



United Nations
Environment Programme



**Second Project Steering Committee meeting of the Project on
Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for
the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from
land-based sources and activities (WIOSAP)**

Mombasa, Kenya, 27-28 August 2018

**REPORT OF THE SECOND PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE PROJECT ON
'IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE PROTECTION OF WESTERN INDIAN
OCEAN FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES (WIOSAP)**

Introduction

7. The Second Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting for the project on 'Implementing the Strategic Action programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities' (WIOSAP) was organized by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention in collaboration with the Western Indian Marine Science Association (WIOMSA). The Second PSC meeting was organized as part of the implementation of the WIOSAP Project to review the progress in implementation of WIOSAP project and propose relevant decisions that would be taken for consideration at the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention (COP 9) to be held on 30-31 August 2018 in Mombasa, Kenya. Specifically, the PSC meeting reviewed progress reports for 2016/2017 and 2017/2018, annual work plans and budgets of the project, and demonstrated opportunities for coordination between various implementing partners, stakeholders and co-financing institutions to enhance the visibility of WIOSAP project in the region. The PSC meeting is organized pursuant to Decision CP8/6c on requesting Contracting Parties, the Global Environment Facility and other partners, as appropriate, to support project on partnership for implementing the Western Indian Ocean – Strategic Action Programme financed by the Global Environment Facility and also in respect to the WIOSAP prodoc. The PSC reviews progress and offers strategic direction to the project.
2. The meeting builds on the First PSC meeting held in November 2017 in Seychelles which requested for revision of the workplans and associated budgets for 2019 and 2020-2022.

Opening of the meeting

3. The PSC meeting called to order at 0905hrs on 27 August 2018 by Mr. Dixon Waruinge, the Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. He welcomed all the participants to the meeting and thanked the Government of Seychelles for chairing the Nairobi Convention and the Government of Kenya for hosting the meeting in Mombasa. He also recognized the presence of Mr. Yegor Volovik who represented the United Nations Environment Programme and Mr. Richard Mwendandu, representing the Government of Kenya.
4. In his opening remarks, Mr. Waruinge highlighted the background of the WIOSAP project from the development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) as an output of the project on 'Addressing Land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean' (WIOLAB) in 2010. The WIOSAP project is implementing part of the SAP developed under the WIOLAB project. Mr. Waruinge encouraged the countries to continue in the implementation of the SAP in the Western Indian Ocean region. He urged the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention to give consideration to applying a regional approach in the management of marine and coastal resources since the resources are transboundary and activities in the ecosystem in one country would affect the same ecosystem of another neighbouring country either directly or indirectly. He noted that the WIOSAP project would support the countries in contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal targets. The project was developed in 2010 before the establishment of the SDGs in 2015, therefore there was need for proper alignment of the project with the SDGs to ensure linkage to current global concerns. He mentioned that the WIOSAP project will support development of various tools for the region on critical habitats, water quality and environmental flows at national and regional level. Some of the products from the WIOSAP project would include the outlooks on Critical Habitats and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). He mentioned that the outlook on Critical Habitats was under development and would be completed next year while the Outlook on MPAs would be the first tangible output for the WIOSAP project and is scheduled to be launched at the COP 9. He finished by mentioning that the project on 'Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and institutional reforms (WIO LME SAPPHIRE) did not have a first PSC meeting parallel to the WIOSAP PSC since the Project Manager for WIO LME SAPPHIRE project had not yet come on board and it would be necessary to have the Project Manager at the PSC. Mr Waruinge mentioned that the Alignment of the WIOSAP and WIO LME SAPPHIRE project to build on existing synergies will be done tentatively in December 2018 which would bring the 2 Project Steering Committee meetings together to discuss linkages of the two

project and consider options for joint implementation of the project activities of the 2 project that are linked to one another.

5. In his opening remarks, Mr. Yegor Volovik of UN Environment Programme, welcomed the participants to the PSC meeting. He mentioned that the number of participants attending the meeting was much more than in other regions with similar projects. This was encouraging and demonstrated the support of the WIOSAP project from the region and commitment to its implementation. He mentioned that the PSC meeting would provide guidance to the project implementing agency and executing agency on how to steer the project further to achieve its objectives. He mentioned that the WIOSAP project will not be implemented in isolation but will be closely linked to other projects such as the SAPPHIRE project and also related projects being implemented by partners of the Nairobi Convention. He informed the meeting that at the end of June, the 54th Global Environment Facility (GEF) council meeting was held and initiated the new GEF cycle that is GEF 7. The GEF 7 provides an opportunity for the Nairobi Convention Contracting Parties to think about and develop projects for funding.
6. In her opening remarks, Ms. Nanette Laure, the Focal Point of the Government of Seychelles and the Chair of the meeting welcomed the participants to the meeting and thanked the Government of Kenya for hosting the meeting. She noted that since the first WIOSAP PSC meeting which was held in November 2017 in Seychelles, progress has been made in implementation of the WIOSAP project. The second PSC would discuss the way forward in the implementation of the project and hope that the discussions would be fruitful in making decisions in support of effective project implementation.
7. In his opening remarks, Mr. Richard Mwendandu of the Government of the Government welcomed the participants to Mombasa, Kenya. He mentioned that there was need to address the current challenges that are emerging for example population increase in coastal areas, considering the objective of the Nairobi Convention and ensure that actions to address coastal and marine issues were harmonized in the WIO region since due to the interconnected nature of coastal and marine ecosystems in the region. He encouraged the Contracting Parties to ensure ownership of the WIOSAP project at country level to support successful implementation. He wished the participants successful deliberations and consultations.

Introduction of participants, Election of the meeting chair and Adoption of the Agenda

8. There was a brief introduction session facilitated by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat which was followed by the adoption of the agenda for the meeting. The meeting was co-chaired by Seychelles as the Chair of the Bureau and Kenya as the host country with Kenya taking a lead in discussions and meeting logistics and Seychelles assuming responsibility for the output of the meeting. The role of rapporteur was handled by the Secretariat.
9. Mr. Mwendandu led the meeting through the provisional agenda which was adopted with amendments following the addition of a discussion point on the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (WIO LME SAPPHIRE) project. Mr. Waruinge informed the meeting that the process of recruitment of the WIO LME SAPPHIRE Project Manager was almost complete and once the Manager is on board, the Project Steering Committee meetings for the WIOSAP and WIO LME SAPPHIRE projects can be held in parallel.

WIOSAP Progress report overview

10. Dr Jared Bosire delivered a presentation reporting the progress in the implementation of the WIOSAP Project since its inception highlighting the project goal which is 'to improve and maintain the environmental health of the region's coastal and marine ecosystems through improved management of land-based stress' and specific objective which is 'to reduce impacts from land based sources and activities by sustainably managing critical coastal and marine ecosystems ,

through the implementation of the agreed Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme priorities and with support of partnerships at national and regional levels'. The project components are:

71. Component A on Sustainable management of critical habitats key outputs include: management planning and implementation, Marine Spatial Planning –MSP, ecosystem restoration, ecosystem valuation, pilot ICZM planning and implementation and alternative livelihood interventions.
72. Component B on improved water quality key outputs include: cost-effective technologies for municipal wastewater treatment demonstrated and collection treatment, recycling and/or disposal of wastewater in accordance with international best practices.
73. Component C on Sustainable management of river flows key outputs include: environment flow assessments conducted in pilot river basins and implementation of flow assessments, recommendations and participatory river basin management approaches.
74. Component D on governance and regional collaboration key outputs include: (i) protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) developed and adopted at the regional level , (ii) Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities (LBSA) ratified in at least (4) countries and supported in all countries through the development of policy briefs, model legislation and capacity building to practitioners, (iii) Establishment of a funding pipeline to support long term implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the WIO region, (iv) learning and exchange in support of WIOSAP project implementation, (v) established science-policy exchange platform under the Nairobi Convention and (vi) Enhanced cooperation between the Nairobi Convention and regional economic/trade organizations (e.g. Southern Africa Development).
75. To support in full scale implementation the Project Management Unit (PMU) has embarked on: (i) Development of Terms of Reference (TORs) for various Regional Task Forces and endorsement by Focal Points, (ii) Consultations with Focal Points on nominations and establishment of Regional Task Forces and National Implementation Committees, (iii) Development of call for concepts on demonstration projects documentation, consultation with focal points and the placement of the call for proposals, (iv) Development of various TORs for consultancies to develop Ecosystem Restoration Guidelines and other necessary tools/guidelines and (v) revision of the project workplan and budgets pursuant to the 1st PSC decision.
76. In the initial phase of implementation key activities undertaken under each component were highlighted as:
 - a) Component A: Sustainable Management of Critical Habitats: while the WIOSAP Project Document did not directly address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the project and the Convention work-programme/WIOSAP have direct relevance to SDG 14: Life Under Water which also supports delivery of the other SDGs. Project activities in support of this include the development of the Outlooks on MPAS of the WIO Region (Target 14.2 and 14.5) and the Critical Habitats Outlook (14.5).
 - b) Component B: Water quality: the development of a Regional Marine Litter Action Plan in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Sciences.
 - c) Component D: Governance and Regional Collaboration: activities implemented include improvement of the Clearing House Mechanism, establishment of a Project Management Unit, the Science-Policy Forum held in July 2018 in S. Africa, strengthening the capacity of national structures (through 3 senior leadership workshops) including the Nairobi Convention Focal Points to provide oversight on the WIO-SAP project implementation and establishment and operationalization of the regional coordination and implementation structures.
 - d) Overarching activities: the development of call for concepts on demonstration projects documentation, consultation with Focal Points and placement of the actual call. Concept review will take place between September and October 2018 with the call for full proposals slated for Nov 2018. Dr Bosire gave a summary of the concept submissions for each component across the region (45 in total), the process for review of concepts and full proposals, the criteria for concept evaluation, and the TORs for the National

Implementation Committees. He mentioned that the process of review of the concepts will first be undertaken at national level through the National Implementation Committees (NIC) to ensure that the concepts are aligned to national priorities and there is ownership at national level, after which the NIC will submit the 3 best concepts to the Project management Unit for prioritization, which will then submit the concepts to the relevant regional task forces for review. The concepts selected after the second review and approved by the PSC would then be requested to develop full proposals. The qualifying concepts should have a score of at least 70% of the total ranking based on the evaluation criteria which include: (i) Relevance of the project -demonstrable value at national and regional level, (ii) Linkage with other project to leverage with ongoing initiatives by partners , (iii) Evidence of sustainability beyond the project life cycle, (iv) Innovation particularly related new technology and improved ways of marine and coastal ecosystems management and (v) Alignment of the project to institutional mandate. The full project proposals to be developed from the successful to be developed would cover more detail and critical aspects such as a logframe, detailed workplans and budgets.

17. The Project Manager requested the PSC to: note progress made and consider adopting the report with any further advice; approve concept evaluation process and criteria; request the National Focal Points to help expedite country level concept review and the PSC to consider reviewing and approval of proposals on demonstration projects inter-sessionally.

18. The following issues were discussed following the presentation:

- a) Concepts for demonstration projects: The Project Manager thanked the Contracting Parties for mobilizing various government departments to submit concepts when the call for demonstration project was made. The Secretariat has been in contact with the Focal Points of Comoros and Somali who did not submit concepts by the deadline to determine what assistance can be provided to the two governments to develop concepts for demonstration projects. France which is not a beneficiary of WIOSAP was naturally not included in the call for concepts. It was suggested that for Somali, the project demonstration could be on a concept for the transboundary management of the Juba Shebelle river ecosystem or the mangroves at the southern part of the country.
- b) The Focal Point of Mauritius requested that the document on the timelines for the concepts and the criteria for review of concepts is shared with the Focal Points. The PM pledged to share these the week after the 2nd PSC.
- c) Leadership Training workshops: The Focal Point of Somali noted that the 63 senior officials trained under the senior leadership workshops did not include Somali and that technical training was required particularly in the area of mangroves and seagrass. The Project Manager explained that the series of trainings are not targeting project/technical staff but rather senior government officials who can influence policy in their country and has had participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, and Madagascar. Mauritius could not attend the last training in April due to the 50th Independence celebrations. A number of trainings are planned for the rest of the countries that had not been involved in the previous trainings.
- d) MSP: The Focal Point of South Africa noted the progress made as reported by the Project Manager with appreciation stating that it was impressive. He noted that while it is important to build capacity on MSP, organisation of MSP workshops alone would not be a sufficient intervention rather there is need for practical and pragmatic scenarios to guide the national implementation of MSP. The Secretariat noted that the WIOSAP project is being implemented in the context of what was written in the Project Document in 2010 and at the time, there was limited action on MSP, only in the Seychelles. The Countries therefore have a strong need for capacity development on MSP. However, the project

recognises the changing national contexts, and thus there is still need for the continued MSP training and intense policy level discussions on MSP as these influence the practice of MSP. The trainings also impart the necessary expertise to handle MSP implementation at national level. There are a series of technical trainings on MSP between now and the end of the year and two concepts that were submitted for demonstration projects were on actual MSP demonstration at sites level.

- e) On Component B and C: On improved water quality (component B) and Environmental Flows (component C), the Focal Point of South Africa sought clarity on whether the water quality standards will be site specific and how the demonstrations on cost-effective technologies for municipal wastewater treatment will work considering that many countries lack institutional arrangements to manage waste both upstream and downstream. The Project Manager noted that there is need to internalise at a national level to have national standards on WQ. It was also explained that under the WIOLAB Project, regional standards were developed and these will be reviewed to determine their currency and applicability. On Environmental flows, the Secretariat explained that the activities were not just about waste water management but also sediments, nutrients and actions will be centred around what have been identified by Countries as priority basins and priority interventions. The Secretariat further explained that while the SAP was very specific on the introduction of a tool for managing river basins, the PMU will rationalise the selection of sites based on the context of which river basin best demonstrates the tool for the rest of the region.
- f) On the matter of each NIC submitting 3 prioritized concepts to the PMU after review, the Focal Point from Kenya asked whether the threshold can be increased from 3 to 5 noting that some countries submitted relatively more concepts than others. The meeting agreed that the management of concepts will be adaptive to respond to the soundness of the concepts selected and the numbers to ensure equity. The Secretariat noted that there will be equity in the allocation of the demo projects not based on number of concepts submitted but the quality of concepts and equity in terms of regional relevance and demonstrable value, not size of ecosystems.
- g) The Focal Point of Comoros noted that the delayed in submission of the concepts by the deadline was due to the language of the call for proposals which was in English and requested that the documents are translated to French to ensure national ownership since it is the administrative language and requested a little more time for the submission of concepts. The PM confirmed that he had already conferred with Comoros and advised that submission of concepts in French was acceptable as evidenced by one concept from Madagascar, which has been submitted in French.
- h) The Focal Point of Madagascar noted the progress and supported the adoption of the progress report. He sought clarity on the submission of concepts for Component D which was not included in the call for concepts, as Madagascar would like to submit a concept on the component. The PM noted that Component D is supporting project coordination and regional collaboration for instance the seating of the PSC, strengthening of national focal point institutions, facilitation of the National Implementation Committees. However, specific projects relating to Component D can be considered upon further discussions and agreement. It was suggested that Component D could incorporate development and strengthening of Area-based planning tools for management and ensure the strengthening of project implementation at national and regional level. These suggestions were well noted by the Secretariat.
- i) The meeting noted that the activities implemented in collaboration with partners should be included in the progress report since the WIOSAP Project is being implemented through partnership at national and regional levels and co-financing is also being provided by

partners to the project. The PM noted the important role of partnerships and co-financing from partners, including the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) in implementation of WIOSAP project and mentioned that some partners had also submitted concepts for demonstration projects and the PMU would work with partners to leverage on related initiatives for impactful delivery of WIOSAP.

- j) The Focal Point of South Africa urged the PSC to approve the technical progress and financial reports for 2016/2017 and applauded the progress made. He noted that the approval will assist in expediting the country implementation including the concept review process. Regarding the approval of the concept evaluation process and criteria, South Africa sought clarity on whether the 70% score for qualification of concepts to be considered was adequate based on the criteria (that is not too high/low); how to ensure that there is impartiality in the national implementation committees (NIC) and how to ensure that there is a balance between the NIC recommendations and the regional task forces. The Secretariat noted that the concepts selected for full proposal development by the regional task forces must be sound and must represent the priorities of the WIOSAP project. Those selected by the NIC must be aligned to national priorities and WIOSAP project and the PMU will work with the Regional Task Forces to ensure the process is synergistic.
- k) The Focal Point of Tanzania noted the progress made by the team and the activities accomplished and appreciating the progress made in the development of the Regional Marine Litter Action Plan. Tanzania stated that the Secretariat should look at supporting member countries to develop country specific marine litter action plans; informed by the regional action plan. Tanzania also requested clarification on economic valuation under component A in terms of what activities would be undertaken and suggested that the Secretariat consider regional tools for calculating value of natural capital to ensure alignment and harmonization of methodologies across the WIO countries. The PMU noted that the Convention has taken advantage of the global push and action on marine litter and sought for collaboration in the development of the regional marine litter action plan which will inform national interventions. It was noted that marine litter work had not been initially included in the project document under component B but a draft decision on marine litter had been proposed for consideration at the Ninth Conference of Parties (COP 9) which would provide a basis for consideration of 1 or 2 projects on marine litter including the development of 1 or 2 action plans at national level. It was mentioned that UN Environment Programme has a programme on Marine Litter under the Global Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from Land-based activities (GPA) which would be useful to link up with at the regional/global level.

19. PSC Decisions: After the deliberations following presentation of the Progress Reports (both technical and financial by the Project Manager and appreciating the progress so far made in laying the ground for full execution of the Project, the PSC made the following decisions:

- a). The PSC approved technical progress and financial reports for 2016/2017, 2017/2018*
- b). Approved development and production of the MPA and Critical Habitats Outlooks as major outputs under Component A of the Project to promote sustainable management of critical habitats*
- c). Approved support to marine litter work as part of Component B due to the current global momentum and implications on water quality*

Supporting the Delivery of Sustainable Development Goals (all WIOSAP Project Components)

Achieving the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals for Oceans and Coasts in the WIO region.

20. Dr. Bosire introduced the session saying that while the WIOSAP Project Document didn't address the SDGs, directly, the Convention work-programme and the various components of the WIOSAP have direct relevance to all SDGs and in particular SDG 14: Life Under Water which also supports delivery of the other SDGs. The Secretariat is working in partnership with WIOMSA to support delivery of specific SDG targets.
21. Ms. Yvonne Waweru delivered a presentation on "Achieving the 2030 Agenda. The presentation focused on SDG 14 and support to the delivery of other SDGs, that is the interaction of SDG 14 with the other 16 SDGs; particularly the interlinkages with SDG 13 where the interface between 'ocean' and 'climate' is especially strong given that the ocean and coastal ecosystems are essential climate regulators but are also directly affected by climate change. Restoring and protecting the health of oceans, coasts and marine resources (SDG 14) contributes to strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of both the natural and human systems to climate change. Further, coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, saltmarshes and seagrass meadows contribute both to climate adaptation (e.g. protection from coastal hazards) and climate mitigation (through carbon sequestration). The presentation discussed importance of SDG 14 in its support to provision of food and a source of livelihood to coastal communities, international trade through shipping, opportunities for sustainable economic growth such as from fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, renewable energy, mining as part of the blue economy and also provision of recreation and cultural functions by oceans. The background of the concept of ocean sustainability and how SDG 14 and SDG 13 can be used as frameworks to attain ocean sustainability (SDG 13 as a framework for implementing the Paris Agreement and sustainable development, SDG 14 as a framework for blue economy/ocean economy) was presented. The challenges in ocean sustainability in the WIO region included i) development of 'new' ocean sectors as part of blue economy e.g. intensification and expansion of traditional maritime activities and the development of new sectors such as offshore oil and gas exploration and deep sea mining, (ii) Intensive shift of societies and economic activities towards the ocean thus causing pollution, over-exploitation of resource and destruction of habitats, (iii) climate change and ocean acidification which compounds negative impacts and (iv) difficulty in determination of the kind of governance required for effective management.
22. The presenter highlighted a study that was launched at the High-Level Ocean Conference in June 2017 in New York. The study titled '*A guide to SDG interactions from science to implementation*' was published under the international council for science and provide insight into the linkages and interaction between different SDGs with SDG 14.
23. The presentation also outlined an approach for the implementation of SDG 13 and 14 in the WIO region noting that the Contracting Parties had a responsibility to transpose the 2030 Agenda commitments and SDGs into standard and policies, establishing monitoring mechanisms and provide regular reporting on actions undertaken. Due to the transboundary nature of ocean, coasts and marine resources, effective coordination between states at the regional level is pre-requisite for ecosystem-based management. It was further noted that the Nairobi Convention Contracting Parties had already registered a regional voluntary commitment at the Ocean Conference held in New York in June 2017 but there was still opportunity for further regional engagement to implement SDG 13 and 14 and other related SDG through support by the proposed decisions of the Contracting Parties in aspects such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, blue and ocean economy, capacity development for the 2030 oceans agenda, science-policy dialogues, development of partnerships for 2030 Oceans agenda, development of outlooks for critical habitats and MPAs, sustainable financing and other innovative financing.
24. The discussion points following the presentation were as follows:
 - a) The participants noted that there are local case studies that can better demonstrate the interactions of SDG 14 and other goals. Kenya for example has benefitted from the Green

Climate Fund in a climate change project being implemented by the Coast Development Authority. It was noted that the Nairobi Convention is a regional convention and the scope should be on the regional scene. It was also noted that there is need for a regional project on blue economy in which countries have a role to play. The Science to Policy Dialogue platform was highlighted as a means to promote exchange of best practices at national and regional level. Best practices and lessons learnt from other regions could also be shared with the WIO region.

- b) The Focal Point of South Africa thanked the Secretariat for the presentation as it simplifies the requirements for reaching the SDG 13, 14 targets and Agenda 2030.
- c) The Secretariat explained that the purpose of the presentation is to illustrate how the WIOSAP Project contributes to SDG attainment and the linkages between the SDGs and to amplify how the Nairobi Convention and the countries are contributing to the SDG targets. Each country can report on its MPAs coverage, the work on the MPA Outlook gives countries option for attaining 10% coverage by 2020. The presentation also provides a basis for tapping into the green climate fund to address SDG 13.
- d) The meeting noted that countries in the region have not incorporated ocean sectors in the reporting of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and yet there are numerous contributions from mangrove and seagrass ecosystems (Carbon stocks, shoreline protection and other provisioning services). The Contracting Parties were encouraged to also consider the work done by partners in the region which would provide significant input to the national reporting for both the SDGs and NDCs.
- e) The representative from the IOC noted that there is an opportunity for the Convention to plug into the activities and resources of regional organisations working on SDGs target implementation (Southern Africa Development Cooperation -SADC, Intergovernmental Authority on Development-IGAD, Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa - COMESA, Indian Ocean Commission-IOC and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization- IOC-UNESCO).
- f) The representative from University of Eduardo Mondlane noted that when discussing the linkages between the SDGs, it is important to include trade-offs – opportunities and conflicts among the SDGs.

