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**Fifth meeting of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention for the Protection,  
Management and Development of the  
Marine and Coastal Environment  
of the Eastern African Region**  
Johannesburg, South Africa, 5–8 November 2007

**2008–2011 work programme for the implementation of the Nairobi  
Convention**

**I. Introduction**

**A. The Nairobi Convention**

1. Recognizing the environmental uniqueness of the coastal and marine environment of the region, the threats and the necessity for action, the countries of the Western Indian Ocean region requested UNEP to create a regional seas programme for the region. UNEP's Governing Council decision 8/13C of 29 April 1980 created the Eastern African Regional Seas Programme and further requested UNEP to assist the Governments of the region to formulate and implement a programme for the proper management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. Subsequent to the 8th session of the Governing Council of 1980, UNEP supported the development of the Eastern African Action Plan, and a Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention).

2. The countries of the region met in 1985, to adopt an action plan for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region. In addition, they signed the Convention and its two protocols concerning collaboration in combating pollution in cases of emergency, and concerning protected areas and wild fauna and flora. The Convention and its two protocols entered into force on 30 May 1996 and were ratified by all the signatory countries in 1999, and by South Africa in 2002.

**B. Background to the Jointly Held COPs**

3. In 1981 and 1985, the adoption of the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment in the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention) and the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention) generated great hopes for the people and communities that share the marine and coastal resources in all coastal states in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, by 1998, due to inadequate finances and unpredictable contributions to the trust funds of the two Conventions, it became

clear that there was need for an innovative approach to sustain the two sub-Saharan Regional Seas Conventions.

4. In 1998, a series of high-level intergovernmental meetings took place, including the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management in July 1998 in Maputo, and the Cape Town Conference on the Protection and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment in December 1998. As a result of the two meetings, the African Governments agreed on an African process for the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment in the declaration which they adopted: "The Cape Town Declaration of December 1998". The Heads of State and Government Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Algiers, Algeria also endorsed that process in July 1999.

5. The conclusions of the two conferences were equally clear: African governments need to take urgent measures to halt and reverse the downward trends in the implementation of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions, which are two vital instruments for the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment in Sub-Saharan Africa.

6. There has been burgeoning commitment to the Conventions, as demonstrated by the number of ratifying countries. By 2006, fourteen out of twenty-two countries had ratified the Abidjan Convention. Sierra Leone and Liberia ratified the Abidjan Convention as recently as 2005, and another three countries (Sao Tome, Mauritania, and Cape Verde) are currently in the process of ratifying the Convention. All of the ten countries that are signatory to the Nairobi Convention have ratified the Convention. The Republic of South Africa, which had previously been excluded in the two Conventions, ratified both the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions in 2002. Since the first Conference of Parties (COP), there has been an increased level of attendance by ministers as well as high-level representatives of major NGOs. In addition, some of the governments have started to contribute to the Trust Funds. The governments therefore see the Conventions as suitable frameworks for managing coastal and marine issues.

7. In the last four years (2004-2007), the Nairobi Convention has been able to leverage resources from various sources, including US\$3.4million from the Norwegian government and US\$4.2million from the GEF for the WIO-LaB project, a project implemented by the Joint Secretariat of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions focusing on the degradation of the marine and coastal environment in the Western Indian Ocean due to land based activities. Sida has been a very consistent partner and in the last four years has supported the two Conventions with US\$1.3million. Five governments from the Eastern African region have consistently contributed to the Nairobi Convention's East Africa Trust Fund, to a total of US\$566,000 over the 2004-2007 period. Large marine ecosystems (LMEs) have also been used as the frameworks for GEF-funded projects which address a cross-cutting range of transboundary coastal and marine environmental issues. It is these achievements that the jointly held Conferences of Parties (COPs) will build upon.

8. During the COP 7 of the Abidjan Convention, which was held in Gabon in March 2005, the Republic of South Africa offered to host the COP 8 of the Abidjan Convention alongside the COP 5 of the Nairobi Convention in parallel sessions. This offer was discussed and supported in a meeting of the focal points for the Nairobi Convention, held in Tanzania in November 2005.

9. The jointly held COPs will be organised in collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), under the umbrella of the African

Union. The collaboration with NEPAD builds on an agreement reached during the launch of the Interim Secretariat of NEPAD (SINEPAD) in Dakar in November 2002. The countries participating in the NEPAD donor meeting requested NEPAD that the Joint Implementation Mechanism of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions should act as a central instrument in the implementation of the environmental component of NEPAD, especially with regards to the marine and coastal environment.

10. The 5<sup>th</sup> COP of the Nairobi Convention and the 8<sup>th</sup> COP of the Abidjan Convention are therefore organised to take stock of the progress made from the multiplicity of projects and programmes that have been implemented since the adoption of the two Conventions, and to build on this momentum and the increased political commitment. The jointly held COPs provide an important opportunity to generate increased visibility for the Conventions and increased commitment to be expressed through contributions to the Trust Funds, ratification and a sense of ownership amongst Contracting Parties.

## **II. 2008–2011 Work Programme of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat**

### **A. Overview**

11. As part of a comprehensive and ambitious exercise to revitalize the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, one of the measures utilised by African governments was the development of a biennial work programme. The first Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention was adopted at its second Conference of the Contracting Parties, held in Mauritius in November 1999. This was followed by the 2002–2003 and 2004–2007 work programmes. 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 UNEP Environment Fund. These achievements have laid a solid foundation for continuous efforts in the same direction.

12. The 2004–2007 Work Programme covered two biennia, so as to be in line with other relevant ongoing programmes within UNEP and other partners. The previous work programmes focused on the following four themes: assessment; management of coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; and cross-cutting issues. The four themes are linked and designed to provide a cohesive and integrated holistic programme. In particular, the assessment theme is closely linked to the management theme. The activities under management, coordination and legal aspects and crosscutting issues were successfully implemented because UNEP provided the resources and there was good collaboration with other organizations and partners.

13. The work programme for 2008-2011 maintains this momentum by building on previous successes, and by strengthening and increasing the linkages between partners, programmes and projects. The Work Programme is highly collaborative in nature, reflecting the increased coordination among stakeholders working in marine and coastal issues. The Secretariat works closely with collaborating partners such as regional NGOs and various national and research institutions.

14. For example, in July 2006 and in partnership with WWF, IUCN and WIOMSA, the Secretariat catalysed the establishment of the “Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean”. The consortium, referred to as the “WIO-C”, is a partnership between major NGOs and other organisations in the Western Indian Ocean, namely WWF, IUCN, WIOMSA, EAWLS, CORDIO, IOC, WCS and NEPAD. Anchored in the Nairobi Convention, the WIO-C is designed to improve information exchange, synergy and coordination between

NGOs working on coastal and marine environment issues in the Western Indian Ocean region, and to move towards a joint programmatic approach in addressing these issues. Strengthening the WIO-C and building on this partnership is an important component of the Work Programme, as reflected by the incorporation into the Convention's Work Programme of relevant elements of the work plans and activities from partner NGOs.

15. The Work Programme will also build on the momentum generated by a number of activities implemented over the past few years, including those activities that have received support from Sida: *the Protection and Management of the Coastal and Marine Environment of Eastern Africa Project; Assessment and Control of Marine pollution from land based activities in the Eastern African region; the Eastern African Coastal Resource Database and Atlas project* (EAF/14). These three projects had tremendous impact on capacity building, maintaining momentum for the Nairobi Convention and initiating Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) in all countries in the region.

16. Under the latest Sida supported project "*Strengthening the coordination mechanisms, management and assessment activities within the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions*" (2003-2007) the Secretariat has implemented a series of activities to strengthen the implementation of the two Conventions. Most activities have been undertaken in collaboration with NGOs and institutions, which has enabled the Secretariat to broaden its base of partners and to secure the support of civil society in supporting the implementation of the Convention and its work programme. Through the Sida project, the Secretariat has been able to support the establishment of the WIO-C. The Secretariat has also worked in partnership with IUCN to support managers and practitioners in Kenya, Tanzania and Seychelles to be trained in effective MPA management using a newly produced toolkit and workbook for MPA management effectiveness.

17. Many of the coordinating structures of the Convention have been strengthened, most importantly national representation through the focal points. A focal points forum and specific terms of reference for the focal points have been established. The focal points institutions have been supported to operationalise their offices and to initiate a reporting mechanism for the Convention by compiling national status reports on the coastal and marine environment. The support has also contributed to strengthening the task forces of the Convention, such as the Forum of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) and the Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF). The national reporting mechanism for the Convention and the strengthened task forces will give guidance on national priorities within coastal and marine management in preparation for the Convention's Work Programme for 2008 and onwards.

18. The implementation of the mainly GEF funded WIO-LaB project "*Addressing Land Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean*" (2004-2008) within the framework of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat has provided great support for the improvement of the management of land-based activities affecting the coastal and marine environment (LBAs) in the region, and thereby also ensured the successful implementation of a large part of the Nairobi Convention work programme. Since its inception in early 2005, the project has made considerable progress in establishing regional frameworks to support LBA management, providing capacity building for government officials and initiating demonstration projects for effective LBA management in the involved countries.

19. Among other activities, the project is supporting the establishment of an information system and clearinghouse mechanism for the Nairobi Convention to

facilitate effective information exchange for improved management of the coastal and marine environment. Another initiative within the project is a small grants programme directed at civil society, which will be the first step in a long term partnership between the Nairobi Convention and the GEF Small Grants Programme. The project also facilitated the drafting of a Protocol on Land-based sources and Activities which, if adopted, will become the third instrument under the Nairobi Convention.

20. The WIO-LaB project has ongoing activities until 2009. These are listed under the 2008-2011 Work Programme. The WIO-LaB project will also produce a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) on land-based activities for the WIO region. Under the SAP, there will be a number of priority areas and activities to be implemented, although additional funding will be required either from the Trust Fund, or from contributions by donors and partners. Therefore the implementation of the SAP is listed in the Work Programme under the optimal funding scenario (see below for descriptions on funding).

21. The present 2008–2011 Work Programme outlines how the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention will build on the momentum that has been achieved from implementing catalytic activities funded by Sida, and from the growing awareness on coastal and marine resources being created by programmes and projects being supported or implemented by WWF, IUCN, WIOMSA and other NGOs in the region. The Work Programme focuses on the promotion, facilitation and implementation of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention in an integrated, mainstreamed and cross-sectoral manner at regional and national levels.

22. The Work Programme, which is a collaborative programme developed with partners and key stakeholders, 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. The structure of the Work Programme has been influenced by various factors that affect the number and the mode of implementation of activities namely funding, partnerships and capacity, as described below.

23. **Funding:** The Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention is funded by governments, through the East African Trust Fund, and by donors. The assessed contributions of the Contracting Parties to the Trust Fund are outlined in Table 1 below. With the continually expanding scope of the work programs, it is essential that the financing not only adequately meets the needs, but is also predictable. Contributions by Contracting Parties have, unfortunately, been neither sufficient to meet the demands nor have they been predictable. Although a few Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention have consistently met their obligations to the trust fund, the lack of universal participation has been a continuous challenge. Because of this, the Joint Secretariat must do most of its work through partnerships.

<b>Table 1. Assessed annual contributions by Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention trust fund (in USD)</b>	
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
Tanzania	45,302

24. Due to this variable funding, the Work Programme presents three potential funding scenarios for the activities outlined in the Work Programme.

(a) The “Current” level is the current situation, with no significant increase of funding from member countries for the upcoming period of 2008-2011. As described in the previous section, the funding over the past four years has come from Sida, GEF and the Norwegian government (for the WIO-LaB project), and from a few countries contributing to the Trust Fund, bringing the total for 2004-2007 to US\$9.47million. At this level, the current staff posts of 1 Programme Officer, 1 Junior Programme Officer and 2 administrative assistants (shared between the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions), as well as specific Project personnel, will be maintained. The activities in the Work Programme will mainly consist of: preparing and convening the meetings of Contracting Parties; co-ordinating the implementation of collaborative activities with partners agencies, NGOs and national institutions; following up on the decisions of the Contracting Parties; transmitting to the Contracting Parties any relevant notifications, reports and other information received by the Secretariat from the Contracting Parties and other partners; considering enquiries by, and information from, the Contracting Parties and consulting with them on questions relating to the Convention and its protocols. Without an increase in resources, the Secretariat’s ability to engage in catalytic activities will be constrained.

(b) The “Improved” level of funding would see an increase in the predictability and level of contributions from Contracting Parties as more strive to meet their obligations to the Trust Fund. If all the Contracting Parties were to pay their contributions, the increase in funding over the “Current level” would amount to an additional US\$312,000 per year. Correspondingly, the Secretariat would increase staffing levels to 2 Programme Officers, 1 Junior Programme Officer and 2 administrative assistants for the Nairobi Convention. Under this scenario, the Secretariat would be able to support a limited number of catalytic activities, based on the existing list of priorities and programmes, leading to increased impact at the regional and national levels. The focus of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat would gradually shift to national-level activities, integration, recognition and implementation.

(c) The “Optimal” level is one in which all Contracting Parties meet their obligations to the Trust Fund, and the Secretariat would leverage additional funds from funding agencies, GEF, donors, programmes and collaborating partners, while UNEP would support the Secretariat for a limited period. Under this scenario, the Secretariat, in collaboration with its partners, would identify and implement priority catalytic activities, based on the existing list of priorities and

programmes. After identifying gaps in the Work Programme at the national level, it would then implement activities that would support national governments to fill these gaps. This scenario would allow for considerable increase in both activities and manpower, and would allow the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to become a significant agent of change and an effective partner in the sustainable development of coasts and oceans.

25. **Availability and priorities of partnerships:** Most of the Work Programme is collaborative between the Secretariat, governments, donors, NGOs and UN agencies. The Secretariat relies on the partners to execute the activities at the national level. Most of the activities and programmes listed under the 2008-2011 Work Programme will be implemented within existing partnerships, however new partnerships will be developed in order to implement some priority activities that may be beyond the scope and capacity of the Convention at the current level of funding. Other items that may be higher priorities cannot be accomplished until partnerships are developed.

