



Distr.: General
XXX 2024

Original: English

Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region

Contracting Parties

Eleventh meeting
XX - August 2024

Proposed work programme for the period 2025–2028 for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention

Note by the Secretariat

Background

1. Among the priorities identified at the Tenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP 10) to the Nairobi Convention included the completion of various ongoing processes initiated after COP 9 including various guidelines on critical habitat restoration, Marine Protected Area Outlook, Critical Habitats Outlook, Marine Spatial Planning Framework, Ocean Governance Strategy, Information Management Strategy, the Framework for Marine Ecosystem Monitoring, Water Quality Management Framework and associated guidelines, and a Green Ports Toolkit.
2. Decision CP.10/1 of the COP10 requested the Secretariat to develop and support the implementation of priority areas through the approved work programme. It further invited partners to support the implementation of the priorities. Following on from a decision at COP 9, the Secretariat was requested to complete the development of a regional integrated programme for the full implementation of the strategic action programmes developed under the WIO-LaB project by UNEP, the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project by UNDP, the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) by SWIOFC and World Bank, and the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention area and their extension beyond the lifespan of these. Moreover, the Secretariat was asked to report on progress to the Contracting Parties at their eleventh meeting, and to report on progress on the implementation of the 2022–2024 work programme.
3. The Covid-19 pandemic led to lingering impacts after 2021 and this has affected the pace at which activities have been implemented during the 2022 – 2024 period. Countries have yet to reach pre-Covid levels of economic activity and this has had a knock-on effect on implementation at a national level.
4. The new work programme takes into account emerging issues that need catalytic support in the Western Indian Ocean region, such as continuing to support efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, in particular Goal 14 on oceans, support to the ongoing negotiations towards a binding Treaty on combating plastic pollution, the treaty on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) (including the application of area-based management tools in

exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas), and the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and associated 30 by 30 targets.

I. Introduction

A. Nairobi Convention

5. Recognizing the exceptional environmental properties of the coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region, the threats that it faces and need for remedial action, the countries of the region requested the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to create a regional seas programme for the region. By decision 8/13C of 29 April 1980, the Governing Council of UNEP created the Eastern Africa Regional Seas Programme and further requested UNEP to assist the governments of the region to formulate and implement a programme for the management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. Following the eighth session of the Governing Council in 1980, UNEP supported the development of the Eastern Africa Action Plan and the Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern Africa Region (Nairobi Convention).

6. The countries of the region met in 1985 to adopt an action plan and signed the Convention and its two protocols, on collaboration in combating pollution in cases of emergency, and on protected areas and wild fauna and flora. The Convention and its two protocols entered into force on 30 May 1996 and, by 2002, had been ratified by all the signatories.

7. Pursuant to decisions CP.1/4, CP.2/1 and CP.3/6 adopted by the Contracting Parties, the review of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols was authorized, along with the development of a protocol on land-based sources of pollution. This would ensure that the Convention reflected all relevant aspects arising from international legal instruments developed after the Nairobi Convention had been signed in 1985. During the Conference of Plenipotentiaries and the Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP), the amended Nairobi Convention was considered and adopted by the Contracting Parties on 31 March 2010 alongside the Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities (LBSA).

8. Jointly with Parties and other partners, the Nairobi Convention is implementing four projects. These include the 'Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities (WIOSAP) Project to reduce impacts from land-based sources of pollution and sustainably manage coastal and river ecosystems. Besides many demonstration projects, it is within the WIOSAP project that the final stages of drafting and negotiation for the draft ICZM protocol were carried out, building upon the work done in partnership with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC); the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE) Project whose aim was to achieve effective, long-term ecosystem management in the WIO Large Marine Ecosystems, and has made significant progress in support of improved ocean governance in the region; the third phase of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Countries Capacity Building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements Programme (ACP-MEAs 3) within which the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region is being revised and amended; and the Partnership Project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth (NC/SWIOFC Partnership Project) which aimed to encourage more engagement between authorities responsible for fisheries and environmental matters. In addition, the Convention has partnered with GIZ on the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI) aimed at enhancing ocean governance and especially the engagement of the private sector in regional processes to address improvements in this regard.

9. Of the above, the ACP-MEAs 3, the NC/SWIOFC Partnership Project, and the WIOGI have either received no-cost extensions or have been successful in securing a second phase allowing them to continue to contribute to achievement of the new work programme. The Integrated Management of the Marine and Coastal Resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel Project (NoCaMo) Project continues to 2027 so will also continue to support the work programme. In addition, with the aim of supporting implementation of the new integrated programme that has been designed during the 2022-2024 period, several funding proposals have

been developed and submitted to various partners during 2024 with the anticipation that these will provide resources for the 2025-2028 work programme.

10. While good progress has been made under all projects, significant scope for further innovative development remains. At the COP9 in 2018 the need for an integrated regional programme to coordinate future undertakings and developments was agreed upon by the Contracting Parties. The Parties thus requested the Nairobi Convention Secretariat (Decision CP.9/1.3. of the Work Programme for 2018–2022) to develop one regional integrated programme for the full implementation of the two existing Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) prepared more than a decade ago, as well as actions proposed under the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention area. The one regional integrated programme would therefore address all the issues identified in the various SAPs related to land-based sources of pollution, coastal and marine ecosystem management, climate change and ocean governance, supporting a comprehensive LME management approach and addressing issues from source to deep sea in an integrated and coordinated manner. Current regional status upon which the proposed integrated regional programme is based has been captured in a single updated Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and accompanying SAP for the WIO developed during 2022.

11. The mid-term reviews of both the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects conducted in early 2022 (already approved by the respective Project Steering Committees) recommended that preparations should be made to secure follow up support to ensure progress made during the current projects is built upon, and in particular, that examples of best practice identified through demonstration projects should be replicated or upscaled in other parts of the region, and that emerging issues identified during the project terms should be addressed. At a meeting in Madagascar in November 2022 the Focal Points to the Nairobi Convention endorsed the outline of the concept and the process towards development of the integrated programme.

12. The proposed integrated programme also follows the current momentum in the region and globally towards sustainable blue economy pathways, with cross-sectoral integration as the foundation. New global multi-lateral environment agreements (MEAs) have also emerged which were not in place when the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects were developed which include: Agenda 2030 (SDGs), Paris 2015 Agreements and subsequent climate change commitments, Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, Decade of Ocean Science, and the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. These global commitments will inform the new programme because they will be executed through regional and national actions.

B. Background to the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties

13. The Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties (COP11) to the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region is being held in Madagascar in August 2024. COP 10 was held virtually in November 2021 due to unprecedented delays occasioned by the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020. COP 11 is taking place prior to the end of the 2022-2024 work programme which was approved by Decision CP.10/1.

14. The 2022-2024 work programme was built on four priority areas, namely, i) management and operational support which focuses on backstopping parties in implementing Conference of Parties (COP) Decisions, development of approaches to ocean financing and ocean governance designed to sustain and enhance the Convention's contribution to comprehensive marine and coastal ecosystem-based management approaches; ii) assessment and conservation of critical habitats and endangered species, which focuses on partner collaboration for the assessment and conservation of critical habitats such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses and endangered species such as shark and rays.; iii) Coordination and legal aspects, which focuses on implementing and updating the existing Nairobi Convention and its protocols, developing and ratifying new protocols, and improving the coordination of activities; iv) Coordination and legal aspects, which focuses on implementing and updating the existing Nairobi Convention and its protocols, developing and ratifying new protocols, and improving the coordination of activities.

15. In collaboration with its partners, the Secretariat has developed a new work programme for the period 2025–2028. This maintains the momentum of the 2022–2024 work programme by building on its successes and by strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners,

programmes, and projects in the WIO region. A review of decisions from COP10 and the progress achieved has helped to identify new areas that form part of the 2025-2028 work programme.

16. The COP11 is being organized against the backdrop of the COP10 decision to adopt the work programme for 2022–2024 and urge its implementation by the Contracting Parties. Pursuant to this, the Secretariat was requested to develop and support the implementation of priority areas, including the management of marine protected areas, taking into account marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and connectivity in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas, ocean governance, pollution from land-based sources and activities, climate change, including ocean acidification, environmental management for the oil and gas industry, growth of the blue economy, scientific research, fisheries management, marine spatial planning, integrated coastal management and the sustainable development of ports and harbours, and, in that regard, to invite partners to support their implementation. The GEF, GCF, SWIOFC, COI, WIOMSA, IMO, GRID-Arendal, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, CORDIO, PMAESA, BirdLife International, Future Earth Coasts, WWF, EAWL were identified in this regard. Additional partnerships were expected, while further enhancing the existing ones. Many of these priorities and partnerships have been addressed during the 2022-2024 work programme.

17. The COP9 held in Mombasa, Kenya on 30 and 31 August 2018 also requested the Secretariat to develop a regional integrated programme for the full implementation of the strategic action programmes developed under the WIO-LaB project, ASCLME Project, the SWIOFC and the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention area and their extension beyond the lifespan of the WIOSAP and the SAPPHIRE projects, for the efficient and harmonized delivery of project outputs and outcomes.

18. Preparations towards the new integrated programme were subsequently reported on at COP10, and since then been developed into the Draft Nairobi Convention Integrated Programme: Implementation of the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme to support a sustainable and inclusive regional Blue Economy, to underpin the future work of the Convention.

19. Commitment to the Convention has continued to grow, as demonstrated by the number of ratifying countries. All the ten countries that signed the Nairobi Convention went on to ratify or accede to it. Since the first meeting of the Contracting Parties, the number of Ministers and high-level government representatives attending meetings under the Nairobi Convention has steadily increased. There has been a significant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in the region which attend the Convention meetings. In addition, governments have continued to contribute to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund on the basis of assessed contributions, thereby demonstrating their commitment to the Convention as a suitable framework for managing coastal and marine issues.

20. A presentation on the financial management of the Convention was made at COP10 focusing on the trust fund managed by UNEP on behalf of the Contracting Parties, namely the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region. The internal controls and the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, and audit recommendations relevant to the Convention were also reported.

