

	Budgetary guarantees as set out in section 4.4.5.
	Other actions and expenditure as set in section 4.4.7.

1.2 Summary of the Action

Blue Economy encompasses all sectors related to oceans, seas and coasts whether based in the marine environment or on land. Tanzania and the EU have a strong common interest in promoting a Blue Economy aiming at conservation and the sustainable use of ocean and coastal resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs creation. Unlocking the potential of the ocean and coastal economies (e.g. in fisheries/mariculture, forestry, renewable energies and eco-tourism sectors) while preserving the environment and biodiversity for climate and disaster resilience will help (i) meet the objective of fostering jobs and growth, (ii) deliver on Tanzania's climate change commitments and (iii) comply with EU priorities and interests in the region. In order to have a maximum impact, this programme will focus on specific cities and ecosystems³ along the Coast (i.e. the East of Tanzania from Kenya's to Mozambique's borders) and the islands in the country's Economic Exclusive Zone, including the Zanzibar archipelago.

The Overall Objective of the Action is to contribute to a climate resilient Blue Economy on the Tanzanian coastal cities and ecosystems, Zanzibar and the Indian Ocean (Exclusive Economic Zone). It will focus on (i) the environmental protection and a climate-resilient sustainable management of coastal ecosystems, (ii) the support to sustainable and job-intensive businesses in blue economy, including the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal ecosystems, and (iii) a transformative governance and policy reforms.

It is aligned with the Global Europe instrument targets and goals on climate change action, inclusive economic growth and human development, and with the Global Gateway priorities on climate, energy, education and research. The action will involve EU Member States/ Development Finance Institutions (France, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the European Investment Bank), and will make use of various modalities such as budget support and blending/guarantees operations. The Action is a Team Europe initiative, as was the Green Cities flagship (AAP 2021), and both being supported by three main enablers: digitalisation (AAP 2021), gender (2021) and access to finance (2022).

The gender perspective is taken into account through a preliminary gender analysis⁴ that has identified key areas of progress such as access to education, finance, skills development, land and natural/productive resources. With a focus on climate change adaptation, such an action also aims at limiting future climate-related forced displacement.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Tanzania has a coastline of 1,424 km, a marine territorial sea area that covers 64,500 km² and over 10 million people directly depend on the integrity of coastal and marine resources for their livelihoods. The economic development in Tanzania relies massively on its natural resources for internal consumption and exports, including traditional goods, which constitute more than 40% of the total exports.

The country's coastal cities and areas, the isles and the sea provide a significant contribution to economic activities such as fisheries/mariculture, tourism, and shipping but also contributes to ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, atmospheric and temperature regulation and protection from erosion and extreme weather events. However, with a rapid growth of the population, about to reach 79.2 Million⁵ in 2030, climate change and

³ 4 main areas will be covered: (i) in the north, The marine park covering the marine areas in front of the cities of Tanga and Pangani and the surrounding coastal land (ii) in the center a vast ecosystem going from the Rufiji delta, to the Island of Mafia and the city of Kilwa, (iii) in the South, the marine Park covering the marine area in front of the city of Mtwara and the surrounding coastal land, and (iv) the Zanzibar archipelago mainly the Islands of Ugunja and Pemba. Activities related to governance and financial products from development banks will benefit all the coastal and marine areas, spanning from a maximum of 100 km inland to the end of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, 200 miles offshore).

⁴ Women's economic empowerment in fisheries in the blue economy of the Indian Ocean rim a baseline report (UN WOMEN 2021) and (Women's economic empowerment in the Indian Ocean rim - progress and challenges (UN WOMEN 2021)

⁵ 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs