



Africa Blue Economy Strategy

(Annex 3: Coastal & Marine Tourism, Climate Resilience, Environment and Infrastructure in the context of Africa Blue economy)

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ISBN: 978-9966-077-36-3

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Citation: AU-IBAR, 2019. Annex 3. Coastal & Marine Tourism, Climate Resilience, Environment and Infrastructure in the context of Africa Blue economy. Nairobi, Kenya.

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DPSIR	Drivers, Pressure, State Change, Impact, Response Framework
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Commission for West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
IORM	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LULUF	land-use/land-cover
R&D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TT	Technology Transfer
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Acknowledgements

My profound gratitude goes to Her Excellency Ambassador Yosefa Sacko for her vision and foresight in initiating the process for the formulation of a Blue Economy Strategy for Africa immediately following the Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi, 2018. I also wish to express appreciation to the Director of DREA, Dr. Godfrey Bahiigwa for the support and facilitating the process; the AUC Departments of Trade and Industry, Energy and Infrastructure, AUDA-NEPAD for their collaboration during the formulation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy. My special thanks go to the Government of Seychelles for their immense collaboration with the African Union during the formulation of the Strategy.

I wish to thank the consultant (Dr. Patrick Karani) who prepared this thematic area and the lead consultant, Professor Pierre Failler for technical coordination of the preparation.

I also wish to express gratitude Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Senior Fisheries Officer at AU-IBAR, for supervising the process of formulation of this thematic component. The invaluable contribution of the experts who participated in the stakeholders' consultative meeting is very much acknowledged and appreciated. Finally, I wish to acknowledge the support of the European Union and the AU member states for the financial support towards the formulation of the Strategy. I wish also to express my gratitude for the commitment and financial support by the Kingdom of Norway to Africa's blue economy growth.

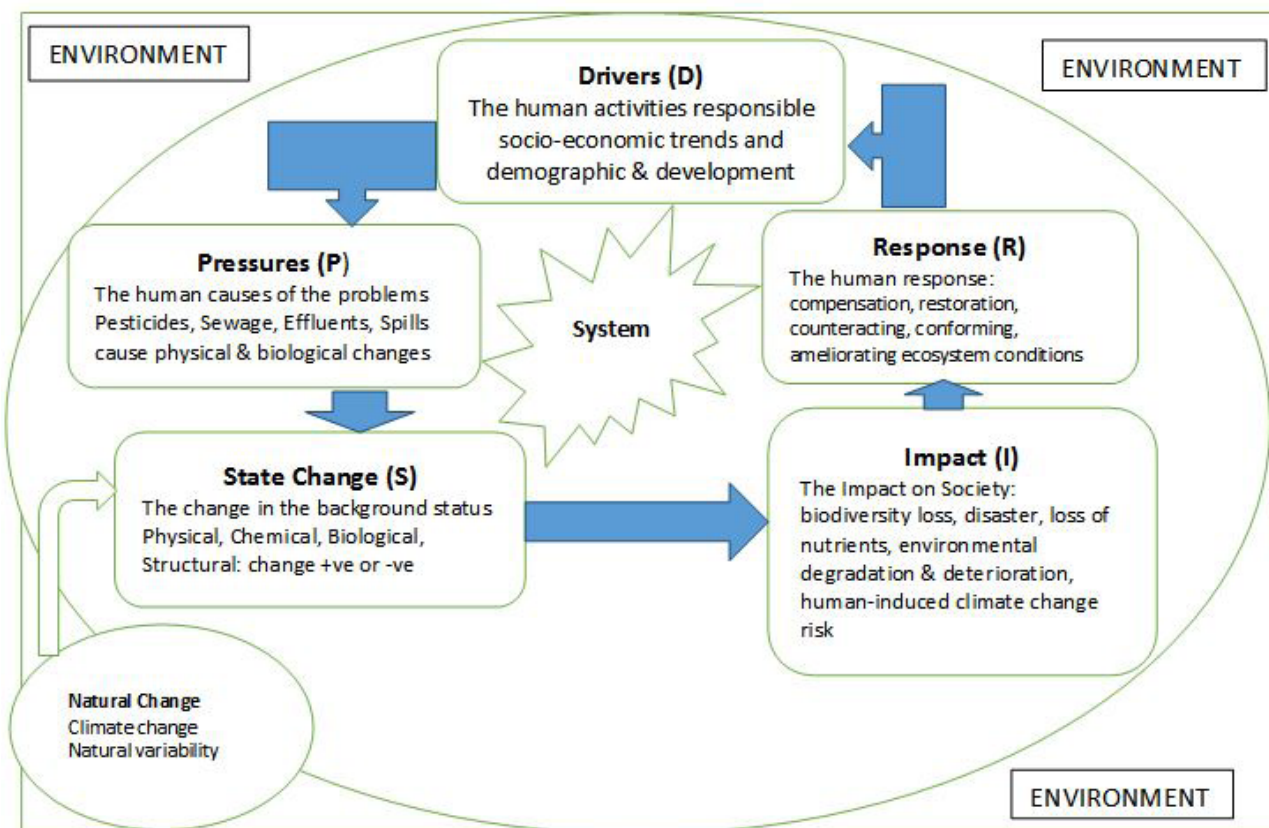
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Context and outlook

Context

The context in which Coastal & Marine Tourism; Climate Resilience; Environment and Infrastructure operate and emerging issues thereof, compounded in the framework of Drivers, Pressure, State change, Impact and Response (DPSIR). This framework summarized in the figure below, shows dependency and interdependency of each of the concepts in interactive system.



