

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

Focal Points meeting

Virtual, 21-22 October 2021

**Proposed work programme for the period 2022–2024 for the
implementation of the Nairobi Convention**

Note by the secretariat

Background

1. Among the priorities identified at the ninth meeting included the management of marine and coastal protected areas, taking into account biodiversity conservation and connectivity, ocean governance, pollution from land-based sources and activities, climate change, ocean acidification, environmental management for the oil and gas industry, growth of the blue economy, scientific research, fisheries management, marine spatial planning, integrated coastal management and the sustainable development of ports and harbours.

2. Decision CP.9/1 of the ninth meeting requested the secretariat to develop and support the implementation of priority areas. It further invited partners to support the implementation of the priorities. The secretariat was requested to develop a regional integrated programme for the full implementation of the strategic action programmes developed under the WIO-LaB project, the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project, the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention area and their extension beyond the lifespan of these. Moreover, the secretariat was asked to report on progress to the Contracting Parties at their tenth meeting, and to report on progress on the implementation of the 2018–2022 programme of work.

3. The Covid-19 pandemic is impacting all aspects of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)'s work and the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in particular, resulting in delays in the implementation and planning of activities and events for 2020 and 2021. Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention are obliged to institute measures to contain the impact of the pandemic affecting implementation of both regional and national level activities in the immediate post-COP10 period and beyond.

4. The new work programme takes into account emerging issues that need catalytic support in the Western Indian region, such as the need to support efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 14 on oceans, with a focus on ecosystem approach, marine protected areas, marine litter, the impacts of ocean acidification, the development of green ports and harbours and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the application of area-based management tools in exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas.

I. Introduction

A. Nairobi Convention

5. Recognizing the exceptional environmental properties of the coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean region, the threats that it faces and need for remedial action, the countries of the region requested the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to create a regional seas programme for the region. By decision 8/13C of 29 April 1980, the Governing Council of UNEP created the Eastern Africa Regional Seas Programme and further requested UNEP to assist the governments of the region to formulate and implement a programme

for the management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. Following the eighth session of the Governing Council in 1980, UNEP supported the development of the Eastern Africa Action Plan and the Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern Africa Region (Nairobi Convention).

6. The countries of the region met in 1985 to adopt an action plan and signed the Convention and its two protocols, on collaboration in combating pollution in cases of emergency and on protected areas and wild fauna and flora. The Convention and its two protocols entered into force on 30 May 1996 and, by 2002, had been ratified by all the signatories.

7. Pursuant to decisions CP.1/4, CP.2/1 and CP.3/6 adopted by the Contracting Parties, the review of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols was authorized, along with the development of a protocol on land-based sources of pollution. This would ensure that the Convention reflected all relevant aspects arising from international legal instruments developed after the Nairobi Convention had been signed in 1985. During the Conference of Plenipotentiaries and the meeting of the Contracting Parties, the amended Nairobi Convention was considered and adopted by the Contracting Parties on 31 March 2010.

8. Jointly with Parties and other partners, the Nairobi Convention is currently implementing five projects and programmes. These include the WIOSAP Project to reduce impacts from land-based sources of pollution and sustainably manage coastal and river ecosystems; the SAPPHIRE Project whose aim is to achieve effective, long-term ecosystem management in the WIO Large Marine Ecosystems; the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Countries Capacity Building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (ACP-MEAs 3); Partnership Project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth; and, Integrated Management of the Marine and Coastal Resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel Project (NoCaMo). In addition, revision and amendment of the Nairobi convention Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region is worth mentioning. This will make the protocol more effective at conserving biodiversity, managing marine and coastal ecosystems, and addressing current and emerging threats. The draft protocol on integrated coastal zone management marked its final negotiations in 2019 and moves to a meeting the Convention's Conference of Plenipotentiaries for formal adoption. The protocol provides a framework to promote regional and national ICZM and enhance cooperation for sustainable development in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region.

B. Background to the tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties

9. The tenth meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties (COP10) to the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region was planned to be held in Madagascar in October/November 2020. Due to unprecedented delays occasioned by the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, the meeting will take place close to the end of the 2018–2022 work programme which was adopted by Decision CP.9/1.

10. In collaboration with its partners, the secretariat has developed a new work programme for the period 2022–2024. This maintains the momentum of the 2018–2022 work programme by building on its successes and by strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners, programmes and projects in the Western Indian Ocean region. A review of decisions from the ninth meeting and the progress achieved might identify new areas that could form part of the 2022–2024 work programme.

11. The tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties is being organized against the backdrop of the COP9 decision to adopt the work programme for 2018–2022 and advocate its implementation by the Contracting Parties. Pursuant to this, the secretariat was requested to develop and support the implementation of priority areas, including the management of marine protected areas, taking into account marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and connectivity in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas, ocean governance, pollution from land-based sources and activities, climate change, including ocean acidification, environmental management for the oil and gas industry, growth of the blue economy, scientific research, fisheries management, marine spatial planning, integrated coastal management and the sustainable development of ports and

harbours, and, in that regard, to invite partners to support their implementation. the GEF, GCF, COI, WIOMSA, FARI, WIO-C, IMO, PMAESA, GRID-Arendal, the UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, CORDIO, SWIOFC, BirdLife International, Future Earth Coasts, WWF, EAWL have been identified in this regard. Additional partnerships are expected, while further enhancing the existing ones.

12. The ninth meeting held in Mombasa, Kenya on 30 and 31 August 2018 also requested the secretariat to develop a regional integrated programme for the full implementation of the strategic action programmes developed under the WIO-LaB project, ASCLME Project, the SWIOFC and the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention area and their extension beyond the lifespan of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the WIOSAP and the SAPPHERE projects, for the efficient and harmonized delivery of project outputs and outcomes. In addition, the secretariat was requested to report on progress on the implementation of the 2018–2022 programme of work to the Contracting Parties at their tenth meeting.

13. Commitment to the Convention has continued to grow, as demonstrated by the number of ratifying countries. All of the ten countries that signed the Nairobi Convention went on to ratify it. Since the first meeting of the Contracting Parties, the number of ministers and high-level government representatives attending meetings under the Nairobi Convention has steadily increased. There has been a significant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in the region which attend the Convention meetings. In addition, governments have continued to contribute to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund on the basis of assessed contributions, thereby demonstrating their commitment to the Convention as a suitable framework for managing coastal and marine issues.

14. A presentation on the financial management of the Convention was made at the ninth meeting, focusing on the following issues: the two trust funds managed by UNEP on behalf of the Contracting Parties namely the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region and Trust Fund in Support of the Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region. The internal controls and the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, and audit recommendations relevant to the Convention were also reported.

15. Over the period 2018-2021, the Nairobi Convention secretariat had already leveraged resources from various sources, including \$10.867 million from the Global Environment Facility for implementation of the WIOSAP project and \$8.766 million for implementation of the SAPPHERE project, both of which are administered by the Nairobi Convention. The Nairobi Convention – South West Indian Ocean Partnership Project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth is an \$8.67 million project, with the Secretariat being responsible for administration of \$3.065 million. The African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Countries Capacity Building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (ACP-MEAs 3) project has a \$2.1 million contribution by EU for implementation. The Integrated Management of the Marine and Coastal Resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel Project (NoCaMo) will now enter the inception phase.

II. Work programme of the Nairobi Convention secretariat for the period 2022–2024

C. Overview

16. The future of the convention requires a bold and brave look into the horizon in light of critical challenges as encapsulated in the 2021 report of the Secretary-General – Our Common Agenda – and the UNEP mandate in combating the triple planetary crisis of climate change; biodiversity and nature loss; pollution and waste. The 2022–2024 work programme represents the Secretariat’s and partnership approach to implementing the quintet of change outlined in the report: innovation; data; strategic foresight; resource orientation; and behavioural science.

17. A draft work programme for the 2018–2022 period was presented at the meeting of focal points on 6 and 7 April 2018 in Nosy Be, Madagascar, and finalized in May 2018. It was subsequently adopted by Decision CP.9/1 of COP9 in August 2018. Succinct report on the implementation of the work programme shall be presented at COP10 identifying appropriate

linkages with ongoing projects and pinpointing potential new projects to support further implementation.

18. Governments have implemented measures to comprehensively and progressively strengthen the Nairobi Convention through, *inter alia*, the development of ambitious work programmes. Previous COP meetings have adopted work programmes at periodic intervals, notably that adopted at the second Conference of the Contracting Parties, held in Mauritius in November 1999, followed by the 2002–2003 work programme. The work programme was developed over a four or five-year cycle: 2004–2007 (decision CP 4/1), 2008–2012 (decision CP 6/1) 2013–2017 (decision CP7/1) and 2018–2022 Decision CP9/1). Based on these work programmes, the Nairobi Convention secretariat, partners and individual countries successfully carried out a number of activities, largely with the support of the Eastern Africa Trust Fund, donors and partners.

19. The work programmes focused on four themes namely, assessment; management of coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; information and awareness, in addition to a set of cross-cutting issues. The four themes were handled together so as to provide a cohesive, integrated and holistic approach to the interlinked challenges. In particular, the assessment theme is closely linked to the management theme. The activities under management, coordination and legal aspects, and cross-cutting issues were successfully implemented through partnerships, as there has been increasing collaboration between the secretariat and other organizations. The 2013–2017 work programme was especially designed to correspond with other relevant programmes within UNEP and those of other partners.

20. The work programme for 2018–2022 maintained the momentum by building on previous successes and strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners' programmes and projects. The work programme was highly collaborative, reflecting the increased coordination among stakeholders working on marine and coastal issues. The secretariat worked closely with WIOMSA as the host of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean to enhance collaboration with scientists and partners, other regional non-governmental organizations and a range of national and regional research institutions. The Consortium is designed to improve information exchange, synergy and coordination between non-governmental organizations working on coastal and marine environment issues, and to move towards a joint programmatic approach to tackling these issues. Due to major emerging issues identified during the implementation of the 2018–2022 work programme, the proposed new work programme 2022–2024 provides a perfect opportunity to incorporate and address the issues.

21. Through the various partnerships, the secretariat worked to bring attention to climate change impacts on the coastal and marine environment and to develop the regional climate change strategy. The secretariat continued to collaborate with partners in the development of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), including in the preparation of guidelines for the drafters and negotiators protocol. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of decision CP.8/3, the secretariat organized second and third meetings for the negotiation of the protocol in March and November 2016. The Fourth Negotiation Meeting on the Protocol was held on 25–27 March 2019 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in line with Decision CP9/4. The text was agreed upon and the Protocol will be adopted through a Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

22. Pursuant to decision CP.9/7 on developing and supporting implementation of projects which also requested the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, to implement the regional oil and gas capacity-building programme, regional Training for Eastern Africa Countries on Oil Pollution, Shoreline Assessment and Response was held on 6–9 November 2018, Tanzania, in collaboration with UN Environment Post Conflict and Disaster Management, Geneva; Oil for Development programme, Norway; the International Maritime Organization and the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited. The SAPPHERE project prepared a background report on Oil Spill Preparedness and Regional Cooperation in East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean in partnership with IMO and organised the regional Workshop on Cooperation in Preparedness and Response to Marine Spills, on 3rd March 2020 in Zanzibar.

23. In response to the request to organize consultations and support the process of amending the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region

and the annexes thereto in line with the provisions of the Convention (decision CP.9/5), the secretariat, in collaboration with partners and under the ACP-MEAs 3 project, undertook a review of the Protocol. This had the goal of making it a more modern and practical instrument that makes provisions for coastal and marine ecosystem-based management as a globally-established good practice and strengthening the legal and policy framework for the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity, ensuring its consistency with the 2010 Amended Nairobi Convention. A progress report on the review of the protocol will be shared with countries at the COP.

24. The 2022–2024 work programme outlines the process for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention to systematically build partnerships by implementing catalytic activities under programmes and projects being supported or implemented by members of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean and other non-governmental organizations in the region. The work programme focuses on the promotion and implementation of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention in an integrated, mainstreamed and cross-sectoral manner at regional and national levels.

25. The 2022-2024 work programme takes into consideration the global political processes that have taken place during the 2018–2021 period, with the obligations to be met by member countries of the Nairobi Convention. Such political processes build on previous successes and strengths including the continued implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by Heads of State and Government in September 2015, and subsequent ocean conferences such as in 2017 (New York), 2018 (Nairobi), 2019 (Maputo) and the second edition of Growing Blue Conference (November 2021, Maputo) to support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Other important processes include implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, the second (2021) world ocean assessment and processes under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and, the ongoing negotiations on development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

26. The 2022-2024 work programme draws from emerging coastal and marine issues in the Western Indian Ocean necessary to inform policy and decision making. It is set at the 2021-2030 UN Decade on Ecosystems Restoration, the 2021-2030 UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and against the backdrop of the Covid-19 that was declared a global pandemic by WHO in March 2020. In addition, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in October 2021 will establish the ‘post-2020’ global biodiversity goals to better protect nature and the planet. It is against this background, and a heightened ambition to reach a transformative turning point for many interconnected challenges, that an opportunity exists to shape the work of the Nairobi Convention and focus the attention of Governments on significantly scaling up ocean biodiversity protection.

27. The work programme is also informed by the March 2021 Western Indian Ocean Science-Policy dialogue which investigated science-policy interactions in several strategic and thematic areas as defined by the stakeholders. The additional inputs for the Convention’s work programme for 2022-2024 align with the work programme of UNEP’s Medium-Term Strategy (2022-2025) that addresses the three interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and which jointly complicates response to the Covid-19 crisis. The Medium-Term Strategy lays the foundation for science-policy interface, promotes environmental governance, and creates an enabling environment for digital, finance and economic transformations. The 2022-2024 work programme is cognizant of the Regional Seas Strategic Directions (RSSD) 2022-2025 which aims to more effectively mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of oceans into policies and programmes. RSSD 2022-2025 also aims to harmonize methodologies for tracking progress, and foster an integrated response to combat the ecological, climate, pollution, and health crisis for achieving long-term health of the ocean, as well as the people who rely on the ocean for subsistence or otherwise.

28. The Covid-19 pandemic has had devastating impacts on the ocean economy. At the August 2021 Nairobi Convention Partners meeting, Covid-19 pandemic, together with climate change were noticeable risk factors influencing sustainable development and the exploitation of ocean resources with severe ramifications on the ocean economy. Direct impacts of Covid-19 pandemic have been on fisheries, tourism, agriculture, trade, ports and maritime transport,

informal sector and mining, and in waste management. Clear cases were highlighted of reduced income arising from market disruptions for sea products, food insecurity, job losses, reduced monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), weakened enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and increasing medical waste entering the marine environment. It is highly relevant that the 2022-2024 work programme incorporate scenario or ‘future thinking’ approaches into project development, and adapting to Covid-19 and to identify how one or more of the strategic interventions can be mainstreamed into Covid-19 recovery and other projects and processes to ensure inclusive, blue, sustainable approaches, build resilience of people and ecosystems to withstand future shocks, embrace interconnectivity and complexity, and leverage digitalization to enhance activities, outputs and outcomes. It is expected that the programme will support dialogues and stakeholders’ consultations at relevant levels (local, national, regional) in the region to explore and define experience of Covid-19 and its implications.

29. The 2022-2024 work programme addresses new and emerging issues prioritized by Contracting Parties, among them marine litter and microplastics, and ocean acidification, marine protected areas, coastal and marine water quality assessment and a regional ecosystems indicator monitoring frameworks. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be an integral part of implementation of the work programme. The work programme serves as a tool for the secretariat and the collaborating partners to catalyse change in the management of the marine and coastal environment in countries that are Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, thereby contributing to the achievement of agreed goals and targets as they relate to the sustainable development of coasts and oceans.

30. The structure of the work programme is influenced by a range of factors that affect the number and the mode of implementation of activities. Where funding is concerned, Contracting Parties, through the Eastern Africa Trust Fund, fund the work programme of the Nairobi Convention according to the assessed contributions outlined in table 1 below. As the work programme is constantly growing in its scope, it is essential that its funding is not only adequate, but also predictable. When contributions by Contracting Parties are insufficient to meet the demand, the secretariat is required to perform most of its work through strategic partnerships and resource mobilization. The secretariat has been actively pursuing alternative sources of funding to meet its work programme needs, including support from donors and the development of partnerships for various activities.

Table 1: Assessed annual contributions by Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention Trust Fund
(in United States dollars)

Comoros	15,100
France	78,000
Kenya	45,302
Madagascar	22,651
Mauritius	30,201
Mozambique	45,302
Seychelles	15,100
Somalia	15,100
South Africa	37,500
United Republic of Tanzania	45,302
Total	349,558

31. The work programme presents two potential funding scenarios for the activities outlined in the work programme:

(a) The current level of funding includes funds originating from contributions of member countries to the Trust Fund and from the funding provided by the Global Environment Facility through the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects and partners. The funds will cover staff costs and activities required for implementation of the work programme. The secretariat staff costs will include one Senior Programme Officer at P5 level as the head of the secretariat, one administrative assistant at the G5 level and three United Nations Volunteers (UNV). The WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE project staff costs include two Programme Officers at P4 and P5 level as project managers for the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects respectively. In addition, there will be one Programme Officer at P4 level as the policy and governance officer, one Programme Officer at P3 level as the communications officer, one Finance and Budget Assistant at G7 level and one administrative assistant at G7 level.

