

U.S. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

- Established by the 2018 BUILD Act (formed Dec. 2019)
 - Merged the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the USAID Development Credit Authority, and other, smaller offices and funds
 - Provides loans, loan guarantees, equity, and insurance for **private-sector** led development projects
- Aimed to counter China's influence
- June 2021: DFC announces it will efforts for a new global infrastructure initiative to narrow the infrastructure gap in the developing world – the **Build Back Better World (B3W)** strategic partnership.
 - Healthcare
 - Financial inclusion
 - Food Security and Agriculture
 - Technology and Infrastructure
 - Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)



No real focus on transportation infrastructure

Some interest in the previous administration.
 DFC's Connect Africa Initiative Africa Sustainable Urban Transport and Infrastructure
 Now, "infrastructure" ~ "internet and communications infrastructure"
 Of \$4.4b invested in Africa, \$40m has been invested in Transportation (1%)

Focus on private sector
 Provide \$25b in federal funds to mobilize \$50b in private sector capital → \$75b

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



- Africa-wide priorities
 - Boost **agricultural** productivity through the Feed the Future Initiative
 - Strengthen **health** systems
 - Support **democracy, human rights, and good governance**
 - Increase resilience to **climate change**
 - Lead quick responses to **humanitarian crises**
- East Africa priorities
 - Promoting regional **trade**
 - by improving the efficiency and transparency of cross-border transactions, harmonizing safety and quality standards and reducing the time and cost of doing business in the region.
 - Enhancing **food** security and resilience
 - Bringing **power** to Africa
 - Improving **health**
 - Reducing **conflict** and supporting peace
 - Conserving and protecting **natural resources**
 - Providing **humanitarian assistance**
 - Creating opportunities for **young African leaders**
- Country-specific priorities

East Africa Energy Program
 Power Africa Off Grid
 Kenya Investment Mechanism
 Investment into Natural Capital
 Many WASH projects

Transportation infrastructure notably absent

REFLECTIONS 1/3

- In short, the United States
 - does not talk about the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Initiative in East Africa
 - invests in East Africa, but nothing meaningful on transportation infrastructure

REFLECTIONS 2/3 – A PARADOX

- Apparent U.S. desire to compete with China for development aid (and influence) in East Africa and elsewhere ...
- But does not attempt to directly challenge China's dominance in infrastructure construction

REFLECTIONS 3/3 – MAKING SENSE OF THE PARADOX

- U.S. does not provide much development assistance for construction of roads, railroads, and a lot of other hard infrastructure
 - Environmental and social impacts
 - Competitiveness of U.S. industry?
- Focus on other areas where the U.S. has policy priorities and is more competitive
 - Climate change and energy
 - Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
 - Gender
 - “Soft” infrastructure (capacity and social capital)
 - Good governance



Can address the environmental and social impacts of transportation infrastructure ... supported by China

THANK YOU!

Carl Bruch (bruch@eli.org)



The transition and progress of “Free and Open Indo-Pacific(FOIP)” vision related with the Eastern Africa coastal development

18 Nov 2021

National Defense Academy, School of Defense Sciences,
Department of Leadership and Military History
Associate Professor Teruaki Aizawa (CAPT.Ret JMSDF)

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Understanding the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

There is no official document that explains FOIP systematically and in detail, and there is no choice but to decode it from the diplomatic bluebook or the policy speech at the Diet and any other information.



It is the diplomatic strategy linking with cooperative development and cooperative multilateral security.

※This explanation based on the presenter's own viewpoint that the basic character of FOIP with using the word “Conveniently used to present a straightforward image of a series of diplomatic strategies of the Abe administration.

Teruaki Aizawa, “The Philosophy and Practice of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy (FOIP) ” decoded from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website,” Ocean Policy Research Institute(OPRI),The Sasakawa Peace Foundation(SPF), FROM THE OCEANS, Intelligence Analysis(Special Edition), July 30, 2018. (SPF/OPRI website)



In November 2018, the name of FOIP changed from "Strategy" to "Vision"

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Contents

- What is “FOIP” ?
- Transition of the Japanese government's explanation about FOIP
- Domestic major argument about FOIP in Japan
- Recent movements concerned with FOIP and major argument
- Consideration on the relationship with the Eastern Africa coastal development

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An example of a general understanding of FOIP in Japan

※The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, October 26, 2017

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe launched his foreign diplomatic strategy at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) held in Kenya in August 2016. It aims for economic growth throughout the region connecting the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, identifying growing Asia and the latent potential of Africa as key regions. The strategy promotes free trade and infrastructure investment to expand trading zone. Cooperation on security is another goal. It appeals to the freedom of the ocean based on the rule of law by constraining China's building of a military base in the South China Sea.

※The original is in Japanese. This is the tentative translation by presenter.

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MOFA website, “Diplomatic Bluebook 2017 ,” May,2017, Special Feature
 “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

Special Feature Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy

Prime Minister Abe announced the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” at TICAD VI held in Kenya from August 27 to 28.

“What will give stability and prosperity to the world is none other than the enormous liveliness brought forth through the union of two free and open oceans and two continents. Japan bears the responsibility of fostering the confluence of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and of Asia and Africa into a place that values freedom, the rule of law, and the market economy, free from force or coercion, and making it prosperous. Japan wants to work together with you in Africa in order to make the seas that connect the two continents into peaceful seas that are governed by the rule of law. That is what we wish to do with you. The winds that traverse the ocean turn our eyes to the future. The supply chain is already building something quite like an enormous bridge between Asia and Africa, providing industrial wisdom. The population in Asia living in democracies is more numerous than that of any other region on Earth. Asia has enjoyed growth on the basis of the democracy, rule of law, and market economy that has taken root there. It is my wish that the self-confidence and sense of responsibility spawned there as a result come to envelop the entirety of Africa together with the gentle winds that blow here.”



Prime Minister Abe giving his keynote address at TICAD VI (August 27, Kenya, Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

MOFA website, “Diplomatic Bluebook 2017 ,” May,2017,
 Special Feature “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

A New Foreign Policy Strategy: “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

“Diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map”
 “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation

Based on the accomplishments of the Abe Administration, Japan intends to further improve and expand these diplomatic concepts

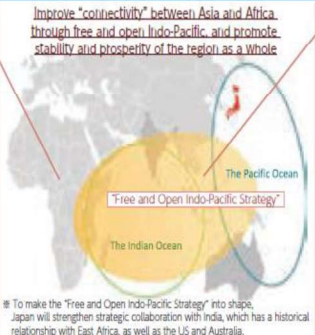
“Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”
 A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining
 “Two Continents”: Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possess huge potential of growth; and
 “Two Oceans”: Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean
 ⇒ broaden the horizon of Japanese foreign policy by envisioning the above as an overarching, comprehensive concept

Africa

- Full of potential: population around 1.1 billion (15% of global population) → around 2.5 billion in 2050
- account for 30,000,000 kt (22% of global area)
- high economic growth rate (4.2% on average (2002-2013))
- rich in natural resources and promising markets
- progressing as a “developing continent” whereas still challenged by poverties and terrorism etc.