By definition, coastal and marine tourism include shore-based activities, such as land based, whale watching, reef walking, cruise ship supply and yachting events, within the overall context of marine tourism. Tourism stimulates infrastructure development accelerating economic growth by increasing the number of available jobs in a tourism sector, both directly and indirectly. The sector needs to be climate resilient and environmentally friendly. The sector has a multiplier effect within the industry. In part, results into: a large and diversified workforce with a varied skill profile in the tourism sector; jobs involved in direct administration of hotels, restaurants, stores, transportation and security; the creation of new employment opportunities for the youth and women. The outcome of the sector, results in an increase in the standard of living of the local population, which, in turn, leads to an increase in consumption of goods and service and increased spending in the economy.

Table 1: Economic and social contribution of the Coastal and Marine Tourism sector in 2018

Global Overview	2018 USD billion	2018 % of total	2019 Growth
Direct contribution to GDP	2,750.7	3.2	3.6
Total contribution to GDP	8,811.0	10.4	3.6
Direct contribution to employment	122,891	3.8	2.2
Total contribution to employment	318,811	10.0	2.9
Visitor exports	1,643.2	6.5	4.0
Domestic spending	4,060.1	4.8	3.5
Leisure spending	4,475.3	2.5	3.8
Business spending	1,228.0	0.7	3.0
Capital investment	940.9	4.4	4.4

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council: Economic Impact 2019

In 2018 the sector contributed USD80 billion, about 3.4% of the GDP at annual growth rate of 1.3% over the last decade (Attri, 6-8 May 2018). The sector has potential for expansion and growth as most areas are yet to be exploited. The contribution to employment in 2018 was estimated at 24 million jobs in Africa at annual growth rate of 5.6% compared to global average of 3.9% (AfDB 2018; EC 2018). This provides potential opportunity for economic development. The development of eco-tourism will contribute to the conservation of ecosystems and reduce the ecological footprint. In addition, it will employ about 10% with impact on services and capital investment.

Table 2: Economic and social contribution of the Coastal and Marine Tourism sector in 2030

Global Overview	2018 USD billion	2018 % of total	2019 Growth
Direct contribution to GDP	4,065.0	3.5	3.6
Total contribution to GDP	13,085.7	11.5	3.7
Direct contribution to employment	154,060	4.3	2.1
Total contribution to employment	420,659	11.7	2.5
Visitor exports	2,483.9	7.2	3.8
Domestic spending	6,031.9	5.3	3.7
Leisure spending	6,780.7	2.8	3.9
Business spending	1,735.1	0.7	3.2
Capital investment	1,489.5	5.0	4.2

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council: Economic Impact 2019

The projections of the sector growth by the year 2030 are relatively minimal or almost constant on global average, while Africa expected to grow by 3.5% (Attri, 6-8 May 2018). In 2030 the value added generated by the coastal tourism should exceed 100 billion with 28 million people employed while in 2063, it should generate 138 billion of value added with an employment figure of 35 million. The strong development of the continental tourism will boost the demand for tourism services and infrastructures. The coastal and the marine environment as a whole has become one of the new frontiers and fastest growing areas of the world's tourism industry, and Africa is likely to be the most beneficiary. The key drivers

for Africa's benefits are related to: Ecological sustainability; Social and cultural sustainability and Economic sustainability that are functional and less polluted and advancing green low-carbon and blue economy.

Blue Carbon is part of a Blue Economy with an opportunity to develop coastal wetland projects to mitigating climate change. The planning of blue carbon conservation projects and evaluating how ecosystems can be more effectively included within existing policy frameworks, carbon financing mechanisms such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation (REDD+) and other UNFCCC mechanisms are essential to restoring and protecting marine ecosystems. There is also a great opportunity for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for adapting and mitigating climate change in existing frameworks for carbon offsets referred to as carbon credits. Coastal protection, biomass production, water purification, etc., are among the most important ecosystem services delivered by aquatic ecosystems. Their current value is estimated to the average monetary value of carbon sequestration of about USD 130 000 per km² of mangrove, salt marshes and sea grasses (Failler, et al., 2019). At the scale of Africa, the value is estimated at USD 40 billion in 2018 annually with a potential growth to USD 45 billion in 2030 to USD 70 billion in 2063 with an effective protection and restoration of coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems.

Emerging Issues

Following up to the AU-IBAR Nairobi workshop on 30-31 August 2019, at AU-IBAR head office, participants drawn from the African continent with diversified background and experience, acknowledge the sector as key for integrated regional development. In this context, they specifically identified emerging issues as follows for consideration:

- Adopt integrated/multi-disciplinary approach for all sectors: Coastal & Marine Tourism, Climate Resilience, Environment and Infrastructure;
- Ensure that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is paramount to all sectors under consideration to provide incentives to benefit local communities
- Deliberate on resource mobilization instruments and learn from the application of green bond initiative best practices for preparing a blue bond instrument
- Consider tools applied in mainstreaming the economics of environmental policy (natural resource accounting, economic instruments, incentive measures) and management that were applied to trading and environmental services for anchoring the sector to the economy
- Built in environment for infrastructure, resilience for coastal and marine ecosystems

