



# STATUS OF BLUE ECONOMY SECTORS IN KENYA

**A Draft Synthesis Report**

*Richard Mulwa*

*University of Nairobi*



## 1. Motivation

**BE uses the ocean, its related ecosystems and inland waters to support numerous activities**

**Ability of the ocean and other inland waters to continue supporting these activities is threatened by unsustainable use/exploitation**



## 1. Motivation

This underscores the importance of a **coordinated and integrated approach to ocean economy development with a long-term sustainability**

The synthesis report summarizes the **linkages, interconnectedness and synergies** of the BE sectors towards realizing a robust and full circle BE.



## 1. Motivation

We would like to see:

**1. Increase the number of businesses operating and the number of people benefiting from BE**

**2. Increases investment in existing ocean-based and inland BE economic sectors**



## 1. Motivation

3. Stimulate development of **new blue economic sectors** reducing pressure on 'traditional' marine resources and activities

4. Generate **new knowledge** and creates a better understanding of the essential value of a healthy marine environment



**Some governance challenges exist...**



## 2. Governance Challenges

There are **gaps, omissions and loopholes** in the current legal and policy framework governing **the BE sectors** e.g. feed certification

Lack of an integrated **national ocean law** has created delayed development of regulations required to support specific laws.



## 2. Governance Challenges

The laws, policies addressing the utilization of ocean resources are contained in various **fragmented pieces of legislation**

Institutions mandated to implement the fisheries regulatory framework are faced with the **challenge of inadequate resources**





## 2. Governance Challenges

Institutional mandates provided by the different Acts cause various **degrees of overlaps** in their mandates and therefore weaken enforcement besides causing inefficiency.

**Lack of a Comprehensive Land Use Policy:** Issues like land use, management, tenure reforms and environmental protection are inadequately addressed through the existing systems



## 2. Governance Challenges

Legislation e.g. Fisheries Act not harmonized to regional and international conventions, and agreements into Kenyan law for their efficient implementation

Inadequate national legislation on offshore mining that is coherent with the regional laws and policies thus resulting to use of international law



**How do we harness the Blue Economy sectors...**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

Provision of affordable inputs and extension required for **agriculture, mariculture and aquaculture** have potential for growth.

Opening up of the **commercial offshore fisheries**. It needs equipment and support from national and county government. Support small scale fishers in **deep sea fishing**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

Explore potential for renewable energy; solar, wind, tidal and wave. **Tidal energy** is viable in the coast, it has not been exploited compared to wind and solar

Tree crops (cashews, coconuts, citrus and mangoes) occupy about 50 % of the coastal arable land. There is also **potential for Bixa, cotton, Palm. Revive, expand and add value**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Inclusion of indigenous knowledge in conservation and management of ecosystems driving BE sector**

**Tap into the valuable resources in the deep sea like cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts, polymetallic manganese nodules and polymetallic sulphides. This will require heavy investments**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

All the 6 counties in the coastal area have **huge unoccupied lands** especially in the rural areas These could be exploited for improve agricultural production.

**Desalinization** of ocean water would be a key in solving the largest problem of the water scarcity. This coupled with high adoption of **water harvesting** technologies



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Improve infrastructure** for improved interconnectivity of various blue economy sectors. This will improve **forward and backward** linkages of sectors

Increase support to promote **small scale miners, fishers, and other players** dominating most BE sectors





### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

Bilateral agreements made with prospecting mining companies to provide **direct and indirect benefits to the local people** and the country at as a whole

Strengthen link of coastal and marine tourism with **local communities**. **Current CSR from sector** is weak and not commensurate with the level of **revenue generation** derived from the **ecological areas and cultural zones** where they operate



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Support to KNSL:** Over the years, it has been extensively reported that KNSL had almost reached an **insolvent status** due to lack of business, despite reported attempts to revive it

Enhance the monitoring, evaluation and management of **offshore and onshore environment** and implement proactive measures against potential concerns of **pollution control**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

Explore potential in the **Inland Blue economy**—Lakes and rivers hold promise for enhancement of blue economy sectors

Address potential impacts of climate change through **adaptation and mitigation** measures in the various sectors



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Integration of marine spatial planning:** Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a tool to plan, manage, and improve marine environments. **Situates each** sector in the coastal and marine space. This should have gender and poverty consideration.

**Financing the blue economy:** A lot of financing needed: domestic sources, ODA, philanthropy and NGOs; multilateral agencies; e) private finance; e) other financial instruments.



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Involvement of the private sector:** The majority of the coastal and marine tourism businesses are owned and operated by private investors. **PPPs in investments, concessions?**

**Ecosystem management is critical even as we expand e.g. Clearing of 36 ha of mangrove in the Dongo Kundu area which is a significant loss of biodiversity and associated ecological services**



### 3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors

**Blue Economy and Oceans Studies institutes** to undertake research and offer technical assistance and capacity building in all matters relating to the ocean, and the sustainable use of its resources.

**Blue Economy strategy:** There is need to develop an all-inclusive blue economy strategy that brings on board all the relevant stakeholders.



### **3. Harnessing the Blue Sectors**

**The political economy of blue economy??**



*End*

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