21. Since 2018, the Nairobi Convention secretariat has leveraged resources from various sources, including \$10.867 million from the Global Environment Facility for implementation of the WIOSAP project and \$8.766 million for implementation of the SAPPHIRE project, both of which are administered by the Nairobi Convention. The NC/SWIOFC Partnership Project brought in \$8.67 million, with the Secretariat being responsible for administration of \$3.065 million. The ACP-MEAs 3 project made a \$2.1 million contribution from the EU for implementation. The NoCaMo Project kicked off in 2020 with a budget from FFEM of around \$1,75 million, while the WIOGI contributed around \$3.4 million, although this was administered by GIZ.

II. Work programme of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for the period 2025–2028

A. Overview

22. The future of the Convention requires innovative interventions and consistent resource mobilisation efforts to build on the progress made in the region to date, especially in the last decade. There needs to be continued effort to address the UNEP mandate in combating the triple planetary crisis of climate change; biodiversity and nature loss; pollution and waste. While the 2022–2024 work programme started this process, the new work programme intends to take this further, and also address emerging issues, often guided by global initiatives and agreements.

23. A draft work programme for the 2022–2024 period was presented at the meeting of focal points in October 2021 in an online format due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions and finalised in November 2021. It was subsequently approved by Decision CP.10/1 of COP10 in November 2021. A succinct report on the implementation of the work programme will be presented at COP11 identifying appropriate linkages with ongoing projects and pinpointing potential new projects to support further implementation.

24. Governments have implemented measures to strengthen the Nairobi Convention comprehensively and progressively through, *inter alia*, the development of ambitious work programmes. Previous COP meetings have adopted work programmes at periodic intervals, notably that adopted at the second Conference of the Contracting Parties, held in Mauritius in November 1999, followed by the 2002–2003 work programme. The work programme was developed over a four or five-year cycle: 2004–2007 (Decision CP 4/1), 2008–2012 (Decision CP 6/1), 2013–2017 (Decision CP7/1), 2018–2022 (Decision CP9/1), and 2022–2024 (Decision CP10/1). Based on these work programmes, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, partners and individual countries successfully carried out a number of activities, largely with the support of the Eastern Africa Trust Fund, donors and partners.

25. In the past the work programmes focused on five themes, namely: assessment; management of coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; information and awareness, and financing. The five themes were handled together so as to provide a cohesive, integrated and holistic approach to the interlinked challenges. In particular, the assessment theme is closely linked to the management theme. The activities under management, coordination and legal aspects, and cross-cutting issues were successfully implemented through partnerships, as there has been increasing collaboration between the Secretariat and other organizations. In the 2025–2028 work programme several focus areas based on new and emerging priorities have been included based on extensive consultation with Contracting Parties and regional experts. These focus areas allow the work programme to include activities that are designed in such a way as to be aligned with current regional and global priorities and, importantly, to existing and potential funding streams to support implementation of the work programme.

26. The work programme for 2022–2024 maintained the momentum by building on previous successes and strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners' programmes and projects. The work programme was highly collaborative, reflecting the increased coordination among stakeholders working on marine and coastal issues. The Secretariat worked closely with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) as the host of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) to enhance collaboration with scientists and partners, other regional non-governmental organizations and a range of national and regional research institutions. The WIO-C is designed to improve information exchange, synergy and coordination between non-governmental organizations working on coastal and marine environment issues, and to move towards a joint programmatic approach to tackling these issues. Due to major emerging issues identified during the implementation of the 2022–2024 work programme, the proposed new work programme for 2025–2028 provides a timely opportunity to incorporate and address these issues.

27. Through various partnerships, and among completing other guidelines and frameworks, the Secretariat executed Decision CP.10/5. on the development of an Ocean Governance Strategy and an associated Information Management Strategy. This was carried out through a highly participatory process as a contribution to the African ocean governance strategy. The Secretariat

also worked to strengthen national data centres, through capacity development on information and knowledge management, and in collaboration with partners, developed a regional information management strategy and mechanisms to address common challenges and take informed decision-making for ocean governance.

28. Pursuant to Decision CP.10/3 the Secretariat convened a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in September 2023 to adopt the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Western Indian Ocean region, and open it for signature.

29. Decision CP.10/4. on Review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and its annexes was executed through convening an ad-hoc legal and technical working group to prepare a revised Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and its annexes, with priority for conservation action on marine ecosystems and critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species, for negotiation and adoption.

30. The Secretariat made good progress in facilitating the execution of Decision CP.10/6. on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response through completion of a review of national oil spill contingency plans (NOSCPs), identification of capacity gaps in oil spill preparedness and response, and preparation of oil spill sensitivity maps for Contracting Parties that require such support. Mauritius has been supported to digitise and update their sensitivity maps as a best-practice example for the region. The Seychelles, Comoros and Mauritius have all been assisted to update their NOSCPs.

31. The 2025–2028 work programme outlines the process for the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to systematically build partnerships by implementing catalytic activities and projects under a single programme supported or implemented by members of the WIO-C and other non-governmental organizations in the region. The work programme focuses on the promotion and implementation of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention in an integrated, mainstreamed and cross-sectoral manner at regional and national levels.

32. The 2025–2028 work programme takes into consideration the global political processes that have taken place during the 2022–2024 period, with the obligations to be met by member countries of the Nairobi Convention. Such political processes build on previous successes and strengths including the continued implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), which was adopted by Heads of State and Government in September 2015, and subsequent ocean-related conferences such as in 2017 (New York), 2018 (Nairobi), 2019 (Maputo), the Growing Blue Conference (November 2021, Maputo), and 2022 (Lisbon) to support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Other important processes include implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, the second (2021) World Ocean Assessment and processes under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and finalisation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), text for the High Seas Treaty (BBNJ Treaty), and initiation of negotiations towards a legally binding instrument on combating plastic pollution.

33. The 2025–2028 work programme draws from emerging coastal and marine issues in the WIO necessary to inform policy and decision making. It is set within the 2021–2030 UN Decade on Ecosystems Restoration, the 2021–2030 UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and against the backdrop of Covid-19 that was declared a global pandemic by WHO in March 2020, and from which economies of the region are still recovering. It is against this background, and a heightened ambition to reach a transformative turning point for many interconnected challenges, that an opportunity exists to shape the work of the Nairobi Convention and focus the attention of Governments on significantly scaling up ocean biodiversity protection, efforts to address climate change and pollution and degradation, with a focus on building sustainable blue growth in the WIO.

34. The work programme is also informed by the December 2023 WIO Science-Policy dialogue which investigated science-policy interactions in several strategic and thematic areas as defined by the stakeholders. The additional inputs for the Convention's work programme for 2025–2028 align with the work programme of UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (2022–2025) that addresses the three interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and

which jointly complicate the response to the Covid-19 crisis. The Medium-Term Strategy lays the foundation for science-policy interface, promotes environmental governance, and creates an enabling environment for digital, finance and economic transformations. The 2025-2028 work programme is cognizant of the Regional Seas Strategic Directions (RSSD) 2022-2025 which aims to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of oceans more effectively into policies and programmes. RSSD 2022-2025 also aims to harmonize methodologies for tracking progress, and foster an integrated response to combat the ecological, climate, pollution, and health crisis for achieving long-term health of the ocean, as well as the people who rely on the ocean for subsistence or otherwise.

35. The 2025-2028 work programme addresses new and emerging issues prioritized by Contracting Parties, among them improved ocean governance in support of a sustainable blue economy, adoption of tools to support improved ocean governance, enhanced environmental quality (including addressing plastic pollution) with a focus on the Source-to-Sea approach, biodiversity conservation with a focus on nature-based solutions and area-based planning, and improved coordination and knowledge management at a regional level. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be an integral part of implementation of the work programme. The work programme serves as a tool for the Secretariat and the collaborating partners to catalyse change in the management of the marine and coastal environment in countries that are Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, thereby contributing to the achievement of agreed goals and targets as they relate to the sustainable development of coasts and oceans.

36. The structure of the work programme is influenced by a range of factors that affect the number and the mode of implementation of activities. Where funding is concerned, Contracting Parties, through the Eastern Africa Trust Fund, fund the work programme of the Nairobi Convention according to the assessed contributions outlined in Table 1 below. As the work programme is constantly growing in its scope, it is essential that its funding is not only adequate, but also predictable. When contributions by Contracting Parties are insufficient to meet the demand, the Secretariat is required to perform its work through strategic partnerships and resource mobilization. The Secretariat has been actively pursuing alternative sources of funding to meet its work programme needs, including support from donors and the development of partnerships for various activities.

Table 1: Assessed annual contributions by Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention Trust Fund
(in United States dollars)

Comoros	15,100
France	78,000
Kenya	45,302
Madagascar	22,651
Mauritius	30,201
Mozambique	45,302
Seychelles	15,100
Somalia	15,100
South Africa	37,500
United Republic of Tanzania	45,302
Total	349,558

37. Two potential funding scenarios are presented to support the activities outlined in the work programme:

(a) The current level of funding is limited and includes funds originating from contributions of member countries to the Trust Fund and from the funding provided by ongoing projects including the Phase 2 of the NC/SWIOFC Partnership Project, and the NoCaMo Project.

(b) The second and optimal level of funding envisages a situation where all the Contracting Parties meet their obligations to the Trust Fund, and the secretariat leverages

additional resources from funding agencies and collaborating partners, while UNEP continues to host the secretariat. Several proposals have been submitted to cover the remaining costs associated with the new work programme, including staff costs. Based on current and expected workloads, the secretariat staff costs will include one Senior Programme Officer at P5 level as the head of the secretariat, one administrative assistant at the G5 level and three United Nations Volunteers (UNV). In addition, staff to support the new integrated programme will include two Programme Officers at P4 and P5 level as project managers, one Programme Officer at P3 level as the Communications Officer, one Finance and Budget Assistant at G7 level and one Administrative Assistant at G7 level. Additional UNV and project staff will be recruited if and when necessary and depending on the level of funding received from outside sources. Under this scenario, the secretariat, in collaboration with its partners, would implement priority catalytic activities, based on the existing list of priorities, as encapsulated in the new integrated programme. Existing and potential projects to support the new work programme include:

(i) Phase 2 of the NC/SWIOFC Partnership Project, to promote responsible ocean governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth in the Western Indian Ocean region. In 2019 (Phase 1) the partnership project received funding of US\$8.6 million from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency with FAO being the budget holder of the project. Designated funds for implementation of agreed activities of the project amounting to US\$3.065 million were channelled to the Convention following the signing of a FAO-UNEP Contribution Agreement. Phase 2 was initiated in 2024 and will continue until 2029. A Project Officer and one UNV will support implementation of the environmental component of the project;

(ii) The NoCaMo Project, funded by the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) with an amount of Euro 1,500,000 and implemented by the Convention in collaboration with its partners. In July 2021, FFEM granted the Nairobi Convention secretariat a grant of Euro 421,728 for implementation of agreed activities in the NoCaMo project. The project will continue to support the services of a Coordinator as well as a UNV to assist with implementation and partner coordination until 2027.

(iii) Under the optimal funding scenario, the secretariat will increase the number of activities and work force required to implement these activities. The Contracting Parties are requested to consider the options for strengthening the operational functioning of the secretariat, such as direct support to the secretariat through non-staff personnel, and by seconding of national officers to the secretariat to underpin the effective implementation of the Nairobi Convention work programme.

B. Main objectives of the work programme for the period 2025–2028

38. All activities that will be supported or undertaken by the Nairobi Convention over the period 2025–2028 will be designed to achieve the overall objective of strengthening the role of the Nairobi Convention as a platform for promoting synergies and coordinating implementation of regional initiatives for the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

39. Design of the 2025-2028 work programme takes into consideration the programmes of regional organizations and partners such as the WIO-C, the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the regional economic communities, and regional fisheries bodies, along with global political processes and conventions on oceans, among others. It also considers capacity development within the framework of the 2004 Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building; interregional South-South cooperation, the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2021-2030 UN Decade on Ecosystems Restoration, the 2021-2030 UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (2022-2025), and the Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2022-2025, including efforts of building ocean resilience in the face of climate change and emerging pandemics. In addition, the new work programme provides support to the ongoing negotiations towards a binding Treaty on combatting Plastic Pollution, ratification and implementation of the High Seas Treaty (including the application of area-based management tools in exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas), and the Kunming Montreal Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (and associated 30 by 30 targets).

40. Recognising the vast array of challenges still facing sustainable coastal and marine resource utilisation and management in the WIO region, and that it would be an impossible task to address these simultaneously, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, together with regional stakeholders, agreed to a focused systematic approach for its New Programme, acknowledging related SAP recommendations provided in joint the TDA.

41. The specific objectives are as follows:

(a) To promote the Nairobi Convention as a platform for increasing collaboration with, and implementation of, the marine and coastal elements of the environmental programmes of regional organizations and partnerships;

(b) To support countries in their commitment to attainment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through Goal 14, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

(c) To contribute to building regional capacities for the integrated management of the coastal and marine environment;

(d) To promote integrated management of coastal areas in order to safeguard coastal habitats and combat physical alteration of the coast by building linkages with river basin and watershed management;

(e) To support initiatives addressing the reduction of marine pollution, including marine litter, microplastics and microbeads;

(f) To promote the use of ecosystems-based management approaches in the Western Indian Ocean region;

(g) To support policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved ocean governance;

(h) To promote improved coastal livelihoods and empowerment in sustainable resources management through the engagement of coastal fishing communities;

(i) To engage stakeholders in the public and private sector in minimising the carbon footprints in operations and management practices for innovative ocean governance;

(j) To support countries in the development of institutional, legal and financial mechanisms and instruments necessary for the long-term implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols.

C. Main elements of the work programme for the period 2025–2028

42. The 2025–2028 work programme aims to enhance the Nairobi Convention's effectiveness in supporting the conservation and management of the region's marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity and addressing current and emerging threats to these. Reflecting on the key concerns highlighted in the joint TDA and its SAP recommendations, as well as global trends pertaining to sustainable ecosystem management and governance in support of a sustainable Blue Economy, the new programme acknowledges five key components of interest, that is:

- i. Component 1: Improved integrated ocean governance underpinned by regional co-operation.
- ii. Component 2: Improved area-based planning underpinned by an ecosystem-based approach to integrated ocean management.
- iii. Component 3: Improved Environmental Quality underpinned by a source-to-sea (S2S) approach and innovative techniques.
- iv. Component 4: Improved biodiversity conservation underpinned by area-based planning (including OECMs and LMMAs) and innovative approaches to habitat restoration and management.
- v. Component 5: Improved regional coordination, collaboration, and knowledge management

43. All five components of the work programme are designed to promote sustainable and inclusive regional blue economies and societal livelihoods in the Western Indian Ocean Region. Further, these components are well-aligned and positioned to address the UN system's triple planetary crisis currently facing humanity, focusing on the WIO region, that is climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. These components, however, cannot be executed as siloed, independent entities but rather comprise a system of interlinked (and interdependent) components jointly aimed at supporting a sustainable regional Blue Economy, as illustrated in the Conceptual Framework for the New Programme in Figure 1 below.

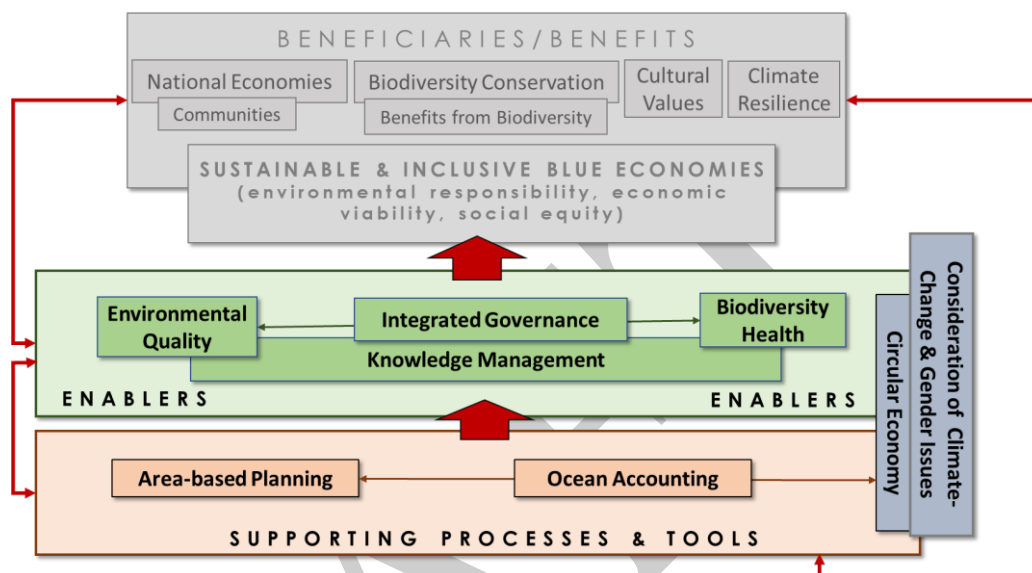


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme in support of a sustainable and inclusive regional Blue Economy. Outcomes of the Programme are shown in grey, at the top of the diagram. The vision is to have a sustainable and inclusive blue economy in the region underpinned by environmental responsibility, economic viability and social equity. The benefits that will flow from such an economy will include social, economic and environmental components, for example, e.g., vulnerable communities will have safeguards, a circular economy will reduce waste, and the natural environment will be more resilient to climate change and thus more able to provide the ecosystem services that the region relies on (e.g. healthy fisheries)

44. The activities will build on the 2022–2024 work programme and focus on the priorities identified through partnerships and by the six projects and programmes that have been implemented during the previous work programme. The new work programme will also support and consolidate the gains from the revision and amendment of the Nairobi Convention Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region. The programme is informed by an analysis of new and emerging issues identified by Contracting Parties that require attention in respect of their policy implications.

a) Component 1: Integrated Ocean Governance

45. The Nairobi Convention is the only regional institution in the western Indian Ocean mandated to address environmental governance of land and sea sources of pollution, integrated coastal zone management, conservation of habitats, including through protected areas, and transboundary pollution emergency management. Operationally, it supports implementation of four protocols: on combatting pollution, on pollution emergencies, on habitat protection and on ICZM. In recent years, in addition to its normative work, the COP of the Convention has mandated the Secretariat to examine measures to advance the region's blue economy, to liaise with the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) on approaches to effective ocean governance and examine the role of the Conventions with respect to Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). Although the NC is engaged in dialogues related to the ABNJ, largely within the context of the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects, its charter does not currently extend to coverage of the ABNJ. While good progress has been made towards the development of a regional ocean governance strategy, implementation, especially through supporting mechanisms at a national level, needs to be enhanced over the next decade in support of blue economy aspirations. In

addition, while regional decisions around improved ocean governance and sustainable blue economy development have been made in the WIO, domestication of these remains an ongoing challenge that could be addressed through the new programme.

b) Component 2: Area-based Planning

46. The ecosystem-based approach (EBA) is gaining momentum globally and it is now recognised that successful integrated ocean governance and the pursuit of a sustainable Blue Economy cannot be achieved if ecosystem health is not acknowledged as a key pillar of the sustainable development paradigm. Irreversible collapses in marine ecosystems would indeed induce the collapse of the economic sectors whose existence depends on these ecosystems. Systems thinking supports these approaches by identifying the interrelations between sectors and processes, hence enabling a holistic approach to governance. Drawing from these novel approaches, Integrated Ocean Management provides a basis for modern ocean management and is based on five principles i.e., i) transboundary integration, ii) governance integration, iii) stakeholder integration, iv) knowledge integration and v) integration of system dynamics.

47. Striving to balance conservation and economic objectives, Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) has been gaining prominence globally, defined as “a process of analysing and allocating parts of three-dimensional marine spaces (or ecosystems) to specific uses or objectives, to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process”.

48. A regional approach to MSP, has the potential to address broad-scale threats (joint monitoring and surveillance), prioritising conservation efforts in a cost-effective way, securing joint international funding and shared access to knowledge, data and technical capacity. Platforms exist for centralising regional data (e.g., Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism, Maspawio, WIO Symphony, ODINAFRICA, Oceanplus Library) that could be used and strengthened. To achieve effective MSP in the region, important enabling mechanisms to consider include: Political support for the implementation of the Strategy; Development of a supporting legal framework; Nested plans; Co-development of area plans; Identification of priorities; Capacity development; Guidelines and tools; and Monitoring and evaluation.

c) Component 3: Environmental Quality (Adopting Source-to-Sea (S2S) Approach)

49. The environmental quality must be suitable and fit-for-use to support recreation and eco-tourism; Support coastal community livelihoods (fishing, algae harvesting, etc.); Commercial uses such as fisheries and marine aquaculture; and Carbon sequestration potential linked to climate change mitigation (damaging blue/teal carbon). Therefore, good environmental quality can be viewed as a critical enabler for sustainable Blue Economy growth and Societal Well-being. Rapid, and often, uncontrolled urbanisation poses a serious threat to good environmental quality, including pressures associated with land-based sources of marine pollution, marine litter and plastics and pollution from shipping (e.g., oil spills). This requires continuous renewal and adaptation of management responses to combat such pressures, through uptake of new, innovative thinking and adopting best practice learning from across the world.

50. Oil pollution incidents result in serious direct ecological and socio-economic damages. Effective prevention, preparedness and response can mitigate the risks by reduced the likelihood and/or consequences of possible spills. Furthermore, indirect impacts can exacerbate the damage, through potential tourists misconstruing media reports and, assuming that a spill may have blighted or ruined an area, irrespective of the reality, and choosing to avoid that area or even the country. There may also be losses in market confidence for fish and mariculture taken from the area or country, again not necessarily related to actual pollution impacts. Furthermore, there have been various international projects focusing on this field, and activities to build national and sub-regional capacity are likely to continue. Significant oil or hazardous and noxious substances marine pollution incidents can create challenges that may overwhelm national response capabilities and require regional or international support. Hence implementation of a regional cooperation and coordination mechanism under the Emergency Protocol is a critical need.

d) Component 4: Biodiversity Conservation

51. Coastal and marine ecosystems are critical for people and nature. For example, blue carbon ecosystems (mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marsh) are significant for climate, community, and

biodiversity conservation. Coastal habitats and associated biodiversity are threatened by a combination of human and natural drivers, of which over-exploitation of resources, habitat conversion, pollution and climate change are the main drivers degrading mangroves, seagrasses, and coastal forests in the WIO region. Therefore, the protection of critical habitats and promotion of their restoration will contribute to the improvement of benefits they provide society and biodiversity.

52. Transformative actions will include the expansion of restoration efforts that have been piloted in specific sites of the region in order to increase areas under rehabilitation. This is expected to have direct benefits to communities living in the WIO and also indirect global benefits through contributing to carbon sequestration aspirations. Regional restoration efforts will also create a community of conservation practitioners devoted to understanding the value of biodiversity conservation, and build networks of key-actors, including community-based organisations (CBOs). Efforts towards conserving and restoring biodiversity in the WIO region is strongly aligned with several global and regional commitments and initiatives, including the UN Decade of Restoration and the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

e) Component 5: Regional Coordination, Collaboration, and Knowledge Management

53. The Nairobi Convention offers a regional legal framework and provides a mechanism for regional cooperation, coordination, and collaborative actions, and enables the Contracting Parties to harness resources and expertise from a wide range of stakeholders and interest groups towards solving interlinked problems of the coastal and marine environment. It also is an important platform for dialogue between governments and civil society at the regional and national level. It also provides a platform for relevant knowledge generation and sharing and capacity development at national, regional and African levels, and with global partners. The implementation of the Convention's work programme is coordinated by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, which is acting as the central nervous system of regional activities. The Secretariat is guided by the decisions of the COPs held every two years and supported by National Focal Points (NFP) which serve as the channel for all formal communications between States and the Secretariat and vice versa. The secretariat of the Convention will facilitate coordination and implementation of this regional programme.

54. The Convention clearinghouse mechanism has been established to pool coastal and marine environment information held by numerous institutions in the region in order to improve the scientific knowledge base for policy and management decision-making. The establishment of an effective information system and strengthening of the clearinghouse mechanisms to facilitate effective information exchange for improved management of coastal and marine environment is a key and ongoing priority. This strengthening of knowledge and data-sharing mechanisms and platforms, including reporting mechanisms and information exchange, and institutional strengthening is critical for the implementation of the Convention. An Information Management Strategy has been prepared with the assistance of a regional multi-stakeholder working group, and there will be a need to implement the elements of the Strategy.

III. Main activities of the work programme for the period 2025–2028

55. The main activities of the new work programme fall within the five inter-related components (a – e above) of the integrated programme for the WIO that takes into consideration new and emerging issues and global agreements that Contracting Parties may have committed to or intend to commit to in the future. The activities under each of the component focussed on broad areas related to: improved ocean governance in pursuit of a sustainable blue economy; tools in support of improved ocean governance; environmental quality incorporating the source-to-sea approach; biodiversity conservation including nature based solutions; and coordination, information sharing and awareness raising. These components are encapsulated in the following conceptual framework.

A. Component 1: Integrated Ocean Governance

56. At the expected level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects to achieve several outcomes under this component:
57. **Outcome 1.** *The policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and tools necessary for improved and integrated governance and management of the ocean, coasts and resources are in place, harmonized and operational at a national level in support of a sustainable, inclusive and climate smart regional blue economy, and implementation of relevant multi-lateral environment agreements (MEAs).* The envisaged outputs (or interventions) towards achieving this outcome are as follows:

Output 1.1: Operationalization of the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) and ICZM Protocol at regional and national levels on approaches and aspects articulated including supporting frameworks for integrated ocean governance.

Activities

- Implement the ROGS and establish strategies/policies/institutional frameworks articulated in the ROGS at regional and national levels
- Collaborate with African Union, RECs, RFBs and other partners on ocean governance
- Review, harmonize and develop relevant policies and laws that support regional ocean governance and sustainable blue economy at national levels
- Support development of financing mechanisms to implement ocean governance and sustainable blue economy at regional and national levels

Indicators

- At least 2 regional policy frameworks are harmonized and aligned for integrated ocean governance and improved collaboration and coordination
- At least 5 national strategies/policies/legislation/institutional frameworks/financial frameworks are developed, adopted and aligned with the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy
- At least 3 collaborative frameworks or activities are developed and implemented with partners, stakeholders
- Projects and activities on integrated ocean governance are implemented in at least 3 countries

Output 1.2: Ratification, domestication of Nairobi Convention legal Instruments and relevant global legal instruments

Activities

- Support countries to ratify/accede and domesticate to the Amended Nairobi Convention, LBSA and ICZM Protocol
- Support countries to ratify/accede and domesticate the BBNJ Treaty
- Review, finalize the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna to the Nairobi Convention
- Support countries to ratify/accede and domesticate the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna to the Nairobi Convention
- Review and finalize the Emergency Protocol to the Nairobi Convention
- Support countries to ratify/accede and domesticate the Emergency Protocol to the Nairobi Convention

Indicators

- Amended Nairobi Convention and LBSA Protocol, ICZM are ratified /acceded to and are in force
- Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna is reviewed, finalized and adopted
- Emergency Protocol to the Nairobi Convention is reviewed, finalized and adopted
- BBNJ Treaty is signed, ratified/acceded to by at least 2 countries

Output 1.3: Relevant stakeholders are engaged on policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and on the use of tools to support on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy.

Activities

- Engage and involve relevant stakeholders including line ministries and agencies, Regional Economic Communities, local communities in regional ocean governance and sustainable blue economy at regional, national and local levels
- Engage and involve private sector in implementation of sustainable blue economy at regional and national levels.
- Support the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships/platforms in regional ocean governance and sustainable blue economy at regional, national and local levels

Indicators

- At least three blue economy sectors are involved in implementation of sustainable blue economy at regional and national levels.
- At least 2 multi-stakeholder partnerships/platforms that include private sector and local communities are used to implement integrated ocean governance and sustainable blue economy at regional and national levels

Output 1.4: Circular economy approaches are integrated into blue economy development initiatives in the countries of the WIO region leading to ocean sustainability.

Activities

- Develop of Circular Economy Roadmaps and costed Action Plans for each of the WIO countries
- Develop bankable plans for 3 project deliverables in different sectors for each WIO Country
- Develop a Circular Economy Platform or framework either for WIO region or in-country, including key stakeholders across all sectors
- Engage financing institutions to support development of circular economy projects. mainstream finance commitments to project development with identified project management and implementation teams
- Develop of knowledge-sharing mechanisms to inform decision-makers on role of Circular Economy to sustainable blue future

Indicators

- At least 3 Circular Economy Roadmaps and costed Action Plans are developed
- At least 3 bankable plans for 3 projects in different sectors are developed
- Circular Economy platform or framework is developed and in place with key stakeholders across the WIO region
- Knowledge-sharing mechanisms at regional level to inform decision-makers on role of Circular Economy to sustainable blue future is developed
- Climate and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) finance aligned to CE through key international agencies to support project development

Output 1.5: Ocean Accounts are utilized to track progress towards SAP achievement at a regional level in the WIO, and National Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Evaluation are regularly utilized in support of BE development in the region

Activities

- Adopt a regular and consistent Regional Ecosystem Monitoring Framework (within and across disciplines at a national level).
- Mainstream ocean accounting as the framework in integrating knowledge production across the component levels of integrated ocean governance, area-based planning, environmental quality and biodiversity conservation

Indicators

- Gross-value-add contribution of national BE sectors to GDP and consistent and regular national economic indicators of Nairobi Convention Contracting Parties. Marine / Ocean Economy Satellite Accounting allow for the measure of ocean production and income, consumption and capital formation, imports and exports, that are critical measures in tracking economic indicators for strategic macroeconomic planning and investment decision
- System of Environmental Economic Accounts Central Framework (SEEA – CF) in tracking the sustainable use of ocean natural capital across sectors, sectoral drivers of environmental decline and the costs and efficacy of ocean management through Environmental Activity accounting
- System of Environmental Economic Accounts Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA – EA) in tracking ocean health and wealth, critical natural capital, ecosystem service potential and capacity, environmental depletion and degradation as well as thematic areas indicators such as Blue Carbon or MPA accounting
- Social Account that allows the tracking of ocean human capital including employment opportunities, resource access inclusivity and social equity
- Novel and emergent Risk Accounting systems that are under development to model environmental social and economic risk within ocean resource use and BE sectors. Such approaches may integrate natural and disaster risk (e.g. through the Sendai Framework Indicators), Ecosystem-based adaptation to risk, and anthropogenic risk modelling across accounting systems
- Governance Accounting tied to the environmental activity accounts including regulatory instruments, norms and codes, compliance, monitoring and enforcement efficacy; and
- Summary Account that draws the above accounting to identify benefits and costs of BE (focus on flows among systems) and national and regional ocean wealth (focus on stocks).

58. **Outcome 2: *The capacity of Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders on policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and on the use of tools to support on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy is strengthened/enhanced.*** The envisaged outputs (or interventions) towards achieving this outcome are as follows:

Output 2.1: Enhanced Capacities of Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders on policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and on the use of tools to support on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy

Activities

- Undertake a gap analysis on existing regional and national frameworks that support regional ocean governance and sustainable blue economy
- Develop capacity including training, technical support for project development, awareness and information sharing on on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy
- Develop capacity including training, technical support for project development, awareness and information sharing of ROGS
- Undertake capacity development, including training, technical support to develop projects, awareness and information sharing of relevant ocean governance and blue economy sectors' managers, regulatory and management authorities and other stakeholders

Indicators

- At least three (3) regional capacity development trainings on policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and tools on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy, including improving understanding of the elements of the ROGS are carried out
- At least 5 regional and national trainings and sensitization workshops on ROGS are carried out.
- At least five (5) national capacity development trainings on policy, legislative, institutional frameworks and tools on integrated ocean governance and management and sustainable blue economy

Output 2.2: Advancement of ocean accounting disciplines in the Nairobi Convention region**Activities**

- Develop measures of ocean accounting capacity among Nairobi Convention Contracting Parties and the needs associated with these measures along with the associated capacity development across research, monitoring and uptake arenas.
- Align current and future ocean accounting initiatives at different spatial scales within the WIO (e.g. those of the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership) to expedite accounting uptake by Contracting Parties.
- Inclusion of ocean accounting derived indicators in the science to policy interface and informed and evidence-based decision making across the identified SAP component levels of integrated ocean governance, area-based planning, environmental quality and biodiversity conservation.
- Draw on established international experience and expertise or best practice provided by GOAP Membership to ensure that national and regional accounts align with international standards and norms (the same structures as national accounts maintained by National Statistical Offices or Finance Ministries) thereby measuring BE progress towards growth and sustainability in line with SDG 14, 15.9 and 17.19 and other indicator targets.

Indicators

- At least seven (7) regional capacity development trainings on ocean accounting are carried out on:
 - ✓ Gross-value-add contribution of national BE sectors to GDP and consistent and regular national economic indicators of Nairobi Convention Contracting Parties. Marine / Ocean Economy Satellite Accounting allow for the measure of ocean production and income, consumption and capital formation, imports and exports, that are critical measures in tracking economic indicators for strategic macroeconomic planning and investment decision
 - ✓ System of Environmental Economic Accounts Central Framework (SEEA – CF) in tracking the sustainable use of ocean natural capital across sectors, sectoral drivers of environmental decline and the costs and efficacy of ocean management through Environmental Activity accounting
 - ✓ System of Environmental Economic Accounts Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA – EA) in tracking ocean health and wealth, critical natural capital, ecosystem service potential and capacity, environmental depletion and degradation as well as thematic areas indicators such as Blue Carbon or MPA accounting
 - ✓ Social Account that allows the tracking of ocean human capital including employment opportunities, resource access inclusivity and social equity
 - ✓ Novel and emergent Risk Accounting systems that are under development to model environmental social and economic risk within ocean resource use and BE sectors. Such approaches may integrate natural and disaster risk (e.g. through the Sendai Framework Indicators), Ecosystem-based adaptation to risk, and anthropogenic risk modelling across accounting systems
 - ✓ Governance Accounting tied to the environmental activity accounts including regulatory instruments, norms and codes, compliance, monitoring and enforcement efficacy; and

59. Key implementing partners in this component include the Nairobi Convention secretariat, the Contracting Parties, national institutions, Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), African Union and Regional Economic Commissions (RECS), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), GIZ through the WIOGI Project, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), WIOMSA, Coastal Oceans Research and Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), East African Wild Life Society, Wildlife Conservation Society, the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, FARI, Our Blue Future, African Circular Economy Network, Plastics SA, Sustainable Seas Trust, and others.

B. Component 2: Area-based Planning

60. At the expected level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects to achieve several outcomes under this component:

61. **Outcome 2.1. A regional ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Plan to support integrated ocean management for sustainable blue economies and societal livelihoods.** Outputs (Interventions) towards achieving Outcomes:

- Adopted Regional Marine Spatial Planning Strategy (to be recommended for adoption at CoP 11).
- Increased awareness and understanding of the Regional MSP Strategy (through the MSP Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and focal points for each country)
- Pathways to enable the institutional, human and financial capacities through the funding of seminars and training programmes involving the MSP TWGs and other regional stakeholders.
- Improved stakeholder engagement in MSP processes (e.g. via collaborative platforms, inclusion of Traditional Ecological Knowledge etc.)
- A centralised knowledge management system (that provides a sustainable clearing house for data collection and co-production, curation, management, analysis and distribution)
- A regional biodiversity assessment (similar to South Africa's National Biodiversity Assessments) that provide maps of ecosystems and human uses and calculate ecosystem threat and protection status.
- A regional ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Plan that addresses regional issues and provides a platform and guidance for sub-regional, national and local scale MSPs.
- A zonation for conservation and other human uses (including sustainable livelihoods, sustainable blue economies, MPAs, etc.) in line with the Regional MSP Strategy
- Effective management plans for all of the zones
- Policy harmonisation for the region's zonation (e.g. MPAs, LMMAs, OECMs, ABNJ, shipping lanes, fisheries areas, cross-border MSPs/MPAs, etc.)
- Support for the governance and management of ABNJs.

Proposed key indicators (for achieving outputs):

- Recognition of the Regional MSP Strategy in sub-regional/national/local MSP processes
 - Country/Institutional representativeness in the MSP TWGs
 - Number of International Training Programs (ITP) in MSP per year
 - Country representativeness in MSP ITP attendance
 - Regional data set inclusion and quality in the centralised knowledge management system
 - Quality, resolution and extent of regional data sets
 - Level of access and sharing of regional data
 - Number of management plans for zones
 - Number of transboundary zones in the region
 - Opportunities for knowledge integration (top down and bottom-up), e.g. stakeholder workshops, policies for comment, etc.
 - Number of regionally harmonised policies for zones
 - Surface area of ABNJs in a MSP zone
 - Level of restriction/protection in ABNJs.
62. **Outcome 2.2. A harmonised network of subregional, national and local scale Marine Spatial Plans that use Area-based Management Tools (ABMTs), including, MPAs, LMMEs, OECMs, EBSAs, etc.** Outputs (interventions) towards achieving outcomes:
- National biodiversity assessments (aligned with the regional one) that provide maps of ecosystems and human uses and calculate ecosystem threat and protection status.
 - National (in-country) work on MSP to align with the Regional MSP Strategy's principles, objectives and approach.
 - Subregional, national or local Marine Spatial Plans aligned with the Regional MSP
 - National adoption of ABMTs by aligning policies and legal frameworks with regional ones
 - Increased in-country capacity through working with the WIO MSP (for example, the use of Decision Support Tools and the UNESCO-IOC steps of the process)

- A network of zones (from MSP products), to better manage multi-use conflicts.
- Informed by the scaled MSPs, an expanded network of ABMTs in the WIO region to support healthy ecosystems for nature and people.
- Effective management plans for all of the zones
- Scenarios for future human uses and their potential impacts on human and ocean health (sub-regional, national or local level)

Proposed key indicators (for achieving outputs)

- Number of national biodiversity assessments
- Number of sub-regional Marine Spatial Plans
- Number of national and local Marine Spatial Plans
- Representativeness of stakeholder groups and sectors during stakeholder engagement meetings
- Existence of legal frameworks that inform on the stages of the MSP processes in each country.
- Total percentage area in different zones, e.g. MPA zones, OECMs, etc.
- Number of effective management plans for all of the zones
- Contribution to the 30/30 objectives, the GBF targets, the Framework for BBNJs and the Global Chemicals Framework
- Representation of ecosystems and habitat targets in appropriate zones
- A dashboard of indicators to monitor the status and performance for the network of area-based management tools.
- A set of regional indicators that measure the integration of national and regional scales (e.g. integration of zonation types, data usage/sharing, aligned policies, stakeholder inclusion)
- Level of conflict among ocean users (measured by a suitable metric)
- Number of scenarios developed at sub-regional, national and local scales (where scenarios follow a theory of change approach)

63. Key implementing partners in this component include national institutions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SWaM), Nelson Mandela University, Macquarie University, WIOMSA, FARI, the WIO-C, SWIOFC, the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership (GOAP), among others.

