

Webinar

Launch of the Background Document on the State of Ocean Governance in the Western Indian Ocean Region

Wednesday 16 September 2020

15h00 – 17h00 EAT

Venue: Microsoft Teams

Report of the Meeting

OPENING SESSION

Opening Remarks

1. Nairobi Convention Secretariat

- a) The meeting was called to order by Dixon Waruinge the Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. He thanked all partners who were participating in the meeting. He acknowledged the presence of the Nairobi Convention Focal Points who are the custodians of all Convention documents. He thanked the AU for participating in the meeting and mentioned that they set the ground for ocean governance discussion through the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). He highlighted that in 2015 and 2017 AMCEN asked the Regional Seas working with partners to come up with programmes on how we can use ecosystem based management approaches in ocean governance, how we can innovate, integrate and add value in all our ocean sectors anchored on AU's Agenda 2063 and African Integrated Marine Strategy (AIMS) 2050. He mentioned that this provides the background around which we are discussing Ocean Governance. He highlighted that Nairobi Convention as one of the Regional Seas requested to work on Ocean governance and had tasked one of its partners to develop the paper on Ocean Governance.
- b) He acknowledged the participation of Mr Harsen Nyambe representative of AU, Mr Domingos Gove - SADC, Mr. Dismas Mwikila - EAC, Mr. Ahmed Hersi – IGAD and Dr Mclay Kanyangarara – COMESA.
- c) Dixon mentioned that issues on ocean governance beyond territorial seas and economic development have other mandated institutions other than the Nairobi Convention thus the Regional Economic Communities will participate in the discussions to provide a broader understanding and appreciation of what the Ocean Sectors can mean to our economies in the region.
- d) Dixon invited Dr Pacifica to give opening remarks as Kenya is the Chair of the Nairobi Convention Bureau.

2. Government of Kenya

- a) Dr Pacifica appreciated the participation of all partners from different sectors. She thanked the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for working to create strong ocean governance in the WIO region. She mentioned that Kenya remains an advocate for stronger ocean governance at national, regional and global level as indicated by Kenya's willingness to co-host with Portugal the Global Oceans Conference currently postponed due to COVID – 19 pandemic. She mentioned that strong ocean governance and partnership will make implementation of SDG 14 more achievable as well as form a prerequisite to an effective blue economy strategy of which Kenya has been a strong proponent nationally and internationally as evident in the Nairobi Statement of Intent on advancing Sustainable Blue Economy resulting from the Blue Economy Conference in 2018.
 - b) She mentioned that at the local level Kenya is working on strengthening marine spatial planning, implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management and developing a national blue economy policy including via demonstration projects under the SAPPHIRE and WIOSAP projects. She highlighted that such projects can help move towards the type of integrated multisectoral approach for management of coastal and marine resources which is a key pillar for improved ocean governance. She mentioned that Kenya has banned single use plastics in a bid to curb plastic pollution. She highlighted that countries need to ensure responsible and sustainable fishing, a sector which serves more than a million people, which is why Kenya launched the Coast Guard in 2018 to fight piracy and illegal fishing.
 - c) She mentioned that Kenya welcomes the background document on ocean governance and is excited to discuss its recommendations with fellow stakeholders. She mentioned that the overview of the current status of ocean governance in the region will be critical as we explore how to strengthen partnerships and create a concrete strategy to ensure that we are governing the ocean resources in the most profitable, equitable and sustainable way possible.
- ✓ Dixon thanked Dr Pacifica for the remarks and mentioned that the Ocean is a unit managed through various laws; sovereign laws and freedom of access under the law of the sea convention. Dixon mentioned that there are ongoing discussions on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction. He mentioned that the ocean governance paper should spur discussions among the stakeholders of the WIO leading to the development of a strategy for the region.
 - ✓ Dixon invited Mr Domingos Gove, the Director, Food Agriculture and Natural Resources, SADC to give opening remarks and chair the session.

3. Southern African Development Community

- a) Mr Gove started by appreciating the chance given to SADC to chair the meeting. He mentioned that the recognition of the need to ensure the sustainable use of the ocean has been accelerating throughout Africa over the past years inline with the central role it plays in the lives of millions. He mentioned that strong ocean governance needs to be

developed at local, national, regional and global levels. He highlighted that ocean governance has the potential to impact the health, vitality and security of our oceans. He mentioned that moving from segmented sectoral approach to integrated and holistic management and governance of oceans can improve our fish stocks, prevent transboundary pollution, save our ecosystems, control piracy, improve oil spill response and mitigate the effects of climate change. He highlighted that ocean governance can help African States capitalize on Blue Economy Strategies being developed in the continent.

- b) Mr Gove mentioned that the AU has appointed the RECs as Focal Points for the implementation of many aspects of its agenda 2063 including sustainable utilization of marine resources. He mentioned that SADC whose mission is to promote sustainable and equitable social economic development strongly supports efforts to enhance ocean governance. He highlighted that SADC countries some of which are part of the Nairobi Convention have undertaken a number of initiatives to support the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources including through protocols on fisheries, wildlife conservation, environmental protection for sustainable development, shared watercourses, tourism etc. He mentioned that SADC is in the process of finalising its Blue Economy Strategy in recognition of the powerful potential of the ocean to transform economies in our countries.
- c) He mentioned that the Ocean Governance Paper will be a useful baseline as the RECs and Nairobi Convention States explore how to strengthen ocean governance mechanisms. He commended Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA for leading the preparations of the publication and thanked GEF for funding the SAPPHIRE project. He finalised by declaring the Background Document on the State of Ocean Governance in the WIO region officially launched.

4. Roadmap to the Development of the Background Document on the State of Ocean Governance in the WIO region

- a) The chair invited Dr Tim Andrew to give a presentation on the Roadmap to the Development of the Background Document on the State of Ocean Governance in the Western Indian Ocean.
- b) [The presentation](#) highlighted Nairobi Convention Decisions related to regional ocean governance as well as the Convention's work programme.
- c) The presentation highlighted a series of workshops and actions contributing to the development of the background document on Ocean governance including:
 - ✓ Science for Solutions: "Bringing Together Stakeholders to Improve Ocean Planning and Governance for ABNJ in the Western Indian Ocean and South East Atlantic Ocean Regions", and collective meeting between Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions to establish a platform for exchange of knowledge, expertise and experience, 10-12 June 2019, Cape Town, South Africa

- ✓ Special session on Ocean Governance in WIO region took place at 11th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium from 01-05 July 2019: requested the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to support the development of WIO region Ocean Governance strategy
 - ✓ Background document on the State of Ocean Governance in WIO Region was prepared in collaboration with WIOMSA as an input to the development of the strategy
 - ✓ The draft background document was shared with wider partners and stakeholders for review and inputs
 - ✓ WIO Regional Ocean Governance workshop 03 - 05 September 2019, Seychelles: the background document presented, and wide discussion conducted
 - ✓ Comments were incorporated and Nairobi Convention members states conducted national level review and three rounds of inputs and comments after which the Background Document was finalized.
- d) Tim mentioned that the purpose of the document is to inform the process of WIO Ocean Governance Strategy development and serve as a verified source of current information on Ocean Governance for the region and globally.
- e) He highlighted the major sections of the [background document on the state of ocean governance in the WIO region](#) and finalized by mentioning that the background document is the foundation to build on in the development of an effective and efficient ocean governance strategy that is in-line with the practices being undertaken through the RECs and AU.

SESSION II: REMARKS BY RECS: ON-GOING OCEAN GOVERNANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES

African Union – Mr Nyambe

- a. Mr Nyambe highlighted that the AU collaborates with the RECs in the implementation of its mandate. He mentioned that the mandate of the AU involves development of continental frameworks as well as programmes in a participatory approach involving the RECs, youth, academia and other partners to ensure they reach the countries more effectively.
- b. He mentioned that they have a number of frameworks in place including the Blue Economy, African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development - the Lomé Convention which covers IUU, safety at sea, pollution among others, though its not yet in force.
- c. He mentioned that the AU is in the process of developing a continental Ocean Governance Strategy. In addition, he mentioned that the AU will support countries in developing policies for implementation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy, shared learning and facilitate development of mechanisms for sharing of information on illegal overexploitation of marine resources, and promote investment in Blue Economy. He highlighted that AU will be strengthening it monitoring by developing monitoring tools for the implementation of the Blue Economy Strategy. He highlighted that AU will work with the RECs and Member States to develop a common African Position on Blue Economy matters and Ocean Governance.

- d. He mentioned that AU welcomes the background document on Ocean Governance and assure the Convention that AU is ready to collaborate especially now that they will be developing the African Ocean Governance Strategy.

COMESA – Dr Kanyangarara

- a. Dr Kanyangarara started by commenting the steps COMESA and Nairobi Convention Secretariat have undertaken to establish a working partnership.
- b. He mentioned that COMESA is one of the building blocks of AU with membership spreading over four of the five subregions of the continent.
- c. He highlighted that COMESA has a treaty which requires them to support member states to adopt common positions on matters such as environmental and marine resource management. He mentioned that they are in the process of developing a comprehensive COMESA environmental management programme that will take on board the issue of maritime resources. He mentioned that COMESA already has a Blue Economy programme under which a strategy is being developed in addition to others on circular economy, and on maritime security to ensure that our oceans are safe from piracy.
- d. He finalized by mentioning that they look forward to the outcomes of the meeting since they endeavor to harmonize their activities with those of other like-minded partners in the region especially the Nairobi Convention which covers most of their member states.

IGAD – Mr Ahmed Hersi

- a. Mr Hersi mentioned that IGAD has a Maritime Strategy 2015 – 2050 for its member states which is inline with the African Union Integrated Maritime Strategy.
- b. He mentioned that IGAD was planning a Blue Economy Conference to bring awareness to the Ocean wealth and its economic value but was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- c. He mentioned that IGAD has two Maritime Security Centers one based in Madagascar which is the regional maritime information center, giving real time information on shipping, and another based in Seychelles which is the regional operational center.

SADC – Ms Sibongile Mavimbela

- a. Ms Mavimbela mentioned that SADC has a number of protocols and strategies that take care of ocean governance. She mentioned that the overarching framework is the Regional Indicative Strategic Framework Development Plan 2020 – 2030, which has a pillar of industrial development and market integration where by one of the outputs is to sustainably develop SADC Blue, Green and Circular Economy under which SADC is developing a Blue Economy Strategy for the region.
- b. She highlighted that other thematic strategies that talk to Ocean Governance include the protocol on fisheries 2001, the statement of commitment for SADC ministers responsible for Marine Fisheries on Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing and the regional plan of action for IUU of 2008 as well as the regional aquaculture strategy and action plan 2016 – 2026, the protocol on forestry, protocol on tourism development, protocol on

transport, communication and meteorology which includes maritime transport, the protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement, protocol on shared watercourses including inland waters, SADC tourism programme 2020 – 2023 and a transport sector plan developed as part of the regional infrastructure development master plan.

- c. She mentioned that SADC has a protocol on environmental management for sustainable development which is not yet in force, the SADC Climate change strategy and action plan approved in 2014, but currently under review to include a component on oceans, the green economy strategy and action plan 2015, regional biodiversity strategy and action plan which is under review to take into consideration issues such as the post 2020 biodiversity framework, waste management plan which take care of issues such as marine litter.
- d. She highlighted other intervention such as IUU task force and the regional monitoring control and surveillance coordination center in Mozambique. She mentioned that SADC has collaboration with FAO, WWF and Nairobi Convention among other partners.
- e. She mentioned that SADC under the maritime organ has developed a regional integrated security strategy which addresses the security issues, and a regional gas master plan which will address gas exploration in the region.
- f. She mentioned that the Ministers of Environment natural resources and tourism in 2019 had a decision under Blue Economy which urges member states to appoint blue economy focal points to enable easy communication between the SADC Secretariat and the member states. Member states are also requested to contribute to the development of the Blue Economy Strategy. She mentioned that the ministers directed the secretariat to mobilise resources to expedite development of the Blue economy strategy by 2020 and convene a regional consultative meeting to adequately inform the development of the strategy by March 2021. She mentioned that SADC will seek for partnerships to meet their ministerial decisions and obligations.
- g. She highlighted that SADC is placed at a strategic position surrounded by three oceans, six coastal and four Island states and large inland waters which is an opportunity for other organization to collaborate to maximize on blue/ocean economy issues. She mentioned that SADC is finalizing an MOU with UNEP and they have an opportunity to align their key strategies and protocols with objectives of the Nairobi Convention and major projects like WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE.
- h. She mentioned that they have technical and technological challenges as well as financial challenges. She mentioned that they have research and knowledge gaps which can be addressed through collaboration. She mentioned that issues such as the oil spill in Mauritius could have been more effectively addressed with effective collaborations.
- i. She mentioned that there is need to monitor implementation of action documents including the ocean governance background document being launched.
- j. She mentioned that there is need to strengthen collaboration in the implementation of projects and initiatives and knowledge sharing to ensure it is used to influence policy development as well as exploit synergies in the current work programmes.

- ✓ The Chair of the meeting mentioned that we need to address issues of gender equity in Ocean Governance.

EAC – Mr Dismass Mwikila 1.09

- a. Mr Mwikila mentioned that EAC was grateful to AU, Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA for continued engagement and collaboration in matters related to Blue Economy and Ocean Governance.
- b. He mentioned that EAC partner states recognize that development activities if done in unsustainable manner may have negative impacts on the environment leading to degradation and depletion of natural resources. Partner states, in recognizing that a clean and healthy environment is a prerequisite for sustainable development, have agreed and continue to establish tools for regional environmental and natural resource management.
- c. He highlighted that partner states Under the EAC treaty have among other things agreed to:
 - ✓ Foster cooperation in the joint and efficient management and sustainable utilization of natural resources including coastal and marine environment
 - ✓ Co-operate and coordinate their policies and actions for the protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources against all forms of degradation and pollution emanating from developmental activities.
 - ✓ Promote measures that will ensure sustainable ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources like lakes, wetlands and other aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the region.
- d. He mentioned that partner states have agreed to cooperate on issues on blue economy and ocean governance as defined by the AU. Such agreements include:
 - ✓ Establishment and adoption of common regulations for the better management of coastal zone, marine parks, reserves, wetlands and controlled areas.
 - ✓ Adoption of common policies and regulations for the conservation, management and development of fisheries resources.
 - ✓ Adoption of common policies to ensure joint fossil fuel exploration and exploitation along the coast and rift valley is done sustainably to avoid jeopardizing the environment.
- e. He mentioned that partner states have revised the protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management which seeks to strengthen regional collaborative effort on matters related to ocean governance and Blue Economy. He highlighted that under the protocol partner states have agreed to:
 - ✓ Cooperate to prevent and reduce pollution of the marine and coastal environment.
 - ✓ Ensure sound environmental management of the natural resources in the marine and coastal environment.
 - ✓ Ensure sustainable management of rivers, lakes and ocean.
- f. He highlighted that partner states have agreed to take measures to implement protocols such as:

- ✓ Prevent and reduce pollution caused by discharging and dumping of wastes from ships or manmade structures at sea; and
 - ✓ Prevent and reduce pollution caused by exploration and exploitation of the seabed and its subsoil.
- g. He mentioned that EAC countries are undertaking activities related to ocean governance such as
- ✓ Integrated water resource management and water supply along Lake Victoria.
 - ✓ Information sharing between Kenya and Tanzania to enhance maritime security, combat IUU, address oil spills and dumping of pollutants in the Ocean.
- h. He mentioned that EAC in partnership with IGAD, COMESA and SADC are developing a programme on focusing on strengthening the Eastern African Coastal Environment.
- i. He highlighted that they have several initiatives in the pipeline such as development of a project to strengthen Transboundary Water Resource Management under AU PIDA II Projects and development of the EAC Blue Economy Policy and Strategy

SESSION III: REMARKS BY REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: ON-GOING OCEAN GOVERNANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES

Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) – Dr Arthur Tuda

- a. Dr Tuda mentioned that WIOMSA is a regional association that supports science and capacity development in the WIO region.
- b. He highlighted that WIOMSA provides a platform to build scientific knowledge to support good ocean governance.
- c. He mentioned that WIOMSA undertakes several activities to support ocean governance in the region including working with scientists and professions to support integrated ocean coastal and ocean governance as well as developing institutional and human capacity for ocean governance through trainings.
- d. He highlighted that WIOMSA played a key role in the development of the Background Document on State of Ocean Governance in the WIO region by supporting organization of:
 - ✓ a special session on ocean governance during the 11th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium in July 2019 in Mauritius.
 - ✓ a regional workshop on ocean governance held in September 2019 in Seychelles where the background document on state of ocean governance and a document on future options on regional ocean governance strategy for the WIO region were deliberated.
- e. He mentioned that WIOMSA in support of science to improve fisheries governance has signed an MOU with FAO for collaboration on marine research and capacity development under the framework of the EAF-Nansen programme. The programme aims to promote sustainable utilization of marine living resources and improve protection of the marine environment.

- f. He mentioned that data derived from WIOMSA supported research projects will be used to promote ecosystem-based management approaches and to improve fisheries governance.
- g. He highlighted that jointly with Nairobi Convention and IUCN, WIOMSA organized the ocean acidification international reference user group meeting as well as the Indian Ocean region Ocean Acidification Workshop held in Zanzibar in 2019. The workshops are aimed at providing knowledge and science required to manage the different challenges related to ocean governance management in the region.
- h. He highlighted WIOMSA supported projects to improve ocean governance such as: the coastal tuna and bill fish project, the benthic ecosystem mapping project, fisheries projects that cut across different countries, the Kenya-Tanzania Transboundary Conservation initiative to improve marine resource governance and the development of ecosystem monitoring framework for the WIO region.

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC-COI) – Ms Gina Bonne

- a. Ms Bonne started by thanking the Nairobi Convention for the background document and mentioned that IOC and Nairobi Convention Secretariat have been working hand in hand for a long time on issues related to coastal and marine matters.
- b. She mentioned that they have been working with other institutions in the region such as WIOMSA, IUCN and several research institutions to move the agenda on ocean governance forward under specific thematic areas.
- c. She highlighted that IOC has moved further into looking into ocean governance in a holistic approach including the environment, economy and societal benefits across different sectors and stakeholders including non-state actors who have a big role to play in ocean governance especially when it comes to management of natural resources.
- d. She mentioned that they have moved on to integrate climate change education and innovation into the maritime economic sectors and industries since ocean governance cannot be achieved without including human science and capacity.
- e. She mentioned that IOC has developed frameworks to guide the work they undertake such as the Blue Economy Strategic Action Plan, the WIO Region Architecture for Maritime Security, Legal instruments on for countries to understand their obligations in international conventions, and Improving the information system in maritime activities.
- f. She mentioned that the base for reacting to marine pollution is already within the region and we need to ensure countries understand how and why they need to pay attention and invest resources into maritime pollution resulting from oil spills and chemicals.
- g. She mentioned that under maritime security IOC is addressing maritime crimes and piracy along with IGAD and other regional organizations, as well as illegal fishing and trafficking of natural resources and marine pollution taking lessons from the regional instruments and mechanisms already in place and how to address challenges in response to marine pollution.

- h. She mentioned that the IOC has been working on fisheries from the 80's where they have developed legal instruments, institutional frameworks and how to best improve monitoring of fisheries activities.
- i. She mentioned that IOC has been working on marine protected areas with regional institutions, national governments as well as non-state actors. IOC focuses on rehabilitation of degraded areas, and marine alien species resulting from shipping activities.
- j. She mentioned that IOC engages in integrated climate change maritime activities and industries such as earth observation technologies to improve ocean climate change focus, fisheries management, coastal degradation monitoring and how to use nature based solutions to improve coastal resilience.
- k. She highlighted that they are undertaking activities in waste management such as research in marine litter, circular economy and capacity development of children and youth.
- l. She mentioned that most of the work in IOC is funded through regional programmes and partnerships with institutions such as IMO, Regional fisheries commissions and port authorities among other national institutions.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

- a) The chair called for coherent communication with all the organizations involved in ocean related activities to ensure consistent work in ocean governance.
- b) It was mentioned that the webinar identified the dots, who is doing what, what is planned on issues related to ocean governance and what is the relationship between issues on ocean governance and blue economy. It was mentioned that the information will make development of an ocean governance strategy easier.
- c) The Nairobi Convention was urged to unpack some of the action points and recommendations in the background document and create a framework of cooperation between the RECs.
- d) It was mentioned that we need to consider the national capacities for project Governance in the Maritime domain, so cooperation of states bilaterally or through RECs or at a regional level should be noted especially with the two centers in Seychelles and Madagascar.
- e) It was mentioned that the Nairobi Convention can use its convening power to bring together the RECs, the Member States and Partners to ensure the region moves as one in ocean governance. The chair mentioned that the AU is called to use its power to ensure the RECs member states and partners work together.
- f) It was mentioned that the overall message from the ocean governance background document is the need for an integrated ocean governance strategy. It was highlighted that the CSOs and other grassroots organisations will be an essential part of the dialogue towards such a strategy. It was highlighted that all stakeholder will be included to contribute when the time comes to develop the strategy.

- g) It was mentioned that there is a companion document which explored the different options for regional cooperation and regional governance which might be of interest to the different stakeholders.
- h) It was mentioned that involvement of all relevant stakeholders in ocean governance goes back to the fundamental definition of Governance. In definition of governance we cannot exclude any of the pillars i.e. Government, Private Sector and Civil Society, so the strategy document must by definition include all relevant stakeholders.

SESSION V: WAY FORWARD AND CLOSING REMARKS

- a) Mr Waruinge thanked all the RECs for providing the Convention with the avenue to continue with the discussion on ocean governance. He thanked WIOMSA for providing the platform around which the consultant could develop the background document which can be share in both English and French for everyone to read and provide as much information as they may have to improve the document. He thanked the AU for providing the platform to discuss all matters relating to the WIO region concurrent with the discussions in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, as well as providing us with an opportunity to make a contribution to AU discussions on the ocean.
- b) He requested the RECs to participate in the preparation of the Ocean Governance Strategy which will be under the SAPPHIRE project and thanked the project manager for leading the process successfully.
- c) He finalized by thanking the team responsible for organizing the webinar.
- d) The chair of the meeting thanked all the participants for attending the meeting and urged everyone to be part of the process to deliver the ocean governance strategy to ensure we manage our oceans in a sustainable manner.
- e) He finalized by thanking the Nairobi Convention for inviting SADC and offering them the opportunity to chair the meeting.

Annex

Meeting Agenda

1. Opening Session
 - ✓ Opening Remark(s)
 - ✓ Presentation on the roadmap for the development of the WIO Ocean Governance Background Document
 - ✓ Presentation on the summary of WIO Ocean Governance Background Document and its purpose
2. Session II: Remarks by RECs: On-going Ocean Governance Related Activities
 - ✓ AU - African Union
 - ✓ COMESA- Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa
 - ✓ IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development
 - ✓ SADC - Southern African Development Community
 - ✓ EAC - East African Community
3. Session III. Presentation by Regional Organizations on Ocean Governance-Related Activities
 - ✓ Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
 - ✓ Indian Ocean Commission (IOC-COI)
4. Plenary discussion
5. Launch of the Background Document
6. Session V. Closing Session
 - ✓ Way Forward and Closing Remarks

List of Participants

Bonface Mutisya	Kendyl Wright (Guest)
Ahmed Hersi	Edith B. Tibahwa
Dismass L. Mwikila	Cecilia Njenga
Dixon Waruinge	Nadjim (Invité)
Elsa (Guest)	Tanguy Nicolas
Angela Joann Patnode	Rakotondramano Vonjy (Invité)
William Obote	Zola (Invité)
Gina BONNE	Mercy Amai
kenadid Somalia	AMBININTSOA Sebastiani (Invité)
Naima Ibrahim (Guest)	Motebang Nakin (Guest)
Jared Bosire	Rakotondramano Vonjy (Invité)
KENADID SOMALIA (Guest)	Zola (Invité)
Julius Francis (Guest)	Mercy Amai
Marlyn Omondi	AMBININTSOA Sebastiani (Invité)
KENADID (SOMALIA) (Guest)	Yves mong (Invité)
Tony Rakotondramanana (Guest)	Juliet Karisa (Guest)
Abdulqadir ziyad	Gift Gewona
Timothy Andrew	Marcos Pereira (Guest)

Domingos Gove SADC Secretariat (Guest)	Jim Oduor (Guest)
Birguy Lamizana Diallo	Stephen Ndeti
Arthur Tuda (Guest)	Andre Ciseau (Guest)
Harrison Ong'anda (KMFRI-Kenya) (Guest)	Lydia Ngugi
Riccardo Zennaro	Ndarathi, John Ngatia
Reuben Wambui	Edwin Mwashinga
Rachel Warnick (Mauritius) (Guest)	Dr Akunga Momanyi (Guest)
Ulrika Siira SwAM Sweden (Gäst)	Jacquis RASOANAINA
Nancy Soi	Lydia Ngugi
Gala Moreno (Invitado)	Allen Vosrie Cedras
Erol Cavus	Katrin Eitrem Holmgren
Rebecca Timms Eliasson (Guest)	Ian (Guest)
MYRON MEME	Prof Mwakio Tole (Guest)
David OBURA (Guest)	Lara van Niekerk (Guest)
Matilda Lund	Helena Sims (Guest)
Nanette (Guest)	Ruth (Guest)
Gunnartz, Ulrika (FAOMZ)	Jacquis RASOANAINA
Dennis Fritsch	Ritha
Joseph Ansong	Nadjim (Invité)
James Timmins	Misgana Elias Kallore
Connie Fensome	Sindi Kasambala
Tim Lewis	Theuri Mwangi
Ernesta Swanepoel (Guest)	SHEILA MORAA
Courtney Farthing, GFW (Guest)	Christine Omuombo
Bernard Inzilia	elisabeth anderberg
Robert Wabunoha	Alain de Comarmond(SEYCHELLES) (Guest)
Suyu Liu	rkimwaga2007
Shuang Zhu	Elisabeth (Gäst)
Aboud (Guest)	Joana Akrofi
Eric Okuku (Guest)	Timothy Shitagwa
Kerstin Stendahl	julian
Maria Göthberg (Gäst)	Mclay Kanyangarara
John Komakoma (Guest)	Odido, Mika
jelvas mwaura (Guest)	Nompumelelo Thwala (Guest)
Henry Ndede	Dekker
Harsen Nyambe	Kenneth Findlay
Ingela Isaksson (Gäst)	Denis (Guest)
frank mirobo (Guest)	METSE RALEPHENYA (Guest)
Wycliffe Ogweno	Nicole du Plessis (Guest)

Barbara.Neumann
Nicole du Plessis (Guest)
Pacifica
Tony Rakotondramanana (Guest)
Charles Sebukeera
Linus Hammar SwAM (Guest)
Josphat (Guest)
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Maina Mbui
Motseki Hlatshwayo (Guest)
Myron Meme - MEECC Seychelles
(Guest)
SBERNA Thomas
Vera Horigue (Guest)
Aphrodite Smagadi
William D. (Guest)
Catherine Mwangi
Allan Majalia (Guest)

Nadjim
Aderito (Guest)
Ayanda Matoti (Guest)
John Komakoma (Guest)
Mastura Chelangat
yvonneaweru
Andre Ciseau (Guest)
Lydia Ngugi
Frank Zhang (Gäst)
Victoria Luque Panadero
Metzner, Rebecca (NFIP)
Farrington, Robin GIZ ZM
Adnan Awad
Lilian Omolo (Guest)
Hon. Yvonne
Kieran Kelleher (Guest)

horalison
Yves Mong (Invité)
Jacqueline Uku (Guest)
Miora RABEMIAFARA (Invité)
Marijn Korndewal
Metzner, Rebecca (NFIP)
