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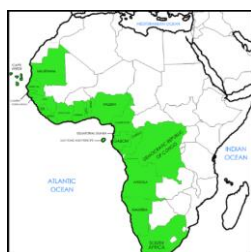
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CUMULATIVE PROGRESS REPORT 2011-2016

For the Support to the Africa Marine and Coastal Programme

Project Title:	UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme
Requesting Agency:	UNEP – Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch (MCEB)
Executing Agencies:	UNEP- Secretariats of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions and Partners to the Conventions, WIO-C (WIOMSA, IUCN, WWF, IMS, BirdLife International etc)
Priority Issue Addressed:	Assist in implementing UNEP’s Marine and Coastal Strategy in Africa
Funding:	SEK 29,281,475 (US\$4,367,777)
Regional Scope:	Nairobi and Abidjan Convention Area
Period:	2011 to 2016



Abidjan Convention Region



Nairobi Convention Region

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INTRODUCTION

The Swedish support to Africa through the UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme was instrumental in a number of ways in catalysing national action at both the Nairobi Convention and Abidjan Convention countries.

The objectives of the Agreement were:

1. To conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal ecosystems for improved livelihoods and enhanced use of integrated-adaptive ecosystems-based management approaches,
2. To provide decision-makers with web-based information on the value of marine and coastal ecosystems services including socio-economic assessments of the most vulnerable cities and communities through national and regional integrated assessments,
3. To facilitate countries to ratify and implement protocols concerning the protection, development and management of the coastal and marine environment from land-based sources of pollution,
4. To integrate ecosystem-based management approaches including resilience building, vulnerability reduction and adaptation to climate change development and planning processes through strengthening integrated management capacities in the marine and coastal sector,
5. To improve environmental governance for sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems at regional and national levels through improved intergovernmental dialogues, information exchange and improved transboundary policies and laws based on ecosystem management principles,
6. To strengthen the capacity of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions and other regional organizations to participate and collaborate in marine ecosystem management processes.

The greatest impact was at the regional level. Within the Nairobi Convention, for example, the support led to the preparation and subsequent approval of two GEF funded projects, namely: *'Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities'* (WIOSAP) and *The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reform* (SAPPHIRE).

At the national level in the Nairobi Convention area, the Swedish support catalysed national policy processes through sustained awareness on topical issues including; a) Blue economy; b) Ecosystem based approaches to management; c) Northern Mozambique Channel as a priority conservation area; d) Transboundary protected area between Kenya and Tanzania; e) Adoption and subsequent ratification of the protocol on land-based sources and activities; and f) preparation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) protocol; preparation of the state of the coast report for the Western Indian Ocean region, and provided the baseline for future state of coast reports.

Within the Abidjan Convention, the support led to a number of achievements. These include a) adoption of a Regional Contingency Plans and other Means of Preventing and Combatting Pollution

Incidents (2011), b) additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention Concerning Cooperation in the Protection and Development of Marine and Coastal Environment from Land-based Sources and Activities in the Western, Central and Southern African Region (the LSBA Protocol - 2012), c) the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Science and Technology (2014), and d) establishment of a Regional Coordination Centre for Marine Pollution Emergency of the Abidjan Convention. The programme realised the state of the coast report for Sierra Leone.

The support contributed to the recognition of the value of the Regional Seas programmes, including the contribution and capacities of both the Nairobi and Abidjan secretariats by the African Union as per the March 2015, [15th Cairo Declaration](#) of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment on Managing Africa's Natural Capital for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication, Paragraph 1.5, 1.6, 1.8 and 1.14

“To agree to support activities on marine ecosystems, the development of marine spatial planning and area-based planning, marine protected areas and valuation and natural capital accounting tools in collaboration with regional seas programmes, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional fisheries management organizations”

“To agree to support the preparation of periodic reports by regional seas programmes on the status of the oceans, including land-based sources and activities and governance, biennially for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment”;

“To reiterate our support for the regional seas programmes in Africa as regional platforms for the implementation of the Africa Integrated Marine Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063 on Ecosystem-Based Management Approaches for marine resources in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent waters”

“To agree to develop a governance strategy, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and regional seas conventions, on oceans and seas in Africa for the effective management of the region's shared maritime resources and call for a regional conference to address the matter by 2016”

The Swedish Support enabled the two conventions to develop a closer partnership with non-state actors. The Conventions are stronger as a result of the partnership with NGO's, UN agencies, research institutions and government institutions. This partnership has enhanced the Conventions visibility and generated opportunities that may lead to sustainable financing for the future. Most notably the support has enhanced the capacity of both the Secretariats of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions to such a level that they are preferred implementation platforms for major activities in Africa. This is evidenced by the Nairobi Convention execution role for both the project on *Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities*' (WIOSAP) and *The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reform* (SAPPHIRE).

Major achievements of the programme support (2011-2016)

Nairobi Convention

- a) Ratification of the Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities (LBSA, adopted 31 March 2010) by so far three out of the 10 countries of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region (Mauritius, Seychelles and Mozambique). More countries are expected to ratify, with Tanzania planned for June 2017.
- b) Preparation of national state of coastal and marine environment reports as well as regional and thematic coastal and marine environment assessment reports and the Regional State of the Coast Report for the Nairobi Convention area.
- c) Creation of a Science to Policy Framework for the WIO Region.
- d) Preparation of the second Draft of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in preparation for the third negotiations meeting for the ICZM Protocol.
- e) Drafting and finalization of a project proposal following a review of previously implemented demonstration projects in the WIO region in 2013. The outcome of the review, the LBSA protocol and the negotiations towards the ICZM protocol led to the preparation and approval of a US\$ 10 million Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project on “*Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the marine and coastal environment from land based sources and activities (WIOSAP)*”.
- f) Regional State of the Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean region
- g) The Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention
- h) Capacity building on Ecosystem Based Management and Blue economy for the Nairobi Convention

Abidjan Convention

- i) additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention Concerning Cooperation in the Protection and Development of Marine and Coastal Environment from Land-based Sources and Activities in the Western, Central and Southern African Region (the LSBA Protocol),
- j) Sustainable management of mangroves ecosystem Protocol (2015)
- k) Integrated coastal zones management protocol
- l) Environmental norms and standards for offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation protocol
- m) Adoption of a Regional Contingency Plans and other Means of Preventing and Combatting Pollution Incidents in the Abidjan Convention area
- n) Establishment of a Regional Coordination Centre for Marine Pollution Emergency of the Abidjan Convention.
- o) Concept note on the Regional Coastal and Marine Integrated Management Policy
- p) Concept note on the establishment of a Network of Parliamentarians and local governments for the Abidjan Convention area
- q) Regional strategy on marine and coastal invasive species
- r) African Maritime Safety Charter

- s) Ocean energy potential of the West Africa region
- t) The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Science and Technology (2014)
- u) [Operation Phakissa](#) of the Government of South Africa designed to fast track the implementation of solutions on critical development issues. This is a unique initiative to address issues highlighted in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 such as poverty, unemployment and inequality
- v) State of Coast for Sierra Leone

Leverage of external financial support and Cost effective measures partnerships

As a result of the Swedish support to the Africa Marine and Coastal strategy, support by governments and partners was realized. In particular, the following are worth mentioning:

- a) Government of Seychelles supported the Eighth Conference of Parties (COP8) of the Nairobi Convention meeting held in Seychelles on 22-24 June 2015.
- b) Indian Ocean Commission ([IOC](#)) supported the second negotiations meeting on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management protocol by providing logistical support to all Island States of the WIO region to the negotiation meeting in Mauritius on 21-22 March 2016. IOC also supported the Science to Policy forum meeting held in Seychelles 11-14 October 2016.
- c) Convention for Biological Diversity contributed to the Sustainable Oceans Initiative workshop on Marine Spatial Planning held in Madagascar on 18-22 January 2016
- d) Wildlife Conservation Society contributed to the development of a regional report on sharks and rays in the Western Indian Ocean. The report will be validated in 2017.

The Swedish support catalysed a number of partnerships with both regional and international organizations which have greatly supported the work of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions. The partnerships were based on a range of themes from ocean governance, science to policy, ecosystem based management, to ecosystems assessments.

The partnerships supported the:

- a. Establishment of a *Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean* ([WIO-C](#)) on climate change, blue economy, oil and gas issues, and marine protected areas management. The Consortium comprises IUCN, WCS, WIOMSA, WWF, EAWLS, CORDIO, and Nairobi Convention. Others include, Birdlife International, Wetlands International, Blue Ventures, Rare, TNC, Fauna&Flora International and CI.
- b. Resilient Coasts programme – a Partnership Programme developed by the Nairobi Convention, WIOMSA, CORDIO and IUCN eastern and southern Africa Regional Office for strengthening the resilience of coastal socio-ecological systems in the Western Indian Ocean region,
- c. Partnership between WWF, Nairobi Convention and CORDIO on North Mozambique Channel on developing and rolling out a scenario analysis and Marine Spatial Planning on the

- evolving oil and gas developments for secure sustainable futures and livelihoods for coastal communities and economies
- d. Land Based Sources and Activities (LBSA) protocol for the Nairobi Convention by the African Union,
 - e. development of the ICZM protocol to the Nairobi Convention by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC),
 - f. implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG14 in the WIO region, by the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies ([IASS](#)) Potsdam, Germany, and the Paris-based Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations ([IDDRI](#)),
 - g. development of a Regional Strategy on climate change, impacts, adaptation and mitigation in the marine and coastal environment by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association,
 - h. development of the *Regional Synthesis Report on the Status of Birds in the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Nairobi Convention Area* by Birdlife International,
 - i. development and implementation of a project on marine governance and background analysis on coastal and marine resources in the Mozambique Channel by WWF Madagascar,
 - j. Partnership between the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania, Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA on the Transboundary protected Area between the two countries.
 - k. Environmental security in the marine and coastal field in the Abidjan Convention area by United States Africa Command (US Africom),
 - l. Design of a format for national reporting on the state of marine and coastal environment in the Abidjan Convention area by GRID Arendal,
 - m. development of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) strategy in the Abidjan Convention area by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
 - n. development of environmental standards for oil and gas operations in Africa by the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) and TOTAL Oil Company,
 - o. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the implementation of the project on *Sustainable Fisheries and Management and Biodiversity of the Deep Sea-Living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)*.
 - w) Inputs to the World Bank's supported West Africa Coastal Areas ([WACA](#)) Management Program
 - p. Inputs to the Western Cape [Coastal Management Programme](#): 2016

PROGRAMME INCEPTION

The Programme Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Sweden and UNEP was signed on 8 December 2010 for the implementation of UNEP's marine and coastal strategy for Africa for the period 2011-2014.

The four year programme was for implementation in the Sub-Saharan Africa including Small Island Developing States in the western Indian and eastern Atlantic oceans. The Government of Sweden provided Swedish Kroner 29,200,000 for implementation of the programme by the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions in partnership with Contracting Parties to the two conventions, national institutions and regional organisations.

The programme aims to improve environmental governance, promote synergies and strengthen the coordination mechanisms of regional initiatives for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment in Africa.

The overall objective of the programme was to assist countries in the region under the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions (32 countries) progress towards a prosperous and healthy oceans and coastal where conservation, productivity and resource use are sustainable. The support would enable the countries to respond to their marine and coastal environmental challenges, creating opportunities through partnerships and building on existing initiatives for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment.

Programme Inception Report

Following the approval of the programme, the Secretariats in partnership with Contracting Parties and national and regional organisations successfully implemented the inception phase and convened intergovernmental meetings of Contracting Parties, experts and stakeholders to discuss and agree on the objectives, activities and outputs as well as implementation arrangements at the regional and national levels. In a meeting held at UNEP in February 2011 where representatives from the Secretariats of both Conventions and UNEP's Head of the Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems Branch were present, the inception period of the programme was defined as the six month period from the receipt of the first disbursement (January to July 2011). The Agreement envisaged that both the Nairobi Convention and the Abidjan Convention secretariats would report on progress annually.

The main objectives of the inception process were to:

- a) Develop and update a detailed project logical framework on specific objectives, activities and outputs for the '*UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme*' up to 2014,
- b) Provide further definition and clarity of the agreement through consultations with key stakeholders including the Contracting Parties to the Conventions and partner organisations. The meeting defined specific objectives, indicators, activities and outputs, institutional arrangements, partnerships, and monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of the programme,
- c) Implement preliminary activities to provide an opportunity to update baselines for proposed programme components, catalyse long term activities for timely implementation of the

programme while maintaining momentum for on-going processes within the Conventions programmes, and

- d) Develop a detailed first year work plan for the implementation of the *UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme* as informed by the updated baselines and ongoing processes.

In August 2011, the Secretariats of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions successfully completed the programme inception process and prepared an inception report. An inception meeting was organized for members of the Bureau of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions and partners on 10 November 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. The inception report was endorsed by the Bureau members and approved by the Government of Sweden in December 2011. The inception report presented:

- a) A defined implementation arrangement including:
 - i. institutional arrangements, partnerships, and linkage to GEF initiatives
 - ii. fundraising and programme sustainability
 - iii. poverty alleviation
 - iv. inputs on gender
 - v. programme risk log and sustainability, and
 - vi. monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
- b) Well defined programme components including specific activities
- c) A detailed project logical framework
- d) A detailed first year activity implementation plan based on updated baselines and outcomes of the preliminary programme activities
- e) Implementation plan, and
- f) Budget

Amendments to the Programme Cooperation Agreement

Following the approval of the inception report, a revised programme document was prepared in April 2012 to integrate the inception report into the approved programme document including an additional objective to provide technical support to prepare a project proposal document on *Enhancing the resilience of coastal systems in the Western Indian Ocean* under the Mangrove for the Future Initiative, in partnership with IUCN under Component 1 of the programme.

The Programme Cooperation Agreement was amended to include the preparation of the proposal document. The Amendment Number 1 was approved and signed on 28 June 2012 with an additional financial support of SEK 1,200,000.

Amendment 2 to the Programme Cooperation Agreement sought to extend the duration of the agreement by 12 months to 31 December 2015 at no additional cost and thereafter the Agreement was extended to 30 June 2016.

Challenges Encountered

1. From January 2011-December 2013 activities of the Programme implemented under the Nairobi Convention had expended 70% of its allocation. Further expenditures from the SIDA Programme Cooperation Agreement were delayed in 2014 to allow the Abidjan Convention be at par on expenditures. This was attributed to Ebola outbreak in West Africa.
2. Implementation of the UN Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software (simply known as Umoja) led to blackout on all financial transactions during May/June 2015. The inability to access the funds directly led to a borrowing from several sources of funding including earmarked Nairobi Convention Trust Fund to the tune of US\$300,000 to implement activities because the balances for each activity during the transition period could not be established. After the blackout to early December, activities and service providers could not be hired or paid. Once Umoja became operational there was no possibility for a retroactive expenditure from SIDA funds could to repay the US\$300,000.

PROGRAMME ACCOMPLISHMENT CUMULATIVE PROGRESS REPORT 2011-2016

Based on the baseline established during the inception phase, the secretariats of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions implemented identified activities under the programme components in partnership with Contracting Parties, NGOs, national institutions, regional organisations, international organisations and United Nations agencies.

The support was provided by the programme as well as by other donors. The outcomes of the activities implemented during the reporting period (January 2011 to June 2016) are presented.

Outputs of Programme Components

The UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy (2009) was used as a guide to the secretariats in defining five interlinked key components of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions' Work Programmes for 2008-2011. The five components address: management of ecosystems and resources; assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems; co-ordination and legal aspects; information and awareness of knowledge on marine and coastal ecosystems, for decision-making processes; as well as environmental governance. Each of the components of the Programme Cooperation Agreement is briefly described in terms of activities and outputs and outcomes.

Component 1: Development and implementation of integrated Ecosystem Based Management

Development and implementation of integrated Ecosystem Based Management of marine and coastal resources.

The programme was designed to implement the following activities for each specific output under Component 1.

- 1.1 **Output 1.1:** Methods and tools for restoration, protection and management of degraded ecosystems or habitats including marine protected areas, mangroves, coral reefs, coastal forests, turtle nesting beaches
 - 1.1.1 Design ecosystem based management (EBM) training course modules based on outcomes of the past regional training workshops in the WIO region.
 - 1.1.2 Organise and support training workshops for technical personnel, experts and managers on ecosystem based management approaches, spatial planning tools and mapping of critical coastal and marine habitats and trans-boundary ecosystems.

Output and weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report of regional experts training course on ecosystem based management, valuation of ecosystem goods and services and ecosystems assessments in the Western Indian Ocean 	December 2011

Output and weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of Capacity building on ecosystem based management for protection and restoration of degraded ecosystems in the Abidjan Convention area 	June 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abidjan Convention Sustainable Seas Pilot workshop report on Ecosystem-based Management (EbM) framework, involvement of the offshore oil and gas sector in EbM, marine data and information management in EbM, and marine assessments 	June 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Regional Forum on Solutions for Oceans, Coast and Human Wellbeing in Africa</i> organized by the Blue Solutions Initiative and co-hosted by the Abidjan Convention, the Nairobi Convention, the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) and the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to share successful examples of sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems 	June 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the regional workshop on facilitating description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA) on the South Indian Ocean region 	July 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the South Eastern Atlantic regional workshop to facilitate the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas 	April 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Africa EBSAs: Building capacity for future protection 	February 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background analysis The Northern Mozambique Channel – a partnership for sustainability 	May 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northern Mozambique Channel: Setting the foundations for a regional approach to marine governance 	May 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft proposal for the Northern Mozambique Channel initiative: proposal formulated to satisfy GEF Project Information Form (PIF) requirements, for submission to GEF 6 	May 2015

Outcome

- The programme component built the capacities of member states for integrated ecosystem based management, and restoration of degraded ecosystems through targeted regional capacity building workshops on ecosystem based management. The trainings increased expertise in the region for implementation of ecosystem-based approaches including development of marine programmes and policies leading to over 102 additional experts, managers, and policy makers equipped on ecosystem approaches since 2008 when the last training on ecosystem approaches to ocean management was held. The expertise were valuable in the development of the programme on Mangroves for the Future Initiative for the WIO region and laid the foundation for future activities on mangroves with other partners in the Abidjan Convention area.

- The enhanced capacities and expertise led to the development of ocean policy in South Africa and Kenya. Mauritius and Seychelles incorporated initiatives on blue economy informed by approaches and principles of ecosystem based management.
- A regional network of marine and coastal experts, managers and policy makers was realised, able to advocate for integrated management approaches for marine and coastal programmes, strategies, policy formulation, and implementation of provisions of marine related conventions and protocols in Africa. The experts contributed to the development of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) for the Western Indian Ocean region.
- The training of experts led to the descriptions of 92 ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA) in the region of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions area. The areas were validated at the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2013 and 2014 respectively.
- Abidjan Convention Conference of Parties ([COP11](#), 2014) recognized Marine Areas of Ecological or Biological Significance (EBSAs), the need to describe areas corresponding to the EBSA criteria of the Atlantic Coast of West, Central and Southern Africa, linking EBSA with Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiatives in the context of the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), and including conservation and sustainable use of the marine biodiversity of the areas located beyond national jurisdictions
- [Madagascar](#). In April 2015, the Government of Madagascar formally created three community-led marine protected areas and granted permanent protection to 27 protected areas, including the country's first three community-led marine protected areas located along the west coast of Madagascar in what is known as the Mozambique Channel, home to the world's second-most diverse coral population: Soariake Marine Park in the island nation's southwest, and Ankarea and Ankivonjy Marine Parks in the northwest. The three marine parks were established using a community-driven, science-based approach.
- The Nairobi Convention Conference of Parties Decision CP8/6 (June 2015) called on the Global Environment Facility and other partners to support the Northern Mozambique Channel project as a good example of integrated ocean management approach. The decision followed the analysis report on *the Northern Mozambique Channel* and the project brief on the *Northern Mozambique Channel- a framework for sustainable ocean-based development* which informed the development of a regional project on *Marine governance in the Northern Mozambique Channel*. In 2016, the French GEF and other donors expressed interest in the project. The same can be said of the *Mangroves for the Future Initiative* project.
- The Abidjan Convention and IUCN laid the foundation for the transformation of the existing charter for the sustainable management of mangroves to an additional protocol of the Abidjan Convention. Their efforts resulted in enhanced visibility of marine and coastal issues at the decision making level. The decisions of the Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention during their 10 and 11th on the development of an ICZM protocol made provision for development of two new Marine Protected Areas.

1.2 **Output:** Methods and tools for restoration, protection and management of degraded ecosystems or habitats including marine protected areas, mangroves, coral reefs, coastal forests, turtle nesting beaches

- 1.2.1 Identify, evaluate existing demonstration projects and prepare lessons learned for upscaling

Output and weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of lessons learned from demonstration projects implemented by the UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB Project 	January 2012

Outcome

- The review of WIO-LaB demonstration projects supported the preparation of the project *Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the marine and coastal environment from land based sources and activities (WIO-SAP)* for the period 2016-2021.

- 1.3 **Output:** A project document on enhancing resilience of coast systems under the Mangroves for the Future Initiative for the Western Indian Ocean region

- 1.3.1 Establish coordinating structures for the preparatory phase of the project and conduct in-depth analysis of factors affecting the resilience of socio-economic, environmental & institutional systems by key stakeholders

- 1.3.2 Develop programme strategic document on the basis of the situation & stakeholder analysis and convene a high-level meeting involving key development partners.

Output and weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report of In-depth situation and institutional analysis for Mangroves for the Future Initiative in the Western Indian Ocean area: Understanding the resilience of coastal systems 	March 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report of the First International Training Course on Mangrove Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean Region 	December 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove for the Future Initiative for the Western Indian Ocean region on <i>Resilience Coasts: Strengthening the resilience of coastal socio-ecological systems in the Western Indian Ocean region, A partnership programme</i> 	May 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication: Resilience of Coastal Systems and Their Human Partners Ecological and social profile of coastal systems in Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania 	2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposed marine transboundary conservation area between Kenya and Tanzania - Joint Technical Paper and workshop report 	June 2015 July 2016
See file in my E:\NBI Conv 2016\Project proposals\Resilient Coasts	

Outcome

- During the Abidjan Convention eleventh Conference of Contracting Parties (COP 11, 2014), a decision was made on the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in the area of influence of the Convention, similar to the “Mangrove for the Future Initiative” for the Western Indian Ocean region.

Component 2: Assessments and capacity building

Assessments and capacity building on valuation of ecosystem goods and services and socioeconomic assessments of the most vulnerable cities and local communities

The programme was designed to implement the following activities for each specific output under Component 2.

- 2.1 **Output 2.1** Trained experts on a) assessments of ecosystems b) valuation of ecosystems goods and services c) assessment of socio-economic and biophysical impacts of climate change d) preparation of national state of coasts reports and policy briefs
- 2.1.1 Design EBM training course modules based on outcomes of the past regional training workshops in the WIO region
- 2.1.2 Organize capacity building workshops on a) ecosystems assessments; b) valuation of ecosystem goods and services; and c) preparation of national assessment reports and state of coasts reports.

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported under Output 1.1 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building workshop on the State of the Marine Environment in the Abidjan Convention Area 	November 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline of State of the Marine Environment (SoME) Reporting Format for the countries of the Abidjan convention 	March 2014

Outcome

- During the implementation period the programme built capacities of member states in the Western Indian Ocean region for integrated ecosystems assessments and valuation of ecosystem goods and services. The trained experts, managers and practitioners updated their national state of coasts reports and contributed to the preparation of thematic assessment reports. The thematic reports were synthesised into regional state of marine environment reports to contribute to the World Oceans Assessment 2014. This approach is now being used by other Regional Seas as a template to respond to their own report obligations to their Parties and to the World Oceans Assessment.

- 2.2 **Output 2.2** Assessment reports on critical ecosystems including transboundary ecosystems to support regional and global assessments
- 2.2.1 Ecosystem assessments of critical ecosystems (biodiversity, coral reefs, mangroves, coastal forests, turtle, sea grass beds, MPAs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abidjan Convention Regional Expert Group on Sargassum Seaweed threat 	November 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Africa regional strategy validation meeting on pelagic Sargassum seaweed and marine coastal invasive species 	August 2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abidjan Convention Pre-COP12 Technical Meeting on Additional Protocols and Sargassum/alien and invasive Strategy – Concept note 	August 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project MANTA Protecting ecologically and biologically significant areas and vulnerable ecosystems in the offshore and high seas in West Africa 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodological Note from the Charter for a sustainable mangrove management to an additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention 	March 2014

Outcome

- The additional [protocol on sustainable management of mangrove](#) to the Abidjan Convention was presented to the Contracting Parties Conference in March 2017. The protocol seeks to harmonize the principles and set the modalities for managing the mangrove ecosystem by the States-Parties and the local bordering communities; establish the modalities for environmental protection and preservation of coastal resources, including mangroves; define the framework and modalities for stakeholder participation in decision making for managing the mangrove ecosystem; and define the modalities for the review and approval of projects and programmes, and other initiatives for the use of the mangrove ecosystems.

2.3 **Output 2.3** Synthesis reports on available data and GIS maps with information on i) ecosystem health and vulnerability to human impacts and climate change including indicator/ flagship species (bird, large mammals, reptiles) ii) pollutant hotspots iii) marine protected areas iv) river-coast interactions of river systems to support regional and global assessments

2.3.1 Collection and synthesis of data on endangered and threatened species listed in Annexes on Protected Areas, wild fauna and flora and habitats

2.3.2 Preparation and Review of Ecosystem Assessment reports

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comoros: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats in the marine and coastal environment 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritius: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats in the marine and coastal environment 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seychelles: National ecosystem assessment report on birds 	April 2012

Output weblink	Date
and habitats	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somalia: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats in the marine and coastal environment 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats in the marine and coastal environment 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania: National ecosystem assessment report on birds and habitats in the marine and coastal environment 	April 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of birds in the marine and coastal environment of the Nairobi Convention area: Regional Synthesis report 	December 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of birds in the marine and coastal environment of the Nairobi Convention area: Regional Synthesis report Summary for Decision Makers 	December 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline of State of the Marine Environment (SoME) Reporting Format for the countries of the Abidjan convention 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working group meeting on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas located beyond national jurisdiction in the Abidjan Convention area 	June 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justification for review of and amendments to the Nairobi Convention Protocol concerning protected areas and wild flora and fauna 	June 2016

Outcome

- Data compiled and available in the Nairobi Convention under the birds listed as either endangered, or threatened in Annex II of the *Protocol concerning Protected areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern Africa region* forms part of the *Regional and national synthesis report on birds as indicators of ecosystem health*. The reports shows that an additional 79 bird species are now critically endangered and threatened, require special protection, and need to be listed under Annex II. At least five Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) including some in areas beyond national jurisdiction in the Southern Indian Ocean region have been described using the results of the birds assessments.

2.4 **Output 2.4** Trained experts in Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) on oil and gas development including transboundary impacts

2.1.3 Organise capacity building on Strategic Environmental Assessments on oil and gas

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical paper on Oil and Gas exploration in the WIO region 	December 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Special Session on Oil and Gas opportunities and potential risks to the coastal and marine environment in the 	October 2013

Western Indian Ocean region region	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Regional Experts Group meeting report on setting regional environmental standards for the offshore exploitation and exploration of petroleum, mineral and mining resources in West, Central and Southern Africa of the Abidjan Convention region 	<i>September 2013</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study on the status and trends in oil and gas exploration and production in the Western Indian Ocean 	<i>December 2013</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proposal: Partnership management of the oil and gas sector development in the Western Indian Ocean 	<i>2013</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Plan for the elaboration of an additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation pollution in west, central and southern Africa 	<i>March 2014</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd invitation to tender to host the regional coordination centre for marine pollution emergency of the Abidjan convention. Nigeria selected to establish the centre in July 2014 following a decision taken at the Convention's 11th Conference of Parties 	<i>March 2014</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First panel of experts meeting on regional standards for the exploration and the elaboration of the environmental standards Protocol for the offshore exploitation and exploration of petroleum, mineral and mining resources in West, Central and Southern Africa of the Abidjan Convention region 	<i>December 2014</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second panel of experts meeting on regional standards for the exploration and exploitation of offshore oil and gas in West, Central and Southern Africa 	<i>February 2015</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abidjan Convention final Experts' Meeting on Offshore Oil, Gas Exploration Standards and amendment to draft protocol on environmental standards for offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation in West, Central and Southern Africa 	<i>May 2015</i>

Outcome

- Guiding environmental management in the context of a rapidly developing oil and gas industry in the economy of the Abidjan and Nairobi Convention areas cannot be underestimated. The Swedish programme supported critical analysis of key environmental and socio-economic costs associated with oil and gas, and the adequacy of existing laws and policies in support of the oil and gas industry. The review included the regulatory regimes and preparedness to deal with issues related to oil and gas industry, and assessment of capacity building needs to aid in the development of regional guidelines to address transboundary environmental impacts.
- Abidjan Convention area initiated a process of elaboration of environmental standards for offshore oil and gas activities in Africa in 2012 as an additional protocol to the Convention. Nairobi Convention and partners in the oil and gas development in the region conducted baseline assessment on exploration and exploitation of oil and gas in 2012 and 2013

addressing key socio-economic development and environmental issues including transboundary aspects and policy recommendations. Training modules were prepared by partners for training courses on Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) on oil and gas. Development of a capacity building programme for the Nairobi Convention area was finalized in November 2016.

- During the Abidjan Convention Conference of Parties ([COP11](#), 2014) a road map for the development of the Protocol on environmental standards for offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation was developed and approved by the COP. The Contracting Parties organized the Protocol developing process for the prevention of pollution resulting from offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation in West, Central and Southern Africa around four major activities: (i) drafting of the Protocol, (ii) consultations at national and local level, (iii) awareness and capacity building, and (iv) anticipating the needs of the future implementation of the Protocol. The Convention continued in 2016 to carry out national consultations on the additional protocol to the Abidjan convention on environmental norms and standards on oil and gas. The [protocol](#) was presented for adoption during [COP12](#) in March 2017.
- Abidjan Convention established the Regional Coordination Centre for Marine Pollution Emergency in Nigeria four months after COP11, marking one of the milestones in the recent achievements of the Convention. The centre continued to coordinate activities against transboundary marine pollution across the 22 coastal countries under the convention's jurisdiction. The Regional Coordination Centre for Marine Pollution Emergency in the Abidjan Convention became operational in 2015. The centre will coordinate marine pollution in case of emergency, undertake sensitivity mapping and develop Oil spill contingency plans.

2.5 Output 2.5 National state of coasts reports to support regional and global assessment

2.1.4 Preparation of National State of Coasts and regional marine outlook reports

2.1.5 Preparation of Policy Briefs on integrated ecosystems assessments

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the first workshop under the auspices of the United Nations in support of the regular process for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region 	<i>August 2012</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the first workshop held under the auspices of the United Nations in support of the Regular Process for the Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects in the WIO 	<i>December 2012</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the First Authors Workshop on preparation of the Regional State of Coast report for the WIO region 	<i>April 2013</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Second Authors Workshop on preparation of the Regional State of Coast Report for the WIO region 	<i>February 2014</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Third Authors Workshop on preparation of the 	<i>August 2014</i>

Output weblink	Date
Regional State of Coast Report for the WIO region	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional State of the Coast Report: Western Indian Ocean 	June 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Leone: State of the marine environment report 2015 	2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary for Policy Makers: Regional State of the Coast Report Western Indian Ocean region 	June 2016

Outcome

- The Regional State of Coast Report for the western Indian Ocean (WIO) and the Summary for Policy Makers was the first comprehensive regional synthesis to provide insights into the enormous economic potential around the WIO. The assessment report was realised after several capacity building workshops for national focal points and selected marine scientists in the region. The report also looks at the consequential demand for marine ecosystem goods and services to match the increasing human population, the pace and scale of environmental changes taking place in the region and the opportunities to avoid serious degradation in one of the world's unique and highly biodiverse oceans.
- The Regional State of Coast Report was the first Regional Seas Programme to produce its Regional State of Coast Report, based on the format and structure of the UN-coordinated World Oceans Assessment. The report set the standard for other Regional Seas Programmes to follow and by linking the production of this report with the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, a new dimension was added to the Convention's efforts to bridge the science-to-policy interface.

Component 3: Implementation of LBSA Protocol

Implementation of protocols concerning the protection, development and management of the coastal and marine environment from pollution from land-based sources and activities

The programme was designed to implement the following activities for each specific output under Component 3.

- 3.1. **Output 3.1** Enhanced capacity of national experts for drafting national legal instruments for implementing the LBSA protocol
 - 3.1.1. Organize national LBSA domestication workshops

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gambia: National Consultations on Additional Protocols to the Abidjan Convention on Environmental Norms and Standards on oil and gas, Sustainable Management of Mangrove, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and Amended Texts of the Abidjan Convention 	July 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia: National Consultations on Additional Protocols to the Abidjan Convention on Environmental Norms and Standards on oil 	August 2016

Output weblink	Date
and gas, Sustainable Management of Mangrove, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and Amended Texts of the Abidjan Convention	

Outcome

- The programme supported national domestication workshops on the domestication of the LBSA protocol. In the Abidjan Convention domestication workshops on the LBSA were held in Gambia, Liberia, Guinea, and Togo. In the WIO region, regional consultations disseminated the results of the regional guidance paper on the *State of ratification and implementation of the LBSA protocol: Challenges and Solutions*. The paper aimed at assisting member states address identified policy, legal and institutional gaps and constraints that have an impact on domestication processes. The national reports on domestication of the LBSA protocol revealed that member states are at various stages of ratifying the protocol including preparation of cabinet ratification papers.

3.2. **Output 3.2** Briefs on policies, laws and institutional frameworks for addressing land based sources of pollution including physical alteration and degradation of habitats

- 3.2.1. Desktop studies on policies, laws and institutions
- 3.2.2. Review meetings on national policies and laws for ecosystems and transboundary ecosystems
- 3.2.3. Prepare ratification papers
- 3.2.4. Preparation of national reports on implementation of the LBSA protocol.

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Regional Policy Paper: State of Ratification of the Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBSA) Protocol to the Nairobi Convention: Challenges and Solutions for the Western Indian Ocean 	July 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reporting template on the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols as per decisions CP6/1, 7/2 &8 	July 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Kenya's policy, legislation and institutional arrangements in relation to the protocol for the protection of the marine and coastal environment from land based sources and activities (LBSA protocol) 	October 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar Rapport sur les structures legislatives et reglementaires 	October 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritius: report on policy, legislation and institutional analyses and recommendations for the LBSA protocol ratification and implementation 	October 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique: report on policy, legislation and institutional analysis and recommendations for LBSA protocol ratification and implementation 	October 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seychelles: report on policy, legislation and institutional analysis and recommendations for LBSA Protocol ratification and implementation 	October 2012

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania: report on policy, legislation and institutional analysis and recommendations for ratification and implementation of the LBSA protocol 	October 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical discussion paper on Coordination Mechanism for the Nairobi Convention and Protocols 	October 2012

Outcome

- The programme supported member states to strengthen the legal framework for implementation of each Convention as well as complementary multilateral environmental agreements. The programme contributed to the strengthened legal capacity of countries in the region to address land based pollution.
- The programme supported the development and adoption of an additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention in order to address land based sources and activities including fishing, agriculture, mariculture, tourism, shipping, etc. This instrument provides the general framework for the regulation of these activities in the region.
- A standardised national level reporting template for progress reporting on each Convention and its protocols was developed. The reporting template was endorsed by member states as an important monitoring tool on the domestication of each Convention and its protocols. For example, the template enabled country reporting on implementation of the Nairobi Convention and protocols including LBSA protocol. The reports, finalized in 2015, led to a June 2015 COP decision CP8/2 on the *Ratification, Accession and Implementation of the Amended Nairobi Convention and the Protocol on Land Based Sources and Activities*. The governments of Mozambique, Mauritius and Seychelles have so far ratified the LBSA protocol. The Republic of South Africa and Tanzania have started the process of ratifying the Amended Nairobi Convention and ratification is expected before the last quarter of 2017.
- Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention, through the reporting template and previous work on LBSA affirmed that critical coastal and marine ecosystems will continue to be degraded by the impacts of land-based sources and activities if significant conservation interventions that cuts across the region are not made. The programme support enabled development and subsequent approval by the GEF in May 2016 of the Project entitled '*Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities*' (WIOSAP). The project is intended to reduce impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably manage critical coastal and marine ecosystems through the implementation of the agreed WIOSAP priorities with the support of partnerships at national and regional levels.

3.3. **Output 3.3** Draft protocols, legislation, policies and analysis on LBSA and complementary protocols

- 3.3.1. Organize analysis and regional workshops on drafting and reviewing/updating complementary protocols implementation structures, policies and legislation

- 3.3.2. Prepare and disseminate analysis and briefs on policies, laws and institutional frameworks on LBSA and complementary protocols

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Drafters and Negotiators of the ICZM Protocol to the Nairobi Convention 	November 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventh draft of the ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management) protocol to the Nairobi Convention 	November 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Negotiations Meeting report on the draft ICZM Protocol to the Nairobi Convention (and in French) 	September 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Negotiated Draft of ICZM Protocol 	September 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairobi Convention Secretariat's Definition of ICZM instruments 	March 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Negotiations Meeting report on the draft ICZM Protocol to the Nairobi Convention 	March 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text of Second Negotiated Draft of ICZM Protocol of the Nairobi Convention and in French 	March 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBSA protocol to the Abidjan Convention adopted: Additional protocol concerning cooperation in the protection and development of marine and coastal environment from land-based sources and activities in the Western, Central and Southern African region 	June 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove management protocol – Abidjan Convention second panel of experts transforming an existing sub-regional charter on mangrove management into an additional protocol of the Abidjan Convention 	July 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine litter in the Abidjan Convention area: journalists to report more on marine litter and other critical marine environmental issues 	October 2015

Outcome

- The Swedish programme support led to negotiations for a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in both Conventions. The principles upon which ICZM is founded, include equity, justice, good governance, right to information, right of access to coastal and associated marine resources, regional cooperation particularly for transboundary issues, polluter-pays principle, precautionary principle, ecosystem based management; and the preservation of biodiversity.
- In March 2014, experts working in the interface between freshwater courses and marine and coastal ecosystems in the Abidjan Convention agreed on the need for an action plan aimed at developing a possible additional Protocol to the Abidjan Convention on ICZM. Domestication workshops have been ongoing since 2015.

- In the Nairobi Convention area, regional drafting sessions on ICZM were enabled by the Swedish support in 2012 and negotiations followed thereafter in 2013 and continued through in 2016. The third negotiations on ICZM Protocol in November 2016 paved the way for final negotiations in 2017 and potential advance to a new protocol on integrated coastal zone management.
- In April 2016 the [Integrated Coastal Zone Management \(ICZM\) policy](#) in Kenya became operational. The policy making process was highly consultative and participatory involving multi-stakeholder negotiations. Prior to inception of the policy making process a State of the Coast (SOC) Report (2010) was prepared with a view to shedding light on the state of the coastal and marine environment in the country. The SOC report provided key information on issues that the policy sought to address. Other documents such as State of Environment Reports for Kenya, reports generated under the UNEP WIO-LaB project and reports by various research institutions provided crucial information in drafting of the policy.
- The draft protocol on ICZM for the Abidjan Convention was approved by the Contracting Parties in March 2017. The Protocol seeks to 1) promote, through a rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of insular belts, the coastline and river basins, guaranteeing consideration of the environment and landscapes and combining it with economic, social and cultural development; 2) preserve insular areas, coastlines and river basins for the benefit of present and future generations; 3) ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly as regards the use of water, and preservation of the integrity of insular and coastal ecosystems and their landscapes impacting on the coastline; 4) prevent and/or reduce the effects of natural hazards and particularly the impact of climate change, whose effects can be exacerbated by human activities; 5) ensure consistency and coordination between public and private initiatives and between the decisions made by public authorities at the regional, sub-regional, national and local levels that affect the use of insular belts, coastal areas and river basins.

Component 4: Adaptation to Climate Change

Adaptation to Climate Change directed towards assisting countries to reduce vulnerability and to build resilience to sustainably manage the impacts of climate change

The programme was designed to implement the following activities for each specific output under Component 4.

- 4.1. **Output 4.1** Policy briefs and technical guidance for integrating climate change adaptation measures into ICZM practices
- 4.1.1. Reviews of national policies, plans and strategies for addressing climate change
- 4.1.2. Develop national and regional climate change strategies on adaptation to climate change

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary report of the regional conference on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in the WIO region: Solutions 	March 2011

to the Crisis (and consensus statement)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Strategy for addressing Climate Change impacts in the coastal and marine areas of the Western Indian Ocean region – summary for policy makers 	March 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Discussion paper on climate change and policy implications for the Western Indian Ocean region 	November 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Strategy (draft) for the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Nairobi Convention Area. Stratégie face aux changements climatiques pour le milieu marin et côtier dans la zone d'application de la Convention de Nairobi 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi Convention Regional Climate change Programme 	June 2016

Outcome

- The 2011 Western Indian Ocean regional [Conference on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation](#) (password: Conventionnairobi) forged a common vision on how to deal with impacts of climate change; and subsequently develop a common stand in priorities for actions in relation to research, adaptation and mitigation strategies and solutions for the WIO region.
- Together with partners, a climate change strategy was developed in 2012 including recommendations for governments on necessary frameworks for climate resilient development of coastal and marine resources in the WIO region. Governments agreed during the Conference of Contracting Parties in 2012 to take urgent adaptation and mitigation measures to address the adverse effects of climate change.
- The climate change strategy for the Western Indian Ocean region was adopted by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties in December 2015 (COP8/8) as an operational framework to foster regional cooperation in addressing the impacts of climate change by assessing the degree of preparedness and the vulnerability and adaptive options of communities. Contracting Parties are expected to integrate relevant recommendations of the Climate Change Strategy for the Nairobi Convention Area into their national climate change strategies and develop policies, programmes and projects on climatic variability and climate change pursuant to the ongoing negotiations for an additional Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The negotiations are informed by the 2015 Regional State of the Coast Report in the Western Indian Ocean, the 2016 Summary for Policy Makers on the Regional State of the Coast Report in the Western Indian Ocean, and the existence of national climate change strategies.

4.2. **Output 4.2** Trained experts and decision makers on ecosystem based adaptation to climate change

- 4.2.1. Design training course modules on EBM climate change adaptation
- 4.2.2. Organise and support training workshops on ecosystem based management for climate change adaptation for policy makers, managers and experts

Output weblink	Date
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building workshop on Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change for West, Central and Southern Africa 	November 2013
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Outcome

- The Swedish programme support enabled an enhanced understanding and awareness of national experts and capacity of decision makers on ecosystem based management and the effective development of climate change adaptation strategies. Relevant trainings were held under Components 1-5.
- In the Abidjan Convention, training course for ecosystem based management and climate change adaptation in African coastal states were conducted in 2013 for experts and decision makers using UNEP’s Climate Change Adaptation training modules. Following COP11 in 2014, the Abidjan Convention Contracting Parties recommended linking the regional strategy on climate change, adaptation and mitigation to the additional Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Domestication workshops on ICZM were held in 2015 and in 2016 and the draft ICZM protocol was adopted in [March 2017](#) by the Contracting Parties to the Convention.

4.3. **Output 4.3** Policy, legislation and institutional analysis for IWRM and Water use efficiency in SIDS

4.3.1. Provide support on preparation of IWRM plans in SIDS

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Book on Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Approach for Small Island Developing States 	February 2012

Outcome

- The 2012 [Resource Book on Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Approach for Small Island Developing States](#) developed by the Nairobi Convention and UNEP was an important reference for building the capacity of participating Small Island Developing States around the world including the Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe.

4.4. **Output 4.4** Policy reviews on integrated coastal zone management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (coastal cities and communities, dams and river sediment loads, SIDS and coastal shoreline)

4.4.1. Prepare policy briefs on ecosystem based climate change adaptation based on assessments of impacts of climate change

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change strategy for the marine and coastal environment in the Nairobi Convention area 	2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi Convention brochure: activities and partnerships for 	January 2016

realization of a prosperous Western Indian Ocean region	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional State of the Coast Report in the Western Indian Ocean: Summary for Policy Makers 	June 2016

Outcome

- The [Climate Change Strategy](#) is an operational framework to foster regional cooperation in addressing the impacts of climate change by assessing the degree of preparedness and the vulnerability and adaptive options of communities within the Nairobi Convention area. The regional strategy on climate change, adaptation and mitigation is linked to additional Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) of the Abidjan Convention area. The ICZM protocol was adopted in [March 2017](#) by the Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention.

Component 5: Environmental governance

Environmental governance: Strengthening structures and instruments for intergovernmental policy formulation and dialogue in the development of laws for transboundary ecosystems based management

The programme was designed to implement the following activities for each specific output under Component 5.

- 5.1. **Output 5.1** Policies and laws on marine and coastal environmental management integrated into national and regional planning processes
 - 5.1.1. Organize and provide technical support for Inter-governmental meetings on implementation of marine related MEAs and protocols

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the regional course on Leadership in Environmental Management for Oceans and Coasts in the Western Indian Ocean region 	May 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention of the Nairobi Convention on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention's Work Programme and the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Parties (COP7) 	December 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention for conducting integrated assessments of the state of coastal and marine environment 	August 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention on the Work Programme 2013-2014 following outcomes of COP7 meeting 	September 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention's Work Programme and the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Parties 	February 2014

Output weblink	Date
(COP7): Report Back from the Policy Makers and Experts Stakeholders Meeting on the WIO-SAP; Northern Mozambique Channel; Global Partnership on Marine Litter; UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme 2011-2014; State of Coasts Reports; FAO/UNEP DEEP SEA project on Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ); Environmental Management for Oil and gas exploration; Transboundary Marine Protected Areas	

Outcomes

- The programme strengthened both the Nairobi Convention and the Abidjan convention as a platform for increasing collaboration among member states, and for implementation of the marine and coastal elements of the environment programmes in the region. Inter-governmental dialogues supported under the Swedish programme were very valuable in bringing together governments, sharing on marine and coastal ecosystems, and to deliberate on transboundary issues that individual governments may not effectively address.
- The Programme made possible several intergovernmental meetings including Focal Points Forums, Meetings of Bureau of Contracting Parties, and regional Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) meetings (under Component 1 and 2). The meetings were instrumental in the organization work programmes for each Convention, coordination mechanisms for the Conventions (Component 3) and subsequent approval in the Conferences of Contracting Parties namely COP 10 (2012), COP 11 (2014) of the Abidjan Convention and COP 7 (2013), COP 8 (2015) of the Nairobi Convention.

5.2. **Output 5.2** Policy makers and senior government officials trained in leadership, advocacy and communication skills for the marine environment

5.2.1. Design training course module for leadership in Environmental Management

5.2.2. Organise leadership trainings for oceans and coastal governance

Output weblink	Date
• Eastern Africa Coral Reef Action Plan	<i>October 2012</i>
• Report on Assessment of the marine and coastal environment of the WIO region	<i>October 2012</i>
• Report of the “ science for policy workshop” for the WIO region	<i>December 2012</i>
• Report of the “ Policy makers and experts meeting ” and Western Indian Ocean Consortium (WIO-C)” meeting	<i>December 2012</i>
• Report of Meeting of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention and High Level Development Partners meeting on Mangroves for the Future Initiative	<i>October 2013</i>
• Meeting Report of the Bureau to the Nairobi Convention for the	<i>November 2015</i>

Output weblink	Date
Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region on proposed implementation of the decisions of COP8 (of June 2015)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Meeting of the Bureau of the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern African Region 	January 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on blue growth and a blue economy in Africa (Abidjan Convention) 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the First Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology for the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern Africa Region (Abidjan Convention) 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Meeting of the Panel of Experts on Ocean Governance for Africa (Abidjan Convention and International Ocean Institute - Southern Africa (IOI-SA)) - blueprint for Ocean Governance in Africa 	November 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal: training of Senegalese magistrates and military on environmental law application 	November 2015

5.3. **Output 5.3** Regional knowledge, institutional and scientific information generated by the task forces (coral reef, marine turtle, marine protected areas, coastal forests, marine protected areas (MPAs), pollution hotspots, sea level rise) and key partners and stakeholders

5.3.1. Organize experts forums for experts, task force groups, partnerships (Coral reef, Turtle, Mangroves, Sea grass, birds, biodiversity, coastal forests, ICZM, LBSA, WIO-C)

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symposia on environmental security for West and Central Africa (USAFRICOM) 	May 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Meeting of the Panel of Experts on Ocean Governance for Africa (Abidjan Convention and International Ocean Institute - Southern Africa (IOI-SA)) 	January 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology for the Abidjan Area 	March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Science for Policy Consultative meeting of the Nairobi Convention 	August 2014

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Western Indian Ocean Approach for Incorporating Marine Spatial Planning in the Blue Economy 	August 2016

Outcome

- The programme supported *Ad Hoc Legal and Technical Working Group* on additional Protocols, meetings of experts and drafting sessions of the additional Protocols (e.g. ICZM, LBSA, Environmental standards in the offshore oil and gas sector, sustainable mangrove management), including their negotiations and domestication workshops.
- It was through the Swedish support that for the first time the *Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology* (CST) of the Abidjan Convention and the *Science Policy (SP) Forum* of the Nairobi Convention were created. The forums are a source for providing scientific basis, advisory and technical aid necessary for informed decision making to advance sustainable blue economy. The series of meetings organised were able to prepare the terms of reference for each forum, composition, mode of operation, and the linkages between science and the policy making process of each convention.
- The Swedish support saw the growth of a multi-country and multi-stakeholder partnership of the Northern Mozambique Channel countries (Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Comoros, and France). The partnership was due to the exponential growth in value of natural gas reserves of the Channel and exploration for both oil and gas. The Channel is a priority region for the designation of a new World Heritage Site, and meets the criteria for Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Northern Mozambique Channel is a large scale public-private partnership, a Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) process and the Blue Economy.
- In March 2016, South Africa published for public comment the draft [Marine Spatial Planning Bill, 2016](#). The Bill provides a framework for marine spatial planning in South Africa's waters; provide for the development of the marine spatial plans; provide for institutional arrangements for the implementation of the marine spatial plans and governance of the use of the ocean by multiple sectors.
- Abidjan Convention has been using the principle of environmental security to strengthen its coordination. Along the marine and coastal space of Abidjan Convention area, application of the environmental security principle will protect human and marine life, as well as coastal habitats. Implications of climate change on international security and water security, waste management, contaminated land assessment, clean-up of mining activities, and environmental considerations during military peacekeeping operations are aspects targeted in the environmental security of the Convention. Working with partners, the Abidjan Convention is poised for two additional marine parks in the region. This is part of the policy blueprint on ocean governance that will lead to a blue economy for Africa.

5.4. **Output 5.4** Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions' websites updated and Clearing House Mechanisms established and operational

- 5.4.1. Provide technical support to the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions Clearinghouse Mechanism including the regional and national nodes

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status report of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism 	February 2012

Outcome

- The process of establishing data and knowledge flows to the national portals from countries of the Nairobi Convention was incorporated into the UNEP/GEF [WIOSAP project](#) as part of implementation of Component D on governance and regional collaboration. For the national portals to be back online, they require investment of new servers (or cloud hosting) and open source software. The Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse website is available at: <http://drustage.unep.org/nairobiconvention/> and linked to East African Community Observatory - Regional Reference Information System (EAC RRIS)

5.5. **Output 5.5** Regional State of Marine environment reports

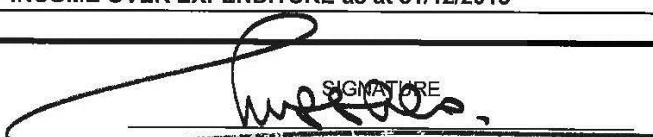
- 5.5.1. Prepare biennial regional state of environment reports for the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions
- 5.5.2. Organize in collaboration with UNEP-ROA, AU, UNESCO, RECs (EAC, IGAAD, ECOWAS, SADC) and other relevant partners the first regional conference on marine and coastal environmental governance in Africa

Output weblink	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Workshop on Contribution of Natural Blue Capital to a Green Economy in the Nairobi Convention area (concept and valuing of blue capital, transition to a blue economy, measures needed including policies, legislation, regulations in order to enable a green economy) 	December 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions of the eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention 	June 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping Meeting on Collaboration between Regional Seas Programmes and Regional Fisheries Bodies In Southwest Indian Ocean 	June 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of Options for Strengthening the Operational Functioning of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in relation to Decisions of the eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention 	June 2016

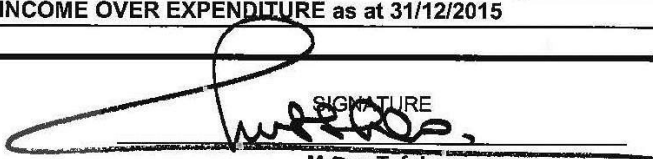
Outcome

- The Swedish support within the Nairobi Convention, realised a series of expert meetings and panels deliberating on the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and protocols, the WIOSAP project including on new and emerging issues such as development of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), Conservation of Northern Mozambique Channel, Transboundary Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and Blue Economy. It was through a series of meetings that led to the first comprehensive *Regional State of the Coast Report in the Western Indian Ocean* (2015).
- The support was instrumental in defining policy options and priorities for future work while taking into account appropriate governance frameworks, management tools and capacities of the Nairobi Convention. The outcome of the discussions have led to the development of the project proposal on *Partnership management of the oil and gas sector development in the in Western Indian Ocean*, and *Marine Governance in the Mozambique Channel*.
- The outcomes of intergovernmental dialogues have motivated the increased participation of high level governments' representation at the Ministerial level during the Conferences of Parties. The governments have enhanced their contributions to both Conventions and there is a renewed commitment of governments at the political and institutional levels in the region to implement the conventions' work programmes.

**Cumulative Financial Report January 2011 to 31 December 2015 –
Abidjan Convention**

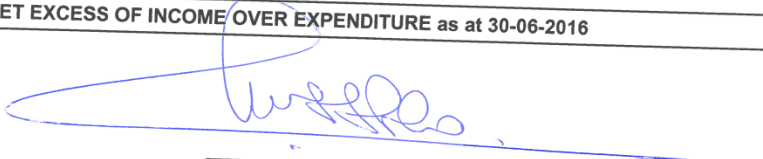
Swedish's Support for the Implementation of the UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy for Africa Support from SIDA Implemented by Abidjan Convention.	
(IMIS ID: SEL-8436-2F62)	
S1-32SEL-000049, P1-33SEL-000002, P1-33SEL-000012	
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE as at 31/12/2015	
INCOME	
	USD
Voluntary contributions received in 2011 (RCPL-25531 / JNLV-84766)	1,100,417
Voluntary contributions received in 2012 (RCPL-27977)	276,232
Voluntary contributions received in 2013 (RCPL-29866)	294,500
Voluntary contributions received in 2014 (JNLV-117829)	592,742
(1) Total Contribution received to date	2,263,891
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	205,375
Consultants	139,333
Travel	416,616
Contractual services	120,753
Fellowships	-
Training	-
Meetings and conferences	788,765
Acquisitions	47,500
Rentals	10,000
Operating expenses	85,617
Reporting costs	
Sundry	3,444
Programme support costs (8%)	145,392
(2) TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,962,796
(3) Excess/(Shortfall) of income over expenditure (1 - 2)	301,095
NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE as at 31/12/2015	301,095
 SIGNATURE Mdses Tefula Chief Resources Management Office for Operations United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
Date: <u>3 - June - 2016</u>	

**Cumulative Financial Report January 2011 to 31 December 2015-
Nairobi Convention**

Swedish's Support to the UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme - Nairobi Convention.	
(IMIS ID: SEL-4404-2G10)	
S1-32SEL-000052, P1-33SEL-000008, P1-33SEL-000021, P1-33SEL-000027	
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE as at 31/12/2015	
INCOME	
	USD
Voluntary contributions received in 2011 (JNLV-84766)	937,392
Voluntary contributions received in 2012 (RCPL-27943)	410,695
Voluntary contributions received in 2013 (RCPL-29865)	250,870
Voluntary contributions received in 2014 (RCPL-33503 / JNLV-117829)	504,928
(1) Total Contribution received to date	2,103,886
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	195,708
Consultants	68,050
Travel	85,974
Contractual services	1,036,573
Fellowships	-
Training	-
Meetings and conferences	315,537
Acquisitions	-
Rentals	-
Operating expenses	9,350
Reporting costs	12,672
Sundry	-
Programme support costs (8%)	137,909
(2) TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,861,773
(3) Excess/(Shortfall) of income over expenditure (1 - 2)	242,113
NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE as at 31/12/2015	242,113
 SIGNATURE Moses Tefula Chief Resources Management Office for Operations United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
Date: <u>3, June, 2016</u>	

Cumulative Financial Report January 2011 to 30 June 2016 – Abidjan Convention

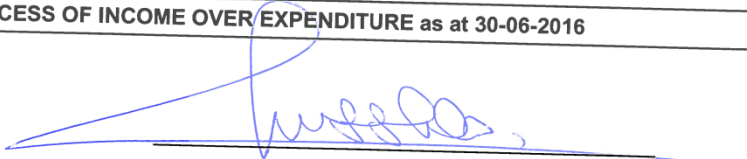
Swedish's Support for the implementation of the UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal strategy for Africa Support from SIDA Implemented by Abidjan Convention (IMIS ID:SEL-8436-2F62)		
S1-32SEL-000049, P1-33SEL-000002, P1-33SEL-000012		
FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS AT 31st DEC 2016		
INCOME		
		USD
	Voluntary contributions received in 2011 (RCPL-25531/JNLV-84766)	1,100,417
	Voluntary contributions received in 2012 (RCPL-27977)	276,232
	Voluntary contributions received in 2013 (RCPL-29866)	294,500
	Voluntary contributions received in 2014 (JNLV-117829)	592,742
(1)	Total Contribution received to date	2,263,891
EXPENDITURE		
	Staff and other personnel costs	359,936
	Consultants	-
	Travel & Meetings and Conferences	1,148,081
	Contractual services	176,356
	Acquisitions	-
	Operating expenses	431,766
	Reporting costs	10,000
	Sundry	170,091
	Programme support costs	-
(2)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,296,231
(3)	Excess/(Shortfall) of income over expenditure (1 - 2)	(32,340)
	Prior Period Adjustment	-
	NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE as at 30-06-2016	(32,340)



Moses Tefula, Chief
Chief Resource Management
Office for Operations
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Date: 6 - APRIL - 2017

Cumulative Financial Report January 2011 to 30 June 2016 – Nairobi Convention

Swedish's Support to the UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme-Nairobi Convention (IMIS ID: SEL-4404-2G10)	
S1-32SEL-000052, P1-33SEL-000008, P1-33SEL-000021, P1-33SEL-000027	
FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS AT 31st DEC 2016	
INCOME	
	USD
Voluntary contributions received in 2011 (JNLV-84766)	937,392
Voluntary contributions received in 2012 (RCPL-27943)	410,695
Voluntary contributions received in 2013 (RCPL-29865)	250,870
Voluntary contributions received in 2014 (RCPL-33503/JNLV-117829)	504,929
(1) Total Contribution received to date	2,103,886
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	229,188
Travel/Meetings and Conferences	844,432
Contractual services	774,252
Acquisitions	
Rentals	
Operating expenses	72,726
Reporting costs	
Sundry	
Programme support costs	153,648
(2) TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,074,247
(3) Excess/(Shortfall) of income over expenditure (1 - 2)	29,639
Prior Period Adjustment	-
NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE as at 30-06-2016	29,639
 Moses Tefula, Chief Chief Resource Management Office for Operations United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
Date: <u>6-APRIL-2017</u>	