



AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR  
ANIMAL RESOURCES

# Africa Blue Economy STRATEGY



PRESENTATION

AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY

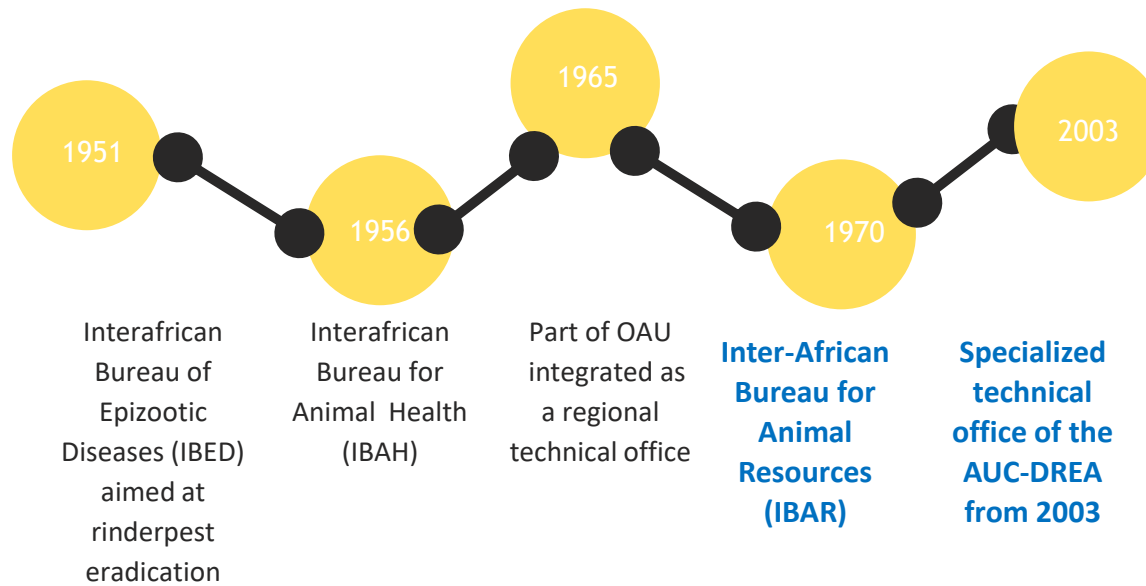
“Blue Ports” initiative – Towards the Implementation of the Blue Transformation of Fishing Ports in the ATLAFCO Region

Tangier, Morocco

4 to 6 March 2026



# Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources AU-IBAR



Our History

# Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources AU-IBAR



## VISION

An Africa, in which animal resources contribute significantly to integration, prosperity and peace.



## MANDATE

To support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilisation of animal resources (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the well-being and prosperity of the people in the Member States of the African Union

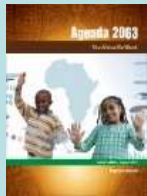


## MISSION

To provide leadership and integrated support services for the development of animal resources in Africa



# Underpinning AU instruments



**Agenda 2063 – The strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over 50 years**

- **ASPIRATION 1.** A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, Goal 6: Africa's Blue Economy, shall be a major contributor to continental transformation and growth



**Malabo Declaration on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods.**

- **Commitments 3:** Ending Hunger; 4: Halving Poverty through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation; 5: Intra-regional trade



**2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy**

- Key pillar for economic and social development, through enhancing a sustainable “blue economy”



**The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**

Improve food and nutritional security, enhance livelihoods and generate wealth – 4 pillars- land and water management, market access, food supply and research technology

Kampala Commitments: Commitment 3: Commitment to Ensure Food and Nutrition Security; 4 Advancing Inclusivity and Equitable Livelihoods



## Underpinning AU instruments



### **African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa**

- Concerned about the protection of biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine resources of the planet in accordance with the Convention.



### **The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa**

## GLOBAL instruments

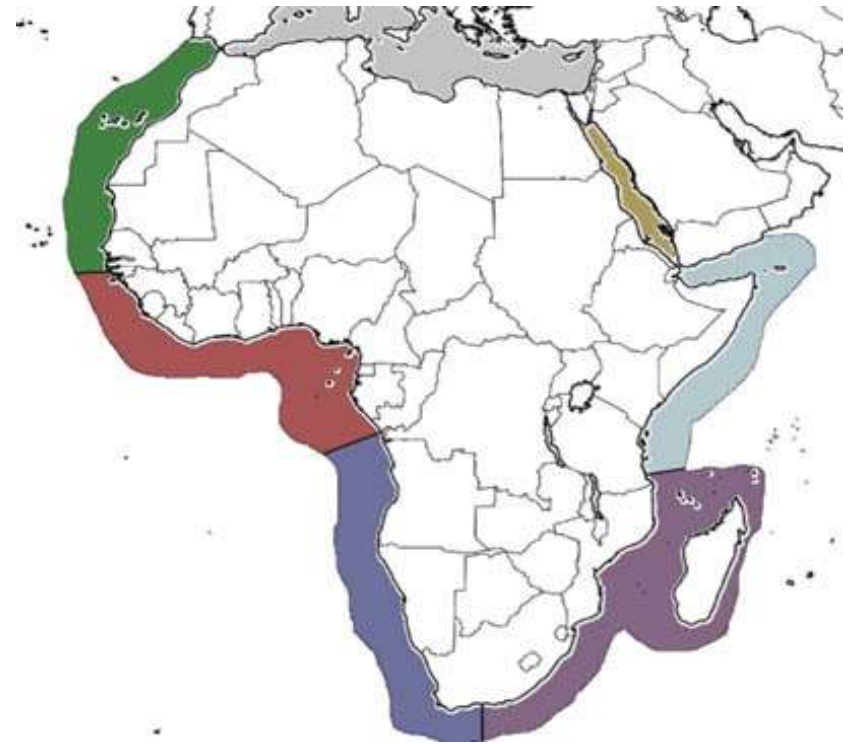
**SDG14** - African coastal States have endorsed the achievement of a series of targets by 2030 (to a better exploitation of the sea, preservation of the environment and prevention of pollutions and other harmful changes resulting from human activities)

**SDG 13** (Climate change); **SDG 5** (gender equality); **SDG 7** (Affordable and Clean Energy); **SDG 10** (Reduce inequality); **SDG 17** (partnerships)



# Rationale and Potential for ABES

- Africa's oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers – a source of wealth and livelihoods; largely untapped full potential, yet could increase jobs, improve GDP, and benefit from climate change on a sustainable basis
- The concept of the BE integrates into a new approach: the (Socio) economic exploitation of the resources of oceans, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water, and the conservation of aquatic ecosystems, **emphasising inclusivity and sustainability.**
- BE represents a basis for the rational, sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and their habitats. **A Management tool for Africa's aquatic resources and ecosystems: safeguard against pollution and overexploitation**
- Africa's structural transformation: **fisheries, mining, shipping, tourism, trade**

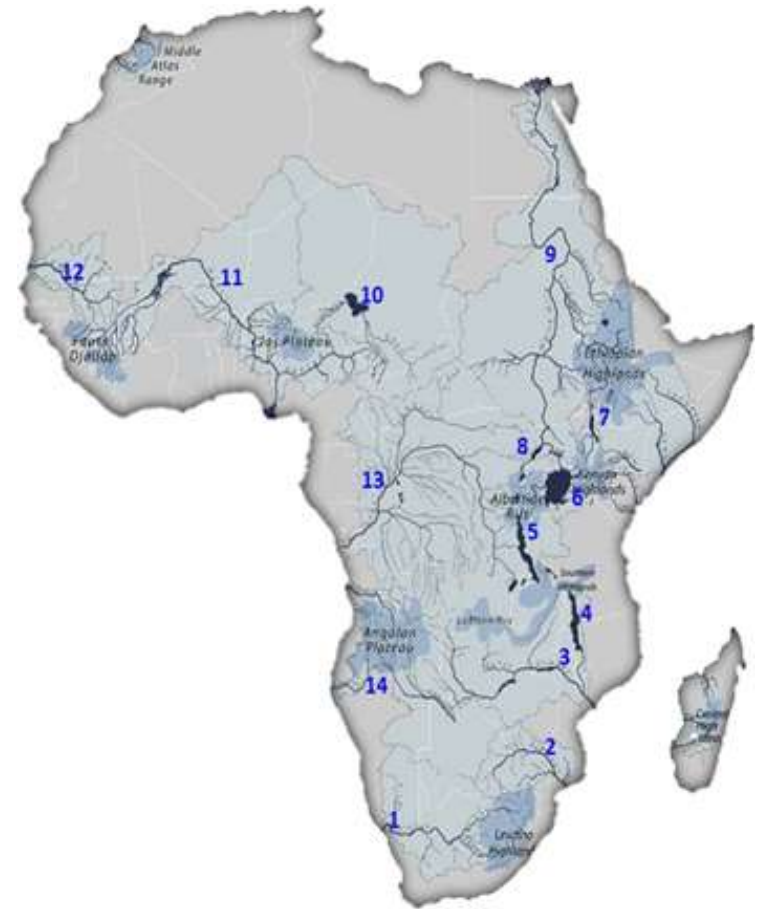


*Blue area* Benguela Current LME, *Red area* Guinea Current LME, *Green area* Canary Current LME, *Grey area* Mediterranean LME, *Orange area* Red sea LME, *Light Blue area* Somali Current LME, *Purple area* Agulhas Current LME



# Rationale and Potential for ABES

- Creating institutional and sectoral linkages; emerging and frontier sectors; social considerations, gender, youth, food and water, safety and security, poverty alleviation, wealth and job creation.
- BE - A tool for economic diversification, strengthening governance, innovation, investment in human capital, promoting regional and international trade integration
- The Nairobi Global Conference in 2018 highlighted the opportunities that can be gained by harnessing the economic potential of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc.
- African leaders at the Conference directed the African Union to work with relevant stakeholders to develop a blueprint of ABES that will guide sustainable development and utilisation of resources of the oceans, seas, Seas, Lakes and Rivers for blue economy growth, transformation and livelihoods.

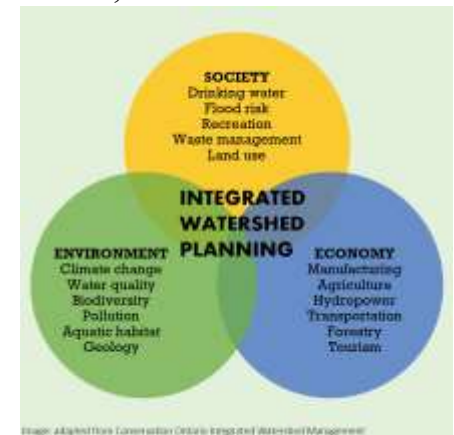


1=Orange R.; 2=Limpopo R.; 3=Zambezi R.; 4=Lake Malawi; 5=Lake Tanganyika; 6= Lake Victoria; 7=Lake Rudolph; 8=Lake Albert; 9=Nile R.; 10=Lake Chad; 11=Niger R.; 12=Senegal R.; 13=Congo R.; 14=Okavango R.



## SYNERGIZING WITH GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND CONTINENTAL PRIORITIES: NINE THEMATIC AREAS AT THE 2018 NAIROBI SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL BLUE ECONOMY CONFERENCE

- smart shipping, ports, transportation and global connectivity;
- employment, job creation and poverty eradication;
- cities, tourism, resilient coasts and infrastructure;
- sustainable energy, mineral resources and innovative industries;
- managing and sustaining marine life, conservation and sustainable economic activities;
- ending hunger, securing food supplies and promoting good health and sustainable fisheries;
- climate action, agriculture waste management and pollution-free oceans;
- maritime security, safety and regulatory enforcement; and
- people, culture, communities and societies – the inclusive blue economy







## SYNERGIZING WITH GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND CONTINENTAL PRIORITIES: NINE THEMATIC AREAS AT THE 2018 NAIROBI SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL BLUE ECONOMY CONFERENCE

### Requests to support specific areas:

- ✓ Marine Protection
- ✓ Plastic and Waste Management
- ✓ Maritime Safety and Security
- ✓ Fisheries Development
- ✓ Financing
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Biodiversity and climate change
- ✓ Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
- ✓ Private sector support

Missing! –  
sustainable or  
renewable energy?



## SYNERGIZING WITH GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND CONTINENTAL PRIORITIES: NINE THEMATIC AREAS AT THE 2018 NAIROBI SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL BLUE ECONOMY CONFERENCE

No	ABES – 2019/ 2020	Nairobi Conference Thematic Areas -2018	Areas of Pledge by AU Leaders - 2018
1	Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>managing and sustaining marine life, conservation and sustainable economic activities;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries Development</li> <li>Marine Protection</li> </ul>
2	Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>smart shipping, ports, transportation and global connectivity;</li> <li>maritime security, safety and regulatory enforcement;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maritime Safety and Security</li> </ul>
3	Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cities, tourism, resilient coasts and infrastructure;</li> <li>climate action, agriculture waste management and pollution-free oceans;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity and climate change</li> <li>Plastic and Waste Management</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> </ul>
4	Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustainable energy, mineral resources and innovative industries;</li> </ul>	??
5	Polices, institutional and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>employment, job creation and poverty eradication;</li> <li>people, culture, communities and societies – the inclusive blue economy</li> <li>ending hunger, securing food supplies and promoting good health and sustainable fisheries;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Assistance and Capacity Building</li> <li>Private sector support</li> <li>Financing</li> </ul>



# AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY: Vision and Purpose of the BE Strategy

## Vision

- An inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to Africa's transformation and growth

## Purpose of the African BE strategy

- To guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that becomes a significant contributor to continental transformation and growth, through advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, environmental sustainability, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport and fishing; and exploitation and beneficiation of deep sea mineral and other resources





# Africa Blue Economy STRATEGY: Critical thematic areas

- Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems
- Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety and enforcement
- Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, and infrastructure
- Sustainable energy, mineral resources, and innovative industries
- Policies, institutional and inclusive governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing





## Value added of BE Sectors and Value of BE components (Ecosystems Services, education, Research, etc.) from 2018 to 2063