C. Component 3: Environmental Quality (Adopting Source-to-Sea (S2S) Approach)

64. At the expected level of funding, the focus will be on support to ongoing projects to achieve several outcomes under this component:

65. *Outcome 3.1: Reduction of marine pollution from land-based and sea-based sources (improve coastal and marine water and sediment quality).*

Output 3.1.1: Conducive legislative and regulatory environment to facilitate reduction of marine pollution at national level (strongly linked to Component 1).

Activities

- Strengthen national regulatory systems to better control disposal of land-based wastewater at source (e.g. permitting/licensing of wastewater quality and volumes informed by environmental impact assessment)
- Strengthen national regulatory systems to embed requirements re development and implementation of C&MWQM frameworks

Output 3.1.2: Adapting regional strategic framework for C&MWQM at country-level through development of National Frameworks for C&MWQM, including adoption of water and sediment quality guidelines

Activities

- Expert-led targeted training programmes (training-the-trainers) on development of National Frameworks for C&MWQM and Local planning for C&MWQM (including

monitoring) developed under WIOSAP (extending Durban training workshop to other countries)

- Develop and adopt National Frameworks for C&MWQM
- Establishment of National Task Forces for C&MWQM

Output 3.1.3: Adopting Toolkit for Sustainable Port Development in a Blue Economy (previously referred to as Green Port Toolkit)

Activities

- Expert-led targeted training programmes (training-the-trainers) based on Toolkit for Sustainable Port Development in a Blue Economy developed under WIOSAP
- Adopt Toolkit for Sustainable Port Development in a Blue Economy at national level

Output 3.1.4: Developing and implementing local C&MWQM plans (including monitoring plans) in accordance with regional and national C&MWQM frameworks focusing on marine pollution hotspots

Activities

- Develop and implement a local C&MWQM plan (including monitoring), using a marine pollution hotspot (e.g. country demonstration projects)

Output 3.1.5: Operational monitoring programmes for C&MWQM that embraces S2S approach and utilizes harmonized methodologies across WIO region (under National Frameworks for C&MWQM, as well as C&MWQM plans focusing on marine pollution hotspots)

Activities

- Investigate a synchronized regional mechanism/ platform whereby monitoring data on water and sediment quality (including hazardous chemicals) can be collated and shared

Output 3.1.6: Innovations and technologies to reduce water, and sediment pollution along S2S continuum with an emphasis on public private partnerships.

Activities

- Prepared Regional Best Practice Guide on innovative wastewater management solutions (consolidating learning for demonstration project under WIOSAP) to capture and share learning gained across regions
- Prepare source inventory within the region - leakage/conduct baselines for plastics and chemicals of concern e.g., DDT
- Investigate development of incentive scheme to encourage improved municipal wastewater treatment and management, e.g., South Africa's Green Drop Initiative. (<https://ws.dws.gov.za/iris/releases/GDWR.pdf>)

Output 3.1.7: Regional and national education and awareness programmes on marine pollution and society's role in combating such problems.

Activities

- Prepared Regional Best Practice Guide on Education and Awareness campaigns relevant to marine pollution and society's role in combating such problems applicable within contexts within the WIO region

Proposed Indicators to reflect on performance at output level (quantitative aspects to be confirmed at national level because different countries are at different levels of 'maturity'):

- Number of countries that strengthened national regulatory systems to better manage and control marine pollution.
- Number of countries developed National Frameworks for C&MWQM, including adoption of Guidelines for setting water and sediment quality objectives and targets in the WIO region (linked LBSA Protocol)
- Number of countries established National C&MWQM task forces.

- Number of countries developed and implemented demonstration project on local &MWQM plan (including monitoring) focusing on marine pollution hotspots.
- Number of countries established monitoring programmes utilizing harmonized methodologies (as per National Frameworks for C&MWQM and C&MWQM plans focusing on marine pollution hotspots).
- Conceptual design of synchronized regional mechanism/ platform whereby monitoring data on water and sediment quality (chemicals) can be collated and shared.
- Decision on regional incentive scheme to encourage improved municipal wastewater treatment and management has been reached.
- Number of countries adopted Toolkit for Sustainable Port Development in a Blue Economy (previously referred to as Green Port Toolkit)
- Regional Best Practice Guide on innovative wastewater management solutions developed.
- Regional Best Practice Guide for education and awareness campaigns for marine pollution developed.

66. **Outcome 3.2:** Reduction of marine pollution from land-based and sea-based sources (oil spill preparedness)

Output 3.2.1: Conducive legislative and regulatory environment to facilitate reduction of water and sediment pollution at country-level (strongly linked to Component 1).

Activities

- Training to develop capacity on understanding of conventions, revision of legal texts, laws and rules, involve magistrates, lawyers and legal advisor.

Output 3.2.2: Coordination mechanism for enhanced regional and national collaboration and cooperation for reduction, prevention, preparedness, and response to pollution in WIO region

Activities

Training to develop capacity on:

- ✓ updating national plans in collaboration with stakeholders
- ✓ finalising and adopt the regional plan

Output 3.2.3: Regional mechanism under the Nairobi Convention's Emergency Protocol

Activity

- Facilitate implementation of the Emergency Protocol at the national level

Output 3.2.4: Competence staff that can complete and understand Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan's Pollution Reporting (POLREP) process.

Activities

- Training to develop capacity on Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan's Pollution Reporting (POLREP) process
- Set up national Institutions and staff to perform these functions

Output 3.2.5: Quarterly exercises as per POLREP the Regional Contingency Plan

Activities

- Training to develop capacity on implementation of Contingency Plan
- Coordinate exercises across countries

Output 3.2.6: Online POLREP using existing platforms

Activities

- Training to develop capacity on implementation of Contingency Plan
- Coordinate usage of online POLREP platforms

Output 3.2.7: Logistical, operational, and financial procedures for offers of assistance are simulated through a ‘walk-through’ exercise.

Activity

- Support countries for equipment’s, including places to store equipment

Output 3.2.8: Up to date information is available within the Regional Contingency Plan Appendices

Activities

- Use National Centers RMFIC under RCOC
- Regional inventory of expertise in oil spill preparedness (promote national and regional expertise)

Output 3.2.9: Improved communication to ensure proper alignment with existing programmes and to Secretariat’s function under the Emergency Protocol’s Article 9

Activity

Establish formal collaborative networks with other initiatives

Output 3.2.10: Increased engagement of private sector in waste management and pollution control measures

Activity

Establish formal collaborative networks with shipping industry

Output 3.2.11: Increased collaboration between Nairobi Convention and other initiatives in the regional that are addressing marine pollution

Activity

Supporting countries on an assessment on the actual situation at national and regional levels to facilitate harmonization and prevent duplication of effort

Output 3.2.12: Regional and national education and awareness programmes on marine pollution and society’s role in combating such problems

Activity

Establish education and awareness programmes through:

- ✓ Sensitisation at school
- ✓ Sensitisation to the stakeholders
- ✓ Creation of courses dealing with pollution

Proposed Indicators to reflect on performance at output level (quantitative aspects to be confirmed at national level because different countries are at different levels of ‘maturity’):

- Regional oil spill contingency plan finalized and approved – with key appendices populated.
- Number of countries that finalised national oil spill contingency plan
- Regional oils spill exercise programme developed, with an agreed schedule of exercise activities and all countries in the region actively participating.
- Adoption and utilization of the Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills (RETOS) evaluation tool, to track and measure improvements in national oil spill preparedness.
- Number of countries implemented education and awareness programmes on marine pollution

67. **Outcome 3.3:** Reduction of marine litter from land-based and sea-based sources

Output 3.3.1: Conducive legislative and regulatory environment to facilitate reduction of marine litter pollution at national level (strongly linked to Component 1).

Activities

Review existing legislative and regulatory framework to include marine litter pollution

Revise existing legislative and regulatory framework to include marine litter pollution

Support the development/ implementation of legislation on EPR schemes

Support the implementation of policies addressing plastic pollution, including enhancing synergies at the national level.

Output 3.3.2: Regional Marine Litter Action Plan developed, validated, and adopted by the Conference of Parties

Activities

Update regional marine litter action plan including harmonization with Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter under the Barcelona Convention on single-use plastics and IMO action plan on sea-based marine litter

Validate the updated marine litter action plan through the stakeholders' workshop

Output 3.3.3: Operational marine litter and plastic monitoring programme that embraces the S2S approach and utilizes harmonized methodologies across the region.

Activities

Carryout regional training course of the revised harmonized regional litter assessment methodologies developed by WIOMSA including designing of marine litter monitoring programme

Expand the existing Marine Litter Monitoring Programme to cover all WIO countries

Assess the socio-economic impacts of plastic across the value chain

Develop and disseminate monitoring findings through the annual regional status of marine litter pollution reports

Output 3.3.4: Coordination mechanism for enhanced regional and national collaboration and cooperation for reduction and prevention of marine pollution in WIO region including the private sector and industry.

Activities

Set up a regional working group on marine litter

Support setting up and operation of national marine litter task force

Output 3.3.5: Increased adoption of circular economy in plastic waste management (strongly linked to Component 1).

Activities

Develop the capacity to enhance circularity in plastics and prevent or minimize the generation of plastic waste

Engage the private sectors to find ways to increase plastic circularity

Document best practices on waste circularity for peer learning for enhance adoption

Output 3.3.6: Increased engagement of private sector in waste management and pollution control measures, focusing on marine litter

Activities

Establish a framework for Private Sector Engagement

Invite private sector and industry experts to share the latest developments in the plastics industry

Output 3.3.7: Increased collaboration between Nairobi Convention and other initiatives in the regional

Activity

Organize joint activities (meetings/ trainings) jointly with the other conventions and other UN bodies

Output 3.3.8: Enhanced education and awareness on marine litter and society's role in combating such problems.

