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**Meeting Report of the Bureau to the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region**

Mahe, Seychelles 3 November 2015

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## Background

1. The Nairobi Convention holds a Conference of Contracting Parties (COP) every two years to review the implementation of decisions of past COPs. The Eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention (COP8) was held on 22-24 June 2015 in Mahe, Seychelles.
2. The Heads of Delegation to the Eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention elected the following members to the Bureau:

Chair	Seychelles
Vice-chair (work programme)	Kenya
Vice-chair (resource mobilization)	Republic of South Africa
Vice-chair (coordination)	Mozambique
Rapporteur	Mauritius

3. The eighth Conference of Parties adopted 15 decisions, two (2) of which mandated the Bureau to complete the following tasks before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015:
  - a) *Decision CP8/8.1, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation*, requested the Secretariat to expedite the finalization of the Climate Change strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area and circulate the draft strategy for comments by the Contracting Parties by 30 September 2015, and further urged the Contracting Parties to submit their comments by 30 November 2015 for adoption by the Bureau by 31st December 2015. Pursuant to this decision, the Secretariat finalized the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area and circulated the strategy for comment by Contracting Parties.
  - b) *Decision CP8/15.2, Financial Matters* requested the Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the Contracting Parties, for approval by the Bureau, a framework of options for settlement of arrears and to further urged Contracting Parties that are in arrears to use this framework to communicate their preferred settlement plan to the Secretariat. Further, decision CP8/15.3 requested the Secretariat to prepare a status report on the progress in the settlement of arrears by the Contracting Parties every six months and present the report to the Bureau. Pursuant to this decision, the Secretariat prepared a financial report on the contributions of Contracting Parties including the arrears.

4. In view of the above decisions, the Secretariat organized a Bureau meeting (CP8 BR/1) on 3 November 2015 in Mahe, Seychelles by taking advantage of meeting that was organized in the Seychelles by the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge (WIO-CC) Secretariat in collaboration with the government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Indian Ocean Commission on 4-6 November 2015.
5. The WIO-CC is a country led partnership that promotes actions for climate resilient development to achieve effective conservation of biodiversity, enhanced livelihoods and economies for greater social security among coastal communities. The WIO-CC draws its membership from the WIO countries including Comoros, France-Reunion, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania (including Zanzibar), which are the same countries covered by the Nairobi Convention. The aim of WIO-CC is to mobilize political, financial and technical commitment at national and regional levels by inspiring leadership and facilitating collaboration towards a shared, long-term vision.
6. The WIO-CC meeting relied on the combined efforts of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the Nairobi Convention, primarily because, WIO-CC has no funds, and is supported by the Indian Ocean Commission, through projects, e.g the EU-funded Biodiversity Project, that can only cover costs for some of the countries of the WIO region. The Nairobi Convention on the other hand, covered the costs of travel and subsistence for participants from those countries that are not eligible for support from the IOC's Biodiversity project but are members of the Nairobi Convention Bureau. It is in this context that the Secretariat and IOC organized the Bureau and WIO-CC meetings in Seychelles back to back to enable all countries of the WIO to attend both the Bureau and WIO-CC meetings within manageable costs to the Convention.
7. The meeting of the Bureau was attended by: Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and South Africa. The Bureau members discussed progress in the implementation of Decision *CP8/8.1* and *Decision CP8/14.5.2*. Additionally, the Bureau guided the Secretariat in the implementation all the other decisions of the Eighth Conference of Parties leading to the Ninth Conference of Parties (COP9).

## **Introduction**

8. Dixon Waruinge (Nairobi Convention Secretariat) welcomed the Bureau members for the meeting at 9.00 a.m. and requested the Minister for Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Seychelles to open the meeting.

9. The Minister for Environment, Energy and Climate Change for Seychelles, H.E. Didier Dogley welcomed all the Bureau members to the meeting and stated that the Bureau would chart the way forward for implementing the decisions of COP8. The minister outlined his commitment to guide the Convention, the Bureau, and to provide leadership especially in the implementation of the blue economy in the Western Indian Ocean region. He stated that there are many ways that Contracting Parties can help make progress on particular issues, as many of the initiatives that have been proposed have analogues within countries, and matchmaking between regional initiatives and national programs can be a solution to aid the implementation of solutions and efficient use of resources. Further, he stated that issues such as climate change, sustainable development and poverty alleviation remain important in the region and will determine the level of success that Contracting Parties will achieve with the Nairobi Convention. He further stated that the Nairobi Convention has in the past served as a vehicle for knowledge sharing and focus for regional efforts that lead to real action, and it shall continue to be so. (*Speech attached as Annex 1*).

### **Proposed Implementation of the Decisions of COP8**

1. The Secretariat explained that the main purpose for the meeting was to inform the Bureau of the proposed implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Parties (COP8) that was held on 22-24 June 2015 in Mahe, Seychelles. The Secretariat made a presentation and proposed to the bureau, the means for implementing each decision of the COP8, with a focus on decisions where the Secretariat had a primary role to play. It is envisaged that Contracting Parties will play a complimentary role to all other decisions to ensure the Secretariat efficiently plays its role.
2. Further the Secretariat stated that the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge (WIO-CC) meeting on 4-6 November 2015 in the Seychelles provided an opportunity for synergy between the Nairobi Convention and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) that had offered to support countries participating in the EU-funded Biodiversity Project to attend the WIO-CC meeting. In this context, the Secretariat informed the Bureau that the Nairobi Convention offered to cover the cost of the countries that were not eligible for support under the IOC's EU-funded Biodiversity Project.
3. The report on Proposed Implementation of COP8 Decisions' (*marked as Annex 2*) was presented with the following highlights:

***A. CP8/1 Preparation of New Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention 2018-2022***

In decision CP8/1.1, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat in the remaining period of work programme for 2013-2017, to develop a new Work Programme for the period 2018-2022 for adoption at the Ninth Conference of Parties.

