoration);
- Research and development (more data on marine and coastal environment);
- Innovation (new techniques to perform economic activities; pollution prevention and control);
- Investments in decarbonization and renewable practices.

How do we pay for it?

Type	Country	Focus
Carbon Credits	Mikoko Pamoja project (Kenya)	Mangrove conservation
Certification	Markets and Mangrove project (Vietnam)	Mangrove conservation; innovative techniques for aquaculture
Seed investing	Blue Bio Value (Portugal) Katapult Ocean (Norway)	Innovation
Blue Bonds	Seychelles Nordic- Baltic Blue Bonds (Baltic Sea)	Pollution prevention and control; habitat conservation.
Debt Swaps	Seychelles	Conservation; Sustainable use of marine resources

Sustainable Ocean Economy/ Blue Economy

Thank You!

Mariana Graciosa Pereira

(mariana.graciosa@gmail.com)

October/2020

Blue Economy and Finance within Ocean Governance

Francois Bailet
Senior Legal Officer
Head, Capacity-building and Trust Funds



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS

(bailet@un.org)

Blue Economy and Finance in Practice: An Example from the Seychelles

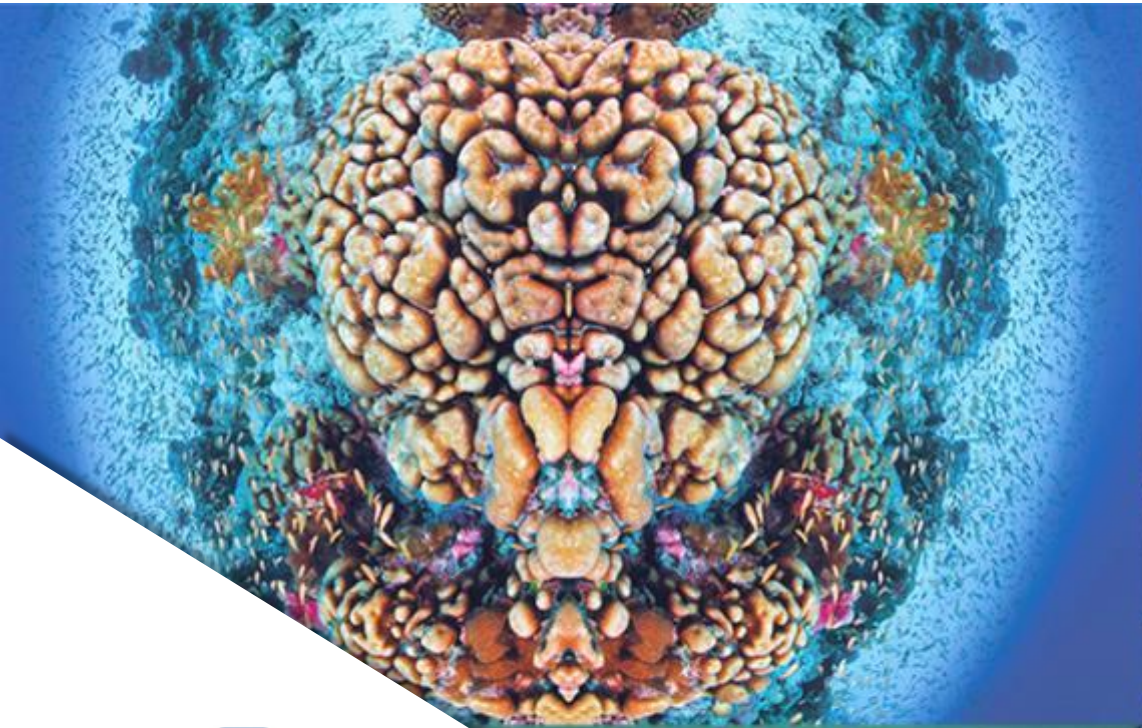
Angelique Pouponneau
CEO

The Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS





SEYCHELLES' CONSERVATION
AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION
TRUST

SeyCCAT

Angelique
Pouponneau

Why the Seychelles?