- Consider institutional arrangements and experience necessary for action plans and implementation since every country will need to realign with AU Strategy among other regional strategies
- Consider natural resources management in the context of blue justice for equitable sharing of benefits
- What role civil organizations can play to develop capacity with support to research and communities' participation is important for blue economy. In particular, communities in coastal areas dependent on mangroves for livelihoods, conservation and protection are necessary for environmental sustainability. Experience from green economy has not benefited local communities in some countries such as Cameroon, and this should be a lesson to the blue economy.
- Build capacity for all stakeholders, knowledge empowerment on the involved sectors
- Establish linkages to other AU documents to enrich BE strategy. For example, there are documents such as African Tourism Strategy and Tourism Master Plan for Ethiopia, IGAD Tourism Master Plan

In order to prepare a robust strategy including the above emerging issues, the sector goals are expanded to weights for more equitable sustainable tourism and resilient infrastructure. Tourism is important to most African countries economy and should not be limited to coastal and marine tourism but also include inland tourism with freshwater, springs, mountains among other sceneries. Tourism and other sectors impact on environment to address pollution related issues and also impact on infrastructure related resilience. Therefore, tourism should not be viewed in the context of business of Euros and Dollars, but, more in the context of environmental, ecosystem and cultural services and ensure to promote domestic tourism for long-term sustainability and new market niche. The mapping-out of tourism resources in Africa with relevant linkages to Blue Economy including oceans and inland freshwaters and establish linkages to eco-tourism will incorporate climate resilience. Local communities' participation in coastal and marine tourism, is essential in protection of the marine environment for example, beach cleaning, collection of plastics to conserve marine ecosystem/biodiversity, recycling for small business enterprises. The vision, strategic goals and implementation principles of the BE strategy, will stipulate implementation plan defining timeframes and priority interventions.

Outlook

Generally, coastal tourism includes a range of tourism, leisure, and recreationally oriented activities that occur in the coastal zone and immediate offshore coastal waters. These include

tourism-related development infrastructure (accommodation, restaurants and food services, attractions, and second homes), and the infrastructure supporting coastal and marine tourism development (e.g., retail businesses, transport hubs, marinas, and activity suppliers). Also included are tourism activities such as recreational boating, coast- and marine-based ecotourism, cruises, swimming, recreational fishing, snorkeling, and diving among other water sports.

The Western Indian Ocean bordering, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius is a well-known destination in the tourism market, but, with only approximately 3.9 million tourists' arrivals in 2012 (UNWTO, 2013). The tourism sector expected to develop, with a projected growth of 3.3% up to the year 2030, resulting in US\$1.4 billion in 2020 and US\$1.8 billion by 2030. The contribution of tourism sector differs from country to country. African Union (2012), Africa's Integrated Maritime (AIM) Strategy 2050, indicates that South Africa registered 29.8% of tourist arrivals and 67.9% of tourist receipts in 2012. Sustainable Tourism Governance and Management in Coastal Areas of Africa Commission de l'Océan Indien, 2007, Strategic environmental assessments at national and regional levels, show GDP in South Africa, concentrating the greatest share of arrivals and receipts, to 26.4% of GDP in the Seychelles.

The Western Indian Ocean Africa region offers various tourism products including traditional leisure destinations (Mauritius and the Seychelles), whale and dolphin watching (Zanzibar and Mozambique), diving (Kenya), and nature-based tourism in many locations of the continent. However, in some African countries, tourism focuses on inland circuits (safaris in Kenya and Tanzania). There is potential for West Indian Ocean as a cruise destination. In 2010, 200,000 tourists accessed the Seychelles in cruise vessels (UNWTO, 2013).

In the North Africa region within the Mediterranean Sea, is the largest of the semi-closed sharing environmental, climatic, historical and cultural ties, over 46,000 km of coastline (UNWTO, 2013). The region is characterized by strong imbalances in economic, humanitarian crises, climate change and population growth, which create a rift between the North and South shores of the Mediterranean, creating a highly unequal regional context. The Mediterranean region is home to about 480 million people spread across three continents, with an extremely varied population density (UNWTO, 2013). Approximately, one third of the Mediterranean population live in coastal areas, where tourism is concentrated, leading to urban sprawl and infrastructure development of the coastal areas. Tourism is the main economic sector in the

Mediterranean region, representing 30% of global tourism flow and it is the world's principal regional tourist destination (UNWTO, 2013).

The Mediterranean Sea hosts between 7% and 9% of the world's marine biodiversity of which 20-30% endemic species, and benefits from strong protection with 1,231 marine protected areas covering 179,798 km²(IUCN, 2013). Pressures contributing to the loss of habitats include unsustainable exploitation of resources, pollution, climate change, eutrophication and invasive marine species. Biodiversity is fundamental for the Mediterranean economy, with benefits derived from ecosystem services and from tourism and value derived from nature.

Coastal Tourism

Coastal tourism recognized as one of the largest component of the global tourism industry and one of the most vulnerable economic sectors to climate variability as it is extremely dependent and sensitive to climate and weather factors, which influence the decision-making process of tourists and the success of tourism businesses. Simultaneously, it is one of the largest activities that contribute to climate change as estimated between 2009 and 2013 the overall carbon footprint of tourism increased from 3.9 to 4.5 GtCO₂e, representing 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions (UNWTO, 2013).

Tourist destinations will be affected by climate change, but coastal and island destinations will be the most vulnerable to the impact and risks caused by climate change (World Risk Report, 2018). Its causes are the constant presence of tourist infrastructures and high dependence on tourism, the concentration of the population present at the coasts, the intensity of extreme events, which cause a sudden interruption of tourism. The impact of climate change varies according to the territorial elements and climatic requirements. The world's climate change hotspots correspond to the geographic areas with the most intensive coastal and maritime tourism activities, in particular in the Mediterranean Sea, and Indian Ocean. Over 60% of tourists prefer beach holidays and beach tourism provides more than 80% of U.S. tourism receipts (UNEP 2009). Coral reefs contributed an estimated US\$11.5 billion to global tourism (Burke et al. 2011). However, if estimates of tourism's contribution to the global economy are applied to the WWF estimates, then tourism proportionate share is approximately US\$225 billion worth of the value of ocean goods and services.