- a) The Secretariat reported that it had invited the Government of Kenya as the Vice Chair of the Work Programme to the Bureau to support the Secretariat in the development of the new work programme 2018-2022.
- b) The Secretariat proposed to develop the new work programme under the themes: ecosystem management with a focus on blue economy; environmental governance focusing on ocean governance, and assessments with a focus on climate change. Further, the Secretariat informed the meeting that the annotated outline of work programme shall be presented at Focal Points meeting in March 2016.
- c) With regard to decision CP8/1.2 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Secretariat proposed to use the SDG 14 titled ‘conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources’, as the focus through which to implement all other SDGs related to the coastal and marine environment. The Secretariat explained the need to develop a mantra for SDG 14 for the WIO by pitching on the importance of oceans in the region, and to amplify the SDG14 targets in the new work programme 2018-2022.

***B. Decision CP8/2: Ratification, Accession and Implementation of the Amended Nairobi Convention and the Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities***

In decision CP8/2.1, Contracting Parties that have not ratified or acceded to the Amended Nairobi Convention were urged to expedite the process of ratification or accession; and develop policies, make laws and standards as well as implement programmes in compliance with the Protocol on LBSA (CP8/2.2).

- a) The Secretariat proposed to work with at least 6 countries and to support them through the process of ratification of the LBSA Protocol by mid-2016. The Secretariat informed the Bureau that two (2) countries have ratified the LBSA Protocol and another four (4) must ratify the Protocol for the instrument to legally come into force.

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**C. Decision CP8/3: *Development of a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management***

In decision CP8/3, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to review the current status of the draft Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in collaboration with Contracting Parties and other partners, and facilitate discussions to explore other possible options for the effective management of marine and coastal environment, and report back on the options at or before the next conference of parties.

- a) The Secretariat informed the meeting that it had consulted with the Indian Ocean Commission to organize the second negotiations meeting for the ICZM Protocol in March 2016 in Mauritius back to back with the Focal Points meeting.
- b) The Secretariat explained that the main difficulty in finalizing the draft Protocol is in reconciling the definitions, for example, the zonal approach versus the ecosystem-based management approach, including reference to issues relating to ecosystems that extend to Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). In this regard, the Secretariat stated that it shall present possible options for further development of the ICZM Protocol at the ICZM negotiations meeting in March 2016.

**D. Decision CP8/4: *Review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora Eastern African Region***

In decision CP8/4, Contracting Parties in collaboration with the Secretariat and implementing partners were requested to finalize the review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and its annexes, and report back on progress at the Ninth Conference of Parties.

- a) The Secretariat proposed that expert(s) scientist(s) be contracted to review: the Regional State of Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean Region; the Regional Synthesis Report on the Status of Birds in the Western Indian Ocean; Annex I on Protected Species of Wild Flora; Annex II on Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection; and Annex III on Harvestable Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection of the Protocol. The expert(s) shall develop lists of species/habitats that should be included in the revised Protocol. Further, the Secretariat proposed a second review by expert(s) to update the articles of the Protocol, including new annexes.
- b) The Secretariat stated that the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region is mainly based on terrestrial habitats. Also, the annexes are species-based with no reference to habitats and ecosystems. Therefore, the updated Protocol shall include marine and coastal species and critical habitats.

- c) The Secretariat further informed the meeting that the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) through the EU-funded Biodiversity Project had indicated its willingness to support the process of updating the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora Eastern African Region with a request to include articles on Marine Invasive Species in the revised Protocol.

#### **F. Decision CP8/5: *Agenda 2063 and the Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050***

In decision CP8/5.1, Contracting Parties were urged to implement the Cairo Declaration of the 15th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063 on ecosystem-based management approaches for marine resources in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent waters and inform on progress at AMCEN sessions. Further in decision CP8/5.2, the Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with Barcelona Convention, Abidjan Convention, Jeddah Convention, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, to contribute to the development of an African strategy on ocean governance in the context of the African Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063.

- a) The Secretariat reported that the ocean governance discussion began with the First Africa Oceans Governance Meeting held in Istanbul on 19 October 2015. As a follow-up to the meeting, the European Union (EU) and UNEP invited the Nairobi Convention to participate in UNEP-EU Regional Oceans Governance meeting on 9-10 November in Brussels, Belgium, where options for global oceans governance were discussed, including the possibility for organizing an Africa-wide ocean governance conference in 2016.

#### **G. Decision CP8/6: *Support to Implementation of Projects***

In decision CP8/6.1, Contracting Parties, the Global Environment Facility and other partners, as appropriate, were requested to support various projects as follows:

##### **a) Trans-boundary Protected Area between Kenya and Tanzania**

- i. The Secretariat stated that the project on the Transboundary Protected Area between Kenya and Tanzania will help to meet international obligations such as SDG 14.
- ii. Further, the Secretariat explained that the co-financing letters for the project have not been provided because of weak links between the technical level (proponents of the project), and the leadership responsible for Global Environment Facility (GEF)

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matters in the two countries. In addition, the United Republic of Tanzania has a new government and it may take a while for the new structures to be created.

**b) Northern Mozambique Channel**

- i. The Secretariat informed the Bureau that WWF, has developed a draft Project Identification Document (PIF) but the PIF is yet to be finalized and shared with both participating countries and Contracting Parties (at a regional scale) before submission for funding to the GEF 6. The Secretariat pointed out that the window of opportunity is quickly closing. In the event that the PIF is not developed by March 2016, external help may be sought, including from the Bureau, as the project has potential to benefit all the countries of the region including those that are not listed as beneficiaries/participating countries.
- ii. The Secretariat informed the meeting that WWF shall present the PIF at the Focal Points meeting in March 2016.

**c) Strategic Action Plan for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-SAP)**

The Secretariat stated that the WIO-SAP project document was submitted to GEF for 12 Million USD and shall be executed by Nairobi Convention in partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Consortium (WIO-C).

**d) Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-sea living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas beyond National Jurisdiction**

The Secretariat informed the meeting that the first meeting of the Steering Committee shall be held on 15-16 December 2015 in Rome, Italy. It is envisaged that the Steering Committee will recommend linkages between activities under the ABNJ project with other workshops on area-based planning and marine spatial planning in the ABNJ that are planned for the WIO region in 2016.

**e) Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Seamount and Hydrothermal Vent Ecosystems of the South West Indian Ocean in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction**

The Secretariat informed the meeting that the project is being implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as the lead agency. The Secretariat has invited IUCN



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and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) to report on progress during the Focal Points meeting in March 2016.

#### **H. Decision CP8/7: *Environmental Management for Oil and Gas development***

In decision CP8/7.1, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to prepare regional guidelines on environmental management for oil and gas development, based on best practices, for consideration by the Contracting Parties at the next session.

Further, decision CP8/7.2 urged Contracting Parties to seek support of other countries and partners involved in oil and gas development such as GRID-Arendal, to conduct and implement a regionally coordinated strategic environmental assessment, of social and environmental sustainability of oil and gas in the Western Indian Ocean Region ; and with support of United Nations Environment Programme and other partners, requested to explore the development of Western Indian Ocean regional compliance monitoring initiatives for oil and gas(CP8/7.3).

- a) The Secretariat informed the Bureau of the need for guidelines to support the exploration of oil and gas and to guide the development of the industry in many WIO countries. Towards this end, the Secretariat is collaborating with the UNEP Division of Environmental Law and Convention (DELIC), and UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to develop oil and gas guidelines for the region.
- b) With regard to cooperation with Grid Arendal and other countries, referenced under decision CP8/7.2 2, the Secretariat requested the Contracting Parties to confirm with the Secretariat whether they had sent letters seeking for support from Norway on a bilateral basis on oil and gas. The information would enable GRID Arendal to approach the government of Norway from an informed position in seeking support for a regional wide Strategic Environmental Assessment as had been requested by the Contracting Parties.

#### **I. Decision CP8/8: *Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation***

In decision CP8/8, Contracting Parties: requested the Secretariat to expedite the finalization of the climate change strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area by 30 September 2015 for comment by Contracting Parties by 30 November 2015 for adoption by the Bureau by 31st December 2015(CP8/8.1). The Contracting Parties were also urged to integrate relevant recommendations of the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area into their national climate change strategies and develop policies, programmes and projects on climatic variability and climate change (CP8/8.2).

- a) The Secretariat presented the finalized Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area for adoption by the Bureau and stated that only Comoros, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania had made editorial or supportive comments on the Strategy. The Climate Change Strategy has been printed and circulated to all Contracting Parties.

#### **J. *Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy***

In decision CP8/10.1, Contracting Parties were urged to apply blue or ocean economy approaches as pathways for sustained economic growth, food security, poverty eradication, job creation and environmental sustainability. Further, in decision CP8/10.2, blue and ocean economy initiatives undertaken by Seychelles (blue economy), Mauritius (ocean economy) and South Africa (Operation Phakisa) were welcomed and other Contracting Parties encouraged to consider developing and implementing similar initiatives, as appropriate (CP8/10.2).

- a) The Secretariat proposed to use the blue economy paradigm as the main point of discussion for the Nairobi Convention for the next 5 years. The Secretariat also emphasized on the need to advance blue economy in all the countries noting that so far, the approach has only crested in Seychelles (blue economy), Mauritius (ocean economy), South Africa (operation Phakisa). Mozambique and Madagascar have also developed frameworks for the blue economy through the creation of ocean ministries/departments.

#### **K. *Decision CP8/11: National and Regional State of Coast Reports***

In decision CP8/11.1, Contracting Parties were urged to consider the findings of the Regional State of Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean Region in their decision-making processes.

- a) The Secretariat reported that in collaboration with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) had organized a Special Session on the Regional State of Coast Report (RSCOR) in Durban, South Africa on 30 October 2015. The session was organized as part of the Ninth Scientific Symposium for WIOMSA that was held from 26-31 October 2015 in Durban, South Africa. The Special Session on the Regional State of Coast Report (RSOCR) provided an opportunity for the authors of the RSOCR who attended the WIOMSA symposium to discuss and identify key messages from the RSCOR, and how to communicate them to different audiences in the WIO as a follow-up to the publication of the RSOCR.

- b) The Secretariat further stated that the relevant key messages from the Regional State of Coast Report shall be used to revise and update the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora Eastern African Region in line with decision CP8/4.

**L. Decision CP8/12: *Establishment of a Platform for Science to Policy Dialogue***

In CP8/12.1, Contracting Parties were urged to promote science to policy interface in order to enhance informed decision making, and agreed to establish a dialogue platform to strengthen the links between science, policy and action.

- a) The Secretariat informed the meeting that the first leadership dialogue of Directors of Environment from the Contracting Parties shall be organized in early 2016.

**M. Decision CP8/13: *Enhancing Cooperation, Collaboration and Support with Partners***

Decision CP8/13 mandated the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat to develop new partnerships and strengthen existing ones for new and ongoing projects.

- a) The Secretariat reported that it is working to create partnerships with different organizations including Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) to support the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of Parties, and the work programme of the Nairobi Convention.

**N. Decision CP8/14: *Strengthening the Operational Functioning of the Secretariat***

In decision CP8/14.1, Contracting Parties were urged to take note of the report on optimizing secretariat functions, coordination and delivery of the Nairobi Convention, its protocols, action plans and programme of work. Further, in decision CP8/14.2, the Secretariat was requested to prepare and circulate to the Contracting Parties by 31 December 2015, an analysis of the report on the strengthening the operational functioning of the secretariat, including, inter alia, the financial implications of the options contained in the report, proposals for secondment of staff by contracting parties and partners, proposals for utilizing the existing capacities of national institutions to advance the work of the Convention, and to submit the report to the next Conference of Parties.

- a) The Secretariat informed the meeting that an analysis of the report on the strengthening the operational functioning of the secretariat, including, inter alia, the financial

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implications of the options shall be sent to the Bureau members for comment before circulation to Contracting Parties by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

**O. Decision CP8/15: Financial matters**

In decision CP8/15.2, the Secretariat was requested to prepare, in consultation with the Contracting Parties, for approval by the Bureau, a framework of options for settlement of arrears, and Contracting Parties that are in arrears to use this framework to communicate their preferred settlement plan to the Secretariat. Further, decision CP8/15.3 requested the Secretariat to prepare a status report on the progress in the settlement of arrears by the Contracting Parties every six months and present the report to the Bureau.

- a) The Secretariat presented a financial report on the contributions of Contracting Parties to the East Africa Trust Fund as of 27 October 2015 including the arrears. (*Report marked as Annex 3*)

**P. Discussion Points**

The Chair of the Bureau made a number of interventions noting that:

- a) In addition to the decisions of the COP8, there are other important emerging issues such as coral reef degradation, biodiversity loss, and algae bloom that should be addressed intersessionally. He gave the example of the Seychelles that was dealing with algal blooms that had killed many fish in the near shore waters.
- b) With regard to SDGs, the Chair stated that SDG 14 should be the main focus for the region, and other SDGs related to the marine and coastal issues should be linked to SDG 14. He informed the meeting that the government of Seychelles was conducting Marine Spatial Planning for fisheries, biodiversity and development planning and the experience from the Seychelles would be shared in the region.
- c) The Chair informed the meeting that the government of Seychelles shall complete the process of ratification for the LBSA Protocol by the end of February 2016.
- d) With regard to Integrated Coastal Zone Management, the Chair highlighted a need for expert advice on how to deal with ABNJ issues notwithstanding the fact that all the Contracting Parties have an obligation to manage areas they have control of by focusing on ecosystem-based management.

- e) In addition, the Chair informed the meeting that under the Adaptation Fund, Mauritius and Seychelles had developed a project that has now been funded, for 6 USD Million and expertise from the Western Indian Ocean Consortium (WIO-C) may be required, besides the fact that the same approach can be used to implement the regional climate change strategy.

## **Q. Conclusion**

The Bureau approved the proposition by the Secretariat to implement the COP8 decisions and made additional comments on specific decisions as follows;

### **1. Preparation of New Work Programme 2018-2022**

Kenya agreed to support the Secretariat in developing the new work programme 2018-2022 for the Nairobi Convention (*Refer to decision CP8/1*).

### **2. Ratification of Amended Nairobi Convention and LBSA Protocol**

The Government of Seychelles informed that meeting that a cabinet paper for ratification of the LBSA Protocol is at the last stage of presentation at the National Assembly (*Refer to decision (CP8/2)*).

### **3. Transboundary Protected Area between Kenya and Tanzania**

Kenya stated that it was supportive of the process to develop the project for funding by GEF, and would provide a letter of co-financing which would be adequate to keep the process going. (*Refer to decision CP8/6*).

### **4. Cooperation on Oil and Gas with Grid Arendal/ Government of Norway under decision CP8/7.2 2**

- a) South Africa stated that a letter to Norway in support of the proposal from GRID Arendal has been written. The representative of South Africa offered to make a follow-up once he returned back to South Africa.
- b) Kenya reported that there were on-going discussions with the government of Norway bilaterally, and Kenya will press on the issue for a regional strategic environmental assessment at the next session of their discussions.
- c) Mauritius and Seychelles informed the meeting that a joint request to the Commonwealth Secretariat for support on oil and gas issues was made by the two countries.

- d) The Bureau shall make a request for funding to GRID-Arendal, for the regionally coordinated strategic environmental assessment, of social and environmental sustainability of oil and gas in the WIO region. The Bureau requested the Secretariat to work closely with the Grid-Arendal/Norway process in developing the regional strategic environment assessment, and to also to include other partners such as Commonwealth Secretariat who are already involved in developing oil and gas guidelines.

#### **5. Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area (Decision CP8/8)**

- a) Mauritius presented to the Bureau an overview of the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area and encouraged the Bureau to support the strategy.
- b) The Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area was approved by the Bureau for use by Contracting Parties and implementation of the recommendations therein, also noting that the strategy will be a living document subject to additions and improvements.
- c) Kenya informed the meeting that the government was fully supportive of the Climate Change Strategy, even though no comments were provided on the Strategy. As Kenya was still restructuring its climate change portfolio which is spread between several departments, Kenya would provide comments on improving the Strategy when the restructuring was completed.
- d) Further, Seychelles stated that in line with the CP8.1 deadline for 30 November 2015, there was still time for comment from any country that may wish to improve the adopted Climate Change Strategy as it is a living document.

#### **6. Financial Matters( Decision CP8/15)**

A suggestion was made to request the Chair of the Bureau, (Minister for Environment of Seychelles), to engage other ministers in the region about financial contributions and the settlement of arrears to the East Africa Trust Fund.