Huge Exclusive
Economic Zone – 1.4
million square
kilometers



Key global seabird
breeding ground



Natural resources
(fisheries/tourism)
over 60% of GDP



Leading the West Indian
Ocean Challenge



Top regional marine
mammal site



174 species of
coral



Global leader in promoting SIDS,
Blue Economy



- SIDS Debt levels unsustainable
 - Some debt attributable to natural disaster recovery costs
- Low growth
- Limited fiscal space for investments in the environment and adaptation to climate change
- SIDS highly vulnerable to external shocks:
 - Natural disasters and climate change
 - Global Financial Crisis

ISSUES/THREATS



OPPORTUNITIES



- Adaptation & Mitigation funding huge & growing
 - DFIs alone have \$80 B a year available
- Existing Caribbean Challenge Initiative, Micronesia Challenge Commitments, West Indian Ocean Challenge (e.g. 20-30% marine protection by 2020)
- Rio+20 SIDS “Blue Economy” policy focus:
 - Improved Fisheries Management
 - Improved Coral Reef Management
 - Adaptation to climate change

SeyCCAT is...



- ... a world first - capitalised with **blended proceeds** from a US\$21.6M **debt restructuring**, enabling the Government of Seychelles with its **MSP policy**.

- ... and now **the US\$3 million of the blue bonds**.

- ... **independent, public-private trust**, legally established under its own Act (2015)

- ... governed by a **Board of Directors**, and **Finance** and **Grants committees**

- ... committed to developing strong and lasting **creative collaborations**

- managing various long-term (20 years) cash flows:
 1. to repay the **Impact Investor**
 2. to distribute funds via our **Blue Grants Fund**
 3. to capitalise our **Blue Endowment Fund**

- ... a vehicle to sustainably flow funds to support our **five strategic objectives**

Who is eligible?



- Seychellois citizens

- Government departments and agencies.

Businesses

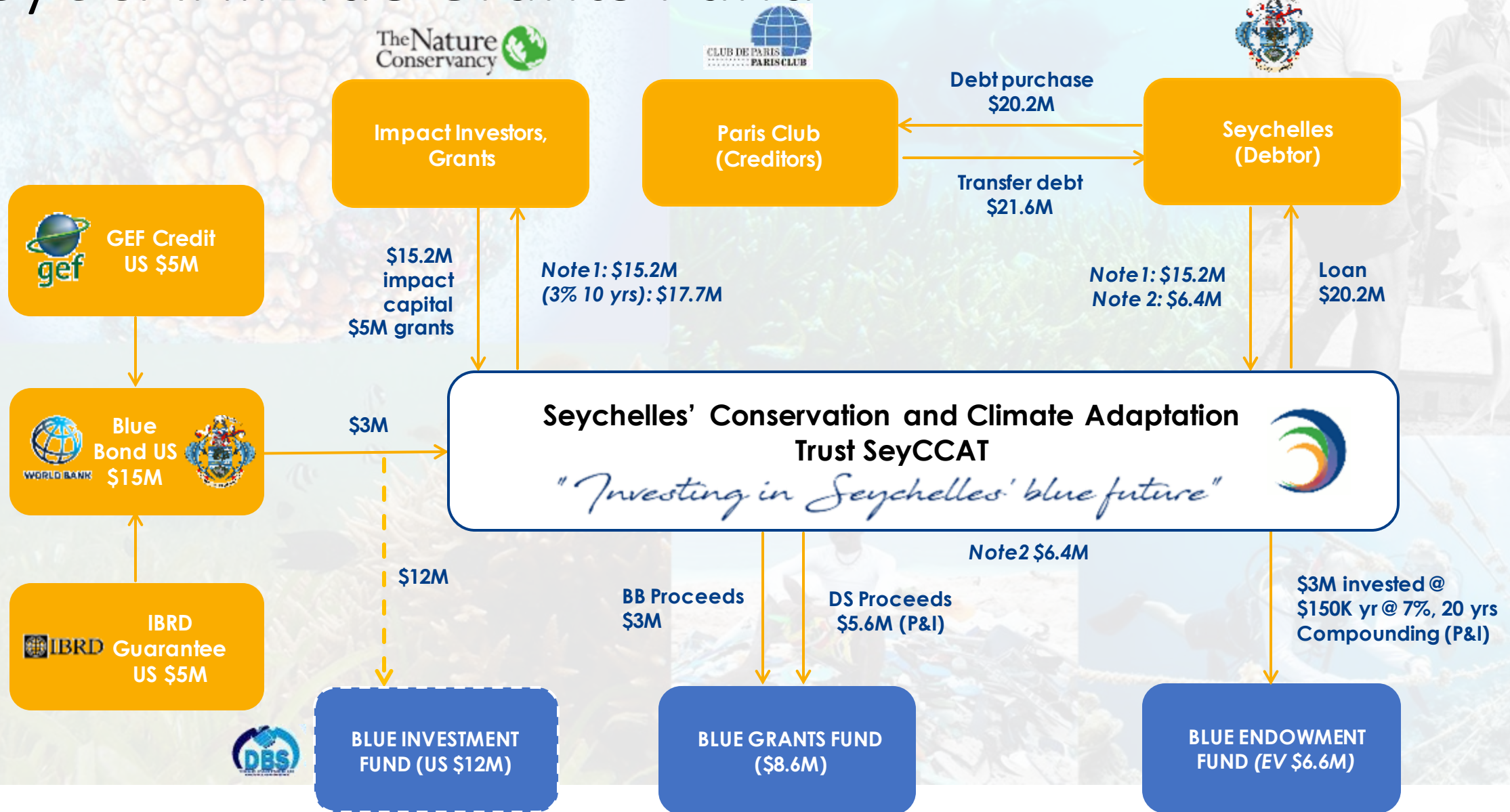
- Civil Society organisations, including, non-governmental organisations