Marine Tourism

Marine tourism resources exist under a range of global systemic threats to marine and ocean systems that are primarily anthropogenically driven. These include climate change, overfishing, bottom trawling (towing a trawl, which is a fishing net along the sea floor), transfer of exotic species, changes in waste, nutrient and sediment inputs into coastal and marine ecosystems, coastal infrastructure development and loss of natural capital in coastal areas, in particular, coastal wetlands. The experiences of these threats is “uneven”, for example, while they are global in scale their effects on tourism development and the tourist experience varies from location to location, hence, impact is local in nature. In the long term-their effects are systemic in that over time they affect not only destinations but also source regions as well.

Climate Resilience

Climate change is one of the main concerns with respect to the future of marine. The Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2014 concluded that: coastal tourism continues to be highly vulnerable to weather, climate extremes, and rising sea levels with the additional sensitivity to ocean temperature and acidity for the sectors that rely on reef tourism. Developing countries and small island states within the tropics relying on coastal tourism are most vulnerable to present and future weather and climate extremes, future sea level rise, and the added impacts of coral bleaching and ocean acidification (IPCC 2014).

Africa also recognizes that certain adaptation investments have significant mitigation dynamics as well. For example, when watersheds and catchment areas are conserved through further investments, they tend to foster resilience and strengthen the adaptive capacities of nearby communities (experienced less floods, improved local climate stability among others). The conservation investments also contribute to enhancement of the carbon sink function of the watersheds and water catchment resources, resulting in more carbon sequestration.

Coming into effect, the Paris Agreement (2016) to support climate resilience provides space for investments. African countries have prepared and submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) action plans with ambitious targets, and with potential for investment. NDCs consider both mitigation and adaptation projects where renewable energy, such as solar, wind, waste to energy power, will be introduced to replace the burning of coal and

charcoal. The investment will reduce emission of carbon dioxide gases and deforestation avoided. Restoration of beaches by reducing erosion, management of mangroves and protection of coral reefs will result into increased fish stocks due to better breeding grounds, hence local fisher communities' livelihood sustained. As a result, the adaptive capacity of a nearby community enhanced.

Challenges and interventions

In unlocking the potential of sustainable blue economy for coastal and marine tourism, climate resilience, environment and infrastructure, challenges emerge. In this section of the technical report, challenges identified and potential strategic interventions suggested. The challenges are regarded as issues the African continent is facing in respective sectors and suggests potential strategies to address these challenges and recognize opportunities of these sectors.

Climate change

Climate change resilience requires application of codes and standards that will contribute to building capacity necessary to enhance resiliency of coastal and marine tourism infrastructure. However, there is limited knowledge and awareness on application of climate resilient building codes and standards in Africa. In addition, attempts to apply ecological standards to solve environmental challenges or problems of coastal and marine tourism infrastructure provide potential opportunity. The Blue Economy strategy will ensure incorporating natural elements of marine ecosystem (e.g. wetland vegetation; sea-grass, coral reefs, mangroves) into shoreline stabilization in order to reduce environmental challenges and ecological impacts, minimizing fragility of the ecosystems, and stopping coastal erosion. Thus the BE strategy will enhance value addition and improving the ecological value of man-made structures by adding features of coastal and marine tourism that are generally missing from such structures at design level and can contribute to reduction, minimization, avoidance, mitigation and management of the detrimental effects of coastal and marine tourism on biodiversity. Management of man-made disturbances including maintenance works; noise pollution; harvesting; discharge of effluents to artificial coastal and marine space.

Environment

Coastal and marine environments are emerging as economic hubs and continuously under physical and environmental transformation is a consequence of the increasing demand for tourism infrastructure to sustain commercial, residential and tourist activities. A number of coastal countries are developing infrastructure that including: breakwaters, jetties and seawalls that have become features of intertidal and shallow sub-tidal marine features. Thus far, coastal and marine tourism transformation is increasing in response to the exponential growth of coastal populations and to African changes, such as sea level rise and increased frequency of extreme weather events (e.g. cyclones, storms). As a result, the environmental challenge is the ecological effects of increasing infrastructure to coastal and marine tourism. Hence, the blue economy strategy will provide future research and development (R&D) directions for advancing knowledge and data for coastal and marine tourism ecosystems and highlight how alternative management options might mitigate their environmental impacts. Coastal and marine tourism infrastructure supports different in-situ and ex-situ marine biodiversity. Its introduction in the intertidal zone or in near-shore waters result into fragmentation and loss of natural biodiversity. In addition, the provision of hard substrata along sedimentary shores alter local and regional biodiversity by modifying natural patterns of dispersal of species, or by facilitating the establishment and spread of exotic species. The blue economy strategy will make provisions for guidelines for coastal and marine tourism conservation and protection.

In spite of being economically profitable, this sector generates considerable environmental damages and it is overly dependent on natural resources. To supply visitors with a variety of goods and services, pressure on natural resources can become quickly unsustainable. For instance, the additional demand of water, energy or food —extremely scarce resources in many coastal areas— causes pressure on local territories and communities, leading to overfishing, water shortages, as well as expensive electricity and cooling/heating costs. In addition, coastal and maritime tourism causes marine and freshwater pollution through the discharge of sewage and the disposal of considerable quantities of solid waste. Coastal and marine tourism generates indirect land activities linked to infrastructure constructions that are responsible of considerable amounts of pollution and destruction of natural habitats, as well as of pressure on natural resources such as water but also sand, limestone and wood.

Interventions

Challenges are complex in nature and require multidisciplinary interventions and actions to match the need for strategic solutions. Thus, though the suggested interventions are sectorial, it should be noted that, the multi-sectoral approach and synergy among blue economy sectors are critical for effective outcomes. Some of the strategic interventions to provide solutions are suggested below.

Integrated and Prospective Approach to Marine Ecosystem

Integrated and Prospective Approach to Marine Ecosystems is complex and requires adequate data for assessing marine ecosystem and knowledge to understanding the functioning of the marine ecosystem. There is lack of spatial data necessary for effective and efficient planning. Marine ecosystems suffer from a scarcity of spatial data relative to terrestrial counterparts. In terrestrial systems the spatial patterns of land-use/land-cover (LULC) are relatively straight forward to access via satellite and have been used as proxy indicators of ecosystem service provisions. In contrast, remote sensing tools used to study the surface of the earth are much less effective at capturing images of the seabed, and by extension marine habitats. Marine ecosystems such as waters and their constituents are frequently driven great distances by winds, tides, and currents unlike terrestrial ecosystems. This creates a challenge for management as the identification and protection of areas where ecosystem services are exploited is not necessarily sufficient to ensure sustained service delivery. Further complications arise from the three-dimensional uses of marine systems, incorporating activities that use the sea surface, the water column and the benthic habitats.

Maritime spatial planning and better coordination and synergy

Maritime spatial planning requires effective and efficient coordination. In order to guide marine conservation actions more effectively, there is the need to use species distribution models for example for studies on biological invasions, the identification of critical habitats, among others. The management of marine systems, including the assessment of their overall health status increasingly by applying ecosystem-based and impact assessment approaches. The protection and conservation of marine ecosystems, together with the sustainable use of the services they provide, are of fundamental importance to the maintenance of marine health. The goal of ecosystem-based management is to maintain an ecosystem in healthy, productive, and resilient conditions so that it can provide the services needed for the well-

being of society.

Improving Marine Knowledge

Enhance progress to supplement technological advancements resulting in the accessing and acquisition of spatial data readily and at higher resolutions. Develop capacity to map, model and value an increasing number of marine ecosystem services with initiatives such as principle-based modeling. Create awareness required around the progress in marine ecosystems to increase knowledge on the value of the biosphere and the relative proportion between biomes. Establish a mechanism for effective long-term monitoring of populations and communities supported to understand marine ecosystem functioning and its responses to environmental and anthropogenic pressures. Develop a coding system to provide ways to get reliable, verifiable, efficient and cost-effective monitoring of marine species. Obtain current information on a regular basis, complete maps of marine habitats, ecosystem services, among others, supporting a better understanding of spatial ecology and marine management. This information requires data integration of the different ecosystem components in order to understand large-scale patterns and long-term changes.

Strategic Goals

The AU Blue Economy development of coastal and maritime tourism, climate resilience, environmental and infrastructure sectors is based on the pillars of Wealth Creation and Environmental Sustainability with aspirations of a Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development and strategic goals including:

- Goal 1: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
- Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism
- Goal 3: Sustainable Tourism
- Goal 4: Resilient Infrastructure, Blue Carbon & other Ecosystem Services

Each strategic goal is divided into specific objectives, which themselves are characterized by several targets. These targets are not static. Although they are currently being applied today they can, nonetheless, be reformulated at the time of evaluation or interim reports. Furthermore, possible new priorities may emerge in the coming months and years, thereby making others less urgent. The goals and objectives presented below in the form of a summary table, followed by a more detailed breakdown of the targets for each objective.

	Goal 1 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and empowered communities	Goal 2 Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism	Goal 3 Sustainable Tourism	Goal 4 Resilient Infrastructure, Blue Carbon & other Ecosystem Services
Approach	Integrated and Prospective Approach to Marine and freshwater Ecosystems: A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development			
Objectives	1.1 develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management	2.1 develop integrated strategies for regional cooperation	3.1 develop integrated strategies for sustainable tourism	4.1 develop strategies for resilient infrastructure
	1.2 develop capacity for climate resilient economies and communities	2.2 develop capacity to strengthen regional institutions	3.2 develop integrated tourism infrastructure strategies	4.2 establish strategic linkages including infrastructure
	1.3 marine ecosystem balanced	2.3 harmonized collaboration on transboundary matters		
	1.4 enhance local communities' livelihoods	2.4 enhance partnership between public and private sector		
	1.5 develop a risk management framework	2.5 promote R&D and technology transfer		
	1.5 develop a risk management framework	2.6 support integrated planning mechanism		
	1.7 develop information database and dissemination mechanism	2.7 enhance inter and intra coordinated mechanism		

