



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD BANK GROUP



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies

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Climate change is negatively affecting coastal populations worldwide, but Africa and its coastal communities that rely on the oceans for their food security and livelihoods are considered particularly vulnerable.

Oceans and beaches generate important tourism revenue for Africa, while major coastal cities, ports, coastal agriculture, industries and fisheries, account for about 56 percent of West Africa's GDP. The African Union's Agenda 2063 unanimously declares the Ocean or Blue Economy to be "Africa's future", and recognizes its key role as a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation. Africa will require cross-sectoral and coherent strategies to harness this Ocean Economy potential for structural transformation in the face of climate change.

Emerging from calls at September's African Ministerial Conference on Ocean Economies and Climate Change in Mauritius, the African Package for Climate-resilient Blue Economies ("the Package") responds to a request that the World Bank (WB), The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) present a proposal at COP 22 in Marrakesh, Morocco.

The Package consists of technical and financial assistance to support coastal and island states in Africa to take the challenges of climate change as they develop their ocean-based economies and implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Package is an unprecedented opportunity for three leading multilateral development organizations to join forces among themselves and with others, including the Green Climate Fund, and coordinate their planned assistance with access to expertise and funding.

The Package addresses the spectrum of ocean-related industries through five regional flagship programs that span the African continent from Morocco to Mauritius. Based on vulnerability assessments, the Package will provide the framework to make the countries' development pathways climate-resilient, build resilient coastlines and communities, strengthen food security, create decent employment opportunities and facilitate needed policy reforms for those most affected by climate change.

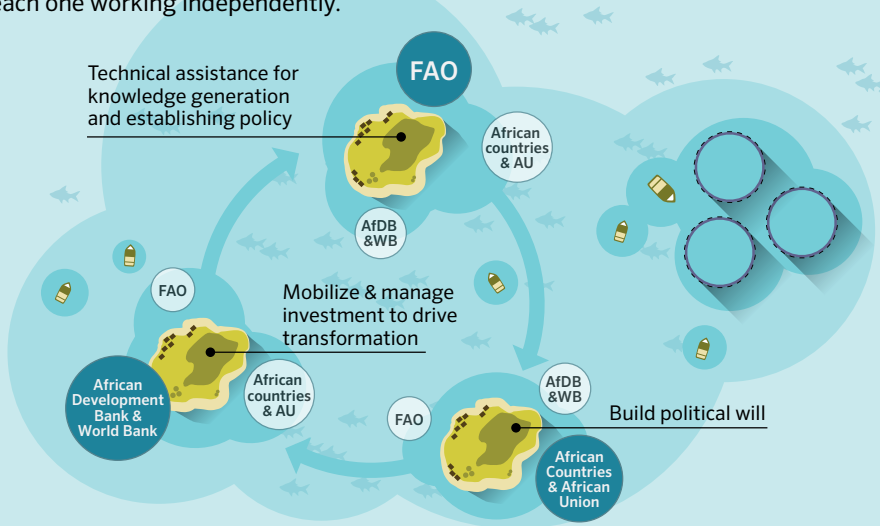
The focus of the African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies

The Package draws together currently fragmented climate change knowledge and activities for ocean-related sectors and focuses on:

- Understanding vulnerabilities specific to geographical context, economic sectors, including fisheries, and communities directly and indirectly dependent on those sectors.
- Combining policy, technological and management best practices to improve social, economic, and ecological resilience.
- Identifying low-cost options for resource efficiencies, and supporting resilience and mitigation efforts.
- Enhancing sustainable use of coastal ecosystems to optimize their carbon sequestration potential.
- Developing hydromet and ocean observation systems for early warning and assessment.

Working in partnership to build more climate-resilient communities

This Package, a response to the Mauritius Communiqué, is currently a work in progress and flexible enough to adjust to the needs of future partners. The Package is better managed and more likely to achieve its ambitious objectives by capitalizing on the comparative advantages of the three organizations, than by each one working independently.



The partnership is an exceptional opportunity for the three organizations to work together, combining resources and technical knowledge to support countries in fighting climate change. An initiative of this size and scale will be critical to obtain easy access to international finance, including through the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and other development partners, to stimulate climate-smart ocean economies.

African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies

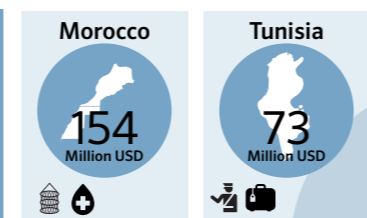
The Package is composed of five flagship programs covering four coastal regions and the Small Island Developing States of Africa over the period 2017-2020 designed to address their climate change priorities as identified in NDCs. A flagship approach optimizes the impact of the interventions, while maximizing their multiple benefits. It does so in an integrated and holistic way while supporting commitments from the agencies such as the World Bank's Africa Climate Business Plan, the African Development Bank's Ten Year Strategy (2013-2022) and High Fives, and FAO's Blue Growth Strategy. The assistance provided by the three agencies in each country is through new investments funded by them as well as from the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

