



**Nairobi Convention  
National Focal Points Meeting**

*21 and 22 October 2021*

*Virtual*

**REPORT FOR THE NAIROBI CONVENTION  
NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS MEETING**

**21-22 October 2021**



## BACKGROUND OF THE FOCAL POINTS MEETING

1. The Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region held the ninth Conference of Parties (COP9) from 29 to 31 August 2018 in Mombasa, Kenya. The Heads of Delegation segment adopted fifteen decisions including that the tenth Conference of Parties (COP10) was to be held in Madagascar in October 2020. COP10 was postponed at the request of the hosting Government due to the ongoing global Covid-19 pandemic and has since been rescheduled to take place virtually in November 2021. In order to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Secretariat prepared a [Briefing Note](#) to alert partners and stakeholders of the likely impacts of the pandemic on the Convention's activities and processes. Meetings of focal points were held virtually in [April 2020](#) in [July 2020](#), and [August 2020](#) to report on the status in the countries and on progress in implementation of ongoing projects.
2. At the [March 2021 Science to Policy](#) meeting, several partners articulated various key emerging issues that are likely to inform governments on important interventions to address threats to the marine environment and resources. The Covid-19 pandemic together with the crises of climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity loss are risk factors influencing sustainable development and the exploitation of ocean resources with severe ramifications on the ocean economy. A [partners' meeting](#) in August 2021 highlighted partners' responses and interventions to mitigate Covid-19 impacts at national and regional scales and proposed actions and policy recommendations for the period 2022-2024.
3. The Focal Points meeting in October 2021 prepared for the tenth Conference of Parties meeting (COP10) for the Nairobi Convention, to be held virtually on 23-25 November 2021. The meeting reviewed progress on the implementation of decisions of the ninth Conference of Parties (COP9), progress on enhancing on partnerships and projects, proposed work programme for the 2022-2024 period, and deliberated on areas of potential areas of decisions for COP10 decisions.

## SUMMARY: THE 2021 NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS MEETING

### Main Objective of the National Focal Points Meeting

- To facilitate informal negotiations of specific elements of the agenda of the tenth conference of parties.

### Specific Objectives of the meeting

- review the implementation of COP 9 decisions by the Nairobi Convention.
- review the proposed 2022–2024 work programme of the Convention.
- avail an opportunity for exchange of ideas on the implementation of OP 9 decisions.

### Outcome

4. The meeting was attended by 9 of the 10 Contracting Parties, Comoros having experienced a network connectivity challenge at the time. The meeting deliberated on all items on the agenda. A presentation of the progress in the implementation of COP9 decisions enabled focal points to review, comment and provide feedback on the performance of the Convention and its secretariat.



5. Presentations by national Focal Points highlighted areas of success and challenges in the implementation of COP9 decisions and recommendations. Contracting Parties present indicated that they had achieved commendable progress in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis and the implementation of projects was generally satisfactory. A concern was raised that uptake had been slow in Somalia.

6. A new proposed work programme for the period 2022–2024 for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention was presented, and this will be taken to the COP for consideration and approval. For the Convention to effectively implement the proposed 2022–2024 work programme, governments were called upon to honour their contributions to the Eastern African Trust Fund, noting that some Contracting Parties had updated their contributions. The Focal points were urged to follow up with their respective countries on payment that that are due.

7. Proposed new projects were endorsed, including the Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania targeting GEF financing, and the project for implementation of climate change strategy – “Coastal Resilient Project (Kenya) targeting GCF financing. Somalia requested for assistance in developing a project targeting the GCF funding.

8. An indicative set of potential COP 10 decisions as distilled from the progress report on COP9, the science to policy dialogue and the partners meeting was presented to highlight areas that the Contracting Parties should consider. The draft decisions were to be circulated in time ahead of COP10 Focal Points were requested to provide feedback on the language and on the implications of suggested decision areas.

All presentations and summary recommendations are accessible at <https://www.nairobiConvention.org/clearinghouse/node/814>



## **DETAILED REPORT OF THE SESSIONS OF THE FOCAL POINTS MEETING**



## Opening of the Meeting and Organizational matters

1. The meeting kicked off at 09:30 with a brief welcome by the Head of the Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention within the Ecosystems Division of United Nations Environment Programme, Mr Dixon Waruinge, and house-keeping announcement by a representative of the secretariat. Mr Waruinge confirmed the attainment of quorum and presence of bureau members and explained the purpose of the meeting as being primarily preparing for COP10 and reporting on progress on COP9 decisions, out of which COP10 decisions will be drawn. He invited the representative of the government of Kenya, Mr Stephen Katua, in the capacity as chair of the Bureau, to formally open the meeting.
2. Mr Katua observed that two Focal Point meetings had been successfully organized since the onset of the pandemic. These took stock of the progress made in programmes, projects and activities by the Convention in line with the 2018-2022 work programmes. This being the third meeting, he mentioned that it was important as it would facilitate informal negotiations of specific elements of the agenda of the tenth conference of parties jointly organized by the Nairobi Convention and the government of Madagascar. He expressed confidence that the programme of work would continue within the various constraints. He declared the meeting officially open on behalf of the government of Kenya.
3. The Chair proposed the agenda to the focal points that had been shared with them and it was adopted without any amendments. Dixon mentioned that at the end of the meeting, there would be areas of decisions that would be identified by the focal points. He suggested that the introductions would be done every time one takes the floor.
4. The chair and the Head of secretariat recognized Mr Aboud Jumbe, representative of Tanzania who had assumed the position of Permanent Secretary since the last meeting, Mr. Jumbe reiterated commitment to Convention, the blue economy and ocean governance.

## Session I

### Progress in the implementation of COP9 decisions

5. Mr. Dixon Wairunge, Head of Nairobi Convention Secretariat presented on the [progress of the implementation of COP9 decisions](#). He reported that the work programme for 2018-2022 had been approved at COP9 in August 2018, pursuant to decision CP.9/1.1. In conjunction with decision CP.9/7, partnerships had been identified to assess trends and impact of ocean acidification (with IUCN, WIOMSA, OAiRUG, IAEA) and developed to varying degrees. Through the partnership project on African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries Capacity Building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements ([ACP-MEAs 3](#)), contractual services had been engaged in May 2021 to support the preparation of emerging key technical and policy issues related to Western Indian Ocean.
6. Regarding decision CP.9/2.1, the representative of the secretariat reported that the corrected French text of the amended Nairobi Convention and the LBSA Protocol were printed in November 2020. The Protocol is yet to be ratified and only 4 countries out of a minimum of 6 have done so to date. A [workshop on the LBSA Protocol](#) was held on 11-12 December 2018, in Maputo, to demonstrate the utilization of LBSA monitoring tools. A regional training was held in December 2019 on the



application of [constructed wetlands](#) as low-cost wastewater management technology, in collaboration with WIOMSA and KMFRI.

7. Noting that while progress on decision CP.9/3.1 would be covered in detail under WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE, a [Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter](#) had been completed in October 2018, in collaboration with IMS, Zanzibar. The [first meeting](#) of the [Group of Experts on marine litter](#) was held on 13-14 June 2019, in Cape Town, South Africa— whereas development of a national marine litter action plan is ongoing under WIOSAP.

8. Following the agreement on the final language for the [draft ICZM Protocol](#) as provided in decision CP9/4.1, the 27 March 2019 meeting in Dar es Salaam marked the fourth and final round of negotiations on the text of the protocol, discussions of which had started in 2012. The draft [ICZM Protocol](#) moves to a physical meeting the Convention’s Conference of Plenipotentiaries for formal adoption, in 2022.

9. The [ACP-MEAs 3 project](#) initiated the review of the [Protocol concerning protected areas](#) and wild fauna and flora in the eastern African region in October 2020 to ensure its consistency with the 2010 Amended Nairobi Convention as requested in decision CP.9/5.2. Consistent with decision CP.9/5.3, the Wildlife Conservation Society ([WCS](#)) is on track to complete the status report on sharks and rays, and a roadmap of their conservation. As follow up to decision CP.9/5.4, the [March 2021 Science Policy dialogue](#) noted that sharks and rays and the related fish species share characteristics that have serious implications for sustainability, in a paper by WCS.

