"TOWARDS COP22: AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON OCEAN ECONOMIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE"

Westin Hotel, Balaclava, Republic of Mauritius, September 1-2, 2016

CO-CHAIRS[1] SUMMARY

I. Introduction

The *"Towards COP22: African Ministerial Conference on Ocean Economies and Climate Change"* was held on Thursday, September 1 through Friday, September 2, 2016 at Westin Turtle Bay Resort & Spa, Republic of Mauritius.[2] The Conference brought together and provided a platform of **engagement among countries, development partners, the private sector, scientists, civil society and academia to discuss what it means to develop the ocean economy in a changing climate and focused on action for climate-smart ocean economies to build resilience to climate change, through science, finance, knowledge and policy interventions.** The Conference was jointly organized by the Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the World Bank. The Conference was attended by 300 participants from more than 20 countries.

II. Background/Objective

The Conference built on four major milestone events of 2015:

- The 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis-Ababa, July 2015): The Addis Ababa Accord Agenda which refers to oceans, climate change and financing was adopted by Heads of States and provides a key political mandate to finance the SDGs. It complements also on the

[1] The Co-Chairs of the Conference were Hon Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc Duval, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and External Communications, Republic of Mauritius and Mr Jamal Saghir, Senior Regional Adviser, Africa Region, World Bank.
[2] On Saturday, September 3, 2016 a dedicated site visit took place.

African Union' Agenda 2063 "The Africa We Want" and "African Decade of the Seas" to develop the blue economy concept as a vital part of the future development.

- The UN Summit to adopt the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development (UNGA, September 2015): Specific SDGs on Oceans and Climate Change were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.
- The Indian Ocean Rim Blue Economy Ministerial (Mauritius, September 2015): Adoption of the Mauritius Declaration on the Blue Economy by Ministers. Countries were encouraged to allocate and ensure the availability of sufficient funding to promote the blue economy.
- The UNFCCC COP21 (Paris, December 2015): The Paris Agreement as well as outcomes of the Oceans Day/Oceans Forum, welcomed the commitment of countries through their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Many countries, including from Africa, recognized the need for climate-smart ocean economies. The Paris Agreement mentions noted "the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans." At the margins of COP21, the World Bank launched its Africa Climate Business Plan[3] (ACBP) at COP21. A World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan was also adopted in March 2016. Countries participating at the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue "Oceans 2030: Financing the Blue Economy for Sustainable Development" in April 2016 at the margins of the WBG-IMF Spring Meetings, adopted also the WBG's proposed Blue Economy Development Framework (BEDF).

The Agenda of the Conference was built around the following key program areas:

1. High-Level Opening Session
2. Six substantive sessions namely:
   - Small Island Developing States
   - Coastal states
   - Enabling factors (e.g., financing and spatial planning)
   - Public and private sector perspectives
   - Parallel dialogues on six different topics (tourism, renewable energy, fisheries, science, ports, coastal erosion)
   - A 'Shark Tank' session consisting of pitches by project sponsors in favour of their planned investments in Mauritius and responses by a panel of potential donors and investors and industry experts.

All sessions were moderated by World Bank/IFC staff and representatives of the Government of Mauritius or other countries and partners.

3. A Ministerial Level Breakfast on Day 2 (not featured on agenda/co-chairs summary).
4. Adoption of the Mauritius Communiqué
5. Closing Plenary Session
6. Dedicated Journalism Training days on Ocean Economy and Climate Change for African journalists
7. Site visit on Day 3.

[3] The ACBP includes plans to increase the resilience of the ocean economies and West African coasts. The WBG Climate Change Action Plan commits to promoting "climate-proof fisheries management".

II. OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of the "Towards COP22: African Ministerial Conference on Ocean Economies and Climate Change" were:

- *To respond to the commitments made internationally*: In 2016, demonstrate action, implementation and results and take stock of progress happening on the ground – on the ocean economy and climate change in Africa.
- *To prepare the grounds to deliver transformational investment packages for key priority ocean-related action areas for Africa* at key international Conferences as part of a broader global ocean action agenda. It seeks to harness the international authorizing environment, and stir action in ocean-related investment pipelines into a coherent package of bankable projects for Africa including for African SIDS and coastal states.
- *To feed the outcomes of the Conference into one or more events on African oceans and climate change at COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco in November 2016.* This may contribute to SDG 14.7 which urges all to "increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism". The Conference in Mauritius could be seen as an important milestone towards demonstrable results at the UN Review Conference for SDG #14 (Fiji, June 2017).

INTENDED OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

- *A Ministerial Communiqué, known as the "Mauritius Communiqué"* signed and endorsed by 19 countries represented: Australia, Cabo Verde, France, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sweden, Togo, the Union of Comoros, and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, a large number of organizations were present and supported the Communiqué: African Development Bank, African Union, Agence Française de Développement, Afritex Ventures, Althelia Ecosphere, Barclays Bank, European Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Growfish, Indian Ocean Commission, Indian Ocean Rim Association, International Hydrographic Organization, International Sustainability Unit, Mauritius Commercial Bank, The Nature Conservancy, Nordic Development Fund, Princes Tuna, Sotravic, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Environment Programme, University of Queensland, Urban Cooling, The World Bank Group.
- *Mauritius was a convening platform and centre for international political economy and sustainable development discussions and public-private sector dialogue on the ocean economy and climate change as well as provided a platform for a series of exchanges of ideas, learning, cross-regional experience* from global experts in the ocean economy and climate change, global, regional and national business networking. The conference received good press coverage in Mauritius, Africa and internationally. There were about 30 reporters at the conference from African 14 countries, all of whom also participated in a three-day journalists' training course on the blue economy

organized by the Bank's ENR team and the Mauritius Media Trust. Social media numbers are still growing and we were retweeted by the Bank's corporate account with more than a million followers.

- *Facilitation of holistic, integrated approaches to coastal development by incorporating integrated marine and coastal spatial planning with coordinated investments* in marine protected areas, small scale fisheries, aquaculture, land-based oceanic industries, tourism, urban development, sewage and watershed management, infrastructure, transportation and ocean-related energy.

III. KEY MESSAGES

The main messages emanating from the Conference (plenary sessions and subsequent break-away sessions) are summarized below.

1. *Opportunities abound in the ocean economy for Africa: This new frontier presents huge opportunities for growth and prosperity, poverty reduction, nutritional security and sustainability.*
    - Developing the ocean economy in a sustainable fashion is possible in a number of areas, including fisheries, aquaculture, minerals, energy, transport and trade, tourism and recreation, and marine biotechnology.
    - More than 60% of the world's economic output takes place near coastlines. In some African countries, the ocean economy contributes one-quarter of revenues and one-third of export revenues. For example, the coastal and marine resources of the South West Indian Ocean region contributes an estimated US$22 billion a year, half of it coming from coastal tourism.
    - Oceans are not just important for growth and jobs. They are important to nutritional security[4] and the ocean provided 64% of the production supplied by world fisheries in 2010[5]. In the African region, capture fisheries and aquaculture contribute more than one-third of Africa's animal protein intake[6] and demand for fish is projected to increase substantially in Africa over the next few decades[7].
    - Marine small-scale fisheries in developing countries account for around half of the fish harvested from the ocean, and provide jobs for more than 47 million people – about 12.5 million fishers and another 34.5 million people engaged in post-harvest activities.[8]

[4] Golden CD et al. 2016. Fall in fish catch threatens human health. Nature 534:317-320.
[5] FAO. 2012. The state of the world fisheries and aquaculture 2012. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, 209pp.
[6] Welcomme R. 2011. Review of the state of world fishery resources: Inland fisheries. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 942, Rev. 2, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, 97pp.
[7] De Silva SS, Soto D. 2009. Climate change and aquaculture: potential impacts, adaptation and mitigation. In: Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture: Overview of Current Scientific Knowledge. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 530, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, pp151-212.
[8] Mills DJ et al. 2011. Underreported and undervalued: small-scale fisheries in the developing world. In: Small-scale fisheries management: Frameworks and approaches for the developing world. CABI, Wallingford, UK. pp1-15.

- Small-scale fisheries therefore account for 56% of catch and 91% of people working in fisheries in developing countries (Mills et al. 2011), and form a significant component of the African fisheries. These small-scale fisheries tend to operate at family or community level, have low levels of capitalisation, and make an important contribution to food security and livelihoods. Being dependent on coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs and mangroves, these small-scale fisheries will be challenged by the fact that these ecosystems are under serious pressure from human activities including deteriorating coastal water quality, sedimentation, and overfishing; and climate change including ocean warming and acidification.
- In West Africa, the coastal area is home to one-third of its people and the source of about half of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). African countries wish to develop their 'ocean economies' further.
- While some of these sectors mentioned above will require little encouragement and additional governance, others need more and better planning to achieve their full potential and return more sustainable outcomes.

2. *The African region is amidst transformational change, and is positioned to enter into a period of rapid economic growth, enabled by their current low baseline, rapid demographic growth, and access to new energy sources. However, in order for the ocean to play an increasing role in supplying resources, a paradigm shift is needed on how valuable ocean assets and their potential are captured, increased, used and conserved.*
    - The leaders of the Africa region are faced with two pathways. The first is the current trajectory of increasing pressure on ocean assets, compounded by climate change, which will lead to environmental degradation with reduced opportunities. The second trajectory is to recognise the changes and uncertainties ahead such as climate change and chart a course towards a sustainable ocean economy, which will ensure that the economic development of the ocean contributes to the prosperity and resilience of the African region long into the future.
    - Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) system was urged and justified by the fact that there are a number of growing sub sectors in the Ocean Economy and to achieve non-conflictual, sustainable development of the many different potential activities, a holistic understanding of the sector, and planning, is important.
3. *The **Ocean economy's development is a priority for many African countries, but this is a challenging new area which requires national, regional and international knowledge, experience and learning and commitment, finance and assistance at scale.***
    - First, choosing priorities among the ocean economy sectors must be done based on an assessment of the potential benefits in terms of growth, jobs, tax revenues, etc., and of course technical and economic feasibility.
    - Second, environmental sustainability, must be factored into the plans.
    - Third, the changing climate itself must be factored into the ocean economy development plans, using scenarios and relying on best practice from around the world.

- Coastal population growth, overfishing and illegal fishing, pollution, unsustainable tourism and other issues degrade damage marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, reduce livelihood opportunities, and aggravate poverty.
- There is a need to mobilise more and more diverse financial resources, in particular from the private sector; public resources are not going to be sufficient to meet the challenges and demands ahead. There is a need to use public resources to leverage private resources and new, innovative and fit for purpose financial products and instruments that that are able to do this.
- Climate change is a risk multiplier in the Blue Economy sectors and investors are increasingly aware of this risk. More experience and work on how to mitigate or manage these risks from the private sector side is needed. There were a number of solutions put forward for risk management and increasing investment in the blue economy.
- The second suggestion was the scaling up of 'blended finance', where different investors take on different risks according to their differing risk appetites, thereby increasing the possible sources of investment into sustainable blue economy projects. Another factor that was seen as important for the entry into the sector for the investment community was robust governance and legislative frameworks.

