



SEYCHELLES PORTS AUTHORITY

A PRESENTATION ON

“SUSTAINABLE GREEN PORT DEVELOPMENT”

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PORT VICTORIA



Sustaining The Seychelles Blue Economy And Growth

Vision of SPA

- To continuously transform and sustain Port Victoria as a vibrant Maritime Hub.

Mission

- To safeguard the maritime gateway to the Seychelles socio-economy by providing adequate and reliable port infrastructure and efficient services in order to facilitate the achievements of the Blue Economy objectives of the country.



Regional Countries



Introduction

- The future of maritime transport, port and industry depends on the balanced relationship between three main factors:
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environment
- Generally, a port is a highly polluting area if deliberate and binding measures are not adopted to adequately mitigate polluting factors.
- A sound National Environment Strategic Plan must include the ports.
- There is a need to work with the Designated Authority and the Ministry responsible for Environment protection to domesticate and implement the MARPOL Convention.



Environmental Targets



The main environmental targets that SPA has adopted in becoming a Green Port are the following:

- > Maritime/ Ship Waste Management.
- > Emissions Reductions in Port Areas.
- > Supplies and Consumption Control.
- > Port Environment Management.



Maritime/ Ship Waste Management

- a) Provide for the collection of ship-generated wastes, or its transfer to a treatment facility .
- b) Study the feasibility of installing the port's own collection and waste treatment system (e.g. oily water),
- c) Establish the guidelines which ships must follow to discharge the waste water into designated areas with maximum safety to avoid spills of pollutants.
- d) Wastes destined for landfill, incinerators or other reception facilities must be properly sealed during transportation and disposal.





Emissions Reduction in the Port Area

- a) Develop energy efficiency plans in maritime/ port terminals - Study the possibility of using renewable energies generated on port for their own consumption. (solar, rain water harvesting, wind, wave setting production targets).
- b) Implement a power supply system for ships connection whilst they are in port, so that they can switch off their engines and consequently reducing emissions of green house gases, noxious smell, noise and vibrations in the port area.
- c) Promote the use of low emissions vehicles in the port area, (use hybrid or electric vehicles).



Supplies and Consumption Control

- a) Introduce measures to reduce consumption of natural resources (water, energy, paper, fuel, etc..)
- b) develop a proper maintenance programme to detect leaks
- c) Engage in purchases of sustainable, environmentally- friendly materials.
- d) Apply the 3 Rs of conservation in port – Recycle, Reuse, Reduce



Port Environment Management

- a) To implement an Environment Impact Assessment to analyse all aspects and impacts on the environment.
- b) Enforcement of adequate measures to prevent transfer of species from vessel to shore (e.g. rat guard, discharge of ballast water, etc...)
- c) Active management of the Bio- Security and Health Agencies to prevent “import” of foreign species (plants and animals) that can potentially damage domestic health/eco-systems/wildlife (e.g. pests, insects, etc...).
- d) Develop adequate contingency management plans for any eventualities in port including incidents and accidents (e.g. oil spills, etc...).



Other Green Port/Marine Considerations

- a) Improve the operational and mechanical efficiencies of ships and port-side equipment. (cranes, trucks, etc...)
- b) Use of cleaner fuels by ships.
- c) Greener hull cleaning and painting. Adequate standards for use of anti-fouling paint/materials in port.
- d) Controlling ships' speed- could benefit marine life. (e.g. whales)
- e) More use of IT.
- f) Re-cycling of ships' wastes – where possible, practical and cost efficient.
- g) Monitoring of air quality in port through air quality management strategy.
- h) Monitoring of sea water quality in port.
- i) Reward “greener ships” through tariff discounts.
- n) Aim for ISO Environment Management Standards.





Green Port Benefits

- Business opportunities for local firms in the implementation of Green Port initiatives and safe management of port and maritime wastes.
- Promotes sustainable maritime activities and broader environmental conservation measures..
- Green Port certification can be a good marketing tool to attract maritime business.
- Port Staff will be more comfortable and productive working in a more environmentally sound and healthier environment.
- “Green ships” may benefit from port tariff & tax concessions.





Green Port Challenges

- Small ports such as Port Victoria (PV) lacks the space, resources, technical expertise and other capacities to implement a Green Port Strategy on their own.
- Need of a strong driver/Champion to spearhead the initiative.
- Multi- purpose ports such as PV that involves industrial fishing activities that operate at another environmental level.
- High short term cost of investment in Green Port initiatives.
- Port partners and stakeholders may not be voluntarily willing or fully committed to partake in Green Port initiatives owing to cost and other commercial factors.
- National agencies may have other priorities over Green Port initiatives.





Thank You

