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FOURTH 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  
Antananarivo, Madagascar, 6-8 July 2004

REPORT OF THE FOURTH 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

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## Background

1. 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 (Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region), entered into force in May 1996. Following their coming into force, UNEP convened the first meeting of the Contracting Parties in March 1997 in Seychelles. That meeting adopted a number of major decisions including:
  - (a) Rules of procedures for meetings and conferences;
  - (b) Terms of reference for management of trust funds;
  - (c) Establishment of the Ad Hoc Technical and Legal Working Group to review the Convention and its Protocols;
  - (d) Establishment of a regional co-ordinating unit in Seychelles.
2. The second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention was held in Mauritius in November 1999 and approved the biennial work programme (2000-2001) designed to bring the Convention in line with the decisions of the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM) and the Cape Town Declaration on an African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment, Particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The meeting adopted the following decisions:
  - (a) Biennial work programme (2000-2001);
  - (b) A joint implementation mechanism;
  - (c) A sustainable financial strategy;
  - (d) Amendments to the rules of procedures.
3. During the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical and Legal Working Group of the Nairobi Convention, held in Nairobi in October 2001, the participants had acknowledged that the Nairobi Convention had implemented a significant number of the activities in the 2000-2001 biennial work programme. In doing so, major milestones had been achieved in revitalising the Convention. More specifically, that meeting:
  - (a) Received and discussed the status report on implementation of the biennial work programme (2000-2001);
  - (b) Discussed the implementation structure of the Eastern African component of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN);
  - (c) Listened to presentations by regional and international partners that contribute to and complement the activities of the Nairobi Convention's work programme;
  - (d) Discussed the agenda of the third meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention as presented by the Bureau of the Convention;
  - (e) Produced recommendations for submission to the third meeting of the Contracting Parties;
  - (f) Prepared a draft biennial work programme (2002-2003) for submission to the third meeting of the Contracting Parties for consideration and approval.
4. The third meeting of the Contracting Parties was held in Maputo, Mozambique in December 2001 at which the work programme for the biennium 2002-2003 was adopted.
5. From the recommendations of the workshop that preceded the Heads of Delegations meeting and from its own deliberations, the COP arrived at decisions on the following:
  - (a) New biennial work programme (2002-2003)
  - (b) Protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems
  - (c) Controlling shoreline changes (coastal erosion)
  - (d) Protection of endangered species
  - (e) Other management measures

- (f) Revision of the Convention and its Protocols and negotiation of a new protocol on land-based sources of pollution
  - (g) Strengthening the institutional mechanism of the Nairobi Convention
  - (h) Partnerships
  - (i) Project development
  - (j) Financial matters
6. A four-year (2004-2007) work programme for the Nairobi Convention was elaborated at the Work Programme Meeting of the Nairobi Convention, held in Nairobi on 16-18 March 2004. The work programme emanated from activities undertaken during the 2002-2003 biennium, activities of NGOs and country reports presented to the Working Group.

## FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

### Introduction

7. The fourth 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 in Antananarivo, Madagascar, from 6 to 8 July 2004. The meeting was convened by the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention at the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Madagascar.
8. The meeting was organised into four parts with task force meetings:
- i. A partnership workshop of non-governmental organisations and other partners;
  - ii. A meeting of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention;
  - iii. Launching of the WIO-LaB project and products; and
  - iv. The meeting of the heads of delegations;
  - v. The Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF), used their presence in the COP to organize a CRTF meeting (see para. 67, part E of this report for details);
  - vi. As a follow up to the recommendations of the Work Programme Meeting (March 2004), WIOMSA and the Secretariat, Heads of Research Institutes of the region met during the COP to launch a network of research institutions to support the work programme of the convention.
9. Several regional non-governmental organisations and partners of the Nairobi Convention were invited to the partnership workshop. These included 11 global and regional organisations, 5 non-governmental organisations and 20 programmes or projects, research and academic institutions and other agencies. Presentations made at the workshop by the organisations covered various aspects, including their objectives and mandate, ongoing or planned activities, areas for co-operation and new partnerships.
10. At the meeting of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention, the Bureau received and discussed the agenda of the meeting of the heads of delegations. The WIO-LaB project, the Toolkit for the management of marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean and a number of products were launched. The meeting of the heads of delegations discussed the report on the inter-sessional period, the work programme and recommendations from the partnership workshop and came up with decisions.
11. This report summarises the discussions and decisions of the four parts of the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties.

## **I. PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS**

### **A. Introduction**

12. The partnership workshop of non-governmental organisations held on 6 July 2004 was attended by representatives of the governments of the region (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion (France), Seychelles, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania). Also in attendance were representatives of the United Nations specialised agencies and other international organisations, such as the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), regional organisations such as Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA). There were also representatives of universities and research institutions in the region. Other experts from within and outside the region also attended the workshop. The list of participants is shown in Annex 1.
13. A number of presentations were made on the activities of the various organisations. Participants discussed the presentations and made recommendations that were used to formulate the recommendations being presented to the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

### **B. Opening of the workshop**

14. The workshop opened at 10 a.m. on Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> July 2004. In a brief presentation, Mr Dixon Waruinge, Programme Officer of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme responsible for the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions welcomed all participants and expressed UNEP's gratitude for the effort that participants had made to come to the workshop (see Annex 2 for full text). Mr Evaristo Baquete, National Director of Natural Resources, Ministry for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique, representing the Minister who is the Chair of the Nairobi Convention, also welcomed the participants on behalf of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention.
15. A welcome address on behalf of the Government and people of Madagascar, was given by Dr Patricio Koto, Director-General of the Ministry of Environment Water and Forests of Madagascar.
16. The provisional agenda (Annex 3) submitted by the secretariat was reviewed and adopted.

### **C. Organisation of the workshop**

17. The Secretariat proposed the Chair of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention to steer the affairs of the workshop. The proposal was accepted by the participants. Consequently, Mr. Evaristo Baquete (Mozambique) chaired the workshop which was facilitated by Mr. Magnus Ngoile (United Republic of Tanzania, Vice Chair responsible for the development of the work programme). Mr Kwame Koranteng, Task Manager of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project, was nominated as rapporteur to be assisted by Mr Johnson Kitheka of the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute. Mr. Akunga Momanyi (University of Nairobi) and Mr. Julius Francis (WIOMSA) were asked to take responsibility for the drafting of the recommendations resulting from the presentations and the ensuing discussions.
18. Mr Dixon Waruinge presented the implementation of the Work Programme of the Nairobi Convention 2002-2003 and the main elements of the Work Programme 2004-2007. In the following discussion, the role of UNEP-GPA in facilitating the implementation of Nairobi Convention was explained.
19. For the first time in the meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention, the host country (Madagascar) made a special presentation on the country's activities in the coastal and marine environment and how these relate to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.
20. In this presentation, Dr. Koto looked at the location of Madagascar as an insular sub-continent within the Indian Ocean and the importance of the marine and coastal ecosystem to the country's economy. He

noted in particular, the state of fishery resources and the urgency of developing and implementing a policy of integrated management of the coastal and marine area. Dr Koto also looked at the integration of marine and coastal protected areas in the network of protected areas as among the top priorities of the Malagasy environmental policy.

21. Dr. Koto then gave an insight into the activities of some national organisations that work on the process of management of the coastal and marine areas. These include SAGE (Service of Support to the Management of the Environment), ANGPA (National Association for the Management of the Protected Areas).
22. The presentation also looked at the functions and responsibilities of the National Office for the Environment and the projects that are being undertaken in the areas of shrimp culture, offshore oil and other projects in Madagascar.
23. The full text of the presentation is given in Annex 4.

#### D. Presentations by regional non-governmental organizations and partners

24. A number of organisations made presentations at the workshop, including United Nations agencies and international organisations such as IMO, IOC (UNESCO), IUCN, WWF, and WCS and regional organisations such as CORDIO, and WIOMSA. Summaries of the presentations and recommendations are reproduced below.

##### **1. IUCN's Eastern African Marine Programme**

25. Three presentations on the activities of the Eastern African Regional Office of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) were made. The first of these gave the presence of IUCN and its work in the Abidjan Convention area. IUCN's Eastern African Marine Programme is coordinated from Nairobi and spans 8 countries (southern Red Sea countries, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Comores and Seychelles). It also works more broadly in the region through conventions, thereby linking with South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion.
26. IUCN is working on the issues of destructive fishing practices, overfishing, development and pollution and, introduction of alien invasives, policies and legislation. At the centre of its work are: Sustainable fishing methods, Community based management of natural resources, Integrated coastal area management, Biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and long term monitoring programmes, and Conventions.
27. Specific activities are shown in the full text of the presentation that is shown in the Annex 5.
28. The second presentation introduced a comprehensive publication, *Managing Marine Protected Areas: A TOOLKIT for the Western Indian Ocean*, developed by a group of experts on marine protected areas with financial support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) through a project entitled - Progress in the development of a partnership programme for implementing the Jakarta Mandate. The toolkit is designed to support MPA managers in the WIO by providing them with a hands-on guide to a diverse array of topics that contribute to addressing management issues relevant to all types of MPAs, from community based, locally managed areas, to nationally gazette marine parks. The toolkit is bound theme sheets, a CD-ROM and a website ([www.wiomsa.org/mpatoolkit.htm](http://www.wiomsa.org/mpatoolkit.htm)).
29. The decision to develop the toolkit for MPA managers and practitioners was based on the need assessment conducted to determine the requirements of MPAs in the region. This activity is in line with the Article 9 of the Nairobi Convention, which calls upon the Contracting Parties to 'formulate and adopt guidelines, standards or criteria concerning the identification, selection, establishment and management of protected areas'.

30. The third presentation was an introduction to the Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Database produced through the IUCN/NORAD WIO Marine Biodiversity Conservation Project, which is assisting WIO countries in the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## **2. World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)**

31. WWF made three presentations the first of which was on the establishment of an MPA network in the Eastern African Ecoregion. This was given by Mr Amani Ngusaru, Leader of WWF's Eastern Africa Marine Ecoregion programme. The presentation focussed on status of the small but growing network of MPAs in the Eastern Africa Marine Ecoregion and the EAME programme. The other two presentations were on (i) Development of the Western Indian Ocean Islands Marine Ecoregion and (ii) A study on the Status of Dugongs in the Western Indian Ocean.
32. Summary of the WWF presentations are given in Annex 6.

## **3. Wildlife Conservation Society Marine Program in the Western Indian Ocean**

33. Ms Nyawira Muthiga made a presentation on the activities of the Wildlife Conservation Society in the Western Indian Ocean. She gave the number of projects that the Society is undertaking and the focus of the Society's activities globally. Ms Muthiga gave the partners and collaborators of their programme as including the Kenya Wildlife Service, National Conservation NGOs (e.g. Kenya Sea Turtle Committee), International NGOs and organisations (e.g. IUCN, WWF, ICRI, ICRAN, UNEP) and Regional organisations like WIOMSA and Nairobi Convention. The projects under development on large marine eco-system (LME) were also presented.
34. The full text of presentations is given in the Annex 7.

## **4. Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)**

35. The presentation of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) focused on activities in the Work Programme of the Nairobi Convention implemented by WIOMSA during the biennial (2002-2003). The activities implemented include:
- Organisation of the capacity building activities in areas such as Regional Training Course in MPA Management and Municipal Wastewater Management
  - Organised Nairobi Convention Meetings such as the Regional Coastal Erosion Meeting and the Third Ad Hoc Legal and Technical Working Group Meeting
  - Production of publications such as Special Issue of Ambio and Assessment of Stakeholders in Dar es Salaam
  - Hosting of Networks such as the Group of Experts in Marine Protected Areas in Eastern Africa region (GEMPA-EA)
  - Co-ordination of the implementation of the regional projects such as Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat and Coastal Erosion
36. The presentation also highlighted a number of activities to be implemented by WIOMSA within the activities and the work programme of the Nairobi Convention. These include:
- Marine Science for Management (MASMA)-supported research project being implemented in Kenya, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania;
  - European Union funded project on "Transboundary Network of MPAs for Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development (TRANSMAP); and
  - Organisation of courses in (a) application of satellite altimetry in oceanography & modeling, (September 2004, Malindi, Kenya), (b) MPA Management (August 2004, Malindi, Kenya), and Municipal wastewater management (Mozambique and Mauritius, 2004).

### **5. International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

37. The representative of IMO, Mr John Paul Muindi, presented a programme of interventions that are of interest to the Nairobi Convention. These include:
- i. Regional workshop on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) to determine the level of implementation and related problems in the Eastern and Southern African sub-region (September 2004 in Mauritius);
  - ii. Regional training course on MARPOL in Tanzania in June 2005;
  - iii. Regional training course on the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) in Seychelles in March 2005;
  - iv. Consultancy service for the analysis and assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans;
  - v. Workshop to assess regional capabilities to deal with marine pollution, taking into consideration contingency plans, and to discuss the ratification and implementation of MARPOL and OPRC;
  - vi. Assistance with the development and improvement of national contingency plans, including sensitivity maps as a continuation of contingency planning in cases of marine pollution emergency;
  - vii. Regional workshop on marine pollution prevention and environmental management in Kenya in July 2005;
  - viii. Establishment of a network to promote co-operation and the exchange of information regarding wastewater management and prevention of marine pollution between countries in Southern and Eastern Africa.

### **6. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)**

38. Mr Chika Ukwe, presented UNIDO's programmes of intervention in the Nairobi Convention countries that are geared towards assisting the countries to achieve competitive economies, sound environment and productive employment. The environmental programmes of intervention for implementing the Nairobi Convention Work Programme focus on the areas of International Waters, Biodiversity Conservation and Persistent Organic Pollutants.
39. UNIDO's technical assistance programmes and projects currently under implementation in the countries include establishment of functional National Cleaner Production Centres; Municipal Solid Waste Management; Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development; Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies; Sustainable Coastal Tourism; Technologies for Industrial wastewater and Sewage management; strengthening institutional capacities, policy and legal frameworks for coastal and marine environmental management and enabling activities for implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
40. One of the priority projects under the NEPAD Coastal and Marine Environmental Action Plan on reduction of environmental impact of coastal tourism through introduction of policy changes and strengthening public-private partnerships involving four Nairobi Convention countries of Kenya, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania was recently approved by the Global Environment Facility for UNIDO execution. The PDF-B project will enable the countries to develop for implementation during the full project phase demonstration activities for instituting environmental management systems and voluntary eco-certification schemes in tourism facilities; eco-tourism development and biological diversity conservation through reef management.
41. Mr Ukwe indicated that UNIDO is also working with UNEP in the development of three other priority projects under the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan for (i) strengthening implementation of integrated coastal areas management (ICAM); (ii) application of innovative low cost environmentally sound technologies for reduction of oil spill pollution (with IMO); and (iii) application of innovative low cost environmentally sound technologies for management eutrophication and solid waste management (with African Development Bank).

42. He said that UNIDO will continue to provide technical assistance to the countries of the Nairobi Convention and will continue to work with UNEP, IMO and other partners for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention Work Programme.

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

43. The presentation by the representative of CORDIO outlined the importance of reefs for tourism and artisanal and industrial fisheries.
44. In line with the organisation's aim of helping to mitigate the widespread degradation of coral reefs throughout the Central and Western Indian Ocean; CORDIO's key focal areas of operations, which are limited to the WIO and South Asia are: Coral reef research including vulnerability assessments, biological and socio-economic monitoring, information sharing, capacity building and development of mitigation strategies for coral reefs & their resources.
45. The CORDIO representative said that the involvement of CORDIO in the work programme of the Nairobi Convention may be summarised under four main themes, namely Assessment, specifically of coral reefs and their resources; Socio-economic issues, Management related actions of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, Support to the co-ordination structure and implementation of the Nairobi Convention, and Cross-cutting issues i.e. information management and sharing; focusing on emerging issues.

### **8. ECO ETHICS International Union**

46. A brief presentation was made on Eco Ethics International Union, a non profit making organisation that addresses and responds to the increasing need for achieving a sustainable balance between natural resources and human utilisation, and its activities in the WIO region. Eco Ethics was founded in 2000 by the amalgamation of youth groups and ecological professionals in Kenya. The immediate recipients of its activities are local community members.
47. It was indicated that Eco Ethics is introducing new concept of conservation: an ethical construct that takes into account the problems, requirements and anxieties of today's humanity and the fact that our species can survive only in a healthy environment.
48. The organisation's areas of work are in socio-economic problems, socio-cultural, socio-economic and socio-ecological studies, and environmental education and actions as well as awareness.
49. In the area of capacity building, Eco Ethics undertakes formation and strengthening of local groups through the facilitation of meetings, opening of accounts, access to capital and initiation of pilot projects for organised community groups. The organisation also conducts studies in cultural, social and ecological themes including investigation of traditions, taboos and customs involved in coastal resource exploitation and how to harmonise and fit these into current resource exploitation schemes and plans.

### **9. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (UNESCO)**

50. Mr. A. M. Hoguane, interim Chair of IOCWIO (formerly IOCINCWIO) gave the status of implementation of IOCWIO-V work plan for de period 2002-2005. The full text of the presentation is given in Annex 8.
51. He said that actions to address these issues are often hampered by our lack of understanding of the ecosystem structure and functioning, our lack of knowledge of the factors that determine the distribution and availability of the natural resources, and by inadequate institutional and legal frameworks. IOCWIO work plan conforms to the Nairobi Convention and NEPAD, as well as the obligations underlined in the Agenda 21 of UNCED. He enumerated some of the activities of IOC in the IOCWIO region.

### **10. Global Ocean Observing System for Africa (GOOS-AFRICA)**

52. Mr Kwame Koranteng, Chairman of the GOOS-Africa Coordinating Committee, made a presentation on the activities of GOOS-Africa. He said that Global Ocean Observing System is one of the three components of earth's observing systems being developed by UN specialised agencies and partners. The other two are the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS).
53. Mr Koranteng explained that the initiative for the establishment of GOOS-Africa begun at the PACSICOM conference in Maputo, Mozambique in July 1998. GOOS-Africa's pilot project "the Regional Ocean Observing and Forecasting System for Integrated Management of Ocean and Coastal Environment and Natural Disasters in Africa (ROOFS-Africa)" has been included in the NEPAD environmental Action Plan. This follows the recognition of the proposal to be capable of providing sustained information for the monitoring and management of the coastal and marine environments in Africa.
54. He noted that ROOFS-Africa is complementary to the ongoing LME projects in Sub-Saharan Africa and is to provide long-term observations and *in situ* ocean and satellite remote sensing data and information that would form the basis for the development of forecasting tools for sound management of these LMEs.
55. GOOS-Africa contributed to and is responsible for the implementation of Work Package 2 (In situ measurements) of the ODINAFRICA-III project.
56. Obviously, GOOS-AFRICA's proposal (ROOFS-Africa) has a potential role to play in sustaining the progress that has been made in re-vitalisation of the Nairobi convention.

### **11. Global Ballast Water Management Programme (GloBallast Programme)**

57. The representative of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), Ms Lynette F. Jackson, presented the activities of the organisation that impact on the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.
58. She said that invasive alien species are one of the four (4) greatest threats to the world's oceans with impacts on the ecology, economy and human health. These species are introduced by shipping, canal developments, releases from aquaria, marine debris and fisheries or mariculture projects. Ships can carry invasives in a number of ways, with ballast water and hull-fouling being the most important.
59. Ms Jackson said that international legal instruments which have provisions on marine invasives include UNCLOS, the CBD and, most recently, the Ballast Loader Convention. FAO also has guidelines on introduction of fish species. Ms Jackson pointed out that most of the Convention are, however, poorly implemented and there are many gaps in them. Therefore, an integrated approach is needed to address this issue with the UNEP Regional Seas Programme offering an ideal platform for this.
60. Under the auspices of Globallast: South Africa, the Focal Point Forum agreed to recommend the establishment of a Regional Task Force and to include the strategic Action Plan developed in March 2003 into the work programme of the Nairobi Convention. Moreover, GISP and Globallast recommend that the Task Force be broadened to include marine invasive generally.

### **12. Institute of Marine Sciences (Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania)**

61. The Director of the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS), Mr. Alfonse Dubi, made a presentation on the institute, which was established in 1978 as one of the institutes of the University of Dar es Salaam. He said that at its inception, IMS was mandated to undertake research in all aspects of marine sciences, provide postgraduate and later undergraduate training, provide advisory and consultancy services and engage in the exploitation of marine resources.

62. In order to fulfil its mandate, IMS has grouped its research and training activities under four broad sections, namely (i) Living Resources and Ecology (LR&E), (ii) Chemical and Environmental Marine Sciences (C&EMS), (iii) Physical and Applied Marine Sciences (P&AMS) and (iv) Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
63. IMS is linked to the objectives and activities of the Nairobi Convention through a number of national, regional and international programmes and projects such as: (i) Bilateral Marine Science Programme sponsored by Sida-SAREC, (ii) IOC OceanSciences and Services Programmes, (iii) Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa Phase III (ODINAFRICA III) and WB/GEF Coral Reef Targeted Research.

### **13. Kenya Marine and Fisheries Institute (KMFRI)**

64. The representative of the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) said that the institute was established in 1979 by an Act of Parliament. It is mandated to carry out national aquatic research in the areas of marine & fresh water fisheries, aquatic biology, liminology, environmental chemistry, aquaculture and physical oceanography.
65. Strategic research programmes for KMFRI include Fisheries, aquaculture, ecology, natural products, socio-economy and information & data management. The fisheries and environmental research programme activities in the marine and coastal waters can strategically be partnered for collaborative implementation with the activities of the Nairobi Convention especially in the thematic fields of Assessments, Management and Crosscutting issues including, specifically the dissemination of data and information on marine and coastal research.
66. KMFRI is also currently collaborating with other national and regional research institution to conduct collaborative, multidisciplinary and trans-boundary research in the marine and coastal areas.

#### **E. Sector-Specific Meetings**

67. The workshop was adjourned at about 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 6 July 2004, however three sector-specific meetings were held concurrently thereafter. These are (a) heads and representatives of research and academic institutions (b) Coral Reef Task Force and (c) Task Force on invasive species. Reports of these meetings are given in Annex 9, Annex 10 and Annex 11.

#### **F. Workshop Recommendations**

68. At the end of the Workshop, recommendations were made at consensus of all participants. The full text of the recommendations is given in the Annex 12.

#### **G. Closing of the workshop**

69. After considering and discussing the reports in the morning of 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2004, the workshop came to an end at 10.30 a.m.

## II. MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION

70. A meeting of the Bureau was held on 6 July 2004. In attendance were:
- |            |   |                                  |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Mozambique | – | Chair                            |
| Mauritius  | – | Vice Chair Resource Mobilisation |
| Tanzania   | – | Vice Chair Work Programme        |
| Madagascar | – | Rapporteur                       |
71. The meeting discussed the work programme. The Vice Chair responsible for the Work Programme detailed the process for the development of the Work Programme. Emerging areas not covered by the Work Programme were identified as:
- A work programme for Small Island developing states (SIDS) and the need for the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to attend the SIDS meeting in Mauritius effectively.
  - Climate Change related issues were identified as important issues that should be part of the Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention.
72. The Bureau noted the need to cover the islands, more substantially and the need to have the documents translated into French in good time.

### FINANCIAL REPORT

73. The Vice Chair responsible for the Financial Report scrutinised the financial report and noted that the contribution of Mauritius for 2004 had not been reflected in the report.
74. The Bureau also noted that the invoices reflecting thousand dollars as arrears should be reviewed.
75. The Secretariat should work closely with UNON and devise an invoice for each year instead of a single invoice for all years since 1985. Ministers find it difficult to convince their counterparts in Ministries of Finance, how a few thousands make a difference in light of hundreds of thousands owed.

### ELECTION:

76. The Bureau noted that most of the Bureau members were not in favour of a re-election. As a result, the Bureau was asked to propose members for a new Bureau. The following proposals were made:
- Chair of the Bureau – Madagascar
  - Vice-Chair – Work Programme – South Africa
  - Vice-Chair – Co-ordination – Kenya
  - Vice-Chair – Resource Mobilisation – Seychelles
  - Rapporteur – Mozambique

77. The Bureau proposed the above named for tabling to the Heads of Delegation Meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2004.

### ISSUES FOR THE NEXT BUREAU

78. The following issues were noted for the consideration of the next Bureau:
- SIDS in project for presentation at the next SIDS meeting in Mauritius
  - Participation of the Nairobi Convention in the SIDS Meeting in Mauritius
  - Development of capacity within the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat.
  - The need to develop capacity to prepare documents accurately both in French and Portuguese.
79. Having no other agenda, the meeting adjourned at 10:00 PM.

### III. MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

#### A. Opening of the meeting

80. The meeting of the heads of delegations was held on 7 and 8 July 2004. The meeting started with a welcome address by Messrs. Evaristo Baquete (Mozambique) and Mr. Rolph Payet (Seychelles), Chairman and Interim Co-ordinator respectively of the Nairobi Convention. Ms Veerle Vandeweerd, Co-ordinator of the UNEP/GPA Co-ordination Office and head of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, addressed the meeting on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, the Executive Director of UNEP. She expressed the commitment of UNEP to the Nairobi Convention and hoped that the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties would achieve the objectives that have been set.
81. On behalf of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention and on his own behalf, Mr Evaristo Baquete of Mozambique (Chairman of the Nairobi Convention) also addressed the COP. He thanked the Government, the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests and the people of Madagascar for the excellent facilities that were made available for the COP.
82. Making reference to COP 3 held in Maputo, Mozambique in December 2001, the successful implementation of most of the activities in the 2002-2003 work programme, Mr Baquete noted that the Nairobi Convention has truly been re-vitalised. He applauded the active involvement of NGOs in the work programme of the Convention, particularly in coral reef research and MPA monitoring and management.
83. The Chairman noted with satisfaction, the coming into fruition of the WIO-LaB project and expressed his appreciation to UNEP, GPA, the Regional Seas Programme, the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention for the effort put into the preparation of the project. He also thanked the Government of Norway for financial support.
84. Finally, Mr Baquete thanked all whom in many ways contributed to the successes achieved by the Convention during the Chairmanship of Mozambique. He commended all Focal Points and the Secretariat headed by Mr. Dixon Waruinge.
85. The full text of Mr Baquete's address is given in Annex 13.

#### B. Attendance

86. The meeting of the heads of delegations was attended by five Ministers, namely H.E. Rabotoarison Charles Sylvain, Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar, Mr. Hamoud M'Saidie, Minister of State of Comoros, Prof. Wangari Maathai, Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism of South Africa and Mr. Arcado Ntagazwa – Minister of State and Environment of the United Republic of Tanzania.
87. Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, and Mozambique were represented by senior government officials. The Abidjan Convention was represented by its Chairperson, Hon. Angèle Gnonsoa, Minister of Environment of Côte d'Ivoire, and the Interim Co-ordinator, Ms Nassère Kaba. Other experts from within and outside the region also attended the Head of Delegation meeting. Also in attendance were representatives of the United Nations specialised agencies, other international organisations such as IMO, IOC, IUCN and WWF, and regional organisations such as CORDIO and WIOMSA.
88. The list of participants is attached as annex 14.

### C. Election of officers

89. The Chair asked the Contracting Parties to make nominations for the Bureau of the Convention for the 2004-2005 biennium.
90. The Delegation of Mozambique proposed Madagascar as the Chair. This was seconded by the delegation of Tanzania and supported by the delegations of Kenya and South Africa. The nomination was accepted by the COP.
91. Accepting the nomination, the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar H.E. Rabotoarison Charles Sylvain, thanked the delegates for the confidence placed in his country and pledged to continue with the good work that was done by Mozambique in the 2002-2003 biennium. He indicated that the work ahead had to be done by all parties and that required the support and co-operation of all.
92. The new Chair then made the following proposals for the consideration of delegations based on the advice of the Bureau:
- |                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Vice-Chair, Work Programme           | South Africa |
| Vice-Chair, Finance and Fund-raising | Seychelles   |
| Vice-Chair, Coordination             | Kenya        |
| Rapporteur                           | Mozambique   |
| Co- Rapporteur                       | Reunion      |
93. The delegates unanimously accepted the proposals.

### D. Adoption of the agenda

94. The meeting adopted the provisional agenda (Annex 3) presented by the secretariat.

### E. Report of the Executive Director of UNEP

95. The secretariat presented the report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention work programme for 2002-2003 in light of the decisions and recommendations of the meeting of Heads of Delegation at the COP 3 held in Maputo, Mozambique in December 2001. The presentation focussed on:
- (g) The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), and
  - (h) Decisions of the meeting of Heads of Delegations
97. Delegates discussed the issues raised in the report. The full text of the Report of the Executive Director of UNEP is given in Annex 15.

F. Statements by representatives of the Contracting Parties and observers

98. The Chairman invited representatives of Contracting Parties and observers to make opening statements.
99. Hon. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism of South Africa, briefed the COP on the outcome of the African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Hon Minister indicated that the African Process provides the coastal and marine component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
100. The Hon. Minister gave the genesis of the process, tracing it to the PACSICOM (Pan African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management) held in Maputo, Mozambique in July 1998 and the follow-up Conference on Cooperation for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa held in Cape Town, South Africa in December 1998. She traced the development of the process, the technical implementation through the GEF-MSP for sub-Saharan Africa that was led by the IOC of UNESCO and UNEP and executed by ACOPS (Advisory Committee for the Protection of the Seas), a London-based NGO. The Hon. Minister touched on the working groups that were put in place to develop proposals in the five thematic areas, namely coastal Erosion, Management of key habitats and ecosystems, Pollution, Sustainable use of living resources, and Tourism.
101. She assured the delegates that in spite of the limited number of African countries that participated in the first phase of the process, all coastal Sub-Saharan countries would be brought on board in the subsequent phase. Hon Mabudafhasi indicated that what is required now is early mobilisation of partners at national, sub-regional and regional levels.
102. Prof. Wangari Maathai, Assistant Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya asked Mr. Ali Mohamed, Coordinator of the NEPAD Coastal and Marine (COSMAR) Secretariat to make a presentation on the functions and activities of the NEPAD COSMAR secretariat.
103. Mr Ali Muhamed explained that NEPAD is a comprehensive, integrated development plan that addresses key social, economic and political principles for the continent. It entails a commitment by African leaders to African people and the international community to place Africa on a path of sustainable growth, accelerated growth and the integration of the continent into the global economy. He said that NEPAD is a resolve by African leaders to create a new paradigm for African development and an opportunity for the redefinition of inter-African relationships. He reminded delegates that the NEPAD Environment Component is coordinated by the President of Senegal (H.E President Abdoulaye Wade) and aims to main stream Environment in the Development Agenda of Africa is being developed through a comprehensive participatory process with GEF funding. He said that the locus of implementation of NEPAD objectives remains at the country level with a desire for close collaboration and inter-linkages
104. The Coastal and Marine component (COSMAR) has had an early start through the African Process for the Development and Protection of Marine and Coastal Environment of sub-Saharan Africa. The Process was political as well as scientific starting from the PACSICOM and the Cape Town Conferences.
105. He said that the Government of Kenya was requested to lead coordination of coastal and marine sub-theme and has since established a Secretariat in Nairobi to serve as the focal point for engagement with NEPAD in coastal and marine matters. In the 2004/2005 budget of the Government of Kenya, the Secretariat was been given a budgetary allocation of \$250,000.
106. Mr Ali gave the role of the COSMAR Secretariat as follows:
- i. To convene regular coordination meetings of the NEPAD focal point;
  - ii. To facilitate frequent sharing of information and experiences among the participating countries;

- iii. To organise regional forums for bringing together stakeholders around the various aspects of the coastal and marine sub-theme;
  - iv. To coordinate with the NEPAD Secretariats in Pretoria and Dakar;
  - v. To serve as the Focal Point for Engagement with NEPAD on matters relating to coastal and marine programmes; and
  - vi. To mobilize resources and political goodwill for activities in the sub-theme.
107. He concluded by enumerating some of the actions that Kenya had undertaken to further the ideas of NEPAD including facilitating the co-ordination between COSMAR and the joint secretariat of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions based at UNEP, Nairobi.
108. After brief discussion on the presentation, the Chairman asked the Contracting Parties and observers to also make the statements. The Contracting Parties and observers made statements mainly include, but not limited to, Comoros, Reunion (France), Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Muzambique, Seysheles, South Africa, Tanzania, Norway, Sweden, USA, IMO, UNIDO, WWF, WCS, IOC (UNESCO), UNDP and the Chair person of the Abidjan Convention. All statements that were submitted are given in the Annex 16.

#### G. Work programme

109. The work programme for the period 2004-2007 (Annex 17) was presented by Mr Magnus Ngoile Vice-Chair for Work Programme (United Republic of Tanzania). In the discussions that followed the presentation delegates sought clarifications on certain aspects of the work programme. Some of the observers, particularly the NGOs, tried to identify their activities within the work programme and where possible introduced some minor changes.

#### H. Financial report

110. The secretariat presented the financial report as recommended by the Bureau (Annex 18).

#### I. Adoption of decisions

111. The Secretariat presented draft decisions emanating from the deliberations of focal points, the Meeting of Heads of Academic and Research Institutions, CRTF Meeting and working session held on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2004. After discussions, decisions were adopted in the following areas:
- a. New programme of work for 2004-2007
  - b. Implementation of Nairobi Convention and action plan as instruments of sustainable development
  - c. Measures to address invasive alien species in marine and coastal environments
  - d. Protection of coral reefs, associated eco-systems and endangered species
  - e. Assessment and monitoring activities in the region
  - f. Small island developing states
  - g. Revision of the Nairobi Convention and related protocols and development of a new protocol on land based sources of pollution
  - h. Enhancing access to information
  - i. Strengthening partnerships and the institutional mechanism of the Nairobi Convention
  - j. Financial matters
112. The full text of the decisions is given in Annex 19.

J. Venue and Date of the fourth meeting

113. The Chairman asked the delegations present to make proposals or offers for the venue of the fifth meeting of the Contracting Parties. The delegation of the Republic of Kenya offered to host the next meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region. Delegates expressed their appreciation to Kenya for the offer.
114. The Delegation of South Africa offered the Republic of South Africa as an alternative venue for the fifth meeting of the Contracting Parties.
115. The proposal submitted by the secretariat to hold the next meeting (COP 5) towards the end of implementation of the 2004-2007 work programme was discussed. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that a full COP would be held in 2006.

K. Other matters

116. No issues were raised under this agenda item.

L. Closure of meeting

117. The fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention came to a close at 5.25 p.m. on Thursday, 8 July 2004.

## VI. LAUNCHING OF PRODUCTS AND THE WIO-LAB PROJECT

118. The meeting took a short recess to launch the IUCN/WWF/UNEP/WIOMSA Toolkit for the management of marine protected areas in the WIO region, the WWF Dugong report, the IUCN-supported Regional Fisheries database and the WIO-LaB project.
119. At the launching, Mr Rolph Payet, Interim Secretary of the Nairobi Convention, welcomed all present and reiterated that the launching of the products and WIO-LaB is a significant milestone in the history of the Nairobi Convention. Mr Payet said that the secretariat was grateful to all through whose efforts the project and products have come to fruition.
120. Mr Amani Ngusaru, Leader of the WWF-EAME region, presented the Dugong Report to the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar. Introducing the report, Mr Ngusaru recalled the collaboration between WWF, UNEP and the RCU of the Nairobi Convention, which led to the study.
121. According to Mr Ngusaru, the study has revealed that only very small populations of the dugong still exist in the WIO region. The study has recommended a number of priority actions to help protect and conserve these endangered marine mammals.
122. A full text of Mr Ngusaru's address is given in the Annex 20.
123. Presenting a copy of the MPA Toolkit to the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar, Mr Julius Francis (Executive Secretary of WIOMSA) and Ms. Melita Samoily (Regional Coordinator of IUCN-EARO) expressed optimism about the toolkit and said that they were confident that the product will contribute substantially to the management of marine protected areas in the WIO region.
124. A copy of the Toolkit was also presented to the Chair of the Abidjan Convention.
125. Mr Per Antonsen (Senior Advisor of the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority) and Ms Veerle Vandeweerd, Coordinator of the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office in the Hague, made brief statements about the WIO-LaB project. It was noted that the US\$11 million project would be a flagship project in the Nairobi Convention area. Mr Antonsen's statement on the occasion is given in Annex 21.
126. After brief interventions by the Hon. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism of South Africa, Hon. Prof. Wangari Maathai, Assistant Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya and Hon. Mr. Arcadio Ntagazwa, Minister of State for Environment of Tanzania and Chairman of the UNEP Governing Council, the WIO-LaB project was officially launched by the Hon Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar.

## List of Participants of the Partnership Workshop

UNITED  
NATIONS

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Programme**

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FOURTH 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  
Antananarivo, Madagascar 6-8 July 2004

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Annex 2

**Dixon Waruinge'S Speech at the Partnership Workshop**

Secretary General, Ministry of Environment Madagascar, Heads of Institutions, Development Partners, Dear Colleagues:

First I would like to thank the Government of Madagascar for the excellent arrangements and welcome. Secondly, I would like to thank all the participants who have attended this workshop. In particular, those participants who have had to travel straight from Libya to attend the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, as well as those who have travelled from Okinawa without a break to Madagascar for COP4. We appreciate that this is a summer holiday season for those working in the north, and at least we do appreciate that Antananarivo is cooler than the environment that you left. Thank you all for your efforts.

In 1999 in Mauritius, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Parties asked the Nairobi Convention to seek partnerships. Our first main partnership was:

- To forge closer working relationship with national institutions and governments;
- To change the attitude and philosophy of the Convention from a UNEP Convention to a convention that is led by governments;
- Create partnerships with regional and national NGOs and international agencies and conventions.
- We partnered with the Helsinki Commission and borrowed a leaf from this organisation;
- NGOs workshop to precede the Heads of Delegations meeting.

The purpose is to use this workshop as a forum for NGOs, national institutions to influence the work programme that has been developed by the National Focal Points, and influence decisions and to provide an opportunity for NGOs and national institutions to participate at the planning stages of our work programme, and to identify their roles in the implementation of the work programme.

We therefore seek your full participation in the workshop. Since December 2001, we have strengthened our partnership with various institutions namely IUCN, WWF, WIOMSA, CORDIO, IMO and we have invited NGOs eg. ECO-Ethics. We hope to work closely with WCS.

Today we hope that IUCN, WWF and WIOMSA will outline the outputs or products of the last 2 and a half years work, and you will all present ways in which we can collaborate and strengthen and strengthen the Nairobi Convention partnerships.

Finally, this is the first time the convention has a substantial programme for implementation for the next four years and we do hope that all institutions represented here today will be part of this four-year work plan. The Convention offers an opportunity for all of us to forge a strong working alliance to mitigate environmental degradation, alleviate poverty by better managing marine resources that provide an economic base for over 30 million people in the WIO region.

## Provisional Agenda

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**Fourth 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**  
Antananarivo, Madagascar, 6–8 July 2004

**Provisional agenda**

**A. Workshop (6 July 2004)**

1. Opening of the workshop.
2. Organisational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organisation of work.
3. Election of officers.
4. Presentations by regional partners, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and national institutions.
5. Review of report and additional decisions for COP 4.

**B. Meeting of heads of delegation (7 and 8 July 2004)**

1. Opening of the meeting:
  - (a) Statement by a representative of the UNEP secretariat;
  - (b) Statements by members of the Bureau;
  - (c) Statement by the representative of the host Government.
2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda.
  4. Report by the Executive Director of UNEP.
  5. Statements by representatives of Contracting Parties and observers.
  6. 2004–2007 work programme.
  7. Financial report.
  8. Adoption of decisions.
  9. Venue of the fifth meeting.
  10. Other matters.
  11. Closure of the meeting.
-

## Annex 4

**Presentation of the Country Report of Madagascar**

Dr. Koto Bernard, General Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests

**MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS**

Management and development of coastal and marine areas are priorities of this ministry.

Madagascar has more than 5,000 km of coastal line and is rich on marine and coastal resources.

The integration of marine and coastal protected areas in the national network of protected Areas is one of the top priorities of Madagascar government. This is one aspect of President declaration during his intervention in Durban – called Durban Vision. Madagascar planed to initiate:

- the prevention and reduction of pollution and degradations in coastal area;
- create 3 Marine Protected areas
- extend one terrestrial National Park in marine Area.

National organisations are working in coastal and marine area management:

- ANGAP (Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées) is in charge of conservation and management of national network of Protected Areas
- ONE (Office National pour l'Environnement) which tasks are to inform stakeholders (data base, Environmental board Table...), to elaborate Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas policy and to initiate EIA studies for investments (coastal Hotel buildings, creation of MPAs, Mining exploitation...)
- SAGE (Service d'Appui à la gestion de l'Environnement) is in charge of local management of natural resources

Some other public institutions are also involved in marine and coastal area management.

Annex 5

## **Presentations of the Eastern African Regional Office of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

### **1. IUCN's Eastern African Marine Programme**

IUCN's Eastern African Marine Programme is co-ordinated from Nairobi, spans 8 countries (southern Red Sea countries, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Comores and Seychelles), and also works more broadly in the region through conventions, thereby linking with South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion.

IUCN is working the issues of destructive fishing practices, over-fishing, development and pollution and, introduction of alien invasive, policies and legislation. At the centre of its work are: Sustainable fishing methods, Community based management of natural resources, Integrated coastal area management, Biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and long term monitoring programmes, and Conventions.

Specific activities are shown in the full text of the presentation that is shown in the Annex....

Examples of how IUCN is active in the WIO region:

#### 1. Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation & Development Programme, northern Tanzania

Key focus of the Programme is the Collaborative Management Areas (CMAs) which have been established by local communities working with local (District) government with a focus on sustainable fisheries and gender equity. These CMAs cover an area of around 1,800 km<sup>2</sup> and include reefs that have been closed to fishing by communities for stock and reef replenishment. Reef health and fisheries have recovered and local communities are strongly supportive of these local MPAs.

#### 2. Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park, southern Tanzania

This is a new Marine Park in Tanzania which covers 200 km<sup>2</sup> of sea, supporting extensive coral reefs (with recent assessments indicating the highest diversity of corals in Eastern Africa), mangroves and seagrass beds. However, there are around 30,000 people living within the Park and there are severe problems. These include destructive fishing methods particularly the use of small mesh seine nets and illegal fishing of protected fauna such as turtles. IUCN is working with the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit of the Tanzanian Government to address these problems through the development of a General Management Plan for the Park which will include zoning; the development of alternative livelihoods; promoting sustainable fisheries, capacity building of Marine Park staff and community awareness.

#### 3. Conservation of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in the WIO – helping to implement the Jakarta Mandate of the CBD.

Activities are facilitated by IUCN but are conducted by and in contracting countries to the Nairobi Convention. This project forms the strongest links between IUCN EARO's marine programme and the Nairobi Convention's work programme. The project is co-ordinated by a Task Force of representatives from six of the countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa) and NORAD (the funding agent), UNEP, WWF and WIOMSA.

The project is working on 3 of the 5 themes of the Jakarta Mandate, and has produced a number of outputs in the last 2 years:

##### 1. Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

- a) A regional review of strategies and preparation of guidelines with a special focus on Kenya

##### 2. Sustainable use of marine resources

- a) A regional fisheries database as a collaboration between South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Seychelles
- b) Review of alternative livelihoods for coastal communities in Mauritius, Comores, Tanzania and Mozambique

### 3. Establishment and maintenance of Marine Protected Areas

- a) A Toolkit for Managing Marine Protected Areas in the WIO
- b) Assessing the management effectiveness of MPAs in Seychelles, Kenya and Tanzania in partnership with ICRAN and UNEP
- c) Research and monitoring initiatives including field research on spawning aggregations of reef fishes in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique; a socio-economic research gaps analysis; and the development of a long term monitoring database and field programme in collaboration with UNEP and CORDIO.

## 2. Toolkit for WIO on the Managing Marine Protected areas

Website: [www.wiomsa.org/mpatoolkit.htm](http://www.wiomsa.org/mpatoolkit.htm)

### 3. IUCN- WIO Regional Fisheries Database

Rudy van der Elst- Oceanographic Research Institute, South Africa

The great biodiversity of the West Indian Ocean (WIO) provides extensive opportunities for harvesting of marine resources. Out of a total of some 2200 species (15% of the global total of marine fishes), more than 800 have been identified as potentially harvestable. There are an estimated 3 million people in the WIO directly dependent on fishing for a livelihood and there are close to 200 different types of fisheries. While this diversity has many attributes, it also poses enormous challenges to manage the harvesting of these numerous resources so as to protect the biodiversity as well as the livelihoods of these fishers.

The FAO declared annual fish harvest from the WIO has increased to 4 million tons per annum, and the number of species recorded has doubled to 160 over the past 30 years. But analysis reveals that these data are primarily industrial landings and that up to 70% of the artisanal catch has been unreported. Indications are that the artisanal catch may be greater than the industrial landings. Without knowledge of the catch or the nature of these fisheries, it is impossible to develop a scientific basis for their sustainable development and places great risk on the resources.

These facts underpin the Norad supported WIO Regional Fisheries Database. The project has identified and fully described 168 different fishery types in the region. Through the establishment of a network with KMFRI (Kenya), IMS (Tanzania), IIP (Mozambique), SFA (Seychelles) and ORI (South Africa), extensive information was captured to a specially developed template. Included are comprehensive aspects of management, socio-economics, biodiversity risks, sustainability and related issues. A scoring system was developed for many aspects to provide a more quantifiable assessment. This system will be available in database form via the internet [www.wiofish.org](http://www.wiofish.org) so that stakeholders and others with interest can interrogate the system.

Preliminary analysis of the system suggests that less than ½ the region's fisheries are adequately managed and that 53% of the fisheries have sustainability problems. Very few fisheries publish reliable data (1%), and 1/3 of fisheries has no management at all. These facts highlight the risk under which these fisheries operate.

Future plans for the project will see the inclusion of Madagascar and other island states. National nodes will regularly update the database, which will be managed by a regional node, currently, the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban.

This is the first time that virtually all the fisheries of the region have been comprehensively identified and described. It is fully anticipated that wide use of this system will stimulate improved study and management of the relevant fisheries and their main resources. The scoring system will allow for a periodic semi-quantitative assessment of progress in various aspects of the fisheries, including trends in management and sustainability that will reflect on effectiveness of interventions.

## Annex 6

**Presentation of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)**

A total of over 11 million USD in cumulative has been disbursed by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) for marine conservation in the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion (EAME) within the last ten years. The fund has essentially been used for conservation of marine biodiversity and ecological processes that maintains marine and coastal ecosystems. The overarching aim is to ensure sustainable and equitable use of marine resources for the benefit of both today and future generations. The funds have also been used to initiate a large-scale approach to the management of biodiversity known as the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion Programme. The inshore waters of the EAME are endowed with very high diversity of marine species and habitats. There are also 1000 species of marine algae, several hundred-sponge species, 3,000 species of molluscs, 300 species of crabs and 250 of echinoderm. The coastal and marine plants and animals present in the region have adapted and evolved to live and breed in the consistent, reliable tropical conditions that prevail here. This coastal region, functioning largely as a unit, or ecological region, is what is called the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion.

The EAME occupies a coastal and shallow marine area covering more than 480,000 km, and extending approximately 4,600 km along the continent's eastern coast. Its northern boundary is close to the equator in southern Somalia with the southern boundary in northern Southern Africa. The EAME includes the territorial waters of Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa as well as international waters (i.e. beyond the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone). The EAME sustains an estimated coastal population of approximately 21.5 million from a diverse range of cultural backgrounds and comprising between 9-38% of the total population.

According to the EAME leader, Mr. Amani Ngusaru, more and more people in Eastern Africa are moving to the coast as population grows, hence a greater dependence on the coastal environment for livelihood needs. The rapid increase in the number of coastal dwellers has a major influence on marine biodiversity, on the resources of the coastal seas and on the quality of the coastal environment. Mr. Ngusaru cautioned that, for over a century, increased pressures on marine resources have resulted in significant ecological changes in many parts the East African coastline. Whaling and fishing have resulted in the decline of the great whale populations and valuable fishery species, as well as the degradation of important sea grass beds and coral reef habitats. Demand for building materials such as mangrove poles and coral for lime and the demand for agricultural land have further contributed to habitat destruction. Over fishing is also serious threat in the East African waters. In Kenya, for example, most fish species are heavily over-fished, with destructive methods such as gill nets and dynamite. These activities disturb the ecological balance, reduce the livelihood opportunities and food security for local populations, and severely damage coral reefs and sea grass beds which are the nurseries for future generations of much marine life.

Mr. Ngusaru explained that marine turtles in many parts of Eastern Africa are still slaughtered for their meat, eggs and shells. Harvest and trade in turtle products is illegal but capacity for enforcement is limited, resulting in a continued threat to these endangered species. Other factors that contribute to rapid decline of nesting populations of turtles include incidental by-catch, hunting, and loss of nesting beaches. The decline in marine turtle populations may continue to extinction unless measures are taken to protect them.

Since 1999 WWF has co-ordinated a partnership of interested Eastern African agencies to develop a strategic plan for large-scale conservation approaches in the region. This highly participatory approach is centred on the protection of biodiversity as an integral component of protecting the resources and the economies and social fabrics that depend on them. The process established 21 priority seascapes as targets for conservation, involving biological & socio-economic assessment, development of a long-term vision, socio-economic root causes analysis for biodiversity loss, and the design of Regional and National conservation action plans.

The WWF program in Eastern Africa recognises in particular the potential of marine protected areas (MPAs) as a tool for management and conservation of coral reefs and marine resources in general. WWF supports a number of MPAs across the region and has positively influenced the designation of new ones. The

declaration by the Government of Mozambique in 2002, for example, of Bazaruto and Quirimbas as marine parks was recognised as a major contribution by WWF with the award of a Gift to the Earth. With these activities, WWF works towards a healthy environment that provides sustainable benefits for present and future generations of both local and international communities, who in turn understand and actively care for its ecological integrity.

#### Status of MPAs

A recent WWF report – covering the countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique - has revealed that individual protected areas are unlikely to be fully successful and the need for networks is now generally recognized in Eastern Africa. The report calls for urgent actions to develop an ecologically representative network of Marine protected Areas in the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion (EAME).

The study was commissioned by WWF to review the status of MPAs in each of the three main countries of the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion (EAME), Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, and assess the effectiveness of existing MPAs in protecting marine biodiversity and contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

According to Mr. Ngusaru, the EAME leader, there are between 25 reserves (defined on the basis of general locations protected) and 40 MPAs (defined on the basis of separately gazette units) in these three countries, ranging in size from small sanctuary areas of less than 1 sq km, to large zoned multiple use areas of over 1,500 sq km. Management arrangements vary greatly, ranging from the government run system in Kenya to MPAs in Tanzania that are essentially community managed, and others in Tanzania and Mozambique that are managed either by, or in collaboration with, the private sector.

The report revealed that in terms of habitat representation, coral reefs are well represented, occurring in most MPAs. Coral diversity was one criterion in the selection of EAME priority seascapes, and the fact that many seascapes include MPAs suggests that the reefs with the highest biodiversity may be relatively well represented in the existing network. Mangroves are also found in many MPAs, but there are nevertheless some outstanding gaps, such as the Zambezi Delta in Mozambique and the Tana River Delta in Kenya that are currently unprotected. There is insufficient data to determine whether seagrass beds and other marine and coastal habitats are adequately represented within the current MPAs.

Lack of good data prevents an effective assessment of species representation within the existing MPA network. All known remaining populations of the dugong, one of the most endangered species in the region, occur to a certain extent within MPAs. The current MPAs protect a large number of turtle nesting beaches, although some key beaches are unprotected. There are 20 coastal/marine important Bird areas in the three countries; 4 of the 5 Mozambican IBAs receive partial or full protection within MPAs; 3 of the 5 Kenyan IBAs lie within MPAs; and all except one of the 10 Tanzanian IBAs are within, or are partially protected by existing MPAs, or are in areas shortly to be designated. Thus of the 20 coastal IBAs in the EAME, 80% are in MPAs or receive some form of protection. Insufficient information is available on the distribution of dolphins, whales, fish and invertebrates to assess how well species and populations are represented in existing MPAs.

Given the lack of data at the level of individual species, a more useful approach is to look at sites of high overall biodiversity. A total of 18 seascapes have been identified and assigned the categories ‘globally’, ‘ecoregionally’ or ‘subregionally’ important. Kenya has four seascapes, Tanzania, seven, and Mozambique nine. Two of the sites are transboundary: one straddling the Kenya–Tanzania border; the other the Tanzania–Mozambique border. All (100%) of the 7 globally important seascapes have MPAs. Of the 7 ecoregionally important seascapes, 40% (3 seascapes) have MPAs. One (25%) of the 4 subregionally important sites will shortly have an MPA. Only three MPAs (Mombasa MNP/MNR and Diani MNR in Kenya; Dar es Salaam MR System in Tanzania) and one coastal Game Reserve (Pomene) lie outside EAME priority areas.

Thus, although it is often stated that protected areas have been created in the past on an *ad hoc* basis, this report shows a good correspondence between the existing MPAs and priority areas for biodiversity conservation. This does not mean that there are enough MPAs in these three countries, or that they are large enough, to ensure adequate representation, but it does indicate that existing MPAs form a sound baseline for the development of a regional network.

At the 2003 World Parks Congress, it was recommended that networks should be extensive, and include strictly protected areas amounting to 20-30% of each habitat. At present, a relatively small proportion of each seascape is protected: an average of 12% for globally important areas, 1.6% for ecoregionally important areas and currently none for subregionally important areas. The seascapes with greatest MPA coverage are Mida Creek-Malindi in Kenya, Mtwara-Quirimbas, and Bazaruto Archipelago.

Using the continental shelf to a depth of 200m as the area of analysis, current MPA coverage (of all types of MPAs – not just no-take areas) is 8.7% in Kenya, 7.7% in Tanzania and 4.0 % in Mozambique. In the EAME, the earliest designated MPAs tended to be small (often less than 10 sq km) and focused on individual species or habitats. Some of these, including core zones in multiple use MPAs, could form the basis of a network of no-take areas. Local networks of no-take areas are being set up in Tanzania, within the Tanga collaborative fishery management areas (1.7 % of the whole area is closed; and for each management area with a closed reef, the amount closed varies between 0.8 and 10.0%, with an average of 3.8%). In Mafia Marine Park, also in Tanzania, 1.3 % of the total area closed. There is no information on how much of each habitat type is protected in no-take areas, but most of these areas are on coral reefs. Making the assumption that no-take areas are entirely coral reef habitat, an estimated 8.6 % of reefs in Kenya and 1.8% in Tanzania are fully protected – which is progress but a long way from the proposed 20-30% closures.

The report also revealed that very few, if any, MPAs in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique have the necessary baseline, the appropriate monitoring programmes, and sufficiently long datasets, to show improvements in biodiversity health that can be attributed to MPAs management. Kenya probably has better monitoring programmes and some of the longest established MPAs, but even so there are few conclusive results.

For coral reefs, the impact of MPAs is difficult to judge because of the coral-bleaching event of 1998 associated with El Nino, which caused widespread coral mortality. Reefs both inside and outside MPAs were affected. In Kenya, reefs within MPAs suffered greatest damage as these had the more vulnerable coral communities, with species that were less tolerant to stress. There are some indications that reefs within MPAs recovered faster than those outside. The key factors determining reef health seem to be coral bleaching, and in some areas (e.g. Tanzania) the use of destructive fishing gears, rather than the existence of MPAs *per se*.

In all three countries, mangroves are subject to specific controls on cutting. Tanzania probably has the most comprehensive mangrove protection programme, and a recent survey has found that the aerial cover of mangroves has remained relatively constant over the last 10 years. This may however reflect more on the implementation of the Mangrove Management Programme, than of MPAs. All mangroves are gazetted as Forest Reserves, in which cutting is allowed in all except one type of zone. For Kenya and Mozambique, there is no data to assess the extent to which MPAs have contributed to mangrove conservation.

There are some indications that the MPAs may be having a positive impact on fish populations, at least within closed areas. The no-take MPAs of Chumbe (Zanzibar) and Kisite (Kenya) has larger fish and a higher diversity of fish species (sometime 3.5 times more biomass) than fished reefs off Dar es Salaam and in Tanga region. The abundance of triggerfish, surgeonfish and parrotfish (economically important fish) is higher in no-take than in fished areas. Populations of the heavily overfished triggerfish *Balistapus undulatus* recovered over a period of 5-10 years in no-take areas at Malindi, Watamu, Mombasa, Kisite and Chumbe, (although 30 years may be necessary for full recovery).

At many of the MPAs in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, fishermen say that fish catches immediately outside closed areas are larger, although monitoring has not shown statistically significant changes. It is often difficult to separate the impact of closed areas from improvements due to overall better fisheries

management, such as reduction in the use of dynamite and other damaging fishing methods. In Kenya, catches initially increased following enforcement of Mombasa Marine National Park but total fish catch was about still 30% lower than before the MMPA was set up. In Tanzania, there is some evidence of increased catches in the Tanga region, where closed areas have been imposed and the dynamite fishing ban enforced more effectively, but there are similar reports from Menai Bay where there is no closed area, and just more effective enforcement of fishing gear restrictions.

The success of an MPA may be affected by the extent to which fishermen are displaced, lose their livelihoods, or find their catch reduced. In Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, where fishing is often the occupation of 'last resort' for people with no land or employment, the imposition of closed areas may result in conflict and/or increased fishing pressure outside the MPA. Nevertheless, no-take areas should be included in any MPA network, not the least because they will help to make the catch outside the area more diverse, more sustainable and less vulnerable to collapse, and will at minimum help to maintain or slow declines in fish catches.

There are two fundamental requirements for improving the network of MPAs in the EAME: (a) Ensuring sustainable and effective management of the MPAs established to date and, (b) Expanding the network by creating new MPAs. The report shows that existing MPAs are already playing an important role in biodiversity protection and sustainable development, but lack sufficient capacity and financial support to ensure that they meet their objectives. It will be essential to increase and maintain this support, and to ensure that existing MPAs are successful; the growing interest in establishing new protected areas to fill gaps in the network risks reducing support to existing sites. All three countries are now taking active steps towards establishing national networks of MPAs, a co-ordinated approach is required for developing a regional network.

#### Draft Recommendations:

1. Adopt Ecoregion based approach as a tool for conserving the coastal and marine areas of the WIO region. Recognising that Nairobi Convention has adopted both ICM and MPAs as important tools for achieving its overarching goal, and based on very good geographical overlap of the Nairobi convention programme and the EAME and WIOMER programmes, and in order to support rapid implementation of the later, it will be useful if Nairobi convention can make official recognition of Ecoregion based conservation approach as one of the tools for protecting of the Coastal and Marine resources in Eastern Africa and WIO region.
2. Draft and sign a collective agreement signed by all the NC member countries on the development of an ecologically representative network of MPAs in the WIO region: WWF through the EAME programme has made significant progress in working with individual national governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa in increasing the % of their coastline declared to be under protection. Recent pledges by all the countries on creation of MPAs network during the WPC-2003 is recognised as an important step towards that objective. Already the governments of Mozambique and South Africa have taken steps in implementing their pledges by creation of new protected areas. It will be useful if the countries under Nairobi convention can make a collective agreement by giving a statement during the COP4 about their support in developing ecologically representative regional network of MPAs in the Western Indian Ocean countries. This will encourage implementation of the pledges by the countries and can also provide a powerful fundraising tool for the new MPAs.
3. Support the implementation of WIOMER programme. As an important step for achieving the goals of the Nairobi Convention in the Western Indian Ocean Island states and based on the progress being made in the Eastern African region through EAME, the NC COP4 can provide impetus for rapid implementation of WIOMER programme by drafting a specific decision on WIOMER.
4. Adopt the 2004 WWF/UNEP report on the Status of Dugongs in the WIO Region & Priority Conservation Actions, as part of the work programme of the Nairobi Convention for 2004-2007.

The second WWF presentation was on the status of Dugongs in the WIO and priority conservation actions.

- At the COP 3 meeting held in 2001, Decision CP 3/4 requested regional and international organisations to facilitate the development of a regional initiative to protect the dugong.
- The Nairobi Convention commissioned countries in the region to conduct rapid assessments of status, distribution and threats to dugongs, and priority conservation actions.
- The resultant WWF report is a synthesis of results from 7 countries in the region: Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros and Mayotte/Reunion.
- Globally dugong populations are declining and they are classified as vulnerable to extinction due to fishing pressure, habitat destruction, coastal development, pollution and disease. Dugongs are listed on Appendix I of CITES.
- The study, funded by UNEP and WCS and facilitated by WWF, aimed to:
  - Identify key locations, habitats and threats
  - Identify emergency strategies and actions
  - Identify major data gaps
  - Identify key dugong researchers & institutes
  - Increase awareness
- The findings from the country reports indicate that dugong populations have suffered severe declines in all countries in the region and populations are small and fragmented.
- However, existing data is limited and mostly anecdotal and little is known about movements between populations and recruitment from other areas.
- The major gaps are:
  - lack of co-ordination effort among national initiatives
  - Limited funding
  - Lack of awareness
  - Lack of quantitative data
  - Lack of government commitment
- Key recommendations include:
  - Improve the level of protection for dugongs and their habitats inside and outside MPAs
  - Adopt the dugong as a regional “flagship” species
  - Initiate a regional dugong awareness campaign
  - Conduct research on population & habitat surveys, biology and genetics, movements
  - Strengthen capacity of national institutions to enforce legislation
  - Establish national committees and a regional communication network
- In the context of the Nairobi Committee, important to secure commitment from the Contracting Parties to adopt the recommendations from the WIO Region Dugong Status Report and support the implementation of priority conservation actions.

## 1. The Study

- Involved 7 countries in the region. Funded by UNEP, coordinated by WWF.
- Aims - list of researchers and organisations involved in dugong conservation listed in the regional dugong report. Awareness raising is on-going – launch & dissemination of the report, press releases, development of a web site etc.
- Methods – nature of existing data, and methods used in each country differed considerably.

## 2. The Findings

### KENYA

- Sources of information from aerial surveys and QIs.
- Population decline since 1960s. 1967 large herd of 500 animals reported off s coast. Most recent aerial survey in 1996, 6 animals counted. Popn estimate of about 50 animals. Capture reported in April 2003 but not verified.
- Distribution in extreme n & s of country. Reports that northern population moves into s Somalia and in the south, across to northern Tanzania. Cross-border collaboration thus v important.
- Threats

### TANZANIA

- Sources of information anecdotal – QIs along entire coast & islands. Plus recovery of carcasses – first tangible evidence of their continued existence for 74 years.
- Populations declining over past 30-40 years and more fragmented.
- Key sites at Moa nr Kenyan border and Rufiji-Kilwa-Mafia complex. No longer off Pemba & Unguja islands, their former stronghold, or south of Kilwa.
- Threats – similar to Ky, except dynamite fishing.

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

- Sources of information from aerial surveys, boat surveys, QIs and recent captures.
- Survey undertaken in 1969 suggested that dugongs relatively common along the Mz coast. Now the last viable population may only occur in the Bazaruto Archipelago although this is the only area where regular aerial surveys have been conducted. Anecdotal information suggests that they may still be present further north at Inhambane, Primeiras & Segundas and southern Quirimba Archipelago. Two reported captures in 2003 – at Vilanculos (Bazaruto) and Quirimba NP in Nov 2003.
- Threats – similar to Ky and Tz but also cyclones and floods (habitat destruction) and boat traffic.

### **MADAGASCAR**

- Sources of information – anecdotal. No longer common.
- Main sites - central, northwestern and northeastern coasts.
- February 2002 & 3, 2 live animals reported in Bay of Diego and 2 net captures in Nosy Hara both in nw.
- 2 captures reported in March & Aug 2003 at Morombe in sw.
- Threats

### **SEYCHELLES**

- Sources of information – direct observations. First sightings at Aldabra Atoll in 2001 since early 20C. Most recent of 3 animals in Dec 2003

### **COMOROS**

- Sources of information – anecdotal
- Status unknown but only thought to still occur at Moheli Island. – sighting May 2002
- Threats

### **MAURITIUS, REUNION, MAYOTTE**

- Sources of information – for Mayotte: aerial surveys, direct obs, QIs, recent captures.
- Mayotte only.
- Threats

## **3. Summary of Status, Distribution & Threats**

- Populations small & fragmented – small isolated pockets.
- Total population unknown due to limited data, but perhaps in the region of 3-500 animals. Degree of movement & recruitment from outside unknown.
- Threats – inshore drift gillnetting a major threat. Destruction of habitat from trawling and land-based erosion / pollution and past hunting has decimated populations.
- Verified reports of dugong captures from all countries involved indicate that 7 caught in nets in past 2 years. In Tanzania, anecdotal reports suggest that between 5-10 animals are caught annually.

## **4. Regional Issues & Data gaps**

## **5. Priority Conservation Actions**

- Improve level of protection inside & outside pas.
- Research – quantitative data

- Flagship species
- Awareness – Tz dugong caught in Jan 04 has been preserved and on display in museum and fibre glass moulds made for education purposes. V active media coverage.

#### **6. Nairobi Convention Context**

- Three years ago the contracting parties of the N C agreed to put the dugong on the agenda and take steps to safeguard its future. In the meantime, considerable efforts have been made by countries in the region to find out what is going on and what needs to be done. It is essential that this initiative isn't left hanging, or doesn't die.
- Dugongs are critically endangered and need to be in the spot light. WWF therefore urges the contracting parties to maintain the momentum by agreeing to support and implement the priority actions highlighted in the report.

#### **7. Conclusions**

## Annex 7

**Presentation of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)****1. Marine Program in the Western Indian Ocean**

WCS marine program has 60 projects in 18 countries in four oceans. In the WIO region WCS has a country office in Madagascar and a project office in Kenya. WCS has a global strategy with the following themes:

1. Adaptive Management
2. Capacity Building
3. Sustainable Livelihoods
4. Engaging Communities
5. Involvement in Regional Initiatives
6. Science-based management

WCS in Madagascar projects/activities

- Sustainable management and protection of fisheries
- Management and development of coastal and marine protected areas
- Research for the conservation of cetaceans and promotion of whale watching
- Promotion of improved marine governance and policy (ICZM)
- Training and capacity building in marine conservation and management
- Design and development of resilient networks of MCPAs and no-take zones
- Conservation of large marine fauna (dugong, turtles, sharks sawfish)
- Applied marine biodiversity research

WCS in Kenya projects/activities

- Climate change effects on coral reefs including bleaching, coral symbiont diversity and adaptations to climate change
- Factors influencing the attitudes of fishermen and managers towards closed areas management in MPAs
- The effects of coral bleaching on fisheries
- The ecological, social and management status of marine reserves in the western Indian Ocean
- Economic evaluation of coral reef fisheries and marine protected areas
- Sea urchin bioerosion and herbivore on coral reefs
- Restoration of algal-dominated coral reefs
- Gear use in coral reef fisheries and its influence on fish catches and reef ecology:
- Monitoring Kenya's protected and unprotected coral reefs
- The socio-environmental dimensions of marine resource decline and protection on the Kenya Coast

Regional activities

- Internship and training in coral reef research methodologies in the region
- Enhancing sea turtle conservation in the region
- Strengthening marine conservation in the Western Indian ocean
- Assessment and monitoring of management effectiveness of MPAs
- Assessment of invertebrates fisheries
- Information dissemination in peer reviewed journals, national, regional and international fora
- Assessment of coral reefs (Tanzania, Mauritius, Maldives, Kenya)

Partners and collaborators

National institutions i.e. Kenya Wildlife Service

National conservation NGOs (Kenya Sea Turtle Committee

International NGOs and organizations i.e. IUCN, WWF, ICRI, ICRAN, UNEP,

Regional organizations WIOMSA, Nairobi Convention

## **2. Emerging GEF-funded Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Programme – Western Indian Ocean & the proposed GEF-UNDP Agulhas/Somali LME Assessment Project**

### **Background**

In 1995 the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) included the concept of LMEs in its GEF Operational Strategy for promoting the ecosystem-based management of coastal and marine resources in the 'International Waters' Focal Area. Since that time, some 10 LME Projects have been approved for GEF funding, these include the Gulf of Guinea, Yellow Sea, Patagonia Shelf, Baltic, Benguela Current, South China Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean, Red Sea, and the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Another 7 Projects are under preparation, and these include the Canary Current, Bay of Bengal, Humboldt Current, Guinea Current, Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and, most important for purposes of this meeting of the Nairobi Convention States, a Programme comprised of one approved Project and at least two Projects under preparation for the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs.

The regional seas area covered by the Nairobi Convention encompasses 2 recognised LMEs, the Agulhas LME (Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique & South Africa) and the Somali LME (Tanzania, Kenya & Somalia). A third possible LME has been proposed linking the islands of Seychelles, Mauritius and Reunion (the Mascarene Plateau), but has not yet been recognised scientifically. Scientific evidence indicates that the limits of such LMEs are not precise and that linkages exist between them. Thus, the Comoros could be considered as part of either of the Agulhas and Somali LMEs, the Somali system may extend eastwards to the Seychelles ridge and islands to the east of Madagascar (Mauritius, Reunion) might be considered as part of the Agulhas LME.

The Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach has been advocated as a framework for the management of large coastal sea areas (and their respective continental watersheds) of common interest to several states. Some 64 distinct LMEs have been recognised around the world, of which 33 have been the subject of studies to determine the principal driving forces affecting changes in biomass yields. Recent calls have been made to intensify and network the LME approach in order to meet WSSD targets such as fish stock and marine ecosystem restoration.

### 3. GEF-funded regional LME projects under development in the Nairobi Convention region

Currently three GEF-funded LME-based projects are under development in the region covered by the Nairobi Convention, as indicated by the following table:

Implementing Agency	Title / theme	LMEs & states covered	Status
UNEP	Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB) / degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities	Agulhas & Somali LMEs – Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa & Tanzania	Full Project approved by the GEF Council.
World Bank	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) / Providing capacity to target countries to know & manage their 'blue water' fisheries resources	Agulhas & Somali LMEs - Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius (observer status), Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania & France (Reunion)	PDF-B preparation phase – Full Project to be submitted to GEF council in 2005.
UNDP	Toward an Ecosystem Approach for Sustaining the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs / Developing capacity for the <i>assessment</i> of LMEs and thereby their effective co-management at a regional scale	Agulhas & Somali LMEs – Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, & France (Reunion)	PDF-B preparation phase – Full Project to be submitted to GEF Council in 2005.

A possible 4<sup>th</sup> GEF Project, also to be promoted by UNDP, would concern the establishment of coastal demonstration projects throughout the region that would make the link between coastal systems and offshore marine ecosystem processes, thereby creating a suite of 4 complimentary Projects that would constitute an LME Programme, the first of its kind to be supported by the GEF.

The GEF support of a multiple-Project approach for the Agulhas and Somali LMEs will require special attention to the creation of effective and efficient working relationships between and among the countries that share these important waters, and will also require careful and effective coordination between and among the Implementing Agencies of the GEF (UNEP, UNDP, and the WB), as well as effective cooperation between the GEF Projects and those of other bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, the NGO community, and the many affected interests within the region.

Non-GEF regional projects under-development within the Nairobi Convention region

In addition to the planned suite of GEF projects, other regional projects are under development that are tending to adopt an LME-type of approach. The following are a sampling of such projects. There are likely to be other projects that have clear relationships to the GEF Programme being undertaken by the GEF and the participating countries. It seems to be in the best interests of the participating countries to help insure maximum cooperation and coordination among these various Projects as a means of avoiding overlap, duplication, and taking maximum advantage of the substantial resources being committed to the long term sustainability of the shared waters of these two very important LMEs.

Sponsoring Agency / funding source	Title / theme	States coverage	Status
COMESA & COI / European Union	Regional Project on the Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources in the Coastal Countries of the Indian Ocean (Member Countries of RIP 9 <sup>th</sup> EDF – ESA)	Countries of COMESA and the IOC (Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros, France (La Réunion), Tanzania, Kenya)	2 <sup>nd</sup> feasibility study underway, to lead to full project design by end 2004
WWF / FFEM	Support to the establishment of a network of MPAs in the WWF Indian Ocean Islands Marine Ecoregion (WIOME)	Countries of the COI (Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros)	Project design underway

#### 4. Proposed UNDP / GEF LME Project (Agulhas & Somali LMEs)

##### General features

The proposed GEF / UNDP project for the Agulhas and Somali LMEs has the title: *Towards an ecosystem Approach for Sustaining the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs*. Its essential objective, while not fixed, has been articulated as:

- “To fill gaps in understanding of transboundary living resources of the two LMEs, and to build capacity of the participating countries to utilize this improved understanding for more effective management by use of an ecosystem approach”

The project could be considered as the ‘ecosystem assessment’ component of the larger GEF LME Program for the region. Expected duration of the project would be 4 to 5 years starting in 2006 with a GEF contribution of \$10 million and a total budget greater than this, depending on the amount of co-financing secured.

##### Progress to date

The project is currently in the second preparation stage (PDF-B). PDF-A (Preliminary preparation) achieved a regional workshop (shared with the WB SWIOFP project) in September 2002 that helped to identify the necessary activities for PDF-B and conducted a preliminary participatory review of coastal projects within the region. The principal activities for PDF-B are:

1. Put in place a coordination and support mechanism for PDF-B
2. Conduct a review of the scientific knowledge of the two LMEs
3. Assess the ‘baseline’ and conduct an incremental cost analysis
4. Prepare the Full Project Brief for submission to the GEF Council by April 2005

An additional PDF-B activity is to conduct a gap analysis of coastal projects and initiatives within the region in order to assess whether there is justification for a 4<sup>th</sup> project that would comprise a suite of coastal demonstration projects making the link between coastal resources management and large scale LME processes.

In addition, in Cape Town in May 2004, the project held a workshop of scientific experts to begin to identify the existing knowledge base on the two LMEs, as a preparatory step to activity 2 and to contribute to project preparation generally. The meeting highlighted the need to link research agendas to national and regional development goals, leading to a recommendation that a further regional meeting of experts be held to

identify the major ecosystem processes driving productivity in the region. The FAO representative at the workshop offered to seek FAO support for such a meeting.

### **Challenges for project preparation**

A key challenge for project preparation will be to establish with precision the baseline from which to design a project that addresses regional needs and avoids duplication with other projects, especially those also to be funded by the GEF. This will require close coordination and information sharing with other projects and initiatives within the region.

A further challenge will be to secure outstanding national endorsements of the project. At the time of writing, approvals are needed from Madagascar (in process) and Mauritius. Once this achieved, a Steering Committee can be established.

