

AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON OCEAN ECONOMIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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WORLD BANK GROUP

Session 3: ENABLING THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY

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Potential of growing the Ocean Economy: Traditional and Emerging Ocean Industries

Components of the Ocean Economy			
Type of Activity	Ocean Service	Industry	Drivers of Growth
Harvest of living resources	Seafood	Fisheries	Food Security
		Aquaculture	Demand for Protein
	Marine biotechnology	Pharmaceuticals, chemicals	R&D for healthcare and industry
Extraction of non-living resources, generation of new resources	Minerals	Seabed mining	Demand for minerals
	Energy	Oil and gas	Demand for alternative energy sources
		Renewables	
Fresh water	Desalination	Demand for fresh water	
Commerce and trade in and around the oceans	Transport and trade	Shipping	Growth in seaborne trade; International regulations
		Port infrastructure and services	
	Tourism and recreation	Tourism	Growth of global tourism
		Coastal Development	Coastal urbanization Domestic regulations
Response to ocean health challenges	Ocean monitoring and surveillance	Technology and R&D	R&D in ocean technologies
	Carbon Sequestration	Blue Carbon	Growth in coastal and ocean protection and conservation activities
	Coastal Protection	Habitat protection and restoration	
	Waste Disposal	Assimilation of nutrients and wastes	

Challenges undermining the expansion of the Ocean economy

Economic activity also means potential risks and challenges:

- Over-exploitation of natural resources,
- Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing,
- Habitat degradation,
- Rising sea levels,
- Marine pollution,
- Ocean acidification,
- Unfair trade,
- Insufficient data,
- Lack of finance and governance,
- Lack of capacity and knowledge of the resource base



Challenges for Africa in the Ocean Economy

- Over **200 million** people employed in developing countries
- In Africa, **3.6 million** people in fishing and up to **16 million** along the value chain (processing, marketing, retail, etc)

Jobs



- Primary source of protein for **1 billion** people in developing countries
- **Cheapest protein** in Africa
- Help reduce malnutrition by eating seafood

Food Security



- 61% of world GNP comes from within 100 km of coast
- In Africa, the annual value of sale is nearly **US\$5 billion**
- Africa is a net exporter of fish, valued at **US\$4.3 billion**
- Tourism is key industries for island countries

Prosperity



- Coastal communities are the **frontline** of the impact of climate change, such as **ocean acidification**, storms and sea level rise
- Mitigation: mangrove forests, sea grass beds are critical **blue carbon**

Climate Change



- **Women** dominate the post-harvest sector
- In West Africa countries, women determine the fish landing price and financing the fishing activities

Gender



Ocean Economy in Action: Country Examples in Africa

OMAN: Sustainable Fisheries Management

- Aims to create a profitable world class fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Focus on ecological sustainability and being a strong net contributor to the economy of Oman.

KENYA: Kenya Coastal Development Project

- Provides access to new aquaculture techniques and appropriate tree species to plant in surrounding areas.
- Addresses issues of the most vulnerable and marginalized communities through a focus on community organization and productivity increases.

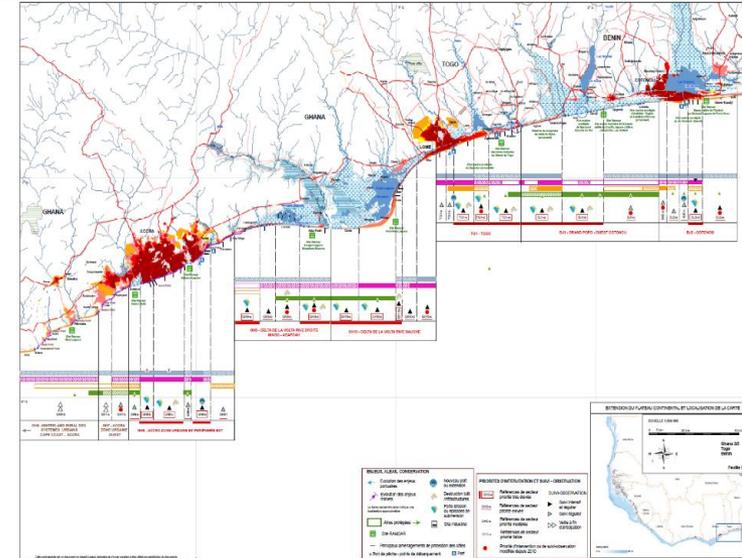
WEST Africa Regional Fisheries Program

- Strengthened governance of fisheries, in particular reduced illegal fishing.
- Developed infrastructure and systems to boost investment for local value-added to fish product.
- Sharp increase in public revenues from the fisheries sector and establishment of new policies & regulatory frameworks in Cabo Verde, Liberia and Senegal.



