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**THIRD MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL
ENVIRONMENT OF THE EASTERN AFRICAN
REGION**

Maputo, Mozambique

5-7 December 2001

PREFACE

I. BACKGROUND

The Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention) and its two Protocols concerning “Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region” and “Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in Eastern African Region”, entered into force in May 1996. Following its coming to force, UNEP convened the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties in March 1997, in Seychelles. This Meeting approved a number of major decisions including:

- rules of procedures for meetings and conferences
- terms of reference for management of Trust Funds
- the establishment of an Ad Hoc Technical and Legal Working Group to review the Convention and its protocols
- establishment of a Regional Coordinating Unit in Seychelles.

The Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention was held in Mauritius in November 1999 and approved a biennial (2000-2001) work programme designed to revitalize the Convention in line with the decisions of the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSIKOM) and Cape Town Declaration. The Meeting approved amongst others the following:

- Biennial Workprogramme (2000-2001)
- Joint Implementation mechanism
- Sustainable financing strategy
- Amendment to the rules of procedures

During the Second Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Legal and Technical Working Group of the Nairobi Convention held in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 2001, the participants acknowledged that the Nairobi Convention had implemented a significant number of the proposed activities in the Biennial (2000-2001) Work Programme. In doing so, major milestones have been achieved in the revitalization of the Convention.

More specifically, the Meeting:

- Received and discussed the Status report of the implementation of the 2000-2001 Biennial Work Programme;
- Discussed the implementation structure of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) Eastern African component;
- Received presentations of different regional and international partners that contribute and complement the priority activities of the Nairobi Convention Work programme;
- Received and discussed the Agenda of the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention as presented by the Bureau of the Convention;
- Produced recommendations for onward submission to the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties, and
- Developed a draft biennial Work Programme for 2002-2003 for onward submission to the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties for their consideration and approval.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention) was held at the Rovuma Carlton Hotel, Maputo, Mozambique, from 5 to 7 December 2001. The Meeting was convened by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and hosted by the Government of Mozambique.

The 3rd COP meeting was organized in three parts:

- 5th December 2001 – Regional Non-Governmental Organisational Workshop. Several regional NGOs and partners to the Nairobi Convention were invited. These include: 3 international and regional organizations; 4 non-governmental organizations and 4 programmes/projects and other agencies. Their presentations covered different aspects including: objectives/mandate, on-going/planned activities and areas for cooperation or requiring new partnerships;
- 5th December 2001 – Meeting of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention. The Bureau received and discussed the Agenda of the Meeting of Heads of Delegation, amongst others.;
- 6-7th December 2001 – The Meeting of the Heads of Delegation was dedicated to discussions on the report of the intersessional period, the work programme; revision of the Convention and its protocols and proposed decisions.

This report presents a summary of the discussions and decisions of the three meetings held during the Third COP.

PART I

REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS WORKSHOP

5 December 2001

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The regional workshop of non-governmental organizations preceded the Heads of Delegations meeting of the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention that was held at the Rovuma Carlton Hotel, Maputo, Mozambique on 5th December 2001.
2. The workshop was attended by representatives of nine Governments (Comoros, France/Reunion, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, and South Africa). Also in attendance were representatives of the United Nations and international organisations such as IMO, UNESCO-IOC, WWF, ICRI, CZMC, CRC-URI, and IUCN; and regional organisations such as the Indian Ocean Commission, SEACAM, WIOMSA, and CORDIO. The Abidjan Convention was represented by experts from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon. Other experts from within and outside the region also attended the Workshop.
3. A number of experts made presentations at the Workshop. Participants discussed the presentations and made recommendations that were added to decisions to be presented to the Heads of Delegation Meeting.

B. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

4. The workshop began at 10.00 a.m. with a welcome address by Mr. Ellik Adler of the UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions (DEC) and under the direction of Mr. Maurice Loustau-Lalanne of Seychelles, Chair of the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties who provided background information on the COP Meeting.
5. In a welcome address, Mr. Adler, re-affirmed UNEP commitments to support the Nairobi Convention which is in line with the Governing Council decision to revitalise the Nairobi Convention within the support to Africa programme.
6. Mr. Evaristo Baquete, Director of Environment of Mozambique, welcomed participants on behalf of the Government and people of Mozambique and looked forward to a fruitful workshop.

C. ORGANISATION OF THE WORKSHOP (Annex 1)

7. Mr. Loustau-Lalanne was unanimously nominated as Chairman of the workshop.
8. Dr. Kwame Koranteng, Task Manager of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project was nominated as Rapporteur to be assisted by Dr. Julius Francis of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association.
9. Mrs. Prudence Galega, Legal Expert from the Abidjan Convention area and Mrs. Chantal Andrianarivo of Madagascar, were asked to take responsibility of drafting the decisions that would emanate from the presentations and ensuing discussions.
10. The Meeting adopted the Agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretariat. The Agenda adopted was:
 - Opening of Workshop
 - Agenda and organisations of work
 - Presentations by Regional Partners
 - Adoption of additional decisions
 - Closing

D. PRESENTATIONS BY REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTNERS

A number of organizations made presentations at the Workshop. These included: UN Agencies and other international organisations such as IMO, UNESCO-IOC, WWF, ICRI, CZMC, CRC-URI, and IUCN; and regional organisations such as the Indian Ocean Commission, SEACAM, WIOMSA, and CORDIO. Some of the presentations by different organizations and recommendations from the ICRI Regional Workshop are in Annex I.

1. *World Conservation Union (IUCN)*

The representative of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Eastern African Region Office (EARO) informed the Meeting of the activities being undertaken at the national level in Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, Seychelles and Mozambique. The implementation of these activities is assisting these countries to meet their obligations to the Convention and other relevant regional and global Conventions. Furthermore, IUCN provides technical assistance to the Nairobi Convention through implementing the following activities: preparation of the Regional 'toolkit' for Marine Protected Areas; ii) MPA management effectiveness initiative and iii) Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas in Eastern Africa region (GEMPA-EA). In implementation of these activities IUCN is collaborating with a number of organizations and programmes/projects including: CZMC, WWF, ICRAN, WIOMSA, CORDIO and SEACAM. The IUCN representative further recommended areas of priority that could be addressed at the regional level. These are: information exchange and dissemination; regional databases and networks; management effectiveness; equitable benefit sharing; and financial sustainability.

3. *World Wildlife Fund (WWF)*

The representative of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) informed participants of the WWF's Eastern Africa Marine Ecoregion (EAME) project and explained why WWF and other conservation organizations such as IUCN, WRI, TNC, and CI have adopted larger scale approaches in the conservation efforts. For the purpose of determining areas of priority for conservation, the EAME project has involved four main phases, namely: Reconnaissance; Biological assessment; Biodiversity vision, and Assessment of threats and root causes. The EAME process identified 21 global priority areas. During the Strategy Meeting held in Bagamoyo, Tanzania in November, 2001, Medium-term goal, 21 targets and more than 100 actions were proposed.

The presentation also highlighted a number of projects being implemented by WWF in different countries in the region. These are in Kiunga (Kenya), Mafia Island (Tanzania), Menai Bay (Zanzibar), and Bazaruto Archipelago (Mozambique). WWF is collaborating with governments and local communities in implementing these projects.

3. *Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM)*

The representative of the Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM) informed the Meeting of its historical background, objectives, priority areas of focus, and achievements. These priority areas are: i) Capacity building, particularly of local NGOs; ii) Environmental assessment of coastal aquaculture, tourism and mining; iii) Database of CZM programs/projects, research activities, institutions and individuals; iv) Public Sector Management; and v) Sustainable financing of coastal management programs.

The Meeting was informed of the Memorandum of understanding between SEACAM and the Nairobi Convention, which was signed in August 1998.

The Representative of SEACAM concluded by expressing SEACAM's intentions to become a Regional Activity Center for Capacity Building and Information Dissemination within the work programme of the Nairobi Convention. This interest was based on the recommendation from Reference Group of the SEACAM.

4. *International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)*

Participant from Mauritius on behalf of ICRI presented to the Meeting the report and recommendations of the ICRI Regional Workshop for the Indian Ocean, conducted from November 26-28, 2001 in Maputo, Mozambique. The Workshop was organized jointly by ICRI, CORDIO, UNEP-RCU and ICRAN, and co-funded by Sida (Sweden), and ICRAN. He further highlighted the main objectives of the workshop and the recommendations from Workshop to the Third COP. The thrust of the recommendations that have bearing the Nairobi Convention are:

- i) Recommend that the Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force serve as the regional ICRI coordinating committee for Eastern Africa
- ii) Recommend that the coordination and communication of ICRI activities in Eastern Africa be undertaken through the Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force and relevant national coral reef coordinating bodies.

5. *Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)*

The representative of the Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) informed the meeting of the objectives of CORDIO and its on-going coral reef research and monitoring activities. CORDIO has acted as the regional node for the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) in East Africa, and is a partner to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). CORDIO's operations overlap with those of a number of regional institutions, with whom partnerships are being developed. These include: WIOMSA, the WWF East Africa Marine Eco-region Programme, and IUCN's Marine and Coastal Programmes (East Africa). CORDIO has been collaborating with national institutions, including Institute of Marine Science (Zanzibar), MICOA (Mozambique) Kenya Wildlife Service (Kenya) and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (Kenya) in implementing coral reef research and monitoring projects.

He concluded his presentation by highlighting CORDIO's work programme for 2002, which will build upon its first 3 years of projects, and extend to improve monitoring of coral reefs, particularly with respect to socio-economic information, and the needs of Marine Protected Area management. The representative stressed that, its activities are in line with those of the Nairobi Convention work programme for 2002-2003.

6. *Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)*

The representative of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) informed participants of the objectives of Association and on-going activities. WIOMSA is a regional professional, non-governmental, non-profit, membership organization, registered in Zanzibar, Tanzania. WIOMSA promotes marine science research through the award of research grants under the Marine Science for Management (MASMA) and the Marine Research Grant (MARG) programmes. MASMA is a competitive research grant scheme designed to support research activities in the region as well as organisation of training courses/workshop. The grants, which range from US\$ 15,000 to US\$ 50,000 per annum, are available to groups of scientists or individual researchers from the region.

He further informed the Meeting of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in August 2001 between WIOMSA and UNEP, as the secretariat to the Nairobi Convention. This MOU is to enhance collaboration between WIOMSA and UNEP. The Meeting was informed that WIOMSA and UNEP are co-hosting of the Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas in Eastern Africa (GEMPA-EA).

7. *Coastal Zone Management Centre (CZMC)*

The representative of the Coastal Zone Management Centre (CZMC) of the Netherlands introduced the Centre and its activities in different parts of the world. The main activities are: i) Capacity building on ICZM; Global assessments and guidelines; Regional assessments and co-operation; Training and training tools; and decision support systems. Its main focus are linked to the: Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994); and Convention on Biological Diversity (1992); and Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities (1996).

Since 1999, in the Eastern African region, CZMC in collaboration with WIOMSA and Institute of Marine Sciences has implemented a number of activities. These are:

- a. Development of a Teaching Manual for Training MPA managers;
- b. Delivery of the first Regional MPA Training Course

The CZMC representative concluded by introducing the elements of the project proposal on "Management of the Incomati River Basin and adjacent Coastal Zone" currently under preparation in collaboration with Mozambican institutions.

8. *Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO*

The representative of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO highlighted activities implemented by IOC-UNESCO during the current inter-sessional period in the region. These include: development of the Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA); Baseline monitoring of potentially toxic marine micro algae and preparation of a regional guide book for the Western Indian Ocean waters; Publication of guidelines for assessment, monitoring and management of physical shoreline changes of the western Indian Ocean; Pilot assessment studies using the guidelines; Nutrient, sediments and turbidity monitoring; Sea level monitoring and training on installation and maintenance of tide gauges as well as data analysis; Remote sensing for inventory of sea grass beds; Up-dating of bathymetric charts of the Western Indian Ocean; and, provision of fellowships to enable scientists from the region attend short term training courses and to participate in scientific conferences.

He further informed the Meeting that these activities are implemented through its Regional Committee for the Cooperative Investigations in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean (IOCINCWIO), which covers the same geographical region as the Nairobi Convention.

9. *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) in its statement recalled that the process of revision of the Emergency Protocols to the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions is being undertaken in parallel and in close cooperation with UNEP. He took the opportunity to report briefly on the forthcoming joint IMO/UNEP Meeting of national experts on the revision of the Emergency Protocol to the Nairobi Convention. IMO's future involvement in the implementation of the World Bank/GEF Western Indian Ocean Island countries contingency planning project was also mentioned. In this respect, assurances were given to the Meeting that the sub-regional plan and agreement for cooperation in cases of pollution and any institutions that may evolve from the project activities are to be considered under the wider umbrella of the Nairobi Convention.

The IMO representative concluded by reiterating IMO's unflinching continued support to the Nairobi Convention through its participation in the revival process in cooperation with UNEP and through the technical assistance to individual countries of the region for the strengthening of their marine pollution response capabilities.

10. *Coastal Resource Center (CRC), University of Rhode Island*

The representative of the Coastal Resource Center (CRC), University of Rhode Island, informed the meeting of the activities it is implementing in the region. CRC has been working in the region since 1994, starting with pilot integrated coastal management projects in Kenya and Zanzibar. He indicated that currently, CRC continues to work with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA) in ICM capacity building activities and also in Tanzania and Kenya promoting and laying a foundation for ICM national framework.

11. *Updating of the Western Indian Ocean Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme*

The Consultant introduced to the Meeting the process of revising and updating the GEF PDF-B Western Indian Ocean Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme. The revised proposal will now focus on land-based sources of pollution to the Western Indian Ocean. He informed the Meeting of the on-going initiatives to develop other proposals submission to GEF for funding. These are: World Bank planning a Fisheries Project at PDF-A stage; UNDP's Coastal Biodiversity and Large Marine Ecosystem Study at PDF-A stage; and ACOPS Medium-Sized Project on Development and Management of coastal and marine environment particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

He further highlighted three preliminary specific objectives of the proposed proposal "Reducing land-based sources of pollution to the Western Indian Ocean", namely: i) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; ii) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and iii) Capacity building and institutional strengthening for sustainable, less polluting development.

E. PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DECISIONS

At the Second Meeting of the Ad Hoc Legal and Technical Working Group of the Nairobi Convention, a number of decisions were drafted to be presented to the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

From the Workshop, text for additional decisions were drafted as presented below:

1. Preamble

Aware of the importance of conserving and managing marine and coastal resources through a concerted action of all the countries of the region

Acknowledging with satisfaction the major role of regional initiatives and programs viz IUCN, WWF, SEACAM, ICRI, CORDIO, WIOMSA, CZMC, IOC-UNESCO, IMO, ACOPS, CRC-URI and the Indian Ocean Sanctuary aimed at protecting, managing and developing the coastal and marine environment of the Nairobi Convention area

Taking cognizance of the role and workplan of the Eastern African Marine Eco-region Program – WWF in addressing the conservation challenges in specific countries of the convention area

Noting the recommendations of the ICRI Regional Workshop for the Indian Ocean held in Maputo 26-28 November 2001,

2. Decisions

- a. Urge all parties to the Nairobi Convention to consider joining ICRI, to establish national bodies to coordinate coral reef activities within each country and to develop national coral reef action plans or strategies where appropriate;
- b. Decide to create a task force to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region, including the development of a regional action plan, with particular reference to the work program of the Nairobi Convention and to initiatives and projects being implemented within the region;
- c. Request the proposed Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force and national coral reef coordinating bodies to implement, as appropriate, the recommendations of the ICRI Indian Ocean Regional Workshop, Maputo, Mozambique 26-28.11.2001.

3. Partnership

Request the secretariat of the convention:

- a. To examine opportunities for collaboration with WWF-EAME program and other mechanisms that may be set up for its implementation in information exchange and work plans co-ordination;
- b. Urge all partners to carry out their respective activities in recognition of the Nairobi Convention as an appropriate framework for coordinating all initiatives and programs within the region,
- c. Urges the secretariat to the Nairobi Convention to utilize SEACAM as a Regional Activity Center for capacity building and information dissemination

4. Project Development

- a. Welcome and endorse the efforts being undertaken to revive and update the TDA/SAP initiative, with special focus on land-based activities and sources of pollution;
- b. Urge the parties to the Nairobi Convention and its partners to facilitate the process of developing new project briefs;
- c. Further request the parties to the Nairobi Convention to endorse the project briefs and facilitate submission of the same to the GEF secretariat, and
- d. Call upon the GEF secretariat to favourably consider the said project briefs

These additional decisions presented above were discussed and adopted.

F. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop came to an end at about 8.00 p.m. on Wednesday 5th December 2001.

PART II

MEETING OF THE BUREAU TO THE NAIROBI CONVENTION

5 December 2001

THE MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION

1. Present:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Maurice Loustau-Lalanne | - | Chair (Seychelles) |
| Stephen R. Nkondokaya | - | Vice-Chair (Tanzania) |
| Phosun Kallee | - | Vice-Chair (Mauritius) |
| Anne-France Didier | - | Rapporteur (France) |
| Ali Mohammed | - | Vice-Chair (Kenya) |
| Rolph Payet | - | Interim Coordinator - RCU, Nairobi Convention |
| Ellik Adler | - | UNEP Secretariat |
| Dixon Waruinge | - | UNEP Secretariat |

2. In attendance:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Francisco Mabjaia | - | Vice Minister, Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs |
| Chantal Andrianivo | - | Madagascar |

3. Opening of the Meeting

The Bureau Meeting took place on Wednesday 5th December 2001 at the Rovuma Carlton Hotel and was called to order at 2030. Mr M. Loustau-Lalanne, the Chairman from Seychelles thanked the members of the Bureau for agreeing to have the Meeting late in the evening. He then outlined the issues for discussion by the Bureau as follows:

- a. The new membership for the Bureau
- b. The Agenda of the Heads of Delegation Meeting
- c. Formation of the Coral Reef Task Force
- d. Funding and contributions to the Nairobi Convention

4. The new membership for the Bureau

The Meeting discussed and agreed on the need to bring new members to the Bureau and also expressed the need for maintaining continuity within the Bureau. In this respect, it was agreed that Seychelles and Kenya that had served in the bureau since 1997, should not seek re-election to the Bureau.

On the issue of the Chair for the Bureau, Mauritius proposed that Mozambique as the host of the Third Conference of Parties should not only provide guidance in the COP 3 Meeting but should be considered for chairmanship of the Bureau.

5. The Agenda of the Head of Delegation Meeting

The Bureau discussed the proposed presentations of the various reports to the Meeting of the Heads of Delegation. It was agreed that while the Vice Chair - Work programme should present the work programme for 2002-2003, the others reports should be presented by the Secretariat.

6. Coral Reef Task Force

The Bureau agreed to establish a Coral Reef Task force and proposed the following structure:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Chair of Task Force | - | Kenya |
| Vice-Chairs | - | Seychelles and Reunion (France) |

7. Funding and contributions to the Nairobi Convention

The Bureau noted with concern the continued lack of contribution from Contracting Parties to the Eastern African Trust Fund. And also noted that despite the time spent to develop various options and mechanisms, no Party met their financial commitment to the Trust Fund by September 2001. Members suggested that a dedicated Vice-Chair be mandated to pursue the issue of contributions to the Trust Funds at the political level in all countries.

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 2145 hrs.

PART III

HEADS OF DELEGATION MEETING

6 – 7 December 2001

A. OPENING OF WORKSHOP

The Heads of Delegation Meeting was held on 6th and 7th December 2001 at the Carlton Rovuma Hotel. The meeting started with a welcome address by Mr. Elik Adler, Coordinator of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme who read a letter from Mr. Klaus Topfer, the Executive Director of UNEP, to the Minister of Environment of Mozambique.

In his letter (Annex II), Mr. Topfer noted that the meeting in Maputo provided the opportunity for all the Ministers and senior government officials present to take a further step in revitalising this important agreement (the Nairobi Convention). He said that UNEP gives high priority to this Convention because of the exceptional needs of the people who depend on the marine resources of the African coast and the neighbouring islands, and the urgent need to protect threatened ecosystems, particularly coral reefs.

Translating that priority into concrete action is a considerable challenge. UNEP has provided resources for the revitalization process in recent years. There is now an effective co-secretariat for the Convention in Nairobi and the Seychelles. This year (2001), UNEP appointed a permanent professional officer in Nairobi and an administrative officer to support him. Over the next biennial, UNEP will be providing an additional \$60,000 annually for the Convention's work programme, at a time when UNEP's overall budget has to be reduced. He also informed the meeting that UNEP had aligned the Convention with the new International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) which has been allocated \$10m by the UN Foundation for coral conservation work, of which US\$1.6 million is earmarked for the Eastern African region in the next four years.

The Executive Director noted the proposal before the Contracting Parties to set up a Coral Reef Task Force under the Convention which can provide political and technical leadership for the ICRAN programme in this region.

The Executive Director congratulated Mozambique for announcing the extension of the Bazaruto Marine Park by adding 1000 square kilometres to the protected area. He said that the expanded Park will actually be the largest marine protected area in African waters.

Mr. Adler ended his address by re-emphasizing UNEP's commitment to strengthening the Nairobi Convention.

Responding to the Executive Director's message, Mr. Maurice Loustau-Lalanne, Chair of the Convention, noted that the Convention is in a better shape now than it was two years ago. He noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Convention by all Parties, the establishment of the Regional Coordinating Unit in Seychelles, and full commitment of NGOs and other development partners to work in the Convention area. He said that the workshop that preceded the Heads of Delegation meeting bears testimony to this assertion.

The opening address (Annex III) was given by Honourable Francisco Madeira, Minister of State in the President's Office. The Minister noted with great joy that even though the Nairobi Convention took a long time to come into force, the meeting in Maputo two years after the Second Conference of Parties Meeting in Mauritius in November 1999, is a testimony of the commitment of the governments of the region to the Convention.

The Minister noted that even though the Eastern African region is well endowed with natural resources, the continental states of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique are still ranked among the poorest countries in the world.

He said that Mozambique has in the past few years been very active in the advocacy for good management of the coastal environment in the East and Southern African region. To demonstrate the importance that the Government of Mozambique attaches to coastal and marine environment, the Minister reminded the Meeting of some important milestones in the last four years. In 1998, Mozambique hosted the Pan African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM) thereby initiating the African Process for Development and Management of Marine and Coastal areas in sub-Saharan Africa. Soon after that (in 1999), Mozambique formally submitted the instruments of ratification of the Nairobi Convention. Within the same period, the Government of Mozambique created and hosted SEACAM.

The Minister further stated that, Mozambique is endowed with wildlife, beautiful beaches and other scenic areas, which are potential tourist attractions. However, due to lack of proper planning, the current trend of coastal tourism development is having a negative impact on the environment as the dune system and vegetation are being destroyed for construction and fuelwood and, coral reefs and other marine fauna are being negatively impacted.

He said that the dunes, beautiful beaches and coral reefs that characterise the over 2800 km coastline of Mozambique (the longest in the region) can be damaged if appropriate management practices are not put in place. This, he said, would affect the livelihood of the many small-scale fishers. In general, the fisheries resources of Mozambique are

either exploited by foreign fleets, or joint venture companies, and the capacity of Mozambique to control or even monitor the fishing activities is very limited.

The Minister informed the meeting that Mozambique extended the Bazaruto marine park because of its importance and the international obligation arising from chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of UNCED.

Touching on other initiatives that his country was engaged in, the Minister then expressed Mozambique's preparedness to work with countries that are concerned and committed to addressing these critical issues. Mozambique in its capacity as the host of the 3rd Conference of Parties meeting for the Nairobi Convention, urges all member countries and observers to adopt concrete, action-oriented proposals for implementation. He expressed the hope that these recommendations would contribute to the preparations being made for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in South Africa in 2002.

B. ATTENDANCE

The Heads of Delegation Meeting was addressed on different occasions by three Ministers of the Government of Mozambique: Hon. J. Kachamila, Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs; Hon. Francisco Madeira, Minister of State in the President's Office, and Mr. Francis Mabjaia, Vice Minister, Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique.

Others Ministers in attendance included: Hon. Prof. D. Fobih, Minister for Environment and Science -Ghana and the Chairman of Abidjan Convention; Hon R. Jumeau, Minister for Environment - Seychelles; Hon M.A. Silima, Minister for Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources, and Cooperatives - Zanzibar of the United Republic of Tanzania; and Hon. Stephen Ole Ntutu, Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources-Kenya. Reunion (France) was represented by its Ambassador to Mozambique and Swaziland, Her Excellency Ms. B. Lefort and Mauritius by its High Commissioner to Mozambique, His Excellency Mr M. Thancanamootoo.

Comoro and Madagascar were represented by senior Government Officials. South Africa attended the Meeting as an observer.

Also, in attendance were the representatives of United Nations and international organisations such as IMO, UNESCO-IOC, WWF, ICRI, CZMC, CRC-URI, and IUCN; and regional organisations such as the Indian Ocean Commission, SEACAM, WIOMSA, and CORDIO.

The Abidjan Convention was represented by experts from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon. Other experts from within and outside the region also attended the Workshop. The full list of participants is attached as Annex IV.

C. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chair asked Contracting Parties to make nominations to the Bureau of the Convention for the biennial 2002-2003. The following nominations were made and approved:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Chair | - | Mozambique (proposed by Seychelles) |
| Vice-Chair, Work programme | - | Tanzania (proposed by Reunion (France)) |
| Vice-Chair, Finance and Fundraising | - | Mauritius (proposed by Kenya) |
| Vice-Chair, Co-ordination | - | Reunion (France) (proposed by Tanzania) |
| Rapporteur | - | Madagascar |

The newly elected Bureau members were invited by the outgoing Chairman, to assume the responsibilities of the meeting.

Accepting the nomination, Mr. Francis Mabjaia, Vice Minister, Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique, thanked the Contracting Parties for the confidence placed in his country. He indicated that the work ahead has to be done by all parties and this requires the support and cooperation of all.

D. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The meeting adopted the provisional Agenda (Annex V) presented by the Secretariat.

E. REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP

The Secretariat presented the report of the Executive Director of UNEP (Annex VI) focusing on the following:

- a) Marine and coastal pressures and opportunities in the Eastern African Region;
- b) Progress made with the Nairobi Convention since the Second Conference of Parties in 1999 and the revitalisation of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions;
- c) Establishment of the Regional Coordination Unit in Seychelles;
- d) The Joint Implementation Unit (Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions) including its staffing situation;
- e) Implementation of the 2000-2001 work programme; and
- f) International and Regional Coordination.

The Contracting parties were called upon to take decisions on the biennial (2002-2003) work programme prepared by the Legal and Technical Working group in October 2001.

The Secretariat noted the considerable human and financial resources that UNEP is putting into the revitalisation process of the Nairobi Convention in spite of the scarcity of resources that are available to UNEP in the coming biennial. This support is in line with UNEP Governing Council's decision on support to Africa. Consequently, it is the wish of UNEP to see a mature and financially independent Nairobi Convention.

F. STATEMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF CONTRACTING PARTIES AND OBSERVERS

All participating countries were invited to make opening statements and observations. All statements that were submitted are attached as Annex VII.

G. REVISION OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION

The agenda item was introduced by Mr. Rolph Payet of the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU). The legal expert, Mr. Akunga Momanyi, went over the proposals (Annex VIII) that have been made by the Legal and Technical Working Group for the revision of the Convention.

In the ensuing discussions, the delegate of Côte d'Ivoire noted that the proposed revisions are also applicable to the Abidjan Convention and requested to know the position of the Regional Seas Conventions in the African Process.

In reply, the Secretariat said that the revision of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions will be done in parallel, taking into consideration peculiarities of each Convention.

South Africa sought further clarification on the revision process and in the legal group meetings on the subject.

On the question of timetable for the process, the Secretariat indicated that it is expected that the amendments would be adopted at the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2003. It was indicated that work on the new protocols (e.g. on Land-based Activities) would need to proceed faster; and this would require time and money. The Secretariat indicated that the Legal and Technical Working Group would meet in the second half of 2002.

The representative of IMO briefed the meeting on the cooperation between his organization and UNEP in the revision of the emergency protocol to the Nairobi Convention. He further informed the meeting about the workshop to be held at the same venue in the coming week which would concentrate, *inter alia*, on:

1. Status of ratification of all global conventions by Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention.
2. Status of preparedness and response of the respective countries.
3. Workshop to be held with the oil industry in relationship and cooperation with the private sector.

He indicated that all activities to be undertaken by the Regional Activity Centre for oil pollution will be carried out under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention.

Many delegates led by Tanzania, endorsed the proposed amendments to the Nairobi Convention and also endorsed the work of IMO in this respect.

H. WORK PROGRAMME

The biennial 2002-2003 work programme (Annex IX) was presented by the Vice-Chair responsible for work programme (Tanzania).

South Africa expressed the wish to see the issue of introduction of alien species through ballast water included in the work programme of the Nairobi Convention. This is because there is an on-going GEF project on this subject in South Africa and it is their hope that the second phase of the project would cover other countries in the sub region.

Kenya urged all Parties mentioned in the work programme to ensure that the responsibilities assigned them are carried out.

The representative of the IMO offered additional clarification to paragraph 56 of the work programme and provided an amended paragraph which has already been induced in the work programme.

The representative of IOC/UNESCO noted that his organisation would probably invest more in data exchange and information dissemination than was indicated in the work programme.

I. FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretariat presented the Financial Report as per the recommendation of the Bureau (Annex X). Mr. Ellik Adler noted with dissatisfaction the lack of contribution by Contracting Parties. He noted that in spite of UNEP's weak financial situation, the organisation intends to provide US\$60,000 annually for the work of the Nairobi Convention. He further noted that donor agencies wish to see contributions by partners, even if small, as a sign of their commitment to the Convention. He indicated that contribution in kind is also acceptable.

At this juncture, the Chairman appealed to all Contracting Parties to make the issue a priority in their countries.

Some delegations sought clarification on the level of payment and what constitutes arrears. It came to fore in the discussions that it appears that some countries are expected to pay much more than their capacity. To this, the Secretariat replied that the Contracting Parties decide the level of contribution and not UNEP. The Secretariat recalled the decision taken at the COP2 in Mauritius in 1999, which makes it obligatory for all parties to pay all contributions from the year 2000.

J. ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

The Chairman presented the draft decisions emanating from both the Second Meeting of the Ad Hoc Legal and Technical Working Group as well as proposed additional decisions from Non-governmental organizations Workshop for consideration and adoption by the Contracting Parties. The decisions were on the following issues, among others:

1. The work programme for the biennial 2002-2003;
2. Protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
3. Shoreline changes;
4. Revision of the Nairobi Conventions and related protocols;
5. Strengthening of the institutional machinery of the Convention; and
6. Financial matters.

After discussions the following the decisions were adopted:

DECISIONS

The Contracting Parties

Noting with appreciation the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program on the work accomplished by the secretariat to implement the biennial programme of work for 2000-2001 and the efforts made in developing a new programme of work for 2002-2003;

Taking cognisance of the work carried out by the Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;

Noting further the importance of the Jakarta Mandate adopted under the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Acknowledging with appreciation the major role of the United Nations and international organisations such as IMO, UNESCO-IOC, WWF, ICRI, CZMC, CRC-URI, and IUCN; and non-governmental organisations such as the Indian Ocean Commission, SEACAM, WIOMSA, and CORDIO, in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention;

Taking note of activities underway through the International Coral Reef Initiative (such as the International Coral Reef Action Network), and other major coral reef projects, and noting the recommendations of the ICRI Regional Workshop for the Indian Ocean held in Maputo 26-28.11.2001 aimed at ensuring effective management of these fragile ecosystems;

Recognizing that coral reefs and related fragile ecosystems of the region are increasingly under stress from both localised human threats and global climate change and thus are a major cause for concern;

Also recognizing that shoreline erosion and land-based pollution equally constitute major threats to the marine and coastal environment within the Convention area;

Recognizing further that the ecoregion conservation approach offers an appropriate mechanism for the management of large scale ecosystems and also provides a platform for bringing together different stakeholders to set conservation strategies and mobilise resources;

Aware of the need to take into account social and economic factors in the management of marine and coastal resources;

Recalling article 4 and 6 of the Convention relating to species of Wild Fauna requiring special protection and the protection of migratory species as listed in Annexes II and IV of the Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region;

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the Government of Mozambique to extend the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park to protect dugong and other species;

Acknowledging the contribution of the African process through the GEF MSP *Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa* to the implementation of the objectives and work plan of the Nairobi Convention, and appreciating the work of ACOPS, UNESCO-IOC and UNEP in facilitating this project;

Recalling decision CP.1/4, and CP.2/1 of the First and Second Meetings of the Contracting Parties authorising the review, updating and restructuring of the Convention and its Protocols, to reflect development in international environmental law and emerging issues subsequent to the adoption of the Nairobi Convention

Appreciating the efforts of the Contracting Parties in developing TDAs/SAPs in response to the Decision of COP2 (CP2/5), which calls upon the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to discuss with the GEF Secretariat and other funding bodies the possibility of developing comprehensive portfolios of project activities for the Nairobi Convention;

CP.3/1 New programme of work for 2002-2003

- 1 Approve the proposed work programme prepared by the Ad Hoc Legal and Technical Working Group at its second meeting, held in October 2001 (UNEP(DEC) EAF/CP.3/6), the components of which focus on the following thematic areas:

- (a) Assessment;
- (b) Management;
- (c) Co-ordination and legal aspects;
- (d) Cross-cutting issues;

2 Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

- a) Support the implementation of the work programme;
- b) Continue collaborating with other institutions and partners within the region to ensure cooperation in the implementation of the work programme and the exchange of views on the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment in order to avoid duplication of effort;

3 Urge Contracting Parties to implement country-specific actions in support of the work programme;

- 4 Request the regional and national institutions and non-governmental organizations as well as private sector that are partners of the Nairobi Convention to implement activities that are complementary to or in support of the work programme in co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Convention;

CP.3/2 Protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems

1. Urge all parties to the Nairobi Convention to:

- a) consider joining ICRI, to establish national bodies to coordinate coral reef activities within each country and to develop national coral reef action plans or strategies where appropriate;
- b) Implement relevant recommendations of the ICRI Indian Ocean Regional Workshop, Maputo, Mozambique 26-28.11.2001

2. Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

- a) Establish a Coral Reef Task Force to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region, including the development of a regional action plan, with particular reference to the work program of the Nairobi Convention and to initiatives and projects being implemented within the region;
- b) Collaborate with regional bodies such as the Indian Ocean Commission to ensure that skills, expertise and monitoring methodologies developed by the Contracting Parties are shared across the region.

CP.3/3 Controlling shoreline changes (coastal erosion)

1. Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop regional guidelines within the framework of Integrated coastal Management for the prevention and mitigation of shoreline changes,

2. Recommend that the Contracting Parties develop legislation and plans for the prevention and mitigation of shoreline erosion;

3. Further Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

- a) Follow up on the offer of Reunion(France) to host in Reunion a consultative workshop on shoreline changes;
- b) Seek relevant partnerships, including consultations with donor governments like the Netherlands Government and others and relevant organizations such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide technical and financial support for activities under the shoreline changes component of the work programme;

CP.3/4 Protection of Endangered Species

1. Recommend that the Contracting Parties take action to conserve sea turtles in the Convention Area, including joining the Convention on Migratory Species, and participate in activities under the Memorandum of Understanding on Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles in the Indian Ocean;
2. Reaffirm the need to maintain the status of the Indian Ocean as a sanctuary for the protection of endangered marine mammals of the convention region and call for the renewal of the Indian Ocean Sanctuary created in 1979;
3. Request regional and international organisations to facilitate the development of a regional initiative to protect the dugong involving all the countries of the region

CP. 3/5 Other management measures

1. Urge all Contracting Parties to:
 - a) Participate actively in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action's Strategic Action Plan on Sewerage for the Eastern African region and other relevant activities aimed at the reduction of pollution of the marine environment from land based activities;
 - b) implement the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and to monitor and evaluate progress made in managing marine and coastal resources of the region;
2. Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to support various regional initiatives aimed at developing and implementing capacity-building programmes in the area of socio-economic research and assessment.

CP.3/6 Revision of the Convention and its protocols and negotiation of a new protocol on land-based sources of pollution

Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

1. a) Expedite the process of revision of the Convention and its protocols, as well as the development of a new protocol on land-based activities;
- b) Carry out consultations with Contracting Parties on legal and coordination issues in the work programme back-to-back with regional and global meetings on the environment, in view of the financial and time constraints.

CP.3/7 Strengthening the institutional mechanism of the Nairobi Convention

1. Decide to establish a forum of the focal points of the Nairobi Convention to review the implementation of this work programme and urge the Secretariat to develop and submit to the 4th meeting of the COP the TOR for the subsequent functioning of this forum;
2. Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop procedures for the establishment of Regional Activity Centers in specific priority areas and to note the offer of SEACAM to act as a Regional Activity Center for the Convention.

CP 3/8 Partnerships

Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:

- a) Further develop and implement joint activities with international and regional organisations, and other partners to implement the objectives and work programme of the Convention,
- b) Ensure further that the effective implementation of joint programming and processes of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions,
- c) Invite the World Bank, GEF, European Commission and other bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies, with the potential to become partners, to Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

CP 3/9 Project Development

- 1 Endorse the African the process through the GEF MSP on *Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa* and in this regard call upon the six participating countries from the Eastern African region to facilitate the development of the second phase of the project and the other two countries not yet involved, to develop project interventions for the Partnership Conference;
- 2 Equally endorse the efforts being undertaken by the Secretariat to revive and update the PDF/B GEF project on *Preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme for the Western Indian Ocean*, with special focus on land-based activities;
- 3 Call upon the parties to the Convention to participate in and facilitate the development of these projects in co-ordination with the secretariat of the convention;
- 4 Request contracting parties to inform the secretariat on all other relevant projects to enhance co-ordination and information exchange.

CP.3/10 Financial matters

1. Urge all Contracting Parties to fulfill their financial obligations towards the Convention in meeting up with their current and outstanding pledges to the trust fund in order to stimulate the implementation of activities in the work program;
2. Request the Vice Chairman responsible for resource mobilization to periodically call on Contracting Parties and undertake contact missions to member states to remind and encourage relevant national authorities and institutions to make predictable payments of their annual and outstanding pledges to the Trust Fund of the convention.
3. Approve the financial report for 2000-2001 and the budget for the biennial programme of work for 2002-2003.

K. VENUE OF THE FOURTH MEETING

The Chairman asked delegations present to make proposals or offers for the venue of COP 4 which is to take place in November 2003. France offered to host the meeting in Reunion but indicated that this would be confirmed as soon as possible.

Tanzania offered an alternative venue for the Fourth Conference of Parties.

L. OTHER MATTERS

- Dr. M. Ngoile (Tanzania) made a presentation of the recommendations from the 4th Meeting of the Regional Seas held in Montreal 22-26 November 2001, for consideration by the 3rd COP of the Nairobi Convention. These are:
- Each Regional Seas Programme was requested to input and revise the document entitled "Regional Seas: A Survival Strategy for our Oceans and Coasts", to be presented in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002, as a contribution from Regional Seas Conventions.
- The revision will state the vision and the expected achievements of individual Regional Seas Programmes within a ten-year time frame.
- Preparation of the review material should follow the format of the document referenced above and in a manner that draws attention on the importance of the Regional Seas Conventions on the sustenance of the coasts and oceans
- In spite of the fact that the timeframe to prepare a vision document is short, the preparation should involve all stakeholders in order to ensure ownership of the document by the Contracting Parties of the Conventions. Therefore, the recommended approach and timeframe are as follows:

1. The Joint Implementation Unit of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions proposes the review text and the same be communicated to the Contracting Parties by end of January 2002.
2. Contracting Parties provide comments on the draft text by end of February 2002.
3. Draft document to be distributed during the meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development to be held in New York in April 2002.
4. Final draft to be concluded by July/August 2002 ready for distribution during the WSSD, Johannesburg, September 2002.

The Coordinator of SEACAM, Mr. Custodio Voabil had the opportunity to thank the Eastern African region for their support to SEACAM in their respective countries. He recognised and thanked also the hard and committed work of the country representatives on promoting SEACAM activities in their respective countries.

M. CLOSURE OF MEETING

Several delegations made remarks at the end of the meeting and thanked the Government of Mozambique for the hospitality. In his closing remarks, Mr. Adler noted that COP3 has been a breakthrough and thanked all delegations for the attendance and active participation. He indicated that UNEP will be embarking on the establishment of Regional Activity Centres and will be developing guidelines for this. He noted the COP's endorsement of two GEF project proposals for the region and the desire for the Conventions to provide the framework for these activities. He noted further that the decision to develop last protocols is also a major breakthrough as well as the appeal to enforce the whale sanctuary and the enlargement of the Bazaruto Marine Park.

Mr. Adler also noted the commitment to reinforce the ties between the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions and thanked Hon. (Prof.) Dominic Fobih, Chairman of the Abidjan Convention, for participating fully in the COP3.

Responding, Professor Fobih, also thanked UNEP, the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention and the Government of Mozambique for making it possible for his delegation to participate in the COP3. He said that the meeting was open, frank and highly professional and noted with satisfaction the cooperation between the Convention and its development partners. He concluded that the lessons learnt and experience gained here would be brought to bear on the Abidjan Convention and looked forward to future collaborations and hope to move the Regional Seas Programmes forward.

France indicated that more work needs to be done by the Contracting Parties before the Partnership Conference and World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa.

In his closing remarks, the Chairman (Mozambique) thanked all delegations for coming to the meeting and said that this is an endorsement of the effort that Mozambique and UNEP had made for the meeting.

He pointed out that the decisions that had been adopted would be instrumental in what the parties want the Convention to be. He appealed to all Contracting Parties to make good their contributions to the Convention. He further appealed to all present to help Mozambique in the management of the extended Bazaruto Marine Park. He thanked UNEP, non-governmental organizations represented at the meeting and the Chairman of the Abidjan Convention for a successful meeting.

The Third meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention came to a close at 12.30 p.m. on Friday, 7th December 2001.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: STATEMENTS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

i) World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ministers and Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of IUCN's Officer in Eastern Africa, and its Commission members and as mentioned in the report of the Executive Director, IUCN works closely with the Secretariat and CP3 of the Nairobi Convention. We support a member of national level --- which assists contracting parties to meet their obligation. We are also involved in marine and coastal activities in Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, Seychelles and Mozambique.

IUCN Eastern African Regional Office also provides technical assistance in developing of the work plan, and has helped with establishment of GEMPA members who have been invited to join the IUCN WCPA. As a founding partner of URI, IUCN is also involved in many of the coral reef activities underway in the region and will continue to support these. IUCN's current major regional marine and coastal regional programme is entitled "Developing a Partnership Programme for Implementing the In the WIO. This is funded by NORAD, co-financing by other agencies including, CZMC, WWF and ICRAN.

Since the Nairobi Convention sets out similar obligations to the Jakarta Mandate, the programme of activities has been designed to assist with implementation of the Nairobi Convention work plan. One of the aims of the project is to facilitate harmonisation of regional and global agreements, and to demonstrate how implementation of a regional agreement can help countries meet obligations at the global level.

One of the first activities under the programme was the preparation of a report on progress made in the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate in the Eastern African region. The report contributed to the debate on the need to harmonise reporting requirements of the various conventions at the 5th Conference of the Parties of the CBD in May 2000. Decision V/3 at this COP recognised the important role of the work of the Regional Seas conventions and action plans in implementing the Jakarta Mandate and the need for further collaboration and joint work programmes.

Under this programme, IUCN is also assisting with initiatives to review the status of inshore fisheries as a preliminary step in a programme to provide sustainable use of ... and coastal living resources and to improve management of MPAs in the region. Two specific activities – with Cops, have looked at the requirement under the Nairobi Convention for regional guidelines on MPA establishment and management. An assessment of this has identified that this ...is no longer fully appropriate and recommendations made for more targeted and applicable materials.

Secondly, activity is developed of a programme to assess and improve management effectiveness in MPAs in the region. This was launched at a meeting in Zanzibar 2 weeks ago.

In terms of future activities, IUCN would like to draw attention to the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora which lists species requiring protection in the Annexes. Proposals are on the table for updating of this Protocol but the fundamental obligations within it still hold, and species listed are particularly, still in urgent need of attention.

IUCN and WWF would like to remind the meeting of the Contracting Parties of the need to acknowledge the organisations and individuals within Somalia that are working on marine and coastal issues and those contributing to meeting the objectives of the Nairobi Convention. Donor assistance has recently been reduced with the cessation of EU funding for marine and fisheries work. At the same time, there is increasing need for interventions and assistance, particularly in the light of escalating pressures resulting from programme to assist returning refugees. The maintenance of marine and coastal resources for the sustainable use of what is likely to become a rapidly expanding population, is vitally important.

The coastal and marine resources of Somalia are of the Eastern African marine and coastal ecoregion – activities in Somalia influence other Contracting Parties in the region and vice versa.

Regional and international organisations should be urged to lend their support to relevant initiatives that are being or may be developed in Somalia.

Finally, IUCN continues to offer its assistance for the importance of the Nairobi Convention. IUCN is not a donor organization and its support depends on the development of joint programmes with its partners and members. We congratulate the Secretariat for organising the technical workshop yesterday, which brought together the full range of organisations working in the region, with representatives of the COPs. This should lead to a coordinated approach, involving true sharing of experiences, skills and lessons learned, in which IUCN looks forward to playing a role.

ii) **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)**

Hon. Ministers, distinguished government representatives and participants to the 3rd COP meeting of the Nairobi Convention.

I would like to thank the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for inviting WWF to take part in this important meeting. WWF has been supportive to the Convention not only in meetings but also by conducting conservation activities on the ground. Several projects in the region such as Bazaruto Archipelago in Mozambique, Menai Bay and Mafia Island in Tanzania and Kiunga Marine Reserve in Kenya).

The protection, Management and Sustainable use of marine resources is one of WWF's global Conservation priorities.

In East Africa, WWF has identified three important Marine Ecoregions: Sahelian Upwelling Ecoregion, Western Indian Ocean Islands Ecoregion, and Eastern Africa Marine Ecoregion. These 3 ecoregion programmes have a great potential to contribute to both the Abidjan Convention and Nairobi Convention.

Ecoregion Conservation is based on partnership. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the governments from Eastern Africa and Western Indian Ocean Islands for their support to the Ecoregion Conservation Programme. Our thanks extend also to a significant input and close partnership with several NGOs, and research institution.

I would like to particularly report on the progress made with regard to the Eastern Africa Marine Ecoregion. Through a long consultation process, the planning phase has been completed. A strategic planning workshop in October 2001 developed an action plan, which shows clearly several activities to support the Nairobi Convention. Permit me to take this opportunity to offer WWF support to the Nairobi Convention. We hope that this collaboration is going to be formally recognised, and an MOU is at final stage of preparation.

WWF would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Mozambique for the extended gazettelement of Bazaruto Archipelago, making it the largest marine protected area in the region. WWF is proud for having been involved in this outstanding initiative.

Recognising the importance of maintaining the integrity of marine ecosystem in the region and particularly the protection of threatened species, WWF would like to support the statement made by FRANCE/Reunion regarding the concerns on whale sanctuary. WWF requests contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention to endorse the proposal from France.

Finally, as all countries are in the preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, WWF would encourage Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention to agree on significant commitments to communicate to the world, in September 2002 in Johannesburg.

Thank you again for inviting WWF and for your attention.

iii) **Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM)**

Strengthening Partnership with Nairobi Convention

Introduction

In August 1997 the Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM) was launched in Maputo, Mozambique. The Eastern African countries requested the establishment of the Secretariat to accelerate implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the region as put forth in the Arusha Resolution (1993) and Seychelles Statement (1996) on ICZM. The Secretariat is hosted by the Ministry for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique (MICOA). The Secretariat works with a wide variety of stakeholders committed to ICZM in

ten Eastern African countries: Comoros, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Réunion (Fr.), Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania.

Reference Group

SEACAM is guided by the Reference Group, which is composed of the senior government officers from the countries of the Eastern African region, representatives of the major regional organisations and potential donors.

Approach

The Secretariat assists the Eastern African countries to advance their ICZM programs. Rather than implementing on-the-ground coastal management projects itself, SEACAM provides information and builds capacity in countries for them to implement their own ICZM programs. In its dissemination activities, the Secretariat places particular emphasis on communicating lessons learned from the regional experience in ICZM and from other developing countries. The Secretariat also works closely with other regional programs.

Priority Areas

The SEACAM Reference Group approved five priority areas below in 1997, which are the basis for the Work Program:

- a) Capacity building, particularly of local NGOs;
- b) Environmental assessment of coastal aquaculture, tourism and mining;
- c) Database of: (i) CZM programs, projects; (ii) research activities; and (iii) institutions and individuals
- d) Public Sector Management
- e) Sustainable financing of coastal management programs

Major Achievements

Since the beginning of its work programme SEACAM has organised 15 training courses, attended by over 350 participants (of which 30% are women). It has also produced about 2 highly sought after EIA manuals, several guidelines and booklets, and distributed to an estimated 3500 individuals and organisations in the region and elsewhere. SEACAM currently maintains a contact list of over 3800 subscribers to its regional quarterly email newsletter, the SEACAM Update. SEACAM aims to bring its services to the local people, through the translation of many of its documents into French and Portuguese, besides English. The database and information clearinghouse currently consists over 400 project records being implemented or already implemented in the region, as well as contacts of regional experts and a bibliography of coastal publications in the region.

New Phase of SEACAM

In the fourth Reference Group Meeting of SEACAM, in April 2001, the Reference Group strongly recommended the Secretariat to continue beyond its end point. They further encouraged the Secretariat to become a permanent body, as opposed to an interim Secretariat, as it was created. Therefore they elaborated the vision of SEACAM to better reflect to the present needs of the region and the working approach as follows:

Eastern African countries manage their coastal and marine resources in a sustainable way, in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty and the protection of biodiversity in the region.

They also re-elaborated on the objective of SEACAM, which was:

to assist the Eastern African coastal countries to implement and coordinate coastal management activities following up on the Arusha Resolution and the Seychelles Statement on Integrated Coastal Zone Management to:

To assist the Eastern African coastal countries to implement ICZM following up on the Arusha Resolution and the Seychelles Statement, as well as the Nairobi Convention, initially by focusing on Capacity Building and Information Dissemination.

Future Strategy for partnership with Nairobi Convention

Recalling the MoU between NC and SEACAM signed in August 1998, the RG recommended the secretariat to further explore collaboration with NC, in this regard the Secretariat has been holding meetings with the Secretariat to identify the most suitable approach for mutual collaboration.

To date, discussions have led SEACAM to become a Regional Activity Center for Capacity Building and Information Dissemination within the workprogram of the NC.

iv) International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

ICRI was conceived in 1994, with the following founder countries: Australia, France, Jamaica, Japan, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. ICRI is a partnership of nations and organisations seeking to implement Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and other international conventions and agreements for the benefit of coral reefs and related ecosystems. It provides an informal forum at which all stakeholders including: governments, donor organisations, NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) and CBOs (Community Based Organisations), multi-lateral banks, scientists, public sector, and private sector can determine the best strategy for managing coral reefs.

Documentation that describes the purpose of ICRI is contained in the Call to Action, 1995, which outlines the two purposes of ICRI, to highlight the value of and threats to coral reefs, and mobilise governments and stakeholders to address issues threatening coral reefs; and the Framework for Action, 1997, which identifies four focal areas for ICRI: integrated management, capacity building, research and monitoring, performance evaluation, and outlines the mechanisms by which these priority areas can be addressed by stakeholders.

ICRI's achievements can be measured in that coral reefs are now addressed as a priority on the agendas of many organizations, including International Development Agencies, Governments, NGOs, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Sustainable Development, RAMSAR Convention, and UNEP (Regional Seas Programme, GPA).

In 2001-2002, the Philippines and Sweden are jointly hosting the ICRI Secretariat and include a major effort to organize three regional workshops, in East Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, followed by a global workshop, in late 2002. The ICRI Workshop for the Indian Ocean, conducted from November 26-28, 2001 in Maputo, Mozambique, was organized jointly through ICRI, CORDIO, UNEP-RCU and ICRAN, and co-funded by Sida (Sweden and ICRAN). The goal of the workshop was for nations and organizations in the Indian Ocean to identify a priority coral reef action agenda for the region, and identify strategies for its implementation. Within the regional agenda, sub-regional and country action agendas can be identified and implemented by governments and relevant organizations.

The workshop was attended by seventy-six participants from 26 countries, comprising 16 countries in or bordering the Indian Ocean and 10 other countries. Initially, participants took stock of the progress made within countries in the Indian Ocean in monitoring, research and management of coral reefs, in the context of ICRI objectives. Reviewing research papers and management case studies, they then identified and prioritized recommendations for action under the workshop themes. Workshop themes covered areas of primary concern and activity in countries in the Indian Ocean, grouped under the following categories: planning and coordination, global climate change, coral reef restoration and rehabilitation, Marine Protected Areas, socio-economics and international trade in coral reef organisms.

Recommendations from ICRI Workshop as presented to the Third COP are presented below:

International Coral Reef Initiative- Indian Ocean Regional Workshop, November 26-28, 2001

Maputo, Mozambique

Summary of Recommendations

1. PLANNING FOR CORAL REEF CONSERVATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

1.1 PLANNING AND COORDINATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION

1.1.1 Mechanisms for regional coordination

- 1.1.1.1 Improve coordination using existing institutions and mechanisms where they exist, rather than creating new ones.
- 1.1.1.2 Indian Ocean coordination for ICRI should be based on the existing UNEP Regional Seas Programmes (i.e. PERSGA, ROPME, Eastern Africa, South Asia, East Asian Seas).
- 1.1.1.3 Regional coral reef action plans should be prepared through the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes, in collaboration with national and regional institutions and initiatives.
- 1.1.1.4 There needs to be effective intraregional engagement with initiatives which are organised on different or overlapping geographical and cultural lines within the Indian Ocean.
- 1.1.1.5 Encourage each country to examine the appropriate mechanisms to design suitable national action plans or equivalent strategies, under the umbrella of the regional action plans and subregional frameworks.
- 1.1.1.6 Each action plan should contain specific proposals to engage the private commercial sector including responsible tourism and fishing interests, and representatives of local communities.

1.1.2 Regional Dissemination

- 1.1.2.1 Improve the dialogue between Regional Seas Programmes focusing on genuine areas of common experience or interest relating to coral reefs.
- 1.1.2.2 Noting the existence of several effective monitoring programmes in the region, recommend better coordination within and between countries in the region.
- 1.1.2.3 Facilitate communication and the dissemination of information within the region using mechanisms appropriate to the technology of Indian Ocean states such as a) a simple focussed 'text only' global or regional newsletter which would collate information from various sources on coral related activities, and b) a listserver or discussion group to facilitate .
- 1.1.2.4 Ensure that knowledge learned from small scale and innovative coral projects, and the results of relevant workshops, are properly disseminated.
- 1.1.2.5 Encourage active participation of institutions and relevant parties in the Indian Ocean in ITMEMS2, and to ensure the meeting addresses priority lessons and issues relevant to the region.

1.1.3 Priorities for ICRAN Partners

- 1.1.3.1 Recommend that ICRAN work with all Indian Ocean Regional Seas Programmes to implement ICRI's Renewed Call to Action at the site level and expand the ICRAN Action Plan accordingly.
- 1.1.3.2 Recommend the development of sustainable coordination and support for effective monitoring in management projects at the local and national levels.
- 1.1.3.3 UNEP should provide a framework for, and facilitate the dissemination of, scientific and management information relevant to the Indian Ocean region (e.g. on the UNEP website).
- 1.1.3.4 Recommend that capacity building and training for implementation of national coral reef programmes be strengthened as a priority item in revising the ICRAN strategy.

1.2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

1.2.1 Reporting and coordination mechanisms at national levels

- 1.2.1.1 Establish national level forums for coral reefs that support the development of local capacity in research, management and government, coordinate communication at the national level, and serve as a platform to regional initiatives.
- 1.2.1.2 Identify informal contacts within each country to initiate discussion at the national level towards the formation of national forums for coral reefs (these are indicated in a separate document)

1.2.2 Adoption of regional-level coral reef management action plans

- 1.2.2.1 Promote the development of a regional action plan for coral reefs, as identified in the work programme of the Nairobi Convention, using models developed by PERSGA and SPREP, and recent priority setting initiatives by regional workshops in the region.

- 1.2.2.2 Encourage countries in Eastern Africa to develop national coral reef action plans or strategies within the context of the regional framework.
- 1.2.2.3 Request the Coral Reef Task Force of the Nairobi Convention to consider the recommendations from this ICRI-Regional workshop for inclusion in the Nairobi Convention work programme.

1.2.3 Regional Coral Reef coordination mechanism

- 1.2.3.1 Recommend that the Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force serve as the regional ICRI coordinating committee for Eastern Africa, with membership drawn from National Coral Reef coordinating bodies (committees, Task Forces, etc.)
- 1.2.3.2 Recommend that working models for the constitution of a regional Task Force be used, such as the Group of Experts in Marine Protected Areas (GEMPA).
- 1.2.3.3 Recommend that the coordination and communication of ICRI activities in Eastern Africa (such as GCRMN, ICRAN, ICRIN) be undertaken through the Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force and relevant national coral reef coordinating bodies.

1.2.4 Relationship of Nairobi Convention and ICRI

- 1.2.4.1 Encourage Nairobi Convention countries, taking advantage of the opportunity of the workshop being in the region, to join ICRI.
- 1.2.4.2 Request the Nairobi Convention Coral Reef Task Force to assist the countries to participate fully in ICRI, and to undertake coordination in attending ICRI-CPC meetings.

2. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

- 2.1 Recommend the establishment of mechanisms to obtain Sea Surface Temperature and allied climate data for the Indian Ocean and disseminate processed and interpreted results to parties.
- 2.2 Recommend the establishment of studies to map cyclone and extreme events and assess trends that may be due to Global Climate Change.
- 2.3 Recommend that countries sustain and improve biological trends monitoring and research of coral reefs according to priorities identified in ongoing initiatives in the region.
- 2.4 Recommend that projects undertaken to study Global Climate Change be constructed to ensure capacity building and transfer of high technology skills to relevant institutions in the region, and be conducted in a regional framework.

4. CORAL REEF RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

- 3.1 Recommend that the first priority in coral reef rehabilitation is to mitigate and reduce stress to corals through ICZM programmes, global initiatives such as the UNEP GPA on Land-based Sources of Pollution, and other relevant mechanisms.
- 3.2 Raise awareness and improve knowledge on coral reef restoration and rehabilitation options through information exchange in the region and among regions, through various tools, such as the proposed ICRI handbook on coral reef restoration and a website.
- 3.3 Recommend the participation of experts from the Indian Ocean in the preparation of the proposed ICRI handbook on coral reef restoration
- 3.4 Ensure that research and work done on coral reef recovery and rehabilitation provides scientifically rigorous information on the key factors that promote, and that prevent, successful of coral reef recovery.
- 3.5 Recommend that international and regional agencies and donors should be made aware of the need to carefully review and submit to expert opinion and advice any proposals related to coral reef restoration, to ensure that they are in line with national and regional policies on coral reef conservation and management, and considerations such as costs, appropriate technology, scale and community participation.

4 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

4.1 Management

- 4.1.1 Recognize the long term goal of creating a representative, effective, comprehensive network of MPAs in the region, which involves establishing new MPAs, as well as enhancing existing MPAs. This process should build on the results of gap analyses, such as in the WWF East Africa Marine Ecoregion programme, and recognizing the need to carry out gap analyses for other parts of the region.
- 4.1.2 Encourage 'learning on the job' capacity building, for example through exchange programmes for MPA managers and practitioners, and continuation of regional training courses.
- 4.1.3 Develop mechanisms to share training and capacity building materials and programmes for MPA managers and practitioners within and between regions.
- 4.1.4 Increase awareness of the need to improve MPA management effectiveness and urge MPA sites to participate in the regional MPA management effectiveness initiative that is being developed. *(and explore and tap the potential for private sector in improving management effectiveness, training, capacity building)*
- 4.1.5 Promote awareness of the potential role of MPAs as tools to mitigate damage from bleaching, and encourage countries to participate in on-going initiatives.
- 4.1.6 Encourage economic valuation studies of MPAs to demonstrate their value to tourism and fisheries, and disseminate this information to policy makers.
- 4.1.7 Establish mechanisms that facilitate the dissemination of and access to information concerning MPAs in the region, for example through regional MPA networks.

4.2 Education and awareness

- d. Promote the incorporation of marine environmental education in school curricula at both primary and secondary level.
- e. Promote better co-ordination between the developers of educational materials and on-the-ground projects
- f. Request ICRIN to assist with compiling and disseminating education and awareness materials in the region, in different languages as appropriate.
- g. Encourage awareness raising programmes for resource users on the benefits of MPAs

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 Promote both biophysical and socio-economic monitoring, and more effective co-ordination with regional and international monitoring programmes.
- 4.3.2 Develop mechanisms to ensure that community-based monitoring programmes are scientifically validated and have on-going technical support.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS AND MONITORING

- 5.1 Recognize that the socio-economic needs of the region require that ICRI activities in the Indian Ocean should promote coral reef conservation and sustainable management oriented to improving the livelihoods of those dependent on coral reef resources.
- 5.2 Recommend targeted education programmes to improve awareness and understanding of fishers and other resource users about the benefits of MPAs.
- 5.3 Recommend a critical review of experience in developing supplementary and alternative income generating activities in the region, to promote livelihood options for coral reef users.

- 5.4 Promote Community Based Programmes that reduce resource pressure on coral reefs through appropriate mechanisms, to reduce damaging effects of resource use on the environment.
- 5.5 Encourage rigorous socio-economic assessments of coral reef use in the context of management frameworks that allow the mitigation of threats and improvements in livelihoods of dependent users.
- 5.6 Promote the documentation, study and use of traditional knowledge, beliefs, and management systems, and develop mechanisms for using them in management of coral reefs;
- 5.7 Encourage research to determine the carrying capacities of coral reefs in the region, and determine whether the natural resource base can actually sustain the current human population;
- 5.8 Promote the development and use of mechanisms and strategies for conflict resolution related to resource use and rights on coral reefs.
- 5.9 Promote reviews of the potential for benefit sharing of tourism activities dependent on coral reefs to ensure support from local communities and addressing the objective to improve livelihoods and the quality of life.
- 5.10 Promote the development of networks or informal groupings of experts and organizations to coordinate and communicate on social and economic issues and their role in management.
- 5.11 Promote the development of socio-economic monitoring in the region, through implementation of recommendations and follow-up to GCRMN socio-economic training workshops undertaken in South Asia and East Africa in 2000.

6 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CORAL REEF ORGANISMS

Noting the degradation caused by international trade in coral reef organisms in the Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asian region, and the beginnings of this trade in the Indian Ocean (e.g. sea-cucumbers, groupers, etc.), and predicting that this trade will grow to be one of the largest threats to coral reefs in the Indian Ocean:

Recommend that-

- 6.1 Compile existing data and support data collection to raise awareness at government levels of the need to regulate international trade in coral reef organisms.
- 6.2 Encourage Governments to recognize the potential threat of and develop and implement mechanisms to regulate trade in coral reef organisms.
- 6.3 Raise awareness among consumers, markets and industry to participate in regulation through participatory models being developed globally through the organizations such as the Marine Aquarium Council, International Marinelifelife Alliance and the Marine Stewardship Council.
- 6.4 Recommend that socio-economic and biological assessments of, and potential impacts to, resources be carried out, if possible before any fishing activity for export purposes takes place.
- 6.5 Recommend that the industry be regulated to ensure that collection methods are non-destructive and based on best practices for the collection of coral reef organisms.

v) Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)

The CORDIO project was initiated in 1999 as a direct response to this massive loss of corals. CORDIO started as a project based in Sweden, with three secretariats, in Sri Lanka (covering India, Maldives and Sri Lanka), Mauritius (covering the Indian Ocean Islands including Madagascar) and Kenya (covering Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya) to implement activities. During 1999 and 2000, CORDIO was supported by funding from The World Bank, Sida, FRN, Mistra, WWF and received institutional support from SACEP. In 2001 and beyond, Sida, FRN, and the Finnish Government are providing core support, with additional project funds from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, USA and the Rockefeller Foundation, USA

When CORDIO began it had several broad objectives:

- To investigate the ecological impacts of the mass mortality of corals on reef communities;
- To understand how coral reefs recover from large scale disturbances and the feasibility of assisting recovery through artificial rehabilitation of reefs;
- To investigate the effects of the mass bleaching event on the socio-economy of coastal communities that are dependent on coral reefs;

- To investigate options for alternative livelihoods for communities most affected by degradation of coral reefs.

Due to the speed of its inception as an emergency response to the scale of impacts of the 1998 El Niño, CORDIO represented a new opportunity for regional integration of coral reef monitoring and research in the WIO. Since then, CORDIO has been establishing a role for addressing local, national and regional challenges to coral reefs in the western Indian Ocean, with activities expanding to the many other threats that affect coral reefs, and potential solutions to these and climate change-related bleaching.

CORDIO has acted as the regional node for the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) in East Africa, and is a partner in the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). CORDIO's operations overlap with a number of regional institutions, with whom partnerships are being developed, including WIOMSA, the WWF East Africa Marine Eco-region Programme, and IUCN's Marine and Coastal Programmes (East Africa), while providing funding and capacity building support to national institutions, including Institute of Marine Science (Zanzibar), MICOA (Mozambique) Kenya Wildlife Service (Kenya) and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (Kenya).

CORDIO's work programme for 2002 will build on its first 3 years of projects, and extend to improved monitoring of coral reefs, particularly with respect to socio-economic information, and the needs of Marine Protected Area management. In this respect, its activities align more closely with those of the Nairobi Convention work programme for 2002-2003, with which CORDIO intends to partner closely.

vi) **Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)**

WIOMSA is a regional professional, non-governmental, non-profit, membership organization, registered in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The organization is dedicated to promoting the educational, scientific and technological development of all aspects of marine sciences throughout the WIO region (consists of 10 countries: Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion(France)), with a view toward sustaining the use and conservation of its marine resources. The Association has about 600 individual members as well as about 30 institutional members from within and outside the region. The membership is comprised of scientists, managers, decision-makers and other professionals and institutions with interests in the advancement of marine science research and development in the region.

WIOMSA promotes marine science research through the award of research grants under the Marine Science for Management (MASMA) and the Marine Research Grant (MARG) programmes. MASMA is a competitive research grant scheme designed to support research activities in the region as well as organisation of training courses/workshop. The grants, which range from US\$ 15,000 to US\$ 50,000 per annum, are available to groups of scientists or individual researchers from the region.

WIOMSA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP as the secretariat to the Nairobi Convention, whereby WIOMSA will be responsible for providing research, technical, managerial and advisory support to UNEP. WIOMSA in collaboration with UNEP is hosting a regional Group of Experts on Marine Protected Areas for the Eastern African region (GEMPA). GEMPA has been established with the aim of building a constituency for marine protected areas in the region and to provide a forum for linkages and dialogue between MPA practitioners and experts, and between government and non-government organizations.

vii) **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO**

IOC-UNESCO implements its activities in the region through its Regional Committee for the Cooperative Investigations in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean (IOCINCWIO), which covers the same geographical region as the Nairobi Convention. The IOCINCWIO project office has been established at the Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) Headquarters in Mombasa, Kenya. It provides a coordination mechanism to assist the Regional Committee in planning and implementing regional research, monitoring and management programmes.

Activities implemented by IOC-UNESCO during the current inter-sessional period in the region include: development of the Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA); Baseline monitoring of potentially toxic marine micro algae and preparation of a regional guide book for the Western Indian Ocean waters; Publication of guidelines for assessment, monitoring and management of physical shoreline changes of the western Indian Ocean; Pilot assessment studies using the guidelines; Nutrient, sediments and turbidity monitoring; Sea level monitoring and

training on installation and maintenance of tide gauges as well as data analysis; Remote sensing for inventory of sea grass beds; Up-dating of bathymetric charts of the Western Indian Ocean; and, provision of fellowships to enable scientists from the region attend short term training courses and participate scientific conferences.

viii) **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

The IMO representative gave an account of the work of IMO and specifically those areas of relevance to the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions. In this respect he referred the meeting to the follow-up to UNCED. He recalled that the main areas of responsibility for IMO are contained in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. Some aspects of Chapter 19 (chemicals), Chapter 21 (transport of hazardous wastes), and Chapter 22 (radioactivity), are also relevant. He further mentioned that the work of IMO is principally relevant to those management related items aimed at the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution (including air pollution and climate change questions, anchorage, ballast water issues, ship scrapping, reception facilities for ships' waste, etc.) caused by shipping and offshore oil and gas activities.

The meeting was invited to take note of the following major IMO achievements (since UNCED) of prime interest to the meeting's deliberations and future activities under the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions:

- i) the protocol of 1997 to amend MARPOL 73/78 by adding the new annex vi to the Convention entitled "regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships" has been adopted, and is being followed up by further discussion on climate change gases, i.e. CO₂, with the aim of developing technical measures to reduce their emissions;
- ii) measures have been taken, including adoption of guidelines and conduct of technical co-operation projects, to minimize the adverse effects of the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms through ships' ballast water, and the preparation of globally mandatory regulations is in progress for adoption in 2002-2003;
- iii) a number of special areas under MARPOL 73/78 and particularly sensitive sea areas under IMO resolution a.720(17) have been established for those areas which are in need of special protection;
- iv) the 1990 OPRC Convention entered into force in 1995 and a protocol to extend the convention to cover hazardous and noxious substances (hns) was adopted in the spring of 2000;
- v) the International Convention on liability and compensation for damage in connection with the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea (the hns convention) was adopted in 1996;
- vi) eight regional memoranda of understanding (MOUs) on port state control have been established, which have become effective tools to promote the implementation of IMO's treaty instruments on maritime safety and prevention of marine pollution, and more regional MOUs are being contemplated;
- vii) 33 out of 42 treaty instruments adopted by IMO are in force as at 31 December 2000, and the most important treaty instruments relating to maritime safety and prevention of marine pollution, such as SOLAS and MARPOL, have been ratified by over 100 states representing more than 90% of the world's total tonnage;
- viii) a draft instrument with a view to banning the application of tbt from 2003 and the use of tbt on ships' hulls has been finalized and a diplomatic conference to adopt the instrument was held in October 2001.

He further praised the good co-operation between UNEP and IMO and gave an overview of the activities being undertaken by IMO for the countries of the region to support an effective implementation of the emergency protocol to the convention following its planned revision, including assistance for the upgrading of the countries' pollution preparedness and response capabilities.

ix) **Coastal Resource Center (CRC), University of Rhode Island**

The University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (CRC) began working in East Africa in 1994 to turn integrated coastal management (ICM) principles into practice in Kenya and Zanzibar. Today CRC continues to work with its partners in the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association, Tanzania, and Kenya to promote ICM in the region.

CRC's work in East and South Africa is primarily funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); however, CRC is constantly on the lookout for new and dynamic partnerships with other programs and donors.

The CRC seeks to promote the following in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region:

- Adoption and implementation of ICM strategies in countries where it works;

- Intersectoral mechanisms for addressing emerging coastal economic opportunities such as mariculture and coastal tourism;
- Improved conditions for ICM through enhanced communications and information dissemination;
- Human and institutional capacity-building for ICM;
- Enhanced integration of science for better management; and,
- Dissemination of country-specific coastal management experience to contribute to ICM regionally and locally.

Annex II: A letter from Mr. Klaus Topfer, the Executive Director of UNEP, to the Minister of Environment of Mozambique

Annex III: Opening Speech by the Guest of Honour

Annex IV: List of participants

Annex V: Agenda of the Heads of Delegation Meeting

Annex VI: The report of the Executive Director of UNEP

Annex VII: Statements by representatives of Contracting Parties and observers

Annex VIII: Revision of the Convention and protocols

Annex IX: Biennial (2002-2003) work programme

Annex X: Financial report