In the meantime, project preparation must proceed if a full brief is to be ready for submission to the GEF Council in 2005 and allow the project to keep pace with the SWIOFP. The Wildlife Conservation Society (Madagascar Marine Program Office) has been requested to provide a provisional coordination service. WCS will also, through its regional network, conduct the 'gap analysis' to assess the need for a 4<sup>th</sup> project, based on a suite of coastal demonstration projects in the region.

*David LaRoche, Senior Adviser, UNDP/GEF Agulhas/Somali LME Project Development*  
*Patricia Lanto Ramarojaona, UNDP Madagascar, Chargé de Programme Environnement*  
*Andrew Cooke, WCS Madagascar (providing support to project preparation)*

Antananarivo, 7 July 2004

## Annex 8

**Presentation of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (UNESCO)**

Mr. A. M. Hogueane, interim Chair of IOCWIO (formerly IOCINCWIO) gave the Status of implementation of IOCWIO-V work plan for the period 2002-2005

**The main issues**

The overall issue of major concern in Africa is the poverty alleviation and promotion of sustainable development, which depend largely on the exploitation of the limited natural resources. In the WIO region, marine and coastal resources constitute the basis of subsistence of the majority of people and sustain the economy of most of the countries.

Consequently, the struggle for poverty alleviation and development of the economy of the countries had led to:

- overexploitation of the natural resources, mainly fisheries, mangroves and corals
- destruction and change of key habitats and ecotones (includes erosion that causes coastline change)
- pollution of coastal waters, with major focus in the vicinity of large cities, and agricultural runoff.

The main causes of these problems include:

- human pressure
- income and market demands and
- natural disasters, such as drought, floods, storms, El Niño phenomenon, worsened by Global Climate Change

Actions to address these issues are often hampered by our lack of understanding of the ecosystem structure and functioning, our lack of knowledge of the factors that determine the distribution and availability of the natural resources, and by inadequate institutional and legal frameworks. Lack of qualified personnel is the key factor behind our limited knowledge. Very often we do not know how most of the ecosystems function, how each intervening factor contributes to the system, and how the different factors inter-related one to another.

Institutional capacity goes from the lack of infrastructures for research and monitoring to the lack of co-ordination among different institutions dealing with marine and coastal issues. In some cases the legislation does not exist or, where it exists, may not easy sustainable development, particularly where there is a free access to the resources.

**Programme objectives**

Sustainable exploitation of resources requires a thoroughly research and permanent monitoring, which is too expensive for developing countries. Thus, the main goal of the IOCWIO programme is to contribute in the overall effort of building capacity in the region for better understanding of the marine and coastal environments as to enable sustainable use of natural resources in these areas, through:

- strengthening the capacity of the institutions in the region for collection and dissemination of scientific information as a basis for effective management of marine and coastal areas; and
- Strengthen co-operation of the institutions involved in marine research, resource management, teaching and training

IOCWIO work plan complies with The Nairobi Convention and NEPAD, as well as with the obligations underlined the Agenda 21 of UN.

Some of the IOCWIO activities are as follows:

Oceanographic data collection and monitoring - ODINAFRICA – III – that aims at strengthening the capacity in the region for research and monitoring the oceans and promoting oceanographic data and information exchange is being implemented. In this phase (phase III) the programme intend, not only at monitoring of sea-level changes through coastal tide gauge stations, but also to expanding the observation to the sea through deployment of floats and setting of oceanographic buoys.

Ships of opportunity - The region have been taking advantages of ships of opportunity to collect data and conduct research in open seas. Scientists from the region participated in expeditions on board of a South African research vessel “R/V Algoa”, within the Coelacanth programme, and on board of the Japanese research vessel “R/V Mirai”, within the Blue Earth Global Expedition (BEAGLE - 2003).

Applied remote sensing - A programme for promoting the use of the satellite remote sensing and GIS techniques for management of coastal and marine resources is being implemented in Africa, through and involving the UNESCO Chairs, under ROOFS – Africa programme.

Oceanographic data and information exchange - African Ocean Portal was developed in order to improve networking and access to information.

Administration and governance – The interim Chair and Vice Chair of IOCWIO were elected through consultation with member states, after the previous officials were enrolled in other business and so no longer available for the sub-commission activities. The IOCWIO secretariat office is in the process of moving from KEMFRI in Mombassa to the UNESCO Office in Nairobi. With this we aim at achieving better co-ordination and use of resources with Nairobi Convection facilities and with other UNESCO programmes.

## Annex 9

**Meeting Report of Heads and Representatives of Research and Academic Institutions**

A meeting of the Heads and Representatives of research and academic institutions in the Western Indian Ocean region was held on the evening on Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> July 2004.

It was noted that despite the fact that there are well-established national research and academic institutions in the region, there has been minimal linkage with the Nairobi Convention. This is despite the fact that these institutions have experienced significant improvement in their capacities in the recent past.

It was also noted that a lot could be achieved through better networking in the region, particularly in ensuring fast implementation of the Nairobi Convention activities. The need for the development of a common vision in the region was also emphasised.

It was further noted that in the implementation of the various activities of the Nairobi Convention, particularly assessment activities, not much has been reported by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. This it was noted to be due the fact that research and academic institutions were not represented in a coherent way in the convention and in that regard, some assignments related to the implantation of the convention were taken by institutions outside the region. Consequently, the need for the national research and academic institutions to take a leading role in the implementation of the activities of the convention was emphasised.

In order to address the above issues, the need to establish a sustainable network of heads of national and academic research institutions was expressed.

It was also emphasised that the Nairobi Convention is for the Governments of the region, hence the activities of the Convention should be factored into national structures in ministries and research institutions in order to ensure sustainability of the activities being undertaken to protect coastal and marine environment in the region.

The participants also noted that working under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention is relevant to the national institutions and this arrangement can in fact increase the possibility of obtaining additional funding for capacity building.

It was suggested that at national level, a national focal point that co-ordinates the linkages between research and academic institutions need to be established in order to facilitate the linkage of these institutions to the Nairobi Convention activities. The National focal point is to be charged with the responsibility of ensuring that activities that are relevant to the Nairobi Convention are undertaken by the relevant national institutions.

*National research and academic institutions are contracting parties to the convention and the regional network to be established will be for the purpose of addressing convention issues in the region of which these institutions are part of.*

The heads and representatives of the national research and academic institutions in the region recommended the creation of a sustainable network in the region that will facilitate sharing of information particularly with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi convention activities in the region. The network to be established will take cognisance of opportunities offered by the other networking initiatives in the region such as the ODINAFRICA.

WIOMSA expressed willingness to assist in the establishment of the regional network of heads of research and academic institutions, at least in the initial stages.

## Annex 10

**Meeting Report of the Coral Reef Task Force of the Nairobi Convention**  
6<sup>th</sup> July 2004, Antananarivo Madagascar

## Agenda

- Introduction of participants
- Introduction of national coral reef task forces
- Work plan for the CRTF
- Integration with national and international programs/initiatives
- Support from the Nairobi Convention Secretariat
- COP4 decisions
- AOB

Agenda was endorsed by CRTF

Attendance: 14 representatives including

- Chairs of national task forces (NCRTF) of Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros
- Representatives from Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique
- Head of ICRI country co-host Rolph Payet
- US Dept of State Regional Environmental officer Danial Balzer
- WWF WIOMER
- WCS Madagascar

Apologies: Michael Schleyer (S. Africa), David Obura (Kenya) and Patrick Frouin (Re-union)

## Agenda: Progress report

- Report from the Chair: summarised attendance at ICRI CPC meetings in Gland, Turk and Caicos, discussion with Coral unit of UNEP for funds Coral Trust Fund
- Formation of NCRTF, each country gave a brief summary
- Report from ICRI CPC at Okinawa: decision to be tabled at CITES regarding Humphead wrasses, sea cucumbers and cold water corals
- Attendance of the region at the ISRS

Agenda: Workplan: It was agreed that a draft will be circulated to be endorsed during this meeting and submitted to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat before the end of the meeting.

Agenda: Integration with national and regional initiatives of relevance to coral reefs and associated ecosystems needs to be improved but it was felt that this needs to be discussed at the level of the COP.

## Agenda: Support from the Nairobi Convention Secretariat

Funding of the activities of the CTRF was discussed. It was suggested that funds from the UNEP Coral Reef Trust fund and other donors would be utilised to support a co-ordinator, activities of the CRTF and the NCRTF. US\$ 100,000 is available for this purpose. It was noted that the secretariat should keep the CRTF informed and facilitate involvement in the many projects/programme at the regional and global level that have relevance for coral reefs and associated ecosystems in the region i.e UNIDO project on coastal tourism etc.

## Agenda: COP4 decisions

A point was made that National coral reef task forces should be reflected in the language of the decisions of the COP to give NCRTF more political support hence the following was suggested

## CP 4/4

1. The discussion on Decision 3. suggested revision to the following:

Urge the coral reef task force to engage in the discussion on the development of the 'reefs for people' approach....

However it was suggested that the following should be included at the end of page 2.

*'Noting that there is ongoing discussion and development of a new strategy at the global level the 'reefs for people' partnerships approach,*

2. Decision 4 wording to be changed to the following

Resolve further to strengthen the co-ordination structure of the Coral Reef Task Force, the national coral reef task forces and linkages with national focal points

3. An additional decision was suggested

Resolve to foster linkages between the Coral Reef Task Force and national, regional and international initiatives on matters of coral reefs and associated ecosystems

Agenda: AOB

1. Reporting on coral reef issues at national level to be done by NCRTFs, reporting to ICRI to be done by Chair of CRTF, reporting to GCRMN to be done through the current GCRMN nodes i.e. COI for Island States, Eastern African states to meet and decide about GCRMN node.
2. The meeting agreed to production a publication by the CRTF as a follow-up of McClanahan, Obura and Sheppard 2000. Coral Reefs of the Indian Ocean. It was noted however that dissemination mechanisms to ensure broad distribution of the document in the region

Annex 1: Participants

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S. Ahmada	Association Intervention Development and Environment, Comoros
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E. Baquette	Ministry for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique
P. Kallee	Ministry of Environment, Mauritius
N. Muthiga	Wildlife Conservation Society, Kenya

## Annex 11

**Recommendations from Meeting of the Task Force on Invasive Species**  
6<sup>th</sup> July 2004, Antananarivo Madagascar

The meeting on invasive species resulted in the following measures to address invasive alien species in marine and coastal environments.

1. Establishes a Task Force on Marine and Coastal Invasives under the Convention.
2. Adopts the Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Ballast Water as developed through Globallast, with a view to incorporating it into the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.
3. Urges Contracting Parties to sign and/or ratify, and implement the International Convention on the Control and management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004.
4. Requests the Secretariat and the Task Force to further develop the work programme so as to address other potential vectors of IAS in marine and coastal environments.
5. Request the IMO, UNEP, the CBD Secretariat, the GISP and other relevant bodies to assist Contracting Parties in implementing these aspects of the work programme.
6. To this end, requests the Secretariat and the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) to develop a formal partnership.

## Workshop Recommendations

### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COP 4 PARTNERS WORKSHOP**

- Adopt new innovative approaches as strategies for conservation and utilization of coastal and marine areas and resources, particularly the *Eco-region* and *Eco-ethical* approaches. Consequently the Contracting Parties should support the implementation of the WWF-WIOMER Program and Eco-Ethics Marine Resources Exploitation Strategy.
- The Contracting Parties of the Nairobi convention develop an ecologically representative network of MPAs in the WIO
- Adopt the 2004 WWF/UNEP Report on the Status of Dugongs in the WIO Region & its constituent conservation actions
- With regard to conservation of Dugongs in the WIO, adopt the following priority actions:
  1. Improve the level of protection of Dugongs' habitats both within and without MPAs.
  2. Adopt Dugong as a regional 'flagship species'
  3. Initiate a regional Dugong awareness campaign
  4. Improve government capacity to enforce relevant legislation
  5. Establish national committees and regional collaboration mechanisms on actions related to Dugong
  6. Initiate and or undertake Dugong research on *inter-alia* quantitative data, catch monitoring and sea grass surveys
- Socio-economic indicators should be used to assess the effectiveness of marine and coastal conservation initiatives
- Enhance and strengthen information dissemination and communication in the work program of the Nairobi Convention, among others to promote interaction and collaboration among Contracting Parties and Partners as well as regional products such as the WIO Toolkit for the MPA managers and the WIO Fisheries database.
- Address destructive fishing methods such as small mesh seine nets and the gill nets and further strive to develop sustainable fisheries management, including alternative and sustainable livelihoods
- Involve local communities and stakeholders in marine biodiversity conservation and resource management initiatives
- Offer support to viable and promising initiatives by local NGOs and other partners
- Establish a regional Oil Spills Preparedness Regional Contingency Plan incorporating island and mainland states under the co-ordination of IMO and Nairobi Convention and additionally offer support to member countries without ready Contingency plans
- Establish a Task Force on Marine Invasive species
- Develop and or strengthen partnership co-ordination mechanisms
- Create a standard reporting procedure for partners' activities and projects

Annex 13

**Welcome address by Mr. Evaristo Baquete  
(On behalf of the Chair of the Nairobi Convention)**

Honorable Ministers,  
Dear Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention  
Distinguished participants,  
Ladies and gentlemen

First of all I would like to thank the hospitality and warm reception dedicated to my delegation by the government and people of Madagascar who kindly availed the wonderful city of Antananarivo to host this Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention.

I am glad to be here today, as head of the Mozambican delegation to the COP IV of the Nairobi Convention. My emotion is due to two main reasons. First being the fact that this gathering confirms that the Nairobi Convention is alive and strong as, after years of lethargy, we are holding our regular meetings, as approved by our Constituency. The second reason of my happiness is linked to the fact that just at the starting of this meeting, Mozambique will hand over the Chairmanship of the Convention, knowing that significant actions have been implemented and satisfactory results were accomplished since the COP III held in Maputo, in December 2001.

Ladies and gentlemen,

COP III was a crucial event for our Convention because as it marked a re-start on regular meetings of the COP and adopted a number of decisions, including the Work program for the biennial 2002-2003, which concentrated in the Management of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems, co-ordination of legal aspects and Strengthening of the institutional machinery of the convention as well as financial matters.

As testimony of the renaissance of our Convention we did implement most of the planned activities in the time elapsed after the meeting held in Maputo.

In fact, during that period we strengthened our Convention through the creation of the Focal Point Forum as an operational body responsible for advising the Secretariat and undertake mid-term evaluation of the program implementation. In the same period, Thematic Task Forces for Coral Reefs and Physical Alterations were equally created and efforts initiated for the creation of MPA and Ballast Water Regional task forces.

Assuming that our Convention is oriented to serve the peoples of the region, efforts were made in order to increase participation of both private sector and Non Governmental Organization in the implementation of the Nairobi Convention work plan. Accordingly, they were invited to participate in a number of events organized by Convention's Secretariat. In addition, there are specific provisions for private sector and NGOs participation in relevant projects and components of the Nairobi Convention currently under preparation, such as the WIO LAB project.

Distinguished participants,

Regarding the Management of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems the Regional Coral Reef Task Force was established in September 2002 as a coordinating body of all coral initiatives in the region, including promotion and support to the development of national strategies. A workshop on MPAs was also held in September 2002, which allowed for presentation of a draft Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region as well as presentation and discussion of the African Protected Areas Initiative and its integration in Convention's work plan. The main results of this MPA

workshop were the development of the toolkit for MPA in the WIO region and the drafting of guidelines for the assessment of the management effectiveness of MPA. Currently a Training Workshop on MPA, to be held in Kenya next August, is under preparation.

As you may recall our Convention decided to strengthen efforts for the conservation of sea turtles. As such we joined the Convention on Migratory Species and the Nairobi Convention is participating in activities under the MOU on conservation and management of sea turtles. Based on that, the convention supported the Turtle Task Force Meeting held in Nairobi in 2002 and have initiated the preparation of a dugong workshop.

Another critical issue targeted by the Nairobi Convention during the last few years has been Prevention and Mitigation of shoreline erosion as it is widely spread in the region with severe social, economic and environmental impacts. To deal with it the Secretariat organized, with technical assistance from GPA and financial support from both GPA and the Irish Government, a coastal erosion workshop whose objective was to enhance technical and institutional capabilities for prevention and mitigation of coastal erosion in the region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to confirm that, finally, it will be possible to initiate the implementation of the WIO\_LAB a project that we have been struggling for since several years. In fact its history starts With the EAF/5 project which lead to the identification of the main sources of land based sources of pollution in our countries as well as to the preliminary estimation of pollution loads. The importance of LBA for the conservation of our coastal environment was reconfirmed by the TDA. So, thanks to the work of all of us, the support of UNEP, GPA, the Regional Seas Program, the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and very specially to the support of Norway, our project has been appraised, approved, funded and is now ready for implementation. I have no doubt this is a very important mark in the life of the Nairobi Convention, as it is a move from meetings, workshops, desk studies, to practical action, which will show to our governments and people what can be done and achieved under this common umbrella.

Honorable Ministers,  
Dear Focal Points,

Our region is equally concerned with sea based pollution, including oil spills and ballast water. Bearing that in mind a Meeting on oil spill took place in Mauritius which reconfirmed the need for the preparation of Oil spill contingency plan for the continental countries, namely Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. On the other hand ballast water has been identified as a critical issue not only as potential source of pollution but also as potential vehicle of invasive species. In this regard, The 1<sup>st</sup> Southeast African Regional task Force Meeting on the ballast water management was held in Saldanha, South Africa, from 17 to 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2003 and a Training workshop is planned to take place in August 2004. These activities are implemented in collaboration with GLOBALAST.

Another thematic area of the adopted work plan was Co-ordination of legal aspects. In that regard, a Focal Points Meeting was held in Mauritius to discuss relevant items regarding the revision of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols, in order to render the convention adequate to the current environmental situation in the region and adjusted to the global agenda.

Recognising that the Nairobi Convention and the Abidjan Convention are sister Conventions, dealing both with the sustainable development of the coastal and Marine Environment of sub-Saharan Africa, efforts were made in order to strengthen our partnership. As such representatives of each convention took part in the COP of the sister convention, both participated in the African Process, a component of the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD.

Last but not least I would to mention that a memorandum of understanding was signed with some regional and national organizations in order to allow their effective participation in the implementation the work program of the Nairobi Convention. Partner organizations include WWF, IUCN, CORDIO, ICRI, WIOMSA and KMFSI.

Ladies and gentlemen

Before I finish, I would like to assure you that our Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program in Mozambique is harmonized with the Nairobi Convention. Thus we have initiated the preparation of our National Strategy which gives priority to integrated planning, coastal and marine biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention and control, assessment and mitigation of physical alterations and cross cutting issues, including those related to human health, capacity building and includes synergies with the fresh waters and wetlands programs. Our main challenge still be the translation of our activities in effective tools in favor of poverty eradication and sustainable development. This is essential for true partnership among government, private sector and local communities and we are sure that to achieve this goal we can only benefit from our continuous and active participation in the Nairobi Convention.

Honorable Ministers,  
Dear Focal Points,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My last words are of thanks. I want to thank all those who have been direct and indirectly active in the implementation of the Nairobi Convention. Thank you all for concurring to the achievements made during the Mozambican Chairmanship. My special thanks to the donor community and to the Focal Points of The Nairobi Convention. Last but not least a very sincere word of appreciation to the Secretariat and in particular to Mr. Dixon Wariunge.

Thanks for you attention.

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TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION,  
MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT  
OF THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION  
Antananarivo, Madagascar 6-8 July 2004

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Fourth 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  
Antananarivo, Madagascar 6-8 July 2004

**Executive Director's report on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention work programme 2002-2003 in light of the decisions and recommendations of the meeting of the heads of delegation at the third meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region held in Maputo, Mozambique, 5-7 December 2001**

## Background

Since 1985, the Nairobi Convention secretariat together with other partners has initiated a number of activities, at local, national and regional levels, and implemented the initiatives as part of the work programme approved in 2001. Examples of these include the African Process on Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA Process), which has been incorporated into the coastal management sub-theme of the environment component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The African Process identified a series of hot spots and sensitive areas in their review of the sub-Saharan countries, including the countries of Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Convention also seeks to collaborate with other institutions such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – in developing a PDF-B open sea fisheries project (Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries – SWIOFP), and the UNDP PDF-A phase for two projects for Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Eco-System (WIO-LME).

The Convention also collaborates with non-governmental organizations such as Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) which runs a Swedish International Development Agency/Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SIDA/SAREC) supported Marine science for Management (MASMA) programme on capacity building, while the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has initiated a process for the conservation of biodiversity in the Eastern Africa marine eco-region (EAME). Under regional partnerships the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention developed memorandums of understanding which were signed between UNEP and WWF 30 May 2002 and the Eastern African Regional Office of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) on 16 October 2002. The memorandums of understanding are in support of the work programme of the Nairobi convention and a project on improving the management effectiveness of marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean.

## The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)

Marine and coastal environments and the goods and services they provide are under threat in many regions of the world. The 2001 report of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection, highlighted the continued degradation on a global scale of the productive capacity and ecological integrity of the marine environment, including estuaries and near-shore coastal waters and stated that in many places degradation was on the increase. The sustainability of the services that coasts and oceans provide is increasingly compromised by unsustainable consumption and production patterns, and management practices. Furthermore, as indicated in the programme of work as developed by the GPA Coordination Office and approved by the 2001 Inter-Governmental Review meeting held in Montreal, the impact of sewage, the physical alteration of coastal and marine ecosystems, and high nutrient levels merits priority for action over the period 2002-2006. The causative relationship between poverty, human health, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, poorly managed social and economic development and the degradation of coastal and marine environments in the Western Indian Ocean is addressed through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA).

The UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as a follow-up of and in response to the outcome of the First Intergovernmental Review Meeting held in Montreal, Canada, in 2001 initiated some activities in the Western Indian Ocean region. These included: (a) two regional meetings on municipal waste water management; (b) a study on the overview of shoreline changes in the Western Indian Ocean and (c) a study to assess the socio-economic implications of Physical Alterations and Destruction of Habitats (PADH) caused by coastal tourism, mangrove destruction, and mining/sediment movement, ports, land reclamation and the damming of rivers. Norway, GEF and GPA are supporting the development and implementation of the WIO-LaB that will basically address land-based activities in the region.

The decisions and recommendations of the heads of delegations are set out in the Report of 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. This document reports the progress of the Nairobi Convention secretariat (through their biennial work programme) in achieving goals during the biennium 2002-2003.

## Annex II

### Decisions of the meeting of the heads of delegation

#### *The Contracting Parties*

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

*Taking cognizance* 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 other international organizations, such as Coastal Resources Centre-University of Rhode Island (CRC-URI), the Coastal Zone Management Centre, the Netherlands (CZMC), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (UNESCO), and non-governmental organizations, such as Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), the Indian Ocean Commission, the Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM) and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention,

*Taking note* of activities underway through the International Coral Reef Initiative (including the International Coral Reef Action Network) and other major coral reef projects and the recommendations of the ICRI regional workshop for the Indian Ocean held in Maputo from 26 to 28 November 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 localized 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,

*Also recognizing* that the ecoregion conservation approach offers an appropriate mechanism for the management of large-scale ecosystems and also provides a platform for bringing together stakeholders to set conservation strategies and mobilize resources,

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

*Recalling* articles 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 to the African process through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Medium Sized Project for the 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 the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS), the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of (IOC) (UNESCO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in facilitating this project,

*Also recalling* decisions CP 1/4, and CP 2/1 of the first and second meetings of the Contracting Parties authorizing the review, updating and restructuring of the Convention and its protocols to reflect development in international environmental law and emerging issues subsequent to adoption of the Nairobi Convention,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the Contracting Parties in developing strategic action plans in response to the decision of second meeting of the Contracting Parties (CP.2/5), which calls upon the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to discuss with the Global Environment Facility secretariat and other sources the possibility of developing comprehensive portfolios of project activities for the Nairobi Convention.

**CP 3/1 New biennial work programme (2002-2003)**

*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 assessment, management, coordination and legal aspects, and cross-cutting issues,

*Request* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to support implementation of the work programme and continue collaborating with other institutions and partners within the region to ensure cooperation in 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,

*Urge* the Contracting Parties to implement country-specific actions in support of the work programme,

*Also request* the regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector that are partners of the Nairobi Convention to implement activities that are complementary to or in support of the work programme in coordination with the secretariat of the Convention.

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

*Urge* all Parties to the Nairobi Convention:

(a) To consider joining the International Coral Reef Initiative, 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) To implement relevant recommendations of the ICRI Indian Ocean Regional Workshop, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 to 28 November 2001.

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

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

(a) To establish a coral reef task force to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region, including development of a regional action plan with particular reference to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention and to initiatives and projects being implemented within the region;

(b) To 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;

*Also 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,

*Recommend* that the Contracting Parties develop legislation and plans for the prevention and mitigation of shoreline erosion,

*Further request* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme:

(a) To follow up on the offer of Reunion (France) to host a consultative workshop on shoreline changes in Reunion;

(b) To seek relevant partnerships, including consultations with donors, such as the Netherlands and others, and relevant organizations, such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO), to provide technical and financial support for activities under the shoreline changes component of the work programme.

**CP 3/4. Protection of endangered species**

*Also recommend* that the Contracting Parties take action to conserve sea turtles in the Convention area, including joining the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and participate in activities under the memorandum of understanding on conservation and management of sea turtles in the Indian Ocean,

*Reaffirm* the need to maintain the status of the Indian Ocean as a sanctuary for the protection of endangered marine mammals in the region and call for the renewal of the Indian Ocean Sanctuary created in 1979,

*Also request* regional and international organizations 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**

*Urge* all Contracting Parties:

(a) To participate actively in implementation of the Global Programme of Action strategic action plan on sewage for the Eastern African region and other relevant activities aimed at the reduction of pollution of the marine environment from land-based activities;

(b) To implement the Jakarta Mandate on marine and coastal biological diversity and monitor and evaluate progress made in managing marine and coastal resources of the region;

*Also 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 for 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:

(a) To 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) To carry out consultations with the 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 financial and time constraints.

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

*Decide* to establish a forum of the focal points of the Nairobi Convention to review implementation of this work programme and urge the secretariat to develop and submit to the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties the terms of reference for the subsequent functioning of that forum,

*Also request* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop procedures for the establishment of regional activity centres in specific priority areas, and to note the offer of SEACAM to act as a regional activity centre for the Convention,

**CP 3/8. Partnerships**

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

(a) To further develop and implement joint activities with international and regional organizations and other partners to implement the objectives and work programme of the Convention;

(b) To ensure further that effective implementation of joint programming and processes of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions;

(c) To invite to meetings of the Contracting Parties the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, the European Commission and other bilateral and multilateral agencies with a potential to become partners.

**CP 3/9. Project development**

*Endorse* the African process through the GEF Medium-sized Project 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 development of the second phase of the project, and upon the other two countries not yet involved to make proposals for the partnership conference,

*Equally endorse* the efforts being undertaken by the secretariat to revive and update the Global Environment Facility PDF/B project on preparation of a transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean with special focus on land-based activities,

*Call upon* the Contracting Parties to participate in and facilitate the development of these projects in coordination with the secretariat of the Convention,

*Request* all Contracting Parties to inform the secretariat about all other relevant projects to enhance coordination and information exchange.

**CP 3/10. Financial matters**

*Urge* all Contracting Parties to fulfill their financial obligations towards the Convention in meeting their current and outstanding pledges to the Trust Fund in order to stimulate implementation of the work programme,

*Request* the Vice-Chair responsible for resource mobilization to call periodically on Contracting Parties and undertake missions to member states to remind and encourage the relevant national authorities and institutions to make timely payments of their annual and outstanding pledges to the Trust Fund of the Convention,

*Approve* the financial report for 2000-2001 and the budget for the biennial work programme (2002-2003).

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
<p><b>CP 3/1 New biennial work programme (2002-2003)</b></p> <p>Request to 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.</p>	<p>The Parties to Nairobi Convention implemented the work programme under the following headings:</p> <p>Theme 1: Assessment Theme II: Management of coastal and marine ecosystems. Theme III: Support to coordination structure and legal review process Theme IV: Cross-cutting issues</p> <p>The Secretariat jointly organized, with the Office of the Global Programme of Action, a coastal erosion workshop in Nairobi, 27-29 November 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The workshop, which was attended by 29 participants from contracting party governments, ministries and international and regional non-governmental organizations (IOC, KMFRI, WWF, WIOMSA), aimed to provide information on lessons learnt, enhance technical and institutional capabilities for monitoring, assessment, restoration, prevention and mitigation of coastal erosion in the region and to prepare an action strategy with practical demonstration activities to be applied in the region.</li> <li>➤ Finalized case study reports on Coastal Erosion “Report of the coastal erosion workshop” and the “UNEP/GPA regional meeting for physical alteration and destruction of habitats (PADH)” have been submitted.</li> </ul> <p>EAF/RCU and WWF are currently preparing a status report on dugongs and associated habitats.</p> <p>Prospects and requirements for a protocol for the protection of the Marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region against pollution from land-based Sources and activities” is currently being prepared.</p> <p>A regional meeting for Planning and Implementation of GEF WIO-LAB Project was held in Maputo, Mozambique on 1-3 December 2003.</p> <p>Meeting held in Port Louis, Mauritius on the 14-15 February 2002 to initiate a GEF and Nairobi Convention focal points forum to review the implementation of the Convention work programme.</p> <p>Nairobi Convention supported the Turtle Taskforce Meeting for Western Africa in Nairobi (the Nairobi Declaration on the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals following the first meeting of signatories to the memorandum of understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa), 6-9 May 2002.</p> <p>Work programme meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya, 16-18 March 2004, to develop the work programme for the Nairobi Convention for 2004-2007 and review the 2002-2003 work programme.</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding was signed between KWS (11 March 2002) and UNEP in support of ICRAN activities in the Malindi and Watamu National Marine Parks and Reserves. UNEP made</p>

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
	<p>available to KWS a financial contribution not exceeding US\$50,000 in support of the following ICRAN activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preparation of a detailed profile for the demonstration and implementation of management action strategies for the MPA complex.</li> <li>• The demonstration of small-scale infrastructure developments to enhance the management of the MPA complex</li> <li>• The demonstration of small scale infrastructure developments to enhance the management of the MPA complex</li> <li>• A review of current management plans</li> <li>• The development of training and education network through the Malindi Resource and training centre.</li> </ul> <p>A memorandum of understanding was signed on 18 July 2002 between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism: Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and UNEP, in relation to the implementation of ICRAN activities, specifically the designation of a demonstration site, within the Dar es Salaam Marine Reserve System (DNRS). The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To create an enabling environment that will lead to active participation of all relevant stakeholders in the conservation of natural resources of DMRS</li> <li>➤ To improve capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for conservation and management of DMRS</li> <li>➤ To protect natural resources, cultural heritage and tourists attractions from illegal use, and</li> <li>➤ Provide information needed for appropriate adaptive management of DMRS</li> <li>➤ To promote, diversify and develop eco-tourism opportunities that could create employment while maintaining the health of the ecosystem.</li> </ul> <p>The Nairobi Convention was involved in preparing two technical meetings; on municipal waste management, 7-8 March, 2003 in Mombasa, Zanzibar, and on the training of trainers, organized by WIOMSA and GPA, 17-21 March, 2003.</p>
<p><b>CP 3/2. Protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems</b></p> <p>Urge all parties to join the International Coral Reef Initiative.</p> <p>Decision to establish national bodies to coordinate coral reef activities within each country and to develop national coral reef action plans of strategies where appropriate, specifically the establishment of a coral reef</p>	<p>The secretariat established the Coral Reef Taskforce (CRTF) on 4 September 2002 in Nairobi, Kenya, to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region, including the development and implementation of national action plans or strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The terms of reference for the taskforce were agreed on as well as its institutional placement and membership composition. Accordingly, the CRTF represents the region in all ICRI activities. (TOR attached as an annex 1)</li> </ul> <p>The secretariat organized the second meeting of GEMPA-EA on 5 September 2002, strengthening the GEMPA process. WIOMSA acted as co-host. The meeting resulted in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The development of a toolkit for MPA managers on the establishment and management of MPAs in the WIO region;</li> <li>b. The drafting of guidelines for assessing management effectiveness of MPAs;</li> </ol>

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
taskforce.	<p>c. The presentation of a draft proposal entitled “Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region”;</p> <p>d. The presentation and discussion of the African Protected Areas Initiative (APAI) and how it can be reflected in the African Convention.</p>
<p><b>CP 3/3. Controlling shoreline changes (coastal erosion)</b></p> <p>Recommendation to develop regional guidelines, legislation and plans within the framework of integrated coastal management for the prevention and mitigation of shoreline erosion.</p>	<p>The secretariat jointly with the Office of the Global Programme of Action organized a coastal erosion workshop in Nairobi, 27-29 November 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The workshop, which was attended by 29 participants from contracting party governments, ministries and international and regional non-governmental organizations (IOC, KMFRI, WWF, WIOMSA) aimed to provide information on lessons learnt, enhance technical and institutional capabilities for monitoring, assessment, restoration, prevention and mitigation of coastal erosion in the region and to prepare an action strategy with practical demonstration activities to be applied in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CP 3/4. Protection of endangered species</b></p> <p>Decision to take action to conserve sea turtles in the Convention area, including joining the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and participating in activities under the memorandum of understanding on the conservation and management of sea turtles.</p> <p>Request the development of a regional initiative to protect the dugong, through international and regional organisations involving all the countries of the region.</p>	<p>The secretariat supported the Turtle Taskforce Meeting for Western Africa in Nairobi (The Nairobi Declaration on the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) following the first meeting of signatories to the memorandum of understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa), 6-9 May 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Secretariat also invited East African Turtle conservation groups to the meeting</li> </ul> <p>Proposal for Dugong workshop currently being prepared by the Nairobi Convention secretariat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ EAF/RCU and WWF have prepared a status report on dugongs and associated habitats.</li> </ul> <p>A programme on marine mammals, notably the dugong, has been initiated by UNEP, WWF and IUCN.</p>
<p><b>CP 3/5. Other Management Measures</b></p>	<p>Workshops were held in Zanzibar (Oct. 1997) and Dar es Salaam (June 2001) of Tanzania and Mombasa (2003) of Kenya on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Municipal wastewater management</li> <li>➤ Training of trainees on municipal wastewater management.</li> </ul> <p>Participants identified municipal wastewater as the main land-based source of pollution affecting human and ecosystem health in the region, focus were given on appropriate and environmentally sound wastewater management systems.</p>

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
<p><b>CP 3/6. Revision of the Convention and its protocols and negotiation of a new protocol on land-based sources of pollution</b></p> <p>Request for the development of a new protocol on land-based activities.</p>	<p>Protocols on land-based Activities are reflected under CP 3/1: “Nairobi Convention – Prospects and requirements for a protocol for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region against pollution from land-based sources and activities”.</p>
<p><b>CP 3/7. Strengthening the institutional mechanism of the Nairobi Convention</b></p> <p>Decide to establish a forum of the focal points of the Nairobi Convention to review implementation of the work programme.</p>	<p><b>Crosscutting issues.</b></p> <p>Meeting held in Port Louis, Mauritius on the 14-15 February 2002 to initiate a GEF and Nairobi Convention focal points forum to review the implementation of the Convention work programme: the terms of reference attached as Annex II</p> <p>The secretariat of the Nairobi Convention organised the forum for the focal points, 19-20 March 2003 in Saldanha Bay, Cape Town, South Africa.</p>
<p><b>CP 3/8. Partnerships</b></p> <p>Request the effective implementation of joint programming and processes of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions.</p>	<p><b>Coordination and legal aspects</b></p> <p>The secretariat of the Nairobi Convention invited the Bureau of the Abidjan Convention to attend the third meeting of Contracting Parties held in Maputo, Mozambique, 5-7 December 2001</p> <p>Reciprocally, the secretariat of the Abidjan Convention duly invited the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention to the ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Abidjan Convention, held in Abidjan, 16-17 May 2002.</p> <p>Both Conventions participated in the African process for the Senegal-based Environment secretariat, a component of NEPAD, 15-17 April 2002.</p> <p>The Nairobi Convention supported the Turtle Taskforce Meeting for Western Africa in Nairobi (The Nairobi Declaration on the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals following the first meeting of signatories to the memorandum of understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa), 6-9 May 2002.</p>

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
<p>Request the implementation of complementary activities by national institutions and non-governmental organisations in support of the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.</p> <p>Decision to collaborate with regional bodies such as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) to ensure that skills, expertise and monitoring methodologies developed by contracting parties are shared across the region.</p>	<p>UNEP (Nairobi Convention secretariat) signed a memorandum of understanding with WWF (30 April 2002) and IUCN (16 October 2002) in support of the Nairobi Convention. The memorandums of understanding aim to strengthen coordination between the secretariat and the non-governmental organizations in implementing aspects of the Convention work programme.</p> <p>WIOMSA: A memorandum of understanding was signed between UNEP and WIMOSA (23 July 2002). WIOMSA will act as the Regional Activity Centre for the Eastern African programme. WIOMSA will also implement GPA projects in Eastern Africa. On behalf of the secretariat, WIOMSA organized the workshop on municipal wastewater management in May 2001.</p> <p>Memorandum of understanding signed between KWS (11 March 2002) and UNEP, in support of ICRAN activities in the Malindi and Watamu National Marine Parks and Reserves.</p> <p>Memorandum of understanding signed between Dar-es-Salaam Marine Reserves System (DMRS) and UNEP in support of ICRAN activities (18 July 2002).</p> <p>Memoranda of understanding signed between Government of the Seychelles, which hosts the Regional Coordinating Unit, and UNEP and WIOMSA:</p> <p>(a) To support the work of the Interim Coordinator's Office;  (b) To organize a workshop on coastal erosion to be held in Reunion.</p> <p>Letter of agreement signed between UNEP (Nairobi Convention) and all the departments and ministries of environment of all the Contracting Parties of the Convention.</p> <p>The secretariat is in the process of evaluating SECAM as an activity centre for capacity-building and information dissemination.</p> <p>Evaluating memorandum of understanding with WIOMSA (signed 23 July 2002) requesting WIOMSA to act as a regional activity centre for the Eastern African programme.</p> <p>WIOMSA will also implement GPA projects in Eastern Africa. Regional planning meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique, to develop the WIO-Lab project, 1-3 December 2003. This project will primarily concentrate on issues of degradation of the marine and coastal environment due by land-based activities.</p>
<b>CP 3/9. Project development</b>	<p>The secretariat revived and finalized the Global Environment Facility PDF/B project on preparation of a transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean with special focus on land-based activities, and developed a plan for the implementation of the project.</p>

<b>Relevant COP3 Heads of Delegation Decision and /or recommendation</b>	<b>Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) Activities or Action implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</b>
<p><b>CP.3/10. Financial matters</b></p> <p>Decision to seek relevant partners, including consultations with donors to provide technical and financial support for activities under the shorelines changes component of the work programme.</p>	<p>The secretariat received support from from the GPA and the Government of Ireland to organise another coastal erosion workshop. The recommendations of the workshop and case study reports are reflected under CP 3/1.</p>

## Detailed ICRAN Eastern African region progress report

### Background to ICRAN EAF (Eastern Africa component)

The ICRAN project in Eastern Africa is being implemented through a partnership of UNEP, the Nairobi Convention, together with the following non-governmental organization and Government departments:

NGO or Government Department	Associated responsibilities
IUCN regional office, Nairobi, Kenya	Management effectiveness of Marine protected areas
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Demonstration sites in Malindi and Watamu Marine Parks
Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam and the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism	Dar es Salaam Marine Reserves System (DMRS)
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIMOSA)	Preparation and printing of ICRAN documents
Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées (ANGAP), Madagascar	Nosy Atafana Marine Park
East Africa Regional Coordinating Office (Seychelles)	St Annes Marine Parks Authority

### Project objectives/activities and actual outputs.

#### I. Kenya – Malindi and Watamu Marine Parks and Reserves

##### Background

A memorandum of understanding was signed between KWS (11 March 2002) and UNEP in support of ICRAN activities in the Malindi and Watamu National Marine Parks and Reserves. UNEP made available to KWS a financial contribution not exceeding \$50,000 in support of ICRAN activities. The table below outlines the objectives, activities and implementation status of ICRAN activities within the Malindi and Watamu demonstration sites. Such activities are to be implemented by the wardens of the respective sites.

Project objectives	Activities Implemented
The preparation of a detailed profile for the demonstration and implementation of management action strategies for the MPA complex.	Several activities have been undertaken under this objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Malindi warden attended a Marine Protected Areas (MPA) management workshop organized by IUCN and WIOMSA in Zanzibar</li> <li>➤ Conflict data, maintenance data, visitor statistics, reserve fisheries data and biophysical data have been compiled for both MPAs.</li> </ul>

Project objectives	Activities Implemented
The demonstration of small scale infrastructure developments to enhance the management of the MPA complex	<p>A significant amount of construction and rehabilitation work has been undertaken at the Malindi and Watamu offices. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rehabilitation of the boat operators' workshop for local and KWS boat operators</li> <li>➤ Expansion of community engines storage capacity for the safe storage of boat engines for the community</li> <li>➤ The construction of a mangrove boardwalk to demonstrate an alternative non-extractive use of the mangroves (eco-tourism) to generate funds for the community</li> <li>➤ Repairs of park boats and engines completed</li> <li>➤ Upgrade of visitor bandas and facilities</li> <li>➤ Upgrade of the resource centre to accommodate a conference room and library</li> </ul>
The demonstration of small scale infrastructure developments to enhance the management of the MPA complex	<p>Support to target communities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expansion of the Malindi Boat Association engine storage facility</li> <li>➤ Construction of Watamu engine storage facility</li> <li>➤ Rehabilitation of boat repair workshop for community use</li> <li>➤ Training to be provided in boat engine maintenance and repair for rangers and members of the community</li> <li>➤ Guide training will be given to 20-30 rangers and local boat operators to enhance the quality of service to visitors and to increase the awareness of threats to the ecosystem</li> <li>➤ A survey of socio-economic status and trends in the MPAs and their environs will be undertaken.</li> </ul> <p>A community meeting was held on 20 May 2002 to discuss the ICRAN project with 29 local boat operators.</p>
A review of current management plans	The collection and collation of information essential to an effective management plan will be collected through surveys of biophysical and socio-economic status and trends within the MPA and the surrounding communities.
The development of training and education network through the Malindi Resource and training centre	<p>These activities are somewhat connected to the infrastructure development that has taken place in Malindi. Specifically they include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The construction of a new information centre, complete with television and video facilities, which show marine-related videos for interested visitors</li> <li>➤ The improvement of the resource and training centre to include a reference library, conference room, and computer facilities for those attending workshops, seminars and community meetings.</li> </ul>

ICRAN activities within the Malindi and Watamu National Park and Reserve are progressing well under the guidance of the Malindi and Watamu park wardens and through the continued financial support of UNEP. Future activities within the two sites include:

- (a) The upgrading of Watamu Park to accommodate an office for computer and monitoring equipment;
- (b) The replacement of old boat engines used for monitoring, surveillance and safety activities;
- (c) The rehabilitation of moorings for user and boundary sites;
- (d) The expansion and support of the Mida Creek boardwalk in order to ensure visitor safety and generate more income for the local community;

- (e) The evaluation of training needs and the implementation of targeted training of local community boat operators.

**1. Demonstration of small-scale infrastructure developments to enhance the management of the MPA complex and the development of a training and education network through the Malindi Resource and training centre**

- (a) The large amount of construction and rehabilitation work undertaken within the Malindi and Watmau Parks has greatly benefited the community by providing safe and convenient storage space for engines and a workshop for boat repairs;
- (b) As a result, the aesthetic value of the beach has been preserved because boat operators no longer have to maintain their boats and engines on the beach and now have a dedicated area to maintain and overhaul their engines;
- (c) Similarly, the training of boat operators in engine/boat repair and maintenance ensures that they provide a higher quality of service, which will enhance their opportunities for tourist visits and return visits;
- (d) The upgrading of the resources centre in Malindi, to accommodate audio-visual equipment, a conference room and a library has increased its capacity to raise awareness and implement educational programs within the park. It will also assist in attracting more students and visitors to the park, and thus generate more income for the community and the management of the MPA;
- (e) Likewise, the construction of 8 tourist bandas (self –contained accommodation) aims to raise 50,000 Kenya shillings a month in revenue from visitors which represents two-thirds of the MPA management monthly budget.

**2. A review of social and poverty alleviation issues in order to develop a better understanding of the stakeholder issues**

- (a) Poverty alleviation initiatives, such as the training of local boat operators in boat and engine maintenance, have provided the local community with an opportunity for employment, increased income generation and a reduction on spending on engine and boat repairs, which was a significant proportion of their budget;
- (b) In terms of poverty alleviation and education, the construction of the mangrove boardwalk enhances the eco-tourism opportunities within the park and demonstrates to the community a non-extractive use of mangrove forest to generate funds for school bursaries for the local community.

**II. Tanzania – Dar es Salaam Marine Reserve System (DMRS)**

**Background**

A memorandum of understanding was signed on 18 July 2002 between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Marine Parks and Reserves Unit) and UNEP, in relation to the implementation of ICRAN activities, specifically the designation of a demonstration site, within the Dar es Salaam Marine Reserve System. UNEP made available a financial contribution of \$50,000 in support of ICRAN activities. The table below highlights the objectives, targets and implemented activities within the DMRS since the implementation of the memorandum of understanding.

Project Objectives	Targets	Activities
To create an enabling environment that will lead to active participation of all relevant stakeholders in the conservation of natural resources of DMRS	General management plan for DMRS developed by 2003	The management plan will be developed by a consultant when the first round of biophysical and socio-economic surveys have been completed

To improve capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for conservation and management of DMRS	The level of community participation in the management of DMRS increased	Training of seven honorary rangers from the community has been completed. A community study tour to Malindi and Watamu Marine Parks and Reserve is being planned. The National Tourism College has agreed to undertake the training of honorary rangers. Meeting with key stakeholders such as representatives from: the Dar es Salaam Yacht Club, University of Dar es Salaam, USAID and the National Environmental Management Council have taken place, to discuss the future management of DMRS and initiate possible areas of collaboration.
To protect natural resources, cultural heritage and tourists attractions from illegal use	To consolidate enforcement capability in DMRS to ensure compliance by 2003 Surveillance and enforcement patrols against illegal use of resources conducted, reduction in breaches of regulations	The purchase of two engines has been completed, while boat purchases are continuing Also the purchase of demarcation buoys, HF fixed radio and two handsets continue. Patrols have started by honorary rangers on the beaches ensuring that the beaches are clean and that park fees have been paid.
Provide information needed for appropriate adaptive management of DMRS	To establish biophysical and socio-economic monitoring programmes in DMRS. Conduct annual monitoring of selected reefs in DMRSS in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) Conduct annual socio-economic monitoring among key stakeholders in DMRS Establish and maintain biophysical and socio-economic monitoring database.	The establishment of the biophysical and socio-economic monitoring programmes within the DMRS are currently being planned and should be implemented in the near future.
To promote, diversify and develop eco-tourism opportunities that could create employment while maintaining the health of the ecosystem	No specific targets were identified.	The establishment of a visitors' centre is being planned

The memorandum of understanding signed between UNEP and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism: Marine Parks and Reserves Unit was delayed until July and its implementation was further delayed until August. Subsequently, ICRAN activities have been slightly delayed in their implementation, however, good progress is being made. Many of

activities are being undertaken at the moment and the project targets should be met in the near future.

**A. Improving the capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for the conservation and management of DMRS**

- (a) The novel idea of training of honorary rangers from the local community has meant that the level of stakeholder participation within the DMRS has increased significantly.
- (b) Such training also provides valuable opportunities for employment within eco-tourism sectors in the DMRS; it increases the self-worth of the individuals and importantly it brings about a sense of ownership of the MPA resources to the individuals and local community.

**B. To protect natural resources, cultural heritage and tourist attractions from illegal use**

- (a) The purchase of new engines, boats, radios and demarcation buoys has consolidated the enforcement capabilities within the DMRS and has led to greater protection of the reef systems and communities in the area;
- (b) DMRS has successfully conducted 25 sea patrols and 16 land patrols, in collaboration with marine police and local communities. As a result, one hundred and fifty fishermen suspected of conducting illegal activities, including dynamite fishing, were arrested. Approximately, 42kgs of dynamite were confiscated (CASE No. 202/03 is pending in court for judgment). Two reported police cases (RB/11/23/03 and RB/1894/03) are still under investigation by police. In some cases fishermen with offences considered minor simply received a reprimand;
- (c) Beach patrols by rangers have had the effect of maintaining the aesthetic value of the beaches and the surrounding area.

**III. Madagascar – Nosy – Atafana Marine Park**

While an initial mission in December 2001 generated a great deal of interest with regard to ICRAN activities within the Nosy-Atafana Marine Park, the introduction of any ICRAN activities within the marine park has not been possible because of inclement weather and political instability.

However, because of difficulties in establishing demonstration activities in Madagascar, ICRAN and UNEP have since decided to change their strategic action plans for Nosy – Atafana Marine Park to Moheli Island in Comoros, Chumbe Island and St Anne in Seychelles

**IV. Seychelles – St Annes Marine Park**

Although a memorandum of understanding was signed by UNEP and the Ministry of Environment and Transport (7 August 2002) to begin ICRAN activities in the Seychelles, no activities have taken place.

A mission was planned for March 2003 to discuss the matter with the relevant authorities in the Seychelles.

**V. IUCN – Project for improving the management effectiveness of marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean**

A memorandum of understanding was signed between UNEP and the Eastern African Regional Office of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) on 16 October 2002. The memorandum of understanding was in support of a project for improving the management effectiveness of marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean. A brief progress report on project objectives is shown below:

Project Objectives	Activities/Ongoing or Implemented
Development of training activities	A 2-3 day training workshop in early April is being organized for the five pilot sites (see below). These sites have agreed to participate in the first phase of assessing and monitoring management effectiveness of marine protected areas. The workshop will take place in Malindi, Kenya in collaboration with the Kenya Wildlife Service, with two participants attending from each site.

<p>Assessment and monitoring of management effectiveness at pilot sites</p>	<p>Five pilot sites have been identified. These are Malindi/Watamu Marine National Parks and Reserves in Kenya, Mnazi Bay and Mafia Island Marine National Parks (Mainland Tanzania); Chumbe Island Marine National Park (Zanzibar); Cousin Island Marine National Park (Seychelles). The assessment exercise will begin in April and should be completed by July/August in each of the sites. Each site will lead the process through a 'self assessment' exercise involving all the stakeholders and MPA staff. A facilitator will be engaged to guide the process in each of the areas and to assist as necessary. Exchange visits are being organized between the sites. A workbook entitled "Assessing management effectiveness of marine protected areas" has been produced for the Western Indian Ocean. This will be used for the assessment process.</p>
<p>Documentation of experiences and presentation of lessons learned at the World Parks Congress, and other meetings as appropriate.</p>	<p>Once the assessments are completed in each of the pilot sites, there will be an opportunity to share the results of these findings at the World Parks Congress in Durban in September 2003. The decision regarding which sites will present findings at the Congress will be made at a later date.</p>
<p>Preparation of regional guidelines on assessing management effectiveness (to be prepared and published with funding from CZMC)</p>	<p>The workbook mentioned above is based largely on materials from the WCPA/UNESCO 'Enhancing Our Heritage' project. This initiative is being carried out under the oversight of GEMPA-EA. It is facilitated and coordinated by IUCN-EARO under the NORAD-funded Jakarta Mandate Project with additional support from the Coastal Zone Management Centre of the Netherlands. The workbook is evolving and will be revised after incorporating the experiences of the pilot sites.</p>

Annex 16

## Statements by Representatives of the Contracting Parties and Observers

### Opening Statement of the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests of Madagascar

H.E. Rabotoarison Charles Sylvain

Tout d'abord, permettez-moi, au nom du Gouvernement de la République de Madagascar de vous souhaiter à tous, Représentants des pays contractants à la Convention de Nairobi, la bienvenue dans notre pays.

Madagascar est très honoré que le Secrétariat de la Convention de Nairobi ait choisi notre pays pour accueillir la 4<sup>ème</sup> Conférence des Parties. Nous en sommes reconnaissants et nous espérons que vous tous, passerez un séjour agréable, malgré le fait que notre calendrier de travail soit très chargé. Je sais que les travaux d'hier avec le Forum des ONGs étaient à la fois, très denses, mais d'après les échos qui me sont parvenus, très instructifs et prometteurs pour la gestion durable de nos zones côtières et marines, dans un esprit de complémentarité et de partenariat. A partir d'aujourd'hui, nous entamons un processus décisif pour l'avenir de notre région, avec l'examen et l'adoption du programme de travail.

Madagascar s'attellera à contribuer pleinement à la mise en œuvre du programme de travail qui est proposé pour examen, au titre des années 2004-2007. Les activités prioritaires retenues vont être pour nous un défi, dans la mesure où nous voulons atteindre des objectifs, à la fois ambitieux, mais réalistes si nous voulons gérer durablement et sainement nos écosystèmes et nos ressources marines et côtières. La panoplie d'actions programmées devra nous permettre, avec une bonne coordination et des échanges systématiques d'information, d'assurer la gestion efficace, l'utilisation durable et la protection du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Dans la mise en œuvre du Programme de travail, je souhaiterai souligner quelques points importants que nous partageons d'ailleurs avec les autres pays contractants :

- nous sommes parfaitement sensibles aux menaces actuelles contre l'intégrité de nos zones côtières et marines, dues à nos pratiques
- nous savons bien que nous devons également penser à la réduction de la pauvreté qui sévit dans nos pays
- nos actions devraient être basées sur des échanges d'expériences concernant les meilleures pratiques de gestion durable, impliquant les communautés locales qui sont des acteurs du développement que nous ne devons pas occulter
- le rôle de l'information, les échanges d'informations, de pratiques de gestion sont primordiaux dans nos actions futures, car elle est à la base de la coopération et d'un partenariat efficace
- la synergie dans la mise en œuvre des conventions auxquelles nous avons tous adhéré, devrait nous être bénéfique à plusieurs titres car elle pourrait nous permettre d'être pragmatique

Je voudrais vous assurer que le Gouvernement de la République de Madagascar fera tout son possible pour contribuer de manière effective et efficiente, dans le développement de la Convention de Nairobi pour la protection, la gestion et la mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique Orientale.

Je souhaite plein succès aux travaux de cette 4<sup>ème</sup> Conférence et longue vie à la Convention de Nairobi, pour la protection, la gestion et la mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique Orientale. Je vous remercie.

**Contracting Parties**

## 1. L'UNION DES COMORES

MONSIEUR LE Président de la Convention de Nairobi  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres  
Honorables invités  
Mesdames et Messieurs

C'est un honneur pour moi de m'adresser à cette honorable assistance à l'occasion de la tenue de la quatrième conférence des parties de la convention de Nairobi

Le gouvernement de l'Union des Comores remercie le PNUE pour tous les efforts appréciables consentis à travers la Convention de Nairobi pour la protection, la gestion et la mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de l'Afrique Orientales.

Nos remerciements s'adressent également au Gouvernement Malgache pour avoir accepté d'héberger cette importante manifestation ainsi que pour son accueil chaleureux et fraternel.

Nous avons constaté hier, avec satisfaction, à travers la réunion des ONG, que le secrétariat de la convention de Nairobi participe pleinement au renforcement des capacités de tous les pays de la région à travers les séminaires et ateliers et à l'amélioration des connaissances de l'environnement marin et des zones côtières et des écosystèmes associés à travers tous les documents élaborés par les divers es institutions régionales.

Les Comores en bénéficient et je peux vous assurer de la volonté de toutes les autorités pour mettre en œuvre les programmes retenus

Afin que les activités de la Convention de Nairobi soient plus visibles et appréciables, il faudra envisager plus d'activités de terrain par la réalisation d'opérations pilotes dans tous les pays partis à la Convention. C'est le meilleur moyen de valoriser vos efforts et de mieux protéger et nos zones côtières et ses écosystèmes

Je profite de l'occasion pour rappeler à l'assistance que la vulnérabilité des Iles n'est pas à démontrer et par conséquent les interventions de la Convention de Nairobi doivent être amplifiées au niveau des Iles pour une meilleure protection de celles-ci.

D'ailleurs nous invitons tous les pays partis à la convention de s'impliquer dans la préparation et la réalisation du sommets des petits Etats Insulaires prévu à Maurice au début de l'année prochaine.

Je souhaite plein succès à ces travaux et vous remercie.



## 2. Statement of Honorable (Prof.) Wangari Maathai, KENYA

Honourable Ministers,  
Excellencies  
Distinguished Participants

Ladies and Gentlemen.

May I register my appreciation to the Government and Peoples of Republic of Madagascar for the warm hospitality and beautiful environment provided for this meeting.

The fourth Conference of Parties comes almost two decades since the signing of the Convention in Nairobi in 1985 and it is indeed a good time to reflect over our achievements and failures and strategise on the way forward. In 1985, the overriding concern might have been how to protect shared resources in order to secure the socio-economic wellbeing of the region through cooperative arrangement. The broad objective may have not changed, but today the region is faced with more challenges with new pressures and demands.

Twenty years ago, many of our marine and coastal resources might have been in pristine conditions or at least better, with a much smaller dependent population. In 1985, the Kenyan population was barely 21 million people most of whom were based in the rural areas. Today we have increased to an estimated 32 million people with phenomenal growth in urban populations. A very high urban growth is evident in the coastal region with the port city of Mombasa almost doubling in size from approximately 400,000 people in the 1980s to the current level of more than 800,000 people. Thus today one of the main drivers for negative trends in marine environmental management is uncontrolled urban growth and the associated unregulated industrial development.

Needless to say, the constant interactions that take place between coastal populations and their environmental settings bear deep repercussions upon human health and welfare: the daily discharges of raw sewage and untreated solid waste into coastal waters, with the corresponding health menace for coastal inhabitants; issues of harmful algal blooms; the pollution of coastal aquifers with salty waters, threatening the safety of the scarce freshwater resources; are only a few of the health concerns posed by the current state of degradation and modification of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Thus, the adoption of the Convention in itself, at a time when environmental consciousness was quite low regionally and even globally, was a major achievement and a milestone for the region. Over the years, for us in Kenya, the Nairobi Convention has provided us with the legal basis and impetus for mainstreaming and integrating the protection of the marine environment into national development processes. Coastal and Marine issues have progressively received focus in the National Development Plans and Policies, the Environment Action Plans and recently in the framework legislation on environment of 1999 where the marine ecosystems have been well covered. In response to the high significance given to the subject, the National Environment Management

Authority which implements the Environment Act has established a department to deal with coastal and marine issues in partnership with national, regional and international organisations.

The goals of the Convention are far from achieved, but the need for cooperative management of the shared resources remains real and even urgent.

We therefore wish to reaffirm our commitment to the Convention since ecosystems, especially marine and coastal ones are indifferent to local or political boundaries. Cooperation and partnerships at the local, national, regional and global scale are vital tools for the implementation of sound, ecosystem-based responses.

I am informed that the Convention has continued to make itself relevant especially in the wake of entry of numerous other multilateral environmental agreements through joint programming and review of some of the protocols. The three-year work programme developed by our experts I am told to a large extent addresses many of the pressing issues of the region. I would however wish to emphasize the need to ensure that the programme of the convention contributes to and fits within commitments made by our countries under other multilateral arrangements. In particular, I have in mind the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The MDGs and WSSD both have set specific indicators and targets to be achieved on various aspects of environment such as water and sanitation, and fisheries management.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for example, have been recognised at the WSSD as effective tools for the restoration of depleted fish stocks and other species. Countries therefore committed themselves into establishing transboundary networks of MPAs that reflect the migration patterns of migratory stocks of fish and other species. I am aware this commitment was renewed by a number of the Eastern African countries in partnership with WWF, at the World Parks Congress held in Durban last year. Kenya therefore remains committed to the idea of transboundary MPAs and wishes to encourage the realisation of this goal within the framework of the Nairobi Convention.

Another area emphasized at the WSSD was the development partnerships with the private sector. Today it is well accepted that the sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources requires the active involvement and participation of the private sector, and that the significant investments that will be required also call for private-public partnerships. Opportunities and needs for such partnerships therefore need to be identified and assessed, and forums created for generating a dynamic dialogue. We realise there has been commendable attempt to involve the civil society in the work of the convention, but we note the limited or even lack of representation of the private sector in our meeting. We hope this would be encouraged in future and Kenya would, within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) promote such forums in collaboration with the Secretariat.

On the issue of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), I wish to reiterate the fact that half of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention are SIDS and therefore the Nairobi Convention COP should pronounce itself and come in full support of the forthcoming meeting of the SIDS in Mauritius. The Sirte Declaration adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment last week in Libya, called on all African countries to support and attend the SIDS Conference next year.

I wish to reaffirm that we in Kenya are ready to work with and support Mauritius on this issue within the framework of the NEPAD Coastal and Marine Coordinating Unit.

Mr. Chairman,

The Nairobi Convention is an agreement and arrangement for our region and by this region. We are happy and grateful that over the years we have received support from our Development Partners who have significantly contributed to the achievement of the goals of the convention. However, much will depend on us the contracting parties to see the success of the convention and this calls on us, the contracting parties, to meet our obligations especially in the implementation of the various decisions reached at the Conference of Parties as well as contribution to the Convention Trust Fund. We in Kenya are happy to report this year that we have been able to remit our contribution to the Trust Fund of US Dollar 45,300. This is certainly not a huge amount, but put in perspective, for a government that recently embarked on a free primary education programme, this small amount would have enabled us pay one-year salaries for over 220 teachers. So it is small, but quite a sacrifice for a developing nation like ours.

Finally, I cannot conclude without mentioning that poverty is the main driver for many environmental problems, especially those affecting the coastal and marine ecosystems of developing states. Our countries have mainstreamed both at the continental and national levels the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies, which is also the primary objective of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We would like to see the Nairobi Convention put emphasis and prioritize alternative sustainable livelihoods programmes for local communities. Our coastal communities are less resilient and more vulnerable to environmental impacts and degradation, which can lead to significant social disruption and trigger conflict over increasingly limited natural assets. Oceans and coasts have since ancient times played a fundamental role in the overall survival of humanity, and so the critical state of marine and coastal ecosystems underpins strategies aimed at improving human security which we should be able to achieve in our region through the Nairobi Convention.

I thank you Mr. Chairman

### **3. Statement of MADAGASCAR**

Allocution de Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre, de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts

Monsieur  
Distingués délégués  
Honorables Invités,  
Mesdames et Messieurs

C'est vraiment un grand honneur et un réel plaisir pour notre pays d'abriter, et ce pour la première fois dans son histoire, la quatrième Conférence des Parties à la Convention de Nairobi, Convention relative à la protection, la gestion et le développement de l'environnement marin et côtier de la région de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Madagascar est réputé être un pays riche en biodiversité. Avec ses 5000 Km de côtes, il dispose d'incalculables ressources marines et côtières qui sont des sources de revenus et d'emploi, donc l'une des bases de développement économique soutenu contribuant d'une façon décisive à la réduction de la pauvreté.

Notre pays est aussi reconnu comme un des "hot spots" avec comme référence un pays comme le Brésil. Mais les ressources naturelles dont il dispose, sont toujours menacées par les pressions de tout genre (artificielle et naturelle). Le risque de destruction ou de perte des habitats naturels et de la biodiversité reste malheureusement réel du fait des effets conjugués de la déforestation, de la dégradation des sols notamment au niveau des bassins versants, de la pollution (les eaux, de l'air, de la mer, ...), etc...

Concernant les zones marines et côtières, les études menées ont montré de nombreux impacts négatifs sur ces milieux, dus à une forte concentration des activités économiques, aux érosions terrestres et côtières, aux rejets domestiques et industriels, ainsi que les déversements d'hydrocarbures, entraînant ainsi la pollution marine, la dégradation des récifs et des mangroves et la perte de la biodiversité marine.

Constatant l'étroite relation entre la dégradation de l'environnement et la pauvreté, le Gouvernement de Madagascar continue de mettre en œuvre son Plan d'Action Environnemental dont l'objectif final est de réconcilier la population avec son environnement. La troisième phase de ce Plan d'Action Environnemental, qui vient d'être adoptée, a été élaborée de façon à être en cohérence avec notre Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la pauvreté, car la préservation et la valorisation des ressources naturelles contribuent à la réduction de la pauvreté d'une part, et assure la durabilité du développement au niveau du pays d'autre part.

En raison de l'importance de ces écosystèmes marins et côtiers sur le plan écologique et économique, des actions ont été menées dans le cadre du Plan d'Action environnemental, notamment au cours du Programme Environnemental II, entre autres :

- l'amélioration des connaissances sur les milieux marins et côtiers,
- l'amélioration du contexte de gestion des zones marines et côtières en vue d'assurer la durabilité dans les capacités de conservation et d'utilisation des ressources marines et côtières, traduit par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'une Politique de Gestion Intégrée des zones côtières et marines (GIZC)
- La création d'aires protégées marines et côtières dont deux (02) actuellement : Nosy Antafana / Réserve de Biosphère Mananara Nord et Cap Masoala, et trois (03) en cours d'étude (Littoral de Toiliara, Nosy Hara et Sahamalaza).
- La mise en compatibilité des investissements avec l'environnement, notamment dans les projets d'aquacultures, pétrolier, minier, touristiques et autres concernant les milieux marins et côtiers
- La gestion de système d'information environnementale, y compris celle des milieux marins et côtiers

Par ailleurs, lors du 5<sup>ème</sup> Congrès Mondial sur les Parcs qui s'est tenu à Durban en Afrique du Sud en 2003 et organisé par l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN), Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République s'est engagé solennellement à tripler la superficie des aires protégées dans les cinq ans à venir. Et le Programme Environnemental III, cité auparavant, est un des outils pour honorer cet engagement.

Mesdames et Messieurs, Honorables invités,

Conscient aussi, qu'actuellement, la protection de l'environnement ne se limite plus au contexte national, mais nécessite l'intégration au niveau régional et mondial. A cet effet, Madagascar a adhéré aux différentes initiatives régionales et internationales.

Sur le contexte régional africain, notre pays a approuvé et entend soutenir les initiatives conçues dans le Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique ou NEPAD. Notre engagement se traduira par la mise en œuvre des priorités du NEPAD, entre autres la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance, le renforcement des capacités, la réforme des politiques et augmentation des investissements dans les secteurs prioritaires y compris le secteur Environnement, et la mobilisation des ressources.

Pour se rallier à la Communauté Internationale dans le cadre de la protection de l'environnement en général, et de la préservation des ressources naturelles en particulier, Madagascar aussi a adhéré aux différentes Conventions et/ou Traités Internationaux, entre autres la Convention de Nairobi et ses deux Protocoles y afférents. Comme nous le savons, cette Convention sur la Protection, la Gestion et le Développement de l'Environnement Marin et Côtier en Afrique de l'Est a pour objectifs principaux de :

- De conserver la biodiversité marine et côtière de la région,
- De développer la zone côtière et marine
- De renforcer le partenariat Public, Privé, ONGs et Agences Intergouvernementales,
- De renforcer les compétences,
- Et d'adopter aussi une approche régionale.

Notre engagement s'est traduit par la signature de la Convention de Nairobi en 1985 et sa ratification en 2001. Et d'ores et déjà, je peux annoncer que notre pays entend continuer à honorer toutes ses obligations vis à vis de cette Convention. Cet engagement se traduit déjà actuellement par l'accueil de cette quatrième session de la Conférence des Parties.

Nous avons noté l'excellent travail du Secrétariat et du président sortant ; et Madagascar est prêt à jouer un rôle clé dans la mise en œuvre du Programme de travail de la Convention de Nairobi.

Pour cela, Madagascar est prêt à jouer un rôle prépondérant de qualité au sein du Comité de Pilotage du projet WIO.LaB ( voire même en assurer la présidence), projet prévu pour démarrer officiellement ce jour. Mes instructions à mes proches collaborateurs sont de donner une attention très particulière à la mise en œuvre dudit projet et du programme de travail de la Convention.

Par ailleurs, Madagascar est prêt à recevoir la formation pour les gestionnaires des aires protégées pour les pays francophones.

Toutefois, pour une meilleure mise en œuvre des activités régionales, nous souhaitons que la Convention capitalise les acquis des ses Etats insulaires, qu'elles soient relatives ou non au Plan de contingence en matière de lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures en mer. Nous recommandons alors une coordination des activités de la Convention avec celles de la Commission de l'Océan Indien pour que la synergie entre ces deux structures soit effective. A cet effet, le rôle de la coordination régionale devrait être consolidé. Les plus vulnérables sont les îles pour ce qui est des impacts négatifs sur le milieu marin et côtier.

Nous souhaiterions également

- qu'en plus des renforcements de capacités dispenses par la Convention et ses partenaires, des actions sur le terrain soient plus développés ;

- d'intégrer la vulnérabilité des écosystèmes marins et côtiers dus aux changements climatiques.

Enfin, permettez-moi, Mesdames et Messieurs de formuler un souhait auprès du Secrétariat de la Convention, de bien vouloir traduire tous les documents et les présentations en français et de les mettre à la disposition des Pays Parties Francophones dans des délais raisonnables.

Notre perspective et souhait sont, dans le futur, d'être parmi les leaders pour la mise en œuvre effective et efficace de cette Convention.

Mesdames et messieurs, je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

#### **4. Statement of MAURITIUS**

Thank you Mr. Chairman giving me the opportunity to make a brief statement.

First of all, I would like to express the apologies of my Minister, Hon. Bhagiran who has not been able to be here because of his heavy commitments at home, the more so in view of the ongoing preparations for the International SIDS meeting scheduled for January 2005.

However, he has requested me to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for assuming the Chairmanship of the Convention and also to transmit his warm feelings to his colleagues from Mozambique who has successfully led the Convention during the past two years.

We would also like to put on record the excellent collaboration and active participation of all parties to further the objectives of the Convention.. A special word of thanks to the donor countries and Agencies for their support.

Mauritius has been very active within the Convention by participating fully in all its activities geared towards sharing of experiences and capacity building. We strongly advocate the translation of thoughts and speeches into concrete actions. We have ourselves invested heavily to implement a number of environmental projects during the last decade. The Nairobi Convention has been catalytical and we are now starting to see some positive results.

Mr. Chairman, we now look forward to working with the new bureau and continue to participate and contribute fully.

Before ending, we would request the Convention to take advantage of the forthcoming international meeting in Mauritius to further its objectives. We would forward our welcome to all of you to this meeting in Mauritius.

Finally, we would like to thank the Government of Madagascar for the excellent arrangements made and warm hospitality extended to all of us to make this meeting a success.

Thank you for your attention.

## 5. Statement of MOZAMBIQUE

### Country Report of the Republic of Mozambique to the COP IV of the Nairobi Convention

The Mozambican delegation wants to reiterate its congratulations to the Government of Madagascar for hosting this gathering and for the very good social and natural environment that have been enjoying here in Antananarivo.

My report to the COP IV will be brief, considering that I had time to address this audience. This time I will brief you on the main activities implemented by Mozambique regarding management of the coastal and marine environment.

As mentioned early, Mozambique has adopted the concept of “Integrated Coastal Zone Management” and is consolidating an Action Program harmonized with the Nairobi Convention. Accordingly, a number of activities are under implementation all over the country, involving different sectors, institutions, and disciplines. For this Conference, I find appropriate to mention the following activities:

- 1- **Preparation of the National Coastal Zone management Strategy** which gives priority to integrated planning, coastal and marine biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention and control, assessment and mitigation of physical alterations and cross cutting issues, including those related to poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods, human health, capacity building and synergies with the fresh waters and wetlands programs. Up to now, a draft document has been finalized and is awaiting for discussion at provincial and national level.
- 2- **Preparation and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone projects** – In Mozambique we are implementing three major coastal zone management projects, one being in Lake Niassa, other in the northern provinces of Nampula and Cabo Delgado just south to the Republic of Tanzania, and the third one in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. All of them are oriented to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development using integrated development planning as their main tool, where social, economic and ecological aspects are duly considered. The implementation of these projects gave us opportunity to pilot the Strategic Environmental Assessment, as a way to assist the decision making process.
- 3- **Translation to Portuguese of the Nairobi Convention document** – In Mozambique we believe that the success of the Nairobi Convention as well as other Multilateral Agreements depend on their acceptability within relevant social groups. To that end it is crucial to allow those groups to know as much as possible about the Convention. In our case that have been hampered by the fact that most of the information is in English, a language that happen to be the third or even forth for most of us, after mother tongue and Portuguese. To overcome that problem we did translate the text of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols. *Mr. Chairman, allow me to offer a copy of this document to the Secretariat so that I can be used as our official document and possibly shared with the Abidjan Convention.*
- 4- **Translation to Portuguese of the African Process Projects** – Based on the arguments above we have translated the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD and we are finalizing the translation of the Summary of the in African Process Projects
- 5- **Creation of the Sustainable Development Center for Coast Zone Management CDS-ZC** – The Mozambican Cabinet has Created the three Centers for Sustainable Development, one fully dedicated to Coast Zone management issues. This is a technical institution, focused on research, implementation of pilot/demonstration projects and training as well as dissemination activities. We would like to avail this center to the Nairobi Convention.

- 6- **Oils spill Contingency Plan** – Mozambique considers that oil spill is a real threat to the coastal and marine environment, due to the location of country and the Mozambique Channel, on one side and to the extension of its coast, on the other side. With this in mind we managed to mobilize some financial resources to initiate the preparation of a Contingency plan. The process is expected to last from June 2004 to June 2005.
- 7- **Land based Sources of Marine Pollution** – we prepared a preliminary program on LBA, including awareness raising and updated information collection regarding main source loads of households based pollution, with priority to those with higher potential of damaging sensitive biodiversity and tourism.
- 8- **Strategic Environmental Assessment** – as mentioned early, Mozambique is piloting the SEA process. We are targeting conflicting areas where private investments may affect the livelihoods of the local community, or there is need to choose among two or more potential investments. It has been encouraging that we see that there is consensus about the SEA as a useful tool, which builds awareness and common views among different stakeholders. However, still necessary to learn more about the process itself.
- 9- **Participation on Nairobi Convention Activities** – We have done our best to participate in the Nairobi Convention activities. In that regard, we consider that what was mentioned is not only our contribution to the Nairobi Convention but a co-product of the Nairobi Convention. In the Country we have nominated the Focal Point of the Convention, and the Task Forces Focal Points for Coral Reefs, Physical Alterations, Ballast Water and Based Pollution.
- 10- **RAMSAR** – Mozambique has declared Marrromeu as RAMSAR site and deposited all relevant information in the Secretariat. This will boost the integrated approach by which river basins through their estuaries, wetlands and sea coast are seen and managed in a complimentary way.
  - **World Heritage Sites**- AS follow up to earlier undertaken studies Mozambique as proposed the Bazaruto Archipelago, Inhaca and Portuguese Islands and; Machangulo Peninsula – from Maputo Special Reserve south to Ponta do Ouro to be nominated as World Heritage Sites.

## **6. Statement of LA REUNION**

### **Intervention du représentant du Ministre de l'environnement français, directeur régional de l'environnement à La Réunion**

La France remercie la République Malgache pour l'excellente qualité de son accueil et sa merveilleuse hospitalité, et la félicite pour son élection à la Présidence de la Convention.

Nous nous félicitons de voir que la Convention de Nairobi progresse constamment, et génère des coopérations qui s'avèrent très importantes pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement marin et côtier de l'ouest de l'Océan indien.

Je souhaiterais également remercier le PNUE pour son travail au service de la Convention. Sans son aide efficace, nos objectifs communs ne pourraient être atteints.

La France-Réunion apporte depuis l'origine un appui sans faille à la Convention de Nairobi.

Les problèmes auxquels La Réunion doit faire face en matière d'environnement, pour appliquer les lois et règlements nationaux, ont conduit à y implanter de nombreux centres scientifiques et d'expertise. Au-delà des seuls enjeux de notre île, le travail de ces experts nous démontre tous les

jours combien l'ensemble des pays de la région partagent les mêmes enjeux, et doivent travailler ensemble pour mettre en œuvre des politiques coordonnées.

C'est pourquoi nous continuerons notre implication dans les travaux de la Convention de Nairobi, et que nous veillerons à faire tout notre possible pour que les experts réunionnais puissent participer à tous les échanges relatifs aux projets portés par la Convention. Nous sommes conscients que cela est une condition indispensable pour partager notre expérience et notre connaissance scientifique, et profiter de celles de tous les pays-membres.

## **7. Statement of Seychelles**

The Focal Point for the Nairobi Convention for Seychelles had just recently been changed. Joseph Rath had been appointed the new focal point barely a week ago. As such I am not too aware of the activities that had been undertaken at the local level. However, a more detailed statement is being prepared by the outgoing focal point that will be circulated to the regional secretariat for wider distribution.

Nonetheless, having familiarized myself with the provisions of the convention prior to the meeting, I can brief the meeting of certain activities in Seychelles vis-à-vis its obligations to the convention:

### **Institutional framework**

The Ministry of Environment underwent some major restructuring last year that has some direct bearings on marine protection. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources, were merged to form the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. This will ensure more coordinated exploitation and conservation of the marine environment. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources had also set up a new Coastal Zone Management Unit within the Division of Policy, Planning and Services. Previously, activities related to coastal zone management were being discharged by both the ministries of environment and natural resources and that of land use and habitat. With the creation of the new unit all these activities are now being implemented by the unit. Last year also saw the merging of the Marine Parks Authority and the Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technologies. With the leadership of the two agencies under one person it is expected that research outcomes can better inform and influence policy changes regarding marine protected areas.

### **Policy framework**

Earlier this year saw the cabinet of ministers formally endorsing the new Wetlands Policy. The policy addresses issues of wetland protection, particularly from reclamation and also coordinates issues of drainage. The policy is being implemented at the fullest. The Oil Spill Contingency Plan is also in full operation with mandated coordination between the agencies concerned; the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles Coastguard and the Port Authorities, in particular. There is also an ongoing review of marine parks regulations and policies. The expected outcome is to focus the country's policy towards one of marine protected areas rather than just marine parks; the former being more encompassing than the latter. The new approach is also expected to merge all existing marine parks regulations under one main statute as they presently shared by several specific regulations for each marine park.

### **Specific activities**

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is, this year, putting a lot of emphasis on the enforcement of environmental regulations. For the first time in the environmental management of the country a group of poachers were fined substantial sums for turtle poaching. This is expected to set a precedence on the seriousness of the government vis-à-vis environmental protection of marine species. Several fines had also been recorded for minor oil spill incidences in the port area.

There had also been a lot of efforts by the government to further the involvement of the private sector and the civil society in environmental conservation initiatives. There is an ongoing Adopt-a-beach programme whereby major hotels and community groups are being encouraged to maintain and safeguard beaches that they benefit directly from. The program is proving to be quite successful with many beaches having been adopted by the hotels. In the program they engage themselves to keep the beach clean from litter and also carry out beach monitoring activities by collecting base line data periodically to determine beach profiles to assist in the development of long term management programs for the shoreline. The beach monitoring program is also well under way with periodic data collection being undertaken. The program which runs jointly with the adopt-a-beach program, serves to collect information on the dynamism of the shores to determine management approaches.

Mr. Chairman in a nutshell that's what I can report for activities in Seychelles that have direct bearing to the Nairobi Convention work. As I said earlier a more detailed report will be submitted upon my return to Seychelles after consultation with the outgoing Focal Point.

Thank you.

## **8. Statement of South Africa**

**Honourable Ministers of Environment and Particularly of MADAGASCAR,  
Your Excellencies,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

It is a great honour to be part of the gathering of this magnitude and I would like to thank the people of Madagascar for their hospitality and hosting of this conference. I would also like to thank the Secretariat for all the efforts in organizing this meeting. May I also thank the Bureau on the role it played in ensuring that the conference reaches its objectives.

It is my appreciation to note that we are going to have a focal point forum that will strive to bring synergy in the convention's activities that will result in better coordination, sharing of information, and improve on partnership with all relevant bodies.

I am convinced that all of us want to make the Nairobi Convention a success in its implementing action plans.

It is important that we need to continue designing programmes of interventions, including demonstration projects and pre-investment studies for addressing regional problems, and these are challenges facing us in Africa and our islands states.

In South Africa we have now set up environmental courts to prosecute those who plunder our resources. As we move to the second phase, it will also be important that we address the institutional matters in this regard.

My government support the work programme for the period 2004-2007 as this will result in the true reflection of what we want to be in this continent Africa and our Islands States.

Lastly, I want to reiterate and also make an appeal that we all attend and participate at the conference of the small islands states that will be held in January in Mauritius. As South Africa we are committed to support initiatives taken by small islands.

I THANK YOU.

## 9. Statement of Tanzania

Hon. Arcado D. Ntagazwa, Minister of State – Environment and Union Affairs,  
Vice President's Office

Mr. Chairman,  
Honourable Ministers,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Members of the Press,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure and honour for me to address this auspicious meeting on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and my delegation. And at the outset let me express our gratitude to the Government and people of Madagascar for excellent hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in this beautiful and scenic city, Antananarivo.

First and foremost I would like to commend on the good work that has been done by the out-going Chairman of the Nairobi Convention Hon. Mr. John Kachamila the Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs in Mozambique. I would also like to congratulate the new chairman, Hon. Charles Rabotoarison, Minister for Environment in Madagascar. We are gratified that Madagascar is taking over the Chairmanship of the Convention.

I take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for facilitating the convening of this meeting of the Contracting Parties and the Government of Madagascar for hosting it.

This is a very important meeting in the cause of fulfilling the desire and commitment of Contracting Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention as well as partners to report on the progress made in the protection and management of marine and coastal environment since our third meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Mozambique in December 2001. The importance of the meeting hinges on two basic considerations cum challenges. The livelihood and recreation needs of about 30 million human beings, and that is about the entire population of Tanzania less about a little more than 4 million, depend on the resources we are talking about. But what are we exactly talking about? Down-to-earth positive regional cooperation in the protection, management and development of the West Indian Ocean Region's marine and coastal environment for sustainable social economic growth and prosperity translating itself into the absence of poverty.

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to provide you with some basic facts about the coastal area in Tanzania. The total coastal area is estimated at only 15% of the total land area but it supports 25% of total national population that is estimated at 34 million people. The coastal belt has the highest population growth rate in the country ranging from 2 – 6 percent. Despite the fact that most of our urban areas are found in the coastal belt and 75% of plants/factories in the country are also located in the coastal area; the coastal communities are among the poorest in the country

Tanzania has bountiful resources along the coast areas, which have a great potential for our economic development. These resources include fisheries and tourism as well as gas and other mineral deposits whose development poses a great challenge to balancing utilisation and conservation. In addition to the rich natural resources, the coastal areas harbour great biodiversity and our conservation efforts have begun to bear results in that rare species such as the dugongs which had disappeared for many years are now coming back and the old relic fish, the coelacanth, has been twice caught in our waters.

Mr. Chairman,

Effective management of coastal and marine environment is a very challenging undertaking because of the complexities, interactions and interdependence of various issues and ecological settings. Take for example the desirability of and the contribution of foreign direct investment in the development and utilisation of coastal and marine resources in combating poverty vis a vis the unsustainability of resource exploitation inherent in the profit motive. In this regard, our success at national and regional level will largely not only depend on our political will and commitment of member states to the Convention, but also on exchange of information and good practices amongst ourselves and from elsewhere.

Mr. Chairman,

Following the Rio Conference in 1992, Tanzania has been actively involved in promoting Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the region. In 1993, Tanzania hosted the first regional Ministerial Conference on ICM for the Eastern Africa and the Island States, at Arusha, Tanzania. The second Ministerial Meeting in which Tanzania also participated was held in Seychelles in November, 1996, in which policy makers from the region assessed successes and failures in ICM since the Arusha Conference and recommended the appropriate actions to be taken. Tanzania also participated in the PACSICOM Ministerial Meeting held in Mozambique in July, 2000. In the process we have built considerable capacity and some practices which we are more than prepared to share.

Mr. Chairman,

At the end of March 2004 the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme held its 8<sup>th</sup> Special Session in Jeju, Korea. The cardinal theme that has come and christened as Jeju Initiative was on Integrated Water Management, Sanitation and Human Settlements. I have no doubt in my mind whatsoever that issues and questions of integrated water management, sanitation and human settlements do have a critical bearing on coastal and marine resources. Who can be said to be wrong when stating the obvious about the negative polluting impacts of unplanned urbanisation, discharge of untreated municipal wastewater and industrial effluents, destructive fishing practices cum habitat destruction coupled with over exploitation of the resources. The challenge remains and stares us all in the face. Integrated approach seems to be whispering and pointing in the direction of success, which we all want.

Mr. Chairman

Within the Nairobi Convention, Tanzania implemented a number of activities contained in the Action Plan. These include:

- Training in ICM to coastal managers;
- Identification and quantification of land based sources of pollution to the marine environment of Tanzania;
- Training in Environmental Impact Assessment for Coastal areas;
- Training in coastal erosion control; and
- The preparation of a coastal atlas.

Furthermore, Tanzania has participated in two other initiatives, which are:

- The land-based sources of pollution and activities affecting the marine, coastal and associated freshwater environment in the Eastern African Region, which is a regional contribution to the Global Programmes of Action; and
- Preparation of a Strategic National Action Programme (NAP) to combat pollution from land-based sources for the Eastern African Region.

Mr. Chairman,

Implementation of these activities has been undertaken within the framework of the Convention's biennial work programme for years 2000 - 2001 and 2002 - 2003. These activities have been and are acknowledged for laying a strong foundation from which most of the coastal management initiatives currently being implemented in Tanzania have been built. I would like to commend the Secretariat of

the Convention, regional and international partners and the Contracting Parties for successfully developing and implementing these activities.

Mr. Chairman,

In line with its regional and international commitment in promoting and implementing ICM, several important steps have been taken by Tanzania at national level, aiming at sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources. Notable, is the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership project with which we have implemented a number of activities. These include:-

- The preparation of a National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy which provides a road map for effective governance of the marine and coastal resources especially in addressing key coastal issues through local community participation in ICM action planning which from a bottom-up approach leads to the improvement of livelihoods of coastal communities.
- Preparation of guidelines to assist coastal districts in formulating their ICM action plan;
- Preparation of mariculture guidelines to assist investors on required type and size of project, site selection, construction instructions, suitable species and permits acquisition procedures;
- Preparation of the State of the Coast Report providing necessary information to coastal planners as well as decision makers for making informed decisions; and
- Preparation of coastal tourism situation analysis report, which has assessed major potential obstacles and priority actions to achieve sustainable tourism.

The National Integrated Coastal Environmental Management Strategy has drawn experiences from and is providing the basis for the implementation of some of the following on-going initiatives which include:-

- The Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme
- The Mafia Island Marine Park, our first marine park in Tanzania which has provided us with great experience on how to plan and manage marine parks
- The Mnazi Bay Marine Park which offers an opportunity for the development of a Trans-frontier marine protected area with Mozambique
- Menai Bay Conservation Area which is a community based managed marine protected area
- Rural Integrated Programme Support covering two administrative coastal regions
- Rufiji Environmental Management Programme covering our largest estuarine area of Rufiji River, and
- The Kinondoni Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme which is located in the per-urban area of Dar es Salaam

I hope that most of you are aware of at least one of these programmes because they have been presented in numerous fora in the region.

Mr. Chairman,

The purpose for highlighting the above-mentioned programs is to show that in Tanzania like other countries in the region, a foundation for effective coastal environment governance has been built. This provides an excellent opportunity for building sub-regional and regional initiatives and co-operation. Let me emphasize that we can only achieve an effective regional mechanism based on local actions if we continue to think “regionally but act locally”.

Mr. Chairman,

Recognizing the challenges, which are faced by developing countries in managing resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), there is a great need of integrating the management of the EEZ with the coastal zone conservation initiatives. In this regard, Tanzania is currently developing the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP), whose primary aim is to realize this integration. Through this programme we intend to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve policy, regulatory and institutional framework for management of marine and coastal resources especially in the EEZ.

- Enhance the contribution of these resources to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Develop scientific understanding of the status of resources and major threats to facilitate planning and management.

Mr. Chairman,

May I on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania take this opportunity to thank all our development partners for their continued financial and technical support to these initiatives. USAID, SIDA-SAREC, IRISH AID, NORAD, WWF, IUCN, the Netherlands Government, FINNIDA, GEF/UNDP, and UNEP/GPA need to be mentioned with a lot of thanks to them all.

Mr. Chairman,

It is our hope that through this Conference, we will discuss and agree on practical ideas for effective implementation of the work programme for 2004 - 2007 as well as sustainably financing the prioritized activities in the work programme. It is desirable that the Conference come up with an appropriate framework for coordinating and implementing priority activities together with appropriate financial mechanism. Important considerations should be geared towards various approaches to be used to determine a party's contribution to the Trust Fund of the Convention and, the need for flexibility to co-opt partners outside the Convention for the purpose of support. Tanzania recognizes the importance of protecting coastal and marine environment for the benefit of the current and future generations and for this reason we will continue to be an active participant in regional initiatives under the Convention. In this regard my Government will begin to make its contribution during the financial year 2004/2005.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me conclude by reiterating Tanzania's full support in the implementation of the Convention. The successful implementation of the Convention's biennial work programme for years 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 definitely has catalyzed our endeavours to conserve and utilize our coastal and marine resources in a sustainable way. The decisions reached in this conference should be taken up with an in-depth consideration for all parties to the Convention. This is the time to change. As leaders and experts of this region let us be responsible and transparently answerable to the people.

Honourable Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, with these remarks, I thank you all for your patience and kind attention.

### Observers

#### *1. Abidjan Convention*

#### **ALLOCUTION DE MADAME LA MINISTRE D'ETAT, MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT**

MADAME ANGELE GNONSOA  
PRESIDENT DE LA CONVENTION D'ABIDJAN

A LA 4ème CONFERENCE DES PARTIES A LA CONVENTION DE NAIROBI

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES,  
EXCELLENCE MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,  
MONSIEUR LE REPRESENTANT DU DIRECTEUR EXECUTIF DU PROGRAMME DES  
NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT,

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS LES REPRESENTANTS DES ORGANISATIONS BILATERALES ET MULTILATERALES,

DISTINGUES PARTICIPANTS,

HONORABLES INVITES,

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

Permettez-moi, tout d'abord, au nom de la délégation qui m'accompagne et au mien propre, d'exprimer notre gratitude au gouvernement et au peuple malgache pour l'accueil chaleureux et l'attention particulière dont nous sommes l'objet depuis notre arrivée dans ce beau pays et pour l'organisation parfaite de cette 4<sup>ème</sup> Conférence des Parties à la Convention de Nairobi.

Je voudrais également remercier le Président de la Convention de Nairobi pour notre invitation à prendre part à cette rencontre. Je voudrais aussi remercier et féliciter le secrétariat conjoint des Conventions d'Abidjan et de Nairobi, pour l'important travail abattu et le soutien efficace apporté aux deux conventions dans la formulation de projets, la recherche de financements, le suivi et la coordination des programmes et activités pour une meilleure protection et gestion de notre environnement marin et côtier.

Monsieur le président,

Je voudrais apprécier l'opportunité qui m'est offerte, en ma qualité de Président de la Convention d'Abidjan, pour remercier tous les pays membres de la Convention de Nairobi de nous avoir permis de prendre part à leur Conférence des Parties, en vue d'échanger et d'apprendre l'une de l'autre. Nul doute qu'avec l'avancée enregistrée par la Convention de Nairobi, sur la mise en œuvre depuis déjà 2 ans de son programme de travail, et sur l'existence d'un forum de points focaux, de centres régionaux d'excellence et de groupes de travail thématiques, que la Convention d'Abidjan aura beaucoup à apprendre de celle de Nairobi.

Nos deux conventions se sont toujours préoccupées d'une meilleure protection et gestion de l'environnement marin et côtier, en vue d'un développement durable basé sur la réduction de la pauvreté et la protection de l'environnement.

Il est donc impératif, qu'au moment où nos Etats s'orientent résolument vers des politiques et mesures de promotion du développement durable et de réduction de la pauvreté, d'accorder une place prépondérante à la mise en œuvre des programmes élaborés dans le cadre de ces deux instruments juridiques que sont les conventions d'Abidjan et de Nairobi.

A cet égard, le cadre institutionnel pour la coordination, le suivi et la supervision de la mise en œuvre de la sous composante « Océan » du Plan d'Action de l'Initiative Environnement du NEPAD, doit être développé ou renforcé, afin de permettre sa mise en œuvre.

Monsieur le Président,

Ces conventions sont des cadres privilégiés pour renforcer la coopération pour les questions relatives aux pêcheries, aux stratégies de gestion des eaux usées, à la gestion des bassins versants des fleuves et des zones côtières dans les régions concernées. Il serait donc opportun de demander au Programme Mondial de la Lutte contre la Pollution due aux Activités Terrestres, d'utiliser ces deux instruments pour développer des plans d'action nationaux pratiques de gestion des eaux usées municipales, d'abattement de la pollution marine dans nos régions et de restauration d'habitats critiques dégradés.

Ces conventions ont longtemps été en léthargie, mais avec toutes les nouvelles initiatives en cours, l'engagement des différents présidents et l'appui du PNUE et de nos gouvernements, nous sortons petit à petit de cette torpeur. Aussi voudrais-je exhorter le PNUE de renforcer davantage le Secrétariat conjoint et le mécanisme de coordination des 2 conventions.

Monsieur le Président,

Comme votre région, notre région comporte des Petits Etats Insulaires en Développement. Je voudrais leur assurer notre soutien pour leur prochaine rencontre, prévue en janvier 2005 à Maurice et souhaiter plein succès pour la réussite de cet important événement mondial. En guise de contribution à cette rencontre, je souhaiterais que nous explorions la possibilité de développer un programme à long terme pour aborder la gestion des bassins versants des fleuves et la gestion des zones côtières dans ces Petits Etats Insulaires en Développement.

Monsieur le Président,

Je voudrais mettre un terme à mon propos, en souhaitant plein succès aux travaux de cette 4<sup>ème</sup> Conférence des Parties à la Convention de Nairobi.

Je vous remercie.

## 2. Countries

### **1. Statement of NORWAY**

Mr. Chairman, honourable ministers, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. I refer to my short presentation during the launching of the WIO-Lab Project earlier today. This time I will just take a minute of your time to thank our Malagasy hosts for their hospitality and to thank the UNEP staff for excellent organising of the meeting.

I will also take the opportunity to ensure you that Norway has a long time horizon on our support, and look forward to working together with you in the future.

Thank you.

### **2. Statement of SWEDEN**

Your Excellency, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Madagascar; Honourable Excellencies; Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, and on behalf of the Swedish government, I would like to congratulate Your Excellency, Minister of Environment to the appointment as chairman of the Nairobi convention.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Government of Madagascar and the Nairobi secretariat for the excellent arrangements of this meeting.

Mr Chairman,

Sweden notes with satisfaction the considerable progress of work that has been made during the last years. A progress that has been made possible by the increased efforts of the UNEP, its secretariat for the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions and the member states.

The initiative for building partnerships and networks with IUCN, WWF and other NGOs, as well as with universities and other competent national institutions and agencies, the GEF and the UN specialised agencies like IMO and UNESCO-IOC is highly commendable and has contributed to the progress of work. I also note the cooperation between the Nairobi Convention and the Helsinki Commission of the Baltic Sea.

Mr Chairman,

Regional cooperation on transboundary issue as shared resources and environmental problems is regarded as imperative by Sweden. Regional cooperation is necessary in order to facilitate the implementation of the international commitments made at the Rio and Johannesburg summits, as well as other international agreements and conventions. Regional cooperation is also important in order to achieve the Millennium goals and for joining efforts for a long term sustainable development. And the Nairobi Convention has an important role to play in this context.

Sweden has therefore decided to support the UNEP Regional Seas Programme for the implementation of *both* the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions.

The Swedish support is intended to assist in the *process* for the further strengthening and consolidation of the two conventions. A support that is to be seen as a long term commitment by Sweden. The Swedish support amounts to approximately 1.3 MUSD.

Regarding the Nairobi Convention, and as the GEF/WIO-Lab programme will focus on activities related to land based pollution sources, the Swedish funding may therefore be used for focusing on marine related issues and activities. This would also provide for strong links to the ongoing Swedish support to marine research through i.a. WIOMSA; the MASMA marine research grants and the CORDIO programme.

Furthermore, the Swedish funding may – if UNEP so consider useful – be used for staff strengthening of the combined secretariat for the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions.

Mr Chairman, I would like to make a final comment before I end my statement.

During the workshop yesterday, as well as by the presentations made today, numerous mentioning of the importance of sustainable fisheries has been made. However, I notice the absence of a representative from FAO. I also lack references to regional fisheries management efforts. I would therefore like to bring your attention to the emerging creation of the South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIO) by the coastal and island states of Eastern Africa, parties also to the Nairobi Convention.

Sweden is presently in the final phase of preparing a support through FAO to the process for establishment of this commission. And as fisheries and the marine environment are closely linked areas, especially from a poverty alleviation perspective, Sweden would like to encourage the Nairobi Convention to cooperate with the SWIO Fishery Commission.

Thank you for your attention.

### **3. Statement of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Ministers, esteemed colleagues, my name is Daniel Balzer and I am the Regional Environment Officer for East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean for the U.S. Department of State. The Government of the United States of America is pleased to be a supporter of the UNEP Regional Seas program and of the Nairobi Convention process through a variety of mechanisms, including contributions to the Regional Seas Trust Fund, the General Trust Fund for the Global Program of Action on Land-Based Activities, and support for the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and the International Coral Reef Initiative. The United States also supports a variety of

marine protection programs in the region through regional and country programs, including assistance to the Tanzania Coastal Management Program and the WWF's EAME program, among others.

We are pleased to see the emergence of the Nairobi Convention as an indispensable catalyst for regional cooperation to protect the coastal and marine environment in the Western Indian Ocean – so critical to sustainable development for millions of Africans. We look forward to continuing our collaboration as the Work Program moves forward. Thank you.

### **3. International Organisations and Non-governmental Organisations**

#### **1. Statement by IMO Regional Co-ordinator for Eastern and Southern Africa**

Chairman,  
Excellencies  
Honourable Ministers  
Distinguished Delegates

It is my great pleasure to be here with you and to bring to you good wishes from to Secretary General of the IMO M. E. Metropoulos.

IMO is the UN specialised Agency with mandate for Safer Shipping, Maritime Security and cleaner Oceans.

IMO is determined to see that the above mandate is accomplished here in the region and in collaboration with UNEP under the Nairobi convention has endeavour to assist as much as possible to ensure that the marine environment is well protected from pollution by ships and other related activities.

To achieve the above IMO has assisted the countries in the region to develop and implement national contingency plans for combating marine pollution. While these have been finalised in some countries the process is still slow in some other countries and therefore we urge the countries that have not moved forward in initiating development of their contingency plans to do so.

It is also clear that some countries in the region have been keen in ratifying relevant IMO convention that would ensure protection of the marine environment, however, some countries are still lagging behind in this process. IMO urges the countries that have not ratified these convention to initiate the process and request for assistance where necessary especially for the implementation.

While it is noted that the island state have developed a sub-region oil spill contingency plan, the mainland states have not been able to achieve the same. It is our hope that through assistance from development partners and including IMO and UNEP, the mainland countries will be able to develop the same in the near future. Pollution knows no boundary and therefore we are better getting prepared all round than waiting until it happens.

IMO attaches great importance to the Nairobi convention. It is our hope that revision of the Emergency Protocol on marine pollution will be given priority in the new work programme and we are ready to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Nairobi convention on this matter.

IMO has noted in the recent past the achievement in the last four years of the Nairobi convention. We therefore wish to express our appreciation to the outgoing bureau of the convention and the Secretariat for giving the convention the required impetus and for the activities that have been achieved so far.

## **2. Statement by UNIDO Representative**

Mr Chairman  
Excellencies, Honourable Ministers.  
Colleagues from Bilateral and Multilateral Organisations  
Distinguished Participants  
Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish to transmit to you the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the UNIDO Director General, Dr Carlos Magarinos, for a successful Conference of Parties and to thank you for the invitation extended to UNIDO to participate in this 4<sup>th</sup> COP.

On behalf of the UNIDO Director General, I wish to underline UNIDO's continue support for the implementation of the Work Programme of the Nairobi Convention. UNIDO in collaboration with UNEP is presently finalising three project proposals from the African Process which are now in the NEPAD Coastal and Marine Environmental Action Plan for submission to GEF and the Private Sector for funding. In addition, I am pleased to inform you that UNIDO has received the funding approval of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the reformulated Coastal Tourism PDF-B project that emanated from the African Process. The implementation of this projects will commence in July 2004. All the above projects will contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Convention Work Programme and Action Plan.

UNIDO is quite pleased with the strong participation of the Abidjan Convention Chairperson, Her Excellency Minister Agnele Gnonsa and the Interim Coordinator of Abidjan Convention WACAF Coordinating Unit in this COP 4 of the Nairobi Convention as this will further strengthen the existing collaboration and partnership between these two important Conventions in Sub Saharan Africa.

Mr. Chairman, UNIDO will also continue to collaborate with other UN Agencies notably UNEP and IMO, bilateral donors, NGOs and the private sector for the mobilization of financial and technical resources for the implementation of pertinent programmes and projects within the Nairobi Convention Work Programme

In Conclusion, Mr Chairman, Excellencies, I wish to once again reiterate UNIDO's continued support for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention Work Programme and wish to congratulate the COP for providing the necessary political leadership and support for the implementation of the Work Programme.

I thank you for your attention.

### 3. Statement by WWF Representative

Mr. Chairman  
Honourable ministers  
Distinguished delegates  
Ladies and gentlemen,

The Nairobi convention signed a memorandum of understanding with WWF in April 2002. Within the framework of the memorandum of understanding, WWF identifies the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion as a priority area for project intervention since the region faces a number of threats that could destroy its biodiversity and the livelihoods of the coastal communities. The Ecoregion conservation approach offers a mechanism for the management of large ecosystems and also provide a platform for bringing together different stakeholders to set conservation strategies and mobilise resources.

WWF aims at conserving nature and ecological processes by preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity by ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term and by promoting actions to reduce pollution and wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy. The endangered seas programme of WWF works towards the achievement of following objectives; the establishment and implementation of comprehensive global network of ecologically representative, well managed marine protected areas designed to conserve areas of high biological importance and productivity; and the introduction of measures to ensure that fishing is carried out in a sustainable manner in order to conserve genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

Mr. Chairman

Since 1999 WWF has coordinated a partnership of interested Eastern African agencies to develop a strategic plan for large-scale conservation approaches in the region. This highly participatory approach is centered on the protection of biodiversity as an integral component of protecting the resources and the economies and social fabrics that depend on them. The process established 21 priority seascapes as targets for conservation, involving biological & socio-economic assessment, development of a long-term vision, socio-economic root causes analysis for biodiversity loss, and the design of Regional and National conservation action plans.

The WWF program in Eastern Africa recognizes in particular the potential of marine protected areas (MPAs) as a tool for management and conservation of coral reefs and marine resources in general. WWF supports a number of MPAs across the region and has positively influenced the designation of new ones. With these activities, WWF works towards a healthy environment that provides sustainable benefits for present and future generations.

WWF is looking forward to continue to work with the Nairobi Convention and the countries in the Western Indian Ocean region in the coming years to ensure the protection our coastal and marine environment.

Annex 17

**2004-2007 WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION**

**UNITED  
NATIONS**

**EP**

**UNEP**(DEC)/EAF/CP.4/3



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**

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**Fourth 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**  
Antananarivo, Madagascar, 6–8 July 2004  
Item 6 of the provisional agenda\*  
**2004–2007 work programme**

## **2004–2007 work programme for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Introduction**

1. Marine and coastal environments are under threat in many regions of the world and the Western Indian Ocean region is no exception. The Eastern African region has been designated by decision 8/13C of 29 April 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as a region in which UNEP should assist the Governments of the region in the formulation and implementation of a programme for the proper management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. Subsequent to the session of the Governing Council of 1980, UNEP supported the development of the Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention). Recognizing the environmental uniqueness of the coastal and marine environment of the region, the threats and the necessity for action, the countries of the region met in 1985 and signed the Convention and its two protocols. They also adopted an action plan for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of

\* UNEP(DEC)/EAF/CP.4/1

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the Eastern African region. The Convention and its two protocols entered into force on 30 May 1996 and were ratified by all the countries of the region in 1999. South Africa, which was not covered by the Convention in 1985, asked to join the Convention in 2000 and ratified it in 2003. Within the framework of the follow-up of decision 20/27 of the Governing Council of UNEP on support to Africa, one of the initiatives taken by UNEP was to formulate a work programme for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention, which has been implemented since 2000. The implementation of the work programme has contributed significantly to the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Western Indian Ocean region.

2. The Western Indian Ocean region contains some of the world's most important coastal and marine environments and resources. There is high endemism in the region: of the 52 tropical inshore fish families, 22 per cent are endemic to the region, in comparison with 13 per cent in the Red Sea and only six per cent in the Eastern Indian Ocean. Furthermore, five of the world's seven species of marine turtle nest on beaches in the region. Fortunately, compared to other areas, the region is to a large extent in a relatively pristine state. It is, however, increasingly threatened by a variety of human activities, including unplanned urbanization, discharge of untreated municipal wastewater and industrial effluent, destructive fishing practices and over-exploitation.

3. The Nairobi Convention has faced a number of problems and challenges that have affected the implementation of the action plan and the performance of the Regional Coordinating Unit, which was established in 1997. These challenges, the most significant of which has been weak coordination and lack of financial resources, were resolved after the successful implementation of the last two annual work programmes. The challenge that must be resolved within the period 2004–2007 is the inadequate capacity of the Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit and the Joint Implementation Unit for the Nairobi Convention and the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention) to implement their action plans.

4. In an effort to combat the challenge of inadequate financial resources, African Governments embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious exercise to revitalize the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions. These efforts started with the Maputo Declaration adopted by the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management in July 1998 and the Cape Town Declaration on an African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, adopted in December 1998. The declarations were endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, at the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 1999, and subsequently by the second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, held in November 1999.

5. The measures adopted by the Contracting Parties to revitalize the Convention included the development of a costed biennial work programme adopted at the second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, held in Mauritius in November 1999. The 2000–2001 work programme (UNEP/DEC/EAF/CP.2/INF/2) was the first biennial work programme of the Nairobi Convention, followed by the 2002–2003 work programme (UNEP/DEC/EAF/CP.3/6). The work programmes were based on the assumption that the Contracting Parties would put in place a mechanism for sustainable financing and effective coordination between the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions, other regional seas programmes and relevant global conventions and partners. The Nairobi Convention secretariat, partners and individual countries successfully carried out a number of activities listed in those two work programmes, largely with the support of the UNEP Environment Fund. The achievements realized during the implementation of the 2000–2001 and 2002–2003 work programmes have laid a solid foundation for continuous efforts in the same direction.

6. The regional seas programme, an alliance between the regional seas conventions and action plans, has constituted a unique approach to the protection of the coastal and marine environment. The strategic guidelines for the regional seas programme were set out in the newly developed regional seas strategic direction 2004–2007. The regional seas strategy reiterates the importance of regional seas programmes in the sustainable economic development of the participating regions. The strategy calls for an increase in the contribution to and political influence of regional seas programmes to the global and regional policy formulation process. The regional seas programmes aim to strengthen their roles as platforms for promoting synergies and coordinated implementation of global and regional initiatives for the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

7. The 2004–2007 work programme will be based on the successful experience gained from the implementation of the 2000–2001 and 2002–2003 biennial work programmes. The 2004–2007 work programme will cover two bienniums, so as to be in line with other relevant ongoing programmes within UNEP and other partners. Those programmes include the regional seas strategic directions for 2004–2007, strengthening of the coordination mechanism, management and assessment activities of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions during the period 2003–2006 – a project supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) – and a project addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB), 2003–2007, co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Norway. During the preparation of the work

programme, all the completed activities of the last two work programmes and new initiatives being launched by other agencies of United Nations system and other partners, including non-governmental organizations, have been taken into account. Activities of the 2002–2003 biennial work programme that were not completed have been rescheduled.

## **I. 2004–2007 work programme**

8. The 2000–2001 and 2002–2003 work programmes focused on the following four themes: assessment; management of coral reefs and associated coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; and cross-cutting issues. Each of the themes of the work programme was implemented with different results. The four themes are linked and designed to provide a cohesive and integrated holistic programme. In particular, the assessment theme is closely linked to the management theme. The activities under management, coordination and legal aspects and crosscutting issues were successfully implemented because UNEP provided the resources and there was good collaboration with other organizations and partners. This fact has been considered during the drafting of the 2004–2007 work programme.

9. The 2004–2007 work programme lists priority activities identified by a workshop organized to develop the work programme held in March 2004 in Nairobi. The workshop brought together government representatives, non-governmental organizations and experts from all the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention. The 2004–2007 work programme aims to provide the secretariat, the Parties to the Convention and partners with a framework for coordinating and implementing priority activities identified through the meeting on the work programme, the regional planning meeting, the ad hoc legal expert meeting and through other mechanisms put in place by partners.

10. The work programme focuses on the following main themes: assessment; management; strengthening the coordination structures and legal review; and crosscutting issues, for example, information dissemination and exchange, and emerging issues. The work programme takes into account and relates to other programmes, for example, the regional seas strategic directions for 2004–2007, the agreement signed between the Nairobi Convention and SIDA in 2003, and the GEF project addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean 2003–2007, and consolidates those programmes and projects into the four main thematic areas.

11. The first theme, assessment, is concerned with the assessment of the coastal and marine environment. The information generated is designed to inform the management theme, thereby adaptive management process. Implementation of the assessment activities under the work programme for 2002–2003 was poor. Among lessons learnt, were that this theme lacked funding, owing to the lack of partnership among key players in the region. In the 2004–2007 work programme, more emphasis is put on activities that have sources of funding and activities that the secretariat of the Convention can use to play a catalytic role in the search for more collaborative initiatives. The activities that have no sources of funding are listed and highlighted in the work programme. Their implementation, however, will depend on the availability of funds. Assessment activities are fall under the following categories assessment of fragile ecosystem; assessment of land-based sources of pollution; and social and economic assessment issues.

12. The second theme, management, includes activities that aim at reducing the impacts of degradation of the coastal and marine environment by improving management of marine protected areas and building capacity in their management. Other management-related actions include mitigation measures to reduce shoreline changes, control of municipal wastewater and formulation of contingency plans for dealing with pollution emergencies. Management-related actions will focus on the following four priority components: management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems; management of shoreline changes; management of land-based sources of pollution; and marine sources of pollution.

13. The third theme, support to the coordination structure and the legal review process for the Nairobi and Abidjan convention, will focus on the revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols, strengthening of programme coordination structures, coordination with other conventions and partners, and institutional strengthening and capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention.

14. Under cross-cutting issues, the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention will focus on emerging issues and the establishment of an information system to meet the needs of Contracting Parties to the Convention in implementing the action plan. Under this theme, a major component is dissemination and exchange of information. All current national programmes and projects will also be listed under this theme. All activities under this theme, however, will be cross-referenced to thematic areas under assessment and management, as appropriate.

15. For the purpose of implementation, monitoring and evaluation, a logical framework matrix of the work programme has been developed in which progress indicators and verifiers are included. The logical framework matrix is contained in annex I to the present report. The timetable for the implementation of the work programme and prioritized activities is presented in annex II, while the budget for the work programme is contained in annex III to the present report.

## **II. Theme 1: Assessment**

### **1. Rationale**

16. The coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean region contains diverse and valuable ecosystems such as coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangroves and beaches. These ecosystems contribute significantly to the livelihood of coastal communities and the economy of the countries of the region. In the recent past, the ecosystems have started to show signs of degradation, attributed to both natural factors (coral bleaching) and anthropogenic causes (pollution from both land-based and marine-based sources, municipal and industrial waste). Any proposed management strategy should be based on sound scientific information. Over the years, a number of studies have been conducted in different parts of the region to assess the magnitude and extent of degradation of the marine environment. Most of these studies have been conducted over short periods and have been scattered in their coverage, rendering it difficult to determine any long-term change in any of the important parameters of the marine environment. As a result, the studies give only indicative trends, thus failing to provide information on the magnitude and extent of the environmental problems in the region.

17. At their second meeting, the Contracting Parties, in recognition of the absence of a long-term monitoring programme and of an archival retrieval mechanism in the region, recommended the continued building of long-term monitoring programmes as a priority activity. This recommendation was also in line with the decisions of the Maputo and Cape Town conferences.

### **2. Objectives**

18. The main objective of the activities under this theme is to create better understanding and knowledge of the coastal and marine environment in order to support decision-making for the sustainable use of marine resources.

### **3 Components**

19. The components of this theme will be focused on the few assessment activities on WIO-Lab.

#### **(a) Assessment of fragile ecosystems: coral reefs, mangroves and sea-grass beds**

20. Coral reefs, mangroves and sea-grass beds are interlinked and interdependent and together form the most biologically diverse ecosystems. The ecosystems are present throughout the region, providing vital sources of livelihoods for the coastal population. They are, however, increasingly threatened by a number of factors, including destructive fishing practices, sewage and industrial waste, sedimentation and indiscriminate logging. These factors have increased stress on the coral reefs, mangroves and sea-grass beds of the region, and have, therefore, increased susceptibility to global climate change, as evidenced in 1998 in the form of the coral bleaching.

21. To meet the assessment needs under this component, a coral reef task force was established by the secretariat on 4 September 2002. The terms of reference, the institutional arrangement and the composition of the membership have been put in place. At the third meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention held in Maputo<sup>1</sup>, Kenya was given the mandate to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region. The task force was asked to represent the region in all activities of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). It is expected that SIDA will support the strengthening of the coordination structure of the Nairobi Convention, which includes providing support to various task forces, including the coral reef task force, during the 2004–2007 work programme. The secretariat of the Nairobi Convention supported the meeting of the turtle task force for Western Africa, held in Nairobi from 6 to 9 May 2002, with the participation of the East African turtle conservation groups, and may continue to support such meetings of task forces and conservation groups.

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<sup>1</sup> At the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a decision was made to establish a coral reef task force to coordinate work on coral reefs throughout the region (CP.3/2). The Bureau of the Nairobi Convention had a meeting on 5 December 2001, at which the Bureau proposed to establish the coral reef task force and proposed Kenya as the Chair and Seychelles and Reunion (France) as vice-chairs.

22. Under the assessment component, the aim is to support task forces to further develop regional coordination of existing monitoring programmes for coral reefs, mangroves and sea-grass beds, and their associated fisheries, and provide reliable information that will improve management decisions throughout the region. Assessment programmes on turtles and dugongs will form part of the status report on the marine environment by UNEP, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

23. Activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Identify issues related to land-based sources in the region, including monitoring and evaluation and development of performance indicators (GEF IIIf) and involve stakeholders in them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and organize local communities within the selected demonstration projects (hotspots) – link with GEF II and III;</li> <li>Provide support to targeted community-based organizations to address specific local issues linked to GEF IIIg</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	GEF/World Bank coral reef targeted research (IMS), Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), national and other organizations, WWF, the Eastern African Marine Eco-regions programme (EAME)
2. To identify institutions and to develop memorandums of understanding with them and to undertake assessment activities, such as the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI), the Institute of Marine Science of the University of Dar es Salaam (IMS).	EAL (East African Trust Fund) <sup>2</sup>	

#### (b) Land-based sources of pollution

24. The coastal zones of the Eastern African region constitute an area of strategic importance, both for its intense industrial development, aesthetic value and high population density. Municipal and industrial wastes, however, are discharged directly into the coastal environment without any treatment because none of the coastal towns have adequate waste treatment plants. There is excessive inflow of freshwater, nutrients and pesticides from irrigation in areas of intense agriculture, particularly in some of the island States, while sediment and nutrient loads carried by the rivers with extensive catchment areas on the mainland are on the increase as agricultural activity and deforestation increase. A number of studies have identified hotspots of land-based pollution, primarily in urban centres, areas with intensive agriculture and estuarine areas. Despite this, the total extent and magnitude of pollution of coastal waters remain unknown.

25. Accordingly, this component aims at determining the extent and magnitude of pollution of coastal waters due to sewage, industrial effluents and river run-off. The objective of this component is to initiate detailed assessments of the impact of land-based pollution at hotspots for decision-making on preventive measures as well as assessment of the effectiveness of prevention and mitigation efforts.

The activities are indicated in the table below .Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota (GEF Ia): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select national institutions to participate in the development of guidelines;</li> <li>Regional workshop on monitoring and assessment methods for water, sediment and biota used at the regional and international level;</li> <li>Development of written guidelines for monitoring and assessment of water, sediment and biota quality;</li> <li>Demonstration of regional monitoring and assessment methods for water, sediment and biota quality.</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	

<sup>2</sup> The main resources of the East African Trust Fund (EAL) consist of contributions from contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention and partners, including, but not limited to, SIDA of Sweden, Norway and Finland.

**(c) Socio-economic issues**

26. The Millennium Development Goals call for reduction of the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day to half the 1990 level by 2015 and from 28.3 per cent of all people in low and middle income economies to 14.2 per cent. Coral reefs, mangroves and fisheries provide an economic base that supports many people of the coastal communities, most of whom earn less than one dollar a day. Degradation of coastal ecosystems exacerbates poverty in the region. The goals also call for efforts to ensure that the proportion of people who suffer from hunger be reduced by one half between 1990 and 2015. The impacts of environmental quality on the social and economic status of the coastal populations in Eastern Africa are well understood and obvious. Management and change in the patterns of use of resources is essential for the improvement of the living conditions of the coastal population. It is vital that this change takes place with the acceptance and active participation of all stakeholders, which will necessitate education and dissemination of information.

27. Coastal and marine ecosystems play a crucial role in the livelihoods of the region, both as a source of income and food through fishing, tourism, etc. Unfortunately, they have been depleted through unsustainable use in the form of over-harvesting and further degraded through human-induced large-scale disruptions, such as increased sedimentation, and the effects of climate change, for example, coral bleaching.

28. The objective of this component is to support small demonstrative and catalytic activities on assessment of the socio-economic structures of key areas of the region, including an economic valuation of the resources and the establishment of a regional monitoring programme to enhance poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood options.

29. The activities under this are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Assessment of the social and economic status of coastal communities and current poverty levels, establishing a baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of the effect of resource degradation on social and economic processes;</li> <li>• Development of social and economic management indicators;</li> <li>• Establishment of a regional social and economic monitoring programme.</li> </ul>	(CORDIO) – MoU has to be prepared	WWF
2. Identify and prioritize pilot projects within specific economic sectors of regional significance for pre investment studies and actions that demonstrate alternative practices.		Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)

**III. Theme 2: Management****1. Rationale**

30. As stated in the Millennium Development Goals, the environment provides goods and services that sustain human development, and economic development must take place in an environmentally sustainable manner. Better management of natural resources increases the income and nutrition of poor people. The UNEP Governing Council, in its resolution 22/2 III A, adopted in February 2003, requested that regional seas conventions and action plans be developed and strengthened for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment. At the Fifth Global Meeting of the Regional Seas held in Nairobi from 26 to 28 November 2003, strategic guidelines for the regional seas programme was set out in order to facilitate reaching the relevant targets of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. Among the strategic guidelines of the regional seas programme is integrated management, which promotes the ecosystem-based management approach.

31. The coastal population in urban centres in the Eastern African region is growing at an average rate of 5 per cent per year, exerting heavy pressure on coastal and marine habitats and resources. Uncoordinated or poorly planned economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries and related industries, tourism and mining sustain the rapid population growth and disturb and degrade natural conditions and processes. The capacity to manage the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by human activities (destructive fishing methods, sewage and discharges of industrial effluent) and natural processes (coastal erosion, sea-level rise) is inadequate. Unsustainable fishing pressure and destructive fishing methods are also contributing to the degradation of the

marine ecosystem. The degradation and loss of coastal resources and habitats have serious social and economic implications. It is important, therefore, to put in place appropriate strategies and structures for adequate management of coastal and marine areas as recommended by the Contracting Parties.

## **2. Objective**

32. The main objective under this theme is the effective management, sustainable use and protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region. These management strategies and structures should a) build on information generated in theme 1, though also recognise that management strategies need to be implemented immediately and should not be delayed by lack of assessment information; and b) adapt as new information is provided by assessments.

## **3. Components**

33. At their third meeting, the Contracting Parties recommended that the areas of focus under this theme should include management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems; shoreline changes (coastal erosion) and land-based and marine sources of pollution.

### **(a) Management of coral reef and associated ecosystems**

34. In the area of management of coral reefs and the associated ecosystems, a number of initiatives, developed by different projects for different purposes, are underway. The project on addressing the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, in which management tools and guidelines have been developed, should be continued and more activities need to be initiated. In addition, expert groups have been established and training has been conducted on the management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems in collaboration with other institutions and partners. It is envisaged that the Coastal Area Management Centre in the Netherlands will support and implement several such activities, including training courses in marine and coastal area management, through the involvement of the centre in the River Inkomati initiative and other programmes in the region in support to the WIO-LaB project.

35. In collaboration with national institutions, UNEP implemented an International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) project and conducted a critical analysis of the progress, including a review of successes and failures, of the management of marine protected areas in the region. Successful approaches to the management of marine protected areas were identified and lessons were drawn. At a meeting of the steering committee of ICRAN held on 27 February 2004, it was proposed that ICRAN should devolve into a new strategic framework and structure that was based on a set of regional "reefs for people" programmes, World Summit on Sustainable Development partnerships, particularly in areas of regional seas with critical coral reefs and dependent coastal populations in developing countries. ICRAN intended to change from a globally managed mechanism into a regional structure that would be supported by a global advisory body linking regional partnerships in order to provide more opportunities. The proposed change aims at achieving greater commitment of Government in work relating to coral reefs and increasing operational links with other agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in order to maximize the impact of activities and to benefit reefs and people.

36. As stated in the draft proposal of the ICRAN meeting, the main task of the regional coral reef task forces would be to develop and maintain, in an intergovernmental process with broad stakeholder involvement, a medium-term coral reef strategy for the partnerships and to prepare an annual coral reef work programme designed to implement the coral reefs for people strategy.

37. In the past, the IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office implemented a number of priority activities that are contributing to the objectives of this component. These include: the establishment of an ecologically representative network of marine protected areas; improvement of the effectiveness of marine protected areas; improvement of understanding and knowledge of the ecological and socio-economic roles of marine protected areas; and capacity-building for the effective management of marine protected areas.

38. Considering the new strategic framework of ICRAN, the objective of this component of the management theme is to improve the contribution of coral reef resources to food security, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability in the Western Indian Ocean countries.

39. The activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Preparation of a regional toolkit on the establishment and management of marine protected areas (translation into French and review in 2006)	WWF, IUCN with NORAC fund	SIDA <sup>3</sup>
2. Initiation and promotion of the concept of management effectiveness as an approach to improving the management of marine protected areas in the region, by raising awareness of the concept; development of assessment methods, training in methods and applying methods in pilot sites	IUCN, ICRAN, the Coastal Zone Management Centre of the Netherlands (CZMC), WIOMSA, WWF	SIDA
3. Continued support to the Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas for Eastern Africa region (GEMPA)	EAL, WIOMSA, CZMC, IUCN, WWF	
4. Promotion and enhancement of the integrated management of river basins and coastal zones through the application of the principles of the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) (GEF IIf): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening and collaborating with the existing regional group of experts from Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland</li> <li>• Review of the existing River Incomati initiative and identification of knowledge gaps</li> <li>• On the basis of the outcomes of GEF IIf ii, provision of technical support to improve the effectiveness of the Incomati River Basin Management Committee</li> <li>• Review and documentation of the experience for wider application and dissemination</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
5. Promotion of the implementation of integrated coastal management programmes in the Eastern African region		SIDA
6. Identification of demonstration sites and marine protected areas for capacity-building in management	ICRAN (four demonstration sites), CZMC, WIOMSA	

**(b) Management of shoreline changes (coastal erosion)**

40. The issue of shoreline changes has increasingly become a major social, economic and environmental concern of a large number of countries in the region. A number of initiatives aimed at assessing the state of erosion have been implemented by different organizations. The development of long-term coastal erosion monitoring programmes, however, has not taken place anywhere in the region despite the availability of manuals. The secretariat jointly organized with the GPA Office, a coastal erosion workshop in Nairobi from 27 to 29 November 2002. The participants of the workshop recommended that UNEP should conduct an assessment of the extent and magnitude of shoreline change in the region using the EUROSION model as a basis to prepare a coastal vulnerability atlas in geographic information system (GIS) format and update the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO) guideline on assessment and monitoring to reflect the current realities.

41. The natural evolution of shorelines, compounded by land-based activities and changes in global climate, have resulted in rapid erosion and modification of vulnerable coastal environments. The Governments of the region have therefore recognized shoreline change as a serious problem affecting the environment and human settlements.

<sup>3</sup> With all activities for which SIDA is named as the source of additional funding, the activities have been proposed to SIDA, and the funds will be ensured only upon agreement by SIDA.

42. A workshop on coastal erosion jointly organized by the secretariat of the Convention and the Global Programme of Action office from 27 to 29 November 2002 in Nairobi brought together government representatives of countries Parties to the Convention and experts in coastal erosion as well as regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations, including IOC, KEMFRI, WWF and WIOMSA. The participants recognized that shoreline change is a serious problem in the region with social, economic, cultural and environment impacts. The changes are challenging and complicated, particularly for countries with limited financial and human resources and weak institutional frameworks. They recommended that: an assessment of the extent and magnitude of shoreline change in the region be conducted; the successes and failures of mitigation measures be documented for the purpose of sharing and exchanging information on the lessons learned; an environmental audit be conducted to identify priority sites that might need to be restored; countries should strive to implement restoration measures in selected areas and monitor the status of restored habitats. Recommendations were also made in the areas of capacity-building and information dissemination.

43. The activities planned under this component are aimed at refining the methodology, implementing simple but effective measures on selected sites, and mitigating the natural and anthropogenic impacts of shoreline change using environmentally friendly management tools, strategies and structures. Soft mitigation methods that had been tested and proved to be effective in West Africa and elsewhere were recommended.

44. The activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Implementation of demonstration projects through management plans for special areas to restore habitats and sites affected by coastal erosion	IOC-UNESCO	
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the coastal erosion workshop of November 2002 <sup>4</sup>	EAL	
3. Establishment of a working group for physical alteration and destruction of habitats	EAL	
4. Updating of the IOC-UNESCO guidelines on assessment and monitoring of shorelines to include best practices in mitigation and restoration methods and promotion of application through pilot projects and regional workshops.	GPA, IOC, EAL	
5. Estimation of the carrying capacity of the coastal waters using an ecosystem-based approach (GEF Ic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the major ecotones of the region and their biological and physical components using available information</li> <li>• Estimation of the carrying capacity of the priority ecotones on the basis of the distribution of living resources, knowledge of water and sediment quality and literature on ecotone response to pollution.</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
6. Determination of coastal pollution hotspots, building on the outcome of the African Process (GEF Id): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redefinition of pollution hotspots as listed in GEF Ib (iii) in the environment, hotspots of sources of land-based pollution and land-based activities and hotspots of ecotones at risk, using information from GEF Ic (i) and (ii);</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	

4 The main recommendations made at the workshop include:

- Conduct assessment and magnitude of shoreline change in the region
- Document successes and failures of mitigation measures
- Conduct environmental audit to identify priority sites
- Build and strengthen scientific and technical capacity for conducting assessment and monitoring, mitigation and restoration
- Enhance regional and international collaboration promoting exchange programme of staff
- Update the IOC-UNESCO guideline on assessment and monitoring to reflect the current realities
- Strengthening relevant legislation, making it mandatory to conduct environmental impact assessments (EIA)
- Identify gaps in the legal framework
- Identify areas for collaboration between Nairobi Convention and partners
- Establish an effective coordinating/harmonizing mechanism
- Explore the possibility to establish a working group for coastal erosion and the physical alteration and habitat destruction activities within the framework of the Nairobi Convention

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writing and publication of a Hot Spot Analysis documenting hotspots of pollution, land-based activities and sources, and ecotones at risk.</li> </ul>		
<p>7. Implementation of action in specific locations to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats, using the outcome of the African Process as a starting point (GEF Ii):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of a regional workshop to internalize and adopt the GPA physical alteration and destruction of habitats checklist and guidelines</li> <li>• Selection and implementation of demonstration projects on: replenishment of eroded beaches, mangrove rehabilitation, small-scale mariculture and tourism</li> <li>• Development of a detailed proposal on promoting environmental sustainability within the tourism and mariculture sectors on the basis of the experience and knowledge acquired from Ii ii</li> </ul>	Norway/WIO-LaB	
<p>8. Adoption of the EUROSION modal as a basis for preparing a coastal vulnerability atlas in GIS format based on the assessment of the extent and magnitude of shoreline change in the region</p>	GPA, Nairobi Convention Trust Fund	
<p>9. Long-term monitoring of shoreline changes in selected pilot areas<sup>5</sup></p>		EAL, national institutions
<p>10. Sensitivity mapping for the coast line</p>	UNDP-Kenya	
<p>11. Review of mitigation methodologies and assessment of their suitability through a consultative workshop whose results will be compiled into a report with recommendations; editing and publication of the outcomes of the consultative workshop</p>	UNEP, EAL	

(c) **Management of land-based sources of pollution**

45. Municipal wastewater pollution in the region is principally caused by poor waste collection and disposal practices. These include the direct discharge of untreated sewage into coastal habitats such as mangroves and beaches and the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated waste water into coastal waters through sewers, streams and storm water drains. While the rate of urban growth has continued to increase substantially over the years, the municipal waste water management infrastructure to match this growth has been slow to develop, leading to inadequate waste collection and disposal. Improved water and sanitation reduces child mortality and better drainage reduces malaria, thus contributing to poverty alleviation and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals on poverty eradication. Fortunately, good policies and economic growth, which work to improve peoples' lives, can also work to improve the environment.

46. At the workshop on implementation of the Global Plan of Action in the Eastern Africa region held in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, in October 1997, and the regional consultative meeting on municipal waste water in the Eastern African region held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, in June 2001, participants identified municipal waste water as the main land-based source of pollution affecting human and ecosystem health in the region. At the Dar es Salaam meeting, the participants reviewed the Strategic Action Plan on Sewage that has been developed by the Global Plan of Action Coordination Office, in close collaboration with its partners, and identified demonstration projects, which focus on appropriate and environmentally sound waste water management systems. Participants of the workshop also made a number of recommendations that provide the basis for the proposed activities.

47. The objective of this component is to protect the environmental integrity of the coastal and marine environment of the region initiating and sustaining activities aimed at reducing, treating and recycling municipal wastewater.

48. Some of the activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

<sup>5</sup> The national institutions are listed in the table as a reminder that efforts are needed to explore more possible financial sources for their implementation.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
<p>1. Filling of gaps in the knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) in water and sediments and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs) (GEF Ib):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop common a format for assessment and reporting of knowledge gaps</li> <li>• National summary assessments of priority land-based activities, sources of contaminants and pollutant levels in water and sediments; including national legislative and regulatory water and sediment quality standards</li> <li>• Targeted monitoring of riverine, estuarine, and coastal waters, sediments and biota for purposes of filling gaps in the knowledge and identification of major pollution hotspots from land-based activities</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
<p>2. Establish regional environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality (GEF Ie):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of national standards for water and sediment quality on the basis of activity Ib. i and Ia i and taking into account the existing international standards.</li> <li>• Drafting of a document on regional water and sediment environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards based on the use and values of ecotones</li> <li>• Regional workshop of experts to agree on regional environmental quality and environmental quality standards for surface waters and sediments</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
<p>3. Implementation of demonstration projects for major land-based activities and sources of pollutants, building on the outcome of the African Process which identifies specific hotspots requiring intervention (GEF Ig):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosting of a regional workshop or symposium on the best available technologies and best environmental practices addressing land-based activities and sources; wide dissemination of the results of the symposium</li> <li>• Selection of demonstration sites for six representative demonstration projects: agriculture, tourism, industry, and solid waste, storm water run-off, community sewage, and integrated river basin management on the basis of activity Id (ii), and Ig (i)</li> <li>• Implementation of demonstration projects using the selected best technologies and capacity-building through use of various GPA supportive tools such as innovative financing, voluntary agreement to ensure their sustainability</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting on progress of the demonstration projects</li> <li>• Dissemination of the lessons learned from the demonstration projects through the GPA clearing house mechanism and other</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	

methods and encouragement of their application elsewhere in the region		
4. Development of guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implement demonstration projects (GEF 1h): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation of the GPA guidelines to the national and regional context and ensuring of political endorsement.</li> <li>• Development of a detailed outline of selected long-term project proposals to be submitted to financing institutions in light of the adopted guidelines</li> <li>• Organization of progress and coordination meetings in 2005 and 2007 as follow-up to the ongoing activities on municipal wastewater and physical alteration and destruction of habitats in the Eastern African region to further refine the identified priorities issues for funding and to follow-up and share experience from demonstration activities (ref GEF 1g)</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
5. Review of gaps in national legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks (GEF IIa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updating of the existing GPA studies (national and regional) on policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks, judicial decisions relevant to marine and coastal areas and the institutional structure</li> <li>• Organization of a regional workshop to review national frameworks and to recommend more unified policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks; identification of gaps and recommendations for economic incentives and disincentives for reduction of land-based activities and sources.</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
6. Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities (GEF II d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of countries committed to the development of national programmes of action following the GPA guidelines</li> <li>• Assistance to four countries identified in II (d) (i) to develop their national programmes of action by providing capacity-building and funds</li> <li>• Assistance to United Republic of Tanzania in further developing its national programme into a mature, targeted and domestically resourced programme that incorporates proactive interventions, legislative review, capacity-building and public expenditure</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
7. Promotion of partnership with civil society and the private sector to address priority issues of common concern.	EAL	SIDA
8. Supporting focal points to do combined reporting at the national and international level to relevant regional and global conventions and programmes (for example, regional seas, GPA, small developing island States, Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM), etc.)	EAL	SIDA

**(d) Marine sources of pollution**

49. The Eastern African region continues to be threatened by pollution emanating from shipping and other related activities, particularly owing to the number of large crude oil carriers that pass by and call at the ports. The efforts of UNEP, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other partners, to reduce this risk by strengthening marine pollution prevention and control capabilities have not achieved much. The region still lacks adequate contingency plans, sensitivity maps and reception facilities for oil waste and equipment, to combat and control marine pollution and protect the marine and coastal environment from the dangers of marine pollution.

50. The objective of this component is to develop capability to minimize the effects of major incidents that may cause serious marine pollution and prepare countries to monitor, prevent and mitigate such incidents by providing them with technical assistance. The regional work plan of IMO was included in the planning of the activities for this component.

51. Some of the activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Regional workshop on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) to determine the level of implementation and related problems in the Eastern and Southern African subregion (September 2004 in Mauritius)	IMO	
2. Regional training course on MARPOL in Tanzania in June 2005	IMO	
3. Regional training course on the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) in Seychelles in March 2005	IMO	
4. Consultancy service for the analysis and assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans	World Bank	
5. Workshop to assess regional capabilities to deal with marine pollution, taking into consideration contingency plans, and to discuss the ratification and implementation of MARPOL and OPRC	IMO	
6. Assistance with the development and improvement of national contingency plans, including sensitivity maps as a continuation of contingency planning in cases of marine pollution emergency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National workshop on contingency planning in Kenya, in October 2004</li> <li>• National workshop on contingency planning in Mozambique in Aug. 2005</li> <li>• Regional workshop for the development of a regional contingency plan in Madagascar in May 2005</li> </ul>	IMO	
7. Regional workshop on marine pollution prevention and environmental management in Kenya in July 2005	IMO	
8. Establishment of a network to promote cooperation and the exchange of information regarding waste water management and prevention of marine pollution between countries in Southern and Eastern Africa	IMO, Netherlands	

## IV. Theme 3: Support to the coordination structure and the legal review process for the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions

### 1. Rationale

52. The transboundary and common nature of the problems that face coastal and marine environments call for cooperation within an adequate legal and institutional framework for the effective protection and management of coastal ecosystems. Accordingly, an effective coordination structure for the implementation of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions is required in a region-wide effort to ensure a harmonized approach in addressing the pressures on Africa's coast through concerted intergovernmental dialogue.

53. Given the fact that the Nairobi Convention and its protocols were developed in 1985, the secretariat of the Convention has embarked on its revision. After the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting, held in 2002, more specific recommendations were also made by the experts at the third meeting of the ad hoc group held from 17 to 19 November 2003. The revision of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols will be continued during the 2004–2007 work programme and it is hoped that the revision will be approved by the Contracting Parties by the end of the 2004–2007 work programme.

54. As part of the revitalization process, the Contracting Parties, at their third meeting, identified the critical need for a cost-effective coordination structure designed to enable the secretariat to coordinate the activities of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions and other regional seas programmes and global conventions. The work programme and the prioritized activities have been developed in response to the call of the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting for urgent actions by the secretariat to ensure that institutional and management linkages are established that will facilitate a coordinated and harmonized approach to address coastal and marine problems.

55. A meeting of focal points held in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, on 19 and 20 March 2003, recommended that the Nairobi Convention should review and develop a process for implementing the decisions taken by the UNEP Governing Council at its twenty-second session. The following recommendations were made:

- (a) Recommendation 1: The regional seas conventions and action plan should be used as an instrument for sustainable development;
- (b) Recommendation 2: Ownership by countries and the political and financial commitments of member States should be enhanced;
- (c) Recommendation 3: The participation of civil society and industry in the development and implementation of programmes and partnerships should be enhanced;
- (d) Recommendation 4: There is a need to achieve financial sustainability;
- (e) Recommendation 5: Regional seas conventions and action plans should be used as a platform for the regional implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and global programmes and initiatives;
- (f) Recommendation 6: Horizontal cooperation and possible twinning arrangements between regional seas conventions and action plans should be strengthened;
- (g) Recommendation 7: Linkages, cooperation and coordination with international organizations such as IMO, IOC-UNESCO and FAO, the Convention on Biological Diversity and multilateral environmental agreements, should be strengthened;
- (h) Recommendation 8: Monitoring and assessment activities should be strengthened and efforts should be made to ensure that regional seas are fully involved in the global marine environment assessment process and in the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA);
- (i) Recommendation 9: Efforts should be made to develop outreach, information and public awareness.

56. Activities to support the Abidjan Convention are included in 2004–2007 work programme of the Nairobi Convention to provide an overview of the work of the Nairobi Convention secretariat.

### 2. Objective

57. The objective of the activities under this theme is to strengthen the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention and to develop an adequate legal and institutional framework for the effective and coordinated implementation of the Nairobi Convention in collaboration with all relevant partners.

### 3 Components

58. The Contracting Parties at their third meeting and the government representatives at the third meeting of the ad hoc group of the Legal and Technical Working Group made recommendations within which the areas of focus under this theme have been determined. Activities under this component comprise: revision of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols; strengthening the regional coordination structure; coordination with other conventions and partners; and institutional strengthening and capacity-building of coordinative units.

#### (a) Revision of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol

59. The Nairobi Convention and its protocols will be revised to ensure that the Convention reflects all relevant aspects arising from these international legal instruments, with particular attention to the provisions of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, chapter 17 of Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international instruments that were developed after the Nairobi Convention was signed in 1985. In view of the increasing negative impacts from land-based sources and activities, a protocol addressing land-based activities will be developed to provide a regional approach with a defined legal framework incorporating clear principles to determine liability and ensure compensation. Accordingly, the objective of this component is to continue the revision of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols and have them approved within the period of this work programme, to develop necessary protocols in new priority areas and to establish necessary coordination approaches to support the implementation of the Nairobi Convention.

60. Some of the activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Continuation of the revision of the Nairobi Convention		SIDA
2. Continuation of the revision of the Protocol on Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora		SIDA
3. Review and updating of the Protocol on Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency	IMO	
4. Development and obtaining of approval for the Protocol on Land-based Activities and Sources of Pollution (GEF IIe): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a task force with terms of reference</li> <li>• Development of a work plan and production of a zero draft by the task force</li> <li>• Holding of the first drafting meeting and circulation of the draft</li> <li>• Holding of national consultative meetings on the draft</li> <li>• Regional consultative meetings to consider the second draft produced by the task force after incorporation of the national recommendations</li> <li>• Development and circulation of the final draft by the task force</li> <li>• Meeting of plenipotentiaries to develop the final text</li> <li>• Adoption by the Conference of the Parties</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB, SIDA	
5. Establishment of a regular legal monitoring and evaluation system of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols		SIDA

6. Strengthening of the existing national and regional capacity for compliance and enforcement and review of the Nairobi Convention programme in 2005 and 2010	EAL (COP4) <sup>6</sup>	Contracting Parties
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**(b) Strengthening of programme coordination structures**

61. To ensure the effective coordination of the diversified programmes within the region, which is aimed at protecting and managing the coastal and marine environment, the Convention has put in place an effective mechanism for providing guidance and coordination in specialized areas. A number of task forces have been established by the secretariat of the Convention to deal with specialized areas. They will be serviced by regional task forces, for example, the coral reef task force. The objective of this component is therefore to ensure the establishment and to provide support to the supplementary structures as an appropriate mechanism to enhance the capacity of existing coordination units. The activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Expansion of the use of information technology to enhance effective communication (for example, video-conferencing, telephone, e-mail)	EAL	SIDA
2. Development and adoption of a compliance and long-term trend monitoring and reporting system (GEF I f): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of recommendations for compliance and long-term trend monitoring based on environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards and on monitoring methods of activity I (a) (iii) and I (a) (iv), I(e) (iii)</li> <li>• Provision of support for further development of the database management system and GIS capabilities at the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention by hiring a GIS expert</li> <li>• Input of existing and new data into database management system and development of basic GIS products (regional maps, overlays) to support regional monitoring and assessments of land-based sources and activities</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	WIOMSA
3. Implementation of effective regional environmental impact assessment processes (GEF II c): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of national reports (from II (a)(i) on the national environmental impact assessment processes</li> <li>• Conduct of a regional workshop to review national environmental impact assessment processes, (the Convention, on Environment Impact Assessment in a Transboundary context using ESPOO as a model)</li> <li>• Drafting of regional environmental impact assessment processes guidelines and reviewing them in a regional workshop and recommending them for adoption and onward transmission to the Conference of the Parties for endorsement in 2006;</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
4. Establishment of a regional international waters coordination mechanism with UNDP	GEF/WIO-LaB	

<sup>6</sup> A decision needs to be adopted on this activity at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties scheduled for mid-May 2004.

and World Bank projects to share best practices in sub-Saharan Africa (GEF II g):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafting of regional environmental impact assessment guidelines and reviewing them in a regional workshop and recommending them for adoption and onward transmission to Conference of the Parties for endorsement in 2006;</li> </ul>		
5. Compilation of profiles of institutions implementing assessment programmes and their relevance to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention	EAL	
6. Continuation of organization of joint meetings of partners, technical task forces from the areas and the bureaux of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions	EAL	SIDA
7. Strengthening of focal points by regular communication and organization of a focal point forum and enhanced tools and mechanisms at the national level		SIDA
8. Establishment of a regional activity centre to supervise the work of the task forces		SIDA

**(c) Coordination with other conventions and partners**

62. The options for a joint implementation mechanism include the holding of joint bureaux meetings and meetings of the Joint Implementation Unit and the joint ad hoc technical and legal working group. There is a need for consultations between conventions and partners to implement the decision on coordination adopted by the Contracting Parties at their third meeting.

63. The secretariat of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions has received funding from SIDA to undertake activities to strengthen the coordination structures between the two conventions. The priority issue to be addressed in the four-year project is the strengthening of the secretariat of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions for coordination, management and assessment of priority areas within the conventions.

64. Collaboration with other regional seas programmes for the exchange of experience and information will be ensured through the established twinning arrangements and memorandums of understanding. Within the framework of such firm arrangements, through the new regional strategies, the secretariats of various conventions, including the Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Black Sea Action Plan, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North Atlantic, the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Convention), will share or provide assistance and constitute important partners in the implementation of the priority activities of the work programme. Thematic regional annexes to the Nairobi Convention will be developed in cooperation with the secretariats of global conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. Other partners for such collaboration include IMO conventions, such as the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), as modified in 1978, and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC).

65. To ensure support for the implementation of the costed work programme, wide consultations will be undertaken with all relevant partners. As a priority, all traditional and non-traditional partners, including the private sector, will be consulted. Further consultations will be carried out to establish a consortium of partners for both the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions.

66. The objective of this component is to ensure the cost-effective and harmonized implementation of the Convention through intergovernmental dialogue and coordination with regional and international conventions, particularly the Abidjan Convention, and programmes in consultation with the relevant partners. Some of the activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Establishment and implementation of agreements on collaboration and coordination with	EAL	

conventions and programmes		
<p>2. Review of the status of ratification of appropriate international conventions by countries and assistance to countries in developing plans for ratifying those that are not yet ratified (GEF IIb):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of national reports (from II (a)(i) including summary reports on the status of ratification by countries of international conventions relevant to land-based sources and activities (for example Biological Diversity, Ramsar, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES)</li> <li>• Provision of assistance to countries to develop capacity and institutional arrangements and to promote public awareness for ratifying and implementing outstanding international conventions</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
<p>3. Development of regional, governmental, private sector and public sector partnerships on land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIe):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a platform for public-private partnerships as part of the implementation land-based activities particularly, in the selected demonstration projects, and identification and securing of funding for updating the lessons from the projects</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
<p>4. Implementation of a small-grants programme for wider stakeholder participation (GEF IIIg):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of detailed terms of reference for a small-grants programme and selection of institutions, as appropriate, to coordinate the implementation of the small-grants programme, through a competitive selection process</li> <li>• Awarding of two rounds of small-grants competition in selected hotspots in the region to relieve stress on the ecosystems</li> <li>• Monitoring of the implementation of small grants</li> <li>• Development of the lessons learned in small grants activities and publicizing them through the participatory poverty alleviation process (IIIe)</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
<p>5. Strengthening of joint implementation with the Abidjan convention in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratification of and accession to the Convention</li> <li>• Network of focal points</li> <li>• Focal points forum</li> <li>• Development of nodal structures</li> <li>• Review of the work programme</li> <li>• Follow-up actions (seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties)</li> </ul>	EAL	SIDA
<p>6. Linkages<sup>7</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide partners with a platform at the regional level to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Share information</li> <li>○ Identify synergies as they relate to regional policy development and addressing issues of common concern (project implementation)</li> <li>○ Form new partnerships and assign a lead organization to implement the partnership.(regional seas)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners

<sup>7</sup> There are some activities also listed in the table linking with the workplan of the regional seas programme and present work programme.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of collaboration with regional GOOS and the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), and the Marine Environmental Laboratory of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA/MEL) when possible (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active collaboration with global and regional biodiversity related conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity and its Jakarta Mandate, CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (CMS), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention), etc.) and reinforcing them at the regional level (for example, with regard to key marine species and coral reefs, etc.) (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active collaboration with the chemicals and waste management conventions (Basel, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International (Rotterdam Convention), the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, etc.) and relevant atmosphere and climate change conventions (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building further on the strong alliance between the regional seas programme and IMO through the UNEP/IMO form on activities related to MARPOL and OPRC and incorporation of the marine protected areas of the regional seas programme in IMO sensitive areas (for example, strategic programmes of action, particularly sensitive sea areas and marine protected areas) (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compilation of an overview of agreements between the regional seas programme and other global and regional organizations to identify and strengthen existing collaboration. (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration with global and regional biodiversity-related conventions and programmes such as FAO, the Large Marine Ecosystem Programme of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and seek their cooperation in the development and implementation of the ecosystem approach. (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development, together with regional partners, programmes for ecosystem-based management of living marine resources and large marine ecosystems (regional seas programmes)</li> </ul>	EAL	self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation with FAO and regional fisheries bodies in the implementation of joint programmes for ecosystem-based management of fisheries. (regional seas programmes)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exchange data and information available at the level of regional seas programmes and regional fisheries bodies that may be of mutual interest. (regional seas programme)</li> </ul>	EAL	Self-financed by partners

**(d) Institutional strengthening and capacity-building for better coordination**

67. The structure of the Nairobi Convention makes provision for two complementary coordination units: the Regional Coordinating Unit and the Joint Implementation Unit for the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions. The current capacity of these units, however, constitutes a major constraint on the effective functioning of the

Nairobi Convention with regard to the coordination of the implementation of multiple programmes within the region. The objective of this component is to strengthen the coordinating capacity of the Regional Coordinating Unit and the Joint Implementation Unit for the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions to enable them to play an effective catalytic role in marine and coastal environmental protection in the region. The activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Establishment of a project coordinating unit within the secretariat of Nairobi Convention in Nairobi for managing the GEF project (GEF IIIa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring of a project manager, an environmental scientist as deputy project manager and an administrative manager or secretary</li> <li>• Establishment of an office at UNEP in Nairobi</li> <li>• Strengthening of the capacity of the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and of the Regional Coordinating Unit; Staff time -one person in the secretariat</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
2. Strengthening of the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Eastern African Region as the recognized and effective regional seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources (GEF IIIb): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of national and regional level workshops to consult with all stakeholders as a means of deciding on measures and partnerships to address priority concerns — linked to objectives 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>• Two weeks training for two members of staff of the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Eastern African Region at the secretariat of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission under the twinning arrangement</li> <li>• Supporting experts to attend technical meetings relevant to the development of a land-based activities protocol.</li> <li>• Provision of support to the focal points to prepare annual status reports on the implementation of GPA and the work programme of the Nairobi Convention at the national level</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
3. Determination and satisfaction of training needs in the regions for land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIc): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of training needs for various categories of stakeholders, including legislators, decision makers, the private sector and community groups through needs assessment surveys;</li> <li>• Selection of priority training requirements for the region, addressing land-based activities and development of training curricula using existing capacity and courses where possible</li> <li>• Conduct of training in the countries of the region</li> </ul>	Norway/WIO-LaB	
4. Development of educational programmes at all levels on land-based activities and sources (GEF III d):	GEF/WIO-LaB	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of ongoing activities on curriculum development for environmental education</li> <li>• Contribution to ongoing activities, for example, school competitions and open days</li> <li>• Development of awareness-creation materials for schools and other learning institutions</li> <li>• Training for school teachers on themes related to land-based activities and encouragement of the formation of environmental clubs in schools</li> <li>• Provision of support to marine protected areas to train professional guides for school programmes</li> <li>• Provision of support to schools to visit marine protected areas and theme parks</li> </ul>		
5. Establishment and strengthening of the work of the task forces, i.e. the coral reef task force, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats task force, GEMPA and legal and technical expert group.	EAL	SIDA

## V. Theme 4: cross-cutting issues

### 1. Rationale

68. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002, governments adopted the Plan of Implementation. In paragraph 29, it states: "Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries. Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels...." This major event has a great impact on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and appropriate definition of activities will provide ample opportunities for the Convention to benefit fully from these important forums.

69. The importance of mobilization of funds, communication, information dissemination and networking as tools for any effective management approach also needs to be recognized in the implementation of this work programme within the entire region.

### 2. Objective

70. The objective is to position this work programme within the anticipated framework of forthcoming events of great significance to the Nairobi Convention and to ensure that funds are available for the implementation and dissemination of information resulting from its implementation, particular attention is given to the marine and coastal environmental protection of small island developing States of the Eastern African region based on their special needs in the development of their economies due to their small populations, small gross domestic product, limited land area and scarce human resources capacity.

### 3. Components

71. This theme will have the following components: emerging issues; information dissemination; and funding strategies.

#### (a) Emerging issues

72. The World Summit on Sustainable Development defined priority actions for the next decade within the context of sustainable development. It called for national and regional assessments on the implementation of Agenda 21, the global blueprint for action during the last decade. Chapters 12, 15 and 17 of Agenda 21 focused on the protection of the marine and coastal environment that were described as fragile ecosystems requiring special protection through national and regional efforts. The partnership conference for the project on the

African Process designed in support of both the Nairobi and Abidjan convention was held on the margins of the Summit. There is therefore a need to highlight the importance of the Nairobi Convention as an instrument for implementing global conventions within the Eastern African region considering the ongoing process to update its Convention and its related protocols to reflect the orientation of recent international conventions. Of great importance is the framework provided by this Regional Seas Programme to address, through a coordinated regional approach, the key issues of food security and poverty alleviation for sustainable development.

73. The World Summit on Sustainable Development also gave priority to the integrated management of water in small island developing States. More specifically, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Johannesburg Plan) highlights small island development states are a special case both for environment and development. There are three small island developing States in the Eastern African region with fragile ecosystems. Good management of their freshwater resources in an integrated approach is vital for their economic development. The approach should incorporate biodiversity, land degradation, the marine and coastal environment and climate change issues into the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development.

74. The secretariat of the Convention will set up a project office and task forces in collaboration with the countries of the region, which will develop proposals to implement the identified priority activities listed in this work programme with funding from various funding agencies, including GEF, and contributions from Governments. The task forces will also explore funding opportunities available for the priority activities of the Nairobi Convention.

75. The objective of this component is to ensure that the Nairobi Convention is recognized as the appropriate framework to coordinate all initiatives and efforts aimed at promoting a healthy coastal and marine environment in the region. To attain this objective, the activities indicated in the table below will be given priority.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Updating and finalization of the transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the West and Indian Ocean region (GEF IIIh):	GEF/WIO-LaB	
2. Contribution to the annual statement of the regional seas programme on an emerging or priority issue (regional seas programme)	EAL	
3. Development of a GEF project proposal for small island developing States on the protection of the marine and coastal environment using small grants	GEF/WIO-LaB	
4. Development of further projects for funding based on the outcome of the African Process	EAL	SIDA

**(b) Information dissemination and exchange**

76. The ability to acquire, analyse, interpret, archive and disseminate data and the capacity to generate information in support of decision-making and management of the coastal and marine environment are of vital importance to Governments and other stakeholders involved in the management of the coastal and marine environment. This importance and the need to exchange the information generated were reaffirmed by the integrated coastal management conferences held in Tanzania and Seychelles and by the Pan-African Conference held in Mozambique in 1998, which emphasized the need to strengthen the collection and dissemination of scientific information as a basis for the effective management of coastal areas.

77. UNEP has assisted countries in the region to develop coastal and marine environment databases and an atlas. IOC-UNESCO is also providing support for data and information management through the Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa. This initiative builds on activities and capacities developed in the projects on regional cooperation in scientific information exchange in the Western Indian Ocean and the Ocean Data and Information Network for Eastern Africa.

78. The effectiveness of these regional programmes and other initiatives in addressing coastal and marine environmental problems and issues depends on their ability to share information across national, sectoral and disciplinary boundaries. There is, therefore, a need for regular exchange of critical programmatic information

among individuals and organizations and an appropriate management strategy or approach for implementing this work programme.

79. The objective of this component is to provide information in an easily accessible and understandable format to assist in the decision-making processes for the management of the marine and coastal resources.

80. The activities in this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Development of regional monitoring databases with GIS integration and tools for analysis and support for the Internet-based meta-database on programmes, projects and institutions (link to the East African Node of the GPA Clearing House Mechanism);	EAL	SIDA
2. Development of an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism (GEF IIIi): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of a needs assessment and preparation of a strategic workplan for the establishment of regional and national GPA nodes</li> <li>• Improve existing databases, including regional compatibility with other databases with content derived primarily from existing relevant GPA information and data as identified in the needs assessment</li> </ul>	GEF/WIO-LaB	
3. Publication of midterm and biennial reports by the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention		SIDA

### (c) Funding strategies and linkages

81. For better implementation of the Nairobi Convention with sustainable sources of funding, certain strategies need to be identified and more linkages need to be established for joint efforts in facilitating the implementation and enforcement of international conventions. Development of an information dissemination and communication strategy within the Nairobi Convention, to promote the dissemination of regional products such as the WIO Toolkit for Managing Marine Protected areas and the WIO Fisheries Database. The suggested activities under this component are indicated in the table below.

Activities	Source of funding	Proposed additional sources
1. Development of an MoU with regional institutions and mobilization of financial resources and securing of long-term monitoring and assessment, including quality control and assistance in capacity-building where needed (regional seas programme)	EAL	Partners
2. Contribution to global assessment exercises such as GIWA, GMA, the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) and Millennium Assessment and reporting to conventions (regional seas programme).	EAL	Partners

## **VI. Collaboration and partnership in the implementation and financing of the work programme**

82. In the implementation of the identified priority activities and strengthening of the joint implementation structures, the Convention will rely on the support of national and regional institutions, the private sector and United Nations agencies and traditional and non-traditional donors and partners.

### **A. Nairobi Convention Trust Fund**

83. The East African Trust Fund (EAL) will, in line with established practice, provide core funding for the work programme and for basic staff costs.

### **B. Member States**

84. Member States and their national scientific and technical research institutions will play the lead role within their area of funding and provision of expertise in the implementation of this work programme. Although the ministries in charge of technical institutes, such as those in the oceanographic, fisheries and other relevant research areas, do not depend on the Ministry of Environment, member States should ensure full collaboration and involvement of these ministries in the implementation of this work programme.

### **C. African Ministerial Conference on the Environment**

85. The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) will continue providing guidance and political support to the Nairobi Convention and its work programme. In their capacities as members of the AMCEN secretariat, the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa will provide guidance and support. Progress reports will be submitted to AMCEN from time to time. The Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the African Union will be responsible for updating the Secretary-General of the African Union on progress in this area.

### **D. United Nations agencies**

86. In its capacity as the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention (and the regional seas programme), UNEP will provide institutional and programmatic support. The various divisions of UNEP will actively participate in the implementation of the work programme. The Nairobi Convention work programme has established a direct linkage with GPA. The Coordination Office of GPA has been implementing its activities in the Eastern African region through the Nairobi Convention and has indicated its intention to use the Convention as a framework for implementation of its planned activities.

87. The Nairobi Convention will also work closely with other GEF implementing agencies, namely, the World Bank and UNDP in mobilizing additional resources for the Convention.

88. In its capacity as the secretariat for the Nairobi Convention, UNEP will actively seek collaboration with IOC-UNESCO, particularly in the initiation, coordination and implementation of activities related to shoreline changes, emerging issues and information dissemination and exchange.

89. The Convention will provide a framework for the implementation of projects coordinated by IMO and designed to support and strengthen the efforts of the Governments of Eastern and Southern Africa in the prevention of, preparedness for and response to marine pollution due to oil spills at both the national and subregional levels on a long-term and sustainable basis.

### **E. Global Environment Facility**

90. In order to address the issue of sources of land-based pollution, GEF approved a project in October 2003 on addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB) with the Government of Norway, the Governments in the region and UNEP as co-financiers. The secretariat of the Nairobi Convention is as the executing agency.

91. WIO-LaB focuses on degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities, which is a major environmental problem in the region, and thus represents a strong partnership between the countries, the Government of Norway, UNEP and GEF. The project is designed to serve as a GPA demonstration project to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To reduce stress on the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality;
- (b) To strengthen regional legislative frameworks for preventing land-based sources of pollution through GPA;
- (c) To develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable less polluting development.

## **F. Partners**

92. Several Governments, mainly those of Belgium, Finland, France and Ireland, continue to provide significant assistance to the Nairobi Convention. The Governments have provided support directly or indirectly to the Nairobi Convention to implement its work programme.

### **1. United States of America**

93. The Nairobi Convention receives contributions from the Government of the United States of America to undertake activities under two thematic areas, namely, management and assessment of coral reefs and associated ecosystems and implementation of the Global Programme of Action. In some cases, the funds have been used as catalytic funds to support GEMPA and the coral reef task force. GEMPA and the coral reef task force are supported by UNEP and IUCN. The coral reef task force has been established by the Conference of Parties to support the implementation of the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.

### **2. Sweden**

94. Sweden and UNEP agreed to carry out a project to support the coordination structure of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions during the period 2003–2006. The overall objective of the Swedish support to the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions is to strengthen the coordination structure and legal review process for the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions and to promote the protection of the coastal and marine environment for sustainable use through the process of developing and implementing the work programmes of the conventions. The planned process includes the revision of the legal instruments and the coordination structure of the two conventions. UNEP will use the Swedish support in two phases — an initial inception period from 1 December 2003 to 15 June 2004 followed by an implementation phase up to December 2006.

95. In preparing the work programme under the agreement between UNEP and the National Board of Fisheries, UNEP will consider regional ownership, sustainability, legal and coordination aspects and the interrelations between the work programmes of the conventions and planned or ongoing GEF projects. UNEP will determine how the Swedish funding will be distributed between the two conventions and incorporate, as appropriate, the use of Swedish expertise in the start-up and implementation of the project activities.

### **3. Netherlands**

96. Since 1999 the Coastal Zone Management Centre in the Netherlands has been implementing a programme for capacity-building in marine and coastal protected area management in collaboration with regional institutions. For the implementation of this work programme, the Centre will be involved in supporting and implementing several such activities including a regional training course in marine and coastal area management and training of trainers and awareness-raising activities for management effectiveness initiatives.

## **G. Non-governmental organizations**

### **1. World Wide Fund for Nature**

97. The Nairobi Convention signed a memorandum of understanding with the WorldWide Fund for Nature (WWF) in April 2002. Within the framework of the memorandum of understanding, WWF identifies the Eastern African marine eco-region as a priority area for project intervention since that region faces a number of threats that could destroy its biodiversity and the livelihoods of the coastal communities. At their third meeting, the Contracting Parties recognized the work of WWF in the Eastern Africa marine eco-region, particularly the eco-region programme. The Contracting Parties recognized that the eco-region conservation approach offered an appropriate mechanism for the management of large ecosystems and also provided a platform for bringing together different stakeholders to set conservation strategies and mobilize resources.

98. WWF aims at conserving nature and ecological processes by preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity by ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term and by promoting actions to reduce pollution and wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy. The Endangered Seas Programme of WWF works toward the achievement of the following objectives: the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive global network of ecologically representative, well managed marine protected areas designed to conserve areas of high biological importance and productivity; and the introduction of measures to ensure that fishing is carried out in a sustainable manner in order to conserve genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

99. The Nairobi Convention will work in close collaboration with WWF through the existing three regional programme offices within the Western Indian Ocean region, the Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO) in Kenya, the Southern Africa Regional Programme Office (SARPO) in Zimbabwe and the Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Regional Programme Office in Madagascar. The memorandum of understanding outlines the manner in which WWP and UNEP, through the Nairobi Convention, will develop an action programme to be implemented collaboratively.

## **2. World Conservation Union**

100. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) provides leadership through the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Marine/WWF international initiative that builds on the accomplishments of the Management Effectiveness Task Force (METF) of WCPA, particularly its framework guidelines and its ongoing field-testing of generic guidelines for evaluating the management effectiveness of protected areas, with the aim of applying this to marine protected areas. The following are the main objectives and conservation outcomes of the initiative:

- (a) To develop specific indicators and guidelines for managers of marine protected areas to evaluate the effectiveness of their sites;
- (b) Development of a toolkit for management and training activities of marine protected areas;
- (c) Assessment and monitoring of management effectiveness at pilot sites;
- (d) Preparation of regional guidelines on assessing management effectiveness;
- (e) Review of available expertise and relevant ongoing initiatives in the region.

101. IUCN provides global leadership in the conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources in marine and coastal ecosystems. IUCN's Eastern Africa Regional Programme (EARP) has recognized that the Jakarta Mandate of the conservation issues in the WIO. As such, IUCN through its EARP is assisting countries of the WIO to implement the Jakarta Mandate, in three areas of work that correspond with three of the five themes of the Jakarta Mandate: a) integrated marine and coastal area management; b) sustainable use of marine resources; c) establishment and maintenance of marine protected areas. These themes are closely linked with the objectives of the Nairobi Convention.

102. The Nairobi Convention will continue to work in partnership with EARP/IUCN to assist contracting parties to implement the Jakarta Mandate of the CBD.

## **3. Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)**

103. WIOMSA promotes marine science research through the award of research grants under the Marine Science for Management and the Marine Research Grant programmes. A priority area for WIOMSA is the provision of useful information for the implementation of the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.

104. The second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Nairobi Convention, held in Mauritius in November 1999, approved, among other things, the 2000–2001 biennial work programme. It further recommended that UNEP identify institutions within the region with the requisite capacity to lead in the implementation of the adopted work programme. This recommendation provided the basis for the decision by UNEP as the secretariat to the Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA to develop a framework for collaboration. The Nairobi Convention signed a memorandum of understanding with WIOMSA in July 2002. Within the framework of this memorandum of understanding, WIOMSA provides research, technical, managerial and advisory support to the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention as requested. The collaboration is based on the experience and capacity demonstrated by WIOMSA through the successful participation in and coordination of several projects financed by various United Nations agencies, particularly UNEP.

#### **4. Interlinkages with the Marine Science for Management Programme of WIOMSA**

105. The Nairobi Convention promotes assessment activities within the collaborating partners because the Convention does not have the capacity and the resources to carry out assessments. At a meeting to develop the work programme of the Convention, however, it was also observed that collaborating universities that had the human resources and technical capacity to undertake various assessments had a limited financial resource base and they could not, therefore, tailor their programmes to assessments of the marine environment because the limited resources available were targeted at core functions of the universities such as training.

106. The Marine Science for Management (MASMA) programme has funds for assessment and management research, but there are no coordinated institutional programmes to undertake assessment-related research in the region that are targeting the MASMA pool of available resources. In order to address the weak coordination between the Nairobi Convention, the Nairobi Convention, with the support of the universities and WIOMSA, will support a joint proposal-writing process on key selected areas such as pollution hotspots and MPAs from the priorities set in the work programme. The universities will in turn supervise the implementation of the programme in each country, i.e. defining the science and the approach, the best scholars to undertake the studies and maintain the network of researchers. It is envisaged that the Nairobi Convention work programme on the management and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems will constitute a confluence of interest between all the institutions and provide the universities and research institutions with opportunities to train. In addition, it will encourage sustained assessment of the marine environment and sustain the process of capacity-building within the region in a coordinated way and create a network of marine scientists in all the participating countries.

#### **5. Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)**

107. One of the main objectives of the Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA) is to promote the exchange of experience and information between members, at the port and in the transport and trade arenas, promote the efficiency of ports and establish and maintain relations with other regional and international stakeholders and industry-related organizations for the development of maritime activities. In 1992, the organs of IMO and PMAESA ratified a framework for cooperation between the two organizations and an additional memorandum of understanding was being prepared to implement some IMO activities in the region. As a result of the initial agreement, IMO and PMAESA in 1992 drafted the first action plan for the protection of the marine environment, called the Strategy for the Protection of the Marine Environment in Eastern and Southern Africa (SPMEESA) covering the period 1993–1996. SPMEESA was developed with the objective of preventing pollution through adequate waste management, port reception facilities and effective state control of ports, developing national and regional capacity for emergency response to spills and strengthening maritime safety authorities. The mandate of PMAESA has a very close relationship with the Nairobi Convention and a good collaborative framework between the two will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of both. It has been proposed that a decision on the establishment of an MoU between PMAESA and the Nairobi Convention be made at the Fourth Conference of the Parties.

#### **6. Ballast Water Task Force (IMO)**

108. Ballast water, one of the four greatest threats to the oceans after invasive aquatic species, could have extremely severe environmental, economic and public health impacts. The Global Ballast Water Management Programme (GloBallast) has been assisting developing countries to reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in the ballast water of ships, to implement the IMO ballast water guidelines and to prepare for the new Ballast Water Convention of IMO. Among the other three major threats to the oceans is land-based sources of marine pollution. At a meeting held at Saldanha Bay, South Africa, on 19 and 20 March 2003, all the participants agreed that the issue of ballast water was relevant to the Nairobi Convention and should be incorporated into the work programme. A proposal for the formation of a GloBallast task force is proposed to the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties for consideration.

#### **7. The Blue Flag Campaign**

109. The Blue Flag was established in France in 1985 when the first French coastal municipality was awarded the Blue Flag on the basis of criteria covering sewage treatment and the quality of bathing water. The French concept of the Blue Flag was developed at the level of Europe to include other areas of environmental management such as waste management and coastal planning and protection. Besides beaches, marinas also became eligible for the Blue Flag. More than 20 countries participate in the Blue Flag Campaign and some are working towards the establishment of the Blue Flag Campaign. At the meeting held at Saldanha Bay, the participants expressed gratitude to the Blue Flag Campaign and discussed how such a process could be

introduced in Eastern Africa A decision on this issue is proposed to the Fourth Conference of the Parties for consideration.

### **G. Twinning arrangements**

110. It is envisaged that the Nairobi Convention will enhance coordination with the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission) and other advanced conventions, whether or not they are administered by UNEP. In this regard, particular attention will be given to the Helsinki Commission, which signed a twinning arrangement with UNEP in May 2000. The twinning arrangements are desired by the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, the Helsinki Commission and UNEP. From this twinning arrangement, the Helsinki Commission can transfer its extensive experience to the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention in many areas, including the areas of implementation of the Nairobi Convention, which are monitoring and assessment of the coastal and marine environment and resources.

## Annex I

### Logical framework matrix

#### Work programme for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention (2004–2007)

##### Theme1: Assessment of the coastal and marine environment

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification
<b>Component 1.1: Assessment of fragile ecosystems</b>		
1. Identification, strengthening and involvement of stakeholders in issues related to land-based sources in the region, including monitoring and evaluation and development of performance indicators (GEF IIIf)	National reports, community-based organizations identified and organized, community action plans developed.	Project Management Unit (PMU) files, executing agencies.
2. Identification of institutions and development of MoUs with them and undertaking of assessment activities	Institutions identified and MoUs signed	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, the executing agency
<b>Component 1.2 Land-based sources of pollution</b>		
1. Establishment of common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota (GEF Ia)	National report indicating the selected institutions, workshop report, published guidelines, report on demonstration activities	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, executing institutions
<b>Component 1.3 Social and economic issues</b>		
1. Baseline assessment of the socio-economic status of coastal communities and current poverty levels	Manual and reports	Expert teams
2. Support to economic valuation of marine and coastal resources in a selected country or sector;	Economic valuation study and report	Expert groups

## Theme 2: Management

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
<b>Component 2.1 Management of coral reefs and associated ecosystem</b>		
1. Preparation of a regional toolkit on establishment and management of marine protected areas	Toolkit in place, translated into languages of the region and disseminated	Expert teams, web sites
2. Initiation and promotion of the concept of management effectiveness	Indicators for effective management developed, training workshop conducted and pilot sites selected	Expert teams, web sites
3. Continued support to the Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas for Eastern Africa region	GEMPA 's workplan developed, GEMPA functions normally	WMU file, web site
4. Promotion and enhancement of the integrated management of river basins and coastal zones through application of the ICARM principles (GEF IIf)	Signed MoU between the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and the Tri-parties Basin Management Committee, management report, appraisal report.	PMU file, Tri-parties Committee reports, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism
5. Promotion and implementation of integrated coastal management programmes in the Eastern African region	Integrated coastal management programmes initiated, report of the programme	Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit files
6. Identification of demonstration sites and marine protected areas for management capacity-building	Demonstration sites identified, trained personnel, enhanced institutional management in selected marine protected areas	ICRAN file
<b>Component 2.2 Shoreline changes</b>		
1. Implementation of demonstration projects to restore habitats and sites affected by coastal erosion	Demonstration sites selected, implemented and reported, appropriate mitigation methods selected and applied	Executing agency, IOC files
2. Implementation of recommendations from the coastal erosion workshop held in November 2002	Gaps identified in the area of legal a framework regarding standards for shoreline changes	Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit files, web site
3. Establishment of a working group for physical alteration and destruction of habitats	Working group established, report on its activities	Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit files
4. Updating of the IOC UNESCO guidelines on assessment and monitoring of shorelines	Guidelines updated, pilot projects initiated in selected sites, awareness created	IOC files, web site
5. Estimation of the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach (GEF Ic);	GIS maps showing the location of ecotones, national report on carrying capacity.	PMU files.
6. Determination of coastal pollution hotspots , building on the outcome of the African Process (GEF Id)	Report on hotspots, transboundary data analysis incorporates information on pollution hotspots.	PMU files, TDA, WIO-LaB web site, working group reports
7. Implementation of action in specific locations to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats using the results of the African Process as a starting point (GEF Ii)	Workshop proceedings, regional guidelines published, demonstration project reports, project proposals.	PMU files, National reports, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.
8. Adoption of the EUROSION model as basis to prepare a coastal vulnerability atlas in GIS format	One or more coastal vulnerability atlases developed	GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism
9. Long-term monitoring of shoreline changes in selected pilot areas;	Shoreline change data collected and periodic monitoring reports	Expert teams, web site
10. Sensitivity mapping for the coastline	Coastline sensitivity map	UNDP/Kenya
11. Review of mitigation methodologies and assessment of their	Report published and disseminated	Expert group, Eastern African

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
suitability, editing and publication of the outcomes at a consultative workshop		Regional Coordinating Unit files, web site
<b>Component 2.3 Land-based sources of pollution</b>		
1. Filling of gaps in the knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) in water and sediments, and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs) (GEF Ib)	National reports, regional monitoring report, transboundary data analysis.	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, working group reports.
2. Establishment of regional environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards for water and sediment quality (GEF Ic)	National reports on standards, Draft EQO/EQS protocol, workshop report	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, Annual project review.
3. Implementation of demonstration projects for major land-based activities and sources of pollutants, building on the outcome of the African Process, which identifies specific hotspots requiring intervention (GEF Ig)	Proceedings of symposium, validation of best available technologies and practices, working paper on demo projects, progress report, monitoring report, final project report and news release.	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, annual project review, executing institutions.
4. Development of guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implementation of demonstration projects (GEF Ih)	National report on wastewater treatment, report on guidelines, outline of selected long-term proposals for financing, reports of meetings.	PMU files, meeting reports.
5. Review of gaps in national legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks (GEF IIa)	Transboundary data analysis, signed protocol for regional environmental impact assessment, signed programmes of action for implementation, national and regional reports, workshop proceedings	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site.
6. Assistance to countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated national programmes of action for land-based sources and activities (GEF IId)	National programmes of action reports, trained personnel, national programme of action report for Tanzania, report on selection criteria.	PMU files, APR, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.
7. Promotion of partnership with civil society and the private sector to address priority issues of common concern. (RS)	Partnership established, joint activities developed and implemented	Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit, web site, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
8. Support to focal points to do combined reporting at the national and international level to relevant regional and global conventions and programmes (e.g. regional seas programme, GPA, small island developing countries, ICARM, etc.)	National and regional reports produced, more inputs of the focal points to the regional programme	web site, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
<b>Component 2.4 : Marine sources of pollution</b>		
1. Regional workshop on MARPOL to determine the level of implementation and related problems in the Eastern and Southern African subregion (September 2004 in Mauritius)	Workshop report	IMO
2. Regional training course on MARPOL in Tanzania in June 2005	Training material and trained personnel	IMO
3. Regional training course on OPRC in Seychelles in March 2005	Training material and trained personnel	IMO
4. Consultancy service for the analysis and assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans	Analysis and assessment report	World Bank web site, contractor
5. Workshop to assess regional capabilities to deal with marine pollution, including contingency plans, ratification and	Workshop proceedings, assessment report	IMO, executing agency

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
implementation of international conventions.		
6. Assistance to various countries in the development and improvement of national contingency plans in cases of marine pollution emergency, including national workshops in Kenya and Mozambique, and regional workshop in Madagascar.	Workshop reports, professionals with knowledge for developing national contingency plans	IMO, executing agency
7. Regional workshop on the prevention of marine pollution and environmental management in Kenya in July 2005	Workshop report	IMO, executing agency
8. Establishment of a network to promote cooperation and the exchange of information regarding wastewater management and prevention of marine pollution	Network established	IMO, executing agency
9. Assistance in the development of capabilities for implementing MARPOL, the London Convention and other regional sea conventions	Reception facilities established, harmonized legal framework developed.	Office of the regional seas programme, Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit, web site, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention

### Theme 3: Support to the coordination structure and legal review process for the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
<b>Component 3.1 Revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols</b>		
1. Continuation of the process revision of the Nairobi Convention	Revised and approved Convention	Expert group, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
2. Continuation of the revisions of the Protocol on Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora	Revised and approved Protocol	Expert group, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
3. Review and updating of the Protocol on Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency	Revised and approved Protocol	Expert group, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
4. Development and obtaining of approval for the Protocol on Land-based Activities and Sources of Pollution (GEF IIe)	Report on the task force and terms of reference, work plan of the task force, drafts and meeting proceedings, final draft and adopted land-based activities protocol.	PMU files, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
5. Establishment of a regular legal monitoring and evaluation system of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
6. Strengthening of existing national and regional capacity for compliance and enforcement and review of the Nairobi Convention programme in 2005 and in 2010 (NC+15)(newly suggested)	Enhanced capacity for enforcement, revised national laws, progress reports, modified programme	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, Eastern African Regional Coordination Unit, partners, web site
<b>Component 3.2 Strengthening the coordination structures of the programme</b>		
1. Expansion of the use of information technology to enhance effective communication	Enhanced cost-effective communication	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, partners

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>
2. Development of compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires database management and decision-support systems) (GEF If)	Report on recommended national monitoring protocols, database management system established, GIS products available on disk and widely distributed.	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, working group reports, transboundary data analysis.
3. Implementation of effective regional environmental impact assessment processes (GEF IIc)	National and regional environmental impact assessment reports, workshop proceedings, draft regional environmental impact assessment guidelines.	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site.
4. Establishment of a regional international waters coordination mechanism with UNDP and World Bank projects to share best practices in sub-Saharan Africa (GEF IIg)	PMU in place and functioning, workshop reports, contracts to stakeholders, 100 people trained on environmental impact assessment .	APR, PMU, executing agencies.
5. Compilation of profiles of institutions implementing assessment programmes and their relevance to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention	Profiles completed	Executing agency, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
6. Continuation of the organization of joint meetings of partners for and technical task teams from areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions and the bureaux	Reports of meetings	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
7. Strengthening of focal points by regular communication and organization of a focal point forum and enhanced tools and mechanisms at national level for focal points (newly suggested)	Focal point forum established, focal points strengthened	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
8. Establishment and strengthening of regional activity centre to support the work of the task forces	A regional activity centre established, task forces further strengthened	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, executing agency, partners
<b>Component 3.3 Coordination with other partners</b>		
1. Establishment and implementation of agreements on collaboration and coordination with conventions and programmes	MoUs, agreements	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
2. Review of the status of ratification of relevant international conventions by countries and assistance to countries in developing plans for ratifying those that are not yet ratified (GEF IIb)	National reports on the status of ratification	PMU file, WIO-LaB web site, transboundary data analysis, executing agencies.
3. Development of regional, governmental, private sector and public sector partnerships on land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIe)	National reports and reports of the Steering Committee meeting.	PMU files, reports of meetings of the Steering Committee
4. Implementation of small-grants programme for wider stakeholder participation (GEF IIIg)	Reports on grant competition and results, new application proposals, progress of implementation and evaluation report.	PMU, WIO-LaB web site, executing agencies
5. Strengthening of joint implementation with the Abidjan Convention	Better coordination between the two conventions, joint implementation strengthened.	Secretariat of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions, Regional Coordinating Unit.
6. Linkage projects with the regional seas programme	Mutual supports obtained	Secretariat of the regional seas programme, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
<b>Component 3.4 Institutional strengthening and capacity-building for better coordination</b>		
1. Establishment of a project coordinating unit within the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention in Nairobi for managing the GEF project	Office and personnel in place.	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, PMU files, United

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
(GEF IIIa)		Nations Office for Project Services files.
2. Strengthening of the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and the Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit as the recognized and effective regional seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources (GEF IIIb)	Workshop documents, network of key stakeholders established, trained personnel, mission reports.	PMU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.
3. Determination and satisfaction of training needs in the region for land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIc)	National reports on training needs, identified training needs, training manual, national reports.	PMU files, WIO-LaB web site, Steering Committee report.
4. Develop educational programmes at all levels on land-based activities and sources (GEF IIId)	List of topics in environmental education syllabi related to land-based activities, teaching aids developed and available, report on education programme implementation.	PMU files, Steering Committee report, Kenya Wildlife Service, executing agencies.
5. Establishment and strengthening of the work of the task forces, i.e. the coral reef task force, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats task force, GEMPA and Legal and Technical Expert Group	Task forces and expert groups established and working effectively, working papers and report prepared by the task forces and expert groups	Secretariat of the Nairobi Secretariat

#### Theme 4: Crosscutting issues

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
<b>Component 4.1 Emerging issues</b>		
1. Updating and finalization of the transboundary diagnostic analysis and the strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean region (GEF IIIh)	Finalized of the transboundary data analysis and the strategic action programme	PMU file, annual reviews, executing agencies, NC Secretariat.
2. Contribution to the annual statement of the regional seas programme on an emerging or priority issue (regional seas programme)	Contributions to the statement of the Regional Seas Programme	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
3. Development of a GEF project proposal for small island developing States on the protection of the marine and coastal environment (using small grant)	GEF small island developing States project proposal finalized	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit files, UNEP/GPA
4. Development of further projects for funding based on the outcome of the African Process	Project proposals	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
<b>Component 4.2 Dissemination and exchange of information</b>		
1. Development of regional monitoring databases with GIS integration and tools for analysis and support for the internet-based meta-database on programmes, projects and institutions (link to the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanisms);	Databases developed	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, web site, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism
2. Development of an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism (GEF IIIi)	Report on regional and national needs assessment and strategic work plan, improved databases.	PMU files, executing agencies, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.
3. Publication of midterm and biennial reports by the secretariat of the	Publications	Secretariat of the Nairobi

Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
Nairobi Convention		Convention
<b>Component 4.3 Funding strategies and linkages</b>		
1. Mobilization of financial resources and secure long-term monitoring and assessment, including quality control and assistance in capacity-building where needed. (regional seas programme)	Financial resources secured	Regional seas programme, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
2. Contribution to global assessment exercises such as GIWA, GMA, GEO, and Millennium Assessment and reporting to conventions (regional seas programme).	Contribution made	Regional seas programme, secretariat of the Nairobi Convention

## Annex II

## Timetable for the implementation of the work programme

<i>Themes and activities</i>	<i>Implementation of the work programme</i>																
	2004		2005			2006			2007								
<b>Theme 1: Assessment</b>																	
<b>Component 1.1: Assessment of fragile ecosystems</b>																	
1. Identification, strengthening and involvement of stakeholders in issues related to land-based sources in the region, including monitoring and evaluation, development of performance indicators (GEF IIIf)																	
2. Identification of institutions and development of MoUs with them and undertaking of assessment activities																	
<b>Component 1.2: Land-based sources of pollution</b>																	
1. Establishment of common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota (GEF Ia)																	
<b>Component 1.3: Social and economic issues</b>																	
1. Baseline assessment of the socio-economic status of coastal communities and current poverty levels																	
2. Support for economic valuation of marine and coastal resources in a selected country or sector.																	
<b>Theme 2: Management</b>																	
<b>Component 2.1: Management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems</b>																	
1. Preparation of a regional toolkit on establishment and management of marine protected areas																	
2. Initiation and promotion of the concept of management effectiveness																	
3. Continued support to the Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas for the Eastern Africa region																	
4. Promotion and enhancement of the integrated management of river basins and coastal zones through application of the ICARM principles (GEF IIIf)																	
5. Promotion of the implementation of integrated coastal management programmes in the Eastern African region																	
6. Identification of demonstration sites and marine protected areas for capacity-building in management																	
<b>Component 2.2: Shoreline changes</b>																	
1. Implementation of demonstration projects to restore habitats and sites affected by coastal erosion																	
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the coastal erosion workshops held in November 2002																	

<i>Themes and activities</i>	<i>Implementation of the work programme</i>												
	2004			2005			2006			2007			
3. Establishment of a working group for physical alteration and destruction of habitats													
4. Updating of the IOC UNESCO guidelines on assessment and monitoring of shorelines													
5. Estimation of the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach (GEF Ic);													
6. Determination of coastal pollution hotspots, building on the outcome of the African Process (GEF Id)													
7. Implementation of action in specific locations to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration or destruction of habitats using the outcome of the African Process as a starting point (GEF Ii)													
8. Adoption of the EUROSION model (EUROSION is European initiative for sustainable coastal erosion management) as a basis for preparing a coastal vulnerability atlas in GIS format													
9. Long-term monitoring of shoreline changes in selected pilot areas;													
10. Sensitivity mapping of the coastline													
11. Review of mitigation methodologies and assessment of their suitability, editing and publication of the outcomes at a consultative workshop.													
<b>Component 2.3: Land-based sources pollution</b>													
1. Filling gaps in the knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) in water and sediments and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs) (GEF Ib)													
2. Establishment of regional environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards for water and sediment quality (GEF Ie)													
3. Implementation of demonstration projects for major land-based activities and sources of pollutants, building on the outcome of the African Process, which identifies specific hotspots requiring intervention (GEF Ig)													
4. Development of guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implementation of demonstration projects (GEF Ih)													
5. Review of gaps in national legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks (GEF IIa)													
6. Assistance to countries in the development of realistic and regionally integrated national programmes of action for land-based sources and activities (GEF IId)													
7. Promotion of partnership with civil society and the private sector to address priority issues of common concern (Regional Seas)													
8. Support to focal points to do combined reporting at the national and international level to relevant regional and global conventions and programmes (e.g. regional seas programme, GPA, small island developing States, ICARM, etc.)													
<b>Component 2.4: Marine sources of pollution</b>													

<i>Themes and activities</i>	<i>Implementation of the work programme</i>												
	<i>2004</i>			<i>2005</i>			<i>2006</i>			<i>2007</i>			
1. Regional workshop on MARPOL to determine the level of implementation and related problems in the Eastern and Southern African subregion (September 2004 in Mauritius)													
2. Regional training course on MARPOL in Tanzania in June 2005													
3. Regional training course on OPRC in Seychelles in March 2005													
4. Consultancy service for the analysis and assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans													
5. Workshop to assess regional capabilities to deal with marine pollution, including contingency plans and ratification and implementation of international conventions.													
6. Assistance to various countries in the development and improvement of national contingency plans in cases of marine pollution emergency, including national workshops in Kenya and Mozambique and regional workshop in Madagascar.													
7. Regional workshop on the prevention of marine pollution and environmental management in Kenya in July 2005													
8. Establishment of a network to promote cooperation and the exchange of information regarding wastewater management and marine pollution prevention													
9. Assistance to the development of capabilities for implementing MARPOL, the London Convention and other regional sea conventions (include the regional seas programme)													
<b>Theme 3: Coordination structure and legal review</b>													
<b>Component 3.1: Revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols</b>													
1. Continuation of the revision of the Nairobi Convention													
2. Continuation of the revision of the Protocol on Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora													
3. Review and updating of the Protocol on Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency													
4. Development and obtaining of approval for the Protocol on Land-based Activities and Sources of Pollution (GEF IIe)													
5. Establishment of a regular legal monitoring and evaluation system of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols													
6. Strengthening of the existing national and regional capacity for compliance and enforcement and review of the work programme of the Nairobi Convention in 2005 and in 2010 (NC+15)(newly suggested)													

<i>Themes and activities</i>	<i>Implementation of the work programme</i>															
	2004				2005				2006				2007			
<b><i>Component 3.2: Strengthening of programme coordination structures</i></b>																
1. Expansion of the use of information technology to enhance effective communication																
2. Development of compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires database management and decision-support systems) (GEF If)																
3. Implementation of effective regional environmental impact assessment processes (GEF IIc)																
4. Establishment of a regional international waters coordination mechanism with UNDP and World Bank projects to share best practices in sub-Saharan Africa (GEF IIg)																
5. Compilation of profiles of institutions implementing assessment programmes and their relevance to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention																
6. Continued organization of joint meetings of partners and technical task teams from areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi convention and the bureaux																
7. Strengthening of focal points by regular communication and organization of a focal point forum and enhanced tools and mechanisms at the national level for focal points (newly suggested)																
8. Establishment and strengthening of a regional activity centre to be to support the work of the task forces																
<b><i>Component 3.3: Coordination with other partners</i></b>																
1. Establishment and implementation of agreements on collaboration and coordination with conventions and programmes																
2. Review of the status of ratification of relevant international conventions by countries and assistance to countries in the development of plans for ratifying those that are not yet ratified (GEF IIb)																
3. Development of regional, governmental, private and public sector partnerships on land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIe)																
4. Implementation of a small-grants programme for wider stakeholder participation (GEF IIIg)																
5. Strengthening of joint implementation with the Abidjan Convention																
6. Linkage of projects with the regional seas programme																
<b><i>Component 3.4: Institutional strengthening and capacity-building</i></b>																
1. Establishment of a project coordinating unit within the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention in Nairobi for managing the GEF project (GEF IIIa)																
2. Strengthening of the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and the Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit as the recognized and effective regional seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources (GEF IIIb)																
3. Determination and satisfaction of training needs in the region for land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIc)																

<i>Themes and activities</i>	<i>Implementation of the work programme</i>												
	2004			2005			2006			2007			
4. Development of educational programmes at all levels on land-based activities and sources (GEF III d)													
5. Establishment and strengthening of the work of the task forces, i.e. the coral reef task force, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats task force, GEMPA and the legal and technical expert group													
<b>Theme 4: Cross-cutting issues</b>													
<b>Component 4.1: Emerging issues</b>													
1. Updating and finalization of the transboundary diagnostic analysis and the strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean region (GEF III h)													
2. Contribution to the annual statement of the regional seas programme on an emerging or priority issue (regional seas programme)													
3. Development of a GEF project proposal for small island developing States on the protection of the marine and coastal environment (using small grants) (GEF III g)													
4. Development of further projects for funding based on the outcome of the African process													
<b>Component 4.2 Dissemination and exchange of information</b>													
1. Development of regional monitoring databases with GIS integration and tools for analysis and support for the internet-based meta-database on programmes, projects and institutions (link to GPA Clearinghouse Mechanisms);													
2. Development of an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism (GEF III i)													
3. Publication of midterm and biennial reports by the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention													
<b>Component 4.3 Funding strategies and linkages</b>													
1. Mobilization of financial resources and securing of long-term monitoring and assessment (regional seas programme)													
2. Contribution to global assessment exercises such as GIWA, GMA, GEO, and Millennium Assessment and reporting to conventions (regional seas programme).													

## Annex III

## Budget for the 2004–2007 work programme

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<b>Coordination cost</b>										
Project staff (programme officers and consultants)						186,000	166,000	166,000	166,000	
Administrative support						45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	
Travel						20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Training						130,000				
Equipment						7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous						20,500				
<b>(a) Total of coordination component</b>						<b>408,500</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>1,086,500</b>
<b>Priority activities</b>										
<b>Theme 1: Assessment of the coastal and marine environment</b>										
<b>Component 1.1: Assessment of fragile ecosystems</b>										
(i) Identification, strengthening and involvement of stakeholders in issues related to land-based sources in the region, including monitoring and evaluation and development of performance indicators (GEF IIIf)										
(ii) Identification of institutions and development of MOUs with them and undertaking assessment activities						-	-	-	-	

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<b>Component 1.2: Land-based sources of pollution</b>										
(i) Establishment of common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota (GEF Ia)										
<b>Component 1.3: Social and economic issues</b>										
(i) Baseline assessment of the socio-economic status of coastal communities and current poverty levels	CORDIO									
(ii) Support to economic valuation of marine and coastal resources in a selected country or sector	WIOMSA									
<b>Theme 2: Management</b>										
<b>Component 2.1: Management of coral reefs and the associated ecosystem</b>										
(i) Preparation of a regional toolkit for the establishment and management of marine protected areas		10,000		20,000						
(ii) Initiation and promotion of the concept of management effectiveness for marine protected areas				20,000						
(iii) Continued support to the Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas for Eastern Africa region							10,000	10,000		
(iv) Promotion and enhancement of the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles (GEF II f)										

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(v) Promotion of the implementation of integrated coastal management programmes in the Eastern African region			10,000		10,000					
(vi) Identification of demonstration sites and marine protected areas for management capacity-building	ICRAN, CZMC, WIOMSA									
<b>(b) Total of component 2.1</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,000</b>
<b>Component 2.2 Shoreline changes</b>										
(i) Implementation of demonstration projects to restore habitats and sites affected by coastal erosion	IOC									
(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the coastal erosion workshop held in November 2002						-	-	-	-	
(iii) Establishment of a working group for physical alteration and destruction of habitats						10,000		10,000		
(iv) Updating of the IOC UNESCO guidelines on the assessment and monitoring of shorelines							10,000			
(v) Estimation of the carrying capacity of coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach (GEF 1c);										
(vi) Determination of coastal pollution hotspots, building on the outcome of the African Process (GEF 1d)										
(vii) Implementation of action in specific locations to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats using the outcome of the African Process as a starting point										

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(GEF Ii)										
(viii) Adoption of the EUROSION model as basis for the preparation of a coastal vulnerability atlas in GIS format							15,000			
(ix) Long-term monitoring of shoreline changes in selected pilot areas;						10,000				
(x) Sensitivity mapping of the coast line	UNDP/Kenya									
(xi) Review of mitigation methodologies and assessment of their suitability, editing and publication of the outcomes at a consultative workshop							10,000			
<b>(c) Total of component 2.2</b>						<b>20,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>Component 2.3 Land-based sources pollution</b>										
(i) Filling of gaps in the knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) in water and sediments, and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs) (GEF Ib)										
(ii) Establishment of regional environmental quality objectives and environmental quality standards for water and sediment quality (GEF Ie)										

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(iii) Implementation of demonstration projects for major land-based activities and sources of pollutants, building on the outcome of the African Process which identifies specific hotspots requiring intervention (GEF Ig)										
(iv) Development of guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implementation of demonstration projects (GEF Ih)										
(v) Review of gaps in national legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks (GEF Iia)										
(vi) Assistance to countries in the development of realistic and regionally integrated national programmes of action for land-based sources and activities (GEF IId)										
(vii) Promotion of partnership with civil society and the private sector to address priority issues of common concern. (RS)							10,000			
(viii) Support to focal points to do combined reporting at national and international level to relevant regional and global conventions and programmes (e.g. regional seas programme, GPA, small island developing States, ICARM, etc.)						20,000				
<b>(d) Total of component 2.3</b>						<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<b>Component 2.4 Marine sources of pollution</b>										
(i) Regional workshop on MARPOL to determine the level of implementation and related problems in the Eastern and Southern African subregion (September 2004 Mauritius)	IMO									
(ii) Regional training course on MARPOL in Tanzania in June 2005	IMO									
(iii) Regional training course on OPRC in Seychelles in March 2005	IMO									
(iv) Consultancy service for the analysis and assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans	WORLD BANK									
(v) Workshop to assess regional capabilities to deal with marine pollution, including contingency plans, ratification and implementation of international conventions.	IMO									
(vi) Assistance to various countries in the development and improvement of national contingency plans in cases of marine pollution emergency, including national workshops in Kenya and Mozambique and a regional workshop in Madagascar.	IMO									
(vii) Regional workshop on the prevention of marine pollution and environmental management in Kenya in July 2005	IMO									
(viii) Establishment of a network to promote cooperation and the exchange of information regarding wastewater management and marine pollution prevention	IMO, The Netherlands									

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(ix) Assistance to the development of capabilities for implementing MARPOL, the London Convention and other regional sea conventions (include the regional seas programme)			10,000		10,000					
<b>(e) Total of component 2.4</b>		-	10,000	-	10,000					20,000
<b>Theme 3: Support to the coordination structure and the legal review process of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions</b>										
<b>Component 3.1 Revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols</b>										
(i) Continuation of the revision of the Nairobi Convention		10,000	10,000							
(ii) Continuation of the revisions of the Protocol on Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora		25,000		25,000	25,000					
(iii) Review and updating of the Protocol on Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency	IMO									
(iv) Development and obtaining of approval for the Protocol on Land-based Activities and Sources of Pollution (GEF IIe)										
(v) Establishment of a regular legal monitoring and evaluation system of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols			25,000	25,000						
(vi) Strengthening of existing national and regional capacity for compliance and enforcement and review of the Nairobi Convention programme in 2005 and in 2010 (NC+15)(newly suggested)	Need a decision of the Nairobi Convention									

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<b>(f) Total of component 3.1</b>		<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>					<b>145,000</b>
<b>Component 3.2: Strengthening programme coordination Structures</b>										
(i) Expansion of the use of information technology to enhance effective communication				20,000		20,000				
(ii) Development of compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires database management and decision-support systems) (GEF If)										
(iii) Implementation of effective regional environmental impact assessment processes (GEF IIc)										
(iv) Establishment of a regional international waters coordination mechanism with UNDP and World Bank projects to share best practices in sub-Saharan Africa (GEF IIg)										
(v) Compilation of profiles of institutions implementing assessment programmes and their relevance to the work programme of the Nairobi Convention (newly suggested)						-	-	-	-	
(vi) Continued organization of joint meetings of partners and technical task teams from the areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi conventions and the bureaux						15,000		15,000		
(vii) Strengthening of focal points by regular communication and organization of a focal point forum and enhanced tools and mechanisms at the national level for focal points (newly suggested)		25,000		25,000	25,000					

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004-2007	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(viii) Establishment and strengthening of a regional activity centre to support the work of the task forces (newly suggested)			20,000		20,000					
<b>(g) Total of component 3.2</b>		<b>25,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185,000</b>
<b>Component 3.3: Coordination with other partners</b>										
(i) Establishment and implementation of agreements on collaboration and coordination with conventions and programmes						-	-	-	-	
(ii) Review of status of ratification of relevant international conventions by countries and assistance to countries in the development of plans for ratifying those that are not yet ratified (GEF IIb)										
(iii) Development of regional, governmental and private and public sector partnerships on land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIe)										
(iv) Implementation of a small-grants programme for wider stakeholder participation (GEF IIIg)										
(v) Strengthening of joint implementation with the Abidjan Convention										
• Ratification and accession of the Convention						30,000				
• Network of focal points, focal points forum and development of nodal structures		30,000	125,000		125,000					
• Review of the work programme and follow-up actions		125,000		30,000						

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties)										
• Follow-up actions (Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties)					30,000					
(vi) Linkage projects with the regional seas programme						-	-	-	-	
<b>(h) Total of component 3.3</b>		<b>155,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>495,000</b>
<b>Component 3.4 Institutional strengthening and capacity-building for better coordination</b>										
(i) Establishment of a project coordinating unit within the secretariat Nairobi Convention in Nairobi for managing the GEF project (GEF IIIa)										
(ii) Strengthening of the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and the Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit as the recognized and effective regional seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources (GEF IIIb)										
(iii) Determination and satisfaction of training needs in the region for land-based activities and sources (GEF IIIc)										
(iv) Development of educational programmes at all levels on land-based activities and sources (GEF III d)										

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(v) Establishment and strengthening of the work of the task forces, i.e. the coral reef task force, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats task force, GEMPA and the legal and technical expert group		30,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	10,000			10,000	
<b>(I) Total of component 3.4</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>			<b>10,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>
<b>Theme 4: Cross-cutting issues</b>										
<b>Component 4.1 Emerging issues</b>										
(i) Updating and finalization of the transboundary diagnostic analysis) and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the WIO region (GEF IIIh)										
(ii) Contribute to the annual statement of the regional seas programme on an emerging or priority issue (regional seas programme)						-	-	-	-	
(iii) Development of further projects for funding based on the outcome of the African process				20,000		20,000				
(iv) Development of a GEF project proposal for small developing island States on the protection of the marine and coastal environment (using small grants) (GEF IIIg)										
<b>(j) Total of component 4.1</b>				<b>20,000</b>		<b>20,000</b>				<b>40,000</b>
<b>Component 4.2 Dissemination and exchange of information</b>										
(i) Development of regional monitoring databases with GIS integration and tools for analysis and support for the internet-based meta-database on programmes, projects and institutions (link to GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism);			20,000					20,000		

	GEF/WIO-LaB	SIDA				East African Trust Fund (EAL)				
	2004–2007	2003–04	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
(ii) Development of an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism (GEF IIIi)										
(iii) Publication of midterm and biennial reports by the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention			15,000		15,000					
<b>(k) Total of component 4.2</b>			<b>35,000</b>		<b>15,000</b>			<b>20,000</b>		<b>70,000</b>
<b>Component 4.3: Funding strategies and linkages</b>										
(i) Mobilization of financial resources and securing of long-term monitoring and assessment, including quality control and assistance in capacity-building where needed. (regional seas programme)						-	-	-	-	
(ii) Contribution to global assessment exercises such as GIWA, GMA, GEO, and Millennium Assessment and reporting to conventions (regional seas programme).						-	-	-	-	
<b>5. Support to the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions by providing staff time</b>		50,000	80,000	80,000	45,000					
<b>(l) Total of component 5: Support to the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions by providing staff time</b>										<b>255,000</b>
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>305,000</i>	<i>345,000</i>	<i>315,000</i>	<i>335,000</i>	<i>543,500</i>	<i>281,000</i>	<i>281,000</i>	<i>236,000</i>	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>GEF</b>				<b>SIDA*</b>				<b>EAL</b>	
	<b>11,413,000</b>				<b>1,300,000</b>				<b>1,341,500</b>	

\* 1. SIDA support to the work programme is subject to agreement by SIDA.

2. SIDA support to the NC/AB is Swedish kronor 9.6 million, of which \$500,000 will support the activities within the Abidjan Convention.

**Financial Report**

**UNITED  
NATIONS**

**EP**



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Environment  
Programme**



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FOURTH 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  
Antananarivo, Madagascar 6-8 July 2004

**FINANCIAL REPORT AND BUDGET**

<b>REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE EAST AFRICAN REGION (COMBINED)</b>	
STATUS AS AT 30/06/2004	
<b>COMMITTABLE RESOURCES</b>	
Balance Available as at 01 January 2004	951,504
Contributions Received in 2004-2005	112,777
Interest Accrued in 2004-2005	0
<b>A. Committable Resources</b>	<b>1,064,281</b>
<b>ALLOCATION:</b>	
2004-05 Allocation Issued by the Executive Director	0
<b>APPROVED COMMITMENTS:</b>	
Approved Commitments for 2004-2005	408,500
Approved Provision for Programme Support Costs (PSC) for 2004-05	53,105
<b>B. Total Approved 2004-05 Commitments &amp; PSC Provisions</b>	<b>461,605</b>
<b>C. Balance Available and Commitments (A-B)</b>	<b>602,676</b>
<b>PROPOSED COMMITMENTS:</b>	
Proposed Commitments for 2004-05	0
Proposed Provisions for Programme Support Costs	0
<b>D. Total Proposed Commitments &amp; PSC Provisions</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. Total Approved &amp; Proposed Commitments &amp; PSC Pro (B+D)</b>	<b>461,605</b>
<b>F. Balance Available and Commitments and Proposal (A-E)</b>	<b>602,676</b>

REGIONAL SEAS TRUST FUND FOR THE EAST AFRICAN REGION					
YEAR	OPENING BALANCE	CONTRIBUTIONS	INTEREST	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE
	A	B	C		D
1986	0	62,500	1,405	0	63,905
1987	63,905	-	6,654	0	70,559
1988	70,559	54,400	6,592	0	131,551
1989	131,551	-	12,232	0	143,783
1990	143,783	140,500	16,170	57,501	242,952
1991	242,952	113,330	21,048	-	377,330
1992	377,330	74,600	14,619	67,813	398,736
1993	398,736	953,493	26,714	(20,827)	1,399,770
1994	1,399,770	509,221	48,889	512,243	1,445,637
1995	1,445,637	218,016	59,669	326,360	1,396,962
1996	1,396,962	968,903	83,008	449,669	1,999,204
1997	1,999,204	127,506	145,650	649,689	1,622,671
1998	1,622,671	584,330	10,067	1,217,954	999,114
1999	999,114	148,000	29,162	295,406	880,870
2000	880,870	156,000	3,114	86,609	953,375
2001	953,375	78,000	56,599	114,978	972,996
2002	972,996	152,980	42,423	235,932	932,467
2003	932,467	148,791	29,039	158,792	951,505
2004	951,505	112,777	0 * <sub>1</sub>	256,370	807,912 * <sub>2</sub>
		<b>4,603,347</b>	<b>613,054</b>	<b>4,408,489</b>	<b>807,912</b>

\*<sub>1</sub> No interest included as at 30 June 2004

\*<sub>2</sub> As at 30 June 2004

**REGIONAL SEAS TRUST FUND FOR THE EAST AFRICAN REGION  
PAID PLEDGES**

COUNTRY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	62,500	-	-	-	140,500	78,000	62,500	78,000	-	140,500	-	62,500	-	78,000	156,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	-	1,092,500
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,672	11,339	21,622	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,291	45,302	112,226
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	35,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,907
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	27,200	-	-	-	12,100	8,645	-	-	20,000	15,006	42,000	-	-	-	14,980	-	-	139,931
Somalia	-	-	27,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,200
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500	37,475	74,975
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	62,500	0	54,400	0	140,500	113,330	74,600	86,645	10,672	151,839	41,622	97,506	85,577	78,000	156,000	78,000	152,980	148,791	112,777	1,645,739
<b>EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>																				
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	447,623	419,224	308,495	-	477,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,652,679
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,054	-	449,944	-	498,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,751
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
FAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,177
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	447,623	419,224	498,549	66,177	927,281	30,000	498,753	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,957,607
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	62,500	0	54,400	0	140,500	113,330	522,223	505,869	509,221	218,016	968,903	127,506	584,330	148,000	156,000	78,000	152,980	148,791	112,777	4,603,346

**FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**STATUS OF THE EAF TRUST FUND**

REGIONAL SEAS TRUST FUND FOR THE EAST AFRICAN REGION PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS																						
COUNTRY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL PLEDGES	TOTAL PAYMENTS	UNPAID BALANCE
Comoros	12,100	15,100	-	-	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	-	12,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	-	211,500	0	211,500
France	62,500	78,000	-	-	62,500	78,000	62,500	78,000	62,500	78,000	-	62,500	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	-	1,092,500	1,092,500	0
Kenya	36,300	45,302	-	-	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	-	36,000	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	-	634,220	112,226	521,994
Madagascar	18,150	22,651	-	-	18,150	22,651	18,150	22,651	18,150	22,651	-	18,150	22,651	22,651	22,651	22,651	22,651	22,651	-	317,260	78,907	238,353
Mauritius	24,200	30,201	-	-	24,200	30,201	24,200	30,201	24,200	30,201	-	24,200	30,201	30,201	30,201	30,201	30,201	30,201	-	423,010	120,000	303,010
Mozambique	36,300	45,302	-	-	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	-	36,300	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	-	634,520	0	634,520
Seychelles	12,100	15,100	-	-	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	-	12,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	-	211,500	139,931	71,569
Somalia	12,100	15,100	-	-	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	12,100	15,100	-	12,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	-	211,500	27,200	184,300
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	74,975	25
Tanzania	36,300	45,302	-	-	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	36,300	45,302	-	36,300	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	45,302	-	634,520	0	634,520
Sub-total	250,050	312,058	0	0	250,050	312,058	250,050	312,058	250,050	312,058	0	249,750	312,058	312,058	312,058	312,058	312,058	387,058	0	4,445,530	1,645,739	2,799,791
EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS																						
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	447,623	419,224	308,495	-	477,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,652,679	1,652,679	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,054	-	449,944	498,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,751	1,138,751	0
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	0
FAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,177	66,177	0
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	447,623	419,224	498,549	66,177	927,281	528,753	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,957,607	2,957,607	0
GRAND TOTAL	250,050	312,058	0	0	250,050	312,058	697,673	731,282	748,599	378,235	927,281	778,503	312,058	382,058	312,058	312,058	312,058	387,058	0	7,403,137	4,603,346	2,799,791

**REGIONAL SEAS TRUST FUND FOR EAST AFRICAN REGION (EA)**

Status of Contributions as at 30 June 2004

(Expressed in US Dollars)

<b>COUNTRY</b>	Unpaid Pledges for 2004 and Prior years	Adjustments	Pledges for 2004	Pledges for 2004 for prior years	Collections during 2004 For 2004 and future years	Unpaid Pledges for 2004 and prior years
<b>Comoros</b>	211,500	0	0	0	0	211,500
<b>France</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kenya</b>	567,296	0	0	45,302	0	521,994
<b>Madagascar</b>	238,352	0	0	0	0	238,352
<b>Mauritius</b>	333,010	0	0	30,000	0	303,010
<b>Mozambique</b>	634,520	0	0	0	0	634,520
<b>Seychelles</b>	71,569	0	0	0	0	71,569
<b>Somalia</b>	184,300	0	0	0	0	184,300
<b>South Africa</b>	37,500	0	0	37,475	0	25
<b>Tanzania</b>	634,520	0	0	0	0	634,520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,912,567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112,777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,799,790</b>

## Annex 19

**Decisions of the Fourth 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)**

The Contracting Parties,

*Noting* the commitment of African countries through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environment Action Plan to promote conservation and management of coastal and marine environment

*Noting with appreciation* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the work of the Secretariat to implement the Biennial Work Programme (2002-2003) and efforts made to develop a new programme of work for 2004-2007;

*Further appreciating* 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 (UNEP-GPA); and the support extended to us by the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Belgium, the Irish Government, the Government of the United States of America., and the French Government;

*Further appreciating* the political and financial support of each of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention;

*Acknowledging* South Africa's acceding to the Nairobi Convention and making their first financial contribution to the Nairobi Convention;

*Noting with appreciation* the decision of the Government of the Mauritius to host the upcoming meeting of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Mauritius in 2005.

Further noting the Ministerial decision of the member countries of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) of their meeting in October 2003 in the Comoros to set up a Regional Oil Spills Coordination Centre in Madagascar

*Noting with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Madagascar to establish four new marine protected areas and the Government's resolve to protect its unique marine biodiversity

Welcoming the translation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols by the Government of Mozambique into Portuguese, which will make these documents more widely accessible to various levels of stakeholders

*Acknowledging with appreciation* the effort by the IUCN's Eastern Africa Marine Programme to assist Contracting Parties to implement the Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Further acknowledging with appreciation* the major role of the United Nations and other international organizations and partners, such as, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the Coastal Zone Management Centre, the Netherlands (CZMC), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and non-governmental organizations, such as Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention;

*Taking note* of the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation and the Johannesburg Declaration of the World Summit on Sustainable Development that was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002 that further develops the mandate of the Nairobi Convention on the coastal and marine environment of the Region; (reference to the coastal and marine programme of CBD)

*Further taking* into account other programmes and projects being undertaken in the Region with support, *inter alia*, from the Governments of Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway, in particular the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) funded Nairobi/Abidjan Convention work plan and Regional Seas Strategic Directions for 2004-2006; the UNEP/GEF Western Indian Ocean Land-Based Activities (WIO-LaB) Project 2004-2007 with support from Norway; and the UNEP/UNIDO/GEF Coastal Tourism Impact Reduction PDF-B Project 2004-2006 involving Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Seychelles;

*Recalling* the provisions of relevant international Conventions dealing with invasive species, in particular article 196 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982); Article 8 (h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, together with subsequent decisions of the Conference of Parties of the CBD (in particular decision IV/5; V/3 and VI/3);

*Noting* the recent adoption of the International Convention on the Management of Ballast Water and Sediments, February 2004;

*Recognizing*, however, that although ballast water is an important vector for the introduction of invasive alien species into marine and coastal environments, it is only one of a number of different vectors, and it is necessary to address non-shipping and other potential vectors;

*Recognizing further*, that the Nairobi Convention and its Action Plan are important instruments for the promotion of sustainable development in the Region;

Noting that there is ongoing discussion and development of a new strategy at the global level the “Reefs for people” approach

*Recalling* that some of the decisions adopted by the previous Conferences of the Parties are yet to be fully implemented;

*Also recalling*, in particular, decisions CP.1/4, CP.2/1 and CP.3/6 of the first, second and third meetings of the Contracting Parties respectively authorizing the review and updating of the Convention and its Protocols including the development of a new protocol on land based sources and activities, to reflect developments in international environmental law and emerging issues subsequent to adoption of the Nairobi Convention;

*Recognizing* the efforts made by various partners to implement the work programme of the Nairobi Convention in accordance with their respective mandates;

*Hereby* decide as follows:-

#### **CP 4/1. NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2004-2007**

1. *Approve* the four-year programme of work for 2004-2007 developed by the Work Programme Meeting held in Nairobi, 16-18 March 2004;
2. *Endorse* the Plan of Implementation of the Western Indian Ocean Land Based Activities (WIO-LaB) Project 2004-2007 as developed by the stakeholders and the Focal Points in the Maputo meeting, December, 2003 to operate within the framework of the programme of work of the Nairobi Convention 2004-2007

3. *Approve* that the WIO-LaB Project will be hosted within the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, which shall jointly implement the project with the United Nations Office For Project Services (UNOPS), under the overall supervision of the UNEP-GPA.
4. *Decide* that the components of the programme of work for 2004-2007 should focus on the following thematic areas, namely:-
  - a. Assessment of the coastal and marine environment;
  - b. Management aimed at addressing ecological degradation of the coastal and marine environment;
  - c. Coordination mechanisms, structure and legal review process for the Convention and its protocols as well as the development of a new protocol on land based sources and activities; and
  - d. Cross cutting issues including emerging issues, information dissemination and exchange, and funding strategies and linkages.
5. Request the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, UNOPS and UNEP/GPA to execute the WIO-LaB project in close association with national focal points of the Nairobi Convention;
6. *Request* UNEP to continue to collaborate with other relevant institutions within the Region to ensure co-operation in the implementation of the programme of work and exchange of views on the developments and protection of the marine and coastal environment in order to avoid duplication of effort in the activities and actions benefiting the Region.
7. *Further request* the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to strengthen the roles of the national focal points in the implementation of the Nairobi Convention's programme of work for 2004-2007.
8. *Further request* the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to mobilize support within and outside the region for the implementation of the 2004-2007 programme of work of the Nairobi Convention.
9. *Urge* the Contracting Parties to implement country specific actions that are in support of the programme of work of the Nairobi Convention;
11. *Request* the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to work in close collaboration with NEPAD, UNIDO/UNEP in the implementation of the Coastal Tourism Impact Reduction Project
12. Resolve to further define the programme of interventions developed through the African Process for the development and protection marine and coastal environment on implementing its second phase that will include other coastal countries
13. Approve the budget for the programme of work 2004-2007

**CP 4/2. IMPLEMENTATION OF NAIROBI CONVENTION AND ACTION PLAN AS INSTRUMENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1. Reiterates the importance of the Nairobi Convention and its Action Plan as instruments for sustainable development.
2. Requesting the Contracting Parties to share successful case studies from their countries to build and enhance their capacities by learning from each other.
3. Request the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, in consultation with the secretariats of the relevant multilateral environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the London Convention, the Ramsar Convention and other relevant organizations, to strengthen collaboration with the Nairobi Convention.
4. *Urge* Contracting Parties to harmonize their national projects and programmes with relevant regional approaches and needs.

**CP 4/3. MEASURES TO ADDRESS INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES IN MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS**

7. *Endorse* the Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Ballast Water as developed through Globallast, with a view to incorporating it into the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.
8. Direct the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to develop and implement with all relevant partners a programme to address invasive species in marine and coastal environment

**CP 4/4. PROTECTION OF CORAL REEFS, ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

1. *Agree to work with and support* ICRI and ICRAN on the protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems.
2. *Note* the terms of reference of the Coral Reef Task Force.
3. *Urge the Coral Reef Task Force to engage in the discussion on the development of the ‘reefs for people’ approach* as a strategy that builds partnerships between the governments, key stakeholders and all coastal communities to sustainably manage reefs and associated ecosystems, to, among others, derive benefits from them.
4. *Resolve to further strengthen* the coordination structure of the Coral Reef Task Force, as well as the national coral reef task forces and enhance their linkages with national focal points.
5. Receive the WIO Region Dugong Status report presented in the COP4 meeting by WWF and support measures contained in the report to conserve dugongs in the region.
6. *Request* the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to expedite implementation of the decision, CP.3/4 to conserve sea turtle in the region in partnership with relevant organizations such as the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, and WIOMSA.
7. Request the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to take into account the other ecosystems such as rocky shores which are of ecological and socio-economical importance for local communities in the Region
8. Agree to address destructive fishing methods and to commit to sustainable management of fisheries resources
9. Explore the possibilities of extending and establishing new marine protected areas including transboundary MPAs in partnership with relevant partners such as WWF

**CP 4/5. ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION**

1. *Decide* to strengthen collaboration with the various partners and stakeholders dealing with assessment and monitoring activities such as, the Division of Early Warning and Assessment (UNEP-DEWA), GOOS-Africa, the Marine Science for Management (MASMA) programme of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), universities and other research institutions of the Region.
2. *Request* the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to pursue new partnerships and coordination mechanisms on assessment and monitoring activities with relevant organisations and institutions, including International Atomic Energy Agency-Marine Environment Sciences Laboratory (IAEA-MESL), FAO and UNESCO-IOC;
3. *Agree* to build national and regional capacity for monitoring and assessment activities including the production of periodic status reports on the coastal and marine environment;

**CP 4/6. SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)**

1. *Resolve* to support the SIDS Meeting to be held in Mauritius in 2005, which will deliberate on issues and challenges facing SIDS;
2. *Note* with appreciation, the effort by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to develop a project to address major environmental concerns and resource management in SIDS.
3. Agree to support the Regional Oil Spills Coordination Centre in Madagascar

**CP 4/7. REVISION OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION AND RELATED PROTOCOLS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PROTOCOL ON LAND BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION**

1. *Reiterate* earlier decisions of the Contracting Parties, in particular decisions CP.1/4, CP.2/1 and CP.3/6 authorizing the review of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols as well as the development of a protocol on land-based sources of pollution
2. Direct the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to expedite the process of review of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols, as well as to initiate and complete the development of a new protocol on land-based sources of pollution, within the framework of the work programme for 2004-2007 and the work plan agreed upon in the implementation of the WIO-LaB Project.

**CP 4/8. ENHANCING ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

1. *Resolve* to develop and/or organize, in collaboration with partners in the Region, outreach, information and public awareness programmes on marine and coastal issues.
2. *Further resolve* to enhance networks and strengthen the existing contacts to enable the focal points to gather information on activities of other relevant conventions and to get informed about related marine and coastal environments especially from other regional seas.

**CP 4/9. STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AND THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION**

1. Direct the Secretariat of Nairobi Convention to enhance links between the Convention and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD);
2. Decide to enhance horizontal co-operation between regional seas conventions and action plans by:
  - a. Coordination, collaboration, and participation of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention in other regional seas meetings;
  - b. Sharing of information and invitation of relevant experts from other regional seas programmes including the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission;
3. Decide that the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention should enhance participation of civil society and the private sector in the development and implementation of the programme of work.
4. Direct the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention in collaboration with other organizations to facilitate the establishment of the network of academic and research institutions in the region to:
  - a. facilitate the sharing of information between these institutions and the Nairobi Convention as well as amongst themselves;
  - b. enhance cooperation amongst universities and research institutions in the region;
  - c. coordinate and facilitate identification of opportunities for collaborative research that are in line with the work programme of the Nairobi Convention

Direct the Secretariat to take the offer made by WIOMSA in this regard.

**CP 4/10. FINANCIAL MATTERS**

1. *Agree* to enhance the financial sustainability of the Convention through;
  - a. Timely contribution to the East African Trust Fund;
  - b. Co-financing implementation of projects/activities of common interest.

Annex 20

**Speeches at the launching of the WIO-Lab Project  
Hotel Colbert, Antananarivo, Madagascar, July 7, 2004.**

**1. Speech by Mr Per Antonsen, Representative of the Norwegian Government.**

Mr. Chairman, honourable ministers and distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As you all know, Norway, together with GEF and the participating states of the Nairobi Convention are funding the WIO-Lab project. The project has adopted three objectives:

1. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality
2. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution; and
3. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development

These objectives are coherent with and will assist the participating states in meeting the objectives of the Nairobi Convention.

In supporting the WIO-Lab project the government of Norway recognizes that the Western Indian Ocean is a particularly important area- not only for the states in the Eastern Africa Region- but for the entire world due to its large number of endemic species.

We expect that the project will contribute to institutional capacity building by the Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention, and this must be kept in focus for the entire project period.

Amongst others, the Norwegian support will facilitate pilot projects to be conducted within the project. These projects should be carefully chosen so that they are strategic optimal for capacity building in environmental management and in establishing of important sustainable environmental technology. The projects should be highly duplicable and serve as training and demonstration for others within the region.

We appreciate the close interaction with the work programme of the Nairobi Convention – and hope that the project will help the participating states to vitalize the work within the Convention.

Thank you for your attention and may your further work be successful.

**2. Speech by A. Ngusaru, WWF on the study of Dugongs in the Western Indian Ocean**

Honorable Ministers,  
Distinguished Guests  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed my great pleasure and honour to present to you this regional report that highlights the plight of Dugongs in the Western Indian Ocean.

This report is based on a study that was commissioned by UNEP following a decision at the 2001 Conference of the Parties of the Nairobi Convention, which called for regional and international organizations to facilitate the development of a regional initiative to protect the dugong.

As part of the study, rapid assessments of dugong status, distribution and threats were undertaken in the countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mayotte and

Reunion. WCS is acknowledged for the financial support and collaboration in the assessment of the Dugong status in Tanzania.

The report revealed that only very small and fragmented populations of the dugong, a critically endangered marine mammal, still exist in the Western Indian Ocean region. The report calls for urgent action to save them from imminent extinction.

The findings indicate that dugong populations have suffered severe declines since the 1960s and 1970s. For decades, the plight of the dugong off the eastern Africa coast has been mostly unknown and ignored. Although it is now widely recognized that dugong populations are declining in most of its range, their status in the WIO region has reached crisis point. The major threats are entanglement in gillnets, hunting, destruction of dugong feeding grounds (seagrasses) from trawling, pollution and unplanned coastal development and, to a lesser extent, boat collisions and eco-tourism. Dugongs are migratory animals and therefore a regional strategy for their conservation is essential if the dugong is to receive effective protection.

Dugongs are now believed to exist as very small and isolated populations in the extreme north and south of Kenya, the Rufiji Delta and north of Tanga in Tanzania, Bazaruto Archipelago in Mozambique, around the north and west coasts of Madagascar, Aldabra Atoll in the Seychelles and Moheli and Mayotte Islands in the Comoros archipelago.

The study recommends a series of priority conservation actions including: improving the level of protection for dugongs inside and outside marine protected areas and establishing dugong sanctuaries at known key sites; adopting the dugong as a regional flagship species & initiating a regional awareness campaign; strengthening capacity of relevant government authorities to enforce regulations; research and monitoring, in particular quantitative population surveys and tagging; and developing a pro-active regional dugong network for conservation practitioners and researchers.

While much more is still to be learned about dugong status and migration patterns, this study serves as an important first step in identifying the major issues and gaps as well as raising the profile of this species. Funds are now urgently needed to move forward and implement conservation measures. If countries in the region collaborate, it will be possible to reverse the steep downward population trend and ensure that the dugong is not lost forever.