**R. AOB**

- a) The Secretariat stated that 4 bureau meetings are envisaged to be organized before COP 9. The next meeting shall be held in early 2016.
- b) Mr. Seenauth from Mauritius stated that he would inform his government of the planned ICZM and Focal Points meetings planned for March 2016 in Mauritius, for the government to be fully involved.
- c) The government of Seychelles asked the Secretariat to address the issue on the Regional Coordination Centre for Oil Spill Preparedness that was planned to be hosted by the Republic of South Africa and also asked the government of South Africa to address the issue. South Africa responded that there are ongoing discussions about the center in the Department of Transport of South Africa and Contracting Parties would be informed of the progress.

**S. Closing**

- a) Mr. Alain De Commarmond, Principal Secretary of Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Seychelles closed the meeting at 12.40 p.m. He thanked the members of the Bureau for attending the meeting and urged them to keep working towards achieving the objectives of the Nairobi Convention.
- b) He further stated that the photographs and videos for COP8 were ready and shared with the Secretariat. In addition, the Government of Seychelles was in the process of preparing a report on algal bloom that had affected fisheries in the country which would be shared with other Contracting Parties.

## **Annex 1**

### **Speech by H.E Didier Dogley**

#### **Minister for Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Seychelles**

Representative of UNEP, country representatives, wish to once again welcome you to the Seychelles for another Nairobi Convention event, this time the bureau meeting of the convention. My ministry and the Seychelles government as a whole appreciated very well the positive feedback we received following the hosting of the 8th Conference of Parties to the convention in June this year. We hope that as the chair of the bureau, the Seychelles can live up to your expectations by driving the process of implementation forward, such that by the time we hand over to the next president, the region has a better and very much advanced Convention.

At the recent Conference of Parties, issues as diverse as oil and gas, sustainable development goals, climate change, and blue economy were discussed and decisions taken to address them as they apply to the region. It could be said the current agenda that our member states have agreed upon is one of the most diverse in the history of the Nairobi Convention. Countries big and small will have to grapple with each and every one of these issues, resources will have to be brought to bear on each and every one of them and knowledge would have to be imparted to our technicians, policy makers and all of our population. Make no mistake; this two year menu is an ambitious project that could make or break the convention. For small countries such as Seychelles, it is indeed daunting task given the limitations in human and financial capacity.

But as we party states have said many times before, this is our convention; it represents our collective effort to have a prosperous western Indian Ocean that would benefit the entire population of the region. There are many ways we can help make progress on particular issues and on the agenda as a whole ; for example many of the initiatives that have been proposed already have analogues within countries. Matchmaking between regional initiatives and national programs can be a solution, and it doesn't just aid implementation but also represents efficient use of resources. It is not expected that all countries shall be able to make the same level of progress on issues because the starting points are different and resources available are also different. What is most important is progress relative to the starting point, especially on those aspects that are critical to the convention such as ratification, legal and administrative measures and also knowledge base expansion.

As member states we have to be ready to stand with others and share whatever knowledge we have in the region. Our partners such as the GEF may be willing to assist



but solidarity should start with the regional countries. Our contributions towards the convention should not be put on the back burner and our engagement through technical collaboration should remain high priorities. As a bureau we have the responsibility to see progress on these parts of the convention. It should remain our hope that at 2017 COP, more countries shall come forward and declare that they have fully contributed towards the trust fund.

The big issues such as climate change, Sustainable development and poverty alleviation remain important in the region and these shall have determining effects on the level of success we are able to achieve with the Nairobi convention. We know that each country and each government of the region have these items firmly on their agenda, and the key lies with the populations themselves, it has to do with expanding their capabilities through improved livelihoods, smarter resource use and knowledge. The Convention has in the past served as a vehicle for knowledge sharing and as focus of regional efforts that lead to real action. It should continue to be so, and the work program says a lot about these ambitions.

The agenda may be ambitious, but there are ways and means for grappling with it and there are partners that are also willing to join with us in our efforts. It all starts with our country efforts and our commitment. We are convinced that should all countries commit, this agenda will be achievable, as it will be propelled by the combined will of 9 countries that see the benefit of collaboration and joint efforts.

UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/3

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**Annex 2**

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

Mahe, Seychelles 3 November 2015

**Report on Proposed Implementation of the Decisions of the Eighth Conference of the  
Parties (COP8) to the Nairobi Convention**

## Introduction

1. The Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) holds a Conference of Contracting Parties (COPs) every two years to review the implementation of decisions of past COPs. The Eighth Conference of Parties (COP8) was held on 22-24 June 2015 in Mahe, Seychelles under the theme “Conserving the Marine and Coastal Environment for the Western Indian Ocean for the next 30 Years.”
2. The COP8 was organized in close collaboration with the host, the Government of Seychelles, the previous Chair of the Bureau, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA). The meeting was organized in two segments: an experts meeting on 22 June 2015; and a Heads of Delegation meeting on 23-24 June 2015. (The meeting report is marked as *information document UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/1*).
3. At the Heads of Delegation meeting, 15 decisions were adopted (information document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/2a-English and UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/2b-French*). This document highlights implementation of the COP8 decisions to date, and the actions required to be taken to implement the decisions by the Secretariat, in the short and long term, before the Ninth Conference of Parties.

## Implementation of the Decisions of Conference of Parties

### **Decision CP8/1: *Preparation of a New Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention, 2018-2022***

4. In decision CP8/1.1, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat in the remaining period of work programme for 2013-2017, to develop a new Work Programme for the period 2018-2022 for adoption at the Ninth Conference of Parties.
5. The Secretariat has requested the Republic of Kenya, the new Vice Chair for the Work Programme to support and contribute to the process of developing the new work programme. The starting point shall be to review the 2013-2017 work programme to identify elements that have not been finalized, and those that should be marked as concluded. The incomplete elements shall be added to the new work programme, including topics from the COP8 decisions such as oil and gas, blue economy, Regional State of Coast Report, Partnerships, Sharks and Rays, and any other relevant, new and emerging themes. The Secretariat shall work jointly with the Vice Chair of the Work Programme for this exercise, and present the components of the new Work Program at

the next Focal Points meeting in March 2016. Experts, Partners and observers shall be invited to participate in the meeting.