(b) The optimal level of funding envisages a situation where all the Contracting Parties meet their obligations to the Trust Fund, and the secretariat leverages additional resources from funding agencies and collaborating partners, while UNEP continues to host the secretariat. Under this scenario, the secretariat, in collaboration with its partners, would implement priority catalytic activities, based on the existing list of priorities, programmes, and project concepts, namely:

(i) Project on strengthening cooperation and collaboration between the Nairobi Convention and the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, to promote responsible ocean governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth in the Western Indian Ocean region. In 2019 the partnership project received funding of US\$8.6 million from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency with FAO being the budget holder of the project. Designated funds for implementation of agreed activities of the project amounting to US\$3.065 million continue to be channelled to the Convention following the signing of a FAO-UNEP Contribution Agreement. A project officer and one UNV are supporting implementation of the environmental component of the project;

(ii) The Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention is implementing activities under objective 2 of the of the third phase of the programme on “Capacity building programme related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific countries – (ACP MEAs 3 focusing on better management of coasts and oceans, and effective implementation of the related Regional Seas Conventions. The ACP MEAs programme is a joint partnership between the European Union, the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to build capacity of countries in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific (ACP) in fulfilling their obligations as parties to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The total amount of the five-year European Development Fund contribution for the UNEP Nairobi Convention Secretariat is Eur 2,140,638 under Component/ Objective 2;

(iii) Project on the integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel (NoCaMo project), funded by the Fonds Français pour l’Environnement Mondial (FFEM) with an amount of Eur 1,500,000 and implemented by the Convention in collaboration with its partners. In July 2021, FFEM granted the Nairobi Convention secretariat a grant of Eur 421,728 for implementation of agreed activities in the NoCaMo project. An additional funding of Eur 132,000 by the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB) will support coordination of project around the partnership of the Western Indian Ocean Consortium;

(iv) Project on transition to a resilient blue economy in a country in the Western Indian Ocean, the design of which is under development for consideration and recommendation by the Green Climate Fund;

32. Under the optimal funding scenario, the secretariat will increase the number of activities and work force required to implement those activities.

D. Main objectives of the work programme for the period 2022–2024

33. All activities that will be supported or undertaken by the Nairobi Convention over the period 2022–2024 will be designed to achieve the overall objective of strengthening the role of the Nairobi Convention as a platform for promoting synergies and coordinating implementation of regional initiatives for the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

34. Design of the 2022–2024 work programme takes into consideration the programmes of regional organizations and partners such as the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the regional economic communities, regional fisheries bodies and the African Ministers Council on Water, along with global political processes and conventions on oceans, among others. It also considers capacity development within the framework of the 2004 Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building; interregional South-South cooperation, the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2021-2030 UN Decade on Ecosystems Restoration, the 2021-2030 UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, UNEP’s Medium-Term Strategy (2022-2025), and the Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2022-2025, including efforts of building ocean resilience in the face of climate change and emerging pandemics.

35. The specific objectives are as follows:

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

(b) To support countries in their commitment to attainment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through Goal 14, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

(c) To contribute to building regional capacities for the integrated management of the coastal and marine environment;

(d) To promote integrated management of coastal areas in order to safeguard coastal habitats and combat physical alteration of the coast by building linkages with river basin and watershed management;

(e) To support initiatives addressing the reduction of marine pollution, including marine litter, microplastics and microbeads;

(f) To promote the use of ecosystems-based management approaches in the Western Indian Ocean region;

(g) To support policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved ocean governance;

(h) To promote improved coastal livelihoods and empowerment in sustainable resources management through the engagement of coastal fishing communities;

(i) To engage stakeholders in the public and private sector in greening operations and management practices for innovative ocean governance;

(j) To support countries in the development of institutional, legal and financial mechanisms and instruments necessary for the long-term implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols.

E. Main elements of the work programme for the period 2022–2024

36. The 2022–2024 work programme aims to enhance the Nairobi Convention’s effectiveness in supporting the conservation and management of the region’s marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity and addressing current and emerging threats to these. It builds on four priority areas, namely, Management and operational support; Assessment and conservation of critical habitats and endangered species; Marine spatial planning and ameliorating underwater noise and Mainstreaming Covid-19 recovery. The programme will aim to consolidate activities in each area, depending on funding availability. The activities will build on the 2018–2022 work programme and focus on the priorities identified through partnerships and by the five projects and programmes currently being implemented namely, the WIOSAP Project’s efforts to reduce impacts from land-based sources of marine pollution and sustainable management of coastal and river ecosystems, SAPHIRE Project’s initiatives for effective and long-term ecosystem

management, the ACP countries' partnership (ACP-MEAs 3) on capacity building of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, NC-SWIOFC partnership project for marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth in the WIO and, NoCaMo Project's integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the northern Mozambique channel. It will also support and consolidate the gains from the revision and amendment of the Nairobi convention Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region. The programme is informed by an analysis of new and emerging issues identified by Contracting Parties that require attention in respect of their policy implications.

37. A key imperative will be mainstreaming Covid-19 recovery and adaptation into the convention and projects. Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the convention's normative work and key sectors like fisheries, maritime transport, travel and tourism, it is imperative to be open-minded about the future regarding the uncertainty about the likelihood and timing of a return to normalcy. There are no guarantees that similar restrictions on movement, night-time curfews, and partial or complete lockdowns will not be experienced again in any of the plausible scenarios. Movement restrictions have also especially disrupted the supply and demand chain for marine products such as seafood, dealing a severe blow to local and national economies.

38. By its very nature, response to the pandemic demands that it be built into all the Convention's operations and projects. It would not be feasible to design stand-alone interventions as these would of necessity be cross-cutting, thus every aspect of the workplan should ensure adequate safety nets are embedded into planning and implementation of activities. Contracting Parties, the Secretariat and partners should support dialogue and consultations at all relevant levels (local, national, regional) to enable WIO participants to explore and define their experiences of the COVID-19 disruption and its implications for their lives and work. These should be geared towards identifying potential approaches to current and future interruptions and minimizing the impacts of such unprecedented events.

39. To better build the resilience of economies, people and ecosystems, countries of the region have to encourage greater diversification of coastal community livelihoods, redouble their commitment to MPAs and upscale efforts to reduce coastal degradation and pressure on marine ecosystems. In order to rebuild the key sectors and enhance their ability to withstand future shocks, the Convention will need to invest in encouraging greater spatial and sectoral interconnectivity for sustainable marine resource use and management. This is possible through support to research and advocacy especially inspiring more interaction of the science-policy interphase.

40. Leveraging technology and digitalization will be essential to reducing the dependence on humans for observation and data collection, thereby ensuring continuity and enhancing the updating of critical information, outputs and outcomes. The people of the region must be placed at the centre of any mainstreaming. The Secretariat is urged to organize and support training to encourage shifts in mindsets and promote positive thinking about the vulnerability of the ocean's resources and processes.

A. Management and operational support

41. Backstopping parties in implementing Conference of Parties (COP) decisions, development of approaches to ocean financing and ocean governance will constitute the main elements of this component, designed to sustain and enhance the convention's contribution to comprehensive marine and coastal ecosystem-based management approaches. The component seeks to reduce or prevent degradation of the coastal and marine environment and strengthen the functioning and resilience of marine ecosystems, including supporting governments of the region to attain the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular targets 2 and 5 of Goal 14. Achieving the objectives will reinforce the region's capacity to tackle inter-related and cumulative human impacts on ecosystems, including at national and transboundary levels, as well as identify and grow opportunities in the blue economy. A key intervention is promotion of innovative financing through the exploration of a range of non-traditional mechanisms for raising additional funds for marine and coastal conservation and development. In addition, this component will support the strengthening of the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, including transboundary ecosystems.

B. Assessment and conservation of critical habitats and endangered species

42. The second component will focus on partner collaboration for the assessment and conservation of critical habitats such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses and endangered species such as shark and rays. In order to achieve the broadest possible coverage, effort will be concentrated in habitats needed to support protection and recovery of species in danger from pollution, overfishing, habitat destruction, and other unsustainable practices. These are areas with the highest biodiversity value in the region based on criteria such as level of threat, endemism, congregatory and migratory species, or key evolutionary processes. It will build on the conservation principles of 'vulnerability' (threat) and 'irreplaceability' (rarity/restricted distribution).

43. Assessment will aim at generating new and additional information for better understanding and adaptive management of the coastal and marine environment in the Western Indian Ocean region, itself a key contribution to the reporting mechanisms for informed planning and decision-making. An integral part of this will be capacity development for marine protected areas, environmental flow assessment, evaluation of land-based activities and sources of pollution, and awareness raising on marine litter, microplastics and microbeads. On the social and economic fronts, activities will include the economic valuation of goods and services provided by the marine and coastal environment, enhancing the capacity of Contracting Parties to use the true value of ecosystems good and services in their planning and decision-making on the impacts of climate change on vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems and local communities, and strategic environmental assessment for the development of ports and harbours, the oil and gas industry and related sectors.

44. Another aspect will be supporting more effective conservation and sustainable use of mangroves aimed at sustaining these most productive and biologically diverse ecosystems, including protecting intertidal zones and sheltered coastlines from threats arising from coastal development, pollution, aquaculture, and logging for timber and fuel wood.

45. Marine spatial planning and ameliorating underwater noise. This will involve multi-stakeholder partnerships in marine spatial planning (MSP), reducing and mitigating the impacts of underwater noise. MSP will be aimed at creating a more rational organization of practices and policies affecting the use of space on sea or coastal land in the region aimed at delivering social, economic, and environmental benefits. The Secretariat will work with partners to develop a regional strategy while Contracting Parties will formulate, ratify and adopt in-country MSP and develop necessary legislation. The proposed 'Western Indian Ocean, Resilience and Prosperity Initiative (WIO-RPI) spearheaded by Government of Seychelles presents a potential anchor opportunity for the MSP.

46. As another way of addressing the threats to marine species in the WIO, a key intervention will be expediting the identification of a plan for targeted regional and collaborative research that improves current understanding of ocean noise levels and shedding light on its potential impacts. The Nairobi Convention will support the review of current underwater noise mitigation policies.

47. Mainstreaming Covid-19 recovery by strengthening partnership in the implementation of projects and mainstreaming strategic interventions into Covid-19 recovery. The Secretariat will continue collaboration with Contracting Parties and partners to foster harmony and results-orientation in the development and implementation of the work programme. Main activities will be continuity with implementing the five ongoing projects and programmes: WIOSAP, SAPPHIRE, ACP-MEAs 3, NC-SWIOFC and NoCaMo and expanding into new ventures such as the evolving partnership with the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (through GIZ), UN-Habitat, and others key to increasing the access to new resources for sustainable solutions to cross-cutting issues.

48. In collaboration with Contracting Parties and partners, the Secretariat will endeavour to heed the wakeup call on the urgent need to change human interactions with nature occasioned by the Covid- 19 pandemic. This will involve incorporating scenario or 'future thinking' approaches into project development and adapting to the pandemic in ways to ensure inclusive, blue,

sustainable approaches, build resilience of people and ecosystems to withstand future shocks, embrace interconnectivity and complexity, and leverage digitalization.

C Coordination and legal aspects

49. This area is aimed at strengthening the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystem, including transboundary ecosystems. It focuses on implementing and updating the existing Nairobi Convention and its protocols, developing and ratifying new protocols, and improving the coordination of activities. This will support the efforts of governments to negotiate and develop national, regional and international marine-related environmental conventions, protocols, policies, strategies, guidelines and legislation for current, new and emerging issues, such as climate change, the blue economy, oil and gas, sustainable ports and harbours.

D. Information and awareness

50. Information will be provided in an easily accessible and understandable format to assist in the decision-making processes and to raise awareness among the public of the importance of and threats to the marine and coastal environment. This area also focuses on the exchange of information with communities, on building awareness, involvement and capacity development among communities. The key priority will be the establishment and strengthening of knowledge and data-sharing mechanisms and platforms, including reporting mechanisms and information exchange, and institutional strengthening for the implementation of the Convention.

E. Financing the work programme

51. Regular payments of assessed and voluntary contributions by the Contracting Parties, together with contributions provided through partnership programmes, would enable the Nairobi Convention to support governments to implement the work programme.

III. Main activities of the work programme for the period 2022–2024

A. Management and operational support

52. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects in the following activities:

(a) Supporting the development of monitoring tools and implementation of frameworks, strategies, guidelines, standards, and methodologies, including for water quality, climate change, the physical alteration and destruction of critical coastal and marine habitats, and changes in environmental flows and sediment loads;

(b) Supporting the development and implementation of new transboundary initiatives for the management of shared resources in the exclusive economic zones, including in adjacent areas, and developing ocean governance strategy, and area-based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote blue growth;

(c) Promoting demonstration activities for the management of land-based activities and sources of marine pollution, including implementation of the regional action plan on marine litter for the Western Indian Ocean region;

(d) Supporting the management of marine protected areas, including the training of technical staff and managers, in ecosystem-based management approaches, spatial planning tools, mapping of critical coastal and marine habitats and transboundary ecosystems;

(e) Promoting cooperation and coordination among countries sharing transboundary resources, establishing networks of managers for protected coastal and marine areas, catalysing the establishment of transboundary protected areas and jointly managed ecosystems and promoting the sustainable use of fishery resources.

(f) support COVID recovery efforts to build back better by enhancing climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, enhancing MPA management, water quality management

including marine litter interventions, and assessment of impacts of COVID-19 impacts on the management of marine and coastal resources, community livelihoods support, women and youth empowerment in coastal and marine resource management.

53. Key implementing partners in the management component include the Nairobi Convention secretariat, the Contracting Parties, national institutions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), WIOMSA, Coastal Oceans Research and Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), East African Wild Life Society, Wildlife Conservation Society, the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, FARI and others.

B. Assessment, conservation and capacity building

54. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects in the following activities:

(a) The Convention secretariat will coordinate and support assessments related to the implementation of the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects and the other ongoing projects supported by the Convention or through partnerships and promoting the uptake of information, outputs and outcomes and the use of these in policymaking.

(b) Collecting and synthesizing the data on coastal habitats and their threats necessary to support a regional analysis and development of marine spatial planning in support of blue growth, outlooks on thematic areas such as critical habitats, climate change, environmental policy, disaster planning and management, and economic performance. Other thematic areas include pollution sources, marine litter and river-coast interactions;

(c) Supporting the development of decision support tools related to the Western Indian Ocean regional state-of-the-coast report, the marine protected areas outlook, critical habitats outlook, and ecosystems monitoring frameworks;

(d) Undertaking an assessment of ecosystem goods and services, economic values, management scenarios to ensure ecological risk management, sustainable use and optimal benefits flows, and potential investment opportunities related to coastal habitats to facilitate informed decision-making for blue growth;

(e) Supporting and promoting capacity building of environmental flow assessments of key river basins and assessments of impoundments and dam operations on river-flow variability and the uptake of environmental flow assessment tools into policy;

(f) Supporting the laying of institutional and knowledge foundations for the application of multi-stakeholder based marine spatial planning at the policy level and its implementation;

(g) Supporting the development of strategic environmental assessments at the regional level in relation to the environmental management of oil and gas development, and promote effective planning and best practices in the oil & gas sector that are adopted by Governments and private sector champions, leading to mitigation of impacts of the sector to the biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(h) Supporting the development of toolkits, strategies, monitoring frameworks, guidelines and best practices for greening new and existing developments, such as ports and harbours;

(i) Secure community livelihoods and well-being through the sharing and replication of best practices in community-based marine resource management

(j) Enhancing capacity for technical experts and decision-makers on assessments for adaptive ocean governance;

(k) Enhancing institutional capacity for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services, vulnerability assessments and environmental flows assessments for rivers, to sustain blue economy, blue growth and blue carbon the context of marine and coastal management

(l) Boosting the capacity of national academic and research institutions to develop activities to tackle the degradation of water quality, ocean acidification, and the physical alteration and destruction of habitats;

(m) Developing capacity for the environmental management of the oil and gas sector, including sensitivity mapping, pollution prevention, disaster risk management and resource management based on international best practices;

(n) Building capacities and partnerships to address the impacts of drivers such as climate change and Covid-19 on the resilience of critical habitats, ocean acidification, including scientific cooperation at national and regional level.

55. Key implementing partners in assessment and capacity development include national institutions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WIOMSA, FARI, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), SWIOFC, PMAESA, WIOGI, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SWaM), Macquarie University, IRD, among others.

C. Coordination and legal aspects

56. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on support to ongoing projects in the following activities:

(a) Preparing and convening meetings of project steering committees, technical and expert meetings and any others as provided for in the work programme and in the projects;

(b) Coordinating implementation of partnership activities agreed upon at meetings of the Contracting Parties;

(c) Promoting the implementation of regional and global development initiatives and programmes that enhance the Nairobi Convention's global and regional presence;

(d) Fostering closer collaboration between the Convention and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Ministerial Council on Water and the regional economic communities, in order to promote integrated marine, coastal and river basin management;

(e) Developing partnerships with bilateral donors and members of the United Nations Development Group, including the United Nations Development Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, to facilitate the coordinated delivery of support to the Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention;

(f) Supporting focal point institutions, task forces, FARI and the science-policy platform for coordination and implementation of the work programme;

(g) Developing a regional gender strategy to mainstream and operationalize the gender dimensions of ocean governance, providing an operational focus on gender considerations while delivering activities that are gender-responsive issues including ways of measure the impacts.

(h) Organizing training for policymakers, experts, task forces, FARI, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, the science-policy platform, networks of marine protected area managers, and other biodiversity conservation networks, for advocacy in the development of policies, legislation, institutional frameworks and strategies for marine and coastal environment at national, regional and global levels;

(i) Supporting the ratification of the LBSA Protocol and setting up of related institutional, policy and legal frameworks at the national level and the strengthening of existing policies, laws, standards, and institutional capacities for the implementation of the Protocol;

(j) Supporting adoption of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management in collaboration with Contracting Parties and other partners;

(k) Amending of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern Africa region, to align it with the amended Nairobi Convention and to entrench in it ecosystem-based approaches to the management of marine and coastal resources;

(l) Supporting the implementation of ongoing and new projects, including in such areas as the strengthening of partnership between the Nairobi Convention and the South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) for marine and coastal governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth; Coastal resilient blue project for implementation of the Nairobi Convention Climate Change Strategy; integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel; and transboundary cooperation in the management of shared marine resources between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(m) Supporting the development of the regional ocean governance strategy for the Western Indian Ocean in collaboration with the regional seas programmes in Africa and the UNEP Regional Office for Africa and preparing a plan of action for the Western Indian Ocean region;

(n) Enhancing current partnerships and, as far as possible, establishing new partnerships with non-governmental organizations, regional economic communities, regional fisheries bodies and intergovernmental mechanisms to strengthen capacity for implementation of the work programme.

57. Partners in these activities will include: the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, FARI, the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, IMO, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, WIOMSA, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and others.

D. Information and awareness

58. At the current level of funding, information and awareness activities will focus on the following:

(a) Reporting on the progress of the work programme and disseminating the results to Contracting Parties and other partners;

(b) Preparing a calendar of events and transmitting to the Contracting Parties relevant notifications, reports and other information received by the secretariat from the Contracting Parties and other partners;

(c) Considering enquiries from, and information by, the Contracting Parties and Partners and facilitating appropriate action;

(d) Updating information from six-monthly national status reports received from the Contracting Parties, and identifying information and activity gaps;

(e) Consulting with the Contracting Parties on questions relating to the Convention and its protocols;

(f) Developing a communication strategy and plan for participation, problem solving, knowledge exchange and awareness-raising, which will also promote and support public awareness activities and campaigns, and community-based resource-management initiatives;

(g) Prepare a multi-stakeholder information and knowledge management strategy for knowledge sharing among countries, scientific community and the private sector covering all areas of coastal and marine environmental policy, management, and governance to ensure sustainable livelihoods and healthy ecosystems, and an increase of the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other drivers of change.

(h) Enhancing digital connectivity and intelligent data systems to support adaptive management, support remote monitoring as a means to enhance resilience, including developing partnerships with the private sector on knowledge and information management, maintaining and regularly updating the Nairobi Convention website and the regional clearinghouse mechanism for stakeholders, the public and coastal communities;

(i) Enhancing information gathering and knowledge management on coastal and marine resource use and management, and facilitating information management and exchange,

including the sharing of results, best practices, publications and other products, and by contributing information to and participating in relevant global, regional and national forums;

(j) Organizing expert forums for task forces and key partners, to promote scientific and technical information-sharing and exchange;

(k) Convening science-policy dialogues for scientists, policymakers and decision makers, civil society and the private sector, in collaboration with partners, to provide knowledge and generate approaches to tackling current and emerging threats to the coastal and marine environment, with a view to enhancing informed decision-making.

59. Partners in these activities will include: Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, national institutions, FARI, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WIOMSA, SWaM, SWIOFC, and other United Nations entities.

E. Financial resources

60. The commitment by Contracting Parties to honour their obligations to the Eastern Africa Trust Fund has enabled UNEP, as the secretariat of the Convention, to continue leveraging funds from Partners, and the Global Environment Facility. The projected level of funding for the 2022–2024 work programme stands at \$81.03 million, of which \$19.63 million was secured in the previous Programme of Work from the Global Environment Facility for implementation of the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects. An additional \$12.40 million has been raised for the implementation of the following partnership projects: \$8.6 million for partnership between the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission and the Nairobi Convention in ocean governance and fisheries management; \$1.7 million for partnership in the Northern Mozambique Channel and \$2.1 million for the implementation of ACP MEAs 3 project.

61. The projection is that an additional \$49 million will be raised for the following intended projects: \$38.5 million for implementation of the climate change strategy (Coastal resilience project); \$10.5 million for transboundary conservation areas between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania;

62. The secretariat will advance a sustainable financing strategy to support processes that increase access to funding in the long term.

63. The proposed 2022–2024 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 2 below.

Table 2: Proposed 2022–2024 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention from the Eastern Africa Trust Fund in support of ongoing and proposed projects
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

SECRETARIAT COSTS	2021	2022	2023	2024
PERSONNEL COMPONENT				
Coordinator (P5)	246,000	256,000	266,000	276,000
Administrative Assistance (G5)	35,000	35,000	36,000	36,000
UNV	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Sub-total Personnel	281,000	291,000	302,000	312,000
CONTRACTUAL COSTS				
Contractual services	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000
Sub-total contractual	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000
OPERATIONAL COSTS				
Operational costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Office Equipment and Misc.	-	3,000	3,000	2,000

Sub-total Operational Costs	10,000	13,000	13,000	12,000
TRAVEL				
Travel	10,000	20,000	80,000	25,000
Sub-total Travel	10,000	20,000	80,000	25,000
GRAND TOTAL	331,000	344,000	425,000	369,000
13% Programme support cost (PSC)	43,030	44,720	55,250	47,970
Working Capital Reserve 15% annually	49,650	51,600	63,750	55,350

64. The proposed 2022–2024 budget for ongoing projects executed by the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e and below.

Table 3a: Expenditure and budget for SAPPHIRE project
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	Expenditure 2020 and prior years	BUDGET			
		2021	2022	2023	Total cost
Personnel costs	1,007,001.27	540,000	395,400	360,450	2,302,851.27
<i>Sub-total personnel costs</i>	1,007,001.27	540,000	395,400	360,450	2,302,851.27
Activity costs					
Contractual services - individual	49,500.00	233,340	482,100	381,200	1,146,140.00
Contractual services - company	877,229.20	1,458,660	837,630	313,475	3,486,994.20
Travel	427,040.09	127,000	463,000	341,250	1,358,290.09
Equipment & furniture	15,054.81	11,000	81,700	61,150	168,904.81
Operation costs	50,635.72	28,250	112,650	88,269	279,804.72
Supplies	4,268.15	-	10,750	8,500	23,518.15
Sub-total activity costs	1423727.97	1,858,250	1,987,830	1,193,844	6,463,651.97
TOTAL	2,430,729.24	2,398,250	2,383,230	1,554,294	8,766,503.24

Table 3b: Expenditure and Budget for WIOSAP project
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	EXPENDITURE	BUDGET	
	2020 and prior years	2021	2022
Personnel costs	1,331,238	522,000	616,000
<i>Sub-total personnel costs</i>	1,331,238	522,000	616,000
Activity costs			
Contractual services - individuals	301,838	189,115	143,240
Contractual services - company	3,732,564	969,776	335,248
Travel on official business	186,926	110,000	90,000
Meeting & training	1,171,647	281,336	185,000
Equipment & furniture	20,521		
Operation costs	42,307	50,000	25,000

Supplies	2,521	5,356	5,000
Sub total activity costs	5,458,324	1,605,583	783,488
TOTAL	6,789,562	2,127,583	1,399,488

Table 3c: Budget for project on integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total budget needed	Total FFEM (Grant)
Component 1: Laying the institutional and knowledge foundations for the application multi-stakeholder marine spatial planning	1,446,346	512,393	774,412	326,068	3,059,220	465,812
Component 2: Planning and adoption of environmental and social and best practices in the oil and gas sector	573,884	282,981	228,248	197,970	1,283,083	511,229
Component 3: Replication and upscaling of successful models for community-based resource management	115,289	492,014	526,076	547,329	1,680,708	407,586
Component 4: Coordination, management and evaluation	174,023	321,577	321,577	368,158	1,185,334	361,046
Total	863,196	1,096,572	1,850,313	1,439,525	7,208,345	1,745,673

Table 3d
Budget for partnership project for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth (Component 1)
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	Budget 2019	Budget 2020	Expenditure 2020 and prior years	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Total Budget
Personnel costs						
Staff	119,274	143,128	246,286	143,128	143,128	548,658
Consultants	72,800	150,500	60,626	122,850	91,105	437,255
Activity costs						
Sub-contracts (SSFA/PCA)	375,000	310,000	19,420	100,000	70,000	855,000
Contractual services - company	30,000	90,000	-	90,000	-	210,000
Technical support	12,000	12,000		12,000	12,000	48,000
Travel	104,486	298,768	17,154	281,664	25,104	710,022
Equipment & furniture	2,000			-	-	2,000
General operating cost	13,584	13,584		13,584	13,584	54,336
Direct cost (7%)	51,040.05	71,258.61	24,044	53,426	24,844	200,569
Total	780,183.55	1,089,238.81	367,531	816,652	379,766	3,065,840

Table 3e
Budget for Capacity building project related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries - Phase three - (ACP-MEAs 3) Nairobi Convention
 (by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	Budget 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Total Budget
1. Personnel Component						
1.1 Local UNV		15,488	15,504	15,504	15,504	62,000
2. Expected Results/Outputs						-
Result 2.1: Reinforcement of Regional Seas Conventions Governance Frameworks and associated protocols	348,989	332,323	206,814	24,000	-	912,126
Result 2.2: Development of regionally representative networks of Marine Protected Areas	110,000	281,576	147,201	32,150	-	570,927
Result 2.3: Reduction of the influx of waste entering the marine environment	-	120,285	32,413	20,000	-	172,698
Result 2.4: Document best practices and lessons learnt in marine litter management at community level.	-	45,822	86,560	-	-	132,382
3.1 Furniture, computer equipment	7,000	3,000				10,000
4.1 Operations and Other direct costs	10,000	10,000	10,000			30,000
5. Administrative costs	33,319	56,595	34,894	6,416	1,085	132,309
Grand Total eligible costs EU Contribution	523,855	894,182	562,481	127,164	32,956	2,140,638

2. The proposed 2022-2024 budget for proposed projects supported by the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 4a, and 4b.

Table 4a
Budget for proposed project for implementation of climate change strategy – “Coastal Resilient Project (Kenya)”
 (by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Component	Indicative cost (US\$)	Financing (Grant) Amount (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)
Outcome 1: Reduced upstream sources of climate-induced erosion and increased sedimentation	6,827,273	5,000,000	1,827,273

Component	Indicative cost (US\$)	Financing (Grant) Amount (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)
Outcome 2: Vulnerable coastal communities Supported to restore and protect critical habitats	15,461,000	8,000,000	7,461,000
Output 3: Promote climate change mitigation	13,000,000	6 000 000	7,000,000
Output 4: Increased capacity and knowledge of coastal communities	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
<i>Project management</i>	1,800,000	1,400,000	400,000
Indicative total cost	38,588,273	21,400,000	17,188,273

Table 4b
Budget for proposed project on Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania
(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (in \$)	Co-financing (in \$)
Component 1. Supporting policy harmonisation and management reforms of marine transboundary resources between Kenya and Tanzania	1,800,000	12,600,000
Component 2. Community and private sector engagement and empowerment in marine conservation, natural resource management, and sustainable development	1,600,000	11,200,000
Component 3. Infrastructural development and equipment procurement to effectively manage existing MPAs	2,600,000	18,200,000
Component 4. Socio-ecological and economic research to inform decision making	1,500,000	10,500,000
Component 5. Capacity development to enhance marine conservation and natural resource management in the proposed TBCA	3,000,000	21,000,000
Subtotal	10,500,000	73,500,000
Project Management Cost	525,000	3,675,000
Total Project Cost	11,025,000	77,175,000