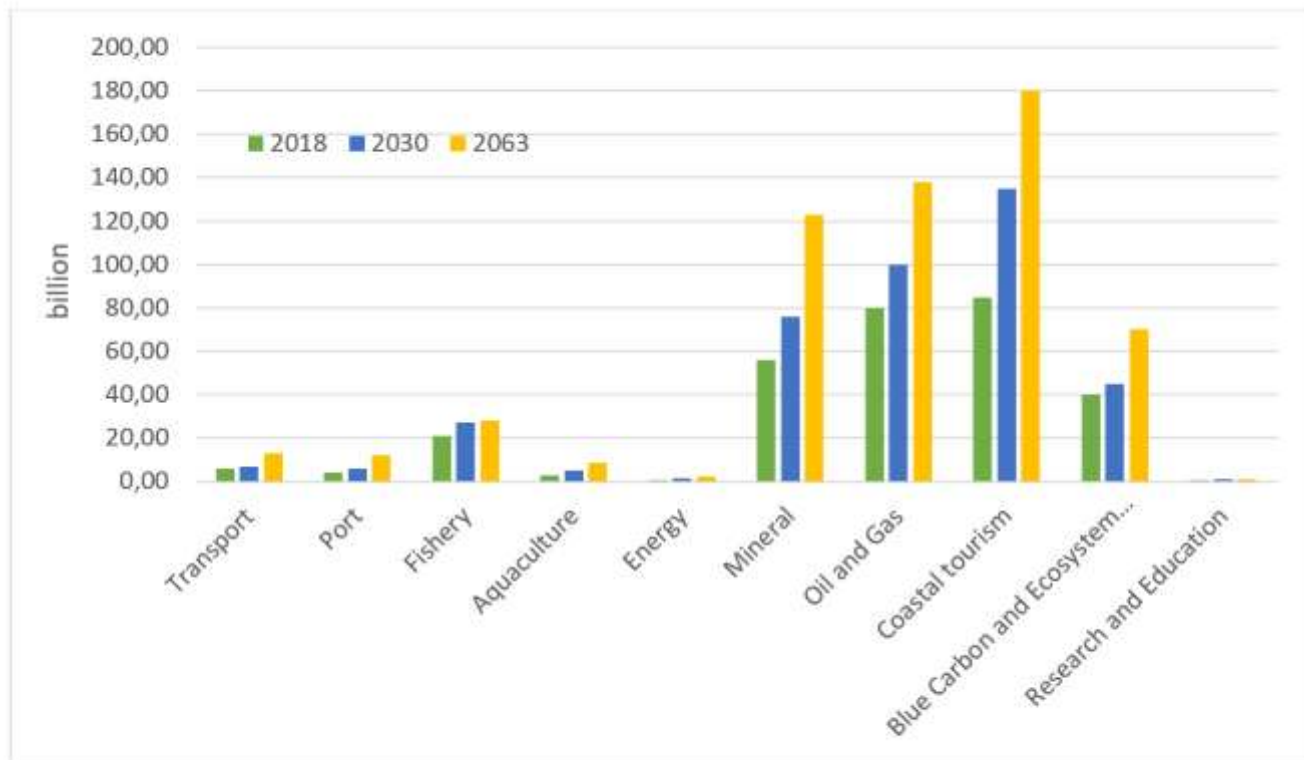


Figure 1 : value created by BE sectors (value added) and components (value of services)

African BE sectors and components generate today a value of **USD 296 billion**. It is projected that by **2030**, figures will be **USD 405 billion** while in **2063** estimates would be **USD 576 billion** of value created.



## Employment, from 2018 to 2063

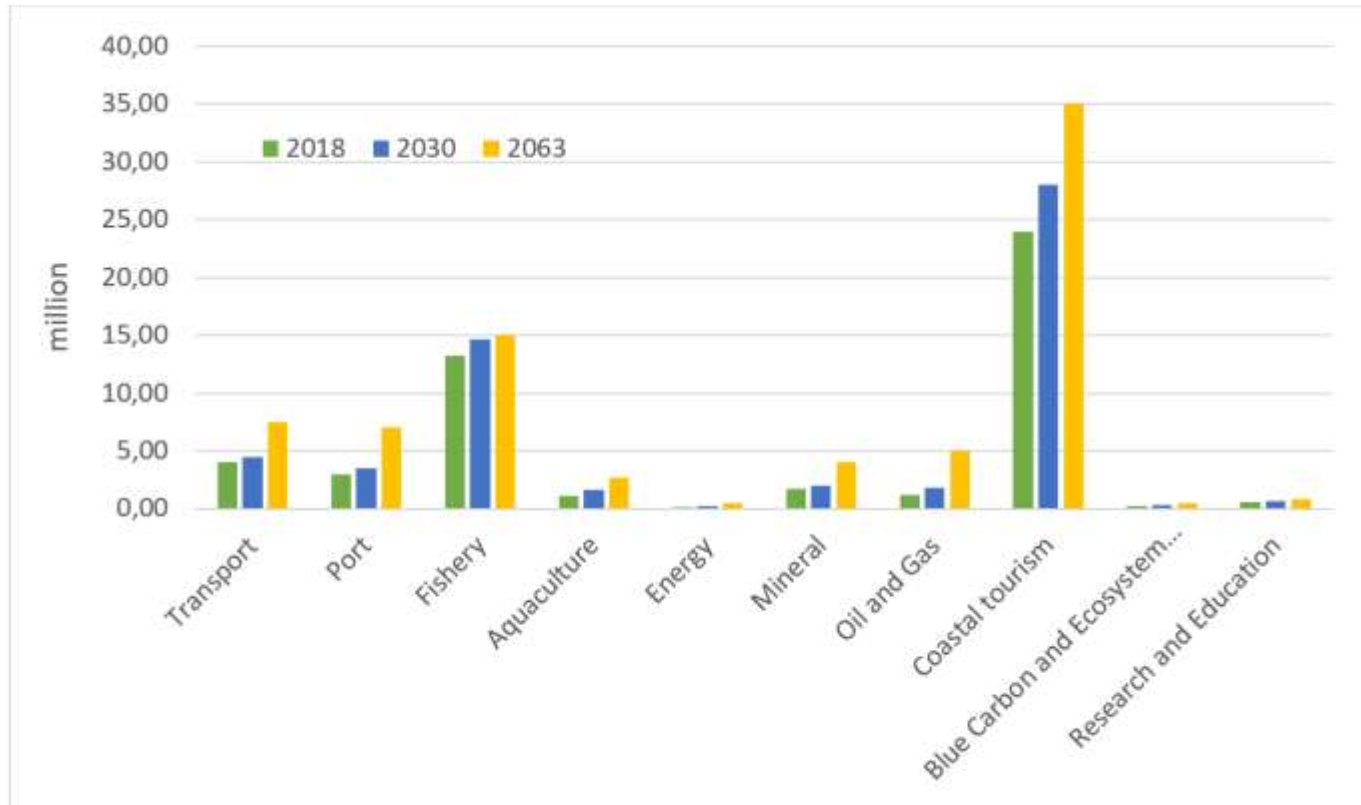


Figure 2 : employment generated by BE sectors and components

African BE sectors and components generate today 49 million jobs. It is projected that by 2030, figures will be 57 million while in 2063 estimates would be 78 million.



# Fishery and Aquaculture

Strategic Objective	Interventions
<b>Optimise conservation and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture resources use while minimising conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishing institutional coordination mechanisms to harmonise fisheries and aquaculture activities with other blue economy themes</li><li>• Promote conservation and sustainable management of aquatic resources</li><li>• Establish regional and sub-regional cooperation in the blue economy themes</li></ul>
<b>To achieve full wealth-generating potential for fisheries and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to the blue growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop small-scale fisheries whilst minimising the negative impacts of other blue investments</li><li>• Promote inclusive blue value chain, incorporating sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, ornamental fisheries and the tourism sector</li><li>• Achieve a responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing, including inclusive inter-regional and cross-border fish trade</li><li>• Attract and promote private-public-partnership (PPP) sector investments and financing for fisheries and aquaculture in order to realise the full potential of the blue growth</li><li>• Accelerate the development of fisheries and aqua fish processing and storage capacities within BE-related industries</li><li>• Maximise benefits from high seas fisheries</li></ul>



# Fishery and Aquaculture

**Ensuring sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights whilst safeguarding natural capital and blue investment**

- Develop communication strategies about blue growth, as well as create awareness and develop human capacity
- Ensure the security of investment in fisheries and aquaculture
- Create safe working conditions and security
- Strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change
- Empower women and youth in fisheries and aquaculture in order to take full advantage of blue growth
- Rehabilitate and or secure threatened fishing grounds/zones, prevention of land-based pollution and degradation of aquatic environments





# BE Sectors: Challenges

## 1. Strategic challenges

- a) Blue governance
- b) Economic and social
- c) Nutritional
- d) Environmental and climate change



## 2. Technical challenges

- a) Assessing the Blue Potential
- b) Accounting BE activities and components for better governance
- c) Maritime spatial planning (MSP) and better coordination and synergy
- d) Integrated and prospective approach to marine ecosystems
- e) Increasing safety and security through an integrated maritime surveillance
- f) Value addition





# AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY - ANNEXES



Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic and ecosystems in the context of ABES



Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety in context of ABES



Coastal, marine tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure in context of ABES



Sustainable energy, mineral resources, innovative industries in context of ABES



Polices, Institutional and Governance, Employment, Job creation and Poverty Eradication, Innovative Financing in context of ABES

[www.au-ibar.org](http://www.au-ibar.org)



# IMPLEMENTATION OF STC-ARDWE RECOMMENDATIONS

Developed Africa Blue  
Strategy Implementation  
Plan



Developed Blue  
Governance  
Coordination Mechanism





# BE Sectors: AU-IBAR's support to MS and RECs

No	AU MSs	RECs
1	Liberia	ECCAS
2	Tanzania	EAC
3	Libya	UMA
4	Madagascar	COMESA
5	DR Congo	CENSAD
6	Rep Congo	
7	Angola	
8	Nigeria	
9	Burkina Faso	
10	Somalia	
11	Lesotho	
12	CAR	
13	Cameroon	
14	Botswana	
15	Zimbabwe	

# Thank You!



**AU-IBAR: Providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa**