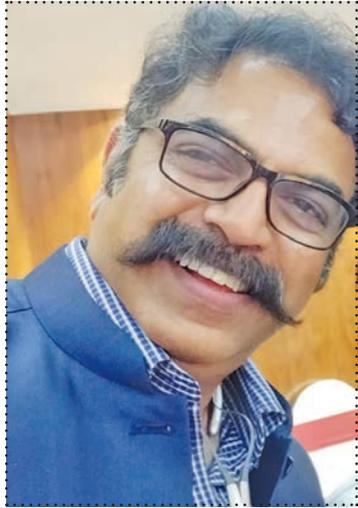


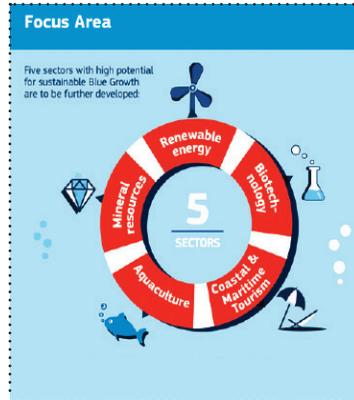
Blue Economy-Wave 16

(Series on "Blue Economy" By Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar)



Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar, Blue Economy Social Activist & Multi Modal Logistics Expert

"The oceans are central to sustainable development globally, and particularly for Small Island developing States (SIDS) and coastal least developed countries (LDCs). They provide a wide array of social and economic benefits to



LDCs and SIDS, including from small-scale, artisanal fisheries, while also being tightly linked to their culture. Small-scale artisanal fishers are a fundamental part of SIDS and coastal LDC societies, but they can also be found in developed and other developing countries. Estimates suggest that workers involved in small-scale fisheries comprise over 90 percent of people employed globally in capture fisheries and related activities, and produce approximately half of the global catch.

An ocean-based blue economy can include diverse components, from established ocean industries, such as fisheries, tourism and maritime transport, to emerging and new activities, such as offshore renewable energy, aquaculture, deep seabed extractive activities (where sustainable), and marine biotechnology. The mix of activities will depend on each country's unique national circumstances, but will go beyond business as usual by providing social and economic benefits for current and future generations; restoring, protecting and maintaining the diversity, productivity, resilience, core functions, and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems; and being based on clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular material flows.

Over 330 voluntary commitments relate to some aspects of sustainable ocean-based economic development, with the development of a comprehensive blue economy the aim of close to fifty commitments, and the related concept of blue growth included in over twenty commitments. Sustainable tourism, aquaculture, shipping, fisheries and renewable energy

were common components of these commitments. Market access for small-scale fishers was also covered by voluntary commitments.

This Community of Ocean Action aims to support its members in implementing their voluntary commitments related to sustainable ocean based economies by exchanging progress reports, experiences, lessons learned and good practices." (Courtesy <https://oceanconference.un.org/coa/BlueEconomy>)

Blue economy has particular mention of sustainability, which is regarded as very primary requirement. SDG 14 relates to, 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development', with its 10 targets as part of Agenda 2030.

The ten targets of Goal 14 include:-

1. Ocean pollution,
2. Marine and coastal ecosystem,
3. Ocean acidification,
4. Regulation on fishing,
5. Conservation of marine area,
6. Fishery subsidies,
7. SIDS economy,

8. Science and marine technology,
9. Artisanal fishing and
10. Implementation of international laws for sustainable use of the oceans.

Relevance of Blue Economy can be found in multitude of SDGs. This does not only include the Goal 14 but also other goals. Goal 14 deals with Ocean economy (Ocean and Seas)

In countries such as India, numerous land-based and riparian industries have the potential to contribute to the country's Blue Economy such as:

- Aquaculture,
- Fishing,
- Finland waterways,
- Tourism,
- Boat manufacturing,
- Sail making, net manufacturing,
- Boat and ship repair,
- Marine instrumentation,
- Aquaculture technology etc.

That is why we need to take holistic views of the implementation of SDG. The International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD) has provided the first clue on the constituent goals of the Blue Economy viz. 2,13,14,15 and 17.

(To be continued...)

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