

The blue economy in Cape Town, South Africa

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)



FACTS AND FIGURES

Fact box

Population: 4 756 255 [1]
GDP: ZAR 468.7 billion [2]

• Area: 2 445 km² [3]

Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Create jobs



Foster local culture and identity

Blue economy sectors

Cape Town, a South African coastal city on the Atlantic Ocean, is home to all sectors of the blue economy below.



Seafood



Water-based renewable energy



Shipping



Port activities



Shipbuilding and repair



Water passenger transport and related services



Water-related tourism



Blue bioeconomy, biotechnology and research and education

BLUE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impacts of blue economy sectors in Cape Town are related to water pollution, pollution from plastics pollution and the depletion of natural resources.

Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Cape Town



Sea level rise



Drought



Coastal erosion

^[1] Statistics South Africa (2022), Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022, www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854

^[2] Cape Twon City Council (2021), Economic Performance Indicators for Cape Town, www.resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/EPIC 2021 Q4.pdf

^[3] Cape Twon City Council (2021), Five-Year Integrated Development Plan, www.resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies%2c%20plans%20and%20frameworks/IDP 2022-2027.pdf



The blue economy in Cape Town, South Africa

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)

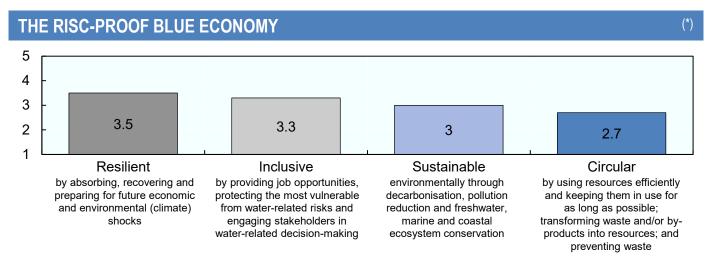


GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

The city of **Cape Town, South Africa** is a founding partner with the V&A Waterfront (a mixed-use destination with stores, attractions, watershed, market and restaurants located in the city of Cape Town) of the <u>Blue Cape</u> initiative that aims to develop marine manufacturing (e.g., boats and related equipment, equipment for marinas and harbours), superyachts and ocean sports in the Western Cape region by supporting skills development.

Funding mechanisms

Local/regional funds



(*) Survey respondents were invited to define their level of agreement (with 5 "Agree" and 1 "Disagree") for statements for each of the RISC dimensions (from question 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 of the OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022).

TOP CHALLENGES

- Financial risks for businesses
- · Regulatory barriers

FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Tackle pollution of water bodies
- · Improve the regulatory environment
- Create new jobs and business opportunities
- · Improve data collection on the blue economy