Implementing Component A on Sustainable Management of Critical Habitats

Supporting the delivery of SDG 14- The Regional Outlooks on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Critical Habitats in the WIO region

25. Dr. Julius Francis delivered a combined presentation on behalf of the WIO-C on how the Nairobi Convention and WIO-C are working to support the Countries to implement the WIOSAP and deliver on SDG Targets 14.2 and through 14.5. Noting that the development of the two outlooks on Marine Protected Areas and Critical Habitats in the WIO Region will support the establishment of protected areas with focus on critical coastal and marine habitats as envisaged under the SAP and addresses SDG14. The Regional Outlook on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the WIO region is one of the main outputs of Component A on *Sustainable management of critical habitats* of the WIOSAP Project under the Nairobi Convention and will help mitigate habitat loss and support the attainment of SDG target 14.5, 'by 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of the coastal and marine areas consistent with national, international law and based on best available scientific information'. The MPA outlook together with the Regional Outlook on Critical Habitats is intended to inform policy-making regarding enhanced management of critical coastal and marine resources in the region. These two publications will feed into a third publication on recommendations for strengthening the management of marine resources in the WIO region, aimed at supporting contracting parties to

meet their obligations, specifically under SDG Targets 14.2 and 14.5 and Aichi Target 11, and indirectly support other SDGs particularly SDG 1 on No poverty, SDG 2 on Zero Hunger, SDG 5 on Gender Equality and Goal 13 on Climate action. The three outlooks also seek to strengthen development, management and protection of coastal resources in the region. The presentation outlined the mandate for the production of the outlooks (Component A of WIOSAP Project on Sustainable management of Critical Habitats and Decision CP.8.1 on the development of the work programme for 2018-2022 which takes note of Agenda 2030) and the linkages between the outlooks and other products such as the database and dashboard. The scope of the outlooks was highlighted as: (i) To establish a baseline of the extent and location of critical marine habitats across the region, (ii) To identify types and levels of threat to which these habitats are subject, (iii) To assess the extent of these habitats currently under some form of protection (from MPAs Outlook), (iv) To identify the habitats most in need of increased protection, and where this protection would be most effective in terms of conservation of the habitat and the species they support, (v) To provide and inform the governments with most accurate and updated information on critical habitats contributing towards attainment of target 14.2 and 14.5, and (vi) To define and develop assessment and monitoring framework using relevant indicators related to SDG 14 targets and setting up of a regional MPA Network. The proposed draft decisions for COP 9 were (a) To urge the Contracting Parties to take note of the Marine Protected Areas outlook and to consider the findings when complying with their reporting obligations on SDG target 14.5 on attaining 10 per cent coverage of marine protected areas by 2020 and (b) To request the Secretariat, working jointly with the Contracting Parties, periodically to prepare thematic outlooks on the state of the marine and coastal environment, including marine protected area, critical habitats such as coral reefs seagrass, mangroves and others.

26. In the ensuing discussions, it was noted that the launch of the digital version of the MPA outlook was scheduled to happen during the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention (COP 9), after about 1 year of work in development of the outlook by experts and validation by countries. The development of the outlook on Critical Habitats was on-going and may tentatively be launched in November 2018. The process of development of the third outlook on recommendations is expected to begin in January 2019 and is specifically designed to provide support to the countries that would like to expand their MPAs.
27. The discussion points following the presentation were:
 - a) The Focal Point of Somalia sought clarity on why Somalia is not included in the MPA Outlook and requested support in improving ocean governance and developing capacity of institutions to determine status and options available for establishing protected areas. It was explained that at the time the WIOSAP Project was written, the only project envisaged was the Juba-Shebelle River Ecosystem although specific activities were not outlined. There shall be further consultations with Somalia on this. It was mentioned that Somalia is included in the critical habitats outlook, depending on the availability of data at the national level.
 - b) The Focal Point of Mozambique urged that there should be an interactive process in the development of the outlook and in relation to the outlook being a living document that can be updated to reflect change in the status of MPAs. The Secretariat explained that one of the associated products of the outlooks process – the dashboard is highly interactive and will be reflecting different aspects of each of the countries such as newly declared MPAs, increase in percentage coverage and any other new information of relevance that will be kept updated and current.
 - c) The Focal Point of Mauritius commended the work done and sought for clarity on the georeferencing of maps. Mauritius cautioned on the maps presented particularly in relation to disputed territories. The Secretariat explained that the maps that are included in the MPA Outlook and the Critical Habitats are maps that are presented, validated and approved by the Contracting Parties for their country chapters. The maps will include

caveats so that it is clear that there are no agreed positions in regard to the maps, where there are disputes.

- d) Meeting participants queried the process of selection of authors and validation of the document. The Secretariat explained that there was a call for experts to write chapters and authors were chosen based on their Curriculum Vitae. For Mauritius, as no nominations were received, the author was nominated by the Permanent Secretary. The Focal Points worked with mandated institutions and experts at national level to validate their respective country chapters.
- e) The meeting participants supported the preparation of the outlooks for Critical Habitats and MPAs noting that there are no baselines for MPAs and nor a template for reporting progress in attaining SDG 14.5 and 14.2., further the Outlooks provide options for countries to get to 10% and with clear reference of the representativeness in the areas under protection; information which is not in the Regional State of the Coast Report, The two outlooks will allow countries to review, develop and strengthen critical habitats management in all countries contributing to a regional approach to conservation and provide a reporting mechanism on whether the different activities that they are undertaking are improving the state of the environment. The development of thematic outlooks was in response to the need for greater detail of information than what is covered in the Regional State of the Coast Report.

Incorporating mangroves and seagrasses in WIO into the regional climate agenda and SDGs

- 28. Dr. James Kairo (Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network) delivered a presentation demonstrating the role mangrove and seagrass ecosystems in climate change adaptation and mitigation. He elaborated on Blue carbon which is the carbon associated with coastal and open ocean ecosystems and described the carbon storage potential of vegetated coastal ecosystems, including tidal marshes, mangrove forests, and seagrass meadows. Coastal ecosystems are estimated to bury nearly 70% of the carbon sequestered in the world oceans. Although most WIO countries do have emission estimates in their NDCs; and have emission reductions strategies for the agriculture and forestry sectors (AFOLU); these strategies do not include blue carbon ecosystems despite their high carbon sequestration rates and the multiple ecosystem services they provide. Indeed, in their NDCs, only three (3) countries in WIO have included blue carbon in terms of climate change mitigation while six (6) countries include blue carbon in their adaptations. None of the countries in WIO have included blue carbon in their emission reduction. Dr. Kairo's presentation outlined the WIO region mangrove and sea grass coverage, blue carbon knowledge, importance of blue carbon ecosystems, the contribution of blue carbon to the SDGs and NDCs, other benefits of blue carbon, the statistics on the mangrove cover stocks in the WIO and the emissions from degradation and loss of cover and blue carbon mitigation and adaptation measures in the WIO.
- 29. The presentation also highlighted some of the ongoing blue carbon projects in the WIO region including. With regard to future opportunities related to blue carbon in WIO region, it was noted that (a) Blue carbon ecosystems were present in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of only 2 countries in WIO region that is Kenya and Mozambique, b) There is significant opportunity to include and expand blue carbon ecosystems into the revised NDCs of WIO countries, (iii) if annual loss of blue carbon ecosystems in the WIO is halted, there would be significant reduction in Greenhouse Gas emissions, (iv) restored blue carbon ecosystems would enhance fisheries, shoreline stability and community livelihood, (iv) incorporation of blue carbon in NDCs would accelerate achievements of international commitments including the Paris agreement. Region priorities were proposed as (a) Validation of habitat cover from remote sensing data in order to improve accuracy, (b) Conducting of change analysis to calculate loss rates, (c) Generation of more carbon data especially for soil, (d) communication of results to government and stakeholders and

- (e) regional coordination on achieving blue carbon in NDCs and (f) Leveraging national and international support towards restoration and conservation of blue carbon ecosystems in WIO region.
30. He not only suggested how the project should invest in blue carbon ecosystems but equally suggested decisions areas for consideration at the COP 9 to scale up and accelerate conservation of mangroves and seagrass ecosystems for the benefits of climate change mitigation, community livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation in the region; and to work rapidly towards developing effective ecosystem management tools and conservation incentives to secure their mangrove and seagrass ecosystems and the urgent need to quantify economic values of the blue carbon ecosystems in the WIO region and use this value to entice investments in sustainable financing for their conservation.
37. The discussion points following the presentation were as follows:
- a) The Directorate of Climate Change Programs Coordination in Kenya which is coordinating the implementation of the NDCs through the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 will endeavour to include blue carbon or data from the marine sector, however the challenge is the data gaps and not being able to identify concrete projects on blue carbon that can be delivered within 5 years. The directorate took note of the Mikoko Pamoja project and the WIO Mangrove Network and will use the information to enrich the reporting on NDCs.
 - b) The Indian Ocean Commission informed the meeting that it has data on the status and mapping of sea grass in Comoros and Mauritius which can contribute to the Critical Habitats Outlook, to the NDCs and other processes.
 - c) The Institute of Marine Sciences sought clarity on the role of other carbon fixing ecosystems e.g. phytoplankton and why it is not included as blue carbon. It was explained that blue carbon needs to be quantifiable in terms of storage and it is difficult to quantify storage in the microbial group and also tracking of changes is difficult. The phytoplankton are however included in the Blue economy especially with reference to their contribution to fisheries as primary producers.
 - d) The University of Eduardo Mondlane suggested that a deeper analysis of the blue carbon system could be done using spatial-temporal mapping. It was also suggested that mainstreaming of NDCs and the various stages such as restoration and monitoring should be done to ensure there are appropriate linkages between the processes.
 - e) It was noted that Blue Carbon was related to the Reduction of emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) under the Climate change framework however the concept of blue carbon had a greater soil component. It was also noted that the science of blue carbon was growing and would include the value of salt marshes and mudflats and their contribution to climate change adaptation. Fora such as the PSC and the Science to Policy Forum meeting provide a suitable avenue for difference sectors of government to meet and exchange knowledge to ensure proper communication and harmony among the different efforts and initiatives to support management of coastal ad marine resources.

Implementation of Component B on Improved Water Quality

The Marine Litter Action Plan for the WIO region

32. This is linked to WIOSAP Component B on Water quality and Component D on the implementation of the LBSA Protocol.
33. Dr. Mwita Mangora from the Institute of Marine Sciences which is jointly developing the Regional Marine Litter Action Plan with the UNEP/Nairobi Convention, delivered a presentation on the

development of a WIO regional action plan on marine litter. Marine litter and microplastics have recently taken a top slot in the political and public agenda on the health and integrity of the world's oceans with over 80% of marine pollution that constitute marine litter and microplastics coming from land based sources due to increasing use of synthetic materials, industrialisation and urbanization and, inadequate waste disposal and management practices. There is therefore a need for knowledge on the drivers, sources, types, amount and dispersion of marine litter, development of policy and legal measures, public awareness, and development of baselines for informed preventative measures particularly at source. The mandate for the Nairobi Convention dealing with issue of marine litter action plans stems from the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolutions 1/6 of 2014 and 2/11 of 2016 on "Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics" which request the UN Environment to provide assistance in the development of national and regional measures to address marine litter, acknowledging that resources available to tackle the issue, vary between regions, where measures need to be taken and adapted as appropriate to local, national and regional situations and Resolution UNEP/EA.3/L.20 of 2017 which specifically invited relevant international and regional organizations and conventions including the Regional Seas Conventions, as appropriate within their mandates, to support prevention and reduction of marine litter and microplastics and their harmful effects. Decision CP. 8/2 of the Nairobi Convention urged the Contracting Parties to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) within the context of the Protocol on Land based Sources and Activities (LBSA), with the support of UN Environment. Dr. Mangora's presentation outlined the approach for developing the action plan, the objectives of the plan, the actions and interventions and the draft decisions for COP 9.

34. The objectives of the regional action plan are: (i) to guide and enhance knowledge on the identification of needs operations and investment in management of marine litter and microplastics through coordinated regional actions, (ii) to set standards for the contracting parties on the agreed commitments into actions, (iii) to support implementation of the LBSA Protocol and establish regional mechanisms to address marine litter and microplastics and (iv) to support achievement of SDG 14.1 on preventing and reducing marine pollution, particularly from LBSA including marine debris. Various actions and interventions have been proposed in the action plan
35. The way forward includes: to develop implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review mechanisms of the action plan, (ii) to conduct regional stakeholders consultation forums for validation (relevance, applicability/feasibility, urgency/prioritization), (iii) to finalize the regional action plan to inform development of country specific action plans. The PSC was urged to propose decisions to COP 9, including (1) to urge Contracting Parties to take active measures to stem the tide of marine litter, including microplastics and microbeads, in the WIO region, including by the development of a regional marine litter action plan and the establishment of a marine litter regional working group, and (2) To request the Secretariat to assist the Contracting Parties to enhance their capacity to undertake harmonized approach to data monitoring and reporting, and uptake of best practices from other countries and regional seas programmes.

Promoting Innovation and Reuse: Opportunities for the Nairobi Convention

36. Dr. Julius Francis of WIOMSA delivered a presentation on promoting innovation and reuse and the opportunities that exist in the WIO region. He mentioned that Africa is experiencing an unprecedented growth in population and the highest rate of population growth and urbanization are expected in the coastal zones with an estimated 49 million more people in low elevation coastal flood plains. There is a growing middle class in Africa which creates a large consumer market for plastic goods and those packaged in plastic. The current solid waste management infrastructure is unable to keep up with the pace of economic and population growth. He mentioned that a resolution was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2017 (Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action) to promote waste prevention and minimization: develop sustainable consumption and production patterns: adopt the 3Rs-reduce, reuse and recycle – and a fourth R on recovery including through incentivizing market based solutions to reduce waste and its generation, improving mechanisms for environmentally sound management, disposal and

recycling and developing alternatives such as reusable products that are biodegradable under natural conditions. Further to this, the Third Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) held in December 2017 also encouraged member states and invited other actors to take into account national conditions – To develop and implement action plans for preventing marine litter and discharge of micro-plastics, encourage resource efficiency and increasing collection and recycling rates of plastic waste and redesign and reuse of products and materials, avoiding the unnecessary use of plastic and plastic containing chemicals of particular concern where appropriate. The session also recognised that the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can contribute significantly to preventing and reducing marine litter and microplastics, including through information sharing, awareness-raising, developing new environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and clean-up actions. He noted that there is need to shift from today's linear take-make-disposal model, to a more circular approach where items are designed to be reused or recycled. The opportunities identified at national level include: initiatives of turning plastic waste into valuable retail opportunities, communication tools to raise awareness and mobilising funding for addressing these issues, provide employment opportunities and improving technologies used and upscaling these initiatives. The opportunities that exist at regional level include: working with the private sector through regional and global associations of plastic manufacturers, governments, NGOs and communities, WIOSAP project under the Nairobi Convention could explore opportunities to work on marine litter as part of project interventions under component B on improved water quality and a platform for shared learning to ensure synergy across the region.

37. The discussion points from the presentation is as follows:

- a) The meeting noted that it is important to involve the sub-national level governments in the development of national marine action plans since they are responsible for waste management.
- b) A monitoring programmes should be put in place to determine the amount of plastics being generated by the private manufacturing sectors and to involve them in generating solutions to the issue, this means an active economic analysis of the costs involved and the consequences of banning use of plastics for instance.
- c) It was note that the technology used in recycling industries in the region is not up to date and thus cannot handle the amount of plastic waste generated. It was suggested that the countries could work with the trade ministry and industries to find innovative technologies to handle the waste.
- d) The lack of quantification of plastic waste was highlighted as an important consideration to be made by countries in order to be able to set up proper management strategies. The issue of plastic waste is also transboundary and one country cannot handle it alone there it would be necessary to generate regional solutions as well to manage marine litter.
- e) It was mentioned that special attention should be given to the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which particularly face a major challenge in waste management since the volume of waste generated in the countries may not allow for recycling as an economically viable option.
- f) There is need to support the review and updating of waste management legislative frameworks to include marine litter and microplastics.
- g) Suggestions were made to include elements of incentives and public awareness in the proposed draft decisions. The Secretariat took note of the comments to be included in the decisions in a practical manner.
- h) It was suggested that an active economic assessment and valuation could be carried out on waste management options such as cost-benefit analysis of burning versus recycling of waste in order to ensure equity in benefits among the stakeholders involved.

- i) The Secretariat explained that the actions that are being proposed by the PSC should be contextualised in terms of what is possible to achieve through the WIOSAP Project and the available resources from partners. The Secretariat proposed that the action plan should be completed and demonstrated in one country before scaling it up to the region. The Secretariat further explained that a change in policy on marine litter can only happen where there is pressure, the decision on marine litter is to generate pressure at regional and national level to force/compel action on a few tangible activities.

Implementing Component C on Sustainable Management of River Flows

Catchments to coast: protecting forests to give marine biodiversity a future

38. Dr. Joseph Maina of Macquarie University delivered a presentation on integrated water resource management (IWRM) in the context of large scale developments titled "*Catchments to coast: protecting forests to give marine biodiversity a future*". The presentation focused on applying the adaptive management cycle to environmental flows based on a case study at the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) in order to address the 2 aspects of environmental flow: water allocation and water quality. The SAGCOT project objectives were to characterise base line conditions of water conditions in the southern highlands of Tanzania and to identify interactions amongst land use change, climate change and water resource management. The presenter outlined the approach used in the study (land use mapping, hydrologic modelling to simulate river flows, climate and sediment modelling). Dr. Maina outlined the uses of hydrological modelling – as a basis for water allocation, to support water resource management during the dry season, to predicting water stress at any point and to support sustainable land use management priority setting for water resources. He noted that the water catchments needed to be managed according to their uniqueness and how they respond to land use change and climate change, there is no one-size -fits-all form of management. The second part of the presentation focused on improving water quality by sediment reduction and nutrient pollution as a biodiversity conservation measure (land-sea planning and climate mediated changes). Considerations in Land sea management should consider: the amount of sediment produced, the current relative baselines, impacts of pollution on biodiversity, explicit sediment reduction thresholds and targets and dynamics of climate mediated changes. Lastly, the presenter gave recommendations for consideration: implementation or formulation of National ICZM policy/strategies should be implemented or formulated where they don't exist; the regional draft ICZM protocol could inform National ICZM initiatives; effective rivers and coastal biodiversity management needs to start with catchments; there is a need to develop a framework for characterising catchments in the region, in terms of their sensitivity for policy actions; and there is need to come up with a strategy for country collaboration and cooperation addressing threats emanating from transboundary catchments.

39. The discussion points following the presentation were as follows:

- a) The meeting discussed the possibility of applying payment for ecosystem services as an approach for managing environmental flows and participatory management approach. It was however noted that the success of any approach depends on the context it is applied in.
- b) The hydrological modelling should factor the impacts of climate change. E.g. flash floods lead to higher sediment flows. (i.e. there are other variables besides land use change which contribute to poor water quality).
- c) The meeting also noted that it is important to understand the contribution of river ecosystems to the economy.
- d) It was noted that the since it may be difficult to stop development projects, it would be important to incorporate some level of sustainability in all stages of development of the projects.

This presentation was made to highlight the potential and opportunities including possible approaches for the WIOSAP Project Component C on EFAs.

Country Status Reports on readiness for implementation of WIOSAP Project

40. The Focal Points gave brief statements on the status and readiness to implement the WIOSAP Project at National level pertaining to the setting up of NICs and the review of concepts for demonstration projects. The statements are summed up in the section below:

- The Focal Point of Comoros noted the setting up of the NIC was underway. He mentioned that experts on critical habitats had been identified for the respective regional task force and the names sent to the Project Manager.
- The Focal Point of Kenya reported that 15 concepts were submitted in response to the call for concepts; mostly focusing on Components A and B and for the NIC they will use the existing National ICZM Committee which will coordinate the implementation of the WIOSAP project in the country. The same committee is ready to review the concepts and will be strengthened as necessary.
- The representative of Mauritius reported that an existing Multi-lateral Environment Agreement Committee chaired by the Minister for Social Security, National Solidarity, Environment and Sustainable Development will handle the review process as necessary.
- The Focal Point of Mozambique noted that there are two ministries tasked with the implementation of the WIOSAP Project and WIO LME SAPPHERE Project: The Ministry of Environment will coordinate the implementation of WIOSAP project while the Ministry of the Sea will coordinate implementation of the WIO LME SAPPHERE project. The two ministries have also jointly formed a national biodiversity task force to handle the implementation of WIOSAP and to review the concepts. He mentioned that not all the proposals were submitted during the call as these were still some under development.
- The Focal Point of Madagascar reported that the NIC has been constituted under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and its members are the heads of institutions and ministries (fisheries, planning, mining etc.). The NIC is chaired by the Directorate General of Environment. The Focal Point further reported that the Directorate of Environment sent the call for concepts, all supporting documents were sent as needed and a first review of submitted projects was done on the 20th of July with the concepts being improved based on the Committee's recommendations. With the extension of the deadline for the call for concepts extended to 15 August 2018, a second review meeting was held on 10 August 2018. Following the meeting, six concepts were submitted, five from the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries and one from WWF. A seventh concept from Birdlife International had been submitted to the NIC for review.
- The Focal Point of Somalia noted that Somalia is experiencing challenges in coordination and leadership on issues dealing with the environment. Most environmental issues are carried out collaboratively by the network of relevant ministries (education, agriculture, fisheries, petroleum etc). Research is being carried out with the aim of strengthening coordination among the ministries and other aspects such as environmental management of oil and gas and incorporation of the blue economy.
- The Focal Point of Seychelles report that four project concepts were submitted in response to the call and that the setup of the NIC is ongoing with letters of invitation being sent to experts. The NIC will have no more than 10 members from Government, NGOs and National Experts.
- The Focal Point of South Africa thanked the Secretariat for extending the deadline for submission of concepts to 15 August 2018 and reported that four concepts were

submitted. South Africa is yet to set-up the NIC but letters of invitation have been sent to those who have been identified as potential members. He requested the Secretariat to provide the TORs for the review process so that they are aligned with the NIC TORs.

- The Focal point of Tanzania reported that 9 concepts have been submitted in response to the call, 7 on Component A, one on Component B and one more on Component C. She further reported that the NIC is yet to be set up and that national discussions were ongoing on which implementation format will best suit national implementation. Considerations are being made on using the already existing institutions such as the ICZM committee, the Coral Reef Task force and the environmental working group which has representatives from governments, NGOs, donor community- the most suitable for the project is yet to be determined.

47. Following the report given by the countries, the secretariat noted that the roll out of the demonstration projects will be dependent on the role that the Focal Points play in the formation of the national implementation committees. Focal Points were requested to speed up forming the committees so that the concepts can be reviewed, and full proposals developed. The NICs should be strong, inter-ministerial and with experience in proposal development. It was suggested that for countries that did not want to form new committees, they could consider making use of the committees from the WIOLaB and ASCLME projects. The countries were informed that in case they require assistance in the setting up of the NICs, they could contact the WIOSAP Project Management Unit. The Secretariat availed itself to meet with the NICs upon request. The Secretariat requested the Focal Points to assist with the promotion of visibility and ownership of the WIOSAP Project in their respective countries as part of their mandate. The Secretariat further noted that the integrity of the concepts will depend on the integrity of the committee and urged the Focal Points to ensure that weak concepts are not passed by the committee. Weak concepts passed by the committee, will be a let down to the country. The criteria for evaluation of the concepts including timeline would be sent to the countries in one week's time by the PMU.

Implementation of Component D on Governance and Regional Collaboration

Conservation and management of chondrichthyans (sharks, rays and chimaeras) in the Western Indian Ocean

42. Decisions CP. 7/12 and Decision CP. 8/9 of the Nairobi Convention mandated the Secretariat to work with Partners including WCS to develop a status report on Sharks and rays in the region which has been ongoing since then. Rhett Bennett delivered the presentation on the sharks and rays report on behalf of WCS. The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) has been identified as a global hotspot for chondrichthyan diversity with 130 shark, 86 batoid and 11 chimaera species identified to date. The WIO is one of four global hotspots for chondrichthyan evolutionary distinctiveness. There is a high demand for and legal and illegal trade in chondrichthyan products in the WIO Region, with a high demand for shark meat for local consumption and for shark and batoid fins for the global shark fin trade. Chondrichthyans are also incidentally taken in a variety of industrial and small-scale fisheries throughout the region. Chondrichthyan species are generally slow growing, with late maturity and low reproductive capacity, making them highly susceptible to overfishing. The aims of the regional status report on sharks and rays were highlighted as (i) to assess current state of knowledge of sharks and rays, their status, fisheries, conservation and management in WIO, (ii) to document government agencies mandated to manage and conserve sharks and national and international governance frameworks in place, (iii) to identify the main knowledge gaps (species, fisheries, trade), (iv) identify gaps in institutional, legal and operational frameworks for shark and ray conservation and management, at both regional and national levels, (v) to describe successes and challenges facing the conservation and management of sharks and rays in the WIO, (vi) to

identify the main capacity building needs (research, management, policy development and implementation), (vii) provide specific recommendations for further actions for conservation and management of sharks and rays under the auspices of the Nairobi Convention, (viii) Recommend sharks and rays species for listing in Annexes of the Convention Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region .and (ix) to propose policy options for effective management of sharks and rays at both national and regional levels.

43. Some finding of the regional status report include: (a) fisheries for and trade in condrichthyans was widespread throughout the WIO region, (b) there were major gaps in knowledge of the species status, fisheries, trade and trend, (c) there was poor species level monitoring for sharks, rays, skates etc., (d) landings in artisanal fisheries was poorly documented in most countries, (e) there was little legislation/policy for or including conrichthyans, (f) there were few measures at technical and policy levels to limit the fishing and fish mortality, (g) there was a high proportion of threatened species that required improved protection and (h) there were numerous constrains to improved management such as lack of capacity, inadequate knowledge and political will. Dr. Bennett mentioned that the roadmap for conservation and management of the condrichthyans was presented at a regional technical workshop on Sharks and Rays of the SWIO region: Status review and development of roadmap for conservation and management organized by IOC, Nairobi Convention, WCS and TRAFFIC in April 2017 and a session on advancing the development of a regional roadmap for conservation and management of sharks and rays in SWIO at the 10th Scientific Symposium organized by WIOMSA in October 2017. The roadmap aims to : Improve data collection reporting and use, strengthen policy/legislation, reinforce management and conservation measures, strengthen national and regional capacity, improve compliance and enforcement and, improve awareness-raising and communication.
44. The recommendations for the Contracting Parties were as follows: (a) Reduce fishing pressure on condrichthyans, fishery-related mortality and bycatch of chondrichthyan species (particularly threatened species), (b) Raise awareness of the poor conservation status and vulnerability of chondrichthyan species to fishing, among fishers, government departments and other stakeholders, (c) implement stricter trade controls for chondrichthyans in the different fisheries in the WIO, to identify trends in the status of the resources and in resources use, (d) Implement stricter trade controls for condrichthyan products and improved monitoring reporting and enforcement (links to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora -CITES, Convention on Migratory Species -CMS, Agreement on Port State Measures -PSMA and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission-IOTC) and (e) Improve legislation 9and compliance) and guiding policy for chondrichthyans (including roadmaps and/or Plan of Actions). Recommendations to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat were (a) to retain a strong focus on chondrichthyans in the Nairobi Convention work programme and continue to support/facilitate research and conservation efforts for sharks and rays in the region, (b) Continue to support the finalization of the Regional Status Report and endorse the report as the formal shark assessment report for the Nairobi Convention region, (c) consider (and regularly revise) proposed listing of chondrichthyan species that require stricter management or warrant full protection, under the annexes of the Nairobi Convention Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region, (d) Formalize the regional roadmap as a guiding document for sharks and rays conservation and management in WIO 9and encourage roadmaps at national level), (e) Develop a regional plan of Action for conservation and management of sharks (IPOA-sharks) and (f) Promote uptake and improved implementation of regional conventions and agreements by NCMSs (for example PSMA, CMS and CITES)
45. The PSC was requested to propose the following decisions for COP 9 were as follows:
- a) Request the Secretariat and responsible partners to expedite the process of finalization and validation of the status report on sharks and rays and report at the next Conference of Parties
 - b) Consider (and regularly revise) proposed listing of chondrichthyan species that require stricter management or warrant full protection, under the annexes of the Nairobi Convention Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region, during the amendment process for the Protocol

- c) Endorse the Regional sharks and rays roadmap as a guiding document for shark and ray conservation and management in the WIO (and encourage roadmaps at national level by Contracting Parties.
- d) To agree to establish additional partnerships, including with regional economic communities, such as East African Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Southern Africa Development Community and Indian Ocean Commission; with the United Nations regional commissions; with regional fisheries management organizations, such as Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, on sustainable fisheries management; with West Indian Ocean Challenge on matters of environmental assessment; with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on conservation of and trade in sharks and rays; with ecologically and biologically significant marine area; and also with the sustainable ocean initiative and capacity-building processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

46. The discussion points from the presentation were as follows:

- a) The Indian Ocean Expedition on the SA Agulhas in June 2018 conducted an assessment of sharks in South Africa, Tanzania and Seychelles noting a very huge biodiversity off the coast of Tanzania. The survey results can provide input to the finalisation of the sharks and rays status report.
- b) The impact of conservation measures on sharks could be included. E.g. the IOTC ban on the fishing of certain shark species. It was noted that there is little known of rays as compared to sharks and the rays have lower reproductive capacity and many are endangered therefore necessitating greater consideration in management.
- c) A number of countries have completed their National Plans of Action for the Conservation of Sharks (Seychelles, Mauritius, South Africa). Kenya is completing its NPOA and there is funding available for Tanzania to do its NPOA from the Shark Conservation Fund.
- d) The meeting participants noted that the list of species is quite substantive and suggested the possibility of refining it since there is already a list on CITES. However WCS noted that having a large species list creates pressure for conservation measures and also avoids subjectivity.

Building Partnerships in the Western Indian Ocean region on Marine connectivity related to Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

- 47. Dr. Joseph Maina delivered a presentation on marine connectivity in ABNJs in the WIO titled "*Aligning spatial conservation priorities with connectivity across management and maritime boundaries*". The presentation was made as part of the work on Critical habitats Outlook. An overview of the ABNJs in the WIO (the spatial coverage, the statistics of usage of ABNJs by the countries of the WIO (fishing vessels, spatial patterns of profit, fishing landing etc), existing management frameworks (EBSAs and RMFOs, Aichi Targets), representativeness, estimating functional connectivity using scenarios (marine connectivity between the ANBJ and EEZ, larval density and settlement between the EEZ and the ABNJ, the connectivity between marine reserve networks and lastly connectivity of coral reefs), the impact of climate change on connectivity and the use of MSP to maintain the connection (MSP scenarios) was given.
- 48. The presenter noted that the WIO ABNJ experienced high intensity of fishing with an estimated cumulative effort of 265,000 hours by 19 countries in 2016 and a net revenue of US\$ 537 million. It was noted that there was no mechanism for countries to establish marine reserves in the ABNJ. Some of the findings from the connectivity study on WIO marine reserve networks indicate that: (i) Out of 14,280 possible paired connections, 248 connections were found, (ii) There was high

connectivity along East African coast; Comoros basin also connected to west Madagascar, (iii) 55 MPAs (46%) are not seeded by any other MPA, 62 (50%) of MPAs do not seed any other MPAs. Overall, 38 (27%) are completely isolated and (iv) In general, WIO coral reefs are fairly well connected, with 2,868 connections out of possible 57,840. However most (approximately 40%) of highly connected reefs were not in MPAs. The impacts of climate change on connections to be considered would include: (i) Reorganization patterns of species driven by climate change, (ii) Marine taxa track climate change velocity – the rate and direction that climate shifts across the seascape can explain observed species shifts and, (iii) Changes in climate conditions are useful for predicting shifts in species distributions e.g regions with limits to climate niche shift will adapt and persist or be replaced. It was noted that the connections could be maintained by designing a well-connected system of protected area and other effective area-based conservation measures across maritime jurisdiction that is Marine Spatial Planning with explicit planning goals to enhance connectivity. The goals of MSP would be (a) Representativeness- protect 10% of seafloor habitats across all marine areas, (b) Connectivity – to prioritize coral reef and seamounts habitats which receive and/or seed other habitats and that may act as important stepping stones of corridors and , (c) Cost-based objective- reduce human pressure on the ecosystem (i.e. gravity of markets/ecological footprint of cities) and improve by avoiding highly fishes areas.

49. The discussions following the presentation were as follows:

- a) The meeting noted that it was important to look at all the layers in MSP. Fishing pressure is only one layer to be considered.
- b) The meeting proposed that there should be direction from the presentation on what the Nairobi Convention ought to do as far as the ABNJ is concerned. Many countries face challenges in managing their EEZ making the management of the ABNJ out of reach. It was suggested that as countries we should care if foreigners are fishing in the ABNJ and it affects the EEZ of the country.
- c) The study of connectivity has used material flow propelled by current (fish larvae) as proxies of connectivity. The connectivity between ecosystems (seascapes) or land sea connectivity, biomes should not be overlooked.
- d) BirdLife international noted that there is data on MSP that can inform the work on ABNJs.
- e) The Secretariat informed the PSC that the work on ABNJ is to prepare the Contracting Parties to be effective discussants in the global ABNJ discussions. Secondly, countries are already collaborating to manage their EEZs (Seychelles and Mauritius have a joint management area but it does not include the management of the water column). The ABNJ work can provide input to support that process.

This presentation was important to the WIOSAP project in as far as connectivity between ecosystems is concerned and application of area based planning tools in ABNJs is concerned.

From Science to Policy

No Net Loss of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; Applying the Mitigation Hierarchy and Biodiversity Offsets as tools to achieve sustainable development in the WIO

50. Rhett Bennett delivered a presentation on the above topic on behalf of WCS. The WIO region is one of the richest regions of the world for biodiversity with diverse ecosystems supporting wildlife and human populations and offering breeding and foraging areas for flagship marine and migratory species and providing protection for communities and property against storms, sea level rise and coastal erosion. The WIO critical ecosystems are in decline from the combined impacts of local use, national and international investment, and global threats, including growing pressures from coastal infrastructure development, extractive industries (in particular recently discovered natural gas and oil), population growth and climate change. The decision on no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a response to these threats. for the cumulative impacts.

57. The presenter noted that the common direct impacts from infrastructure and industry to marine and coastal habitats include the project footprint which alters the physical habitat, pollution and disturbances such as noise and ship strikes. Indirect impact included encouragement of in-migration and increased resource demand, development of infrastructure to support access, which could result in agricultural clearance and illegal hunting. He mentioned that there could also be cumulative impacts resulting from the direct and indirect impacts which would have longer term effects on the ecosystem. He mentioned that for the rapidly expanding oil and gas sector in the WIO region, there is need to the best and earliest strategic planning to avoid impacts and maximize economic value and sustainability from the sector. He noted that there was appropriate linkage to the Nairobi Convention in Article 14.1 of the Nairobi Convention which states that " As part of the environmental management policies the Contracting Parties shall, in cooperation with component regional and international organizations if necessary, develop technical and other guidelines to assist in the planning of their major development projects in such a way as to prevent or minimize harmful impacts on the Convention area.". The mitigation hierarchy would be best practice as it provides the sequence of actions to anticipate and avoid impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services: and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and when impacts occur, rehabilitate or restore and where significant residual impacts remain, offset. The 'no net loss' approach seeks to achieve positive outcomes for biodiversity and ecosystem services through implementation of biodiversity offsets that deliver long-term conservation results for impacts that cannot be avoided or otherwise mitigated. He noted that avoiding impacts could be done through identification of priority sites through a national prioritization process for example Key Biodiversity Areas. For the cumulative impacts, there is need for high level commitment necessary for effective coordination and planning. Dr. Bennett mentioned that the implementation of the mitigation hierarchy would require international guidance (such as Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, a partnership of International Finance Cooperation, World Bank Group, International Council on Mining and Metals and International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association) as best practice for achieving good environmental, social and governance, landscape planning guidance (such as Strategic Environmental Assessment, Strategic Landscape Planning, regional planning etc.).
52. The policy recommendations highlighted in the presentation include (i) The Mitigation hierarchy and No Net loss/Net gain Policy – support the uptake of policies by Contracting Parties that required application of the mitigation hierarchy for addressing industry and development impacts on biodiversity, applied with a goal of No Net Loss or a Net Gain of Biodiversity and ecosystem services impacted by development, (ii) Landscape Planning – uptake of landscape or seascape planning approach for addressing the most complex indirect and cumulative impacts on biodiversity before they arise, (iii) Sustainable financing – support the development of effective financing mechanisms that will ensure the consistent and permanent funding of biodiversity offsets, including the development of national and regional biodiversity trust funds, (iv) Multilateral and bilateral financing- engage with multilateral and bilateral financial institutions (MFIs and BFIs) and other independent financial institutions to support better application of the mitigation hierarchy by their clients, including alignment with the standards of the World Bank, IFC and others and (v) nation-wide coordination – harmonize policies and regulations on mitigation and offsetting to facilitate adoption and implementation by both government and private sector. Harmonization of policies will also assist in ensuring effective sustainable management of regional habitats and species and facilitate capacity building across countries. The PSC was requested to propose the following decisions for consideration at the COP 9:
- a) To request the Secretariat and partners to develop a concept paper on mitigation options to minimize biodiversity loss from large scale developments, focussing on international best practices of implementing the "mitigation hierarchy" and the "no net loss approach to biodiversity" with recommendations for consideration at the next Conference of Parties
 - b) To urge Contracting Parties to promote the implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and the no net loss approach to biodiversity, in the planning stage of new developments.
53. The ensuing discussions following the presentation were as follows:

- a) Contracting parties should consider the inclusion of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as a best practice measure.
- b) The decisions should include mention of the social-economic impacts of development projects and should seek to mainstream social safeguards which is a key aspect considered by policy makers. It was suggested that the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) and World Bank standards could be used as guidelines to provide a level of accountability in terms of impacts of development projects.
- c) The Focal Point of Tanzania noted that the focus of the decision should be on strengthening the national compliance mechanisms and how these can be harmonised at the regional level. Not all approaches fits all situations, and therefore the proposal would be to strengthen national mechanisms.

Threats posed to Marine Life in the Western Indian Ocean from Anthropogenic Ocean Noise and Shipping, including Ship strikes

54. Mr. Tim Collins delivered a presentation on behalf of WCS on the impacts of anthropogenic ocean noise and shipping including ship strikes on marine mammals. Many marine animals are biologically dependent on their ability to hear and communicate using sound to convey information to locate predators or prey, to orient themselves by listening to environmental acoustic cues, to find food and to communicate with one another in social and reproductive contexts. In particular dolphins and porpoises use high-resolution, high-frequency, underwater biosonar to target prey and navigate. Breeding baleen whales communicate using complex and stereotypical songs that are transmitted at low-frequency over large distances. Anthropogenic underwater noise is recognised as a significant pollutant that is increasingly pervasive; emanating from sonar, military activities, seismic airgun surveys, and incidental noise (e.g., shipping, pile-driving, construction). Questions and concerns about the effects of human introduction of noise into the marine environment on increasingly large scales are well-founded. The impact of shipping and ship strikes are also increasing. The various sources of ambient and localized noise sources and their associated spectrum noise levels to frequency. The presenter mentioned that the effects of ocean noise to marine life varied from no observable effects, interference with communication (auditory masking, temporary or permanent hearing damage), behavioural responses (orientation, increased alertness, vocal changes, effects on feeding, social activity, risk of predation and, habitat abandonment), physiological effects (stress) to injury or death. He noted that the WIO countries were accelerating plans to diversify maritime trade in keeping with the blue economy. The activities would include the expansion of 13 large ports and the cumulative effects of multiple noise and ship/industry related stressors may be harmful to marine life. The threats from noise/shipping are poorly understood and rarely considered in development plans/EIAs. He mentioned some of the international measures being taken to address noise which include: UN/IMO Vessel quieting guidelines, International Quiet Ocean Experiment (IQOE), Acoustic monitoring integration I Ocean Observatories, Industry-supported Joint Partnerships for Passive Acoustic Monitoring, US NOAA's Ocean Noise Strategy, port of Vancouver (BC) ECHO Program, UN Ocean Noise Voluntary Commitment and, IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force.
55. The actions that could be considered include: (i) to pursue a multi-disciplinary international collaborative effort with governments, industry, academic/research community and IGOs/NGOs, (ii) application of modern research and technology for better monitoring, understanding, reducing and mitigating ocean noise impacts (iii) translation of science and associated efforts into more concrete actions and activities by member states and other stakeholders , (iv) regulate and incentivize 'change' and 'innovation', (v) mainstream ocean in national development plans as part of country efforts to achieve Sustainable Development, (vi) build capacity to undertake needed research, science and monitoring and (vii) continue research and science to understand impacts. The mechanisms for collaboration highlighted were: UN SDGs, particularly SDG 14 on oceans, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), International Maritime Organization (IMO), Convention

on Migratory Species (CMS), IUCN joint species survival/ World Commissions, EU Marine Strategy and Convention on Protection of the Marine Environment of the the North-East Atlantic and its resources (OSPAR), International Whaling Commission (IWC), Nairobi Convention, Arctic Council and UNCLOS 19th Informal Consultative Process among others.

56. The PSC was requested to propose the following decisions to the COP 9:
- a) To request the Secretariat in collaboration with partners to undertake baseline study on Ocean noise and Ship Strikes and their impact on marine and coastal environment of the Western Indian Ocean region and recommended actions and report on progress in the next Conference of Parties.
 - b) To request the Secretariat to develop and support priority projects on impacts of anthropogenic ocean noise and shipping activities, on marine mammals and to support their implementation.
 - c) To request the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariats of other international conventions and international organizations, including the convention on Migratory Species, International Maritime organization, international Whaling Commission and Regional Fisheries management Organizations undertaking the mandate on anthropogenic ocean noise and ship strikes.
57. Discussions following the presentations were as follows:
- a) The Nairobi Convention region should be concerned about the impact of noise and ship strikes because none of the regional EIAs address the issue. None of the existing measures on noise and ship strike are addressed in the regional EIAs.
 - b) The meeting queried if any work has been done in the region on the impacts of anthropogenic noise in scale and severity. While there is limited data, the stranding of whales in North West Madagascar could be explained to seismic surveys.
 - c) It was suggested that options for avoiding the ship strikes could be explored and good examples of how this has been handled can be shared in the WIO region for learning.
 - d) It was noted that ocean noise was an emerging issue and organizations that could take the issue forward were urged to actively engage in the work. It was noted that MSP could be the tool that the Contracting Parties can use to address the threats to marine life from anthropogenic ocean noise and shipping. This could inform planning, for example in the case of a blue whale aggregation site in Kenya which will have to co-exist with shipping lines, particularly with the planned port development projects.
 - e) The Secretariat noted that the text for the decision shall be amended to building a partnership to implement projects on anthropogenic noise. The discussions during the technical experts meeting and the heads of delegation meeting will determine whether the countries have the will to support the development of the project.

Emerging issues

The UN Habitat: Urban Agenda in Coastal Cities of Africa

58. Ms. Isabel Wetzel delivered a presentation on the New Urban Agenda in Coastal Cities of Africa launched and adopted in Quito, Ecuador at HABITATS III in October 2016. which is a global set of standards to guide future urban development in an increasingly urbanizing world. . It provides a framework for sustainable cities due to rapid urbanization. The agenda raised the profile of cities as engines of growth considering the projection that by 2030, 60% of the world's population will be living in urban areas and 75% of them will be living in informal settlements. The new urban agenda renews and strengthens global commitment to sustainable urban development, reasserts a positive notion of the city and promotes sustainable urbanization as a driver for sustainable development, is action oriented and universal for all stakeholders, builds on and is aligned and coherent to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda also the agenda outlines the means of implementation for achieving SDG-11 and other urban related targets in the SDG framework.

59. Some of the new concepts and approaches in the New Urban Agenda include: (i) "Right to the city"- "Cities for all"- beyond the right to adequate housing, (ii) Territorial approach to urban planning and development , (iii) Governance-multilevel governance, vertical and horizontal integration, subsidiarity, cooperation, coordination across levels and functional areas, inclusivity, (iv) Spatial form – compactness, connectivity, proximity, density, polycentrism and mix of uses, as well as the centrality of the public space/housing location, (v) Resource efficiency and SCP – land use change, inclusive decision making, value generation and (vi) ICT and data solutions for inclusive governance and efficient service provision. Considerations for effective implementation of the urban agenda include: (a) Guidelines for implementation and framework for monitoring and reporting, (b) the Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) and Regional Implementation Frameworks, (c) national and Local Implementation plans – H3 National reports could be used as baselines, (d) National Habitat Committees and National Urban Forums linked to the World Urban Forum, (e) Networks and partnerships doing advocacy and promoting the agenda for implementation at all levels, (f) Voluntary Commitments – Online platform on priorities and principles of the agenda. More than 100 commitment were submitted during the conference and more could be submitted at <https://habitat3.org/quito-implementation-plan> . The Action Framework for implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) will consist of development of national urban policies, urban legislation, rules and regulations, urban planning and design, urban economy municipal finance and integrated implementation.
60. Some of the UN-HABITAT engagements in the WIO region include: (i) CITY RAP tool which helps assess city vulnerability and in development of resilience plans (e.g. successfully conducted in Vilankulos, Mozambique), (ii) DiMISUR secretariat in Maputo Mozambique (4 countries involved- Comoros, Mozambique , Madagascar and Malawi), (iii) Corridor Planning for the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia- Transport Corridor (LAPSSSET) in Kenya and Nacala, Mozambique, (iv) Development of a National Urban Policy in Zanzibar, Tanzania, (v) Blue Economy and coastal cities integration for the Kenyan coast , (vi) County Spatial Plan for Lamu County, Kenya, (vii) Development of a hazard report assessment and climate change adaptation plan for Moroni and Nacala, Mozambique, (viii) Slum upgrading activities in Mtwapa, Kenya and Beira, Mozambique, (ix) Low cost housing and bus rapid transit (BRT) in Dar es Salaam, (x) Urban safety in Durban South Africa, (xi) Decommissioning of land fill in Maputo, Mozambique (and other to follow) and (xii) UN-Habitat/UN-Environment with support from Japan on the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP for monitoring SDG 11.6.1 on solid waste management and improving solid waste management for cities. The recommendations presented to the meeting include:
- a) Promote integrated planning and management in coastal areas, harmonize integrated coastal management, marine spatial planning with urban planning and regional development policies
 - b) Consolidate knowledge and understanding of the status of cities and their impacts on oceans and how they are impacted by oceans to make viable recommendations for investments that safeguard the oceans.
 - c) Mobilize ministries, municipalities, and communities to engage on linkages between cities and oceans
 - d) Sensitize city planners, engineers and academia on human settlement planning and anthropogenic impacts to oceans
 - e) Raise the profile of coastal cities and support them to mobilize resources to invest in appropriate infrastructure and improve service delivery.
67. Opportunities for collaboration with Nairobi Convention include: (i) UN-Habitat to join Nairobi Convention as partners to jointly develop regional action plans/ programs on marine and urban coastal protection, (ii) Employment of UN-Habitat's tools and partnerships in coastal marine protection (e.g. Greener Cities partnership, CityRAP tool, Climate Action Plans), (iii) Work on the local level with municipalities and engage urban citizens through meaningful public participation, (iv) exploring the Blue Economy approach from an urban perspective, (v) setting national, regional and local priority on disaster Risk Management in coastal region, (vi) exploring opportunities for innovative financing and, (vii) Finding ways to fill gaps between urban spatial and marine plans (responsibilities on local and regional levels, enforcement of regulations)

Building partnership for Coastal Cities in the WIO

62. Dr. Julius Francis (WIOMSA) delivered a presentation on building a partnership for coastal cities of the WIO. He began by mentioning that WIOMSA was executing a new programme on sustainable coasts and cities funded by SIDA. The objectives of the cities and coastal projects are: (i) to improve scientific knowledge and to stimulate research underpinning effective and efficient responses of coastal cities to challenges facing them through supporting high quality, demand-driven, policy-relevant action research, (ii) support capacity building and the transfer of knowledge and expertise, (iii) support sharing knowledge with and from cities in the region, cost effective and minimal technology solutions, as well as successful community engagement and (iv) forge partnerships among academic, practitioner, private sector, and coastal cities policy-making communities. He gave the premise for consideration of coastal cities which are rapidly growing in urbanization and there is an increase in demand for resources, basic urban services including solid waste management, drinking water and sanitation, as well as worsening impacts on the receiving terrestrial, coastal and marine environments. The Key urbanization themes presented were: rethinking the role of cities, management of urban density, demand for resources in increasing, and so is waste output, resources use efficiency, importance of urban green spaces/natural assets, technological innovations, urban planning and policy and urban research.
63. The presentation looked at the justification for a partnership on coastal cities (rapid urbanisation and population growth most of which is absorbed in coastal cities, the Sustainable Development Goals focus on Coastal Cities (Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities and Goal 12 on responsible consumption and production), the Paris Climate Accord which recognises the role of cities and nonstate actors in achieving mitigation and adaptation goals, the priority threats and pressures identified by GEF funded programmes in the WIO (WIO Lab, ASCLME). The presenter discussed the WIO Cities and the pressures they face due to population growth, urbanisation and increased human activity. The recommendations for consideration that were mentioned were: (i) with recognition by the UNFCCC process and 2030 SDGs, of the role played by cities and urban stakeholders in sustainable development agenda, the role of coastal cities in WIO region in building resilience and acknowledged by the Nairobi Convention, (ii) The Nairobi Convention should recognize coastal cities as additional to national delegations and promote their role in the sustainable development of the coast as a resources, (iii) the Nairobi Convention should explore possibilities of establishing agreements/collaborative activities with organizations working on coastal cities such as UN-HABITAT, UNFCCC and UNDP, (iv) recognize the role of coastal cities, especially those with ports, for their contribution to national accounts, but also their important role to play in the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources and the contribution of ecosystem services, and (v) explore the role of coastal cities with regards to their contribution to national and regional blue Economies, as well as recognize the importance of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated coastal Zone Management (ICZM) for cities.
64. The PSC was requested to propose the following decisions COP 9:
- a). To request the Secretariat to collaborate with UN Habitats and other partners to develop a regional action plan and roadmap to assist the Contracting Parties to integrate the New Urban Agenda in coastal cities in the WIO region for the protection of the marine and coastal environment
 - b) To urge Contracting Parties to review their urban planning, governance, preparedness and responsiveness with regard to pollution and degradation challenge posed by rapid urbanization and coastal cities in WIO region.
65. The discussions from the presentation were as follows:
- a) The meeting was informed that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had produced a special report on the role of coastal areas (including cities) in the mitigation of climate change and some low-lying coastal cities such as Maputo and Beira

are and particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. The text for the decision on cities and coasts should include reference to blue solutions to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

- b) It was noted that coastal cities are the main change agents in the coastal and marine environment. From the perspective of the WIOSAP Project, the issue of Cities can only be addressed through measures on pollution. The decisions proposed in the session go beyond the scope of the WIOSAP Project and the marine litter action plan. A way to address this issue would be to consider introducing a new decision to collaborate on designing a project specifically targeted at addressing the issues caused by coastal cities on the marine environment. The Secretariat alerted the meeting that the text to be suggested in the PSC meeting is to support proposed decisions as circulated to Contracting Parties therefore the options for inclusion of text must fall within these circulated decisions. Proposed text must be succinct and wholly acceptable to all Contracting Parties and text proposition should come from state parties rather than the experts to speed up the process.
- c) The meeting noted the importance of engaging national level ministries at country level who have the mandate to work with cities (mayors, county governments).
- d) It was mentioned that cumulative factor that also affect coastal cities should be given consideration in development of a plan of action for example storm water insurgence in Beira Mozambique.

Sustainable Port Development in the WIO region

66. Dr. Robert Kiplimo from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) delivered a presentation on a pilot study on sustainable port development whose objectives are: (i) Develop an overview of ports along the WIO region (ii) Conduct an audit on specific environmental effects of major ports of the WIO region, (iii) Conduct scenario analysis and develop scenarios for port development and expansion along the WIO region and (iv) Produce a toolkit on development of green ports and highlight a mechanism for enforcement to provide support to governments for decision making in port development and expansion. He highlighted the large scale developments taking place in the WIO region ranging from ports, railways, roads, oil and gas exploitation and mining activities. He explained the interaction of ports and cities with ports acting as transfer hubs for trade as well as intermodal systems where road, rail, pipelines and other transport modes meet for purposes of trade enhancement. He mentioned that the challenges facing port include: Increase in cargo volumes and cargo types, change in vessel fleets, inland connections constraints, changing physical conditions and increased environmental impacts. He noted that the challenges could be avoided by proper planning during port development and expansion as well as incorporating strategies to reverse environmental effects of existing ports. He noted that the unavoidable intersection of ports with critical coastal and marine resources with huge potential to compromise the integrity of these resources because the resources are critical for socio-economic development of the region since the economies are largely based on natural resources for example tourism, fishing, farming, mining etc. Some of the impacts of ports would include: degradation of natural coastal landscapes, changes to coastal processes, degradation of water and sediment quality, loss of public access and amenity, degradation of marine heritage and disrupting the relationship of people with the marine environment. He noted that the WIO region would need to move from traditional port development which is the business as usual scenario to sustainable port development. Traditional port development may provide short term results of increase in profit in an unsustainable manner but would have longer term effects of real wealth reduction, habitat loss, species loss and severe decline in marine gross product. Sustainable port development on the other hand would result in improved air quality, improved waste management, real time monitoring of pollution sources, real-time monitoring of ecosystems, improved port security, sustainable profits and efficient port operation. Sustainable port development could be

achieved by looking into: blue economy strategies in port's influence area, innovative port governance, public-private partnerships, integration of port-city socio-economic and cultural impacts, use of green energy sources, synchronization and optimization of port operational processes and strong environmental regulation.

67. The PSC was requested to propose the following policy decision to COP 9;:
- a) The Nairobi Convention in collaboration with IMO, PMAESA and other partners to undertake a baseline study and scenario analysis for port development and expansion in the WIO region and report on progress at the next Conference of Parties.
 - b) The Nairobi Convention in collaboration with partners, develop a toolkit for green port development in the WIO and report at the next Conference of Parties
 - c) Urge the Contracting Parties to build and enhance integrated development and management approach and build an enabling environment to ensure environmental sustainability of on-going and planned development projects in their respective countries.
68. The discussions following the presentation were as follows:
- a) The Focal Point of Madagascar sought clarity on the meaning of "Green Ports". It was explained that the Green Ports Regional Framework helps to develop ports that have lower carbon emissions and which reduce the impact of development on the environment.
 - b) A suggestion was made for a study to look at the merits/cost-benefit implications of expansion of existing ports versus developing new ones.
 - c) It was noted that large scale development in marine and coastal areas were an important consideration in management of critical habitats in marine and coastal areas. The Nairobi Convention provides a platform for discussions on how to mitigate the environmental costs associated with the development of ports and harbour. The mandate of Nairobi Convention is not on development of the actual ports and harbours but rather managing the environmental impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems that are associated with the developments.
 - d) The participants sought clarity on whether there is a specific resolution targeting emission from the maritime sector. It was reported that the International Maritime Organisation has started collecting data on fuel consumption from member states to collate it in a data bases to quantify greenhouse gases emission from the maritime sector. However, the Green port initiative is outside the jurisdiction of the IMO.

Sustainability of the WIOSAP Project

This session highlighted projects under development in enhancing the funding pipeline for sustainability of WIOSAP.

A Partnership for Marine and Coastal Governance & Fisheries Management in the Western Indian Ocean Region

69. Mr. Rondolph Payet delivered a presentation on the collaboration between the Nairobi Convention, the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for ocean governance and fisheries management in the Western Indian Ocean region. The Nairobi Convention and SWIOFC are finalising an MOU to formalise their partnership. The partnership on ocean governance stems from the need to join forces to strengthen cooperation in support of SDG 14, 1, and 5 and the request from SIDA for the two entities to jointly develop a project for implementation in support of their Member States. The amount proposed is USD 10M and the project will be implemented from 2018-2021. The project will have a regional component to focus on issues directly related to regional-level mechanisms, coordination and cooperation and requiring agreements and coordination among the countries and a national component to focus on establishing processes and mechanisms for the cooperation

and coordination between the institutions responsible for fisheries and environmental conservation.

Transition to a Resilient Blue Economy in the Western Indian Ocean

70. Dr. Jared Bosire delivered a presentation on the concept which will be submitted to the Green Climate Fund on Transition to a Resilient Blue Economy in the WIO region to support the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention Climate Change Strategy. The presentation covered the general overview of the WIO region, the anticipated effects of climate change, a problem tree on the issue, the proposed goal and objective of the project, the participating countries (all contracting parties), theory of change, the outcomes/outputs and the budget (USD 61,422,000). The proposed project has 4 outputs: (i) An improved science base to inform policy making in critical sectors towards the deployment of a Blue Economy development approach, (ii) Resilient livelihoods and economic activities are pursued, in partnership with the private sector, (iii) Ecosystems are restored, protected and sustainably managed for increased resilience to the spectrum of anticipated climate change and (iv) Governance and regional collaboration (participatory monitoring and evaluation, knowledge sharing and regional bridging, project coordination and management). The expected beneficiaries include (a) National and regional authorities whose management capacity will be improved, (b) Populations living in coastal areas that are highly dependent on natural resources, and (c) private sector whose main activities include fisheries, mining, transport, agriculture and tourism sectors. Dr. Bosire requested the Countries to obtain no objection letters from their Nationally Designated Authorities (NDAs) for GCF and begin discussing co-financing possibilities.

The ensuing discussions were as follows:

- a) The Focal Points of Madagascar and Somalia reported that their countries have submitted letters of no objection for the GCF Concept.
- b) The Secretariat should give consideration to the fact that various Contracting Parties are at various stages in the implementation of Blue Economy Strategies and therefore proposed interventions should be adopted to the national contexts. The Secretariat should engage the private sector and work in such a manner that they have a stake in the management of resources because they rely on healthy coasts for their businesses to thrive.
- c) The Secretariat should consider going beyond restoration of degraded ecosystems to the sustainable management of existing ecosystems. Consideration should be given to development processes that are climate sensitive and a clear indication of what the project aims to change from the baseline should be provided.

Concept on the Transboundary Conservation Area between Kenya and Tanzania

71. Mr. Theuri Mwangi made a presentation on the development of a Transboundary Conservation Area between Kenya and Tanzania. The concept of establishing a marine Trans-Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between the Republic of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania arose from the countries recognition of the potential benefits of joint management of shared resources. The project addresses Decision CP8/6a on *support to implementation of Transboundary MPA between Kenya and Tanzania as an example of cross border management system of MPAs*. The main agencies promoting this initiative are the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU). The aim of the TBCA is to mainstream ecosystem management objectives and priorities into productive sector practices and policies. The concept seeks to strengthen capacity for restoring ecosystem health and conserving biodiversity at the local, national and trans-boundary level in the two countries. The proposed initiative also seeks to pilot ecosystem-oriented approaches into spatial planning, water

management, agriculture, forest, fisheries and protected area management. The proposed site extends from the northern boundary of the Diani – Chale National Marine Reserve in Kenya to the southern boundary of Mkinga District in Tanzania, just north of the Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park. The project components include: (i) Supporting policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved governance of marine transboundary resources between Kenya and Tanzania, (ii) Community and Private Sector Engagement and Empowerment in marine conservation, natural resource management and sustainable development (iii) Capacity building to effectively manage existing MPAs and facilitate engagement with surrounding communities, (iv) Socio-ecological research to inform decision making and establish baselines from which development of the TBCA can be measures and (v) Capacity development to enhance marine conservation and natural resources management in the proposed TBCA in Kenya and Tanzania. The project budget is USD 9,000,000; targeting GEF 7 funding cycle. Participating countries are requested to prioritise the project in their star allocation. The project will be implemented over 60 months. The project fits within the proposed COP decision: to request Contracting Parties, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and other partners as appropriate, to further support the implementation of ongoing projects and agree to develop new projects on (a) The transboundary marine conservation area between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

72. The next steps in development of the project include: (i) Development of a full project proposal for implementation of the proposed TBCA targeting the Seventh cycle of GEF funding (GEF-7). The project proposal will be developed collaboratively by the lead government agencies for Kenya and Tanzania, the Nairobi Convention and other partners including the Indian Ocean Commission, (ii) Prioritization of the project by government of Kenya and Tanzania for their respective GEF- STAR allocations. A request for letters of commitment has already been sent by the Secretariat to the 2 Governments. The full project proposal will then be submitted to GEF for funding.
73. The discussion points following the presentation were as follows:
 - a) The representative of the IOC Gina Bonne reported that although the Biodiversity project was not successful in the tender to bring in expertise to complete the development of the background documents for the transboundary conservation area, IOC is looking into providing support towards the establishment of the institutional framework.
 - b) The TRANS-COAST and TRANSMAP Projects did some work on the transboundary conservation area, which could provide input to the concept. The concept could also explore the synergies between this process and the South African- Mozambican cross border conservation initiative.

WIOSAP Work-plans and budgets overview

74. The Project Manager made a combined presentation on the WIOSAP work-plans and budgets for 2018, 2019, 2020 – 2022 as recommended by the 1st PSC. He noted that the WIOSAP project ideally started in September 2016 after the signing of the Internal-Collaborative Agreement (ICA) and launched in April 2017 in Mauritius. Since then, there has been on-going low-key implementation of activities with full scale implementation constrained by capacity since the Project management Unit was not yet established until January 2018 when the Project Manger came on board. He mentioned that the First Project Steering Committee meeting for the project was held in November 2017 and following advise from the meeting, the revised workplans and associated budgets for 2018, 2019 and 2020-2022 have been prepared. The major highlights of the workplan include (i) Full scale implementation of the project with the major focus being on demonstration projects, (ii) Development of necessary tools/guidelines to support implementation of demo projects, (iii) Targeted capacity building at both policy and technical level to ensure appropriate oversight and technical support for on-ground implementation, (iv) Alignment of all budget categories in the project document into one master budget, (v) More sources being allocated to demonstration projects under the contractors category, (vi) Proposal to have a budget line on marine litter to support coordination work and some demonstration projects on the ground in one or two sites

under Component B on improved water quality as also discussed during the presentation on WIOSAP progress reports above.

75. The presentation covered workplan/major activities for 2018 and 2019 and the associated proposed budgets per component; and workplans and yearly budgets broken down per component for the years 2020-2022. The PM then made the following requests for approval for consideration by the PSC: (a) the PSC to note the revised 2018 work- plans/budgets, (b) approve the 2019 work-plan and associated budget, (c) note the 2019, 2020 -2022 workplans and budgets (d) approve support to marine litter work under Component B, which has huge implications on water quality under the following activities: Activity: B.1.3.1: Programmes and actions for empowering communities on water quality management/marine litter (4 countries) with a budget of US\$400,000 and Activity: B.2.3.1. Capacity building for implementation of regional standards and effective wastewater monitoring process / marine litter at a budget of US\$110,00.
76. The discussions following the presentation were as follows:
 - a) Mr. Volovik stated that the PSC also needs to approve the expenditure for 2018.
 - b) The meeting wanted to know how the Secretariat intends to handle reporting if the projects selected do not meet the said targets. The Secretariat explained that there is need to rationalise the priorities, budget and activities from the time the project documents was written in 2010 to the reality now and the resources available. For instance, of the 45 concepts submitted from countries on demo projects, only 2 are on MSP and it is important to appreciate the progress some countries in the region have made in the application of MSP. The Secretariat shall continue to engage governments on the issue of MSP as it still remains a priority. Mr. Volovik noted that the WIOSAP Project will be assessed based on the PIF and the Project Document against which commitments were made. There is therefore need to go counter check the wording in the documents (if it alluded to the number of demo sites for MSP or the square kilometres covered for example then there is room to rationalise, if not, then effort to meet the commitments as stated in the documents will be necessary).
 - c) The meeting wanted to know why a low number of concepts were submitted for Component C on River flows (only 4) compared to 13 for Component B and 27 for Component A; and whether there will be a deliberate effort to rationalise this. The PM noted that the priority basins were already identified in the prodoc and yet there is only one concept targeting basins. The PM indicated that he will be reaching out to governments to develop more concepts for Component C for prioritized river basins. It was further noted that the Secretariat is committed to enhancing the capacity of governments, working with partners, e.g. on the MSP trainings in Mombasa and in Mauritius planned for September and November 2018 and others on EFAs and water quality coming later on in the year.
 - d) The Focal Point of Madagascar requested for information on the budgeting process asking how it was possible to set a budget for the demo projects per component without knowing how many projects will be supported. The PM explained that in conventional project development design, budgeting is always done in advance and are indicative hence subject to revision at the next sitting of the PSC within the limitations of the specifications in the Project Document. Mr. Volovik informed the meeting that only up to 20% of budget allocation can be moved between components. Any reallocations among components that are beyond 20% must be approved by GEF.
77. Additional requests made to the PSC by the PM included the request to:
 - a) Approve the process and criteria for concept/proposal evaluation;
 - b) Consider review and approval of proposals on demo projects interssionally to avoid delays in implementation;
 - c) To approve the progress reports (technical and financial) for 2016, 2017 and 2018.
78. The countries were requested to:

- a) Obtain no objection letters from their Nationally Designated Authorities for GCF/GEF and
 - b) Obtain respective GEF -STAR Allocations for Kenya and Tanzania in order to prioritize the project on TBCA;
 - c) Begin discussing co-financing possibilities; and
 - d) support the various proposed COP decisions as discussed in the meeting and which will be reviewed during the technical experts' meeting for onward transmission to the 9th COP.
79. In the plenary discussion the following was noted:
- a) The meeting wanted to know why the Green Climate Fund and the Transboundary Conservation Area concepts should be included as decisions for the WIOSAP PSC. The PM explained that Component D WIOSAP has an activity of developing pipeline funding for sustainability of the WIOSAP Project thus making these initiatives a relevant part of the project. The Secretariat further explained that WIOSAP is partly implementing the work programme of the Nairobi Convention and the concepts have decisions from past COPs as priorities. Approval and endorsement of such concepts by the PSC is thus necessary.
 - b) It was noted that the National Focal Points for GEF, GCF and the National Designated Authorities in countries may be different and therefore it was important to identify the appropriate office to address for the different proposals developed. The Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention were requested to assist with determining which office at national level should be addressed for a particular project/donor.
 - c) The Secretariat explained that the addition of Activity B.1.3.1 was not introducing a new activity to Component B but rather embedding marine litter into already existing activities because marine litter has profound impact on water quality. Clarity was given that the Marine Litter Action Plan under development by IMS has not been supported financially by the Convention nor WIOSAP but through the UN Environment GPA.
 - d) The PSC agreed to give countries more time to develop concepts on marine litter as will be guided by the PMU.
 - e) **The Focal Point of Madagascar moved a motion to approve the adoption/approval of progress reports, workplans/budgets as presented and to further approve the other requests; a motion which was seconded by South Africa and in summary the PSC made the following approvals:**
 - i. Approval of 2016, 2017 and 2018 technical and financial reports*
 - ii. Approval of 2019 work-plans and budgets*
 - iii. Noted the revised 2018 and forecasted 2020 -2022 work-plans/budgets*
 - iv. Approved the process and criteria for review of concepts/proposals for demonstration projects*
 - v. Approval of support to marine litter work under Component B due to the current momentum in marine litter and huge implications on WQ vide the following activities:*
 - ✓ *Activity: B.1.3.1: Programmes and actions for empowering communities on water quality management/marine litter (4 countries): US\$400,000*
 - ✓ *Activity: B.2.3.1. Capacity building for implementation of regional standards and effective wastewater monitoring process / marine litter: US\$110,00*

Closing of the Meeting

80. Mr. Dixon Waruinge thanked all participants for their active interaction and appreciated the Governments for releasing officials to participate and provide guidance at the PSC. He expressed his gratitude to Yegor Volovik for the guidance provided and the project quality assurance oversight provided by UN Environment, the Implementing Agency. He appreciated the good working relationship that has been established with the Government of Seychelles as the Chair of the Bureau. He also thanked the Kenya for hosting the PSC. He urged the Focal Points to examine

the project document keenly as suggested by the Implementing Agency and come back to the Project Management Unit if assistance is required to support development of demonstration projects. He thanked the partners, notably WIOMSA for preparing the WIOSAP Project Document and for coordinating the production of the outlooks on MPAs and critical habitats and WCS for developing the Status Report on Sharks and Rays and Road Map for their Conservation among other deliverables. Dixon also noted and appreciated the role of the Forum for Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) in providing technical expertise for quality assurance in the implementation of the WIOSAP project.

87. Ms. Nanette Laure thanked the PSC members on behalf of the Government of Seychelles for taking part in the meeting. She noted that the PSC meeting offered a good opportunity to showcase the amount of work in the region and the availability of data in the region. She noted with appreciation that a lot of work has been accomplished since the last steering committee meeting due to the onboarding of the Project Manager and the PMU as a whole. Ms. Laure urged parties to expedite the processes of setting up their NICs as the next phase of implementing the activities and demos will be the most crucial one for the success of the project.
82. Mr. Richard Mwendandu thanked the participants for the enthusiastic participation and the Secretariat for the outputs which were above board. Mr. Mwendandu also thanked Seychelles for chairing the meeting.
83. There being no other business, the meeting was closed at 1715hrs

ANNEX 1: MEETING AGENDA

TIME	ACTIVITY	MODERATOR
DAY ONE		
Monday 27 August 2018		
08:30 – 9:00	Registration of Participants	
Session 1: Official Opening of the Project Steering Committee Meeting		
9:00 – 10:00	Welcoming Address and Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head, Nairobi Convention Secretariat • United Nations Environment • Representative, the Government of Seychelles • Welcome from Government of Kenya 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
10:00 – 10:30	Election of the Chairperson	Representative of Host Government
	Adoption of the Agenda	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee/Tea Break	
10:45 – 11:45	Session 2: Project progress overview Overview of the WIOSAP project progress since inception	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
11:45 – 13.00	Session 3: Supporting SDG delivery (All Project Components) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG delivery using SDG14 as the entry point • SDG14.2: Critical Habitats Outlook (Component A) 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00 – 15.00	Session 4: Supporting SDG 14 delivery (Component A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG14.5: Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Outlook 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of critical ecosystems in climate change adaptation and mitigation 	
15.00 – 15.40	Session 5: Management of Marine Litter and Municipal Wastewater in the Western Indian Ocean (Component B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine litter strategy • Promoting Innovation and Reuse: Opportunities for the Nairobi Convention 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
15.40 – 16.00	Session 6: Sustainable management of river flows (Component C) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWRM in the context of large scale developments 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee/Tea Break	
16.15 – 17.30	Session 7: Country status reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and readiness in project implementation at national level (setting up of NICs, review of concepts) 	Contracting Parties
17.30	End of Day 1	
TIME	ACTIVITY	MODERATOR
Day TWO Tuesday 28 August 2018		
9:00 – 10.00	Session 8: From Science to Policy (Component D) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and management of chondrichthyans (sharks, rays and chimaeras) in the Western Indian Ocean • Marine connectivity related to Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) in WIO region 	Nairobi Convention
10.00 – 10:30	Coffee/Tea Break	
10:30 – 11.30	Session 9: From Science to Policy (Component D) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Net Loss of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; Applying the Mitigation Hierarchy and Biodiversity Offsets as tools to achieve sustainable development in the WIO • Threats posed to Marine Life in the Western Indian Ocean from Anthropogenic Ocean Noise and Shipping, including Ship strikes 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
11.30 -13.00	Session 10: Emerging issues (Component D) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnership for coastal cities in WIO region • UN Habitat: Urban Agenda in Coastal Cities of Africa • Sustainable port development 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14.00 – 15.30	Session 11: Sustainability of WIOSAP (Component D) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership for ocean governance and fisheries management in the Western Indian Ocean region 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Transboundary Conservation Area between Kenya and Tanzania • Transition to a Resilient Blue Economy in the Western Indian 	
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee/Tea Break	
16.00 – 17.00	Session 9: WIOSAP Work-plans and budgets overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work-plans 2018, 2019, 2020 – 2022 • Budgets 2018, 2019, 2020 – 2022 	
17.00 – 17.30	Plenary and closure of meeting	Nairobi Convention Secretariat

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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