6. In CP8/1.2, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the ongoing Post 2015 Development Agenda process and the expected Sustainable Development Goals, and incorporate the relevant outcomes into the new work programme for 2018-2022, especially those relating to sustainable management of marine and coastal environment.
7. The United Nations Sustainable Development Summit was held on 25-27 September 2015 in New York, United States of America. The Summit adopted the 2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (information document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/3*).
8. The Secretariat is currently preparing an analysis paper on the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The analysis shall mainly focus on SDG 14 to *conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*, and its targets, and also include other relevant SDGs. The Paper shall be presented at the next Focal Points Meeting in March 2016.

**Decision CP8/2: *Ratification, Accession and Implementation of the Amended Nairobi Convention and the Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities***

9. In decision CP8/2.1, Contracting Parties that have not ratified or acceded to the Amended Nairobi Convention were urged to expedite the process of ratification or accession; and develop policies, make laws and standards as well as implement programmes in compliance with the Protocol on LBSA (CP8/2.2); and with the support of partners, to implement their action programmes on waste water in the Western Indian Ocean Region (CP8/2/3).
10. The Secretariat is currently supporting the Republic of South Africa in the process of ratifying the Amended Nairobi Convention. Mozambique and Mauritius have ratified the LBSA Protocol.

**Decision CP8/3: *Development of a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management***

11. In decision CP8/3, Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to review the current status of the draft Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in collaboration with Contracting Parties and other partners, and facilitate discussions to explore other possible

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options for the effective management of marine and coastal environment, and report back on the options at or before the next conference of parties.

12. The Secretariat is preparing a paper on options for ICZM. The Paper shall be presented at the second negotiations meeting for the ICZM Protocol that shall be held in March 2016, back to back with the Focal Points Meeting with a view to assess the different options highlighted therein.

**Decision CP8/4: *Review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora Eastern African Region***

13. In decision CP8/4, Contracting Parties in collaboration with the Secretariat and implementing partners were requested to finalize the review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and its annexes, and report back on progress at the Ninth Conference of Parties.
14. An expert (scientist) consultant shall be contracted to review the Regional State of Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean Region, the Regional Synthesis Report on the Status of Birds in the Western Indian Ocean, Annex I on Protected Species of Wild Flora, Annex II on Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection and Annex III on Harvestable Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection of the Protocol. The consultant shall develop a list of species that should be in the Protocol.
15. A second joint review (by one science and one legal expert) shall be conducted to review all articles of the Protocol that require updating, including a new list of species. The Draft updated Protocol shall be presented the Focal Points Meeting in March 2017.

**Decision CP8/5: *Agenda 2063 and the Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050***

16. In decision CP8/5.1, Contracting Parties were urged to implement the Cairo Declaration of the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063 on ecosystem-based management approaches for marine resources in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent waters and inform on progress at AMCEN sessions. Further in decision CP8/5.2, the Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with Barcelona Convention, Abidjan Convention, Jeddah Convention, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, to contribute to the development of an African strategy on ocean governance in the context of the Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063.

17. The Secretariat attended the first meeting of the African Ocean Governance Strategy in Istanbul, Turkey on 19 October 2015. The meeting defined the process of developing the Africa Ocean Governance Strategy. The concept document for the meeting is marked as information document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/4*.

**Decision CP8/6: *Support to Implementation of Projects***

18. In decision CP8/6.1, Contracting Parties, the Global Environment Facility and other partners, as appropriate, were requested to support projects on:
- a) Transboundary marine protected area between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania as an example of a cross-border management system of marine protected areas,
  - b) Northern Mozambique Channel as an good example of integrated ocean management approach,
  - c) Partnerships for Implementing the Western Indian Ocean-Strategic Action Programme financed by the Global Environmental Facility,
  - d) Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living marine resources and ecosystems in the areas beyond national jurisdiction by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Environment Programme,
  - e) Conservation and sustainable exploitation of seamount and hydrothermal vent ecosystems of the South West Indian Ocean in areas beyond national jurisdiction and collaborate in the management of activities in their adjacent waters by International Union for Conservation of Nature,
  - f) Guiding environmental management in the context of a rapidly developing oil and gas industry in the Western Indian Ocean Region by GRID-Arendal,

and *request* implementing partners requested to report on the progress on or before the next Conference of Parties;

19. In addition CP8/6.2 urged Contracting Parties, with the support from partners, to develop and implement new trans boundary initiatives for management of shared resources.
20. The Secretariat is conducting follow-up with all the lead partners in these projects to ensure timely implementation and/or reporting before the Ninth Conference of Parties.

**Decision CP8/7: *Environmental Management for Oil and Gas development***

21. In decision CP8/7, Contracting Parties: requested the Secretariat to prepare regional guidelines on environmental management for oil and gas development, based on best

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practices, for consideration by the Contracting Parties at the next session(CP8/7.1). Contracting Parties were urged to seek support of other countries and partners involved in oil and gas development such as GRID-Arendal, to conduct and implement a regionally coordinated strategic environmental assessment, of social and environmental sustainability of oil and gas in the Western Indian Ocean Region(CP8/7.2); and with support of United Nations Environment Programme and other partners, requested to explore the development of Western Indian Ocean regional compliance monitoring initiatives for oil and gas(CP8/7.3).

22. The Secretariat is collaborating with the UNEP Division of Environmental Law and Convention (DELCC) to undertake the following activities:

- a) Use a paper prepared by the World Conservation and Monitoring Center on oil and gas guidelines to develop regional guidelines for the WIO region. As WIO countries are exploring oil and gas either on-shore (e.g Kenya) or offshore (e.g Tanzania and Mozambique), the guidelines will address both dimensions. In addition, the guidelines will look at upstream and downstream issues and also include landlocked oil producing countries such as Uganda and South Sudan that use coastal facilities for export/ import.
- b) Hire a team of consultants (lead consultant and regional consultants) for the task as follows:
  - i. Lead consultant to be contracted in October 2015 to tailor-make the WCMC paper for the WIO region. The Analysis Paper and the first draft of Regional guidelines from lead consultant will be ready by February 2016.
  - ii. The WIO guidelines template will be shared with the regional experts (5-6 experts) in March/ April 2016 to provide national information from their countries in line with the template developed by the lead consultant. The regional experts will be drawn from all the oil and gas producing Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention i.e: Republic of South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, and France. In addition, the review shall include experts from the Indian Ocean Commission (representing the island states), Uganda and Southern Sudan.
  - iii. The lead consultant will synthesize information provided by the regional experts in April 2016 to develop the final version of the regional guidelines.
- c) The Secretariat shall organize a regional caucus meeting in April 2016 back to back with other regional meetings to analyze regional guidelines for the Western Indian Ocean region.

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**Decision CP8/8: *Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation***

20. In decision CP8/8, Contracting Parties: requested the Secretariat to expedite the finalisation of the climate change strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area by 30 September 2015 for comment by Contracting Parties by 30 November 2015 for adoption by the Bureau by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015(CP8/8.1). The Contracting Parties were also urged to integrate relevant recommendations of the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area into their national climate change strategies and develop policies, programmes and projects on climatic variability and climate change (CP8/8.2).
21. The Secretariat finalized and circulated the Climate Change Strategy for comment to all the Contracting Parties and is marked as working document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/4a(English version) and UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/4b(French version)*.
22. In accordance with this decision, the Bureau is requested to adopt the Strategy as the final and approved document.

**Decision CP8/9: *Threatened and Endangered Marine Species***

23. Decision CP8/9.1 urged the Secretariat, in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society, to finalize the Regional Status Report on Sharks and Rays in the Western Indian Ocean and circulate the report to all Contracting Parties for review and submit the final report with findings for consideration at the next Conference of Parties.
24. Further, Contracting Parties were urged to build partnerships with partners to strengthen the enforcement capacity for reducing or eliminating illegal exploitation and trade in threatened and endangered marine species(CP8/9.2); and to effectively implement the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South East Asia, and enhance marine turtle conservation and establish sites of importance for marine turtles in the Western Indian Ocean(CP8/9.3).
25. The Secretariat has requested the World Conservation Society to prepare a schedule of completion for the Sharks and Rays Report before COP9.



**Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy**

24. In decision CP8/10:

1. Contracting Parties were urged to apply blue or ocean economy approaches as pathways for sustained economic growth, food security, poverty eradication, job creation and environmental sustainability(CP8/10.1);
2. Blue and ocean economy initiatives undertaken by Seychelles (blue economy), Mauritius( ocean economy) and South Africa (Operation Phakisa) were welcomed and other Contracting Parties encouraged to consider developing and implementing similar initiatives, as appropriate(CP8/10.2);
3. Contracting Parties were invited to consider for implementation, as appropriate, the key messages and action points agreed at the 19<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on the Blue Economy held in Antananarivo 2-5 March 2015 (CP8/10.3);
4. Contracting Parties were urged to cooperate in improving the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on existing regional institutions including the Nairobi Convention and developing area based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region (CP8/10.4).

26. The Secretariat is working on customizing the Blue Economy Paper prepared by a consultant Kieran Kelleher that was presented at the Blue Economy workshop held on 17-18 June 2015, to tailor make it for the WIO region in collaboration with the Ecosystem Valuation Unit of UNEP.

**Decision CP8/11: National and Regional State of Coast Reports**

27. In decision CP8/11.1 Contracting Parties were urged to consider the findings of the Regional State of Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean Region in their decision-making processes. In addition, CP8/11.2 welcomed national reports presented by the Contracting Parties and requested Contracting Parties to fulfill their obligations under the Article 17 and 23 of the Convention, to prepare national state of coast reports periodically, as a contribution to the Regional state of coast report. Further, the Secretariat, jointly with the Contracting Parties, were requested to prepare a Regional State of Coast Report every five years for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. (CP8/11.3).
28. The Secretariat collaborated with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) to organize a Special Session on the Regional State of Coast Report in Durban, South Africa on 30 October 2015. The session identified key messages from the report and how to communicate them for different audiences.

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**Decision CP8/12: *Establishment of a Platform for Science to Policy Dialogue***

25. In CP8/12.1 Contracting Parties were urged to promote science to policy interface in order to enhance informed decision making, and agreed to establish a dialogue platform to strengthen the links between science, policy and action. They mandated the forum of the Heads of National Academic and Research Institutions to act as the technical and advisory body of the platform (CP8/12.2). The Secretariat, in collaboration with partners, was requested to develop terms of reference, mode of operation and composition of the platform and transmit them to the Contracting Parties for subsequent approval by the Bureau (CP8/12.3).
26. The Secretariat is developing the TORs of FARI and all the institutions that shall be involved, which shall be presented at the Focal Points meeting in March 2016.

**Decision CP8/13: *Enhancing Cooperation, Collaboration and Support with Partners***

27. Decision CP8/13 mandated the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat to develop new partnerships and strengthen existing ones for new and ongoing projects as follows:
1. To *urge* Contracting Parties, with support of the Secretariat, to continue engaging and cooperating with existing partners for the development and implementation of the decisions of the Conference of Parties and the work programme of the Nairobi Convention;
  2. To *agree* to establish additional partnerships, including with regional economic communities, such as the East Africa Community, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Southern Africa Development Community, Indian Ocean Commission and United Nations agencies; Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, South West Indian Fisheries Commission on sustainable fisheries management; West Indian Ocean Challenge on matters of environmental assessment, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species on Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) on conservation and trade of sharks and rays, ecologically or biologically significant marine areas as well as sustainable ocean initiative on capacity building of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
  3. To *invite* all Contracting Parties and request the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association and other partners on capacity building, implementation and sharing of experiences on integrated marine spatial planning in support of blue economy;

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4. To *request* the Secretariat to establish a partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Programme of Action on matters of marine litter, waste and waste water for the West Indian Ocean Region and to report to the Conference of Parties at the next session;
  5. To *encourage* collaboration and communication between Contracting Parties and civil society, private sector, non-governmental organisations, local governments and municipal authorities in the implementation of the work programme of Nairobi Convention for increased impact and commitment so as to harness the benefits of synergies and collaboration, such as in the work of the coral reef task force of the Nairobi Convention in 2015-2016 in preparing the regional status of coral reef report for the Western Indian Ocean;
  6. To *agree* to promote joint programming between Contracting Parties, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNECA, partners, civil society and private sector for implementation of priority areas and mobilisation of resources;
  7. To *request* Contracting Parties to partner with the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean for increased science based information sharing.
28. The Secretariat of the Convention for Biodiversity is organizing the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Capacity-Building Workshop for East Africa from 18-22 January 2016 in Nosy Be, Madagascar and has invited the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat in line with CP8/13.3. The workshop shall enhance cooperation on marine spatial planning towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity targets, integrated coastal area management and the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs).

**Decision CP8/14: *Strengthening the Operational Functioning of the Secretariat***

29. In decision CP8/14.1, Contracting Parties were urged to take note of the report on optimizing secretariat functions, coordination and delivery of the Nairobi Convention, its protocols, action plans and programme of work. The Secretariat was requested to prepare and circulate to the Contracting Parties by 31 December 2015, an analysis of the report on the strengthening the operational functioning of the secretariat, including, inter alia, the financial implications of the options contained in the report, proposals for secondment of staff by contracting parties and partners, proposals for utilizing the existing capacities of national institutions to advance the work of the Convention, and to submit the report to the next Conference of Parties (CP8/14.2).

30. The Secretariat contracted a consultant to undertake the analysis marked as working document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/5*.
31. The final report shall be circulated to Contracting Parties by 31 December 2015 and shall be the basis for the Secretariat to approach Contracting Parties and other partners, in a position to do so, to support the effective implementation of the Nairobi Convention programme of work by, inter alia, providing staff and staffing resources within the provisions of the UN regulations in accordance with CP8/14.3.

***Decision CP8/15: Financial matters***

32. In CP8/15.1, Contracting Parties who have made their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund were commended, and all Contracting Parties urged to continue to make their contributions in a timely manner.
33. The Secretariat was also requested to prepare, in consultation with the Contracting Parties, for approval by the Bureau, a framework of options for settlement of arrears, and Contracting Parties that are in arrears to use this framework to communicate their preferred settlement plan to the Secretariat (CP8/15.2).
34. The Secretariat was requested to prepare a status report on the progress in the settlement of arrears every six months and present the report to the Bureau (CP8/15.3). Working Document *UNEP/(DEPI)/EAF/BR/2015/6* highlights the current financial status of the Trust Fund including all arrears by the Contracting Parties.
35. In decision CP8/15.4, Contracting Parties and partners in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions into the QAW trust fund<sup>1</sup> were requested to support effective implementation of the work programme of the Convention. Further, the Secretariat was requested to present at the next Conference of Parties a proposal on how to enhance the effectiveness of the QAW trust fund and reporting on its progress and status (CP8/15.5).
36. The Secretariat is working closely with the UNEP Finance office on matters relating to the QAW Trust Fund.

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<sup>1</sup>QAW is reference given to a trust fund created by UNEP to receive voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties and other partners in support of the programme of work for Nairobi Convention

37. Finally, decision CP8/15 requested the Secretariat to prepare updated financial procedures to the Nairobi Convention, taking into account the UN financial regulations and to present the proposal at the next conference of parties. The Secretariat shall prepare the guidelines in close collaboration with UNEP Finance office.

**Annex 3: Financial Report as of 27 October 2015**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Unpaid pledges for 2014 and prior years</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Pledges for 2015</b>	<b>Collections in 2015 for prior yrs</b>	<b>Collections in 2015 for 2015</b>	<b>Collections in 2015 for future years</b>	<b>Unpaid pledges for 2015 and prior years</b>
Comoros	347,400	0	15,100	0	0	0	<b>362,500</b>
France	(77,970)	0	78,000	0	0	0	<b>30</b>
Kenya	90,604	0	45,302	45,302	0	0	<b>90,604</b>
Madagascar	366,874	0	22,651	0	0	0	<b>389,525</b>
Mauritius	0	0	30,201	0	30,201	0	<b>0</b>
Mozambique	786,779	0	45,302	0	0	0	<b>832,081</b>
Seychelles	0	0	15,100	0	15,100	0	<b>0</b>
Somalia	320,200	0	15,100	0	0	0	<b>335,300</b>
South Africa	0	0	37,500	0	37,500	0	<b>0</b>
Tanzania	1,018,060	0	45,302	0	0	0	<b>1,063,362</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,851,946</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>349,558</b>	<b>45,302</b>	<b>82,801</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,073,401</b>