- Parastatal organisations

- All applicants must have legally existed for a minimum of one year.

- Check the due diligence requirements BEFORE applying

SeyCCAT...Blue Grants Fund





30% of waters in protection areas (400,000 Sq. Km)



15% of waters in no take fish replenishment zones (200,000 Sq. Km)



Adopt recently completed Marine Spatial Plan to guide updating of coastal zone management/fisheries/marine policies

Seychelles Commitments

Government's Conservation/Policy Commitments

Outcomes from Seychelles Swap

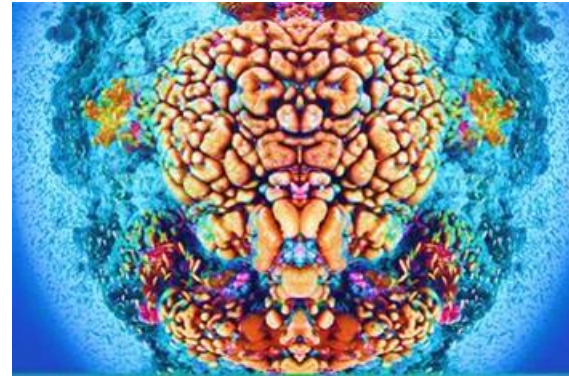
VIA LOAN OF US\$15.2 MILLION (IMPACT CAPITAL) AND US\$5 MILLION IN GRANTS:



400,000sq. km of new MPAs in the Seychelles, half no-take fish replenishment reserves, based on MSP