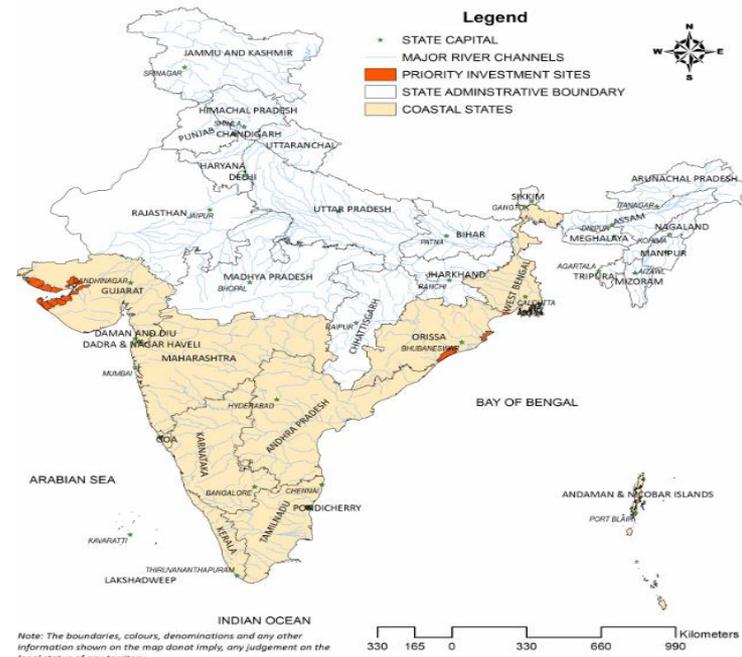
Ocean Economy in Action: West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program and India Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

- WACA is strategic foundation for WBG's work on African coastal erosion & coastal zone management
- The Program aims to create multi-country coastal management initiatives implemented in stages (analysis, plan, investment) in collaboration with development partners and civil society.
- WACA targets improved livelihoods by reducing the vulnerability of its coastal areas and promoting climate-resilient integrated coastal management.



Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project - India

- Similarly the India Integrated Coastal Zone Management project focuses at livelihoods, pollution management, and coastal resource protection for over 1.1 million people
- First assessment of offshore wind energy completed for the entire EEZ of India at 10m and 50m above sea surface
- Detailed assessment of blue carbon completed for the entire mangrove stock of Gujarat



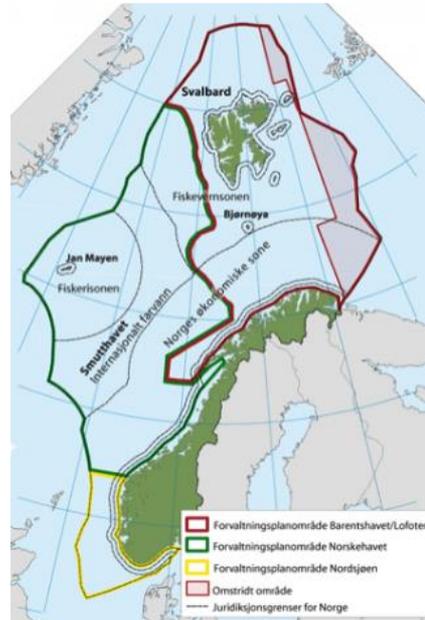
Note: The boundaries, colours, denominations and any other information shown on the map do not imply any judgement on the legal status of any territory.

Marine Spatial Planning

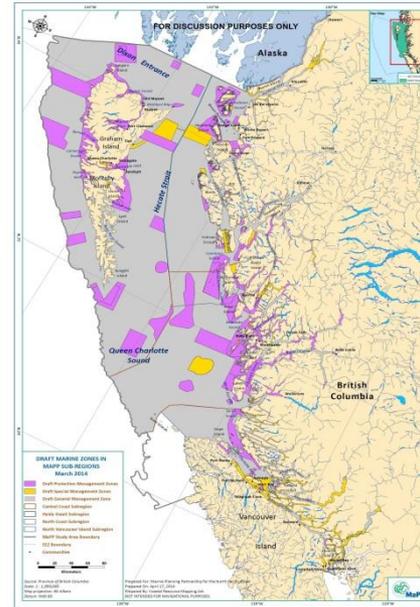
Global Examples of zoning design approach



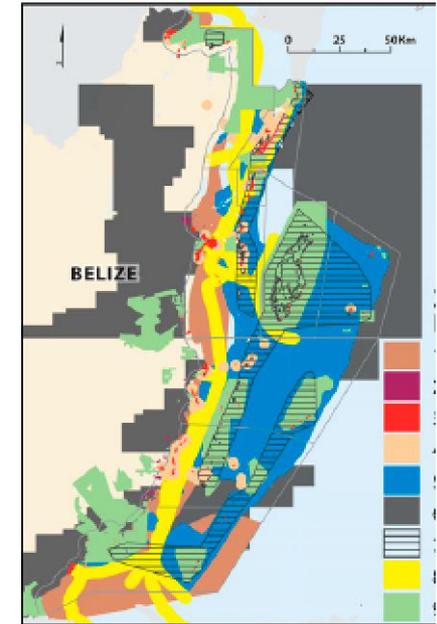
Netherlands (2005)



Norway (2009)



Canada (2015)



Belize (2016)

Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing: Indonesia's case

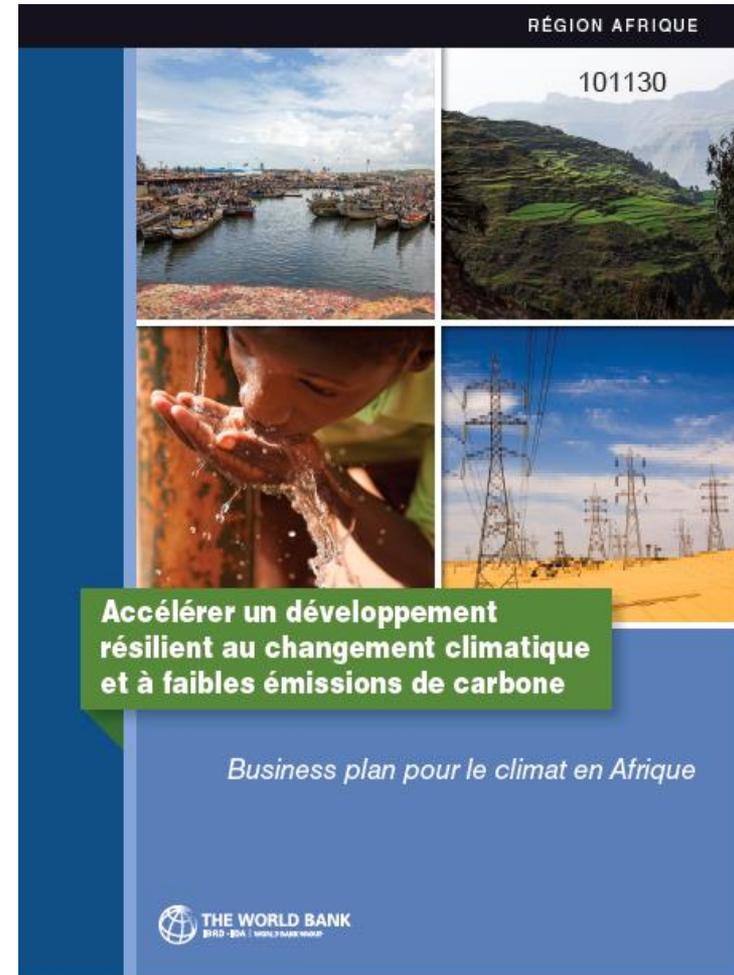
- Half of Indonesia's coral reefs are considered threatened specifically from destructive fishing practices
- 7 of the 11 fisheries management areas are fully exploited, directly affecting poverty levels of coastal communities
- Fleet composition and management challenges
 - Only 1% of 1/2 million fishing boats is above 30 GRT
 - 21 national/oceanic fishing ports and another 792 Coastal Fishing and Fish Landing Ports
- But traceability is slowly being introduced on large vessels (above 30 GT)
- Specific types of further IUU reforms being targeted:
 - Unified national registration system for smaller vessels
 - Stricter punishment for false fishing licenses or illegal fishing gears/techniques
 - Corporate criminal liability inclusion
 - Government to sue companies to restore damaged caused by IUU fishers
 - On-line case-tracking management system



Resilience and adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Africa

Africa Climate Business Plan

- A \$19.3 billion Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP), was launched at COP21 by Bank President Kim and African Heads of State.
- It outlines a number of concrete actions designed to increase climate resilience and promote low-carbon development in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The plan aims to accelerate resource mobilization to boost Africa's ability to adapt to a changing climate while reducing greenhouse emissions.
- As part of the Africa Climate Business Plan, the Bank is supporting the development of national climate-smart ocean economy development plans.



Conclusion

- Building a sustainable ocean economy is complex, and requires a multisectoral, holistic approach.
- It requires comprehensive and consistent datasets from multiple sectors, better understanding of social contexts, solid governance structures, financing, innovation and capacity building.
- Sustainability needs to be embedded at all levels in the development of climate smart ocean economies. We need to preserve the natural capital of African coasts, and oceans.
- In implementing the African Climate Business Plan, the World Bank Group will seek to provide convening services and technical assistance and capital needed to unlock the potential of sustainably managed aquatic ecosystems and grow the blue economy.

Thank you!