Japan will provide nation-building support in the area of development as well as politics and governance, in a way that respects the ownership of African countries, and not by forcing on or intervening in them

Improve “connectivity” between Asia and Africa through free and open Indo-Pacific, and promote stability and prosperity of the region as a whole



The Pacific Ocean
The Indian Ocean

“Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

Asia

- Increase of awareness of confidence, responsibility and leadership, as well as democracy, rule of law and market economy taking root in South East and South Asian countries
- Currently expanding its success to Africa and bring out the potential of Africa as a “global main player” through a free and open Indo-Pacific

Japan will expand infrastructure development, trade and investment, and enhance business environment and human development from East Asia as a starting-point, to the Middle East and Africa

※ To make the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” into shape, Japan will strengthen strategic collaboration with India, which has a historical relationship with East Africa, as well as the US and Australia.

MOFA website, “Free and Open Indo-Pacific(FOIP)”(2021, Apr.1)

Free and Open Indo-Pacific

“Diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map”
 “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation

Based on the accomplishments of the Abe Administration, Japan intends to further expand these diplomatic concepts

Free and Open Indo-Pacific

A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining “Two Continents”: Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possess huge potential of growth; and “Two Oceans”: Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean


⇒ broaden the horizon of Japanese foreign policy by envisioning the above as an overarching, comprehensive concept

Africa

- Full of potential: population around 1.3 billion (17% of global population) → around 2.5 billion in 2050
- account for 30,000,000 kt (22% of global area)
- high economic growth rate (4.8% on average (2000-2016))
- rich in natural resources and promising markets
- progressing as a “developing continent” whereas still facing challenges including by poverties and terrorism.

Japan will provide nation-building support in the area of development as well as politics and governance, in a way that respects the ownership of African countries, and not by forcing on or intervening in them.

The Indo-Pacific region is facing various challenges such as piracy, terrorism, proliferation of WMD, natural disasters and attempts to change the status quo. Under such circumstances, Japan aims to promote peace, stability and prosperity across the region to make the Indo-Pacific free and open as “international public goods”, through ensuring rules-based international order including the rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, peaceful settlement of disputes, and promotion of free trade.



ASEAN The Pacific Ocean
The Indian Ocean

Asia

- Increase of awareness of confidence, responsibility and leadership, as well as democracy, the rule of law and market economy taking root in ASEAN and South Asian countries
- Currently expanding its success to Africa and bring out the potential of Africa as a “global main player” through a free and open Indo-Pacific.

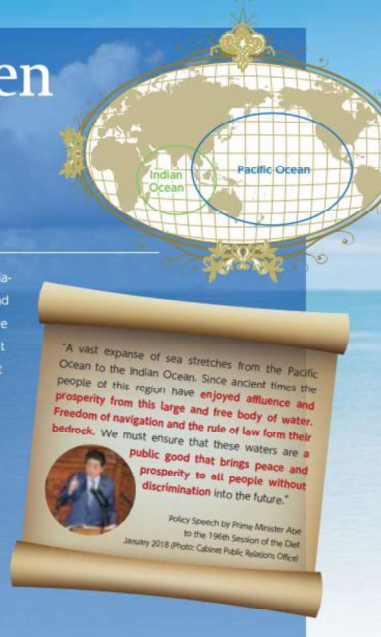
Japan will further promote quality infrastructure development, trade and investment, and enhance business environment and human development, strengthening connectivity in ASEAN region. Japan will expand ASEAN’s success to other regions such as the Middle East and Africa.

MOFA website, “Diplomatic Bluebook 2020 ,” October 2020,
 Opening Special Feature “Free and Open Indo-Pacific(FOIP)”

Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

The Indo-Pacific region, which stretches from the Asia-Pacific across the Indian Ocean to the Middle East and Africa, is the core of the world’s vitality and supports more than half of the world’s population. At the same time, it is a region which has seen complex power relations at work and has experienced drastic shifts in the regional power balance. The region faces a variety of threats, such as piracy, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, natural disasters, and illegal fishing.

The core idea of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) concept is to establish a rules-based international order and consolidate principles such as free trade, freedom of navigation, and the rule of law, which are essential for the stability and prosperity of the region. Together with like-minded countries that share the vision of FOIP, Japan is vigorously leading efforts to this end.



“A vast expanse of sea stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean. Since ancient times the people of this region have enjoyed affluence and prosperity from this large and free body of water. Freedom of navigation and the rule of law form their bedrock. We must ensure that these waters are a public good that brings peace and prosperity to all people without discrimination into the future.”

Policy Speech by Prime Minister Abe to the 196th Session of the Diet January 2018 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Efforts and Cooperation on FOIP in Other Countries and Regions

In collaboration with FOIP-related activities of partners, Japan promotes the vision of FOIP by evoking a sense of ownership based on each vision, with a shared belief in the fundamental principles such as the rule of law.

UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening cooperation on (i) maritime security, (ii) quality infrastructure, and (iii) cyber security including 5G (Japan-UK Summit Meeting in January 2019) 	Pacific island countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PfP (Pacific Islands Forum) leaders welcomed Japan's contribution through "Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy" (PALAMP in May 2018) The 8th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting 	Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed to further strengthen the strategic partnership under the vision of FOIP (Japan-Canada Summit Meeting in August 2019)
France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "France and Security in the Indo-Pacific" (Published in June 2018, revised in May 2019) Agreed to materialize cooperation mainly on the three pillars of (i) freedom of navigation and maritime security, (ii) climate change, the environment and biodiversity, and (iii) quality infrastructure (Japan-France Summit Meeting in June 2019) 	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific" (AOIP) (June 2019) The leaders shared the view to promote a rules-based Indo-Pacific region that is free and open. Welcomed Japan's explicit support of AOIP, and encouraged Japan to undertake cooperation with ASEAN in the key areas outlined in AOIP (Chairman's Statement of the ASEAN-Japan Summit in November 2019) 	U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced concrete cooperation to maintain and reinforce FOIP (Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in September 2018, visit of Vice President Pence to Japan in November 2018, Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in May 2019) Published "Indo-Pacific Strategy Report" (June 2019) and "A Free and Open Indo-Pacific: Advancing a Shared Vision" (November 2019)
Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed cooperation toward achievement of FOIP (Japan-Germany Summit Meeting in February 2019) 	India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Act East" policy Published "India-Japan Development Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific" (Japan-India Summit Meeting in October 2018) Published "Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative" (November 2019) 	Mekong countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published "Mekong-Japan Cooperation Projects in Synergy with Japan's policy to realize a free and open Indo-Pacific" (Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in October 2018) The Mekong countries welcomed Japan's commitment to support the efforts made by the Mekong countries in line with the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) (Joint Statement of the Mekong-Japan Summit in November 2019)
Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed to work together to develop concrete cooperation for maintaining and strengthening FOIP (Japan-Italy Summit Meeting in April 2019) 	Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leaders affirmed that the two countries share a vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific, and shared the view on working together for regional stability and prosperity (Japan-Australia Summit Meeting in November 2018) "A free, open, inclusive and prosperous Indo-Pacific" (Prime Minister Abe's foreign policy speech in June 2019, Promote "Pacific Step-up" in the Pacific Island region. 	New Zealand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed to materialize the partnership in achieving FOIP in coordination with New Zealand's "Pacific Reset" policy regarding the Pacific Island region (Japan-New Zealand Summit Meeting in September 2019)

Red: Efforts of each country/region Blue: Cooperation between each country/region and Japan

Three pillars of Japan's efforts to realize a free and open Indo-Pacific

In August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced his vision for "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" in his keynote address at TICAD VI held in Kenya.

A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining "Two Continents": Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possesses huge potential of growth; and "Two Oceans": Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean
 ⇒ Develop a free and open Indo-Pacific region as "international public goods"

1. Promotion and establishment of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, free trade, etc.

■ Maintain fundamental principles of the international order, which are the foundation of peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific

2. Pursuit of economic prosperity

Improve three connectivities

- Physical connectivity: quality infrastructure (ports, railways, roads, energy and ICT)
- People-to-people connectivity: education, training and friendship
- Institutional connectivity: harmonization and common rules including through EPA/FTA

3. Commitment for peace and stability

Capacity-building

- Maritime Law Enforcement
- Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)
- Human Resource Development

HA/DR

- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
- Anti-Piracy - Counter-Terrorism
- Non-Proliferation
- Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

- ✓ Open and comprehensive concept, not exclusive to anybody
- ✓ Not to create a new institution nor override/undermine existing organizations



"A vast expanse of sea stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean. Since ancient times the people of this region have enjoyed affluence and prosperity from this large and free body of water. Freedom of navigation and the rule of law form their bedrock. We must ensure that these waters are a public good that brings peace and prosperity to all people without discrimination into the future. To this end we will promote the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy."

Policy Speech by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the 196th Session of the Diet in January 2018

The meaning of "the rule of law"

Countries & Regions

The 13th ISS Asian Security Summit -The Shangri-La Dialogue-Keynote Address by Shinzo ABE, Prime Minister, Japan

"Peace and prosperity in Asia, forevermore"

Japan for the rule of law
 Asia for the rule of law
 And the rule of law for all of us"

May 30, 2014
 Japanese

Twitter Like Email



- 1) States should make and clarify their claims based on international law,
- 2) States should not use force or coercion in trying to drive their claims,
- 3) States should seek to settle disputes by peaceful means

Domestic major argument about FOIP in Japan (Major references)

- a, Akihiko Tanaka, "Jiyuu de hirakareta Indo Taiheiyou senryaku" no syatei [The range of view about FOIP](in japanese),"Gaikou[Foreign Affairs], Vol.47 Jan./Feb.2018
- b, Ken Jinbo, "Indo Taiheiyou Kousou" no syatei to kadai [The range of view and the agenda of FOIP] (in japanese),"Kokusai Anzen Hosyoku [Journal of International Security], Vol46, Issue 3, Dec 2018
- c, Mie Ooba, "Nippon no "Indo Taiheiyou" kousou [Japan's FOIP] (in japanese)," Kokusai Anzen Hosyoku [Journal of International Security], Vol46, Issue 3, Dec 2018
- d, Shinichi Kitaoka, "INSIGHT into the world/Make the Indo-Pacific freer, more open,"The Japan News/Special to The Yomiuri-Shimbun, December 17, 2018
- e, Mataka Kamiya, "Cooperative Strategy" to Realize "Competitive Strategy"- The composite structure of Japan's "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" strategy(vision),"SSDP, Feb 2019

Overview of understanding FOIP by the commentary of experts in Japan

- FOIP aims at the Maintaining "liberal World Order" (Tanaka)
- All of them had indicated that FOIP does not compete with China's "Belt and Road Initiative : BRI", which is consistent with the government's explanation.
- They all point out that their relationship with China is a central focus of FOIP. ※So to say, FOIP has inherent duality in its relationship with China.
- Kamiya and Jinbo call such a situation "Cooperative Strategy" to Realize "Competitive Strategy"
- The presenter think that it is easiest to use Kitaoka's article for general explanation about FOIP.
"But my suggestion aims to detoxify China's Belt and Road initiative."
"It is also important to wait for a change in China's attitudes while continuing cooperation with it, however limited, with a view to detoxifying Chinese diplomacy."

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Recent movements concerned with FOIP and major argument

The early time argument about FOIP seems to be premised on the relationship between "Quad and China."

※ The first appearance of the term FOIP as a Japanese government in the feature article of the "2017 Diplomatic Bluebook 2017"

To realize this strategy, Japan intends to further strengthen its strategic cooperation with countries such as India, which has a historical relationship with East Africa, and the U.S. and Australia, with which it has alliances.



Shifting from assuming Quad as a core framework to one with broader multilateral cooperation in mind?

- Temperature differences between Quad countries such as India
- Increase in commitments by ASEAN countries, Pacific island countries and other regions countries such as Europe.

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Recent movements concerned with FOIP and major argument

Although there was a change of leaders in Japan and the United States, FOIP is basically inherited. For example, the Biden administration tried to change the term "Free and Open" in FOIP in order to differentiate it from the Trump administration, but it is said that it was decided to inherit this by working from Japan.



Future progress of FOIP(Presenter's view point)

- One of the aim of FOIP is an extremely important in turning China into "democratic world order."
- It is extremely important that FOIP is a concept based on the ocean. It is important to keep in mind that the universal ocean governance of "freedom of the ocean" is a major incentive for the commitment of the region to the region, including other regions country such as Europe.

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Relationship between FOIP and China's Belt Road Initiative (BRI)

June 5,2017, PM Abe mentioned "BRI" in a speech in Tokyo, saying that, "Japan would like to cooperate with China, after recognizing that it is indispensable for transparent and fair procurement, and the soundness of finances to be preserved.

January 22, 2018, PM Abe mentioned in his policy speech, "Based on this overall direction, we will also work with China."

May 2018, when PM Lee visited Japan, we agreed on economic cooperation in third country, and when PM Abe visited China in October of the same year, he mentioned its promotion.



However, even after that, "economic cooperation in third countries" has not necessarily progressed concretely.

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FOIP in Africa and Relationship with China (Consideration from the case of TICAD7)

▪ References to FOIP at Yokohama Declaration 2019

We take good note of the initiative of a free and open Indo-Pacific announced by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at TICAD VI in Nairobi.



Japanese government tried to include support for FOIP in the TICAD 7 Leaders' Declaration, but it had become such a roundabout expression due to opposition among the participating countries which were effected China's will, some media reported.

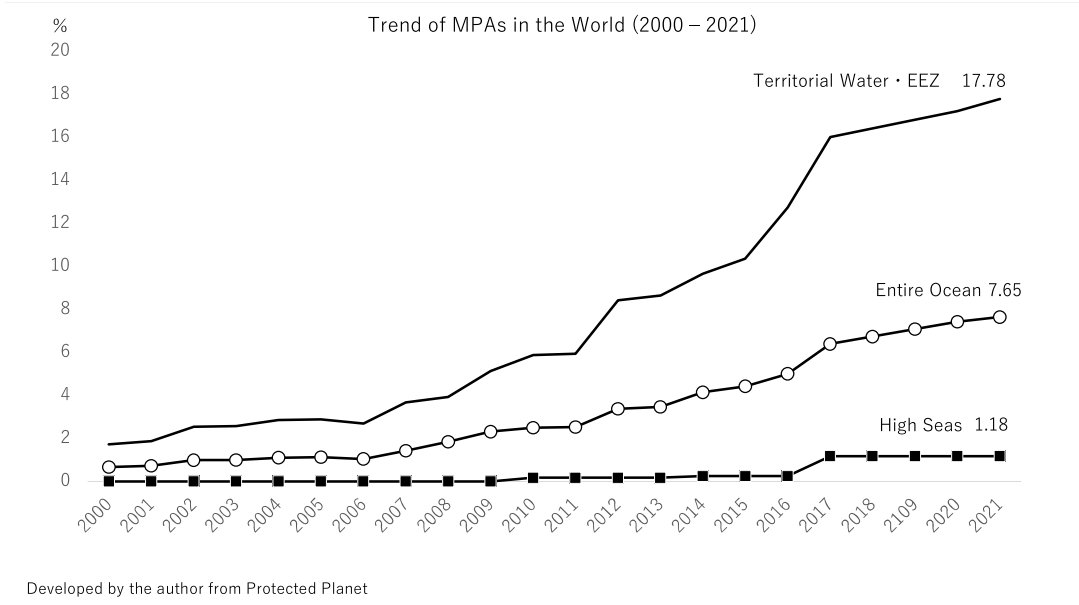
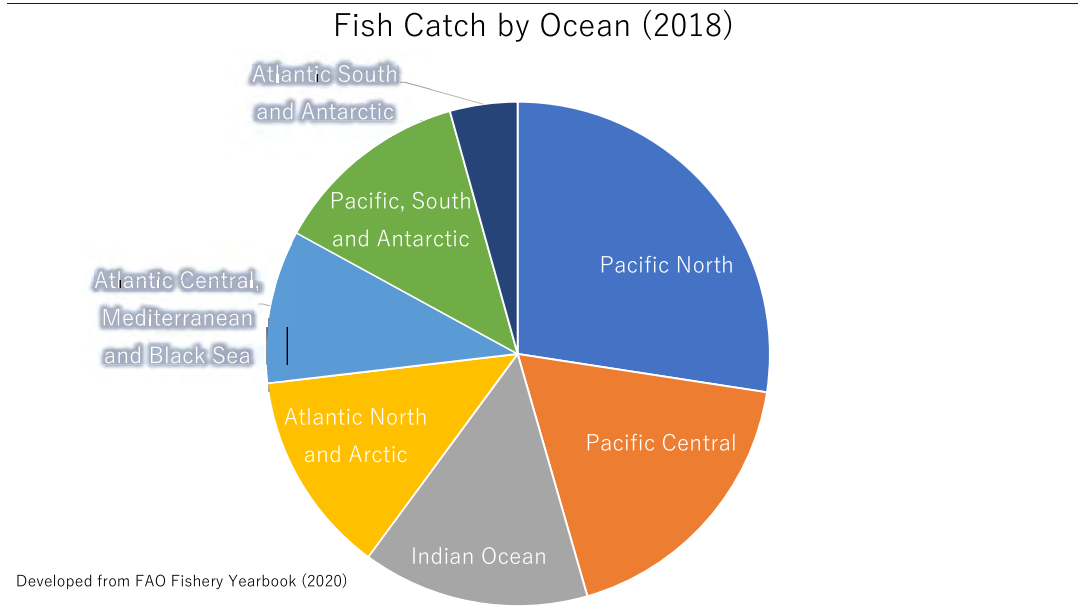


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Conclusion

- Regarding the issue of Japan's lack of interest in the theme of this time, "development of the East African coastal region," various factors must be considered as mentioned in the keynote speech.
- However, from the perspective of relationship with China, which is a core issue of FOIP, there are only limited room for Japan to enter to the development target countries in Africa with considering China's development assistance, Isn't it?
- If so, we recognize that it is necessary to consider various concrete measures as presented by other presenters.

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MPA size and coverage ration in West Indian Ocean

Region	Coverage (%)	MPA coverage (km ²)	Total Marine and coastla areas (km ²)
British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos)	99.93	642,271	642,745
Seychelles	32.82	439,997	1,340,839
Madagascar	0.91	11,018	1,205,825
Comoros	0.37	620	165,505
Réunion	0.01	41	316,499
Mauritius	0	50	1,280,068

Developed by the author from Protected Planet

MPA coverage ration and size in East Africa

	Coverage (%)	MPA coverage (km ²)	Total Marine and coastla areas (km ²)
Sudan	15.96	10,662	66,786
South Africa	15.5	239,038	1,542,560
Egypt	4.95	11,716	236,612
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.02	7,330	243,130
Mozambique	2.15	12,326	574,410
Kenya	0.76	857	112,400
Djibouti	0.17	12	7,031
Eritria, State of	0	0 ---	
Ethiopia	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	784,502

Developed by the author from Protected Planet

Fishery production by the countries of West Indian Ocean

Country (Name)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
Madagascar	10	1535	5500	7626	8006	18854	10334
Mauritius	28	68	4	377	502	774	2066
Réunion	30	0	15	59	50	5	0
Seychelles	15	195	425	772	0	0	0

FAO Fishstat 2020

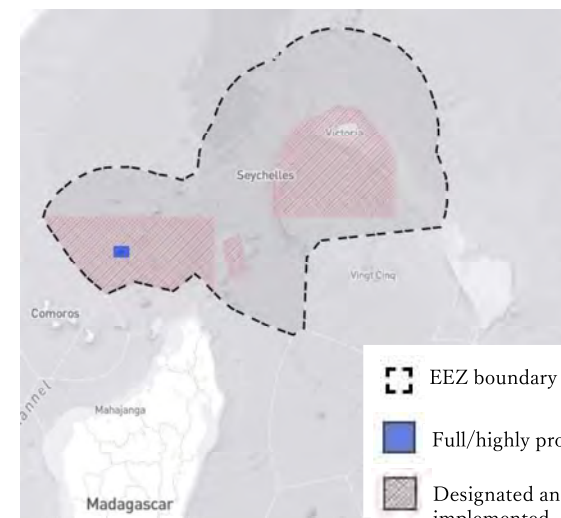
Unit: ton

MPA in West Indian Ocean



<https://www.protectedplanet.net>

Seychelle MPA



Announced a plan to designate 30% of EEZ as MPAs in 2018

Presidential decree was released in March 2020 to designate 30% of EEZ as MPAs

Marine Conservation Institute <https://mpAtlas.org/countries/SYC/map>

Comparative analysis of Seychelle, Madagascar and Mauritius

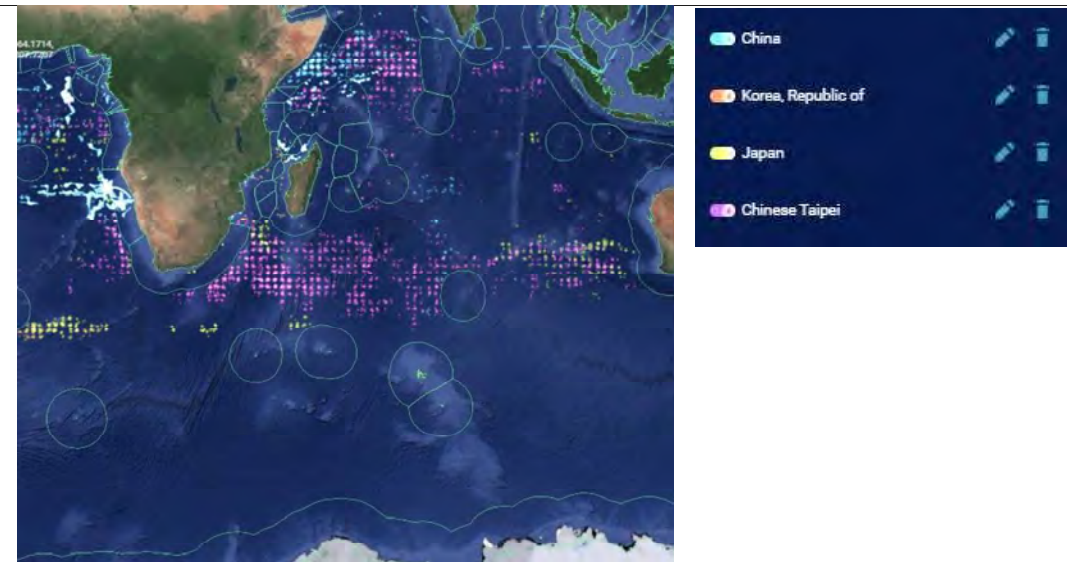
Population (million)	GDP, 2019 PPP, US\$ billion, 2019	Per Capita GDP, 2017 PPP US\$, 2019	Ration of population with income less than US\$1.9 (2008-2018)	Human Development Index	Land Area (km ²)	Territorial Water EEZ (km ²)	MPA (km ²)	MPA ratio (%)	Fish catch (ton, 2018)	Incoming tourists (thousand, 2018)	Tourism revenue (2017#, US\$ million)	
Madagascar	27	44.4	1,646	77.6	0.528	594,719	1,205,825	11,018	0.91	10,334	257	671
Mauritius	1.3	29.1	22,989	0.2	0.804	2,062	1,280,068	50	0	2,066	1,399	1,748
Seychelle	0.1	2.8	29,056	1.1	0.796	487	1,340,839	439,997	32.82	0	362	483

Developed by the author from the sources indicated below:

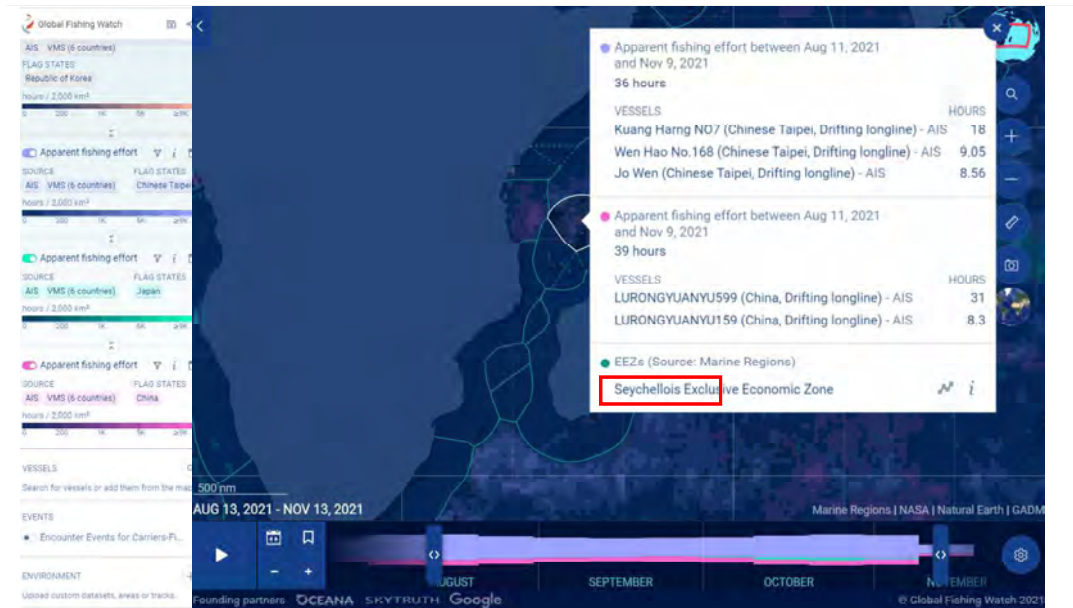
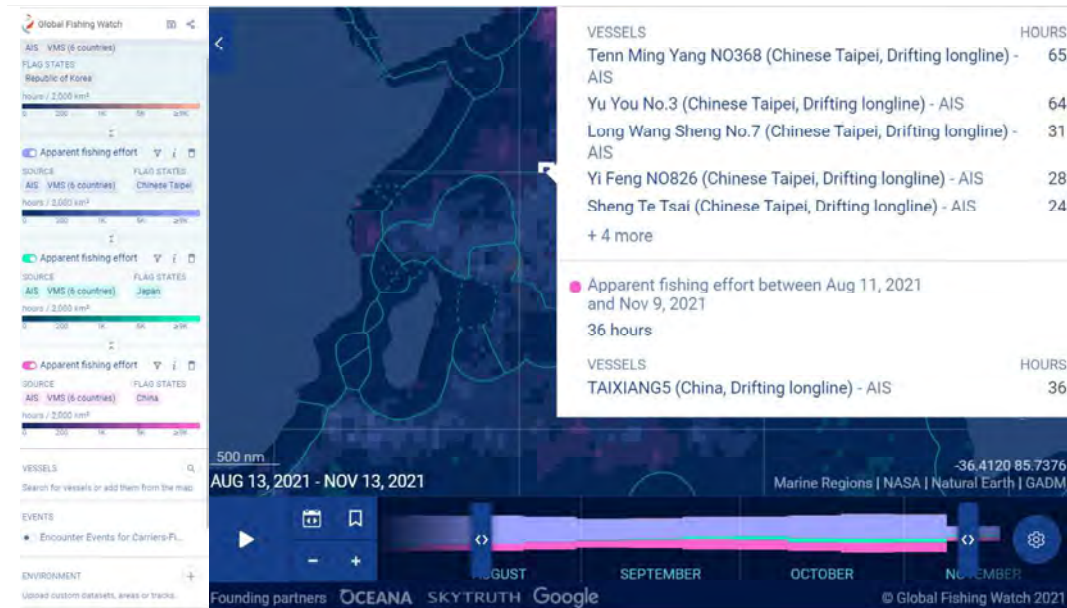
UNDP Human Development Report (2020) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

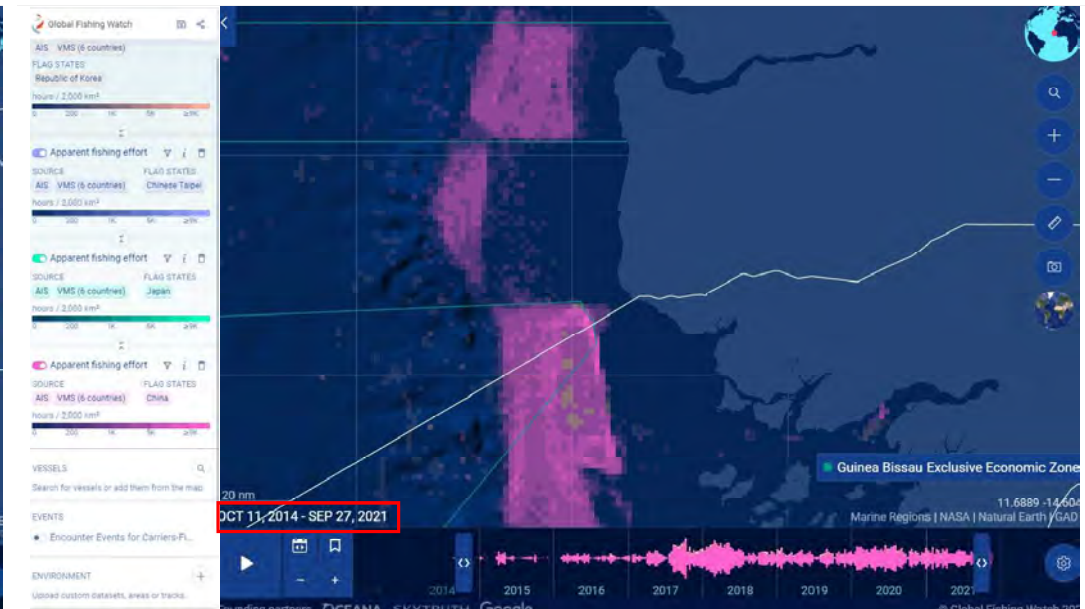
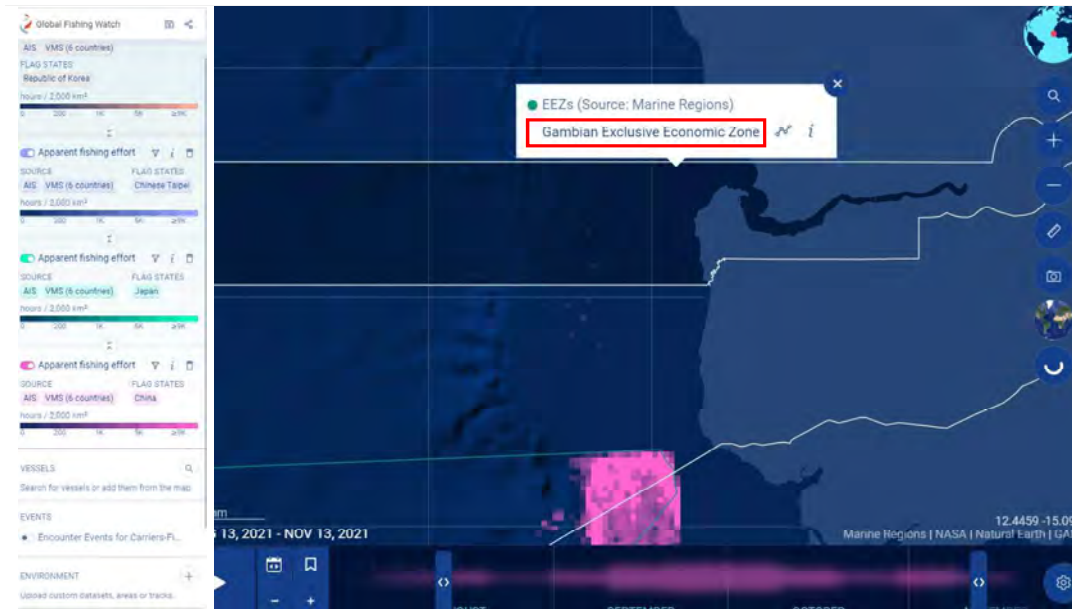
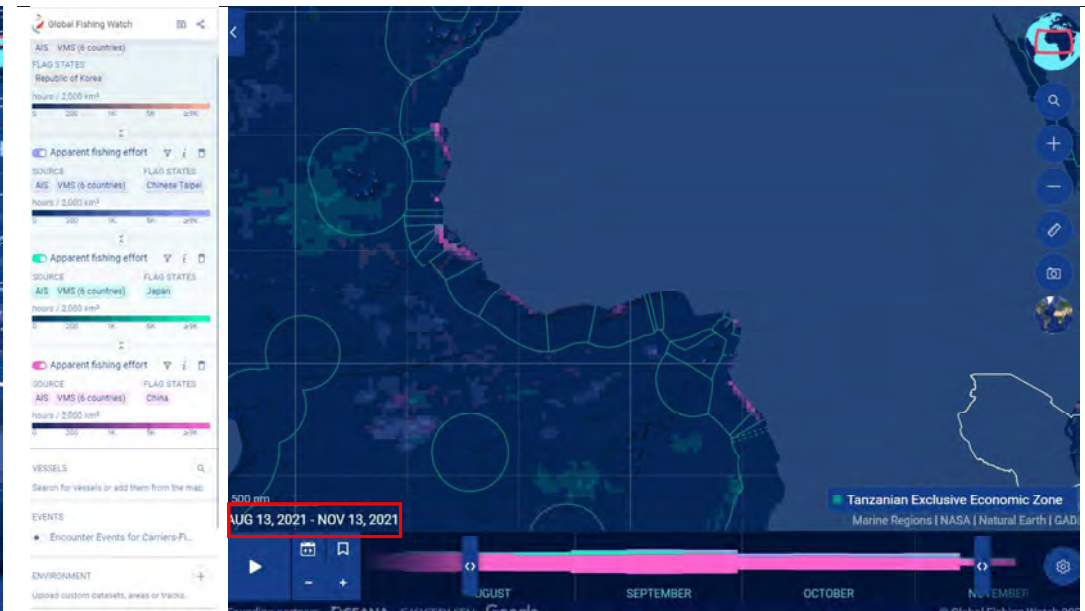
Protected Planet <https://www.protectedplanet.net>

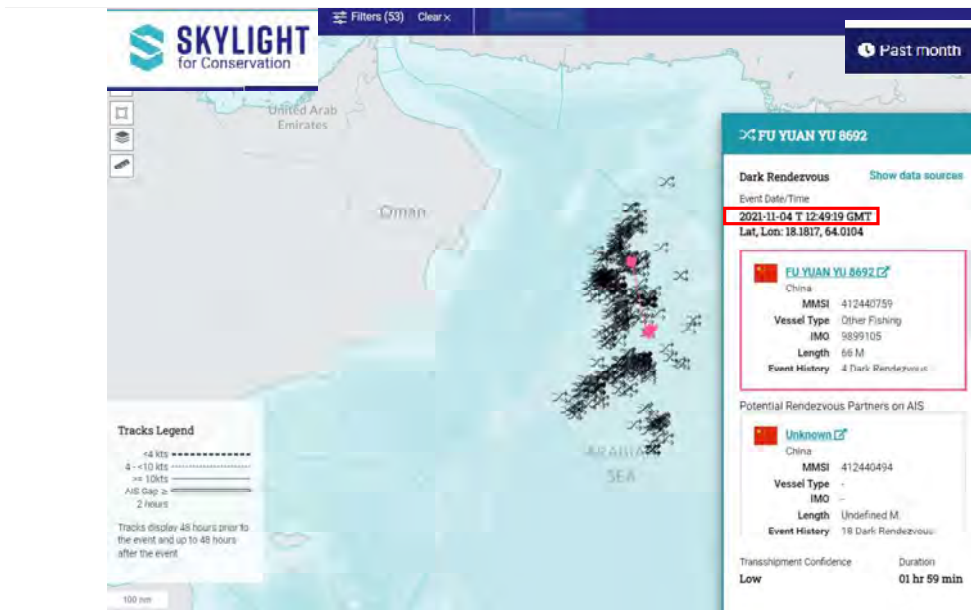
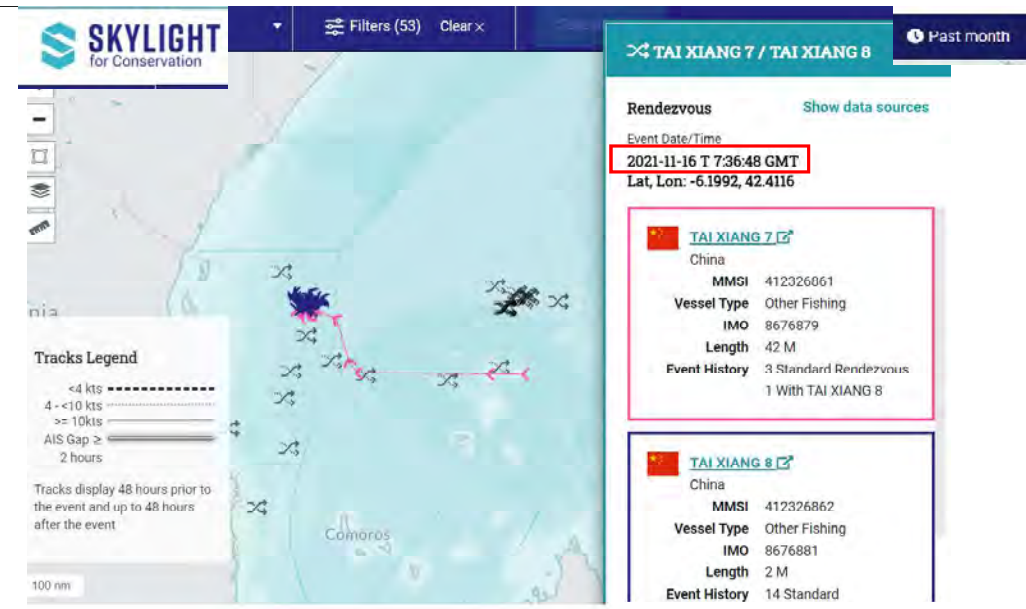
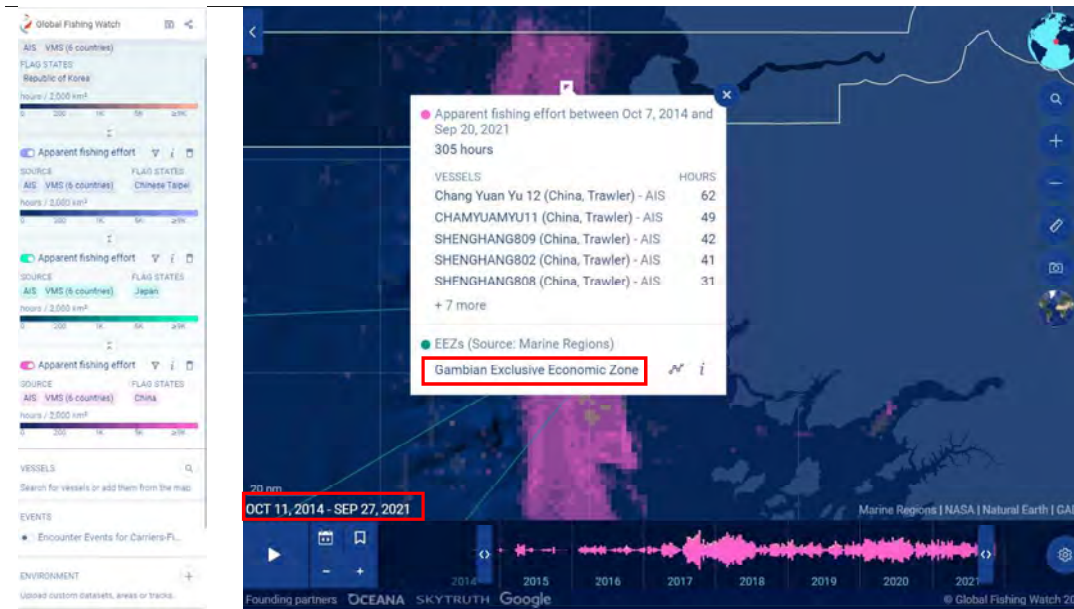
FAO FishStatJ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en>



Fishing efforts in West Indian Ocean/Southern Ocean (6 month of Feb. 2019 – August 2019)







Dynamics of marine conservation, fisheries, maritime transport and sustainable development