New/rev ised CZM, fisheries, and marine policies, based on MSP

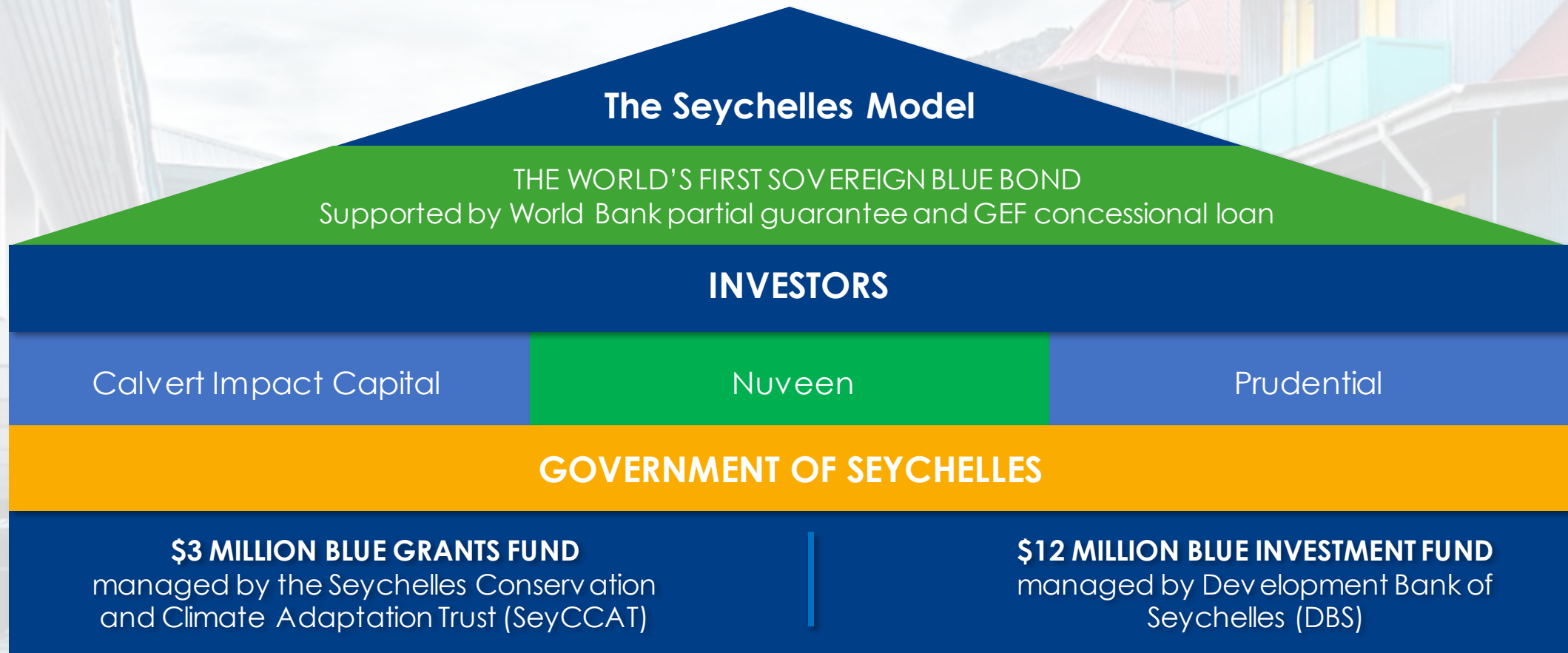


\$8.6 million for marine and climate adaptation work (over 20 years)