Total planned investment in millions of US dollars

- Fisheries & Aquaculture
- Carbon sequestration
- Safety at sea
- Coastal protection
- Transport /trade
- Waste
- Tourism
- Hydromet system/Early warning
- Ocean energy

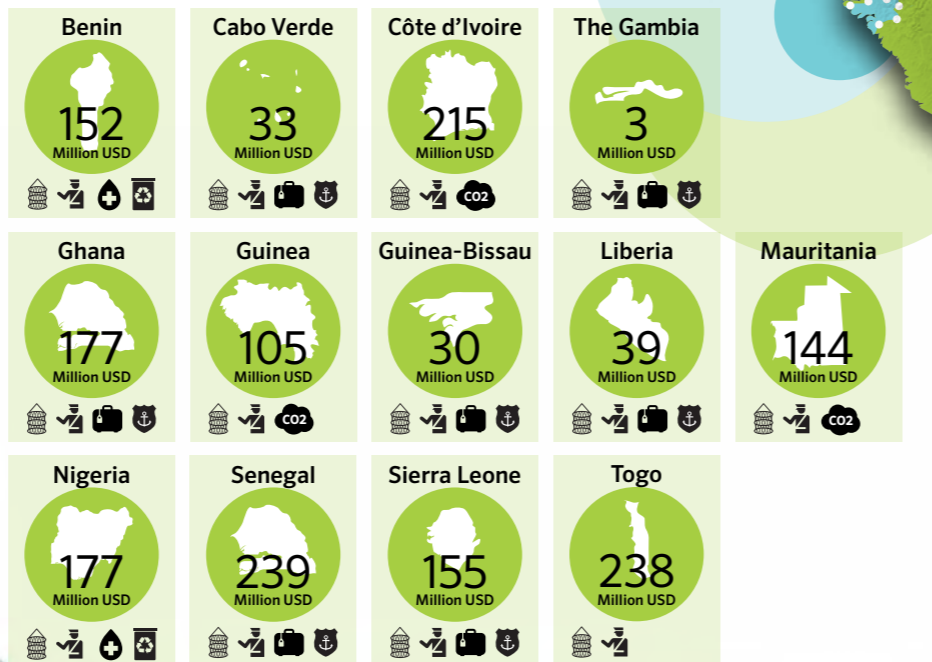
North Africa

Initially for this flagship, the focus will be on Morocco's *Ceinture Bleue* programme which is focusing on fisheries, aquaculture and ocean observation systems. The *Ceinture Bleue* programme includes a strong south-south cooperation element, particularly for ocean mapping and observations.



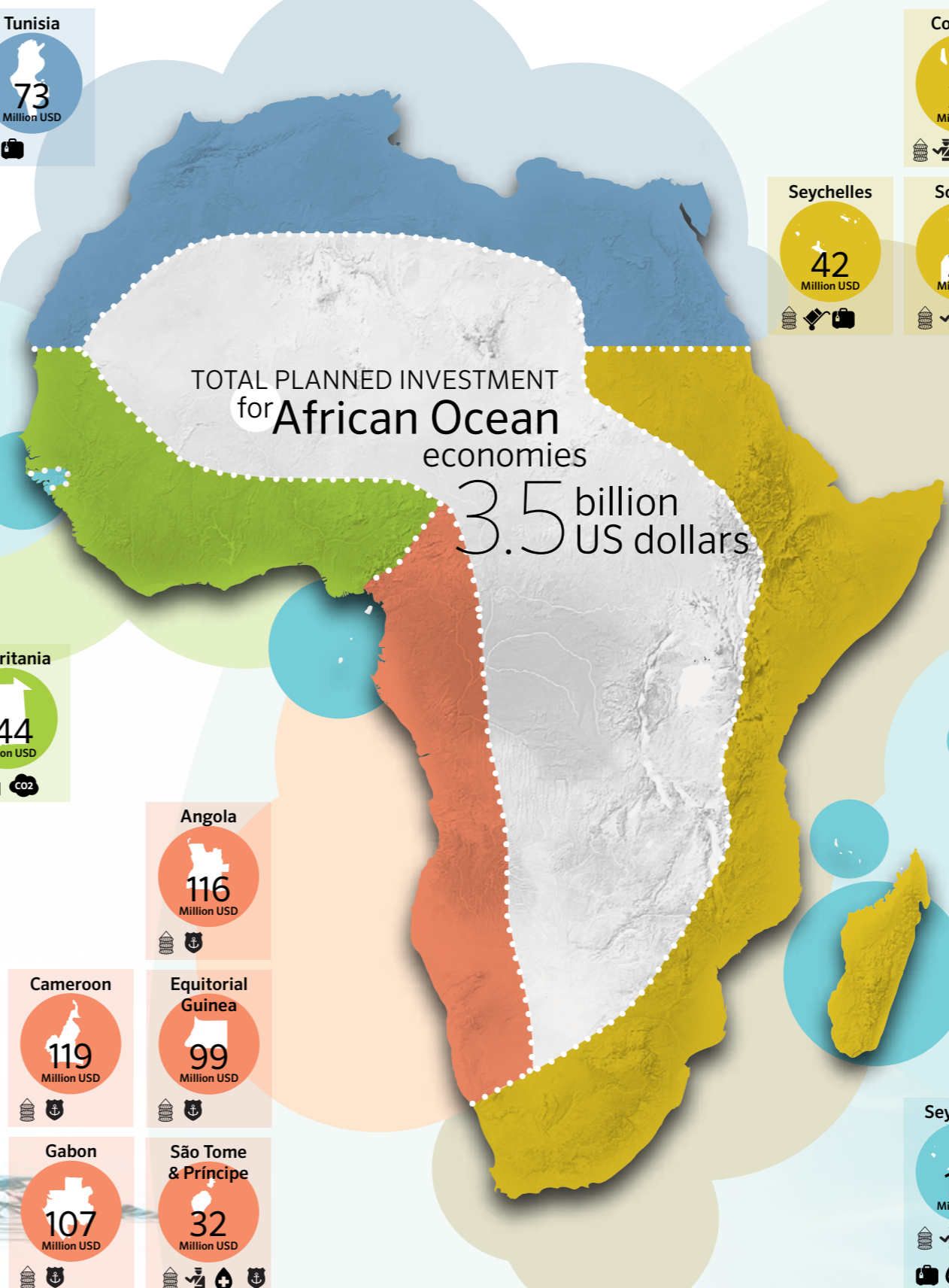
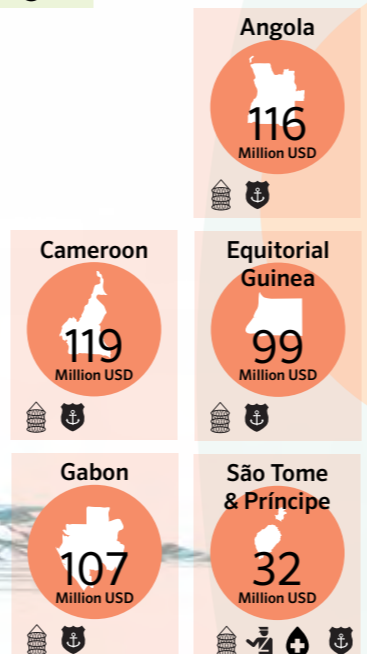
West Africa

The productive waters off West Africa result in many countries prioritizing fisheries in their NDCs. However, other issues such as coastal resilience and tourism are also priorities for these countries.



Central Africa

Central Africa's coastline stretches from Cameroon to Angola. Characterized by a variety of ecosystems that are vital for economic development and livelihoods, it hosts major economic activities including fishing, agriculture, industrial development and large cities. It is also very vulnerable to sea level rise, climate and oceanic changes, and overexploitation of fisheries and other marine resources.

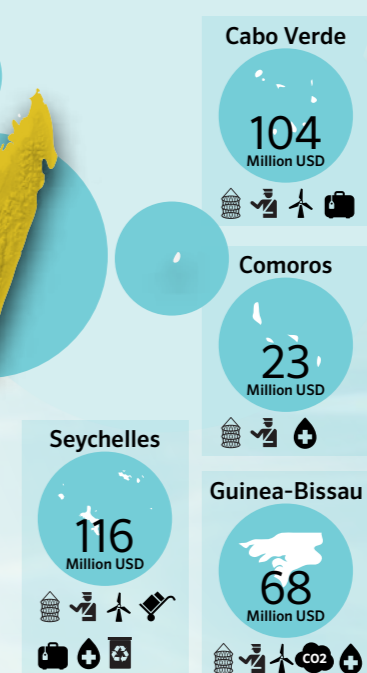


Indian Ocean

The continental countries of East Africa bordering the Indian Ocean share many common issues, such as coastal erosion and a developing aquaculture sector. In this Package the countries form a group with strong economic ties and participate in many of the same regional organizations related to their NDCs priorities such as fisheries, tourism and early warning systems.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

The SIDS are spread around the continent. SIDS share common issues and priorities (small size, remoteness, fisheries, coastal resilience, early warning systems), so their grouping for this Package will provide opportunities to collaborate on many activities such as capacity building and technological transfer as well as sharing lessons learned.



Climate change & Africa

Key facts & figures

If current fisheries management practices are not reformed, marine fish catches in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo, Nigeria and Sierra Leone are projected to drop (possibly halved) by **2050**.

Coastal erosion in West Africa is estimated to put an average of **500 000** people at risk annually, with economic losses costing around **2.3 percent of GDP in 2013** in Togo alone.

A **43 cm** rise in sea level by **2100** could affect more than **900 000** people in Tanzania, and more than **2 million** people in Mozambique.

The International Energy Agency estimates that ocean renewable energy has potential to provide up to **400%** of global current energy demand.

In the Western Indian Ocean during the period **1950–2009**, sea temperatures increased by **0.60°C**, triggering mass coral bleaching and deadly climate-related disasters across the region. The economic costs of the 1998 coral bleaching event to dive tourism were estimated at up to **USD 2.2 million** in Zanzibar and up to **USD 15.09 million** in Mombasa.

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