Detailed Presentation of Strategic Goals and Specific Objectives

Table 4: Presentation of objective 1.1 of Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
Application of the precautionary approach and risk management is necessary to provide guidance required to promote climate resilient economies and communities within environmental sustainable framework. The transformation of Africa's blue economy toward environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities requires a cost-effective strategy that will enhance the understanding of coastal and marine tourism, climate, resilience, environment, infrastructure in relation to impacts, environmental degradation and climate change issues. As demand increases to exploit marine ecosystems, Africa's Blue Economy Strategy would help minimize the risk of degradation associated with environmental economy policies, and impacts of environmental and climate change policies in support of resilient economies and communities.
Objective 1.1 - Develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management
An integrated approach will leverage on instruments developed to: reduce to 2013 levels of emissions arising from agriculture bio-diversity loss, land use, and deforestation; at least 30% of farmers, pastoralist and fisher folks practice climate resilient production systems; at least 10% of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use; at least 15% of all urban mass transport operate on low renewable and low emissions fuel; at least 10% of all urban buildings are certified as energy smart; raise the share of renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio and geothermal) in total energy production by least 10%; African climate fund is fully operational; all cities meet the WHO's Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) by 2063; reduce proportion of fossil fuel in total energy production by at least 20%; reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.1 Integrated Strategic Framework	<p>1.1.1 Develop a checklist on existing frameworks to identify gaps and develop new framework</p> <p>1.1.2 Conduct a review (within 5-10 year time-frames until 2065) to determine strategic interventions of AU-NEPAD and the potential for implementation</p> <p>1.1.3 Integrating knowledge across different marine ecosystem components and linking physical, chemical and biological aspects when assessing the status of marine systems as crucial for accurate evaluations.</p> <p>1.1.4 Modelling marine ecosystems requiring advanced techniques. The specificities of oceans when compared with terrestrial systems and the increasingly complex approaches to investigate ecosystems at an integrative level requiring the use of computer models (e.g., hydrodynamic, habitat suitability models, ecosystem models, among others) for an understanding of the processes, functioning and interrelationships among marine ecosystem components.</p>	<p>C: AU-IBAR</p> <p>P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG</p>
1.2 Design a national and regional action plan to ensure an environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities by 2065	<p>1.2.1 Determine, at the national and regional levels, the means by which an integrated strategy can be implemented</p> <p>1.2.2 Blue Economy guiding principles for ecosystem-based management based on the idea of ocean and coastal resources that need to be managed to reflect the relationships among all ecosystem components, including humans, as well as the resulting socioeconomic impacts.</p>	<p>C: AU-IBAR</p> <p>P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block</p>
1.3 Align blue economy interventions to environmental agreements and other international agreements	<p>1.3.1 Assess the contribution of environmental agreements in achieving climate change and social benefits.</p> <p>1.3.2 Prepare better management tools, the increasing anthropogenic impacts on marine water for example fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, renewable energies, recreation, mining, among, for promoting discussion on how to manage and to conserve marine resources sustainably.</p>	<p>C: AU-IBAR</p> <p>P: UN Environment, AfDB,</p>
1.4 Set up national and regional action plans	<p>1.4.1 Implement national and regional action plans</p> <p>1.4.2 Support Marine Spatial Planning, as a management tool that balances conservation efforts with increasing demands on marine resources, which, together with the ecosystem-based approach, relying on a multidisciplinary approach integrating sociological, economic and ecological components.</p>	<p>C: AU-IBAR</p> <p>P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block</p>

Table 5: Presentation of objective 1.2 of Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
Objective 1.2 - Develop capacity for climate resilient economies and communities
The effects of climate change such as rising sea-levels, droughts and floods, threaten to impact and slow down and in some cases, reverse and diminish gains in economic and social development. Africa's blue economy is necessary in building capacity for climate resilience that will be instrumental for climate resilient economies and communities. The BE Strategy, will therefore, assist in supporting policies and action plans required for integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning. This will build on the AUDA-NEPAD policy guidance on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development. Integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning is important to reduce the costs of variations in the current climate conditions, while preparing for the future effects of climate change for resilient economies and communities.

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.2 Instruments for capacity building for climate resilient economies and communities	<p>1.2.1 Conduct a review (within 10 year time-frames until 2063) to determine strategic interventions of AUDA-NEPAD and the potential for development cooperation</p> <p>1.2.2 Promote efforts towards open access to scientific data and publications that provide better access to datasets and current research, which has the potential to result in better spatial and temporal analyses, by using existing information in a much more efficient and effective way through Information and Communication Technologies including the Geographical Information Systems (GIS).</p> <p>1.2.3 Promote policies that will make data open, accessible online in standard format available for aggregation, integration, analysis and modeling, as an important step to boost the development of marine ecosystem ecology, to address improvement in marine knowledge.</p>	<p>C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG</p>
1.3 Develop a national and regional policy framework and action plan to integrate climate resilient economies and communities by 2063	1.3.2 Determine, at the national and regional levels, the means by which an integrated policy framework and action plan can be implemented	<p>C: AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block</p>
1.4 Assess the impact of climate change agreements on Africa's BE	1.4.3 Assess the contribution of climate change agreements in enhancing climate resilient economies and communities.	<p>C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, AfDB,</p>
1.5 Set up national and regional action plans	1.5.4 Implement national and regional action plans	<p>C: AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block</p>

Table 6: Presentation of objective 1.3 of Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities		
Objective 1.3 balance marine ecosystem		
<p>The effects of climate change such as rising sea-levels, droughts and floods, threaten to impact and slow down and in some cases, reverse and diminish gains in economic and social development. Africa's blue economy is necessary in building capacity for climate resilience that will be instrumental for climate resilient economies and communities. The BE Strategy, will therefore, assist in supporting policies and action plans required for integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning. This will build on the AUDA-NEPAD policy guidance on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development. Integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning is important to reduce the costs of variations in the current climate conditions, while preparing for the future effects of climate change for resilient economies and communities.</p>		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.3 Assess instruments for balancing marine ecosystem	1.3.1 Conduct a review on instruments to balance marine ecosystem 1.3.2 Promote policies that will make ecosystems utilized effectively	C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG
1.4 Develop a national and regional policy framework and action plan to balance use of ecosystem	1.4.1 Determine, at the national and regional levels, the means by which a balanced ecosystem service will be implemented	C: AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block

Table 7: Presentation of objective 1.4 of Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities		
Objective 1.4 enhance local communities' livelihoods		
<p>The effects of climate change such as rising sea-levels, droughts and floods, threaten to impact and slow down and in some cases, reverse and diminish gains in economic and social development. Africa's blue economy is necessary in building capacity for climate resilience that will be instrumental for climate resilient economies and communities. The BE Strategy, will therefore, assist in supporting policies and action plans required for integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning. This will build on the AUDA-NEPAD policy guidance on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development. Integrating climate resilience into growth and development planning is important to reduce the costs of variations in the current climate conditions, while preparing for the future effects of climate change for resilient economies and communities.</p>		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.4 Social community guideline	1.4.1 Formulate social policies that will enable local communities' participation and access insurance and credit schemes (health and social security) 1.4.2 provision of portable water and electricity to local communities 1.4.3 Engage private sector to invest in housing, safe and hygienic sanitation for local communities	C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG
1.5 Community safe guard measures	1.5.1. review of instruments to enhance safe guard standards in local community areas	C: AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block

Table 8: Presentation of objective of 1.5 of Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities		
Objective 1.5 develop a risk management framework		
An integrated approach will leverage on instruments developed to: reduce to 2013 levels of emissions arising from agriculture bio-diversity loss, land use, and deforestation; at least 30% of farmers, pastoralist and fisher folks practice climate resilient production systems; at least 10% of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use; at least 15% of all urban mass transport operate on low renewable and low emissions fuel; at least 10% of all urban buildings are certified as energy smart; raise the share of renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio and geothermal) in total energy production by least 10%; African climate fund is fully operational; all cities meet the WHO's Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) by 2063; reduce proportion of fossil fuel in total energy production by at least 20%; reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%		

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.5 Risk Management Framework	1.5.1. establish risk management policy, stipulating approach to risk management, reporting, and how to embed to operations 1.5.2 Define a risk assessment criteria and risk tolerance and acceptability 1.5.3 realignment of risk management to the implementation of the Blue Economy strategy	C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG

Table 9: Presentation of objective 1.7 Goal 1

Goal 1 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities		
Objective 1.7 develop information database and dissemination mechanism		
An integrated approach will leverage on instruments developed to: reduce to 2013 levels of emissions arising from agriculture bio-diversity loss, land use, and deforestation; at least 30% of farmers, pastoralist and fisher folks practice climate resilient production systems; at least 10% of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use; at least 15% of all urban mass transport operate on low renewable and low emissions fuel; at least 10% of all urban buildings are certified as energy smart; raise the share of renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio and geothermal) in total energy production by least 10%; African climate fund is fully operational; all cities meet the WHO's ambient air quality standards (AAQS) by 2063; reduce proportion of fossil fuel in total energy production by at least 20%; reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%		

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
1.7 database on BE experts and institutions	1.7.1 establish a roster of BE experts 1.7.2 review of institutions on BE 1.7.3 determine institutional capacity and strengthen mechanism	C: AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO, AfDB, GEF, GCF, WBG
	1.7.4 establish national focal points	C: AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block

Table 10: Presentation of objective 2.1 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism		
AU has been instrumental in spearheading a united Africa. Building up on this momentum is a motivation of an integrated continent with political goodwill for a politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance		
Objective 2.1-develop integrated strategies for regional cooperation		
Implementing AUDA/NEPAD at the Regional Economic Community (REC) level, provides a platform to develop integrated regional strategies necessary to provide new mechanism to boost a united Africa. The new mechanisms will promote strategies required at a regional level to: eradicate poverty; place Africa on a sustainable growth and development path; reduce marginalisation of Africa in a global process, accelerate empowerment of women and youth and integrate Africa into a global economy.		

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.1 Assess and analyse interventions for an integrated strategic framework for regional cooperation	2.1.1 Conduct a review (within 5-10 year time-frames until 2065) to determine strategic interventions of AUDA-NEPAD and the potential for implementation	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
2.2 Design a regional action plan to ensure an integrated regional cooperation by 2065	2.1.2 Determine, at the regional level, the means by which an integrated strategy can be implemented	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
2.3 Assess the impact of regional agreements on Africa's Blue Economy	2.1.3 Assess the contribution of regional agreements in achieving a united Africa.	C:AU-IBAR P: UN-ECA,AfDB,
2.4 Set up regional action plans	2.1.4 Implement regional action plans	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block

Table 11: Presentation of objective 2.2 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism
Objective 2.2-develop capacity to strengthen regional institutions
Efforts for Africa's regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa's Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.2 Assess instruments for capacity building for regional integration and cooperation	2.2.1 Conduct a review (within 10 year time-frames until 2065) to determine strategic interventions of AUDA-NEPAD and the potential for development cooperation	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
2.3 Develop a regional policy framework and action plan to integrate cooperation by 2065	2.3.2 Determine, at the regional level, the means by which an integrated policy framework and action plan can be implemented	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
2.4 Assess the impact of regional agreements on Africa's Blue Economy	2.4.3 Assess the contribution of regional agreements in enhancing cooperation.	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,
2.5 Set up regional action plans	2.5.4 Implement regional action plans	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block

Table 12: Presentation of objective 2.3 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism		
Objective 2.3-harmonized collaboration on transboundary matters		
<p>Efforts for Africa’s regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa’s Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.</p>		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.3 Joint Action Plan	2.3.1 review and realign existing regional frameworks and policies	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	2.3.2 establish joint implementation mechanism	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	2.3.3 promote participatory mechanism on transboundary stakeholders	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 13: Presentation of objective 2.4 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism		
Objective 2.4 enhance partnership between public and private sector		
<p>Efforts for Africa’s regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa’s Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.</p>		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.4 Public Private Partnership engagement	2.4.1 enhance awareness on public private sector participation and engagement	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	2.5.2 develop enabling policy environment	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	2.6.3 strengthen communication channels between public and private sectors	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 13: Presentation of objective 2.4 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism		
Objective 2.5 promote R&D and technology transfer		
<p>Efforts for Africa’s regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa’s Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.</p>		

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.5 BE driven by R&D and Technology Transfer	2.5.1 create enabling institutional environment for R&D,TT to drive the BE	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	2.6.2 build capacity to support R&D and TT to drive BE	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
		C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 14: Presentation of objective 2.5 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism
Objective 2.5 promote R&D and technology transfer
Efforts for Africa's regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa's Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.5 BE driven by R&D and Technology Transfer	2.5.1 create enabling institutional environment for R&D,TT to drive the BE	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	2.6.2 build capacity to support R&D and TT to drive BE	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
		C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 15: Presentation of objective 2.6 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism
Objective 2.6 support integrated planning mechanism
Efforts for Africa's regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa's Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.5 Integrated Spatial Planning	2.5.1 review existing plans, identify gaps and share best practices	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG, UNDP
	2.5.2 integrate green economy and blue economy planning	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
		C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 16: Presentation of objective 2.7 of Goal 2

Goal 2: Integrated and Sustainable Coastal & Marine Tourism		
Objective 2.7 enhance inter and intra coordinated mechanism		
Efforts for Africa's regional cooperation and integration have been on Africa's Union agenda for sometimes since independence in the 1960s. Post-independence regional economic cooperation and integration efforts yielded initiatives to build, strengthen and bridge capacity gaps. Increasing population and demand for regional peace has put pressure on capacities of regional institutions subjected to inadequate financial resources, less political will and weak institutions. Developing capacity to strengthen regional institutions will require mobilizing key stakeholders and resources. Efforts are required to enhance regional integration and cooperation through established and strengthened institutions. The efforts will provide a platform for effective participation from a united front for effective international economic order.		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
2.7 Coordinated Mechanism	2.7.1 review coordination mechanisms in place and strengthen their abilities	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	2.7.2 realignment of coordination mechanism	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	2.7.3 engagement of stakeholders in coordination	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 17: Presentation of objective 3.1 of Goal 3

Goal 3 Sustainable Tourism		
Promoting the integration of blue carbon and ecosystem services into Climate Change policies and Coastal and Aquatic policies		
3.1 develop integrated strategies for sustainable tourism		
Include the Blue Carbon and other Ecosystem services into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Promote nature based solution for the enhancement of Coastal and Aquatic Ecosystem contribution to Biodiversity and CC achievements		
Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
3.1 integrated sustainable tourism strategy	3.1.1 promote mechanism that ensures Africa as a sustainable tourism destination	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	3.2.1 develop responsible tourism	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	3.3.1 review and enhance quality of tourism products and services, one stop-border shop (visa services)	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 18: Presentation of objective 3.2 of Goal 3

Goal 3 Sustainable Tourism		
Promoting the integration of blue carbon and ecosystem services into Climate Change policies and Coastal and Aquatic policies		
3.2 develop integrated tourism infrastructure strategies		
Ensuring Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure, Develop capacity and integrated strategies for balanced ecosystem, sustainable environmental management, and enhanced resilient infrastructure. Develop capacity for integrated strategies to enhance regional cooperation, promote R&D, effective planning and coordinated mechanism. Develop strategies and established linkages to infrastructure		

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
3.2 integrated infrastructure support system	3.2.1 upgrade and standardize infrastructure system	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	3.3.1 shared infrastructure resources	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
		C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 19: Presentation of objective 4.1 of Goal 4

Goal 4 Resilient Infrastructure, Blue Carbon & other Ecosystem Services
Promoting Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure, blue carbon & other ecosystem services
4.1 develop strategies for resilient infrastructure and ecosystem services
Develop capacity for integrated strategies to enhance and promote R&D, effective planning and coordinated mechanism.

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
4.1 integrated resilient infrastructure	4.1.1 review international best practices on Disaster Risk Reduction to enhance climate resilience and standards	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	4.2.1 conduct regional climate risk assessment	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	4.3.1 internalize international best practices and encourage bilateral, multilateral and regional implementation initiatives	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

Table 20: Presentation of objective 4.2 of Goal 4

Goal 4 Resilient Infrastructure, Blue Carbon & other Ecosystem Services
Promoting Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure, blue carbon & other ecosystem services
4.2 establish strategic linkages including infrastructure
Develop strategies and established linkages to resilient infrastructure and ecosystem services

Targets	Actions	Coordinator and Partnership
4.2 established infrastructure linkages	4.2.1 study the best geographical locations for hub development	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment, IMO,AfDB, GEF, GCF,WBG
	4.3.1 map-out infrastructure corridors to enhance inter linkages	C:AU-IBAR P: Member Countries; EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, North Africa block
	4.4.1 integrate regional infrastructure hub development	C:AU-IBAR P: UN Environment,AfDB,

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