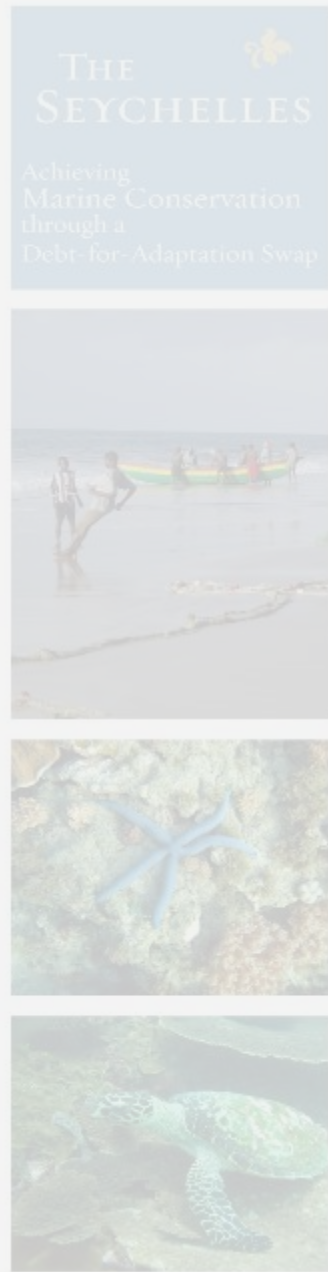


Capitalize \$6.6 million endowment

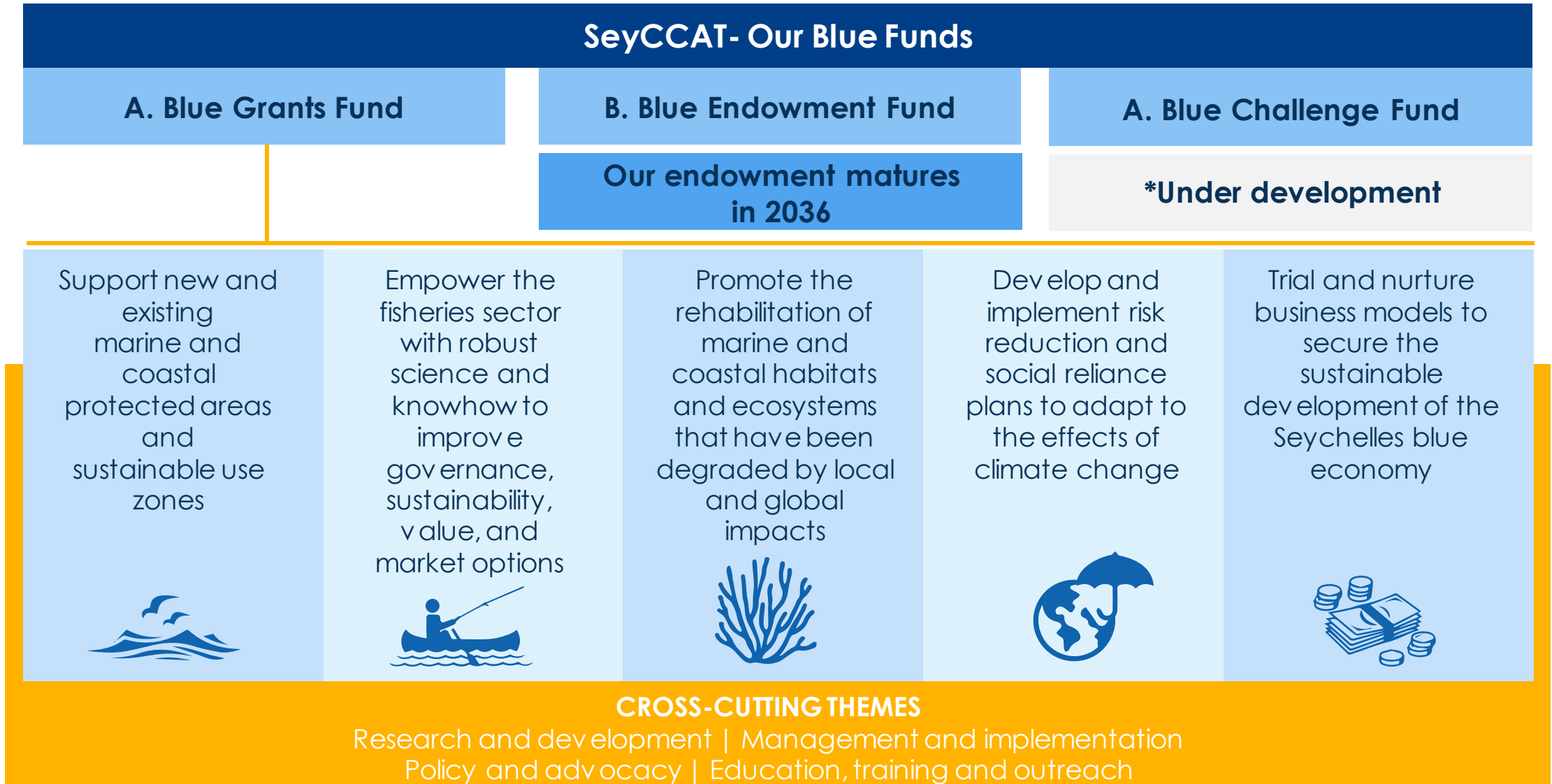
Seychelles' Sovereign Blue Bond



Results of Blue Innovative financing



Our Blue Funds...and Strategic Objectives...



Successes thus far...



Roadmap to Blue Carbon opportunities in Seychelles



River mapping and monitoring and mangrove habitat mapping project for the sustainable development of Praslin island



Mapping coral population connectivity and ocean currents to inform management & policy of the coral reef system in Seychelles



Citizen's Guide to Climate Change: climate change education, awareness & training

Ocean Chapter in the Nationally Determined Contribution



Ocean chapter will include ocean both in the **mitigation and adaptation** sections of the NDCs.



30% Marine Protection Areas (400,000 km²) as a means for adaptation.



30% of blue carbon habitats are protected as part of the MSP.



Inclusion of the blue economy as a means for adaptation and building resilience.



Plans to undertake an EEZ-wide mapping of seagrass meadows and mangroves and assigning blue carbon value in the next NDCs with the intent to ensure their management and conservation.



SEYCHELLES' CONSERVATION
AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION
TRUST

SeyCCAT

ANGELIQUE POUPONNEAU

THANK YOU

Blue Finance: Capital and Mobilization

Ted Janulis
Founder and Principal
Investable Oceans



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS





AN INTRODUCTION

THE OCEANS FACE SERIOUS CHALLENGES



ACIDIFICATION

OCEAN WARMING

OVERFISHING

GREENHOUSE GASES

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

POPULATION GROWTH

BUT THEY ALSO CREATE ENORMOUS BENEFITS FOR THE EARTH'S INHABITANTS

BLUE ECONOMY

The Blue Economy is sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.

The Blue Economy encompasses many activities...

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Sustainable marine energy can play a vital role in social and economic development.

