



REPÚBLICA DE MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF EARTH AND ENVIRONMENT

**NAIROBI CONVENTION FOCAL POINTS MEETING  
THURSDAY 21 AND FRIDAY 22, OCTOBER**

## **CP9 DECISION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

### **CP 9/2. Ratification, Accession and Implementation of the Amended Nairobi Convention and Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land Sources and Activities**

1. Mozambique has ratified the protocol for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the western Indian Ocean from terrestrial sources and activities.
2. Mozambique has not yet ratified the amended Nairobi Convention.
3. The country is committed to developing, strengthening and harmonizing policies, laws, regulations, norms and institutional capacities and to strengthen the implementation of action programs to combat pollution from land-based sources and activities;

### **CP 9/3. Marine Waste Management and Municipal Wastewater in the Western Indian Ocean**

1. Legal provisions that enforce:
  - Regulation on the Management and Control of Plastic Bag.
  - Regulation on the management of solid urban waste
  - Regulation on the management of hazardous waste
2. Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities initiative (MARPLASTICCs)
3. Draw up the Action Plan to combat marine litter. (IIP).
4. Socialize the New Global Agreement to Combat Plastic Pollution. (IIP).
5. WIOMSA Economic Impact of Unmanaged Plastics on the WIO marine environment. (WIOMSA & UNEP).
6. Collaborates on the review of the regulatory framework and prepares a guide on marine litter legislation for African nations. (WIOMSA & UNEP).
7. Collaborates in national and regional initiatives and projects on the subject of plastic waste. (UNEP, IUNC, WWF, World Bank).
8. Introduced as the subject of bachelor and master's theses in academies.
9. Participated in the training that took place in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania. (UNEP).

10. Participate actively in the “UN Missions of African States in Geneva in relation to the first ever Ministerial Conference on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution” convened on September 2021.
11. Operates two complementary platforms: (i) the “intersectoral group for the blue economy”. (DIPOL/MIMAIP); and (ii) National Task Force dedicated to marine litter management and plastic pollution. (IIP/MIMAIP).

### **CP9/5. Modification of the protocol on protected areas and wild fauna and flora in the East Africa region**

In summary, the purpose of Marine Conservation Areas:

- Protect biodiversity from overfishing and habitat loss;
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of fisheries and provide ecosystem services;
- Strengthen resilience to climate change;
- Replenish species populations through the “spillover” effect; and
- They have many other positive effects.

#### **Actions taken:**

1. Declared the “Maputo Environmental Protection Area”. (MTA, CM).
2. Declared the “Vanuzi Island Sanctuary”, in the Quirimbas Archipelago National Park, Cabo Delgado.
3. Mapped around 29 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Mozambique, which also include the marine and coastal area (COMBO-WCS & SPEED+).
1. Marine KBAs also contribute to the creation and/or expansion of existing conservation areas or areas to be considered in the implementation of biodiversity offsets.
4. Mozambican Wetland Atlas which informs the government of potential and priority areas for the declaration of more “Ramsar Sites”. (MITADER & WWF).
2. Potential wetland sites of international importance also include coastal KBAs contributing to the creation and/or expansion of existing conservation areas or areas to be considered in implementing biodiversity offsets.
5. Established Community Management Fishing Areas in Inhambane Bay. (Provincial Govern & Ocean Revotion & WIOSAP).
3. As part of the implementation of the seagrass demonstration project in the province of Maputo, under a joint partnership between UEM and Ocean Revolution)
6. Training on the establishment of Community Management Fisheries Areas, including the elaboration of the Artisanal Fisheries Management Plan. (WWF & ADNAP/MIMAIP).
4. Course held as part of preparatory actions for the implementation of the SWIOFish Project, which aims to catalyze the implementation of SWIOFC-

NC in the Greater Maputo area and at the mouth of the Limpopo River. This course provides participants with knowledge of the techniques and tools of the FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) approach.

7. **Implement a program that develops the scenarios for the strategic expansion of the national network of marine conservation areas** in line with the Maritime Spatial Planning Plan (POEM) and with the conservation goals that Mozambique has committed to achieve, within the scope of international conventions and initiatives. The government has pledged to protect a% of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) under different initiatives. (WCS & IIP / MIMAIP):
  - 5% until 2025 under NBSAP
  - 7% by 2020 at the 2019 Oceans conference
  - 10% by 2020 for the Aichi targets
  - 30% by 2030 under the High Ambition Coalition initiative

The protection of existing ACMs and key areas for biodiversity covers 5.8% of the EEZ of Mozambique and these areas were blocked in the analysis regarding the development of MCA expansion scenarios based on Mozambique's commitments, along the following lines:

- 7-8% of the ZEE
- 10-12% of the ZEE
- 30% of the ZEE

The scenarios of this study for the expansion of ACMs are not proposed for Conservation Areas. This work consists of developing a model based on technical-scientific assumptions to motivate, encourage and guide the expansion and creation of new conservation areas. The expansion and creation of new ACMs depends on a wide consultation process, approval and funding for their management.

#### **CP 9/6. ocean governance**

1. Defined NDC for Mozambique. (MTA)
2. Approved the Mangrove rehabilitation strategy. (MIMAIP)
3. Mozambique's Blue Economy Strategy-developing. (MIMAIP)
4. Guidelines for seagrass rehabilitation. (WIOSAP)
5. Guidelines for mangrove rehabilitation. (IIP / MIMAIP)
6. Guidelines for the development of aquaculture. (IDEPA / MIMAIP)
7. Guidelines for mitigating ocean acidification. (IIP / MIMAIP)
8. Guidelines for coral reef management. (IIP / MIMAIP)

#### **CP 9/7. Develop and support project implementation**

##### **A. WIOSAP Project**

As a result of a national qualification process for the WIOSAP Project, the country identified 3 demonstration projects highlighted below, which signed the respective SSFA's directly with the Convention Secretariat:

1. Mangrove restoration and livelihood support through community participation in Mozambique. District of Xai-Xai, community of Mahielene, Partnership of DCB / UEM and AQUA / MTA;
2. Seagrass Shellfish fishing research for management and restoration. Municipality of Maputo City (Inhaca Island) and Inhambane Bay, by DCB / UEM;
3. Environmental Flows to Improve Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation in the Deltas of Mozambique (EFlows-Moz). Faculty of Engineering, Department of Biology in partnership with IRD France and IHE Delft, ARA-Sul, Government of Marracuene. Funding: UNEP (WIOSAP), Canada (CRDI), France (FEFEM) and own resources.

#### **State point:**

- Signed SSFA - Financial agreement between the Government and the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for financial charges for project monitoring and follow-up;
- Established NIC - National Intersectorial Committee that will monitor the demonstration projects;
- Designated WIOSAP National Coordinator; and
- 1st NIC meeting, 25-26 April 2019 - validated 3 project demonstration proposals
- 2nd NIC meeting on 24 July 2020 - we present the status of implementation on demo sites. SWIOFC-NC and SAPPHIRE projects were invited. It was found that the Eflows project was still in line with the SNA.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation of projects by the Government:**

- Field visit carried out-January 2020 to Inhaca Island (Maputo Municipality) and Chongoene (Gaza) - attended by members of the convention and managers of the demonstration projects.
- 1st DINAB / MTA Mission, from 8 to 27 April 2021
- 2nd Mission of DINAB / MTA, from 28 to 30 May 2021

#### **Actions taken:**

- Meet with project managers, partners, meet with communities, visit demonstration sites and participate in ongoing restoration actions. There was a time for exchanging experiences in the techniques used, viewing videos, distributing pamphlets and posters, promoting photographic exhibitions.
- Within the three projects monitored, it was found that despite being negatively impacted by covid-19, positive results and still with some activities to fulfill. Project Eflow, which started late, had already advanced

satisfactorily. In general, all demonstration projects required extension in order to comply with the activity plan.

- Reported to: government, to NCS and to Demo sites managers.

## **B. SAPPHIRE Project**

1. Strengthening Policy and Institutional Harmonization and Reform for SAPPHIRE Implementation to Improve Ocean Governance in Mozambique. (DIPOL / MIMAIP)
2. Community Project for Mussel Aquaculture at Inhaca Island. (NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE, IP / MIMAIP).
  - Presented at the 2nd NIC's meeting on 24 July 2020 and at the SAPPHIRE NIIC's meeting on 19.08.2021.
  - Projects still in preparation, scheduled for 2020 to 2021.
  - Await the disbursement of funds.
3. SWIOFC-NC partnership project.
4. WIOGI Project (NC and GIZ)
5. Northern Mozambique Channel Initiative - NMCi (UNDP, EFFM)

### **Sister Projects for WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE from other partners:**

1. Connect Project (WCMC-UNEP)
2. EbA Project (UNEP)
3. COMBO, WCS, BioFund, SPEED Plus program.

### **CP Decision. 9/8. Environmental management for oil and gas development**

1. Adopted the National Plan to combat oil spills at sea.
2. Technical and institutional capacity building program in the scope of Petroleum for Development in Mozambique (Government of Mozambique and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Norwegian Embassy in Maputo).
3. Several initiatives are in progress for mapping areas of environmental sensitivity in the coastal zone: 2.a) areas of environmental sensitivity in the coastal zone; 2.b)
4. Adopted as standard sheets as a compliance tool in the preparation & review of development projects in Mozambique (within the implementation of biodiversity guidelines), with specific reference to the management of resources and data, environmental and social safeguards to management, security management, revenue management and technological development and research.
5. Unconditionally supports the reactivation of the sub-regional center for the fight against marine proliferation from oil and hydrocarbon spills, headquartered in Madagascar.

### **CP Decision. 9/9. Adaptation and mitigation of climate change**

1. Supports the climate change strategy for the marine and coastal environment of the Nairobi Convention Area.
2. The country is present in the process of enabling GCF Funds to implement a climate change strategy for the marine and coastal environment of the Nairobi Convention Area.
3. National Task Force on Ocean Acidification, including through resource development and capacity building in partnership with research and educational institutions, regional monitoring and adaptation activities.
4. Blue economy strategy in Mozambique, with a strong component addressed to Climate Change.
5. TNA Report of the coastal zone carried out.
6. Approved Local Adaptation Plans for districts (including coastal districts).
7. More than 3 Projects focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation, designed and being implemented in the greater Maputo area.

### **CP 9/10: marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy**

1. Adopted the “Blue growing Conference”.
2. Established the BlueFund.
3. The process of completion and approval of the POEM – Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is in progress.
4. Ratified the Law of the Sea.
5. Approved the Regulation establishing the Legal Regime for the Use of the National Maritime Space (REJUEM).
6. Participation in the regional course on marine spatial planning.
7. Implementation of projects with the Marine Spatial Planning component.
8. In preparation of the Blue Economy Strategy in Mozambique.

### **CP 9/11: development of marine protected areas and critical habitats**

1. Implementation of component projects aimed at supporting and promoting Blue/Ocean carbon schemes in the management and protection of critical marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats, including mangroves, marine grasses and salt marshes;
2. Mapped the 3 scenarios for the creation/establishment of Marine Protected Areas.
3. National task forces created and operationalized for marine protected areas, coral reefs, Mangroves and Seagrass.

### **CP 9/13. Strengthen cooperation, collaboration and support for partners**

### **CP 9/14. Strengthen the operational functioning of the Secretariat**

Mozambique is an active member and participates in organized events (courses, workshops, Focal Point meetings, Conferences of the Parties.....etc.) and reports on progress in the implementation of the UNEP work programme.

**CP 9/15. Financial issues**

1. **Mozambique is** making efforts to meet financial obligations for voluntary contributions assessed on a regular and predictable basis.
2. **Mozambique is** making efforts to meet financial obligations to pay additional assessed contributions to the trust fund.

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