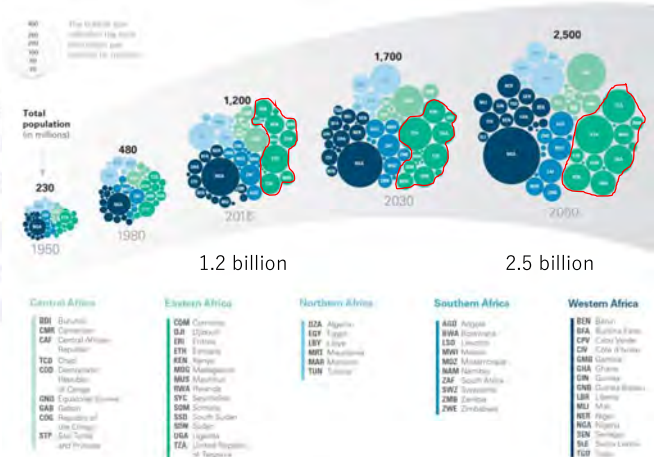
1. Distant fishing nations and vessels have been affecting fish stocks in the West Indian Ocean,
2. The benefits of fisheries are unevenly shared by the island and coastal states in the region,
3. There was a record of exploitative fishing by distant fishing nations/vessels and that has adverse impacts on the livelihood of local fishermen and villagers,
4. The enfeebled capacity for maritime law enforcement and marine resources management requires support to strengthen capacities,
5. FAO Port State Measures Agreements and related mechanisms play a role in forging sustainable maritime and fisheries management,
6. It is vital to support, particularly island and coastal countries in the region with sound policy analysis and stakeholder dialogues.

From a Blue Economy Development Perspective.

Atsushi Watanabe

(The Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation)

Population growth in Africa



Eastern African countries

Africa and a blue economy



The "Nairobi Statement of Intent" starts with saying **Our oceans, seas, lakes, rivers** and other water resources hold great promise for contributing towards the success of the UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

raised 9 priority areas:

1. Smart shipping, ports, transportation and global connectivity,
2. Employment, job creation and poverty eradication,
3. Cities, tourism, resilient coasts and infrastructure,
4. Sustainable energy, mineral resources and innovative industries,
5. Managing and sustaining marine life, conservation and sustainable economic activities,
6. Ending hunger, securing food supplies and promoting good health and sustainable fisheries,
7. Climate action, agriculture and fisheries, waste management and pollution-free oceans,
8. Maritime security, safety and regulatory enforcement and,
9. People, culture, communities and societies – the inclusive blue economy



Africa and a blue economy



- Partnership between the coastal and land locked countries to maximize on benefits of blue economy and improved connectivity.
- Close collaboration with municipalities and cities to sensitize the players to address the challenges of marine pollution.

In short,

- Sustainable use of ecosystems and coastal, offshore, and inland fishery resources is the foundation of the blue economy.
- It will be important to harmonize this foundation with the social and environmental impacts of ports, corridors, urban development, and resource extraction, as well as the over-exploitation of resources through IUU fishing.

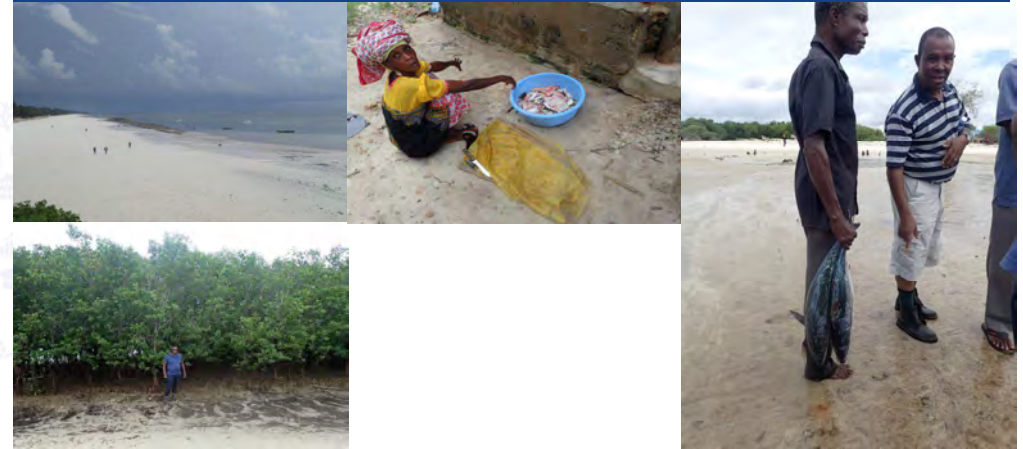
Mombasa port



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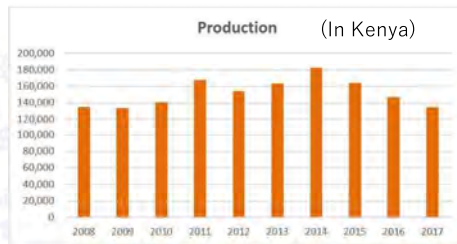
Coastal areas in Kenya



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Fish production and import in Kenya



Source: Kenya Fisheries Service

Inland sources 73% (mainly from Lake Victoria)
Marine sources 17%
Aquaculture 10% (in year 2016)

+

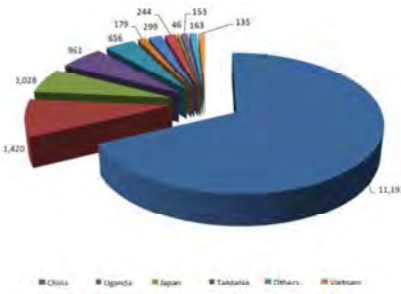


Figure 36: Fish imports in tons by Country of origin

SOURCE: STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FISHERIES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

Consumption (2017) 188,000tons → Deficit compensated by imported fish mainly from China (Tilapia)

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Insights from a blue economy perspective

In developing corridors to inland in Africa, the following considerations will be necessary in the future in terms of the blue economy.

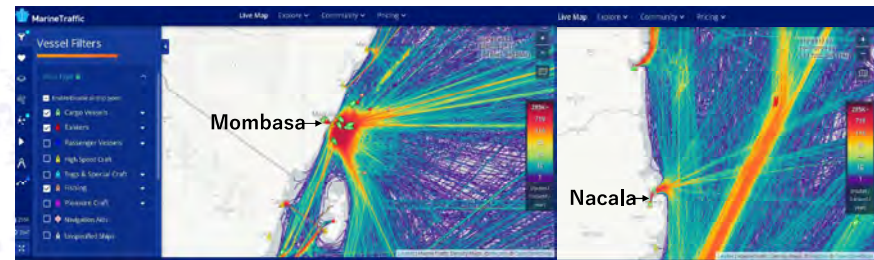
- Support for the development of supply chains to fisheries, aquaculture, and processing industries, and measures to combat IUU fishing and other related problems;
- Support for human resource development and establishment of institutions that understand the synergies and trade-offs among the various sectors of the blue economy;
- Promotion of sustainable use and co-benefits of blue carbon ecosystems to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

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Thank you for your attention

East Africa Ports



Marine Traffic (Data in 2020)

81 % Cargo, 14% Tanker (Statics from year 2015)