TOURISM

Ocean and coastal tourism can bring jobs and economic growth. Coastal Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States receive more than **41 million** visitors per year.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The impacts of climate change on oceans—rising sea-levels, coastal erosion, changing ocean current patterns, and acidification—are staggering. At the same time, **oceans are an important carbon sink** and help mitigate climate change.

FISHERIES

Marine fisheries contribute more than **US\$270 billion** annually to global GDP. More sustainable fisheries can generate more revenue, more fish and help restore fish stocks.

MARITIME TRANSPORT

Over **80% of international goods** traded are transported by sea, and the volume of seaborne trade is expected to double by 2030 and quadruple by 2050.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

80% of litter in the ocean is from land-based sources. Better waste management on land can help oceans recover.

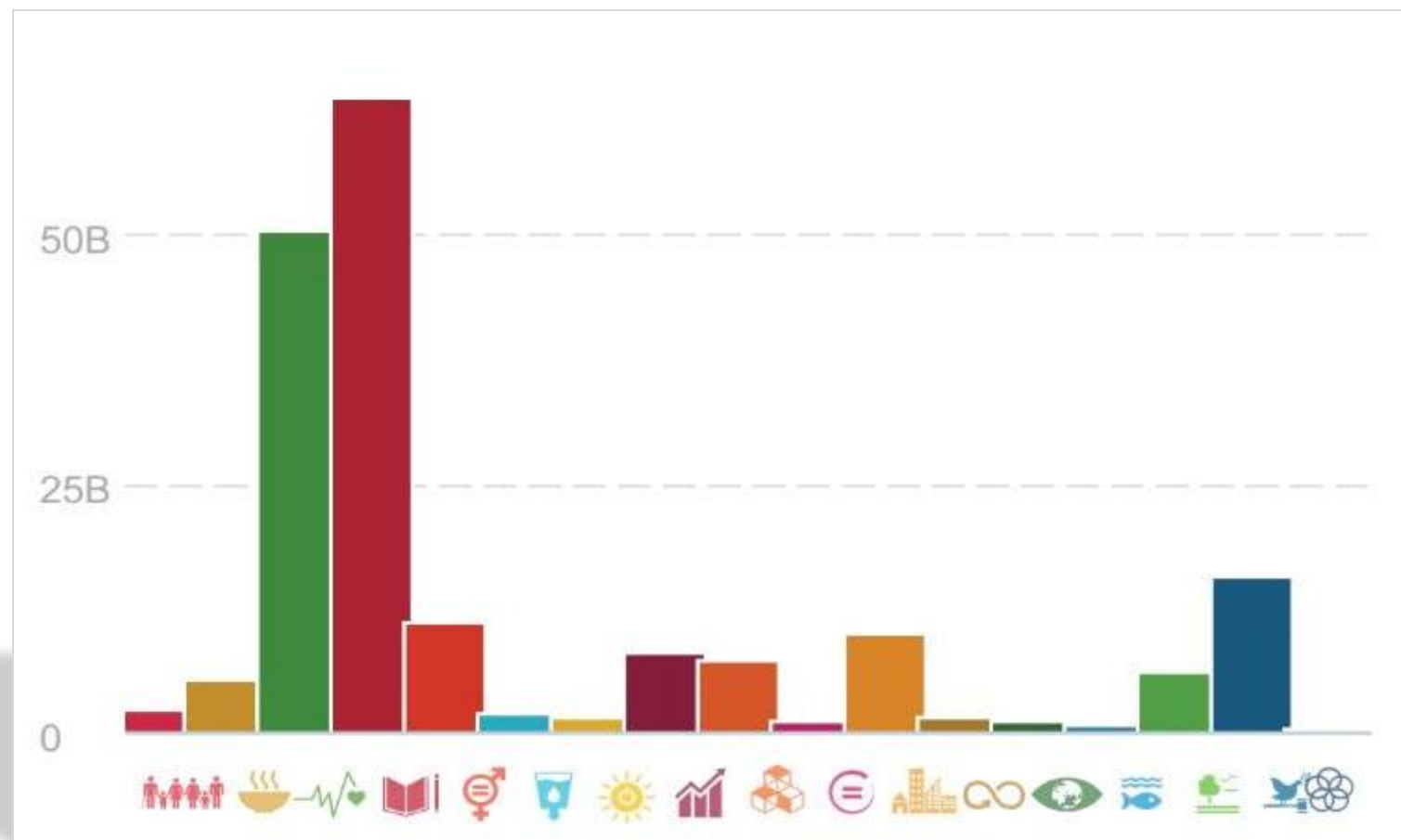
TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY WILL TAKE VAST AMOUNTS OF EFFORT AND CAPITAL