4. *Challenges and Realities: Climate change is one of the biggest challenges for Africa, especially SIDS and coastal states, as it develops its blue economy. Tackling climate change upfront, sharing of best practices and looking for common solutions amongst African countries on a regional basis and with partners is key in this era of climate change.*
    - Countries looking into realities and possible interventions in taking actions on climate change; natural resources management of oceans.
    - One of the biggest threats to coastal and marine systems is climate change, the impacts of which are already being detected in many cases and areas of Africa. For example, Sea temperatures in the coastal boundary systems (of which the African region forms a part) will continue to increase over the next few decades and centuries[9]. Under business as usual (IPCC RCP8.5), sea temperatures are projected to increase by 0.62°C to 0.85°C over the near term and 2.44°C to 3.32°C over the long term.[10]
    - Climate change is impacting SIDS today in numerous areas of their ocean economy including areas such as coastal erosion, storm surge, high sea surface temperatures that impact coral bleaching and aquaculture and changed fisheries migratory patterns to name a few.

[9] Hoegh-Guldberg O et al. 2014. Chapter 30. The Ocean. In: Barros VR et al. (eds.) Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA. Vol 2, pp1655-1731.
[10] Hoegh-Guldberg O et al. 2014. Chapter 30. The Ocean. In: Barros VR et al. (eds.) Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA. Vol 2, pp1655-1731.

- It only takes a temperature increase of 1-2°C to cause corals to bleach, and it is likely that coral bleaching and mortality will occur every 1 to 2 years by the mid- to late part of this century under low to high climate change scenarios.[11]Mass mortality events that affect coral reefs will result in changes to community composition in the near term and a continuing downward trend in coral cover in the longer term.[12]
- While there may be a lag between the loss of coral communities and the subsequent changes in the abundance and community structure of fish populations, it is virtually certain that composition of coral reef fish populations will change in the wake of an increased frequency of coral bleaching[13], and that the ecological recovery time will be less than the bleaching return time.
- In the Western Indian Ocean, fisheries mainly depend on coral reefs, and increased bleaching and mortality will therefore have negative impacts on fisheries, fishery-related employment and nutrition. The climate signal of coral bleaching has already manifested itself in the Western Indian Ocean, where sea temperatures have increased by 0.60°C over 1950–2009, increasing the frequency of positive thermal anomalies that have triggered mass coral bleaching and mortality events across the region over the past 20 years.[14]
- Corals cover across the Western Indian Ocean declined by an average of 37.7% after the 1998 bleaching event[15], with additional bleaching in 2010 and 2016. These changes to the population size of key reef-building species will drive major changes in the abundance and composition of fish populations in coastal areas, and affect other ecosystem services that are important for underpinning tourism and coastal protection. For example, the economic costs of the 1998 coral bleaching event to dive tourism were estimated at up to US$2.2 million in Zanzibar and up to US$15.09 million in Mombasa[16].
- Declining ecosystems services as a result of human disturbance and climate change will place pressure on food security and livelihoods in the African region. In an analysis of fisheries in 132 countries, it was estimated[17] that two thirds of the most vulnerable countries were in Africa. Among these countries, the most vulnerable were Angola,

[11] Hoegh-Guldberg O. 1999. Coral bleaching, climate change and the future of the world's coral reefs. Marine and Freshwater Research 50:839-866 – and Donner SD et al. 2005. Global assessment of coral bleaching and required rates of adaptation under climate change. Global Change Biology 11:2251-2265.

[12] Gardner TA et al. 2003. Long-term region-wide declines in Caribbean corals. Science 301:958-960; Bruno JF, Selig ER. 2007. Regional decline of coral cover in the Indo-Pacific: Timing, extent, and subregional comparisons. PLoS ONE 2(8):e711.

[13] Graham NA et al. 2007. Lag effects in the impacts of mass coral bleaching on coral reef fish, fisheries, and ecosystems. Conservation Biology 21:1291-1300; Pratchett MS et al. 2008: Effects of climate-induced coral bleaching on coral-reef fishes – ecological and economic consequences. Oceanography and Marine Biology: An Annual Review 46:251-296.

[14] Ateweberhan M, McClanahan TR. 2010: Relationship between historical sea surface temperature variability and climate change-induced coral mortality in the Western Indian Ocean. Marine Pollution Bulletin 60:964-970 and Ateweberhan M et al. 2011. Episodic heterogeneous decline and recovery of coral cover in the Indian Ocean. Coral Reefs 30:739-752.

[15] Ateweberhan M et al. 2011. Episodic heterogeneous decline and recovery of coral cover in the Indian Ocean. Coral Reefs 30:739-752.

[16] Brown S et al. 2011. Sea-level rise and impacts in Africa, 2000 to 2100. University of Southampton, Southampton, UK.

[17] Allison EH et al. 2009. Vulnerability of national economies to the impacts of climate change on fisheries. Fish and Fisheries. 10: 173–196.

Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritania, and Senegal, due to the importance of fisheries to the poor and the close link between climate variability and fisheries production.

- Though its effects are not yet fully understood, climate change is a threat multiplier for marine and coastal environments.
- Despite clear evidence that that the ocean assets of the African region are already under pressure, the potential for the African region to prosper from a healthy ocean is high.
- For example, green infrastructure ought to be used to protect against coastal erosion; seaport design needs to be adapted so it is more resilient and its environmental impact is reduced or mitigated; the power and temperature of the sea need to be harnessed as sources of energy. Many of these techniques have already been tested and used in other regions.
- Aquatic resources such as fish, coral reefs, seaweed, minerals, oil and gas, the services they provide, and resilient coasts are assets that can be used sustainably for the benefit of current and future generations.

5. *Developing the ocean economy requires strategic vision and commitment, good governance, and investments from all actors, public and private, domestic and international. It requires strong lasting partnerships. The Government of Mauritius and the World Bank were thanked for taking the leadership forward in co-organizing this Conference.*
    - Business as usual practice can no longer be considered an option, and in order for the ocean to play an increasing role in supplying resources, a paradigm shift is needed on how valuable ocean assets are used and conserved. Through strong leadership and wise management, the leaders of the African region can deliver policy actions and economic stimulus to create a sustainable ocean economy.
    - Achieving sustainability will require visionary leadership, and bold and decisive action. African countries have already started demonstrating such leadership and commitment. It will take action and challenges that lie across a broad spectrum of change. African countries at the Conference urged the international community to undergo deep and urgent action on climate change, especially given the fact that the ability of African nations to prosper will very much depend on reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to zero within the next few decades or face potentially disastrous conditions. Such action will provide social and economic benefits for current and future generations. After all, the future is not a place we are going to go; it is a place that we are going to create.
    - The Conference recognized the leadership and partnerships of several international institutions such as World Bank, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, AU, UN-ECA, AfDB, AFD, IORA, IOC and partners as well as national institutions in Africa.
6. *Participants deliberated on the urgent necessities of data and scientific knowledge, research and science, finance and policy to facilitate action in building resilience to climate change as they embark on building ocean economies.*
    - There is a need to focus on the implementation of research infrastructure to address the issue of lack of data.

- There is a need for better collection, dispersal and transparency of information with regards to ocean health, climatic conditions and marine resource data, enabling more informed and ultimately better decision-making by policy makers and de-risking the sector for investors.
- Private sector requires up to date data for informed investment decisions and Governments need to act as a facilitator for investors to access these data.
- There is need to have better knowledge of our resources for example our fish stocks and such can be achieved through research and data harnessing.

7. ***Interventions: African countries need to develop their ocean economies, but they need to do so in a way that factors in likely climate change impacts.***
    - The conference discussions included generating evidence for interventions, financing climate change interventions and the need for both medium term and long term policy, and creating an enabling environment, in directing and supporting interventions and the constraints to building blue economies in a changing climate.
    - At the core of building blue economies is a need for more and better knowledge of the sea, marine resources, natural capital and social contexts.
    - African countries are demonstrating what is working with highly innovative approaches to the ocean economy in areas such as fisheries licensing, small scale fisheries management, aquaculture, ocean energy, marine protected areas, marine spatial planning and ocean finance.
8. *The Road Ahead on the Ocean Economy and Climate Change in Africa: Moving towards COP22, we should aim to promote oceans in the context of the global action on climate – both adaptation and mitigation – and in Africa in particular.*
    - COP22 will provide opportunities to report on climate action for the oceans and to raise awareness and funding for scaling up action and improving our collective knowledge base.
    - The outcomes of the Conference will feed into future events on oceans and climate change (some of which are focused on Africa). Some include the "Our Oceans" Conference (US State Department, Washington DC, September 2016), the AU's Extraordinary Summit in Lomé, Togo (October 2016), the Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF (October 2016) and events at the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (COP22) in Marrakesh, Morocco in November 2016.
    - The Conference outcomes may also contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 ("Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development" – see https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg14).

THE WAY FORWARD:

1. There is a need to deepen, strengthen and operationalize this platform that was created in Mauritius as a result of the Conference, a platform of engagement among countries, development partners, the private sector, scientists, civil society and academia and journalists to discuss what it

means to develop the ocean economy in a changing climate, identify challenges and opportunities and find common solutions.

2. Operationalize the ***10 Operational Clauses in the "Mauritius Communiqué"*** adopted by countries and which call on:
   i. All parties, including governments, private companies, development and other financial institutions, to factor sustainability and transparency into any investment program designed to develop ocean economies, and thus to conduct proper environmental impact assessments and foster the resilience of planned investments to likely climate change impacts, and their inclusiveness;
   ii. African countries to promote sustainable resource use practices in a transparent manner and ratify the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing;
   iii. African countries to implement their NDCs, in particular the actions designed to foster the resilience of oceans and coastal areas;
   iv. International organizations to help African countries refine their NDCs to include oceans and coastal areas among their priority targets;
   v. Development partners, in particular the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to prepare a package consisting of technical and financial assistance in support of ocean economies and the resilience of oceans and coastal areas to climate change, including through NDC implementation, and to present a proposal at COP22, meeting in Marrakesh in November 2016;
   vi. African countries to include climate-smart ocean economies in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Africa Dialogue in Cape Town in October 2016 and in the Africa Adaptation Initiative, and to promote new initiatives on climate-smart ocean economies;
   vii. Accredited entities under the GCF to prepare program proposals on ocean economies and climate change in Africa for submission to the GCF;
   viii. The international scientific community to work closely with regional centers of excellence and development partners, to assist African scientific, research and educational institutions in developing knowledge about the current and likely impacts of climate change in the future, and in building African capacity in support of climate-smart ocean economies;
   ix. Sub-national jurisdictions to create a network to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful and sustainable action in support of climate-smart ocean economies;
   x. Leaders at COP22 to take action in support of climate-smart ocean economies, and the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a dialogue on African oceans and coasts during Oceans Day.

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Websites

- www.climatesmartoceans.org
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2016/06/29/ministerial-conference-on-ocean-economy-and-climate-change-in-africa

Twitter: #Oceans4Africa

Communiqué and Press Releases

- Mauritius Communique
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/01/mauritius-communique-as-agreed-at-towards-cop22-african-ministerial-conference-on-ocean-economies-and-climate-change
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/06/africas-ocean-economy-ministers-world-bank-and-partners-call-for-action-oriented-sustainable-climate-smart-investment
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/08/29/africas-new-frontier-african-ministers-world-bank-and-partners-meet-in-mauritius-to-catalyze-investments-for-the-ocean-economy

ANNEX A

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

DAY 1: MINISTERIAL DAY

HIGH-LEVEL OPENING PLENARY CEREMONY

The opening session consisted of the welcome addresses from the two Co-Chairs of the Conference, namely **Hon Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc Duval, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and External Communications, Republic of Mauritius and Mr Jamal Saghir, Senior Regional Adviser, Africa Region, World Bank.** Their interventions were followed by Keynote Addresses by **Hon Premdut Koonjoo, Minister of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands, Republic of Mauritius, Dr Jose Graziano da Silva, Director General, Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations and H.E Komi Selom Klassou, Prime Minister, Togo.** The opening address was delivered by **The Right Hon Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence Home Affairs, Minister for Rodrigues and National Development Unit, Republic of Mauritius.**

The Master of Ceremony of the Conference was **Mr. Yuvan A. Beejadhur,** (Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank) of the African Ministerial Conference.

Welcoming Addresses by the Conference Co-Chairs

A number of key messages were conveyed during the opening ceremony namely that African nations should be fully prepared on a consolidated agenda in light of the upcoming COP 22 conference. The adverse impacts of climate change on coastal Africa and SIDS, itself home to 1/3 of the continent's population -- was outlined. Some include: beach and coastal erosion, frequent severe weather conditions, storms, sea level rise, acidification, depletion of fish stocks. Statements were made to firmly insert in the global agenda on climate change into the blue economy agenda, and vice-versa.

An Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP) consisting of USD 19 billion has been announced and launched by the President of the World Bank and four African Heads of States at COP21 (Paris) for climate resilience and adaptation. Two dedicated chapters on the ocean economy and coastal resilience feature in this ACBP. The World Bank is also committed, through its Climate Change Action Plan also, to increase its lending and assistance to climate resilience operations so as to best tackle the challenges of climate change in the development pathways of countries.

Hon Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc Duval, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and External Communications, Republic of Mauritius

During his welcome address, Hon Duval, stressed on the fact for African Nation States should be fully prepared on a consolidated agenda in light of the upcoming COP 22 conference. The adverse impact of climate change and its substantial impacts on coastal Africa, home to 1/3 of the continent's population was outlined. Hon. Duval emphasised the impacts of adverse conditions on the ocean related to climate change,

namely beach erosion, frequent severe weather conditions and ensuing depletion of fish stocks should be firmly inserted in the global agenda on climate change. Moreover, Africa, which is home to 16% of the global population and accounting for only 4% of greenhouses gas emissions, should be given a special consideration on mitigating adverse impact of climate change by the international community. Hon. Duval concluded on the note that there is a need to re-direct part of USD 100 billion fund dedicated to climate change towards sustainable development of the ocean and adverse impacts of the ocean. Expertise and technical assistance will be required to access the USD 1 billion fund from the green climate fund for better understanding of the cause and effect of adverse ocean impacts is deemed essential.

Mr Jamal Saghir, Senior Regional Adviser, Africa Region, World Bank

Mr Jamal Saghir outlined the importance of the oceans for African States. As an example, 50% of the GDP of West Africa is derived from coastal areas. The multiplier effect of direct employment from fishing activities is of the order of 0.4 for countries like Mauritius and 3 jobs for the likes of Guinea. An Africa Climate Business Plan of USD 19 billion has been prepared and launched at COP21. The World Bank is also committed for funding projects related where more focus is being placed to adaptation, climate resilience and sustainability at large. The World Bank and FAO noted that there is not much focussed actions on oceans and therefore enhanced actions and a new mechanism for ocean related climate change is required. The COP 22 conference provides for an ideal platform for an enhanced focus on the Ocean Economy and Climate Change. Mr Saghir also stressed on sustainable development of the ocean be centred towards a balanced grey and green infrastructural set up, designing of seaports resilient to the effects of climate change, and climate smart development. He concluded by stating that the inputs of this conference will be shared in the form of a communique to the current chair of the COP 21 and the upcoming chair of the COP 22.

Keynote Addresses

Hon Premdut Koonjoo, Minister of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands, Republic of Mauritius

Hon. Koonjoo outlined during his address the crucial role of the Ocean economy in the diversification of a country's economic base. Oceans provide for a myriad of untapped potentials that could be harnessed to generate wealth and create jobs. SIDS, by way of their small land masses and large ocean territory can adequately gear up their economies in realising the full potential of their ocean economy. Hon. Koonjoo took the example of Mauritius which is already embarked on its journey to transform the ocean economy from concept to reality. However, a need to strategize efforts in strengthening existing sectors and the development of emerging as well as new sectors is essential. This process should be complemented by new financing mechanisms, inclusive and sustainable growth and with public private partnerships. Mr Koonjoo also highlighted that the outreach of the ocean economy extends beyond fisheries, maritime trade, tourism and other coastal activities. Their impacts are inherent to many inbound activities. The need to address the threats and challenges attributed to climate change need to be fully addressed to decrease the vulnerability of coastal nations and help them in achieving their right potential.

Dr Jose Graziano da Silva, Director General, Food and Agriculture, Organisation of the United Nations

The DG of the FAO elaborated on the adverse impacts of ocean acidification, rise in sea level and coastal erosion on the livelihood of coastal communities. These communities, especially in Africa, are highly dependent on the natural resources in their surroundings and face difficulties in adapting to change. The adverse condition associated to climate change has resulted in SIDS engaging in a fight for their very survival. The FAO commended Mauritius and the World Bank for organizing this important conference and highlighting those two critical agendas together. He announced the Blue Growth initiative during the COP 21 conference. This initiative aims at building resilience of coastal communities centred towards building enhancing Aquaculture, marine cultures, sustainable fisheries. This initiative will help communities in diversifying beyond land based activity. The result of the FAO blue growth initiative will be presented during the COP 22 conference.

The problem of depleting fish stocks and combat against IUUF was also highlighted. Mr Da Silva made a pledge to member countries to adhere to the FAO agreement on Port State Control measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUUF. Currently, 30 out of 34 SIDS and 9 African States have signed the agreement.

Mr Da Silva reiterated the FAO's support to SIDS and African Nations in the development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

H.E Mr. Komi Selom Klassou, Prime Minister, Togo

H.E Mr. Klassou highlighted the Ocean Economic potential of Africa. He commended the World Bank and Mauritius for this laudable initiative. The continent boasts an important maritime zone of 13 million square kilometres, home to a wealth of resources. The Gulf of Guinea for instance, represents 10% of Africa's hydrocarbon and mineral reserves.

The RIO + 20 conference was a catalysts for the Republic of Togo in the development of its Ocean Economy. The Ocean Economy represents an undeniable asset for the 38 coastal African countries and SIDS to generate wealth and diversify their economic base. However the development of the Ocean Economy should not be done at the expense of future generations. Therefore there is a need to devise new models of development that take into account fragile marine ecosystems and sustainable development. The concept of equitable wealth distribution should be encompassed in this model. However the challenge for African nations remain in mastering developments in this novel sector. The preconized model should take into account social political and economic realities of each country. Africa is to determine its own definition of the Blue Economy that takes into consideration the needs and aspirations of its people.

There is a need for reinforced partnership with multilateral development agencies and partner countries as public resources will not suffice in this endeavour. Addressing the challenges of climate change, maritime insecurity and illicit maritime traffic are key challenges to the development of the ocean economy. This can be done through the mobilisation of efforts and adhering to the key fundamentals of regional and international cooperation of COP 21. The Republic of Togo has developed a strategy governing sea and coastal developments centred on increased maritime security, public-private partnerships, tourism and marine environment among others. In addition, the country has massively invested in its ports and logistics infrastructure.

H.E. Mr. Klassou called on member states for enhanced cooperation in the field. He appealed to multilateral development agencies to consolidate partnerships in the development of this upcoming sector.

H.E Mr. Klassou extended an invitation to participants at the 2016 Extraordinary Summit of the African Union on Maritime Safety and Security to be held in Lomé from 11 to 15 Oct 2016.

The Right Hon Sir Aneerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence' Home Affairs, Minister for Rodrigues and National Development Unit, Republic of Mauritius

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius welcomed African Ministers and participant to the conference. He commended the World Bank for organizing this important conference which will culminate in a common declaration for the COP 22 event.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius outlined the substantial contribution of ocean economic activities to the global GNP and the underlying importance of fisheries and aquaculture and tourism to African Coastal States and SIDS. The immense potential of the ocean economy and its underlying benefits to coastal states and SIDS was highlighted. Emphasis was also laid on the vulnerability of these very States to the adverse effects of climate change, rise of sea levels and temperatures, ocean acidification.

The international commitments of African States and SIDS towards environmental protection and addressing the adverse effects of climate was outlined. The Prime Minister called for a unilateral stance from African Nations in addressing the adverse effects of climate change in the upcoming COP 22 conference.

Key development in the Mauritius Economy, namely in the field of policy formulation, port development and hydrocarbon and mineral exploration were enumerated. Budgetary measures formulated to strengthen existing activities, consolidate emerging sectors and nature new growth poles were highlighted.

The Prime Minister concluded his intervention by an appeal to multilateral development agencies and partner countries for providing the necessary financial and technological support to enable developing countries in developing a climate resilient ocean economy.

Special Addresses

The special address session provided for the intervention of international experts through video conferencing. Addressees were Mr Makhtar Diop, Vice President, Africa Region, World Bank, H.E Karmenu Vella, European Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Mrs Catherine Novelli, Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, U.S. Department of State, Dr Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, Professor and Director, University of Queensland and Coordinating Lead Author, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Dr. Tyrone Ridgway, Healthy Oceans Program Manager, Global Change Institute, University of Queensland.

Mr Makhtar Diop, Vice President, Africa Region, World Bank

-Elaborated on the views of African leaders on how to protect Ocean Economy and devise relevant instruments geared towards resilience to rising sea levels, coastal erosion and other related challenges

- It was highlighted that during the COP 21 conference, discussions on Ocean Economy were shadowed by discussions on launch of the Africa Climate Business Plan (launched by four African Heads of States and World Bank Group President) with much emphasis on the Ocean Economy (two dedicated chapters) as well as other related issues facing Africa namely droughts, floods and other challenges.

- The considerable loss of asset attributed to coastal erosion was highlighted.

H.E Karmenu Vella, European Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (video)

- The importance of Ocean as a fundamental agent regulating climate was pointed out
- Thanked the World Bank and Mauritius for their leadership in organizing this important Conference
- Safe and healthy oceans are key assets which need to be crucially protected
- Engagement of the European Union to extend its support to African Countries – especially SIDS and coastal countries- in achieving their sustainable objectives in blue economy
- Call for conference outcome to support sustainable development projects and provide concrete inputs towards COP 22
- Inherent need to invest in capacity building, infrastructure, knowledge management, research to achieve sustainable use of oceans – and the current EU's support to developing countries
- Took Example of the World Bank Africa Climate Business Plan, its Blue Economy Development Framework and UN-ECA "Africa's Blue Economy Framework" to support sustainable development of Ocean Economy as good examples of moving these agendas forward.

Mrs Catherine Novelli, Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, U.S. Department of State (video)

- Thanked the World Bank for organizing this valuable Conference.
- Stressed on the need for low carbon future targets
- Mentions made on African leadership in Ocean Economy with example of the Seychelles debt swap and South Africa's "PHAKISA" initiative
- For proper conservation programme, there is the intrinsic need for collaboration between counties

Dr Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, Professor and Director, University of Queensland and Coordinating Lead Author, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (video)

- Elaborated on the negative impact on ecosystems – especially on Africa - resulting from the rapid increase in heat content in the sea
- Stressed on the need for collaboration to find solutions for rebuilding the oceans namely fish resource

Dr. Tyrone Ridgway, Healthy Oceans Program Manager, Global Change Institute, University of Queensland

- Highlighted on the changing physical and chemical conditions of oceans
- A Paradigm shift is required to mitigate effects of climate change and build resilience
- Immediate action is of utmost importance to mitigate adverse effects.

Session 1: Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Ministerial Panel: "Sustainable Ocean Economy- the Next Development phase of SIDS?

In many ways, oceans and climate are core to SIDS. They have an intertwined destiny looking for more opportunities in building blue economies. SIDS have been among the strongest champions of the ocean economy and at the same time, African SIDS are great victims of climate change. The vulnerability of SIDS is widely acknowledged by the international community, but financial support has been lagging in comparison to the challenges. This panel addressed a number of those issues. It brought together all the African SIDS (Ministerial level) present at the Conference.

Panellists included:

- Hon Marie Roland Alain Wong Yen Cheong, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management & Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms, Republic of Mauritius
- H.E. Gilbert François, Minister of Fisheries, Madagascar
- H.E. Hamad Rashid Mohamed, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries, Zanzibar
- Mr. Didier Robert, President of Réunion Regional Council
- H.E. Ronald Jumeau, Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing States Issues, Seychelles

This session was moderated by Hon. Etienne Sinatambou, Former Vice Chair of the IUCN Environmental Law Commission and Minister of Technology, Communication and Innovation, Republic of Mauritius and H.E. Angus Friday, Ambassador of Grenada to the United States and Mexico.

H.E Friday opened discussion on the large EEZ of SIDS compared to their land mass and pressure on fish stocks. HE Friday thanked the World Bank and Mauritius for organizing this important Conference where there was much to learn from for Grenada – a country also pursing blue growth. He spoke also on the Blue Growth Network which has been launched with the support of the Government of Netherlands (Dr. Hans Hergooven, former Vice-Minister, Agriculture, Government of Netherlands, currently Ambassador of Netherlands to Rome). Hon. Sinatambou provided a historic of international conventions related to SIDS, namely 1994 Barbados Program of Action, 2005 Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of program of action, 2015 Samoa Pathway for accelerating modality of action. He launched the debate on a way forward.

Hon Marie Roland Alain Wong Yen Cheong, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development

Hon. Wong's intervention was focused on the following:

- The lack of domain knowledge and relevant data in the development of the ocean economy may lead to unsustainable development
- The need to protect our lagoons through more strict regulations namely those related to fishing and navigation
- The use of innovative technologies such as marine renewable energies to foster development

- Use of Ocean Economy as a tool to combat poverty
- The importance of sustainable fishing and tourism to ensure long term growth

H.E. Gilbert François, Minister of Fisheries, Madagascar

- The adverse impacts of climate change on environment resulting from mangrove destruction, ocean acidification leading to depletion of resources
- A number of actions have been under taken to monitor and mitigate adverse effects, namely: A Vulnerability study, follow ups on rising sea levels, a pledge to reduce by CO_2 emission by 1.4 % by 2020, the importance of information and technology to help sustainable development
- Capacity building and knowledge transfer requirement in the sector was highlighted
- Defining sustainable projects is of utmost importance for vulnerable coastal communities, namely those engaged in artisanal activities. These pertains to algo-culture, coral aquaculture, sea cucumber etc.
- Collaboration to improve capacity in aquaculture is of utmost importance

H.E. Hamad Rashid Mohamed, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries, Zanzibar

- The Ocean Economy is a new concept and he commended the effort of Mauritius (with World Bank support) as a pioneer in the sector
- In Zanzibar there are 107 licensed vessels which provide no additional revenues apart from license fees.
- Zanzibar produces 16 500 tons of seaweed every year providing jobs to 23 500 women. However, increasing sea temperature is being detrimental to the sector.
- There is also a need to formalize the sector of fishing
- There exist scientific solutions to mitigate the adverse impact, however, the implementation of these technologies are not to the reach of the country.
- Environmental protection is key, however, adherence to the vision is crucial for concrete actions.

Mr. Didier Robert, President of Réunion Regional Council

The intervention of Mr Robert is summarized as follows:

- 70 % of Reunion Island is recognized by the UNESCO as international heritage.
- Conciliation of development and nature is not an option but an obligation
- Enhanced regional and local initiatives is required to drive international attention and participation in Ocean Protection
- An inclusive approach towards the development of the Ocean Economy is fundamental to its success
- Renewable energy contributes to 38 % of total electricity production in Reunion
- In the north of the island there is an experimental Sea Water Air Conditioning project (cooling from deep sea water) under way
- The wave to energy potential is also being explored through an experimental project

- Green infrastructure are being implemented on coastal roads that include pillars contributing to the reconstruction of marine fauna and flora by acting as an artificial habitat
- Road construction projects will cost EUR 1.6 billion of which 85 million Euros will be used to mitigate impact on environment
- The need for collective and inclusive participation was highlighted
- A request was forwarded to Indian Ocean Islands to regroup and designate a maritime zone for the migration of whales. Subsequently an application to the UNESCO to proclaim this zone as national heritage will be forwarded.

H.E. Ronald Jumeau, Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing States Issues, Seychelles:

- Seychelles swapped a USD 30 million debt to a 22 million dollars climate adaptation trust. The repayment of the debt would be extended over 8 years, but the swap provided for the USD 22 million to be settled over 20 years, with 70% to be settled in local currency.
- Seychelles will launch, in collaboration with World Bank, a USD 10 million blue bond over a period of 10 years to finance fishermen to switch to sustainable fishing practices.
- The country is also finalizing its marine spatial plan and has proclaimed 30 % of its EEZ as protected area. The surrounding areas will be sustainably developed

Key issues and points discussed:

1. Climate change is impacting SIDS today in numerous areas of their ocean economy including areas such as coastal erosion, storm surge, high sea surface temperatures that impact coral bleaching and aquaculture and changed fisheries migratory patterns to name a few.

2. From the Barbados Plan of Action to the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation to the Samoa Pathway, SIDS have commanded global attention on sustainability and climate. And also, SIDS have been instrumental in the formulation of SDG # 14 on Oceans and on the Paris Climate Agreement.

3. The Ocean Economy is valued at $24 trillion generating $2.5 trillion per year, and SIDS -- *given their* ***large EEZ*** *to land mass ratio*s -- are well positioned to shepherd these resources and to benefit from them. Increasingly, SIDS see themselves not as small island states but more as large ocean states.

4. SIDS agree that a Sustainable Ocean Economy is the next development phase for SIDS. However, other actors are seizing the momentum on the ocean economy and SIDS could do more to take greater ownership of this agenda.

5. Fortunately, some SIDS are blazing the trail with highly innovative approaches to the ocean economy in areas such as fisheries licensing, small scale fisheries management, aquaculture, ocean energy, marine protected areas, marine spatial planning and ocean finance. A notable example:- Seychelles is pioneering a marine oriented Debt for Nature Swap and a Blue Bond.

6. SIDS need and are seeking **more international support** to implement best practice and innovations especially in terms of financing and capacity building and know-how, relevant data and its eventual commercialization, science and the development of permanent institutions and centers of excellence.

7. SIDS welcome and commended the joint initiative of the **Republic of Mauritius and the World Bank** in organizing and hosting this conference and encouraged and outcome oriented follow-up to ensure greater levels of implementation.

Session 2: "African Coastal States – From Living on the Edge to Harnessing the Power of the Oceans".

The session panellists were the following:

- **H.E. Nani Chrougha,** Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Mauritania
- **H.E. Agostinho Salvador Mondlane,** Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Mozambique
- **H.E. André Johnson,** Minister of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo
- **Mrs. Nancy Karigithu,** Principal Secretary, Shipping and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Kenya
- **Mrs. Ndeye Tické Ndiaye,** Secretary General, Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Economy, Senegal
- **Mr. Antonio Pedro, Director,** Sub-regional Office for Central Africa, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

The session was moderated by Hon. Jean Djaya, Mayor and Member of Parliament of Grand-Lahou, Côte d'Ivoire and Dr. Benoît Bosquet, Practice Manager, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, World Bank.

The panellists were asked to address the following questions:

1. What are the critical issues faced by African coastal States?
2. What has been done to date to address these issues?
3. What more needs to be done?
4. What are the opportunities for action?
5. What are the threats to action?
6. What do African coastal States expect of this Conference and of COP22?

In this session different interveners provided inputs as per specific experiences in their respective countries. However, it was noted that opportunities and challenges faced by the different countries were very similar and included:

- **The blue economy presents huge opportunities for African countries:** In **Kenya,** it has a resource rich EEZ with the main contributors of its ocean economy being tourism, port and logistics, trade and

fisheries; Maritime trade represent 92% of National trade. Blue growth provides for an opportunity to boost the economy, create jobs and encourage investments. In Senegal, it has 718 km of coastal line with a population comprising of 50,000 fishermen. Direct and indirect jobs related to the sector approximates 1 million; Fish capture ranges from 400,000 to 500,000 tons annually; the port is responsible for 95% of total trade; 80% of fish captured is mainly from artisanal fishing and the remaining is derived from industrial fishing. The fishing industry is the main export earner of the country. In Mozambique, which has a surface area of 800,000 sq km. 25 million of its inhabitants depend on fishing for livelihood. 40% of its population reside in coastal regions. The Ocean Economy and protection of the ocean is a priority for the Government of Mozambique.

- ***Increasing stress on the coastal lines such as droughts, floods, erosion:*** *For example,* ***Nouakchott (Mauritania)*** being built under the sea level, it is vulnerable to erosion of the dune belt, of major break of which would cause the capital to be flooded. The port of Nouakchott (Mauritania) has changed the coast line (accretion of sand to the north and erosion to the south). There is also a lack of fresh water on the coast. However, the coastal population is increasing due to rural exodus. In Togo, which has coastal line extending over 50 KM and representing 11% of its territory, 90% of industrial activities are concentrated on the coast. Its coastal erosion and flooding problems are increasing due to poor land use and inadequate waste management. Many villages are under threat, and two roads have been destroyed. In 2008 a national programme to address coastal erosion was undertaken. In 2009 an adaptation programme emphasized on urgent actions for adaptation to climate change was adopted. From 2009 to 2014 a number of actions were undertaken for the protection of coastal line, namely: reconstruction of berth and coastal roads and coastal line stabilization among others.In addition, the Togolese littoral suffers from pollution, salinization, IUU fishing and piracy. Population growth represents an underlying cause of problems.
- ***Pressure on food resource and resources is increasing:*** For example, Mozambique faces exhaustion of sea resources and environmental degradation and natural disasters (floods and droughts), which could be compounded by the discovery of oil and gas off-shore. Mention was made for need to reforest mangroves.
- ***Pollution, Bleaching of coral reefs, Water contamination and difficulty to properly manage waste and waste water is increasing:*** A number of countries expressed their concerns on these issues.
- ***Dwindling fish stocks:*** Mauritania distinguishes itself from other coastal countries by not having a fishing culture, except for the Imraguen people in the National Park of Banc d'Arguin, so the coast is still unpopulated. Senegal has a fishing culture - 95% of its commerce transits through its port. Fisheries are the first export sector. Senegal faces IUU fishing as well as lack of financing. Coastal erosion is threatening infrastructure and as such populations may have to move.
- ***Knowledge, Experience and Cooperation is urgently needed***: A major challenge is the lack of knowledge, which justifies research and educational programs. In Kenya, for example, the silo mentality in dealing with coastal issues is starting to give way to more cooperation. of the African Union and its partners namely, UNECA and the AfDB, in developing relevant policy and strategic documents to support the development of the Blue Economy and address climate change challenges on the continent. Of these, particular attention should be devoted to:
    - The African Union Agenda 2063
    - The 2050 African Integrated Maritime Strategy

- The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa and the
- The Africa Blue Economy Policy Handbook, as tools to support the implementation of the Mauritius Ministerial Conference's Communique on Ocean Economy and Climate Change

A number of enablers and expectations as way forward as from this conference were mentioned and were key messages of this session. These include the need to:

- *Develop proper policies to ensure environmental impact assessment for coastal development:* For example, opportunities include coastal tourism and FiTI. The Kenya Coastal Development Project funded by the World Bank is helping.
- *Have a common vision and declaration to fight climate change and build resilience. Develop of masterplans to ensure planned urbanisation and creation of protected areas:* For example, Mauritania has adopted a national littoral management plan, which provides for EIAs, the tightening of the protection status of the Banc d'Arguin (now a World Heritage site), and dune fixation. Countries voiced their expectation that the conference needs to bring concrete actions and common vision to address the common challenges namely, IUUF, piracy, and transfer of knowledge and expertise.
- *Structure financial instruments backed by international organisations to enable sustainable development of the Ocean Economy:* Togo for example, needs regional cooperation and financing. Freshwater aquaculture is developing in Lake Victoria. Aquaculture involves some sophistication, which is attractive to youth and a way to create youth employment.
- *Improve the capacity of African countries to address the development of the Ocean Economy in a sustainable manner including capacity building and promoting research:* The SWIOFish project funded by the World Bank is helping. Surveillance needs to be upgraded and ecosystems restored. Cooperation is needed to address issues with Uganda. Institutions are in place, such as the Ministry of Environment and the Centre de suivi écologique in Côte d'Ivoire. Policies and institutions have been created are in place and sea defences built. Sand extraction has been banned, but too little is done to address erosion. Capacity building, financing and cooperation are needed. The Mayor of Grand-Lahou shared his experience and how important local governance is, including local elected officials and traditional authorities. There is a need to create a network of vulnerable coastal cities to share experience.

Session 3: ''ENABLING THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY''

The OECD, G20 countries, the EC and a number of coastal developing countries and island nations have embraced the ocean economy as they capitalize on the ocean's economic, social and environmental potential. For the more advanced economies, how did they do it? For developing countries, what opportunities do they foresee, and what challenges are they struggling with? Experiences from countries like France, Sweden, UK, US, Australia show that key enabling factors such as the investment climate, domestic resource mobilization, blended and innovative financing, capacity building, marine spatial planning, gender considerations (where many of the jobs in some sectors like fisheries are located) at scale were critical for building full-fledged and well-functioning sustainable ocean economies in an integrated

and holistic way and without harming the carrying and ecological capacity of the country. The session comprised of two panels. The first panel focused on financing and the second on spatial planning.

Panel 1 on Financing included:

- Hon Minister Pravind Jugnauth, Honorable Minister of Finance and Economic Development
- Mr. Mark Lundell, Country Director, AFCS2 (Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Comoros), World Bank
- Dr. Raffaello Cervigni, Lead Environmental Economist, Environment and Natural Resources, World Bank

Discussants

- Mr. Edchilson das Neves Cravide, Director, Geology and Mining, Sao Tome and Principe
- Mr. Aage Jørgensen, Country Program Manager, Nordic Development Fund

Panel 2 on Spatial Planning and other Enabling Factors

- Dr. Joanna Smith, Marine Spatial Planning Science Manager, The Nature Conservancy
- Dr. Lisa Emelia Svensson, Director/Coordinator, Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme
- Dr. Hamed Said Al-Oufi, Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Oman
- Dr. Abdelmalek Faraj, Director General, National Research Institute on the Sea, Morocco

Discussants

- Mr. Simon Springett, United Nations Resident Coordinator
- Mr. Matthieu Discour, Director, Agence Française de Développement
- Mr. Daniel Pettersson, Section for Global Environment and Climate Change, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden
- Mr. Simon Dent, New Ventures Director, Althelia Ecosphere

Moderators: Mr. Alex Sienaert, Senior Economist, World Bank, and Dr. Sudesh Lallchand, Chair, National Ocean Council (Mauritius).

PANEL 1 ON FINANCING

In the first panel, Hon Minister Pravind Jugnauth, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, contextualised the blue economy as the next frontier of development and the driver of wealth, growth and employment. He identified a number of short term, medium term and long term opportunities pertaining to the consolidation of existing economic activities such as fishing, aquaculture, bunkering, tourism, the development of Deep Ocean Water Application projects, Petroleum storage, Marine ICT, Marine Biotechnology, Marine Renewable Energy and Ocean Knowledge, and finally sustainable deep sea mining of hydrocarbons and minerals. The Hon. Minister also stressed that mobilization of massive financing is a major challenge for Mauritius and other countries to achieve their ambitions in terms of the blue economy.

The minister highlighted a number of enablers put forward by the government for the development of the blue economy and emphasized his expectations from this conference: the need for international institutions to help develop a structured approach to support the development of the Ocean Economy and the need for concerted collaboration to bolster maritime connectivity. He announced the setting up of an Ocean Fund and stressed the leadership that Mauritius will play regionally and internationally on the ocean economy and climate change.

Other interveners shared case studies where financial instruments from international institutions enabled the development of sustainable projects. In this session it was also mentioned that an Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP) consisting of USD 19.3 billion was launched at COP 21 and outlines concrete actions to increase climate resilience.

This session highlighted the economic importance of the Ocean Economy and the need for financing. According to the preliminary findings of an ongoing assessment, doubling the size of the Ocean Economy has important benefits for the rest of the economy. Using Mauritius as a case, a bottom up assessment of the investment potential provides for a total investment figure averaging 700 million USD in various sectors such as fisheries and aquaculture, port development and marine renewable energies. Such an investment program in the Ocean Economy may boost growth by an additional 2.3% a year. Its impact for lower income groups and job creation are substantial. These earmarked developments can contribute to a 2% carbon emission reduction and increased energy security from renewable sources.

Vision:

A number of short term, medium term and long term measures have been earmarked for the development of the Ocean Economy. These consist of the following

- Short Term Measures:

  Consolidation of existing economic activities such as fishing, aquaculture, bunkering, tourism

- Medium Term Measures:

  These relate to Deep Ocean Water Application, Petroleum storage, Marine ICT, Marine Biotechnology, Marine Renewable Energy and Ocean Knowledge

- Long Term Measures

  This involves deep sea mining of hydrocarbons and minerals.

Challenges:

The above measures will require mobilization of massive financing which is a major challenge for Mauritius and other countries. Potential sources of financing include among others:

- Local private investments
- Foreign direct investments
- Government allocated budgetary resources (though limited fiscal space)

- International organisations promoting blue economy in Africa

Enablers:

The Government has taken a number of initiatives to spearhead the Ocean Economy namely:

- Positioning of Port Louis as a regional maritime hub and bunkering hub
- Creation of a faculty of ocean studies at the University of Mauritius
- Signature of MOU between the Mauritius Research Council and Carnegie for the evaluation of the potential of wave energy
- Signature of MOU with the National Institute of Oceanography of Goa for the establishment of a world class Centre of Excellence
- Intake of 1300 trainees annually from Mauritius Maritime Training Academy
- Funding for the purchase of a multi-purpose vessel for training and research

Expectations:

- International institutions need to help develop a structured approach to support the development of the Ocean Economy
- There is need for concerted collaboration to bolster maritime connectivity and support each other in the development of this sector.
- Setting up of a blue investment OCEAN FUND by regional and international financial institutions was announced

Dr. Mark Lundlell, Country Director, World Bank

Opportunities

- Aquaculture is a booming sector and has the potential to provide more protein than open sea fishing
- Potential emerging sectors in terms of innovation, employment, pharmaceuticals, marine ICT, renewable energy, seabed mining
- Tourism is expected to expand and will require increased consideration of coastal and social aspects
- Case studies of Oman sustainable fishery management, Kenya coastal development project, West Africa Regional Fisheries program and India's Integrated coastal zone program were cited as examples for improving good governance, fight illegal fishing, improve infrastructure and improve the value chain
- There is a need to develop Marine spatial planning systems involving mapping of cross sectional sectors to avoid conflicts. There are plans to replicate same in Mauritius
- The case of Indonesia was taken as example to fight illegal and unregulated fishing

- Key actions related to unified registration system, enforced legislation and online tracking management system.
- The resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts in Africa was also addressed.
- An Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP) consisting of USD 19.3 billion was launched at COP 21 and outlines concrete actions to increase climate resilience including two chapters on ocean economy and coastal erosion. It aims to accelerate resource mobilization to boost Africa's ability to adapt
- Technical assistance will be required to unlock the potential of sustainable ocean economy

Dr. Raffaeollo Cervigni, Lead Environmental Economist, Africa, World Bank

- The Ocean Economy holds untapped potential in several traditional sectors such as tourism and can generate substantial benefits in terms of GDP growth, employment, carbon emission reduction, among others.
- To tap into these potentials, sizeable investment, careful management of environmental resources and integration of climate change in project planning and design is deemed essential.
- Indirect demand and supply effects pertaining to the ocean economy in Mauritius, contribute more than the official reported figure of 10.3 % and is estimated in the range of 19 % of GDP.
- According to Dr Raffaello top down assessment, doubling the size of the Ocean Economy has important benefits for the rest of the economy. It also entails higher investment needs to conserve natural capital.
- A bottom up assessment of the investment potential provides for a total investment figure averaging 700 million USD. These investments pertain to fisheries and aquaculture, Port Development and Marine Renewable Energies.
- Such an investment program of Ocean Economy in Mauritius may boost growth by an additional 2.3 % a year. Its impact for lower income group and job creation are substantial. These earmarked developments can contribute to a 2 % carbon emission reduction and increased energy security from renewable sources.

Mr. Edchilson das Neves Cravide, Director, Geology and Mining, Sao Tome and Principe

- There is need for actions to enable resilience to climate change.
- There is need for Government and private investment in infrastructure and actions to contain coastal erosion.
- Furthermore, he added that knowledge and capacity building needs to be improved and climate change impact better assessed. However, there is a lack of funds.

Mr. Aage Jorgensen, Country Program Manager, Nordic Development Fund

- The Nordic development fund performs co-funding with the world bank

- A number of examples of co-financed projects were presented namely project aiming at enabling resilience to livelihoods and coastal zones in Tanzania, Fisheries management and social capital improvement in Mozambique and aquaculture project in Mozambique
- They also link small scale producers to large private operators.

Panel 2 on Spatial Planning and other Enabling Factors

In the second panel, the need for spatial planning system was urged and justified by the fact that there are a number of growing sub sectors in the Ocean Economy and to achieve non-conflictual, sustainable development of the many different potential activities, a holistic understanding of the sector, and planning, are important.

The importance of a marine special planning system through multi-stakeholder participation was outlined. The benefits of this system include addressing overexploitation of resources, securing resources for conservation and achieving sustainable development goals. Marine spatial plans also enhance business climate and assure investors of the existence of robust regulatory frameworks for ocean activities and established administrative procedures for obtaining permits. Presenters on Marine Spatial Planning and other enabling factors included Dr Joanna Smith, Marine Spatial Planning Science Manager, The Nature Conservancy, Dr Lisa Emelia, Svensson, Director/Coordinator, Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme, Dr Hamed Said Al-Oufi, Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Oman as well as Dr Abdelmalek Faraj, Director General, National Research Institute of the Sea, Morocco. The session also comprised short discussions from Mr Simon Springett, Resident Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme, Mr Mathieu Discour, Director, Agence Francaise de Developpement, Mr Daniel Pettersson, Section for Global Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden and Mr Simon Dent, New Ventures Director Althelia Ecosphere.

Dr Joanna Smith, Marine Spatial Planning Science Manager, The Nature Conservancy

Dr Smith stressed on the fact that ocean activities managed individually with no integration with other sectors is not sustainable particularly with pressure for more demand on ocean space. The key discussion points were as follows:

- A few statistics in the tourism as well as the shipping sectors demonstrate the exponential growth that these sectors are experiencing. For example, the number of tourists have increased from 520 million globally in 1995 and is expected to reach 1.6 billion globally. In addition, in the shipping sector, ports are accommodating larger and larger ships around the world;
- Marine Spatial Planning is defined as a public process to achieve ecological, economic and socio cultural goals taking into considerations spatial and temporal aspects. In addition, the establishment of an effective marine spatial plan can only be achieved through multi stakeholder participation; and

- The benefits of carrying out marine spatial plans include addressing overexploitation of resources, secure resources for conservation and achieving sustainable development goals.

Dr Lisa Emelia, Svensson, Director/Coordinator, Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation

Dr Svensson stressed on the importance of acquiring knowledge on our EEZ in view of using it and adding value for the country. Resources are dynamic and for instance walls cannot be built around marine protected areas. Hence, it is crucial to share information among countries on resources. Dr Svensson gave recommendations on building capacity and supporting the innovative and creative skills of younger generations on how to use oceans. For example, implementation of aquaculture projects coupled with marine renewable energy ones can only be designed through creativity. She also advised for all stakeholders to be consulted for the development of sustainable oceans.

Dr Hamed Said Al-Oufi, Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Oman

Dr Oufi gave an overview of the importance of ocean resources for the economy of Oman as well as that of a Marine Spatial Planning project being implemented in his country. The key discussion points were as follows:

- The fisheries sector ensures food security in Oman. The country is 100% self-sufficient in marine protein and export 50 % of its production of fish worldwide;
- The main ocean activities that contribute to the economy include trade and port services, tourism as well as fishing. For instance there are 20 fishing ports in operation and Oman is targeting to have 30 by 2020;
- Oman is engaged in a Marine Spatial Planning project that involves the construction of an artificial fishing reef over 64 000 square metres that support the growth of fish that are commercially exploited.

Dr Abdelmalek Faraj, Director General, National Research Institute of the Sea, Morocco.

Dr Faraj acknowledged the ocean economy as being the new frontier of economic development for many countries around the world and that it comprises activities with strong growth potential including fishing, naval construction, marine renewable energies among others. However, he expressed his concerns on the elements that are impacting the sustainability of ocean resources. These include ocean acidification, destruction of the biodiversity through pollution and increase in ocean temperatures. He commends initiatives such as the blue economy, blue growth and green economy and recommends for more actions to sensitise countries on the importance of preserving oceans. The FAO initiative aims at building resilience of coastal communities and carrying out systemic evaluations in view of having integrated political visions on the economic development of oceans. He introduced and presented Morocco's "Ceinture Bleu" initiative ("Blue Belt").

Discussants (Mr Simon Springett, Resident Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme, Mr Matthieu Discour, Director, Agence Française de Developpement, Mr Daniel Pettersson, Section for Global

Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr Simon Dent, New Ventures Director Althelia Ecosphere)

The comments included the importance of building ocean governance and developing adequate policies. In addition, the importance of an integrated vision was stressed and it was highlighted that the absence of a marine spatial plan makes it difficult to manage common fisheries resources. Marine spatial plans also enhance business climate and comforts investors on the existence of robust regulatory frameworks for ocean activities and established administrative procedures for obtaining permits.

It was highlighted that a high level conference on SDG 14 would take place in New York and that it would connect to all other goals such as growth, food security and climate change. In the margins of COP 22, it is crucial to enhance the connection between ocean economies and climate change.

Althelia Ecosphere informed of the creation of a sustainable ocean funds of a USD 100M value dedicated to projects in fisheries, low impact aquaculture, blue ecosystems and waste water management. The criteria for selecting projects eligible to receiving funds include thorough examination of projects' cash flows, rigorous screening on environmental aspects and economic business models that include sustainability among others.

ADOPTION OF "MAURITIUS COMMUNIQUÉ"

Mr Jamal Saghir (Co-Chair of Conference) conveyed the following points as closing remarks for Day 1:

- There will be an investment package submitted at COP 22. This package will be designed in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the FAO and the state of Morocco;
- A letter will be sent to the office of Ségolène Royal, current President of COP21 on the outcome of the conference. The letter is expected to be handed over to Morocco, as incoming President of COP22;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mauritius will send a letter to Moroccan authorities to request for the provision of a slot on Ocean Economy for Africa during COP 22 and that Ocean Economy and Climate Change in Africa will be a subject that will be addressed during COP 22 (through dedicated Oceans Day);
- The World Bank aims at increasing their pool of existing fund from USD 700M to USD 1,4 Bn through leverage from bilateral and multilateral donors;
- Projects presented during the conference will be submitted to the Green Climate Fund. The GCF has currently contributions to the order of USD 10 Bn. It was highlighted that no ocean economy projects have been submitted to the fund so far and
- The Outcome of this conference will be transmitted to the African Union Extraordinary Summit that will take place in October 2016 in Lomé, Togo.

Hon Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc Duval, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Tourism and External Communications and Co-Chair of Conference extended his thanks to the World Bank and hopes that this is one of many such conferences.

The Honourable Minister of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands reiterated his thanks to the World Bank for hosting this conference in Mauritius and outlined the need for a global approach towards the exploitation of the marine resources in a sustainable manner so as to protect the marine systems and also aid in the development of local communities and economies.

Dinner convened by **Hon Nandcoomar Bodha,** Minister of Public Infrastructure and Land Transport, Republic of Mauritius. In his remarks, Minister Bodha thanked the World Bank for its support to Mauritius in the 1970s and also now with the Ocean Economy and Climate Change. He mentioned it would be an idea to consider that Mauritius hosts a COP Conference in the future. Mr. Saghir thanked the Government of Mauritius for its leadership and hospitality - in convening this Conference and taking the agenda forward.

DAY 2: PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE

Session 4: MAKING CLIMATE-SMART OCEAN ECONOMIES HAPPEN: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES

Session: "Sustainable Investments, and financial and legal instruments to stimulate development of the ocean economy"

It is clear that to enable a climate-smart Blue Economy in Africa there is a need to mobilise more and more diverse financial resources, in particular from the private sector; public resources are not going to be sufficient to meet the challenges and demands ahead. Hence there was clear emphasis on the need for public resources to leverage private resources and new, innovative and fit for purpose financial products and instruments that that are able to do this. It was emphasised that climate change is a risk multiplier in the Blue Economy sector and that investors are increasingly aware of this risk. In the example of the fisheries sector, the point was made that without a resilient and sustainable resource base, there is no future for the business. Another example was given of an international credit ratings agency that has warned of downgrades if climate change is not incorporated into investment decisions. But there is also a sense that for the private sector, it is not clear how to mitigate or manage these risks. There were a number of solutions put forward for risk management and increasing investment in the sector.

- The first of these was the better collection, dispersal and transparency of information with regards to ocean health, climatic conditions and marine resource data (for example), enabling more informed and ultimately better decision-making by policy makers and de-risking the sector for investors.
- The second suggestion was the scaling up of 'blended finance', where different investors take on different risks according to their differing risk appetites, thereby increasing the possible sources of investment into sustainable blue economy projects. Another factor that was seen as important for the entry into the sector for the investment community was robust governance and legislative frameworks.

In terms of new and 'fit-for-purpose' financial products for the Blue Economy, a number of specific instruments were suggested:

- Debt for nature or adaptation swaps were seen as useful instruments for highly indebted, climate vulnerable countries to provide funds to kick-start the Blue Economy.
- Similarly, following the success of the Green Bonds, there is the potential for tapping into international finance markets through the issuance of Blue Bonds, supported in some cases by IFIs through guarantees. These more commercially oriented financing mechanisms are particularly important for those countries who have graduated out of low to lower-middle income status, thereby losing access to some concessionary funding mechanisms, but who still remain highly vulnerable to climate change.

1. In this session, Mr Raj Makoond set the tone as moderator in identifying the need for support in terms of financial and legal instruments to enable sustainable projects to happen in the Ocean Education. Lucy Holmes as co-moderator emphasized on the need to bridge the gap between policy level and the private sector. She also highlighted the barriers to investment in the blue economy and some key issues to be addressed include IUUF and climate change as well as addressing Ocean governance in view of attracting private sector investment in such projects.
1. Mr. Mark Lundell highlighted the different financing instruments proposed by the World Bank to finance Ocean Economy related projects, including credit guarantees that specifically apply to fisheries and small scale aquaculture activities, MIGA risk insurance that is already operational in countries such as Benin, Senegal and Sierra Leone and Blue Bonds that is currently being used in Seychelles.
2. Mr. Ken Poonoosamy made a twofold intervention on the potential of the Ocean Economy from a Mauritius perspective and the risk and challenges faced by investors in the sector. He gave an overview of the both the traditional and emerging sectors and highlighted that green field sectors are the ones that face the greatest challenges to attract investments unless some commitments or undertaking from the government and emphasized that a number of enablers have already been put forward.
3. Mr. Pierre Ah Sue (Urban Cooling Ltd.) focused his intervention on two key projects namely the landfill gas project and the Deep Ocean Water application project. He focused his intervention on the economic but also the environmental benefits of implementing these projects. While giving details on the status of the project, Mr Ah Sue also mentioned that for the DOWA project, the marine surveys activities were supported by the Sustainable energy fund for Africa by the African Development bank to a tune of 1 million dollars. Mr Ah Sue mentioned that construction works will kick off in 2017 and the project will go live in 2018.
4. Mr. Shekur Suntah (Mauritius Port Authority) provided a brief overview of the future essential port developments in Mauritius and outlined the importance of the port in the growth and development of country. The Mauritius port is today an important trans-shipment hub and wishes to develop further this activity. Accordingly, the Port has invested 190 million dollars in new infrastructures including a terminal that will be completed in 2017. Mr Suntah stressed on the difficulty to mobilize finance for such developments and added to that climate change makes the process costlier. In order to address the financing issue, the Mauritius Port Authority has adopted a new financing mechanism in the form of Public Private Partnerships for port-related infrastructural development.

5. Mr. Jesse Gerstin (Clinton Climate Initiative) explained that the Clinton Foundation facilitates coordination between Government- NGO and the private sector to set up the adequate business environment for the implementation of projects. He focused his discussions on the Blue Guardian program which focuses on projects in SIDS particularly in the renewable sector and Ocean Conservation.
6. Mr. Jim Dali from Princes Tuna emphasized the importance of seafood companies such as Princes Tuna to ensure that their raw materials are obtained from sustainable practices. Mr Daly outlined the different steps undertaken by the company, namely MSC certification to protect the image of the company and ensure its competitiveness on the international market.
7. Mr. Ashvin Deena from the Mauritius Commercial Bank shared the main concerns banking institutions are faced when having to finance risky projects including those related to the Ocean Economy. These include the project life cycle and the project's operational risk and risk assessment. He stressed on the fact that banks will be ready to finance projects based on the existence of the adequate regulatory infrastructures.
8. Mr Satyam Ramnauth from the International Finance Cooperation (World Bank Group) mentioned that it is important to de-risk a project as from the start by enabling financial intermediation through financial instruments like blue bonds and blended finance. For such there is need to adequate knowledge of the project which needs to be acquired, analyzed and disseminated. Projects should be designed in phases and risk management performed for each phase.

Session 5: **MAKING CLIMATE-SMART OCEAN ECONOMIES HAPPEN: PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUES**

Parallel Dialogues

Dialogue 1: Tourism, including Iles Vanille (Facilitated by Ms. Eneida Fernandes, Sr. Private Sector Development Specialist/Tourism, and Mr. Kailash Sharma Ramnauth, Country Manager, International Finance Corporation).

Tourism is a main pillar of the many African Economies, earning foreign exchange that enables the nation to trade in the world economy. Africa has been one of the world´s fastest growing tourism regions, growing a small base of just 14.7 million visitors in 1990 to 26 million international tourists in 2000 and 56 million in 2014. International tourism receipts (+3%) increased by US$ 1 billion to reach US$ 36 billion in 2014 . The region maintained a 5% share in worldwide arrivals and a 3% share in tourism receipts. (2014). One in twenty of all jobs in SSA are in travel and tourism. The number of job in the region went up to 20.5 million in 2014.

The main outcomes of the dialogue were:

- Important role of Government in ensuring strong political support and clear strategic vision and in setting adequate and coordinated low carbon or climate-friendly policies for the sector.
- African tourism activity is at different level of development in respective markets therefore planning and policy needs vary extensively and must be adapted from country to country;

- Introduction of education and awareness programs for all tourism stakeholders – public and private sector – as well as consumers in regards to sustainable tourism development is critical.
- There is need for innovative financing mechanisms for climate sensitive and mitigation projects deemed quasi-public investment in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development
- Appropriate incentives must be put in place to move the private sector towards climate conscious solutions especially in developing countries where the tourism sector is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effect of climate change, in order to allow them to meet the related costs of adaptation.
- Defining sustainable tourism in terms of capacity and inclusion of local content in the development of the value chain is key
- Ancillary services should be considered in addressing the sustainable aspect of tourism development like waste management.

Dialogue 2: Renewable Energy (Facilitated by Mr. Mbuso Gwafila, Sr. Energy Specialist, World Bank, and Dr. Arjoon Suddhoo, Executive Director, Mauritius Research Council)

The main takeaways of the session were:

- Resource mapping: There is no reliable data to support the development of renewable energy within the economic exclusive zones (EEZs) of the island and coastal states of Africa. Resources (financial and technical assistance) are required to facilitate completion of resource maps that are prerequisite to investment in the sector.
- Policy and regulatory framework: It is important that appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks are developed to facilitate the RE development in the context of the blue economy and to incentivize both public and private sector investments.
- Appropriate funding mechanisms: As an emerging sector, in the African context, it is imperative to have targeted support mechanisms specific to both Blue economy based initiatives as well as carbon mitigation and CC adaptation.
- Research and Development: For sustainable development of Ocean Economy based RE, it is important to support development of center/s of excellence in Africa with appropriate capacity building support. This will help develop local skills and appropriate innovations for future markets.
- Public and concessional funding: As nascent market, appetite from commercial financing institutions is not expected to be adequate. It is therefore important to put in place appropriate support mechanisms for Public Private Partnerships and gender mainstreaming frameworks.
- Mainstreaming ocean based energy solutions into the national INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) to reduce carbon emissions and related climate communications, green economy and SDG processes. This should be done with an aim to attract funding and focus political will.

Dialogue 3: Fishing and Aquaculture (Facilitated by Mr. Xavier Vincent, Sr. Fisheries Specialist, World Bank, and Ms. Lucy Holmes, Sr. Programme Manager, International Sustainability Unit)

The main takeaways of the session were:

- The fisheries and aquaculture sector is essential for numerous communities in Africa and it is essential to preserve and promote the growth of this industry.
- Countries need to add value to fisheries products, which can potentially increase revenue for communities
- A lot of focus is placed on the use of fish suitable for human consumption for the production of fish meal and this is an area that needs to be addressed
- Need for capacity building to allow communities to shift to sustainable aquaculture practices
- Development of key support mechanisms such as certification bodies and financing instruments to enable development of aquaculture
- The twenty-five participants reiterated the importance of fisheries for Africa in terms of incomes, food security exports and contributions to the region's economies. Marine fisheries were seen as underperforming assets. With effective management it was noted that fisheries could contribute an additional $80 billion per year at the global level and global harvests could be up to 40% higher.

- Governance and climate change. Broad agreement emerged that good governance of fisheries and aquaculture was the overarching condition required to address climate change in fisheries. Good governance in turn required a solid knowledge platform supported by effective human resources and political commitment. There was also a broad consensus that many of the key instruments and codes of best practice already exist. The problem is in the implementation, in securing the financial resources, in accessing the knowledge and the skills to interpret and apply best practices for specific fisheries and at the national and regional levels.
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- Food security, aquaculture. It was considered that capture fisheries is unlikely to be able to ensure future fish food supplies for Africa and that aquaculture would have an increasingly important role. However, aquaculture was seen primarily as a market driven business rather than a social investment in livelihoods or food security. It was emphasised that private investment in aquaculture required a robust enabling environment, including secure tenure, access to land for mariculture shore bases and a pro-active supporting role by the public sector, for example in relation to supplies of seeds, quality feeds and control of disease. Specific attention also needs to be directed to financing modalities for aquaculture enterprises and start-ups and to modalities to reduce risks.

- International cooperation. A wide range of recurring issues were mentioned. Enhanced regional collaboration was seen as essential in relation to cost-effective MCS and to ensuring market access for fisheries products, for management of shared regional fisheries. This cooperation could target, for example, certification for tuna fisheries, cost effective surveillance and enforcement.

- Small-scale fisheries. It was stressed that SSF account for some 80% to Africa's catches. However, it was considered that it was necessary to formalise or register these fleets and activities which are increasingly mechanised and exert growing pressures on the fisheries resources. Inclusive

approaches and co-management were stressed as key approaches to address the threats to the livelihoods of SSF fishers in an inclusive manner.

- There was call for increased investment in basic infrastructure. Improved use of existing catches, including bycatch was recognised as an important short-term opportunity. Concerns were expressed at the continued prevalence of foreign distant water fishing fleets and the continued 'leakage' of revenues or raw materials.

- Climate change was seen as an **additional overarching stressor** on the suite of exiting challenges to sustainable fisheries. Climate change raises the challenge from being not only one of securing sustainable fisheries, but securing sustainable and healthy ocean ecosystems. While on one hand this could be seen as an added problem, the COP22 offers an opportunity to address Africa's chronic fisheries challenges in the context of climate change – particularly through the adaptation agenda.

- **African fisheries and climate change platform**. In direct response to the Conference statement, the group supported the proposal that a specific African fisheries and climate change platform be created through or in association with the COP22 process. The platform would facilitate knowledge driven sustainable fisheries initiatives and support the capacity development required. It would identify and tune best practice to the specific requirements of the region and African countries. Most importantly, the platform would be backed by a funding mechanism to co-finance the implementation of these best practises at national and regional levels and generate the knowledge and capacity.

- It was noted that the previously existing funding mechanism, the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries offered lessons for establishment of such a platform and could inform the "*Ceinture Bleue*" initiative proposed by Morocco and to be discussed during the COP22 in Marrakesh. Such a funding model could be complemented with an enhanced knowledge exchange and capacity building component and a facility to support 'climate-smart' private investments through access to concessional and impact finance. In order to benefit from such a platform, ideally countries will need to ensure that fisheries and ocean health is reflected in their national climate change strategies and plans and in the various policies and plans of the Regional Economic Commissions.

Dialogue 4: Science, Data and Research (Facilitated by Dr. Tyrone Ridgway, Program Manager, University of Queensland, and Mr. Makoto Suwa, Sr. Disaster risk Management Specialist, World Bank, including a video message from Dr. Jane Lubchenco, U.S. Science Envoy for the Ocean, U.S. Department of State)

A sustainable ocean economy essentially conceptualizes oceans as systems where spatial planning integrates conservation, sustainable use, resource extraction, bioprospecting, sustainable energy production and maritime transport.

The main takeaways of the session were:

- Need to focus on the implementation of research infrastructure to address the issue of lack of data
- Private sector requires up to date data for informed investment decisions and Governments need to act as a facilitator for investors to access these data
- There is need to have better knowledge of our resources for example our fish stocks and such can be achieved through research and data harnessing.

See Annex B for more info

Dialogue 5: Ports and logistics (Facilitated by Ms. Noro Rabefaniraka, Sr. Transport Specialist, World Bank, and Mr. Shekur Suntah, Director General, Mauritius Ports Authority)

Ports and Logistics have been acknowledged to play key economic roles in the development of economies and climate change is currently impacting the proper functioning of ports at large. The session focused on the expansion on port operations and infrastructure while mitigating the risks generated by climate change. The key discussion points of this session included:

- Mobilization of funds from relevant financing mechanisms (Ex: The Green Climate Fund, concession grants);
- Development of a climate change simulation modelling tool that take into account risks arising from the sea and from the land
- Development of a Marine Spatial Plan that is climate sensitive including other sectors beyond ports (Ex: coordination between hotels, diving institutions, fisheries etc.);
- Design and implementation of a regional coastal planning system in view of mitigating common risks such as coastal erosions or pollution;
- Enhanced coordination between public and private sector to establish PPPs done by an independent body (Ex: WB);
- Capitalize on the existence of training institutions for capacity building;
- Promotion of training institutions to enhance the knowledge of sectorial expertise;
- Proper economic analysis prior to investments related to climate change; and
- Improve data collection related to climate change impacts.

Dialogue 6: Green and Grey Infrastructure and Policy Responses to Coastal Erosion (Facilitated by Mr. Jean Djaya, Mayor and Member of Parliament of Grand-Lahou, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ms. Melissa Landesz, Environmental Specialist, World Bank)

Grey and Green infrastructures are becoming imperatives for sustainable development and mitigate such impacts like coastal erosion.

The main takeaways of the dialogue were:

- The need to ensure public participation and involve communities

- Collection of all relevant data is essential for proper decision making
- Need to focus on the competencies of locals
- Need for dynamic, inclusive and participative approach

Summaries from Parallel Dialogues in Plenary

Each of the Co-Facilitators presented summaries from each of the dialogues in the Plenary Session.

Session 6: "SHARK TANK: **CLIMATE-SMART OCEAN ECONOMY PROJECTS IN MAURITIUS"**

The concept of a shark tank is that promotors presented their investment ideas to a range of potential investors. In this case, five promotors pitched their investments in Mauritius to a 10 panel of respondents. This session was dedicated to Mauritius, compared to all the other sessions which were African or global in scope.

1. Pitch 1: Growfish International Ltd proposed to develop an integrated aquaculture project in Mauritius using state of the art technology and technical capabilities from the key international aquaculture operators. Financing requirements: $ 50 million. Promoter: Mr Jacques Smith

Views from shark tank panel:

- Whether offshore aquaculture can sustain the local climate conditions
- Projects payback
- Species to be developed and feed sources
- Relationship of promoters with the Government
- Land based site location

Response from promoter:

- Precautions have been taken to ensure safety of offshore cages and these can be submerged up to 10 metres in case there is need
- Project's payback: 2 to 3 years
- Cobia is endemic to Mauritius and feed will be sources locally from the Livestock Feeds Ltd
- Land based site will initially be located at Albion and will later be moved to the company's own site.
- Promoters have all initial clearances and the project falls into the strategy of Government to develop aquaculture in Mauritius

Way forward:

Simon Dent from Althelia Ecosphere invited the promoter for further discussions

2. Pitch 2: Afritex Ventures Ltd is engaged in fishing and fish processing and operates from Mauritius and Mozambique. The company sought financing for $ 9.6 million. Promoter: Mr Gavin Van der Burgh

Views from shark tank panel:

- Does the project involve the local fishing community
- Why does the promoter emphasis highly on fish traceability
- What are the competencies of the company
- Where are company's fishing grounds and are these sustainable

Response from promoter:

- The company is involved with the Ministry of Ocean Economy to recruit locals being formed for fishing related jobs
- Being involved in an activity which is highly sensitive and in its quest to promote a sustainable product, the company has implemented these traceability mechanisms
- The company is engaged in both fishing, fish processing and distribution
- The companies engaged in the Mauritius and Mozambican EEZ and these fishing grounds are enough due to a lack of proper national fishing fleet in both countries

Way forward:

Barclays Bank has invited the promoter for further discussion

3. Pitch 3: Maritime Surveillance is essential for the sustainable development of the fisheries sector and also to protect the natural marine resources of Mauritius. Mr Soondron, Director of Fisheries of the Ministry of Ocean Economy outlined the need to have a Mauritius lead surveillance system and requested shark members to provide their views on this subject.

Views from shark tank panel:

- There are various systems that may be adopted relating from satellite systems to human maned vessels
- Mauritius needs to enforce the legislations with regard to IUU fishing so as to deter such actions
- Regional cooperation may enable a more coherent approach to this issue and enable countries in the region to fight IUU fishing

Way Forward

The African Development Bank invited the Mauritius Government for further discussions

4. Pitch 4: Mauritius Island Terminal. The MPA is currently proceeding with the development of a Mauritius Island Terminal that will accommodate the growing regional cruise tourism industry. Mr S. Suntah, Director of the MPA gave an overview of the project with the following key main points:

- The new container terminal will be an offshore island lying behind its own breakwater, with independent road access at the northern end of the existing container terminal;
- The financial feasibility of the project has been tested on a high level basis, using advanced and conventional technology, and realistic assumptions about costs and revenues. This high level financial review will need to be fine-tuned going forward; and
- The project CAPEX amounts to a total of USD 725M with a potential state contribution of USD 280M. The project is currently seeking private sector investment at a tune of USD 445 M.

5. Pitch 5: Marine Spatial Planning. This project is currently being undertaken by the Extended Continental Shelf and Maritime Zones Administration & Exploration Department at the Prime Minister's Office. Dr R. Badal, Director General of the department outlined the need for a maritime spatial planning system. He stressed on the fact that the ocean is a dynamic medium and that Mauritius has embarked on a multi sector development such that a singular platform enabling decision making through the super position of multi data layer is essential.

   Way Forward
   The African Development Bank expressed interest in the project and may consider supporting. ADB invited Dr. Badal to carry on further discussions on the project.

At the Co-Chairs Closing remarks, Hon Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc DUVAL, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and External Communications, Republic of Mauritius and Mr. Jamal Saghir, Senior Regional Adviser, Africa Region, World Bank provided closing remarks on next steps for the Conference, and mentioned elements of Day 1 Summary and Day 2 Summary, namely:

- The Co-Chairs are very pleased with the Outcome of the Conference.
- There will be an investment package submitted at COP 22. This package will be designed in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the FAO and the state of Morocco;
- A letter will be sent to COP21 and COP22 Presidents on the outcome of the conference. The letter is expected to be handed over to Morocco, as incoming President of COP22;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mauritius will send a letter to Moroccan authorities to request for the provision of a slot on Ocean Economy for Africa during COP 22 and that Ocean Economy and Climate Change in Africa will be a subject that will be addressed during COP 22 (through dedicated Oceans Day);
- The World Bank aims at increasing their pool of existing fund from USD 700M to USD 1,4 Bn through leverage from bilateral and multilateral donors;
- Projects presented during the conference will be submitted to the Green Climate Fund. The GCF has currently contributions to the order of USD 10 Bn. It was highlighted that no ocean economy projects have been submitted to the fund so far and

- The Outcome of this conference will be transmitted to the African Union Extraordinary Summit that will take place in October 2016 in Lomé, Togo.

The Co-Chairs of the Conference and the Minister of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands, Republic of Mauritius thanked their staff and team for the excellent work.

Hon Premdut Koonjoo, Minister of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands, Republic of Mauritius officially closed the Conference.

ANNEX B

DATA, SCIENCE, RESEARCH PARALLEL DIALOGUE

There was strong agreement that science and research were important to underpin and support the concept of an ocean economy. However, there was a unanimous view that there was insufficient basic and baseline information on marine ecosystems across the region, with a level of frustration that there was limited or a lack of regional research infrastructure to fulfil these research needs – especially in light of perceived development as a result of developing ocean economic opportunities. The discussion also highlighted the need to make science and research more relevant to decision making in the socio-economic context.

The challenges identified were refined and grouped into the following needs:

- Increased access to research infrastructure in the form of vessels, ICT, and funding to undertake baseline studies and mapping.
- Government, policy maker, and private sectoral guidance in the identification and prioritization of study areas and data to support an emerging ocean economy.
- Social and economic data to underpin marine spatial planning.

- Understanding of the vulnerability of coastal environments and the sectors of the community that will be affected by climate change as a way to assess resilience and identify knowledge gaps.
- Increased regional capacity in the form of human capital, technical capacity, and funding.
- Focus to not be limited to the ocean but integration and acknowledgement of the linkages between land and sea.
- Coordination and access to regional data through data sharing and online data repositories.
- Increased collaboration of the research and data provision sectors within the region, with the possibility of periodic regional technical meetings to discuss data needs, emerging trends, and to foster collaboration.
- Collaboration with international partners and experts as a way to build capacity and increase expert opinion on topics that are data deficient.
- Collaboration and dialogue between donor organizations to ensure that available funds avoid overlap and foster collaboration and regional information transfer.
- Knowledge brokers that can straddle the science and policy and science and private sector divide to assist data providers to produce research outputs that are relevant and tailored to decision making processes.
- Involvement of the research sector in the design and peer review of science and monitoring associated with the EIA process to ensure that that data is rigorous and can be used to enhance the greater regional understanding.

The opportunities identified were refined and grouped into the following:

- Regional and international collaboration to enhance capacity building.
- Establishment of a regional research and education network and partnerships.
- Establishment of regional centres of excellence focused on major topics that can be used to pool resources and act as knowledge transfer and integration across the region.
- Using the EIA and regulatory process as a mechanism to increase regional data, coupled with a need to mandate that EIA associated data is provided to the relevant regulatory authority and that it becomes publically available.

Additional Thoughts on Research, Science and Data Dialogue

The private sector could play an increased role in funding, identifying research priorities, and fostering collaboration and innovation. That said, there does appear to be somewhat of a disconnect in terms of the understanding and/or definition of what constitutes an ocean economy between the technical practitioners (as represented by the dialogue participants) and the governments and private sector aspirations. The technical practitioners, as expected, are somewhat more conservative and focussed on increased understanding and sustainability; whereas the governments appear more focussed on economic gain – at least in the short term. Marine spatial planning and MPAs etc. will be important and a good way for technical practitioners and government to collaborate and start increased dialogue. The dialogue participants were largely physical and biological practitioners, and there is an increasing need for social and

economic dimensions, especially in light of the potential climate change effects on the African population and the need for adaptation. Healthy ocean assets will remain a fundamental part of sustaining an ocean economy, and the climate smart ocean economy dialogue would benefit from inclusion of issues of land use, coastal development, coastal ecosystem health, blue carbon, and renewable energy alternatives that are not ocean based.

Responses on the top two challenges and the top two opportunities for science and data needs

Challenges	
Prioritization	Science should align with priorities but how are priorities defined.
	Lack of investment.
	Research and science fitting into the public private sector cooperation as an enabler.
Resources and facilities	Lack of resources for EEZ exploration.
	Limited research vessel infrastructure.
	Lack of adequate knowledge on how to develop while maintaining
	Lack of facilities for research in ocean depth and seafloor.
Study questions	Well-defined and relevant research topics.
	Appropriate experimental design for data collection.
Data priority	Need to collect more fundamental data.
	Spatially explicit data for value and economic activities.
	Prevention of sea from pollution and coastal erosion.
	Research into climate change adaptation for rising sea level.
	Dealing with problem of solid waste on beaches and oceans.
	Need to address climate change impacts in the coastal areas.
	Quantify by sector what the risks posed by climate change are.
	Identify policy and investment priorities to reduce climate change risk.
Data sharing	Need to make fundamental data discoverable and accessible.
	Technical assistance from experts in the field.
	Data sharing mechanism.
	Sharing of science and data across sectors.
Coordination	Weak donor coordination mechanisms.
	Connecting science and data to policy makers.
Opportunities	
SIDS	Research in the EEZ.
	Large EEZ which is largely unexplored for living and non-living resources.
	The ocean economy concept helps to address food and water security as well as socio-economic welfare.
	Extending research and education networks across the Indian Ocean.
	Research into the viability of placing data centres beneath the sea.
Cross-sectoral	Align with northern hemisphere such as the EU.
	Increasing use of private sector data and technology companies to apply their data to sustainable development issues.
	Centres of excellence.

New research	Improvement in habitat mapping.
	Fundamental data gathering becomes a standard component of all ocean economy development initiatives.
	Ecosystem service models to value natural capital.
	Identify weighted contribution of factors causing coastal change.
	Database and networking.
	Big data and cloud computing to create information infrastructure.