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BLUE ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Originated in 2012 UN conference on Sustainable Development and Growth

Solution to economic woes of several less developed coastal economies

World Bank defines Blue Economy as: “Sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem.”

BLUE ECONOMY

BLUE ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SDG 14)

Leverages coastal and marine resources

Result in economic benefits

Emphasizes sustainable economic growth & environmental conservation.

Part of United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development



THE BLUE ECONOMY



uses smart shipping to lessen the impacts on the environment



is inclusive and improves the lives of all



harnesses renewable energy



is based on sustainable fisheries



takes action against illegal fishing

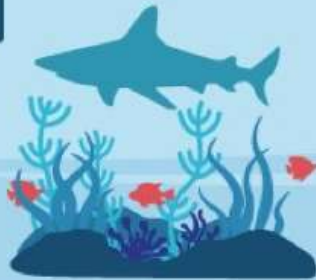


creates jobs, reduces poverty and ends hunger

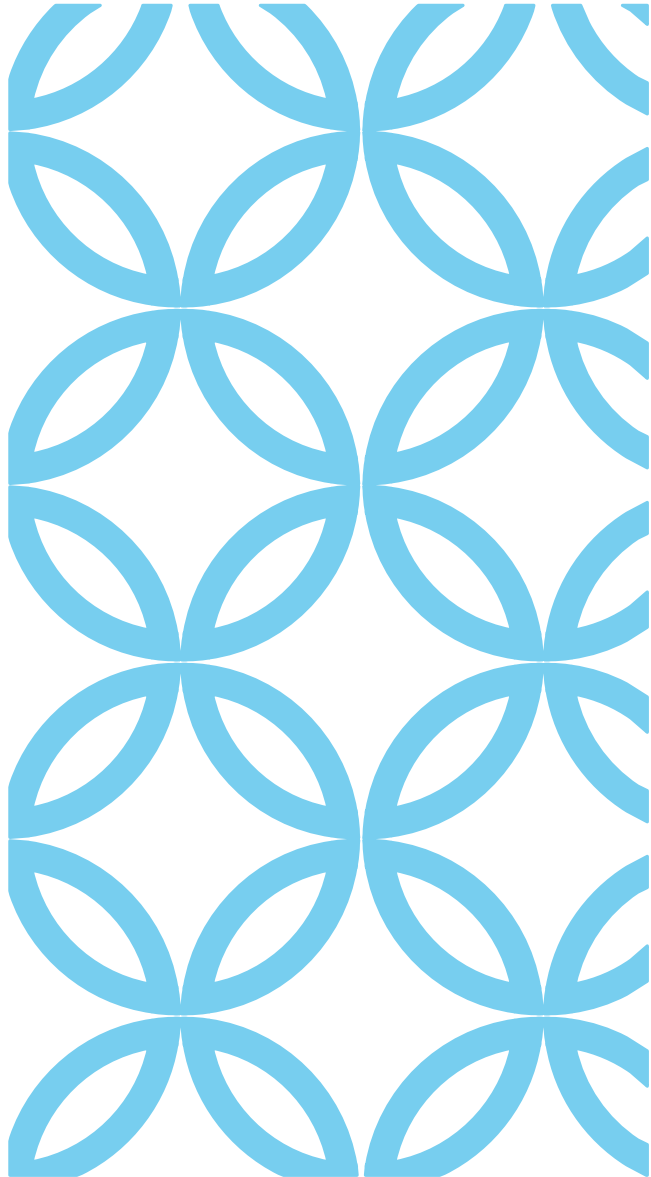


protects coastal communities from the impacts of climate change

conserves marine life and oceans



tackles marine litter and oceans pollution



Qualitative design

Desk review

20 Key informants with experts

3 focus groups with private sector, government and civil society

METHODOLOGY

SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF BLUE ECONOMY

Renewable
Energy

Fisheries

Maritime
Transport

Maritime
Infrastructure

Tourism

Food and
Energy

Climate
Change

Waste
Management

Mineral
Resources

Aqua Culture
(Fish Farms)

Coastal
Frontier
Protection

Discovering
New Marine
Resources

BLUE ECONOMY POTENTIAL OF PAKISTAN

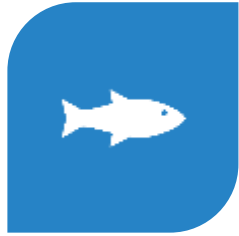
990 kms long
coastal line

Port Development
(Gwadar and
Karachi)

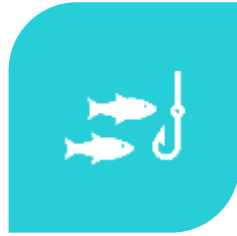
Fisheries and
food processing

Wind Power
(Onshore and
Offshore)

Substantial tidal
power potential



MOST OF THE AREAS
ON COASTAL BELT HAVE
LOWEST HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX



CAPACITY BUILDING OF
LOCAL FISH FARMER



DIFFICULTY IN
RESOURCE
MOBILIZATION



SERVICES SECTOR NON-
EXISTENT

PROBLEMS FACED

A CASE FOR FISHERIES

Around 2 billion US dollars worth of fishery industry exists

Plays a vital role in the national food supply and national income

Provides around 1.5 million employment directly and indirectly in the fishing and ancillary industries

A CASE FOR SHIP BREAKING FACTORY

Gadani is the largest shipbreaking yard since 1960s

Main source of iron ore and steel production for the demand of the infrastructure industry

Provides millions of job opportunities in the coastal area

A CASE FOR TOURISM

Development of excursion tourism

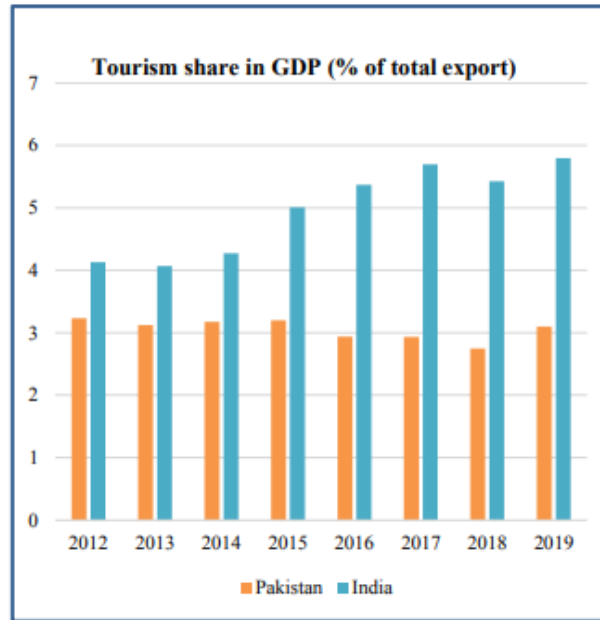
Betterment of existing tourist spots on coastal belt

International marketing

Harnessing the potential of CPEC

Historical and religious tourism

Water Sports Activities



Source: WDI

A CASE FOR TOURISM

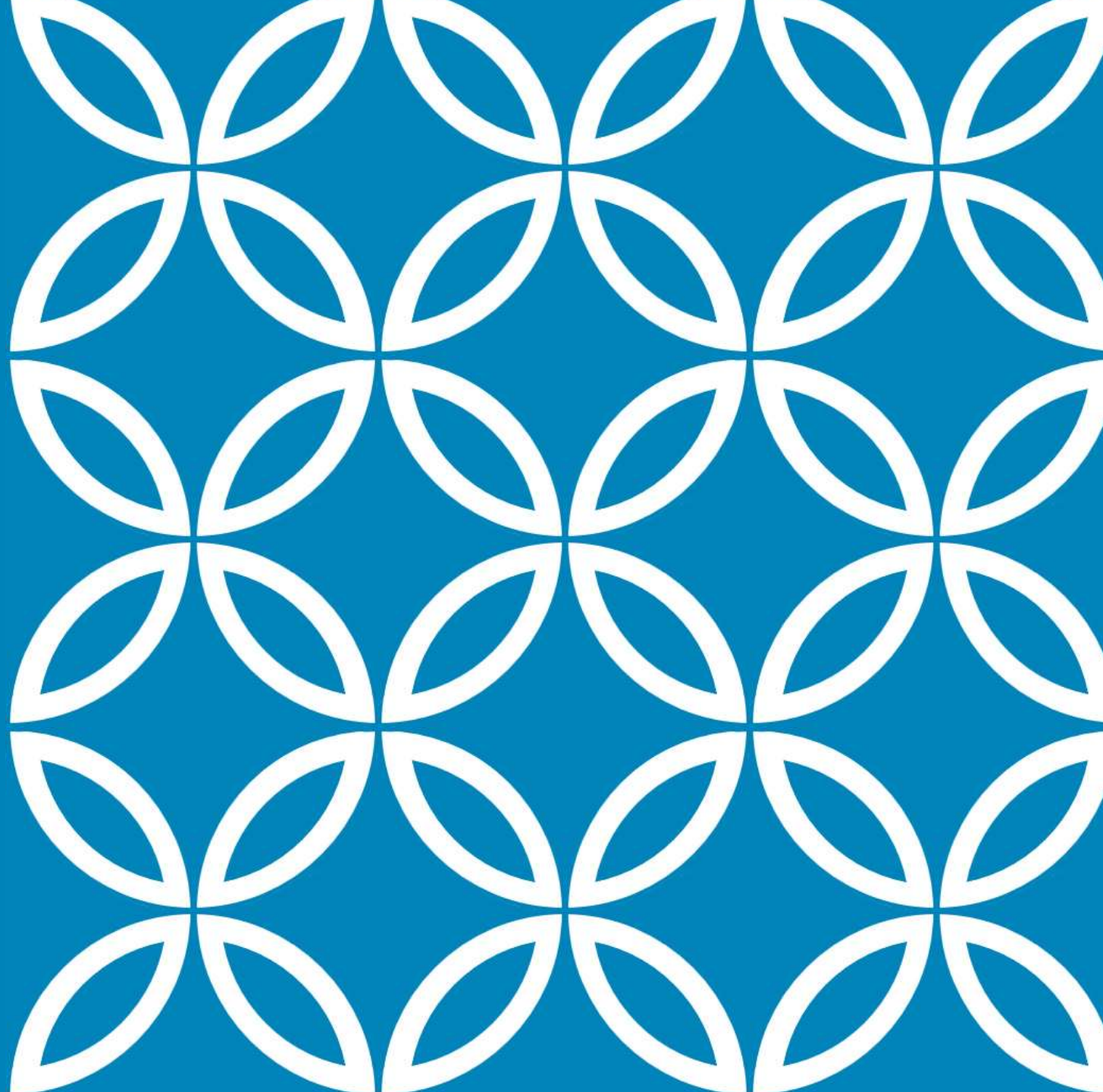
OPPORTUNITIES

Transit trade activities via CPEC
an CAREC

Central Asian landlocked market

Better connectivity

Political Will on tourism



CHALLENGES



Human development needs focus



Untapped potential: Minerals,
coastal wind, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Need for a comprehensive strategic thinking and goal setting

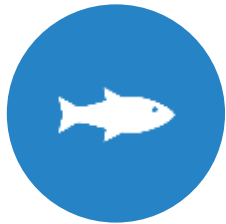
A proper monitoring and evaluation framework for effective goal orientation and alignment

Better coordination between decision making

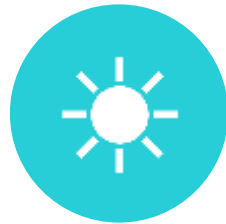
Inclusive approach to decision making

Policy consistency

RECOMMENDATIONS (SECTORAL FOCUS)



VALUE ADDITION
ACTIVITIES FOR
FISHERIES AND OTHER
RELATED ITEMS



PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN
RENEWABLE ENERGY
(EASE OF PROCEDURE)



TOURISM SECTOR
FOCUS



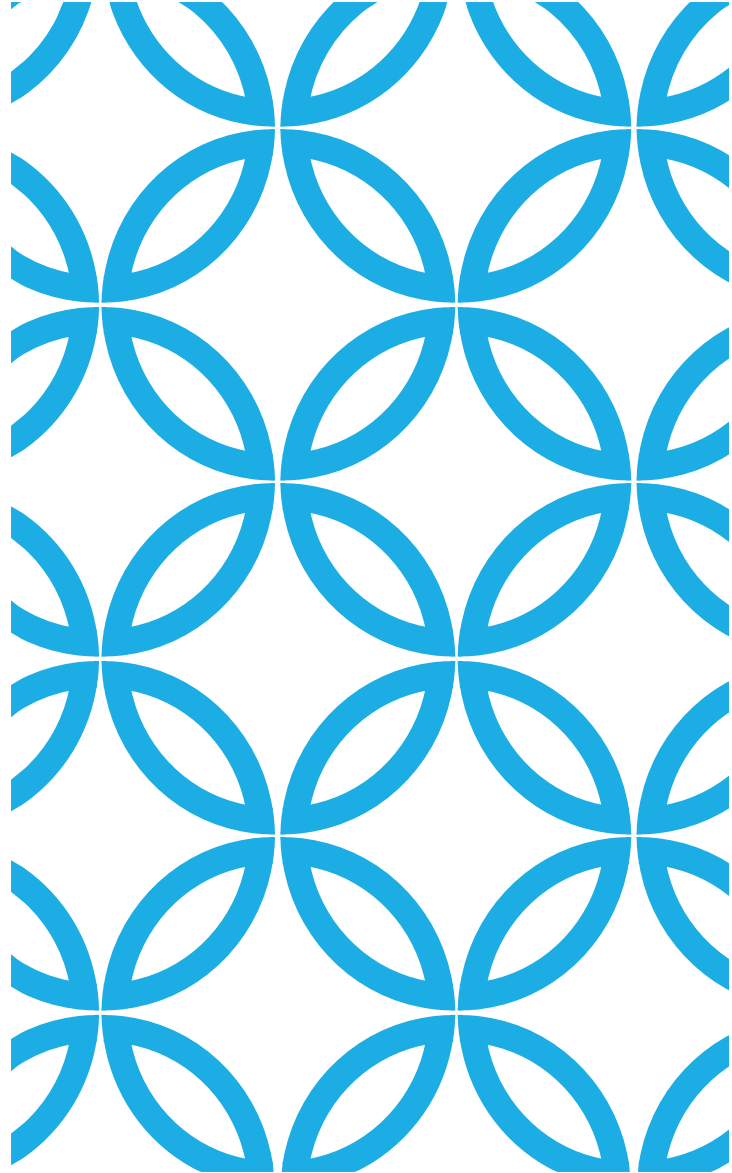
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT COUPLED
WITH ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSIDERATIONS



ACCESS TO DATA AND
INFORMATION

FRUIT OF THOUGHT

Why Balochistan did not get the type of investment that Sindh coastal areas are getting like in Wind Power?



THANK YOU