\$2-7
TRILLION/YEAR
TO MAKE IT
ALL HAPPEN



THE OCEANS HAVE LAGGED OTHER SDG AREAS IN ATTRACTING CAPITAL

DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDATION FUNDING BY SDG FOR 2016+

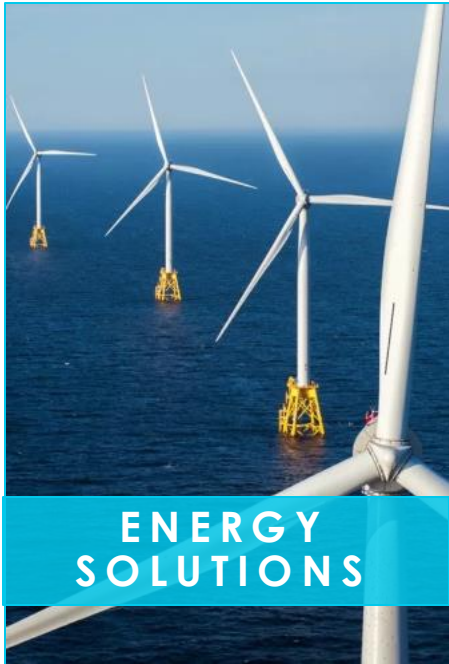


Courtesy of SDGfunders.org

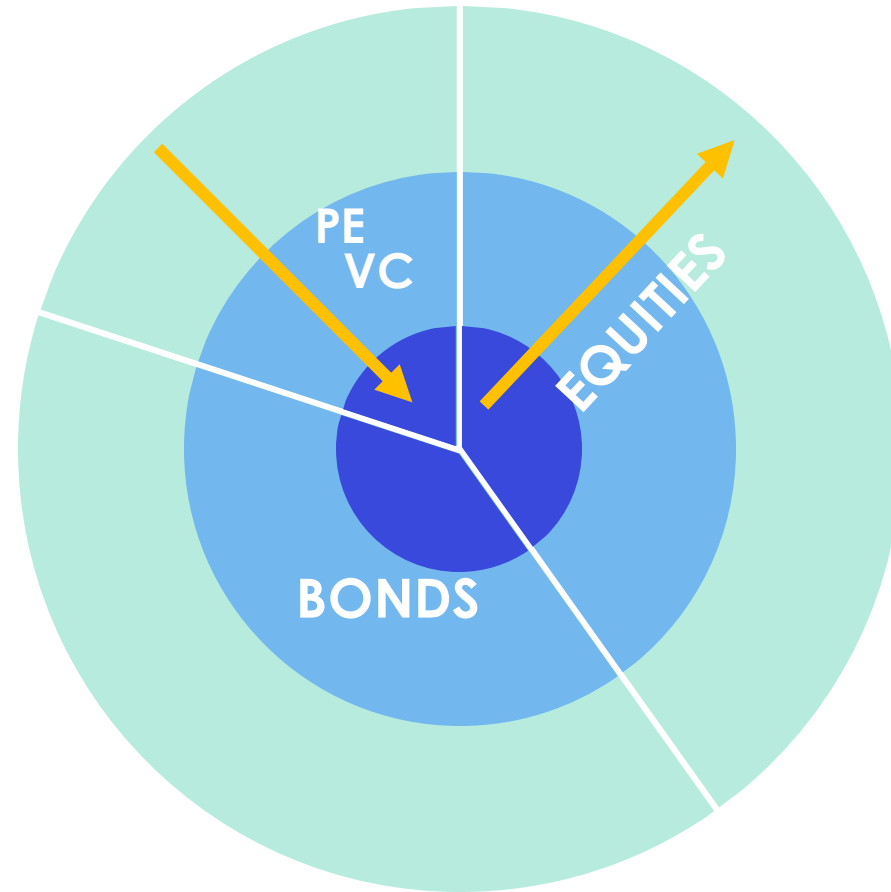
PHILANTHROPY & IMPACT ARE AWESOME, BUT MORE CAPITAL IS NEEDED



THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS ALL SECTORS



...AND ACROSS ALL ASSET CLASSES



Discussion session



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS