

## ANNOTATIONS

### Introduction

**“Towards COP22: African Ministerial Conference on Ocean Economies and Climate Change”** is being organized by the World Bank Group in collaboration with the Republic of Mauritius.

It will take place in Mauritius from Thursday, September 1 through Friday, September 2, 2016, with Saturday, September 3, 2016 dedicated to site visits.

**The spirit of the Conference is to help create 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.** Ocean economy development is a priority for many African countries, but this is a challenging new area. 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.

**The Conference will be a forum for international political discussions and public-private sector dialogues on the ocean economy and climate change.** It will foster learning, debate, exchanges of ideas and experience from global experts in the ocean economy and climate change. It will stimulate business networking.

**The Conference will produce a Communique, a Co-chairs’ summary, plus proceedings from various sessions (in particular Session 5) and its public-private dialogues.**

**The outcomes of the Conference will feed into future events on oceans and climate change and Africa.** Some include events at the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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>).

### Venue

The conference will take place at the Westin Turtle Bay Resort & Spa, in Balaclava, Republic of Mauritius (see <http://www.westinturtlebaymauritius.com/>).

### Website and Social Media

All information pertaining to the Conference can be accessed at [www.climatesmartoceans.org](http://www.climatesmartoceans.org). The twitter account of the Conference will be **#Oceans4Africa**.

### Format

The Conference will feature a Ministerial day and a day of public-private dialogues. The Conference will entail a total of six substantive sessions, some of which are organized as panels. Each session will benefit from the help of facilitators or moderators.

### Media

There will be media presence at the Conference, and opportunities for interviews by the media outside of the Conference room.

## Day One: Thursday, September 1

### MINISTERIAL DAY

#### OPENING CEREMONY

#### Background/Objective

This will set the stage for the Conference, including its rationale, objectives and intended outcomes. The floor will be given to eminent personalities who will provide a range of views on the ocean economy and climate change in Africa.

The Conference builds on four major milestone events of 2015:

- [3<sup>rd</sup> 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 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.
- [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.
- [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.
- [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 \(ACBP\)](#) at COP21. A [World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan](#) was also adopted in March 2016.

The ACBP called for strong business and finance plans to help Africa build and enhance resilience in the development of its ocean economy. The WBG Climate Change Action Plan commits to promoting “climate-proof fisheries management”.

### Documentation

- AU Lomé Summit on Maritime Security and Safety and Development on October 15:  
<http://www.african-union-togo2015.com/en/accueil>
- AU Agenda 2063 “The Africa We Want”:  
[http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/03\\_Agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_ENG%2021SEP15-3.pdf](http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/03_Agenda2063_popular_version_ENG%2021SEP15-3.pdf)
- AU 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy:  
[http://pages.au.int/sites/default/files/2050%20AIM%20Strategy%20%28Eng%29\\_0.pdf](http://pages.au.int/sites/default/files/2050%20AIM%20Strategy%20%28Eng%29_0.pdf)
- Australia Maritime Nation Strategy:  
[http://www.aims.gov.au/documents/30301/550211/Marine+Nation+2025\\_web.pdf](http://www.aims.gov.au/documents/30301/550211/Marine+Nation+2025_web.pdf)
- EU Blue Growth Strategy:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue\\_growth/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth/index_en.htm)
- Mauritius Roadmap and plans for the ocean economy:  
<http://www.oceaneconomy.mu/PDF/Brochure.pdf>
- Sweden Maritime Strategy:  
<http://www.government.se/contentassets/9e9c9007f0944165855630ab4f59de01/a-swedish-maritime-strategy--for-people-jobs-and-the-environment>
- UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development:  
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>
- UNEP Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change:  
[http://apps.unep.org/redirect.php?file=/publications/pmtdocuments/-Blue\\_economy\\_sharing\\_success\\_stories\\_to\\_inspire\\_change-2015blue\\_economy\\_sharing\\_success\\_stories.pdf.pdf](http://apps.unep.org/redirect.php?file=/publications/pmtdocuments/-Blue_economy_sharing_success_stories_to_inspire_change-2015blue_economy_sharing_success_stories.pdf.pdf)
- UNFCCC Paris Agreement: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>
- WAVES Managing coasts with natural solutions – Guidelines for measuring and valuing the coastal protection services of mangroves and coral reefs:  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/995341467995379786/pdf/103340-WP-Technical-Rept-WAVES-Coastal-2-11-16-web-PUBLIC.pdf>
- World Bank Africa Climate Business Plan: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/africa-climate-business-plan>
- World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan:  
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/677331460056382875/WBG-Climate-Change-Action-Plan-public-version.pdf>

**Expected Action:** Representatives of Mauritius, Togo, FAO and the World Bank will provide opening statements on the context and expectations for the Conference.

**Session 1      SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)****Ministerial Panel: “Sustainable Ocean Economy – the Next Development Phase of SIDS?”**

**Background/Objective:** 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. For SIDS and African coastal states, the mention of 1.5°C in the UNFCCC Paris Agreement (“holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C”) was a long-awaited victory as this might help to limit sea level rise and minimize ocean acidification. The INDCs for the SIDS alone, for example, amount to over US\$15 billion, with at least US\$5 billion of these related to the oceans agenda.

Now, with such a vast exclusive economic zones (EEZ), and the desire to be known as “Large Ocean States”:

- How do we catalyze action to help SIDS (as well as coastal developing countries) convert their INDCs and SDG14 targets into bankable projects? How do we do this and where do we begin?
- Is the ocean economy the next big frontier for SIDS?
- Can the ocean economy deliver on better-paying jobs, higher income generation and inclusiveness, and long-term sustainability?
- What will it take to help SIDS unlock the full potential of the ocean economy so they can move to a new and accelerated phase of development?
- What lessons can be shared across regions and countries for and from African SIDS?

**Documentation:**

- UN The Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway): [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.223/10&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.223/10&Lang=E)
- UNCTAD The Oceans Economy and Opportunities and Challenges for SIDS: [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2014d5\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2014d5_en.pdf)
- UN Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd\\_aofw\\_sids/sids\\_pdfs/BPOA.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_sids/sids_pdfs/BPOA.pdf)
- UN High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS States: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/65/2&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/65/2&Lang=E)
- UN Economic Commission for Africa: Climate Change in the African Small Island Developing States – From Vulnerability to Resilience; The Paradox of the Small: <http://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/22515/b10825605.pdf?sequence=1>

**Expected Action:** The SIDS representatives will discuss the specific challenges they face in developing their ocean economies while facing the threats from climate change.

## **Session 2 COASTAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

### **Ministerial Panel: “African Coastal States – From Living on the Edge to Harnessing the Power of the Oceans”**

**Background/Objective:** Coastal erosion and flooding, and, more broadly, integrated coastal zone management, are some of the key issues which unite African coastal countries as they pursue the development of the ocean economy. This is particularly true in West Africa.

The West African coastal area is one of the most rapidly urbanizing areas in the world. It is home to major industries, tourism and seaside residences as well as peri-urban and agro-industry (palm plantations, rice-growing in mangroves and vegetables growing around urban concentrations). In economic terms, 56% of the GDP of West African coastal states originate from coastal areas. In addition, 31% of West African total population and 51% of the urban population live along the coastline. Population pressures and increasing exploitation of coastal resources have however led to rapid coastal degradation. Coastal ecosystems in West Africa now face a range of challenges, including coastal erosion, overexploitation of natural resources (such as fisheries), marine and coastal pollution, rapid urbanization and unsustainable land use, and overall poor environmental governance.

Over the past several decades, West Africa has been facing severe land losses and major damage due to coastal erosion and shoreline loss. This situation impacts coastal communities and infrastructure, and hampers economic growth. The negative impacts have increased in recent years as the concentration of population and infrastructure in the coastal areas has risen rapidly. In Togo, for example, the coastline is currently characterized by erosion spanning over 30km and the coastline is receding by an average of about 5m/year. From the port of Lomé in Togo, within a radius of 4km, the rate of erosion is currently estimated at more than 10 meters per year.

The receding shoreline typically observed in West Africa is the result of various factors, some related to climate change, but mostly to human activity. Artificial shoreline stabilization, the deterioration of natural formations such as loss of mangroves, the construction of major infrastructure interrupting sediment flow (such as the port of Lomé), the extraction of materials and the multiplication of dams deprive these fragile coastal areas of important sediment deposits. The situation is compounded by the lack of coordination of anti-erosion solutions, at local, national and international levels. All these elements aggravate the risk situation and the safety of the population living along the coast. The poorest and most marginalized populations are those most vulnerable to these challenges, and these events are likely to be more frequent and occur with greater intensity in the future.

Climate change effects will aggravate existing physical, ecological/biological, and socioeconomic stresses on the West African coastal zone. The prediction scenarios for the West African Region indicate an increase in frequency and intensity of tidal waves and storm surge, which will exacerbate coastal erosion. Predictions indicate that a rise in sea level of one meter would result in land loss of 18,000 km<sup>2</sup> along the Western African coast with damage to infrastructure, and displacement of populations. Natural habitats and resources are also at risk from sea level rise. Mangroves, for example, constitute an

important resource as they stabilize coastal lands, prevent erosion and provide breeding grounds and sheltered habitats for many species. They also provide raw materials for medicine, food, and construction to the local communities. No less than one quarter of West Africa's mangrove wetland ecosystem, which stretches from Senegal to northern Angola, lies along Guinea's coast. Inundation of these habitats means losing the key functions and natural resources and disruption of the economic activities they support.

**Documentation:**

- IUCN The Regional Study for Shoreline Monitoring and Drawing Up a Development Scheme for the West African Coastal Area:  
[https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/sdlao\\_4\\_regional\\_diagnostic.pdf](https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/sdlao_4_regional_diagnostic.pdf)
- Western Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) Management Program: A Partnership for Saving Africa's Coastal Assets:  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/382201468181130416/pdf/101176-REVISED-PUBLIC-WACA-Brochure-April-2016.pdf>

**Expected action:** This panel will explore the challenges of coastal flooding and erosion and poor coastal zone management, and possible responses, including policy measures, and green and grey infrastructure.

**Session 3 ENABLING THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY****Panel 1 on Financing**

**Background/Objective:** 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.

**Documentation:**

- Australia Maritime Nation Strategy:  
[http://www.aims.gov.au/documents/30301/550211/Marine+Nation+2025\\_web.pdf](http://www.aims.gov.au/documents/30301/550211/Marine+Nation+2025_web.pdf)

- EU Blue Growth Strategy:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue\\_growth/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth/index_en.htm)
- Mauritius Roadmap and plans for the ocean economy:  
<http://www.oceaneconomy.mu/PDF/Brochure.pdf>
- Sweden Maritime Strategy:  
<http://www.government.se/contentassets/9e9c9007f0944165855630ab4f59de01/a-swedish-maritime-strategy--for-people-jobs-and-the-environment>
- USA National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes:  
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/executive-order-stewardship-ocean-our-coasts-and-great-lakes>
- World Bank Mauritius – Systematic Country Diagnostic:  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/766511467997634206/Mauritius-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic>

**Expected Action:** Panelists and discussants will provide information from international experience on the development of the ocean economy in the context of climate change.

## **Panel 2 on Spatial Planning and other Enabling Factors**

**Background/Objective:** Additional growth of the blue economy in Africa is possible in a number of areas, especially: fisheries, aquaculture, coastal tourism, marine biotechnology, and ocean energy. However, the narrow coastal interface however, is oversubscribed by myriad sectors, and increasingly impacted by climate change. Rising demand, ineffective governance institutions, inadequate economic incentives, technological deficits and insufficient management tools have led to inefficiently regulated or unregulated competition among users. This in turn has resulted in excessive use, and in some cases irreversible change, of valuable aquatic resources. In this increasingly competitive space, the interests of those most dependent and vulnerable (e.g., small-scale artisanal fishermen) may be marginalized. A more systematic planning and valuation approach is important to guide sustainable and inclusive blue growth. Countries increasingly recognize that they need marine and coastal spatial planning – based on a better understanding of nationally defined priorities, social context and resource base – to ensure an efficient, sustainable and integrated management of the coastal interface, which includes both coastal as well as near shore resources. Growing the blue economy in Africa also requires assessing the value of marine resources. Today, not only are marine living resources poorly measured and understood, they are also rarely valued.

### **Documentation:**

- Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning: <http://seymsp.com/>
- UNEP Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change:  
<http://web.unep.org/ecosystems/resources/publications/blue-economy-sharing-success-stories-inspire-change>

- UNESCO Marine Spatial Planning Initiative: [http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/marine\\_spatial\\_planning\\_msp](http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/marine_spatial_planning_msp)

**Expected Action:** The panel will explore key enabling factors and enablers such as marine spatial planning, capacity building, natural capital accounting, valuation of ecosystem services, etc.

### **Adoption of Mauritius Communiqué**

**Background/Objective:** The Mauritius Communiqué is the political outcome of the Conference, which may feed into future discussions on ocean and climate change, including at COP22. It will be based on the Policy Brief prepared as background to the Conference. A small team will be asked to work with a coordinator to write the Communiqué during the first day. The Communiqué will be read by the Co-Chairs of the Conference and encapsulates the essence of the discussions of the Ministerial segment.

**Documentation:** Policy Brief

**Outcome:** Adoption of Communiqué by acclamation

**Friday, September 2**

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE**

### **RECAP OF DAY 1**

**Background/Objective:** The recap will give a summary of Day 1 with key messages and essential points.

**Documentation:** Nothing additional.

**Expected Outcome:** Elements of the recap will feature in the Communiqué and Co-chairs' summary.

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

**Sustainable investments, and financial and legal instruments to stimulate development of the ocean economy**

**Background/Objective:** Making the ocean economy real and tangible is often a complex exercise in developing countries. This is compounded if the country has low capacity and has limited private sector involvement with no appetite for impactful investments, or if the enabling environment is not

conducive. This panel will explore how to turn national visions of the blue economy into concrete projects from a variety of perspectives.

**Documentation:** Some participants will provide presentations.

**Expected Action:** A panel of Mauritian and international representatives from the public and private sector will provide perspectives on developing the ocean economy, including from the corporate perspective. This will include the banking sector.

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

### **Parallel Dialogues**

**Background/Objective:** Parallel dialogues will be carried out on six different themes bringing together participants from Government, private sector, CSOs, academia, etc., in a more interactive format. It is recommended that participants choose the Dialogue where they have the most expertise or they wish to make the greatest contribution. They will reflect on the presentations and discussions they heard in the previous sessions and provide recommendations for future action for climate-smart blue economy development in their area.

**Documentation:** Co-facilitators will circulate a Facilitators Note in the Parallel Dialogues for each Dialogue.

**Expected Action:** Each Dialogue will appoint a rapporteur (perhaps but not necessarily one of the Co-facilitators) to summarize the key findings from the Dialogue and report them to the plenary. The key messages coming out of the Dialogues could be reflected in the Communiqué and Co-chairs' summary. The co-facilitators will also prepare summaries of their sessions for the record.

### **Summaries from Parallel Dialogues in Plenary**

**Background/Objective:** The rapporteurs will report the key findings from the Dialogue to the plenary.

**Documentation:** Facilitators note and summaries.

**Outcome:** Rapporteurs' summaries could be reflected in the Communiqué and Co-chairs' summary.

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

**Background/Objective:** The concept of a shark tank is that promoters present their investment ideas to a range of potential investors. In this case, five promoters will pitch their investments in Mauritius to a

panel of respondents. This session will be dedicated to Mauritius, compared to all the other sessions will be African or global in scope.

**Documentation:** Templates for presenting the investment ideas have been filled and submitted to the moderators.

**Outcome:** Over the next few months, Mauritius can use elements of the session to enrich the investment proposals. The Board of Investment and the project promoters may also want to follow up with some of the discussants representing funding opportunities to progress to financial closure.

## CLOSING

### Presentation of Conference Co-Chairs' Summary

**Background/Objective:** The Co-Chairs' Summary will be based on the Mauritius Communiqué adopted at the end of the Ministerial segment on the first day, and supplement it with details from the various sessions, in particular those of the public-private dialogues on the second day.

**Documentation:** Mauritius Communiqué and the materials pertaining to all the sessions

**Outcome:** Co-Chairs' Summary

### Formal closing remarks

**Background/Objective:** The formal closing remarks by the Minister will mark the official end of the Conference.

### Saturday, September 3

#### FIELD VISITS (OPTIONAL)

- Aquaculture Farm of Mahebourg
- Anti-erosion measures at Grand Sable
- Artisanal fishermen and coastal communities

**Background/Objective:** The site visits are optional.

**Documentation:** None. Tour guides to be provided.

**Outcome:** Good opportunity to see some ocean economy projects and the host country, Mauritius.