AGENDA

PART I
BACKGROUND

PART II
BLUE ECONOMY OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Regional Challenges

Case for the Blue Economy
Regional and Local Challenges

**Macroeconomic**
- Low economic growth
- Trade concentration
- Output volatility
- Rising debt and declining reserves
- Poor sovereign debt ratings
- Financial sector vulnerabilities and instability

**Productivity & Competitiveness**
- Low rankings in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business index
- Large infrastructure gaps
- Weak governance
- Inefficient and costly transport links
- **High energy and electricity costs** and nascent regulation

**Human Development**
- High poverty and unemployment
- Very high youth unemployment and poor education outcomes
- High crime and citizen insecurity
- Limited social data available for designing and measuring effective strategies

**Environmental**
- High annual natural disaster costs
- Low insurance payouts
- Insufficient building codes
- Poor climate change adaptation tools

**Implementation Gap**

**Regional Approach Gap**
Global outlook is more positive with the LAC region improving, but still lagging behind

Real GDP Growth (%), 2016 – 2018

Source: CDB, IMF WEO Update April 2018
Doing Business rankings deteriorated across the region

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2018</th>
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Regional Average

2008: 75
2018: 123

Generally high electricity costs also contribute to low business competitiveness

Local Electricity Tariffs (US¢/kWh), 2012

Sources: World Bank, CARLEC
Double-digit unemployment plagues many Caribbean countries

Overall Unemployment Rate (%)
2017 estimate unless otherwise noted

1 in every 4 young people are unemployed

Sources: IMF, Statistical Offices, local reporting, CDB
Caribbean Blueprint: A strategy for our resilient economies, society & environment

Stepping back in order to jump better

Macroeconomic
- Economic growth and diversification
- Strong/resilient financial sector
- Prudent fiscal management

Productivity & Competitiveness
- Private sector-led growth
- Opening new trade markets
- First class and cost-effective infrastructure
- Regional payments facility (Fintech)

Human Development
- Good quality education for all
- Workforce skills training based on employers’ needs
- Conditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable

Environmental Preparedness
- Strict building code compliance
- CCRIF, indemnity insurance, resiliency funds
- Environmental tools
- Climate change adaptation tools
- Microcredit for recovery lending

Economic growth and diversification
- Prudent fiscal management
- Strong/resilient financial sector
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Blue Economy: A sustainable ocean economy, where 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

Blue Economy approaches can help drive the triple bottom line of development.
**Established Industries**
- Capture fisheries
- Shipping / Ports
- Shipbuilding
- Offshore oil / gas
- Marine construction
- Marine and coastal tourism
- Marine Transport
- Marine business services
- Marine R&D
- Dredging

**Emerging Industries**
- Marine aquaculture
- Offshore wind energy
- Marine renewable energy
- Marine seabed mining
- Safety and surveillance
- Marine biotechnology
- High-tech marine services

*Source: OECD*
PART II
BLUE ECONOMY
FOR YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT

Economic Diversification

Youth Employment

Key Blue Economy Opportunities

- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Coastal and Marine Tourism
- Marine Renewable Energy
- Marine Transport or Shipping

- Marine shellfish aquaculture
- Marine Protected Areas; Cruises
- Offshore wind, ocean and wind action
- Passenger transport; Freight transport
Upside Factors to Youth Engagement in the Blue Economy

- Explosive growth of international trade
- Ageing port city populations leading to retirements
- High Turnover and Mobility
- Digital Transformation
Main Barriers to Youth Engagement in the Blue Economy

- **Skills Gap**: Our education systems do not sufficiently provide the knowledge and skills for the highly qualified technical positions in the Blue Economy.

- **Uninspiring Industries**: Youth are often unaware of the broad range of career opportunities in coastal and ocean-based industries.

- **Restricted Entrepreneurship**: A difficult environment for doing business is one of the factors stifling innovation and entrepreneurship.

Source: EC, CDB
Key Blue Economy Opportunities for youth

**Taking up new and existing Blue Economy careers**
- Awareness Building Opportunities and maritime literacy
- Internships and Study Tours  
  E.g. SIDS Youth Aims Hub- Seychelles
- Promote training, certification and access for young people to maritime professions  
  e.g. Blue Career Center of Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea

**Forming new ocean-based enterprises**
- Development of Maritime Clusters  
  e.g. European Sector Skills Alliances
- Development of a Maritime technology sector
- Assigning priority to policies for job creation  
  E.g. public employment programs, sectoral program and youth entrepreneurship interventions.
PART II
BLUE ECONOMY
FOR YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT

Regional policy for economic sharing

Regional agency for ocean management and governance

Improved business environment and infrastructure

Advocacy and participatory development

Regional knowledge hub

E = MC²

FINANCING THE BLUE ECONOMY

CDB RECOMMENDATIONS
The development of our **Blue Economy** implies a paradigm shift. It requires that we change many of the ways we are used to doing things to secure shared prosperity.

*Jean-Paul Adam*

*Minister Of Finance, Trade And The Blue Economy*

*Republic of Seychelles*