Activities

Support regional awareness initiatives on plastic pollution

Support the development of educational materials

Encourage CPs to integrate issues of marine litter pollution in the formal education

Proposed Indicators to reflect on performance at output level (quantitative aspects to be confirmed at national level because different countries are at different levels of 'maturity'):

- Regional Marine Litter Action Plan adopted.
- Monitoring data on status (amount of plastics in the environment) over time along the source to sea continuum
- Amount of plastic reused, recycled, and upcycled.
- Number of countries with marine litter monitoring programmes that are utilizing harmonized methodologies.
- Number of countries adopting circular economy, nature-based solutions, and other innovative technologies in reducing marine litter.
- Monitoring data on status (amount of plastics in the environment) over time along the source to sea continuum
- Amount of plastic reused, recycled, and upcycled.
- Number of countries implemented education and awareness programmes focusing on marine litter.

68. **Outcome 3.4:** Improved river basin management (water quantity and quality, and sediment) to support healthy marine ecosystems

Output 3.4.1: Conducive legislative environment in place to facilitate improved river basin management at national level.

Activities

Conduct review of existing regional legislative frameworks

Carryout analysis to identify the gaps

Conduct regional meetings to harmonize the national legislative frameworks

Output 3.4.2: Coordination mechanisms enhanced at regional and national levels for improved collaboration and cooperation river basin management in the WIO region

Activities

Establish a regional/national community of practice on IWRM ("source to sea").

Develop the IWRM guideline for the WIO Ocean region harmonized with existing processes/guidelines/ strategies on C&MWQM, ICZM, MSP, EFlow, Marine Litter, Ocean Governance, etc.

Output 3.4.3: Operational monitoring programmes developed and implemented that embrace S2S approach and utilizes harmonized methodologies across WIO region

Activity

Develop IWRM operational monitoring programme with indicators for the WIO region

Output 3.4.4: Innovations and technologies adopted (e.g., nature-based and circular economy solutions and payment for ecosystem services) to improve river basin management along S2S continuum with an emphasis on public/private partnerships.

Activities

Establish national and regional platforms for exchanging of best practices through lessons learnt

Conduct mapping and evaluation of ecosystem services (linked with Component 2)

Develop bankable nature-based solutions/ programmes/projects through the PPP frameworks to address the S2S aspects.

Conduct capacity building in hydrodynamic model of estuarine receiving coastal ecosystems

Output: 3.4.5: Capacity development: Facilitate the implementation of the agreed protocols.

Activity

Establish a regional community of practices in IWRM, including EFlows

Output 3.4.6: Regional and national education and awareness programmes on the importance of integrated water resource management marine pollution and society can contribute.

Activity

Conduct regional and national education and awareness programmes on IWRM.

Proposed indicators to reflect on performance at output level (quantitative aspects to be confirmed at national level because different countries are at different levels of ‘maturity’):

- Consolidated and harmonized national legislative frameworks in place
 - Number of countries established national community of practice on IWRM (“source to sea”)
 - Number of countries adopting and implementing regional E-flows guidelines at national level
 - Number of countries established operational IWRM (river basin) monitoring programmes utilizing harmonized methodologies.
 - Number of countries implemented education and awareness programmes on IWRM.
 - Number of countries developed and implemented bankable nature-based solutions/ programmes/projects
 - Number of countries established national platforms for exchanging of best practices in IWRM
69. Partners in these activities will include the Nairobi Convention secretariat, the Contracting Parties, national institutions, Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, FARI, Rhodes University, African Circular Economy Network, Sokoine University, International Maritime Organisation (IMO), UNEP Disasters and Conflicts Branch, Ecosystems Division, Sustainable Seas Trust, the WIO-C, WIOMSA, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA), Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, South Africa’s Department of Water & Sanitation, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Private sector, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Nature Conservancy, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) Stockholm International Water Institute, Nature Conservancy, Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, Kenya Wildlife Service, Private Sector, and others.

D. Component 4: Biodiversity Conservation

70. At the expected level of funding, the focus will be on support to ongoing projects to achieve several outcomes under this component:

71. **Outcome 4.1:** Improved Ecosystem health for environmental benefits (including climate change mitigation and adaptation) and community livelihoods (including small-scale fisheries).

Output 4.1.1: Mapping degraded areas for targeted restoration.

Activities

Monitoring and Evaluation - restoration, nature based enterprises, habitat management

Develop co-management structures (BMUs etc.) of restored sites

Implementation of potential ocean climate actions, including restoration of degraded areas

Training on tools and methodology on carbon Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV), ecosystem valuation, carbon trading

Output 4.1.2: Enhanced community livelihood options including nature based enterprises (beekeeping, carbon trading, animal husbandry, mariculture)

Activities

Marine Spatial Planning and stakeholders mapping

Implementation of potential livelihood options, including carbon trading, seaweed farming, ecotourism

Indicators

- Area cover and biomass/amount of carbon captured
- Biodiversity change/increase and level of connectivity
- Stakeholders/communities participating and co-management
- Restoration metrics

72. **Outcome 4.2:** Increase spatial coverage and improved management effectiveness of MPAs and OECMs such as LMMAs in place in the WIO (for biodiversity and fisheries management)

Output 4.2.1: Countries achieve the 30/30 targets by including OECMs

Activities

Establishment and management of LMMAs

Alternatives livelihoods to reduce pressure on LMMAs, including sustainable land management (SLM)

Output 4.2.2: Assessed management effectiveness and improved management effectiveness in MPAs and OECMs and policy reform to strengthen the effectiveness of OECMs and LMMAs

Activities

Policy and management plans for established LMMAs; including TBCAs

Output 4.2.3: Biodiversity monitoring, reporting and verification

Contribute to National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other national, regional and global reporting tools (e.g. National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), National Action Plans, State of the Coast etc.)

Indicators

Area/Cover

Effectiveness of management / Willingness to participate (LEK)

Biodiversity/biomass/ stock assessment (incl. Climate refugia)

Economic and socio-economic benefits of MPAs and OECMs

Number of regional/transboundary MPAs

73. **Outcome 4.3:** Increase spatial coverage and improved management effectiveness of MPAs and OECMs such as LMMAs in place in the WIO (for biodiversity and fisheries management)

Output 4.3.1: Upscaled successful alternative livelihood options to other areas in the region

Activities

Upscaling alternative livelihood options to other areas in the region

Training on alternative livelihood options

Knowledge exchange, sharing of lesson learnt and best practices

Output 4.3.2: Economic valuation studies support alternative community livelihoods that incorporate nature-based solutions

Economic valuations of alternative livelihood

Marine biodiversity clearinghouse

Ocean champions to enhance marine conservation

Indicators

Number of livelihoods options/activities

Economic and social benefits (especially to disadvantaged groups) of livelihoods options

Species diversity/biomass

74. **Outcome 4.4:** Protection of Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) improved through the establishment of regional MPAs to protect the biological connectivity between Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) and national waters

Output 4.4.1: Prepare a marine connectivity conservation plan for the WIO

Activities

Awareness on the interdependence on EEZ and adjacent areas

Area based planning in adjacent areas (seafloor mapping, MSP, MPAs, KBA, and VMEs)

Institutional governance to address multisectoral and emerging issues, incl. ocean noise and ship strikes, Ocean Acidification.

Output 4.4.2: Database on BBNJ in the region

Activity

- Database on BBNJ in the region

75. Partners in these activities will include national institutions, WIO-C, FARI, WIOMSA, SWaM, Macquarie University, UN Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (UN-DOALOS), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), SWIOFC, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), GIZ, UKAID Private Sector in Oil & Gas, Shipping, and others.

E. Component 5: Regional Coordination, Collaboration, and Knowledge Management

76. At the expected level of funding, the focus will be on support to ongoing projects to achieve various outcomes under this component:

77. **Outcome 5.1: An efficient and effective mechanism to coordinate multiple regional projects is in place working with regional centres of excellence in particular disciplines to deliver the programme.** To achieve this outcome, the following outputs are envisaged:

- Convention and Programme Coordination
- Staffing in place to support the programme.
- Resource mobilisation ongoing to support future regional work programme.

Activities

- Program coordination effectively employed to guide and harmonize project planning and implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes and outputs, assessment of lessons learned, and identification of best practices.
- Donor Coordination Strategy prepared and adopted in support of an expanded regional programme for SAP implementation.
- A Blue Economy Innovation Hub developed to assist countries in introduction of new Blue Economy-relevant innovations and technologies.

Indicators to reflect performance in achieving outputs include:

- Fit for purpose coordination structure within the Secretariat.

78. **Outcome 5.2: Enhanced level of regional collaboration at multiple levels including with the private sector, academia and policy makers.** The following outputs are envisaged to achieve this outcome:

- Science to policy platform aligned to the Decade of Ocean Science
- Strategic partnerships and regional collaboration
- Production of national and regional periodic assessments reports
- Supporting technical working groups and task forces
- Involvement of Regional Economic Commissions (RECs).

Activities

- Knowledge sharing and networking linkages and events developed, in particular in the context of the UN Decade of Ocean Science, based on recommendations of the Regional Information Management Strategy and linked to the Science-to-Policy Platform;
- An assessment of emerging biophysical and socioeconomic issues made in conjunction with annual regional and national level science-policy dialogues prepared;
- Linkages and knowledge and experience sharing with other national, regional and global organizations, programs and projects established.

Proposed key indicators to reflect performance in achieving outputs include:

- Number and type of partnerships established, maintained and strengthened.
- Partnership events convened to support various aspects of the programme.
- Outputs co-produced with partners.
- Number of areas of decisions relevant to the programme proposed by partners.

79. **Outcome 5.3. A sustainable system that allows easy access to useful data and information to support decision making is in place in the region.** The following outputs are envisaged to achieve this outcome:

- Strengthening the NC Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) with strong interface with national data centres
- Communication and awareness
- Ocean Literacy and Capacity development.

Activities

- Regional Knowledge Sharing Platform enabled and incorporated into existing national and regional communication and knowledge platforms, including the NC Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).

Proposed key indicators to reflect performance in achieving outputs include:

- Completed and operational Information Management Strategy at regional and national levels
 - Partnerships and institutional arrangements set up to implement the Information Management Strategy at regional and national levels.
 - Number and type of value-added knowledge products relevant to the programme produced.
 - Accessibility of the products by partners on online platforms especially the CHM.
80. Partners in these activities will include the Nairobi Convention secretariat, Contracting Parties, national institutions, FARI, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WIOMSA, SWaM, WIO-C, WIOGI, Collective Leadership Institute (CLI), and others.

IV. Financing the Work Programme

81. The commitment by Contracting Parties to honour their obligations to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund has enabled UNEP, as the secretariat of the Convention, to continue leveraging funds from Partners, and the Global Environment Facility. The projected level of funding for the 2022–2024 work programme stands at \$81.03 million, of which \$19.63 million was secured in the previous Programme of Work from the Global Environment Facility for implementation of the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects. An additional \$12.40 million has been raised for the implementation of the following partnership projects: \$8.6 million for partnership between the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission and the Nairobi Convention in ocean governance and fisheries management; \$1.7 million for partnership in the Northern Mozambique Channel and \$2.1 million for the implementation of ACP MEAs 3 project.
82. The projection is that an additional \$49 million will be raised for the following intended projects: \$38.5 million for implementation of the climate change strategy (Coastal resilience project); \$10.5 million for transboundary conservation areas between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania;
83. The secretariat will advance a sustainable financing strategy to support processes that increase access to funding in the long term.
84. The proposed 2022–2024 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention is set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2a: Proposed 2022–2024 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention from the Eastern Africa Trust Fund in support of ongoing and proposed projects
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

SECRETARIAT COSTS	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personnel Component				
Coordinator (P5)	246,000	256,000	266,000	276,000
Administrative Assistance (G5)	35,000	35,000	36,000	36,000
UNV	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Consultancy		20,000	20,000	
Sub-total Personnel	299,000	329,000	340,000	330,000
Contractual Costs				
Contractual services	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Sub-total Contractual Costs	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Operational Costs				
Operational costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Office Equipment and Misc.	-	3,000	3,000	2,000
Sub-total Operational Costs	10,000	13,000	13,000	12,000

Travel				
Travel	10,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Sub-total travel	10,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Grand Total	329,000	367,000	378,000	442,000
13% Programme support cost (PSC)	42,770	47,710	49,140	57,460
Working Capital Reserve 15% annually	49,350	55,050	56,700	66,300
NoCaMo Project (partial PSC costs)	21,672	21,672		

Table 2b: Contributions received in the Trust Fund of the Nairobi Convention during 2018-2021
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Country	Assessed Annual Contribution	Amounts collected in 2018	Amounts collected in 2019	Amounts collected in 2020	Amounts collected in 2021	Unpaid pledges for 2021 and prior years
Comoros	15,100					483,300.00
Kenya	45,302		271,812.00			135,906.00
Madagascar	22,651	248,887.00			68,556.82	50,799.54
Mauritius	30,201	30,201.00	30,201.00	30,201.00	30,201.00	31,005.00
Mozambique	45,302	181,208.00				1,013,288.52
South Africa	37,500	37,500.00	37,500.00		75,000.00	-
Seychelles	15,100		15,100.00		30,200	15,100.00
Somalia	15,100					456,100.00
Tanzania	45,302					586,629.00
France	78,000	78,000.00	78,000.00	78,000.00	78,000	-
TOTAL	349,558	575,796.00	432,613.00	108,201.00	281,957.82	2,772,128.06

85. The proposed 2022–2024 budget for ongoing projects executed by the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e and below.

Table 3a: Expenditure and budget for SAPPHIRE project
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Component	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Component 1: Supporting Management and Policy Reforms for SAP implementation through national and regional level collaboration and monitoring	121,924	595,276	717,200	896,500	717,200	537,900	3,586,000
Component 2: Stress Reduction through Community-Level Stakeholder Engagement and Empowerment in SAP Implementation	42,160	205,840	248,000	310,000	248,000	186,000	1,240,000
Component 3: Stress Reduction through Private Sector/Industry Commitment to transformations in their operations and management practices	25,670	125,330	151,000	188,750	151,000	113,250	755,000
Component 4: Delivering Best Practices and Lessons through Innovative Ocean Governance Demonstrations	52,326	255,474	307,800	384,750	307,800	230,850	1,539,000
Component 5: Capacity Development for Effective SAP Implementation and associated management approaches (This component will be closely linked	37,621	183,679	221,300	276,625	221,300	165,975	1,106,500

and aligned with IW: LEARN. 1% of grant will be supporting IW)							
Component 6: Project Management and Coordination Unit	30,000	102,000	103,000	103,000	105,000	97,000	540,000
Project Total GEF	309,701	1,467,599	1,748,300	2,159,625	1,750,300	1,330,975	8,766,500

Table 3b: Expenditure and Budget for WIOSAP project
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Project Component, Target and Activity.	GEF Approved Funding	2016 -2020 Expenditure	2021 Budget	2022 budget
Component A: sustainable management of critical habitats	3,488,000	2,667,925.00	475,401.00	142,893.00
Component B: improved water quality	2,310,000	1,776,728	300,500	150,000
Component C: sustainable management of river flows	1,175,000	901,888	202,550	45,000
Component D: governance and regional collaboration				
Sub-total Outcome D.1:	800,000	841,275	39,000	0
Outcome D.2: Knowledge management systems and exchange mechanisms				
Sub-total Outcome D.2:	700,000	682,295	74,210	10,000
Outcome D.3: Project Management and Coordination				
Sub-total Outcome D.3:	1,750,000	1,617,835	231,997	-
Sub-total Outcome D.3.2:	500,000	502,798	20,201	-
Sub-total Outcome D.3.3:	144,000	60,000	70,000	-
Sub-total Component D:	3,894,000	3,758,707	435,408	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENTS A to D:	10,867,000	9,105,248	1,413,859	347,893

Table 3c: Budget for project on integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total budget needed	Total FFEM (Grant)
Component 1: Laying the institutional and knowledge foundations for the application multi-stakeholder marine spatial planning	1,446,346	512,393	774,412	326,068	3,059,220	465,812
Component 2: Planning and adoption of environmental and social and best practices in the oil and gas sector	573,884	282,981	228,248	197,970	1,283,083	511,229
Component 3: Replication and upscaling of successful models for community-based resource management	115,289	492,014	526,076	547,329	1,680,708	407,586
Component 4: Coordination, management and evaluation	174,023	321,577	321,577	368,158	1,185,334	361,046
Total	863,196	1,096,572	1,850,313	1,439,525	7,208,345	1,745,673

Table 3d

Budget for partnership project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth (Component 1)

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Activities	2019-2022 Allocation
Component 1: Resilience of livelihoods based on WIO marine and coastal ecosystem and habitats enhanced	
Output 1.1 Marine spatial planning developed for policy-making and integrated management towards small-scale, artisanal fisheries and associated area management approaches	574,868
Output 1.2 Management plans/strategies developed for adoption at national level for the conservation of selected critical coastal habitats with a shared concern for fisheries and environmental management	326,400
Output 1.3 Plans for restoration of degraded coastal habitats developed	542,440
Output 4 Regional and national capacity on adaptation to climate variability and change enhanced for the coastal fishing communities	680,705
Environment expert	548,658
Travel	82,600
Technical support services	48,000
Equipment	4,000
General operating expenses	12,000
Charge back	45,600
7% PSC	200,569
Grand cost	3,065,840

Table 3e

Budget for Capacity building project related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries - Phase three - (ACP-MEAs 3) Nairobi Convention

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	Budget 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Total Budget
1. Personnel Component						
1.1 Local UNV		15,488	15,504	15,504	15,504	62,000
2. Expected Results/Outputs						-
Result 2.1: Reinforcement of Regional Seas Conventions Governance Frameworks and associated protocols	348,989	332,323	206,814	24,000	-	912,126
Result 2.2: Development of regionally representative networks of Marine Protected Areas	110,000	281,576	147,201	32,150	-	570,927

	Budget 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Total Budget
Result 2.3: Reduction of the influx of waste entering the marine environment	-	120,285	32,413	20,000	-	172,698
Result 2.4: Document best practices and lessons learnt in marine litter management at community level.	-	45,822	86,560	-	-	132,382
3.1 Furniture, computer equipment	7,000	3,000				10,000
4.1 Operations and Other direct costs	10,000	10,000	10,000			30,000
5. Administrative costs	33,319	56,595	34,894	6,416	1,085	132,309
Grand Total eligible costs EU Contribution	523,855	894,182	562,481	127,164	32,956	2,140,638

1. The proposed 2022-2024 budget for proposed projects supported by the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 4a, and 4b.

Table 4a

Budget for proposed project for implementation of climate change strategy – “Coastal Resilient Project (Kenya)”

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Component	Indicative cost (US\$)	Financing (Grant) Amount (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)
Outcome 1: Reduced upstream sources of climate-induced erosion and increased sedimentation	6,827,273	5,000,000	1,827,273
Outcome 2: Vulnerable coastal communities Supported to restore and protect critical habitats	15,461,000	8,000,000	7,461,000
Output 3: Promote climate change mitigation	13,000,000	6 000 000	7,000,000
Output 4: Increased capacity and knowledge of coastal communities	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
<i>Project management</i>	1,800,000	1,400,000	400,000
Indicative total cost	38,588,273	21,400,000	17,188,273

Table 4b

Budget for proposed project on Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (in \$)	Co-financing (in \$)
Component 1. Supporting policy harmonisation and management reforms of marine transboundary resources between Kenya and Tanzania	1,800,000	12,600,000
Component 2. Community and private sector engagement and empowerment in marine conservation, natural resource management, and sustainable development	1,600,000	11,200,000
Component 3. Infrastructural development and equipment procurement to effectively manage existing MPAs	2,600,000	18,200,000
Component 4. Socio-ecological and economic research to inform decision making	1,500,000	10,500,000

Component 5. Capacity development to enhance marine conservation and natural resource management in the proposed TBCA	3,000,000	21,000,000
Subtotal	10,500,000	73,500,000
Project Management Cost	525,000	3,675,000
Total Project Cost	11,025,000	77,175,000

DRAFT