



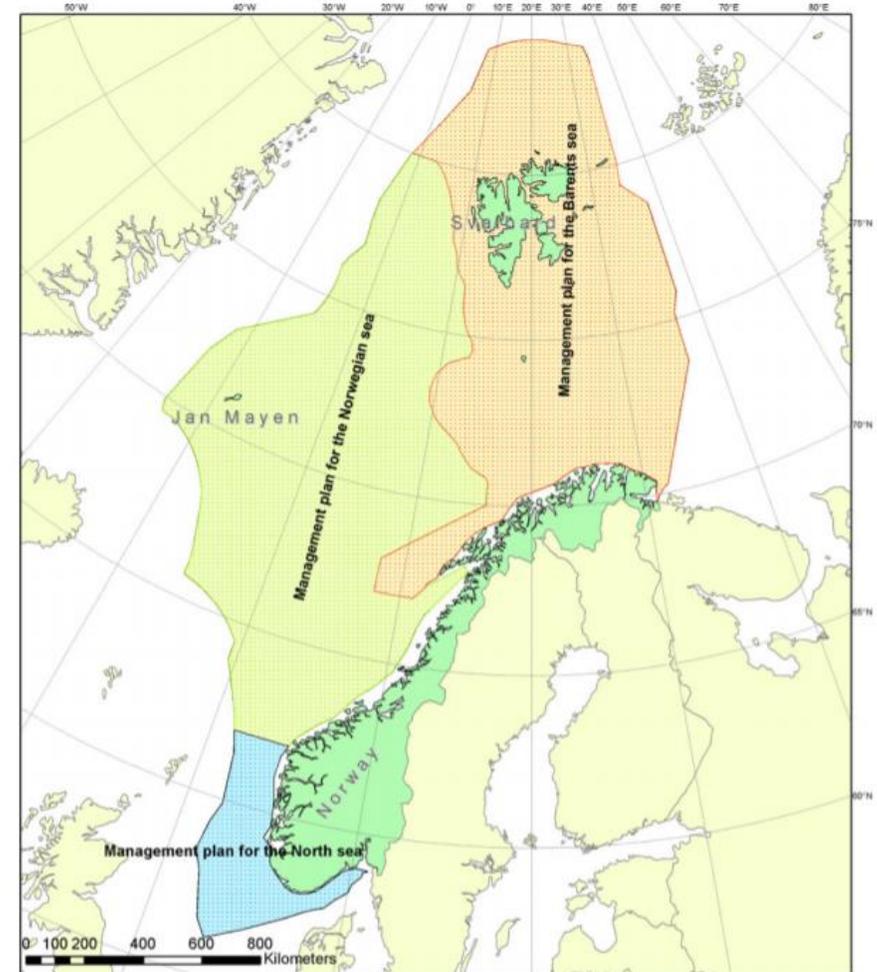
Could the Blue Economy roadmaps of Norway & Seychelles be models for Nigeria?

Pre-Summit Event on Nigeria's Blue Economy

18. September 2020

Norway's maritime domain

- Norway has jurisdiction over 2.3 million sq km of oceans.
- Norway's offshore maritime domain spans from the Barents sea (in the arctic region) to the Norwegian and North seas (further south).
- Oil and gas is Norway's most important industry, contributing US\$60 billion in 2018 - approx. 25% of total export earnings.
- Fisheries and aquaculture contribute about \$11 billion in export value.
- Shipping, shipbuilding, tourism, petroleum services and other ocean-related activities together constitute 70% of Norway's GDP.
- Since 2006, Norway has adopted the Integrated Ocean Management (IOM) approach to planning and managing economic activities in its maritime domain.



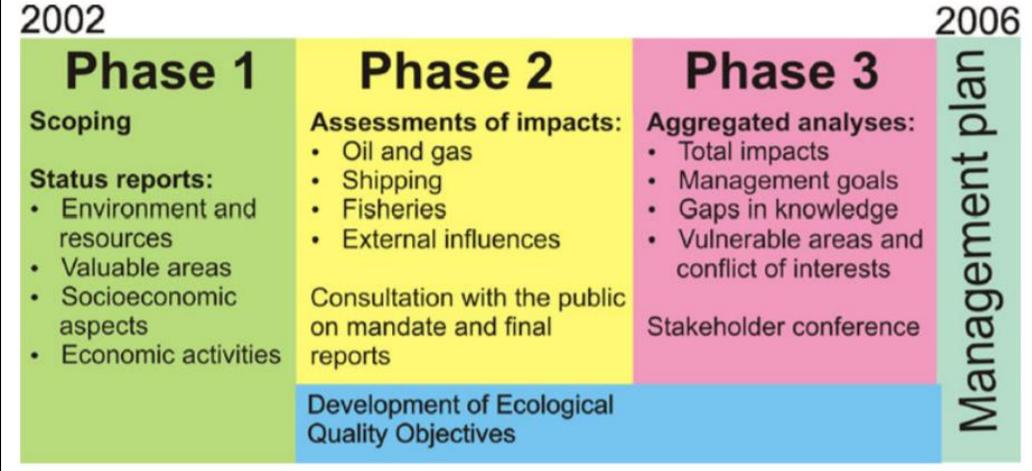
Integrated Ocean Management (IOM)

- The purpose of IOM is to enhance the ability to use and manage ocean resources sustainably, and ensure that the health, productivity and resilience of ocean ecosystems, which provide multiple benefits to humans, are not impaired by human activities.
- The sustainable use of the ocean cannot be achieved unless the management of all sectors of human activities affecting the ocean is coherent...A coherent overall approach is needed. (UN, 2015)
- . . . the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels.. (Preamble of UNGA 2018 resolution on the ocean and law of the sea).



Implementation of IOM in Norway

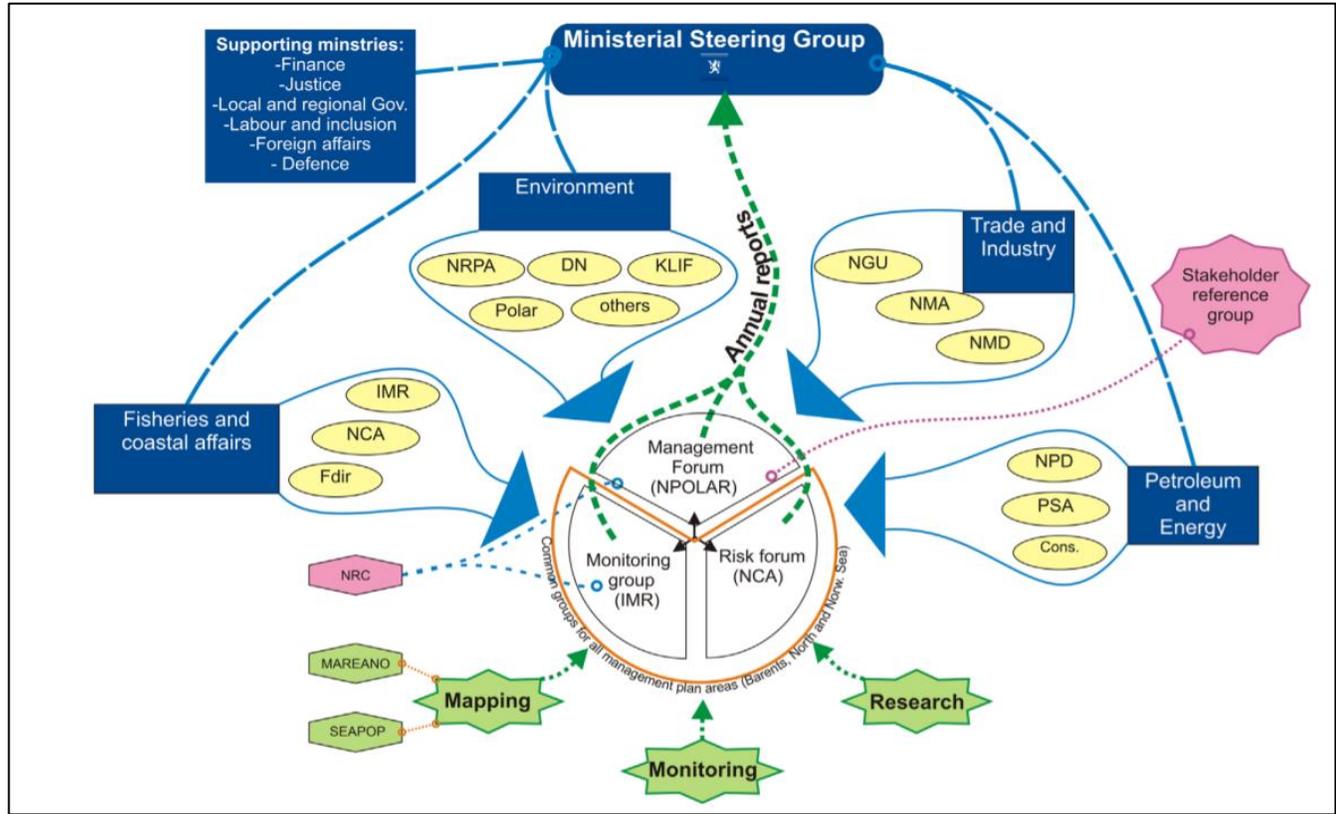
- Norway adopted IOM to reduce conflicts between the petroleum and traditional fishing industries in the Barents Sea
- In 2002, the Norwegian Parliament endorsed the need for the Barents Sea Integrated Management Plan (BSMP).
 - Phase 1 – 2002-2004
 - Phase 2 - 2004–2005
 - Phase 3 – 2005 – 2006 (completed)
- Adopted by Parliament in 2006 and becomes operational.
- Similar Integrated plans developed for the Norwegian Sea (2005-2009) and for the North Sea (2010 – 2013).
- BSMP revised in 2010 – 2011 and 2016.



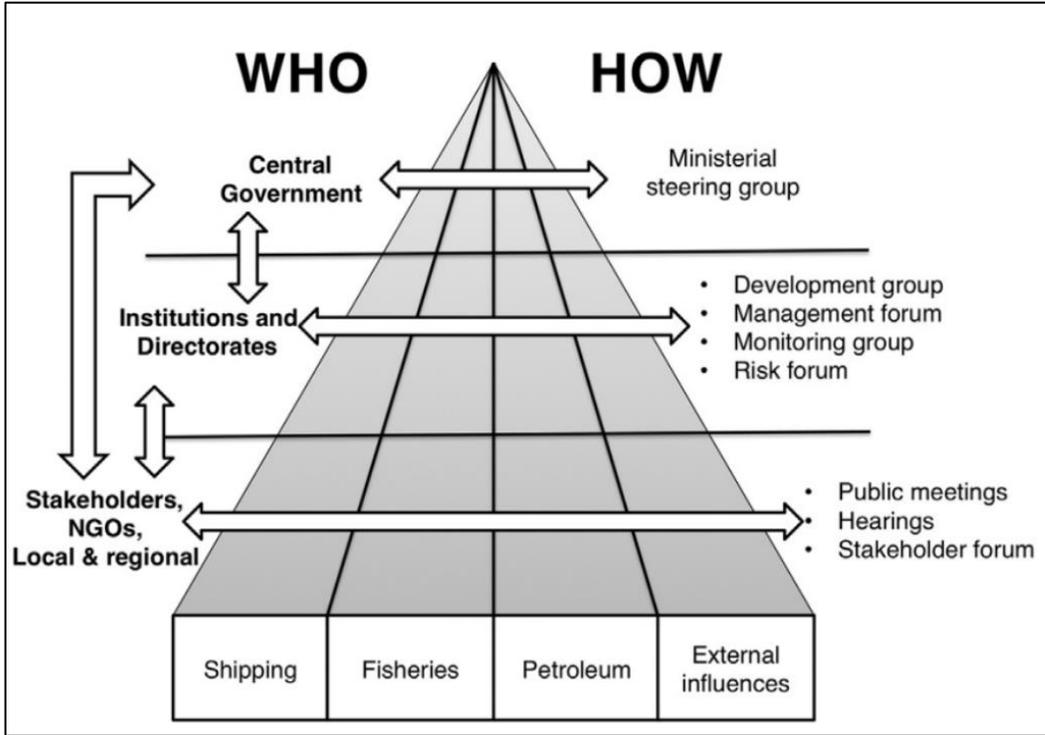
Source: Hoel, A.H and Olsen E., 2012. Integrated Ocean Management as a Strategy to Meet Rapid Climate Change: The Norwegian Case. AMBIO 41:85–95. February 2012

Norway's IOM model relies on extensive collaboration by different actors

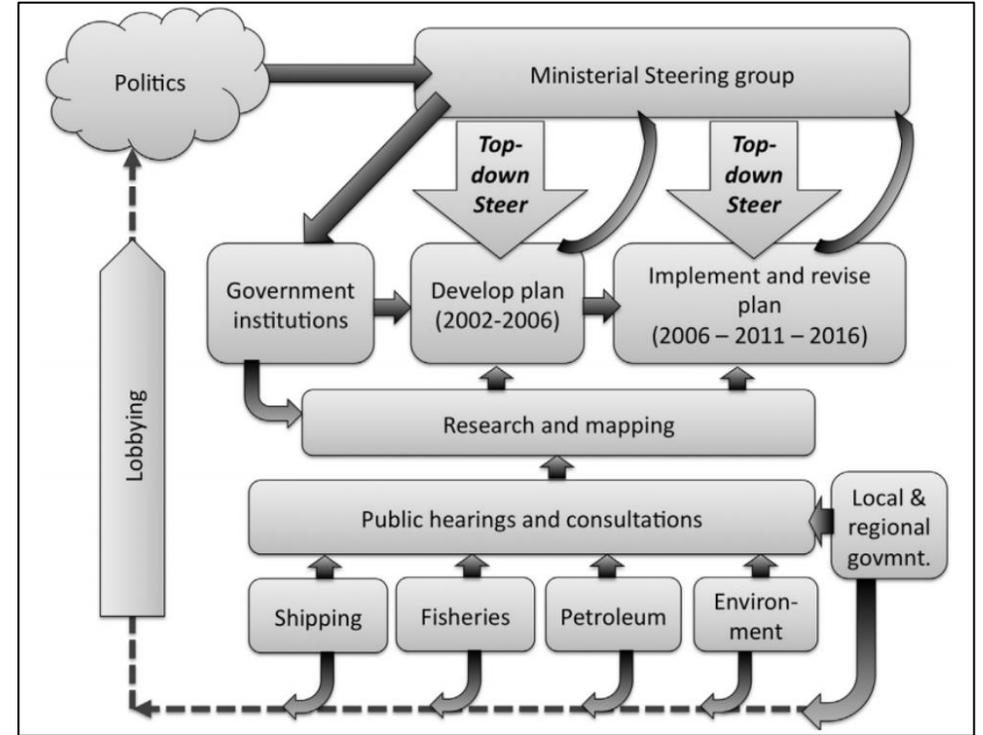
- Steering Ministries: Fisheries and Coastal affairs, Environment, Trade and industry, Petroleum and energy.
- Supporting ministries: Finance, Justice, Local and regional government, Labour and Inclusion, Foreign Affairs, Defence.
- Departments/parastatals
- Research Institutions
- Other stakeholders



Strong inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral communication with top-down steer are critical for a successful process



Integration across sectors and government levels in the IOM implementation is key. There must be good and consistent communication between the implementation units and between government levels and with other stakeholders.



The Ministerial steering group provides clear leadership and direction (steer) for the process, although receiving input from other stakeholders through formal and informal communications.

Seychelles' Blue Economy framework and roadmap



- On 31st January 2018, the Government of Seychelles approved the Seychelles Blue Economy Strategic Framework and Roadmap (the Blue Economy Roadmap).
- The Blue Economy Roadmap is an integrated approach to ocean based sustainable development, that integrates economy, environment and society, in alignment with:
 - The Sustainable Development Agenda 2030,
 - Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
 - The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015).
- The roadmap articulates Seychelles “Blue Economy Brand”, launches a maritime spatial planning initiative, issues an innovative sovereign blue bond to finance fisheries projects, and puts forward a prioritized agenda for action and investment to 2030.

Implementing Seychelles' Blue Economy roadmap



- Articulate a high-level Blue Economy vision and guiding principles.
- Integrate the Blue Economy vision into the Seychelles National Development Strategy (NDS), a National Vision and other relevant national strategies.
- The NDS will be rolled-out over 3 rolling 5 year periods (administered through the Department of Economic Planning) while the National Vision will be for 15 years.
- Identify key pillars and strategic priorities.
- Establish governance arrangements to ensure integrated strategic and cross-sectoral oversight of ocean based development and protection of the environment.
 - E.g. Seychelles has dedicated Blue Economy department that reports directly to the Vice President.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework which takes account of global indicators and SDGs, including a mid-term review.

Vision:

“To develop an ocean-based (blue) economy as a means of realising the nation’s economic, social and cultural potential in a globalised world through an innovation, knowledge-led approach, being mindful of the need to conserve the integrity of the Seychelles marine environment and heritage for present and future generations.”

What are some key-insights for Nigeria's Blue Economy roadmap based on Norway and Seychelles experiences?



Insight 1:

There is no readily replicable template for the Blue Economy. Each country must fashion out its roadmap given its resource situation and institutional endowments. The emphasis should be on arriving at pragmatic outcomes that are implementable.

Insight 2:

Top-level political will, ownership and unflinching support for the Blue Economy process are absolutely essential.

Insight 3:

A vibrant culture of inter-ministry and cross-sectoral communication and collaboration must be instituted and allowed to thrive, particularly within the relevant public sector units.

Insight 4:

The day-to-day work of driving the process should be warehoused with the relevant experts who have been mandated to deliver results. These experts should be allowed to proceed with minimal interference.

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Insight 6:

Stakeholder consultations and engagement should be encouraged.

Thank you for your attention!

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