10. Supported by SAPPHIRE, the assessment of the State of Ocean Governance in the WIO region was launched virtually on 16 September 2020. Other progress pertinent to decision CP.9/6 included a meeting on ocean planning and governance for ABNJ in the Western Indian Ocean on 10-12 June 2019 Cape Town, South Africa; a Western Indian Ocean Regional Ocean Governance Workshop on 4-5 September 2019, in Seychelles; the WIOMSA Symposium Special Session on Ocean Governance held on 5 July 2019; partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI) established in April 2020; and the partnership meeting on Ocean Governance with regional economic communities held in April 2021. Specific to decision CP.9/6.1, an assessment of the [State of Ocean Governance in the WIO](#) region was launched virtually on 16 September 2020 with support from SAPPHIRE. Several achievements were also recorded with regard to decisions CP.9/6.3 and CP.9/6.4, all which are reported elsewhere under the respective projects.

11. With regard to decision CP.9/6, the joint project between the Nairobi Convention and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission on “[partnership for marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth](#)” was approved for funding by SIDA in December 2018. A UN agency to UN agency agreement was signed in September 2019 between UNEP and FAO on behalf of the project. The project costing US\$ 8,679,954 is being jointly implemented by the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission ([SWIOFC](#)) and [Nairobi Convention](#). The inception workshop for the project was held on [4-5 May 2021](#) and implementation is ongoing with the timeframe of 2019 to 2023.

12. Reporting on decision CP.9/7, the representative of the Nairobi Convention cited the following [five projects](#) that are currently under implementation:

- a) WIOSAP, whose goal is to reduce impacts from land-based sources of pollution and sustainably manage coastal and river ecosystems,
- b) SAPPHIRE, which addresses effective, long-term ecosystem management,



- c) SWIOFC partnership project on marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth,
- d) NoCaMo on the integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the northern Mozambique Channel, is entered its inception phase in 2021.
- e) ACP MEAs Programme Phase III which seeks to improve Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific (ACP) countries capacities for the management of coasts and oceans.

13. The secretariat mentioned another collaboration established in response to decision CP.9/7(a), with the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management ([SwAM](#)) and its projects in the WIO such as WIO Symphony ([WIOSym](#)). In addition, an economic valuation and development of potential investment opportunities are being undertaken for the Trans-Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania. The WIOSAP project organised a [stakeholder consultation](#) on 21 October 2020 to guide the economic valuation assessment, identify other initiatives for collaboratively management, attributable to decision CP.9/7.2..

14. The project on sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living marine resources and ecosystems in the [areas beyond national jurisdiction](#) has reached its sunset. This is relevant to decision CP.9/7(c). Similarly, the [FFEM-SWIO](#) project ([2014-2018](#)) part of the WIO region is completed and [DIDEM](#), a new project led by IRD with FFEM, CRDI, UNEP, UNDP, Monaco Explorations, will look at the high seas, pursuant to decision CP.9/7(d).

15. The secretariat's report included, with reference to Decision CP.9/7(f), a memorandum of understanding concluded between the Nairobi Convention and SWIOFC in March 2019 which provides a framework of cooperation and collaboration in areas of common concern and interest. In addition, informed by decision CP.9/7(g), a national level project concept on climate change for the marine and coastal environment has been developed.

16. On decision CP.9/8 regarding the environmental management for oil and gas development, the secretariat highlighted:

- a) the strategic partnership, in relation to decision CP.9/8.1, built with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) including its Africa partner, the Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre; and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of South Africa, to develop a Toolkit for green port development for the region,
- b) the SAPPHIRE project's collaboration with IMO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-COI) of UNESCO in organising a [regional workshop](#) on cooperation in preparedness and response to marine spills, held in Zanzibar [3-5 March 2020](#) where a background [report](#) on oil spill preparedness and regional cooperation in East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean was launched.
- c) Contributing to the implementation of decision CP.9/8.2; regional training for eastern Africa countries on oil pollution: [Shoreline Assessment and Response](#), held on 6-9 November 2018, in Tanzania, while a joint Nairobi Convention - IMO oil spill emergency preparedness workshop was held in November 2019,
- d) the *ad-hoc* meeting of the Convention Focal Points in held on [21 August 2020](#) in response to the oil spill following the July 2020 grounding of MV *Wakashio* in Mauritius.



17. Reporting on decision CP.9/9 on climate change adaptation and mitigation, the secretariat cited the paper entitled 'Ocean Acidification - a hidden risk to sustainable development in the Western Indian Ocean' presented at the regional science – policy dialogue in March 2021, that emanated from decision CP.9/9.2 and which contained clear recommendations on the subject for consideration by the Convention and Contracting Parties. Originating in decision CP.9/9.3, it was indicated that the secretariat has developed a project concept on "Transition to a Resilient Blue Economy in the Western Indian Ocean Region" to seek funding from the Global Climate Facility (GCF). It has also supported the development of a climate change vulnerability assessment toolkit, currently being applied in Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Madagascar. The adhoc Focal Points meeting of August 2020 also highlighted the need for an oil spill Regional Response Centre and response mechanism, and capacity building in order to respond to oil spill incidents.

18. The year 2020 ushered in the inception phase for development of a regional marine spatial planning (MSP) Strategy as called for in decision CP.9/10. An MSP Technical Working Group (TWG) was established with 21 experts nominated through the support of the national Focal Points, and it held its first meeting on [28 July 2020](#). The regional MSP strategy was reviewed at the March 2021 WIO Science to Policy meeting. In partnership with IOC-COI of UNESCO, two MSP workshops were organized to equip national experts with knowledge on MSP concepts (on [10-14 September 2018](#), Mombasa; and [08-12 October 2018](#), in Mauritius). An MSP workshop was also held on 28-29 March 2019, Tanzania.

19. As requested in decision CP.9/11, [mangrove restoration](#) guidelines were launched on 24 July 2020 while [environmental flows assessment](#) guidelines were launched on 25 September 2020. [Seagrass restoration guidelines](#) have also been launched while a regional framework for coastal and marine water quality monitoring and management is at an advanced stage. Similarly, the [WIO MPA Outlook](#) was launched on 16 July 2021 and WIOSAP project is finalizing development of Critical Habitats outlook.

20. In line with decision CP.9/12, the Secretariat, together with IOC-COI UNESCO, co-organized a [regional consultation workshop](#) for Africa and the Adjacent Island States on the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) from 27-29 January 2020 in Nairobi, Kenya. This was followed by the Science to Policy workshop held on 23-25 March 2021 under the theme 'Transition to a Sustainable Western Indian Ocean Blue Economy: Addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities'.

21. Regarding decision CP.9/13, the secretariat highlighted the following progress that touched on progress in enhancing cooperation, collaboration and support with partners: (a) collaboration with SwAM for capacity building and application of MSP in Somalia, November 2019, (b) outreach to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including IGAD, COMESA, EAC, SADC and AU and partners to strengthen cooperation on ocean governance and blue economy issues, (c) a strategic framework for private sector engagement and partnerships for ocean governance unveiled in March 2021, (d) the expectation by the Convention to conclude MoUs with IOTC, SIOFA, IGAD, SADC, COMESA, and EAC, expressed at a meeting on - 11 – 12 April 2019, Durban, South Africa.

22. Strengthening the operational functioning of the secretariat – detailed through projects was reported in relation to decision CP.9/14, indicating that national UN Volunteers continue to be engaged to support implementation of projects of the Convention. In December 2020, a Memorandum of Agreement in which France was to 'second' to the UNEP/Nairobi Convention the services of an expert on a non-reimbursable basis was re-initiated between UNEP and Expertise France.



23. The last item in the report of the secretariat was on decision CP.9/15 on financial matters, which indicated that 2019 invoices for the assessed contribution to the East African Trust Fund were disbursed in May 2019 and that, as requested through decision CP.9/15.3, 2020 and early 2021 invoices have been sent to all the Contracting Parties.

### **National Focal Points reporting on implementation of COP9 decisions and recommendations**

#### ***Kenya***

24. Mr Stephen Katua gave a summary of Kenya's presentation on behalf of the Government indicating that both the amended Nairobi Convention and the LBSA Protocol are awaiting approval at cabinet level. These will then go to the National Assembly for endorsement after which they will be ratified, indicatively by July 2022. The presentation highlighted the implementation of a ban on importation, manufacture, use and export of plastic carrier and flat bags, as well as the ban of single-use plastic bottles, cups and straw on beaches and conservation areas. Solid waste management laws are being reinforced at national and county levels, though this is still a major challenge. The country has developed a national marine litter action plan, undertaken by KMFRI and approved by government, which will be launched soon.

25. Having participated in the development and negotiation of the ICZM protocol, Kenya has gone ahead to develop a national ICZM policy, ICZM action plan (2019-2023) and a national committee to coordinate all these processes has also been put in place. Implementation of the WIOSAP and SAPPHERE projects is continuing through the ministries of Environment and Forestry, and that of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries. This includes demo projects that have a critical impact on livelihoods. National steering committees are in place to oversee and guide these activities.

26. Regarding the environmental management of oil and gas, the country has an oil spill contingency plan, and oil spill management group (OSMAG) that brings together players from the public and private sectors. Port personnel have been trained on oil and chemical spill preparedness, and equipment acquired to handle any minor incidents.

27. A Climate Change Act is in place, operationalised through the climate change strategy and climate change action plan. At local level, activities such as Mikoko Pamoja - the first blue carbon project in the world were also cited in this regard. On MSP, there is a national committee coordinated by the ministry in charge of fisheries and that in charge of shipping and maritime transport, with membership of all relevant organs to oversee the process. This is technically supported by the government, the World Bank, and the Nature Conservancy (TNC).

28. Kenya currently has 10 MPAs located in the near-shore waters. Partnership with communities is ongoing to come up with LMMAs to enhance conservation. With Tanzania, Kenya is collaborating on the development of a TBCA extending from Diani to Tanga. With regard to decision 9/15, the government representative reiterated Kenya's commitment to honouring obligations to the Eastern African Trust Fund.

#### ***France***

29. The representative of France, Ms Anca LEROY, made her presentation including some contributions from colleagues from the southern and Antarctic territories, Reunion, elements from climate change and other relevant global discussions. France continued to support programme of work and contributed at global and national levels with concrete actions on priority areas identified within the Nairobi Convention – ocean governance, management of MPAs, ocean acidification, pollution from land-based sources, climate change, fisheries management and MSP. She cited the



example of MPAs where France proposed a dedicated marine target to be included in the post-2020 GBF and indicated that a lot of MPA projects currently under way, some specifically within the Nairobi Convention priority areas. The Protected Areas protocol has been supported although no details were available for the time being. In January 2021, the presidents of France and Costa Rica launched a high ambition coalition for nature and people addressed to all states and aimed at supporting that target. Contracting Parties were encouraged to join this initiative.

30. Under decision CP 9/2. Colleagues in the ministry of foreign affairs requesting the secretariat for the French text to continue preparation for the ratification of the two texts. Regarding decision 9/3, a clear link was cited as a key item in the sustainable development of a strategy of the global oceans. France supported financially a number of projects in 2021 equivalent to GEF facility 2 million Euro for marine litter, and in 2022, there is a provision of 5 million Euro globally including the Nairobi Convention area. Specific initiative for management of marine litter and municipal water were noted in Mayotte and Reunion – France implements more globally but within a European context.

31. On ocean governance, France has a very strong position on ABNJ treaty to be finalised by 2022 and it is necessary for the Nairobi Convention to contribute to global ocean governance and enhance closer regional cooperation. A more specific initiative that has been launched and supported by France – the Sustainable Actions for Innovative and Low Impact Shipping that encourages American companies to reduce their environmental footprints – complements the global strategy for ocean protection. France has supported more than 100 projects implemented in the field of water and climate change. two specific projects in Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros. Another project relevant and involving many Nairobi Convention countries aims to integrate scientific knowledge to decision making for littoral and marine management and will run up to 2024. The key partners are from Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, Seychelles and France.

32. In summary, France considers that the ocean has great potential for stimulating economic growth, employment, innovation, and climate resilience. Blue economy is one of the keys to solving many of the challenges facing the planet in the coming decades – food security, natural resources, employment growth. Ocean economy will contribute significantly to employment - more than double its contribution to global value added. The representative of France reiterated the government's very strong commitment to climate change adaptation and mitigation at global and national levels – including the overseas territories.

### ***Mauritius***

33. The representative of the [Government of Mauritius](#), Henna Ramdour, on behalf of the national focal point, reported that having acceded to the Convention on 10 July 2000, the country ratified the Amended Nairobi Convention and the LBSA Protocol on 22 July 2015. The Instrument of Ratification has since been transmitted to the Depositary. Mauritius has also honoured its obligation regarding financial contribution to the Convention and dues for the year 2021 have already been paid to the Trust Fund.

34. Relating to the WIOSAP project, Mauritius has benefited with co-financing for the implementation of three demonstration projects namely coral culture for small scale reef rehabilitation by Mauritius Oceanography Institute, Vulnerability Assessment of Blue Carbon ecosystem(seagrass) at 4 sites (Albion, Flic en Flac, Merville and Le Bouchon) by Albion Fisheries Research Centre and, Restoration of critical coastal forest habitat on Ile aux Aigrettes by the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. The country chapter of MPA outlook was submitted to the Secretariat on 24 May 2020, followed by participation in the official launch on 16 July 2021.



35. Under the SAPPHIRE project, the National Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses (MEDA) report which was prepared in 2012 is being updated. A Technical Coordination Committee has been established for same purpose, which held its first meeting on 5 March 2020. The delays encountered were attributed to COVID 19 restrictions and the July 2020 *Wakashio* oil spill incident.

36. The Climate Change Act came into force in April 2021. Further progress in this regard relates to updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and submission of these to the UNFCCC on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021, an NDC Action Plan under preparation, updating the Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework which was prepared in 2012, ongoing preparation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and continuous coastal rehabilitation under the National Environment and Climate Change Fund. With specific regard to combating the impacts of climate change and sea level rise, it was noted that site observations and expert studies have demonstrated the danger posed by the exotic *Casuarina* (*filao*) species located near the high-water mark which can induce sand loss and exacerbate beach erosion. The replacement of these trees with endemic plants is ongoing, whereby 3 public beaches were rehabilitated, and preliminary observations have shown that these are gradually recovering.

37. Following the *Wakashio* oil spill which caused considerable environmental damage and socio-economic disruption, the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) has been updated with the assistance of the UNDP Country Office. Support from the Secretariat had been used for consultation on the updated NOSCP and development of tactical maps. The NOSCP was undergoing validation at the time of the Focal Points meeting.

38. In line with the objective of the Government Programme 2020-2024 to make Mauritius a plastic-free country, the Environment Protection (banning of plastic bags) Regulations 2020 has been enacted and came into force in January 2021. Elaboration of a roadmap for "Plastic-Free Mauritius" is underway.

39. To fulfil the government vision of increasing the blue economy share of GDP to 20% in the medium term, a strategy has been put in place to consolidate traditional activities and develop emerging ones such as aquaculture, deep sea water applications, maritime services, marine biotechnology and oil and gas exploration. The Department of Continental Shelf, Maritime Zones Administration & Exploration has been made responsible for MSP and a coordination committee set up with various working groups.

### **Madagascar**

40. The representative of the Government of Madagascar, Mr. Jacquis Rasoanaina, reported that implementation of the Work Programme for 2018 –2022 has focused on the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects. The Focal Point indicated Madagascar is in the process of ratifying the amended Nairobi Convention and the LBSA Protocol, to be followed by accession by Government and the national parliament.

41. In relation to decision CP 9/3, Madagascar indicated that the development of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Marine litter and Plastics has been undertaken. The representative also highlighted progress made in the adoption of the WIO Action Plan of Marine Litter, through development of a national action plan for the management of marine litter with support from UNEP/GPA. Participation in and contribution to the development of the ICZM protocol, in response to decision CP 9/ 4, has taken place in coordination by the NCS.

42. An update of the national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), within the context of the CBD, was reported as setting the stage for the review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas



and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region. Creation of new MPAs and extension of the surface coverage has also taken place, with funding from GEF6.

43. Relevant to decisions CP.9/6 and CP.9/10 on ocean governance and marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy respectively, a new structure is now in place at the Ministry of Fisheries to lead the Blue Economy and provide the model of good governance. The Science-Policy dialogue has been enhanced through collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESUPRES).

44. Regarding decisions CP.9/14 and CP.9/15, the focal point reported that payment of dues to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund is complete and emphasised the need for the secretariat to invoice on time and accurate calculation of dues. The secretariat was requested to reconfirm the invoices for 2020 and 2021.

### **Mozambique**

45. The presentation by Mr Alexandre Bartolomeu, the national Focal Point, indicated that Mozambique has not yet ratified the amended Nairobi Convention but has ratified the protocol for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Western Indian Ocean from terrestrial sources and activities (LBSA Protocol). He reiterated the country's commitment to developing, strengthening and harmonizing policies, laws, regulations, norms and institutional capacities and the implementation of action programs to combat pollution from land-based sources. Legal provisions are in place to enforce regulation of the management and control of plastic bags, solid urban waste and hazardous waste.

46. The representative of the government highlighted the Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities initiative (MARPLASTICCs), plans for drawing up an Action Plan to combat marine litter and, a move to domesticate the New Global Agreement to Combat Plastic Pollution. He also cited the WIOMSA Economic Impact of Unmanaged Plastics on the WIO marine environment as an area of progress.

47. Mozambique has been collaborating on the review of the regulatory framework and preparation of guidelines on marine litter legislation for African nations and national and regional initiatives and projects on the subject. In addition, the subject has been introduced in bachelor and master programmes of local academic institutions. The country also participated in the training held in Zanzibar and the "UN Missions of African States in Geneva in relation to the first ever Ministerial Conference on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution" convened in September 2021.

48. Two complementary platforms were highlighted: (i) the "intersectoral group for the blue economy" (DIPOL/MIMAIP); and (ii) National Task Force dedicated to marine litter management and plastic pollution. (IIP/MIMAIP). It was reported that Mozambique has declared the "Maputo Environmental Protection Area". The "Vanuzi Island Sanctuary" has also been declared in the Quirimbas Archipelago National Park, Cabo Delgado. Around 29 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) have been mapped in Mozambique, which also include the marine and coastal areas. The Marine KBAs contribute to the creation and/or expansion of existing conservation areas or areas to be considered in the implementation of biodiversity offsets.

49. Concerning decision CP 9/6 on ocean governance, it was reported that NDCs [on climate change] for Mozambique have been defined. The country has also approved a rehabilitation strategy for mangroves and a Blue Economy Strategy is under development. Guidelines are also available or under development for rehabilitation of seagrass and mangroves, development of aquaculture, mitigating ocean acidification and, coral reef management.



50. Report on CP 9/7 focused on WIOSAP, SAPPHIRE and sister Projects. Under WIOSAP, the country has identified 3 demonstration projects namely: Mangrove restoration and livelihood support through community participation in Xai-Xai district and community of Mahielene; Seagrass Shellfish fishing research for management and restoration in Inhaca Island and Inhambane Bay and, Environmental Flows to Improve Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation in the Deltas of Mozambique (EFlows-Moz).

51. Under SAPPHIRE were reported the strengthening of policy and institutional harmonization and reform to Improve Ocean Governance, and community project for mussel aquaculture at Inhaca Island. The disbursement of funds is still waited for these projects which were scheduled for 2020 to 2021. Other projects mentioned were Connect Project (WCMC-UNEP), EbA Project (UNEP), COMBO, WCS, BioFund, SPEED Plus program. The country reported having adopted the National Plan to combat oil spills at sea. Progress was also reported relating to technical and institutional capacity building program in the scope of Petroleum for Development in Mozambique – with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, Royal Norwegian Embassy in Maputo.

52. Several initiatives in progress included the mapping of areas of environmental sensitivity in the coastal zone. The report stated that Mozambique unconditionally supports the reactivation of the sub-regional center for the fight against marine proliferation from oil and hydrocarbon spills, headquartered in Madagascar. On decision C 9/9, the blue economy strategy in Mozambique, with a strong component addressed to Climate Change. At least 3 Projects focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation, have been designed and are being implemented in the greater Maputo area. Local Adaptation Plans have been approved for districts (including coastal districts).

53. Regarding CP 9/10, the country has adopted the “[Blue growing Conference](#)” and established the BlueFund. It is also in the process of completion and approval of the POEM. MSP is in progress and the Blue Economy Strategy in Mozambique is in preparation. the country has approved the Regulation establishing the Legal Regime for the Use of the National Maritime Space (REJUEM).

54. Towards implementing decision CP 9/11, Mozambique is implementing projects with component aimed at supporting and promoting Blue/Ocean carbon schemes in the management and protection of critical marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats. Three (3) scenarios for the creation/establishment of Marine Protected Areas have been mapped, and national task forces created for MPAs, coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass. CP 9/15 indicated that Mozambique is making efforts to meet financial obligations for voluntary contributions assessed on a regular and predictable basis.

### ***Seychelles***

55. Nanette Laure, the Seychelles Focal Point to the Nairobi Convention, reported that the country has already ratified both the amended Convention and LBSA Protocol. Several activities were highlighted directly relating to marine litter and municipal waste. Also cited were several currently ongoing projects – the revision of effluence standards regulation, and consultation with stakeholders in order to amend the regulations to conform to specific to activities. A project on effluent emanating from livestock has been contracted and will soon be presented for validation.

56. Under the WIOSAP project, actions mentioned included one related to constructed wetlands in farming areas while the Seychelles Conservation & Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT) was mentioned with regard to several activities to improve water quality and develop database to enable government take better decisions. A marine litter action plan, supported by UNEP, was slowed down by COVID but this is now due for presentation to cabinet in May 2022. The country has been active in developing and negotiating the ICZM protocol, and there is a coastal set-back policy under



development to develop guidelines for the management of development of the coastal zone, such as building codes for flood prone areas. Also mentioned in the presentation was land use planning, zoning and shoreline management projects on the main island and elsewhere.

57. Regarding ocean governance, Seychelles was jointly managing the Mascarene plateau with Mauritius and training has been undertaken on how best to go about this. The nation is in process of reviewing its oil spill contingency action plan, currently engaging partners and seeking support from World Bank who have already approved for a consultant to technically support in the review. With respect to CP.9/9, a number of projects are under way to promote adaptation and mitigation-rehabilitation, soft and hard engineering measures, consultation with partners such as districts and the public. There is national climate change strategy, and a policy has just been approved by the cabinet. Committees have been set up to lead the actions in the strategy, with the main one being a high-level committee to be chaired by the Vice President.

58. Marine Spatial Planning is well advanced in the country, complete with an MSP policy. A blue economy strategy has been in place since 2018. Massive resources are being injected into the blue economy, underscored by a specific department created under the designated minister. Recycling discarded fishing gear was highlighted with regard to improving the marine environment. The country has already reached target of designating 30% under protection, a milestone reached in March 2020.

59. A national institute for Science, Technology and Innovation – a division holding which serves as an umbrella body providing leadership and coordination for research in science – holds regular consultations with regard to the environment. It is also developing databases for use for better dialogue and decisions. On financial matters, it was reported that settlement of arrears for 2019-2020 had been approved and payment of should have reached the secretariat by time of the meeting.

60. The representative of the government of Seychelles made a presentation on the implementation plan for the proposed Western Indian Ocean –Resilience & Prosperity Initiative (WIO-RPI), whose goal is to assemble WIO Governments to create an ambitious new regional ocean policy and strategy to support sustainable ocean development that is underpinned by science-based management and protection.

### ***United Republic of Tanzania***

61. The alternate focal point, Mr Aboud Jumbe, on behalf of Focal Point Emelda Adam, began with the management of marine litter and municipal wastewater with reference to decision CP.9/3 including progress on the banning of single use of plastic carry bags on mainland Tanzania. Other areas of progress included the strengthening of regulations to control plastic waste pollution and plastic carry bags on both the mainland and in Zanzibar, a global partnership on Marine Litter Programme, and UNEP's Training of Trainers on Monitoring and Assessment of Marine Litter and Microplastics – Mombasa, Kenya.

62. Tanzania also highlighted CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) - Performance Audit in the Management of Plastic Waste in the Ocean and Inland water bodies and WB – Pro Blue - Supporting sustainable livelihoods through marine debris control and coastal zone Management in Tanzania". He indicated that Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategies are in place for both Mainland and Zanzibar. Tanzania Recommended that Contracting Parties be supported to develop and implement Marine Litter Action Plan and Microplastics.

63. Progress on decision CP.9/4 cited the Blue Economy Policy for Zanzibar 2020 which focused on the ICZM – MSP interface in the nearshore areas. The representative underscored ICZM as a foundation for dialogue in MSP noting that this is critical for blue economy value chains in nearshore



fishing, aquaculture and tourism. A land bank and small islets development planning for sustainable eco-tourism investments in Zanzibar was cited as another area of progress. The recommendation regarding this decision was support to the integration of ICZM into the MSP planning processes especially in the coastal and intertidal zones where Blue Economy value chains are concentrated.

64. Regarding CP.9/6 on ocean governance, the establishment of Ministry for Blue Economy and Fisheries has been in Zanzibar was highlighted. Several areas were highlighted in which the government of Tanzania was involved, including the Joint Workshop on Science for Solutions: on Improving Ocean Planning and Governance for ABNJ in the NC and Abidjan Areas – Cape Town, and Marine Regions Forum 2019: Achieving Regional Ocean Governance Beyond 2020. – Berlin Ocean. Equally, the maritime safety and security training under UNODC – in Seychelles.

65. The MEDA process for Tanzania is at an advanced stage while the development of the Blue Economy Stocktaking and Assessment Report and ongoing development of Blue Economy Strategy were mentioned as other areas of progress. A Blue Economy Policy for Zanzibar was developed in 2020. The recommendations were to support (i) national ocean governance strategy in line with NC regional OG strategy and (ii) transformation of blue economy value chains, intervention plans and priority sectors in Tanzania.

66. On decision CP.9/7, Tanzania reported the launch of IUCN Tanga-Pemba Seascape in November 2021. The NMC Marine Spatial Planning initiative for Tanzania is in the developing terms of reference. A new Deep Sea Fishing Act and Regulations were developed to empower the Deep Sea Fishing Authority, with emphasis on sustainable fisheries, marine conservation, protection of species and durable investments. WIOMSA supported a study on Blue Economy value chains and investment opportunities. Other progress included WB – Pro Blue on marine Litter and Plastic Pollution, and IOC Climate Projects including OACP Project on Climate and Biodiversity that is in the pipeline, as well as a BIOFIN Project (Pilot) in Zanzibar. The recommendation was for synergies between regional and national projects implementation mechanisms.

67. Regarding decision CP.9/8 on environmental management of oil and gas, Tanzania reported that EIA and SEA Guidelines for the sector were developed on both mainland and Zanzibar (OfD Norway – Tanzania) in 2019/2020. Along with these was the strengthening of petroleum waste management laws. The SEA for offshore oil and gas areas for Zanzibar was completed (2019). Also reported under this topic was the regional workshop on cooperation in preparedness and response to marine pollution, held in March 2020 in Zanzibar. The recommendation was to support capacity, governance, policy tools and legal instruments for oil and gas.

68. Reporting on decision CP.9/10 highlighted on scoping for MSP in Tanzania by IKI Project (TNC and CSIRO), pilot MSP and “Blue Corridor” in PECCA and MIMCA in collaboration with the Private Sector, and UNDP – Norway Potential Support for MSP in Zanzibar. Others included NMC design methodological tool for MSP including assessment of the situation analysis on MSP, and a national core team that has been established comprising of MSP experts from different institutions. The recommendation to the secretariat was to facilitate support in the MSP capacity building in Tanzania in synergy with existing initiatives.

69. Progress in decision CP.9/11 include: - the revamping of the Tanzania Coral Reef Task Force (TzCRTF), Zanzibar Coral Reef Monitoring Network (ZCRMN), Coral Reef monitoring through the SWIOFish Project, UNDP GEF Support for Mangroves, working with IORA on Blue Carbon and implementation of ICZM Action Plans. Considering enhanced project support for critical habitats, extending monitoring support to contracting parties was recommended in this regard.



70. On the Science to Policy Dialogue (decision CP.9/12), progress included developing and enhancing the capacity of national research institutions to address ocean studies, IMS on Regional Governance, Marine Litter, establishment of additional Government Fisheries and Marine Resources Research Institutions, revitalization of TAFIRI and its direct engagement in ocean research. Recommendation with respect to this decision was for NCS to expedite mandates related to FARI and STP Platforms with national institutions including more inclusivity.

71. Progress in decision CP.9/13 on partnerships involved work with Indian Ocean Commission, Indian Ocean Rim Association, UNECA, UNDP, UN Women, Private Sector. Others include roundtable discussions with Development Partner Groups (DPGs), and continuing work with IOTC, and SWIOFC. All these entailed support to ocean management programs and engagement on Blue Economy, Climate, Ocean Governance and, enhancing sustainable fisheries and conservation.

72. The recommendation was for NCS to enhance the coordination scope to increase regional partnerships to the local level.

### ***Somalia***

73. The representative of the government of Somalia, Mr Ahmed Yusuf, began his address by speaking about the programme of work, noting that his country has supported and would continue to support the Nairobi Convention. He mentioned that Somalia has not had much engagement with the Convention in 2020 and 2021, as there were not many activities by the Convention in the country. Only a small funding agreement had been signed to support work on the development of two reports - one on MEDA priorities and the other a comprehensive background document of the Juba-Shebelle river basin detailing the environmental, climate, water and sediment load. These have not yet been completed as an expert who would be in place in 2022 was still being contracted to lead that work.

74. The representative emphasised that no global programme has benefited Somalia's marine and coastal resources despite having the longest coastline in Africa and, for that reason, the country would like to request the secretariat to assist with developing a GCF project. Mr. Waruinge highlighted that WIOSAP would be dealing with the Juba-Shebelle River and that SAPPHIRE was looking at MEDA but the process had been delayed as uptake has been slow. He welcomed the request to assist on the GCF project concept and proposal, adding that the secretariat can facilitate and obtain letters of objection.

### ***South Africa***

75. The representative of the government of South Africa, Mr. Yamkela Mngxe, made a presentation responding on how the country had effectively supported the work programme, indicating that almost every COP9 decision had been implemented. Good progress has been achieved with regard to the amended Convention and the LBSA protocol, which were tabled on 10 June 2021 and 15 August, respectively. Both were approved by both cabinet and parliament and are now with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to process the deposition of the necessary instruments with the secretariat.

76. Regarding the harmonization of policies and laws, South Africa has formally established a national intersectoral coordination committee in November 2020 whose work programme for 2021 includes various sectors such as mineral and energy resources, transport, fisheries and the environment. A process of incorporating tourism into the intersectoral committee was ongoing, and various projects proposed. He thanked other partners for supporting the establishment of the activities of the committee.



77. Reporting on work done in MPAs, South Africa informed that with the support of the PCC and World Oceans, the country has declared around 20 MPAs spread across the entire coastline – bringing the total number to 41. In terms of domestic legislation, the next step is to develop management plans and up to 6 have been developed in the 20 MPAs recently declared. The government is partnering with IUCN to provide support to further advance the work on MPAs.

78. Regarding MSP and the blue economy, South Africa participated in the consultative workshop on awareness on enhancing MSP and BE strategy– an initiative of the AU. For east and southern regional, a workshop was held on 18 August 2021 where South Africa presented lessons learnt. This form of capacity development continues with consultations happening with on AU on how South Africa can partner to assist other countries. The presentation also highlighted the participation of South Africa in African Ocean Governance Strategy advanced by AU and AMCEN.

79. On climate change, the presentation indicated that a national strategic framework was in existence. South Africa is a member of UNFCCC and has formally adopted strategy on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Another strategy cited was to mainstream the strategy into national policy and initiatives. A project was underway to empower community livelihoods and reduce dependence on fisheries. On the oil and gas front, the country was in the process of developing guidelines, consultations about which is ongoing.

80. On WIOSAP project – two proposals have been endorsed by Nairobi Convention: water quality improvement of rivers, and estuary management. A link to youtube video <https://youtu.be/hRtiencIqDk> on what is being done by the project was shared, depicting the fascinating work on floating wetlands that help improve water quality. On SAPPHIRE project, a proposal for replication of MSP and land-sea interface had been developed. This faced some challenges and it was reported that in efforts to resolve these a request had ben made to the secretariat to partner with the Benguela Current Convention who would administer the funds for South Africa. Mr Mngxe shared a pdf of presentation entitled: Information Sharing on Lessons and Best Practices: South Africa Perspective summarising the obligations, challenges and lessons learnt in spatial planning the in the Oceans space within a jurisdiction larger than the land territory.

81. Other projects cited included the South African Interim Incident Management Organisation (IMOrg), involving capacity for responding to oil spill contingency, and oiled wildlife preparedness and response that addresses incidents in South Africa and Mozambique and extending beyond penguins and other seabirds. With regard to financial matters, South Africa had honoured contribution to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund.

## Session II

### Progress in the implementation of WIOSAP project and links to COP9 decisions, project work plan 2021-2022

82. A representative of the NCS secretariat, Jared Bosire, outlined the goal and specific objectives of the WIOSAP project. The project has four components. Under Decision CP.9/2, the achievement highlighted included a regional Workshop for all the WIOSAP Regional Task Force members and project Focal Points which also brought together focal points for the SAPPHIRE project: held in December 2018 in collaboration with the UNEP GPA Unit. The other highlight was the Convention's support for a regional workshop/training on the application of Constructed Wetlands as a low cost and nature-based technology in wastewater management in November 2019, in collaboration with KMFRI. The project has supported to the development of regional Water Quality Monitoring



Framework and Guidelines, in collaboration with other projects of the Convention, which are soon to be launched.

83. Jared indicated that 4 countries have ratified the LBSA protocol, and more countries are on track. Progress on decision CP.9/3 included the development of a Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter with potential to inform development of National Marine Litter Actions, undertaken in collaboration with the IMS, Zanzibar and UNEP GPA Unit, which will be released shortly. The Project also established a regional Technical Working Group (TWG) on Marine Litter and Microplastics in collaboration with WIOMSA. The TWG is currently undertaking 3 important regional marine litter assessments namely the current status of knowledge on marine litter and microplastics and, economic consequences of unmanaged plastics, and the economic opportunities and effectiveness of measures undertaken. In addition, the project is supporting marine litter interventions in South Africa and Madagascar, and six demonstration projects on various aspects on Water Quality have been supported in Kenya, Tanzania, Republic of South Africa, Madagascar and Seychelles.

84. Relating to decision CP.9/4, the fourth and final negotiations of the ICZM Protocol was held in March 2019 and a face-to-face meeting of Plenipotentiaries is to be organized in 2022 for adoption. Various ICZM related demo projects are supported by the project. In decision CP.9/7, were highlighted projects on “capacity building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries” (US\$ 2.1 million), the “partnership project for marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth (US\$8.6M)”, the “GoBlue project: Connecting People, Cities and the Ocean: Innovative Land-Sea Planning and Management for a Sustainable and Resilient Kenyan Coast” (US\$8.3M) and, “TBCA GEF PIF: Strengthening cooperation for the integrated management and sustainable development of the Kenya-Tanzania transboundary marine system: From concept to practice”. STAR allocations by the governments of Kenya and Tanzania was requested. A GCF Concept Note - Source to Sea: Enhancing blue carbon ecosystems and community resilience in Kenya was also highlighted.

85. Pertaining to decision CP.9/9, the Convention had supported the development of a climate change vulnerability assessment toolkit which has been applied in the assessment of the impacts of climate change and associated anthropogenic impacts on mangroves in four countries: Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Madagascar. Jointly with the SIDA-funded Partnership Project, assessments are ongoing to determine the impacts of climate change on communities dependent on coastal and marine resources in these four countries in collaboration with Macquarie University. A technical report and scientific publication have also been completed.

86. In line with decision CP.9/10, several capacity building workshops have been held to promote MSP as a tool of integrated management linking various sectors and ecosystems, in which WIOMSA partnered with IOC-UNESCO and SwAM. Other project interventions supported on-ground MSP, ICZM and management planning initiatives across countries in the region. In collaboration with other projects of the Convention, a regional MSP Strategy has been developed and a regional MSP Technical Working Group established.

87. Progress relevant to decision CP.9/11 includes the Marine Protected Areas Outlook for the Western Indian Ocean which was launched on 16 July 2021. A Critical Habitats Outlook is being completed and would be ready in the next 4 months. These two were part of the implementation of decision CP.9/11.4. Guidelines on Mangrove and Seagrass Ecosystem Restoration have been completed and were launched in 2020. Another output will be a book: Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration in the Western Indian Ocean Region: Lessons and experiences towards the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030.



88. The project contributed to Science to Policy Platform (decision CP.9/12). During the 11th WIOMSA Symposium in 2019, the project convened 2 special sessions on MPAs and Ecosystem Restoration. The project also supported participation of Focal Points during the symposium to attend the Ocean Governance Session. Relating to decision CP.9/13, WIOSAP collaborated with CSIR, WIOMSA, IMO, MTCC, PMAESA and, MQU in sustainable Port development:

89. Further support in the implementation of WIOSAP will involve, but not be limited to, the mainstreaming of MSP Strategy, Water Quality Monitoring and Ecosystem Indicator Monitoring Frameworks into national level processes, engagement of Focal Points in the development of the Toolkit on Green Port development, supporting development of projects namely: GCF Project, TBCA GEF project through STAR allocations by the governments of Kenya and Tanzania and implementation of recommendations from the MPA Outlook with respect to the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.

### Session III

#### Progress in the implementation of SAPPHIRE project and links to COP9 decisions, project work plan 2021-2023

90. Tim Andrew from the Nairobi Convention secretariat presented an update of the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme for Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (WIO LME SAPPHIRE) project. The project aims to achieve effective long-term ecosystem management in the Western Indian Ocean LMEs in line with the Strategic Action Programme as endorsed by the participating countries. It has five components.

91. SAPPHIRE has worked jointly with other projects to support the development of a situation assessment on marine pollution and marine water quality management, strategic framework for coastal and marine water quality management, revised guidelines for the development of environmental quality and, a policy brief on water quality monitoring. The project has also developed an assessment report on the State of Ocean Governance in the region, engaged the Regional Economic Communities and Commissions in preparing an Action Plan for the completion of the WIO Ocean Governance Strategy by the end of 2022 and, provided Ocean Governance training to develop capacity of a Core Group to lead the Strategy development process.

92. The strategy will contribute to the AMCEN/AU-led African Strategy for Ocean Governance. A series of background studies and webinars have or are being developed. These range from MSP, the fisheries-environment nexus, oil spill response, private sector engagement, ABNJ and BBNJ issues, maritime security, disaster and climate change response, marine plastic pollution, trade etc.

93. In partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI), and other projects of the Convention, the project is supporting a Multi-Stakeholder Initiative (MSI) in ocean governance strategy development process and potentially the establishment of a WIO Sustainable Blue Economy Platform. It is also contributing to: TBCA GEF PIF for strengthening cooperation for the integrated management and sustainable development of the Kenya-Tanzania transboundary marine system, economic valuation and development of potential investment opportunities for the proposed TBCA.

94. In March 2020, the SAPPHIRE project collaborated with IMO and IOC to organise a workshop which generated recommendations on increasing regional cooperation. A consultative meeting organised by the IOC under the MASE project In May 2021 discussed the implementation of these recommendations. The project is supporting the review/updating of national oil spill contingency



plans to inform the finalization of the draft regional coordination and cooperation framework on oil spill preparedness and is preparing to roll out a programme of capacity development with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to strengthen national preparedness, especially around sensitivity mapping.

95. The SAPPHIRE project has contributed to supporting the development of a Situational Report towards the development of a regional MSP Strategy, and a Policy Brief on Marine Spatial Planning. As a regional example of best practice, the project has supported a maritime sector analysis to contribute to the development of Kenya's Blue Economy Policy and inform the ongoing MSP process.

96. In collaboration with others, SAPPHIRE collaborated to the organisation of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) Science to Policy workshop of March 2021. The project supported the development of the strategic framework for private sector engagement in partnership with the Southern African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA). It advanced outreach to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and partners to strengthen cooperation on ocean governance and blue economy.

97. With the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM), there was collaboration on the development and implementation of a capacity development programme around marine spatial planning. Other Initiatives included supporting the process of updating the Marine Ecosystems Diagnostic Analysis which is ongoing in all project countries. The updated MEDAs will inform the updating and merging of the Strategic Action Programmes and TDAs previously prepared by the WIOLAB and ASCLME/SWIOF Projects, and lead to the development of a single SAP for the WIO region. In addition, the project supported the harmonization of ocean/marine policy in Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique and prepared for a demonstration project to support South Africa to improve ocean governance through spatial planning approaches. It also supported oceanographic research to inform policy development in Kenya and Tanzania and capacity development for information management through training and revamping of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism.

98. A number of propositions were advanced to support SAPPHIRE project implementation and on activities to be incorporated into the 2022-2024 work programme of the Convention, including:

- a) mainstreaming MSP Strategy implementation and domestication,
- b) engaging in the Ocean Governance Strategy development process through the Ocean Governance Strategy Development Team (OGSDT),
- c) the Multi-stakeholder Initiative (MSI),
- d) implementation of Water Quality and Ecosystem Monitoring Frameworks at national level,
- e) review and updating of a regional Knowledge Management Strategy and data management mechanism,
- f) promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to improve fisheries and resource management and contribute to the achievement of the 30/30 target of the CBD's Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.



## Session IV

### Progress report on partnership projects (NC-SWIOFC Partnership Project, ACP MEAs 3 project, NoCaMo project), links to COP9 decisions, and concept note on coral reefs

99. This session, presented by Mr. Theuri Mwangi of the secretariat, received presentation specifically relevant to the implementation of decision CP9.7, on multiple collaborative projects. One was the SWIOFC-Nairobi Convention Partnership Project for marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth covering the period 2019-2022. The others are the Capacity building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries – Phase III (ACP MEA 3), and the Integrated Management of the Marine and Coastal Resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel (NoCaMo) 2021-2025.

100. The SWIOFC-Nairobi Convention Partnership Project has three components namely (i) livelihoods resilience based on healthy marine and coastal ecosystem and habitats, (ii) livelihoods from sustainably managed coastal fisheries using the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, and (iii) cooperation and coordination between fisheries and environmental management institutions. Component 1 is implemented by the secretariat involving marine spatial plans for integrated management, national management plans for conservation of selected critical coastal habitats of concern for fisheries and environmental management, plans for restoration of degraded coastal habitats, and building capacity for coastal fishing community on adaptation to climate variability. Component 2 is implemented by the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) comprising strategies and plans to enhance the livelihoods of poor coastal communities involved in small-scale fishing, and management plans and other arrangements for selected fisheries. Component 3 is implemented jointly by the SWIOFC and Nairobi Convention, promoting dialogue between fisheries management and environment policy institutions at regional and national levels, functional knowledge and information sharing mechanisms such as the Clearinghouse Mechanism, Regional Project Management.

101. ACP MEA 3 has been implementing multiple COP9 decisions including CP.9/3, CP.9/4, 9/6, CP.9/11, CP.9/5, and CP.9/10. Within this set-up, the project has produced a range of outputs including reinforcing Regional Seas Conventions Governance Frameworks, developing a regionally representative networks of MPAs and reducing the Influx of waste (plastics etc) entering the marine environment. It was indicated that the ACP MEAs 3 Programme is keen on marine spatial and ocean acidification, in accordance with CP.9/10. The project has a budget a total budget of USD 2 million.

102. On its part, the NoCaMo project, which lies under COP Decision 9/7, is implemented through three components focusing on institutional and knowledge foundations for the application of multi-stakeholder based Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), environmental and social best practices in the oil and gas sector and upscaling of successful models for community-based resource management and improved livelihoods.

103. The presentation underlined that all the three projects work in synergy with the broader framework of COP 9 decisions and the 2018-2022 work programme. They also synergise with the other projects such as- [WIOSAP](#) and [SAPPHIRE](#), especially in the fields ocean governance, Convention Protocols, marine spatial planning, critical habitats, marine protected areas, and supporting Science to Policy dialogues.

104. Mr Yusuf, the National Focal Point for Somalia, raised a question wanting to know how the ACP MEAs project could be implemented in his country. He was informed that capacity building had started in partnership with Swedish Water Management, and invitations for the training in Marine



Protected Areas would be going out to partners shortly. He was also informed that the Convention would be reaching out with regards to a training on capacity building in Marine Spatial Planning.

### **Communications Plan of the Nairobi Convention, 2022-2024**

105. Angela Patnode, a representative of the secretariat presented a 2021 update of the communications strategy beginning by describing what it is designed to do. In brief, the strategy is expected to set the tone and direction, promote change and assist the secretariat in effectively engaging with stakeholders. The plan would help ensure that all communication, products, and materials work in harmony to achieve Convention's and projects objectives, promote harmony and adherence in communication, demonstrate the success of the Convention's work by ensuring that people understand, and change behaviour or perceptions where necessary.

106. The presentation outlined the components of a communications plan – from objectives to audiences, messages, tools and activities, resources and timescales and evaluation and amendment. A SWOT analysis to identify the Convention's communications objectives was provided. The SWOT had showed that the Convention had a lot of information and information sources, and therefore needed to find a better way to capitalize on these and more strengths. In that regard, a data visualization consultant is set to join the Convention, to help tell stories in more visually appealing ways. A GIS consultant would also be joining the Secretariat, to assist in feeding all the GIS collected from demo projects on the ground, and to feed into the clearinghouse.

## **Session V**

### **Progress on the implementation of the WIO Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI)**

107. Progress on the Implementation of the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI) was presented by Yvonne Waweru, on behalf of GIZ. The project stems from a cooperation between the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Nairobi Convention. Yvonne explained the objective as strengthening cooperation between relevant actors at regional and local levels for the protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Western Indian Ocean. It has three components: strengthening regional ocean governance, enhancing the involvement of the private sector in regional governance and, establishing multi-stakeholder partnership(s) for ICZM in Mozambique. This is a project cost is EUR 3.4 million and running April 2020 – March 2024.

108. The project addresses several COP 9 decisions - CP.9/6.3, 9/7, CP.9/13 and one COP8 decision In this regard, and in response to decision CP.9/6.3, the project is developing Ocean Governance Strategy Action Plan jointly with SAPPHERE. Another intervention is developed a modern Information Management Strategy (IMS) that will enable countries and stakeholders to share data and information needed to address common challenges and inform decision-making. A Multi-stakeholder Initiative is expected to expand the enabling environment for ocean sustainability. Conceived as well-resourced and effective alliance between government, business, civil society, research and international organisations, the MSI has the objective of catalysing the transition to a sustainable blue economy.

### **Progress on the Implementation of Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania.**

109. A presentation on the development of a transboundary conservation area between Kenya and Tanzania was given by Mohamed Said Mohamed of the Kenya Wildlife Service. He explained that the proposed site extends from the Northern boundary of Diani-Chale in Kenya to Southern boundary of Mkinga District in Tanzania, just north of the Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park, an area that has been



recognized by international agencies such as the WWF and CBD as a biologically significant and deserving of special conservation attention. It comprises critical habitats including terrestrial coastal forests, mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs, which are home to endemic, migratory, endangered and threatened species. Considering the area faces rapid coastal development such as the expansion of the Shimoni Port and construction of Tanga port, this makes it a particularly significant local, regional and global conservation area. In addition, it falls within the East African shipping lanes which poses threats to the biodiversity from oil spills, noise pollution and accidental hits of large marine mammals. The TBCA initiative is being coordinated by the Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MRPU) and Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS).

110. The next steps were summarized as: development of a full project proposal for implementation of the proposed TBCA targeting GEF-8 for funding - to be developed collaboratively by lead government agencies for Kenya and Tanzania, Nairobi Convention and partners including IOC and prioritization of the project by the Government of Tanzania and the Government of Kenya in their respective GEF8 STAR allocations. A request for letter of commitment has already sent by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to the respective Governments, as preparations are made to submit a full project proposal to GEF for funding. The need for letters of commitment from respective GEF national focal Points was highlighted as an urgent priority.

111. As feedback, Anca Leroy from France: hailed the Secretariat on work well done and the commitment towards the Convention and drew attention to the many interventions referred to in CBD conference of contracting parties (COP15) on protecting 30% of the ocean by 2030. She noted the importance of information on the global aspects when the Convention deals with the larger picture, and referred to the current negotiations of the BBNJ Treaty.

112. Yamkela Mngxe from South Africa also expressed gratitude about the work that the Convention was doing, and called upon Focal Points enable for contributions to the Trust Fund.

## Session VI

### Report on the Science to Policy dialogue and Partners Meeting

113. A representative of the secretariat briefly summarized the session explaining that what transpired at the two meetings had been extensively referred in the meeting. The 23-25 March 2021 Science to Policy workshop themed '*Transition to a Sustainable Western Indian Ocean Blue Economy: Addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities*' received 31 presentations with many key proposals for potential consideration. The Partners meeting, held on 30-31 August 2021 had the theme '*Enhancing resilience and the health of the Western Indian Ocean: 2022-2024 Partnership Programme*', and delved mainly into mainstreaming strategic interventions related to Covid-19 recovery into the programme of work 2022-2024.

### Propose Programme of Work 2022-2024

114. The head of the secretariat presented the draft document being prepared as part of the package for COP10 of the Nairobi Convention. The Proposed work programme for the period 2022–2024 included the main objectives and main activities to:

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



- b) support countries in their commitment to attainment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 14,
- c) promote integrated management of coastal areas to safeguard coastal habitats and combat physical alteration of the habitats, and
- d) contribute to building regional capacities for the integrated management of the coastal and marine environment.

115. The main activities included: Management and operational support; Assessment, conservation and capacity building; Coordination and legal aspects; Information and awareness and corresponding budgets. The meeting was informed that for the Secretariat to be able to do all that is required in the proposed 2022–2024 work programme, governments need to honour their contributions to the Eastern African Trust Fund. France, Mauritius, Madagascar and South Africa had updated their contributions. Focal points were urged to follow up with their respective countries on payment that that are due.

116. The budget for proposed project on Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania was: GEF project financing - \$ 11,025,000, Co-financing - \$ 77,175,000. It was underscored that since this project requires enormous STAR allocation, it is better to earmark the allocations long before. The Kenyan and Tanzanian focal points were urged to ensure that the project becomes a reality.

117. Budget for the project on integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel was: Total FFEM grant \$ 1,745,673, total budget needed \$ 7,208,345. This is supported primarily by the government of France. The budget for partnership project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth Component 1 Total budget \$ 3,065,840. The project came on stream after COP9, bringing together the Convention and southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, a first one between a fisheries body and regional seas body. The 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 – Total budget \$ 2,140,638. The Nairobi Convention is among the many regional seas that are participating in this project.

118. SAPPHIRE is an \$8 million project supported by UNDP and executed by the Nairobi Convention. Dixon emphasized the need for continued support from focal points, mentioning that it demonstrates the Convention’s capability in implementing projects. The WIOSAP project – \$ 10 million has a number of activities that are ongoing for the period 2021-2022.

### **Propose draft decisions for COP10**

119. The presentation by the secretariat was an indicative set of potential COP 10 decisions as distilled from the progress report on COP9, the science to policy dialogue and the partners meeting. In making this presentation, Mr. Wariunge noted these were no decisions yet and the presentation was simply to highlight areas that the contracting parties should consider. He emphasized that these were only for information as possible areas that constitute essentially a shopping list. He was emphatic that the decisions mandate is not with the secretariat.

120. Mr Waruinge noted that each decision has consequences; it requires finances, coordination and warrants contracting parties to take certain actions. He therefore assured focal points that the Nairobi Convention would always be guided by the Contracting Parties, observing that every draft decision would be appropriately backed up by technical and scientific justification, backed up with competent authorities and circulated before the COP. In addition, all precautions needed would be



taken to ensure no draft decision is forwarded without due consideration of who would be implementing it and the budgetary implications. He further requested focal points to provide feedback on the language and whether the suggested decision areas would be agreeable.

121. Having made the above clarifications, the proposed potential decisions, each with an accompanying explanation/justification were presented around:

Decision CP.10/1. Approval of the Programme of Work for 2022-2024

Decision CP.10/2. Ratification, accession, and implementation of the Amended Nairobi Convention and the Protocol on Land-based Sources and Activities.

Decision CP.10/3. Adoption of the draft Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Decision CP.10/4. Review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region and its annexes

Decision CP.10/5. Ocean Governance Strategy

Decision CP.10/6. Oil spill preparedness and response

Decision CP.10/7. Regional Action Plan to address Ocean Acidification

Decision CP.10/8. Area-based Planning Tools for Sustainable Blue Economy

Decision CP.10/9. Monitoring of the marine and coastal ecosystems

Decision CP.10/10. Water Quality and Marine litter

Decision CP.10/11. Science-policy dialogue

Decision CP.10/12. Projects and Partnerships

Decision CP.10/13. Financial matters

### **Interventions on policy recommendations**

122. The Chair of the Bureau noted that recommendations by the focal points had been provided during the various sessions, and these would be summarized in the meeting report. Having finished the items on the agenda, the Chair thanked all participants and officially closed the meeting



AGENDA

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
DAY ONE: THURSDAY 21		
0830–0930	Platform Orientation	Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS)
0930–1000	Opening of the Meeting and Organizational matters Adoption of Agenda Introductions	Chair of Bureau
	Session I	
1000–1020	Progress in the implementation of COP9 decisions	NCS
1020–1200	National Focal Points reporting on implementation of COP9 decisions and recommendations	Focal Points
1200–1215	Interventions	Chair of Bureau
1215–1225	Break	
	Session II	
1225–1240	Progress in the implementation of WIOSAP project and links to COP9 decisions, project work plan 2021-2022	NCS
1240–1255	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
	Session III	
1255–1310	Progress in the implementation of SAPPHERE project and links to COP9 decisions, project work plan 2021-2023	NCS
1310–1330	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
1330	CLOSURE OF DAY ONE	
DAY TWO: FRIDAY 22		
0930–0935	Recap Day One	NCS
	Session IV	
0935–0950	Progress report on partnership projects (NCSWIOFC Partnership Project, ACP MEAs 3 project, NoCaMo project), links to COP9 decisions, and concept note on coral reefs	NCS
0950–1000	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
1000–1015	Communications Plan of the Nairobi Convention, 2022-2024	NCS
1015–1025	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
	Session V	
1025–1040	Progress on the implementation of the WIO Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI)	GIZ
1040–1050	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
1050–1105	Concept note: Western Indian Ocean Resilience and Prosperity Initiative (WIO-RPI)	Government of Seychelles



1105–1120	Discussion	Chair of Bureau
1120–1130	Break	
1130–1140	Progress on the Implementation of Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania.	NCS
1140–1200	Discussions	Chair of Bureau
	Session VI	
1200–1220	Report on the Science to Policy dialogue and Partners Meeting Draft WP 2022-2024 Areas of potential COP10 decisions	NCS
1220–1325	Interventions on policy recommendations	Chair of Bureau
1325–1330	Way Forward and Closure	Chair of Bureau



**ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

	Name	Country/Organisation
1.	Arthur Tuda	Tanzania, the United Republic of WIOMSA
2.	Julius Francis	Tanzania, the United Republic of UDSM/WIOMSA
3.	Aboud Jumbe	Tanzania, the United Republic of Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
4.	Salim Bakar	Tanzania, the United Republic of Department of Environment Zanzibar
5.	Rhett Bennett	South Africa Wildlife Conservation Society
6.	Yamkela Mngxe	South Africa Government
7.	Mohamoud Abdullahi	Somalia MFMR
8.	Nanette Laure	Seychelles Nairobi Convention Focal Point
9.	Alain de Comarmond	Seychelles Consultant
10.	Nathan Majwa	Nairobi Convention Secretariat/UNEP
11.	Mastura Chelangat	Nairobi Convention Secretariat/Kenya
12.	Ulrika Gunnartz	Mozambique SWIOFC NC PP FAO
13.	Alice Pires	Mozambique Rare
14.	Alexandre Bartolomeu	Mozambique Mr
15.	Jose Ariscado	Mozambique Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries
16.	Sidonia Muhorro	Mozambique Gueze
17.	Henna Ramdour	Mauritius Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management & Climate Change
18.	Doorgakant-Dabysing Priyamvadha	Mauritius Ministry of Environment
19.	Barkha Mossae	Mauritius African Union Commission
20.	Harifidy Ralison	Madagascar WWF
21.	Ramamonjisoa Erica	Madagascar wwf
22.	ANDRIAMBOAVONJY Nicolas	Madagascar NFP SAPPHIRE Madagascar
23.	Jacquis RASOANAINA	Madagascar Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
24.	Jacqueline Uku	Kenya WIOMSA & KMFRI
25.	Nyawra Muthiga	Kenya Wildlife Conservation Society
26.	Mika ODIDO	Kenya UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
27.	David Ouma	Kenya UNEP-Nairobi Convention Secretariat
28.	Melisa Mureithi	Kenya UNEP-Nairobi Convention
29.	Evans Muthoka	Kenya UNEP - NAIROBI CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
30.	Bonface Mutisya	Kenya UNEP - NCS
31.	Dixon Waruinge	Kenya UNEP
32.	Jamal K	Kenya unep
33.	JOSEPHINE RURIA	Kenya unep
34.	Nathan Majwa	Kenya UNEP
35.	Angela Patnode	Kenya UNEP



	Name	Country/Organisation
36.	Dixon Waruinge	Kenya UNEP
37.	Nathan Majwa	Kenya UNEP
38.	Caroline Bii	Kenya UNEP
39.	Susan Otieno	Kenya SDFA&BE
40.	Evans Mwangi	Kenya NC Guest
41.	Mwangi Theuri	Kenya Nairobi Convention secretariat
42.	Timothy Andrew	Kenya Nairobi Convention Secretariat
43.	Rose Machaku	Kenya Nairobi Convention Secretariat
44.	Jane Ndungu	Kenya Nairobi Convention
45.	Jared Bosire	Kenya Nairobi Convention
46.	Mohamed Mohamed	Kenya Kenya Wildlife Service
47.	Francis Okalo	Kenya IUCN-Kenya
48.	Stephen Katua	Kenya Government
49.	Yvonne Waweru	Kenya GIZ
50.	Carol Mutiso	Kenya GIZ
51.	Robin Farrington	Kenya GIZ
52.	Anca LEROY	France Ministry of environment _ international affairs
53.	Susan Waugh	France BirdLife International
54.	Linda Etta	Ethiopia AUC
55.	Sibongile Mavimbela	Botswana SADC Sec
56.	Andrius	Interactio_Support Lithuania Interactio