26. **Capacity:** This includes technical, legal and administrative capacities. Administrative capacity includes coordination at various levels, and needs to provide linkages and structure between the various programmes, projects, partners and the Secretariat.

#### **B. Main Objectives of the 2008–2011 Work Programme**

27. All activities supported or undertaken by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in 2008–2011 will be designed to achieve the overall objective of strengthening its role as a platform for promoting synergies and coordinating implementation of regional initiatives for the protection of the marine and coastal environment. The specific objectives are as follows:

(a) Facilitate the use of the Nairobi Convention as the platform for increasing collaboration with, and implementation of, the marine and coastal elements of the environment programmes of regional organisations and partnerships, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW);

(b) Contribute to building regional capacities for the integrated management of the coastal and marine environment within the framework of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and facilitate interregional, South-South coordination;

(c) Promote the recognition and integration of the provisions of the Nairobi Convention into national policy, legal, institutional and financial frameworks, and national development processes, including poverty reduction strategies, country common assessments and domestic budgets, particularly for those countries where coasts and oceans have a major impact on social and economic development or provide a major basis of such development;

(d) Provide continued guidance on the development of institutional, legal and financial mechanisms that are necessary to support the long-term implementation of the Nairobi Convention, recognizing that many countries implement the Convention in the framework of other sustainable development policies, strategies and programmes;

(e) Promote and facilitate integrated management of coastal areas to safeguard coastal habitats and combat physical alteration of the coast, in part by building linkages with river basin and watershed management, and by using

ecosystems-based management approaches, especially in the context of the connection between land based activities and the marine environment.

### C. **Main Elements of the 2008–2011 Work Programme**

28. The elements of the Work Programme listed below are clustered under the different funding scenarios. The “Current” level is the current situation, with no significant additional funding from member countries and with minimal ability to engage in catalytic activities. Increasing levels of support would correspond to increasing levels of catalytic activities and increased impact at the regional and national levels, in order to further the implementation of the Convention.

29. The 2008–2011 Work Programme will address the following clusters, or themes, of activities, albeit to differing extents, depending on funding, availability of partnerships and capacity. These themes are an extension of the themes used in the previous Work Programme, and based on the same rationales presented in the Report of the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (UNEP(DEC)/EAF/CP.4/6).

30. **Assessments.** This covers the assessment of ecosystems and habitats, and focuses on activities that assess: Ecosystems and resources; Land based activities and sources of pollution and Socio-economic issues, including economic evaluation of goods and services provided by the marine and coastal environment. The main objective of the activities under this theme is to create better understanding and knowledge of the coastal and marine environment in order to support decision-making for the sustainable use of marine resources.

31. **Management.** This includes implementation of programmes and activities that seek to reduce or prevent degradation of the coastal and marine environment. Activities will be based on management of: Ecosystems and resources and Land based activities and sources of pollution. The main objective under this theme is the effective management, sustainable use and protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region.

32. **Coordination and legal aspects.** This focuses on the revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols, improving coordination of activities (including reporting mechanisms and information exchange), and institutional strengthening for the implementation of the Convention. Activities will be focused on: Revision of Nairobi Convention and its protocols; Coordination of approaches to management of land based activities; Coordination with contracting parties, partners and other organisations; and Institutional strengthening. The objective of the activities under this theme is to strengthen the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention and to develop an adequate legal and institutional framework for the effective and coordinated implementation of the Nairobi Convention in collaboration with all relevant partners.

33. **Information and awareness.** This theme focuses on the exchange of information with communities, as well as public awareness raising, community empowerment and capacity building. Activities will include: Information management and exchange; Awareness, capacity building and community empowerment; and Increased visibility of the Convention. The objective of this theme is to provide information in an easily accessible and understandable format to assist in the decision-making processes for the management of the marine and coastal resources, and to raise awareness among the public of the importance of the marine and coastal environment.



34. Activities in the themes have been identified at the regional and national levels. The higher levels of funding would allow, at the request of Governments, a greater emphasis on supporting national governments in recognising, integrating and implementing the Nairobi Convention across sectors and into major development processes.

35. The listing of activities is not meant to be exhaustive. It is an indication of the type of activities which the Nairobi Convention Secretariat will undertake in collaboration with other partners.

#### **D. Main Activities of the 2008–2011 Work Programme**

##### **Assessments**

36. The Convention's Secretariat only directly funds assessments related to WIO-LaB's pilot projects. Otherwise, the Secretariat relies on information provided by assessments conducted by partners. The Secretariat will identify gaps in the national status reports that are being provided by focal points, and then seek out partners who can help to fill those gaps.

37. At the "Current" level, activities will focus on:

(a) Collecting and synthesizing data on coastal habitats and their threats, to support a regional analysis;

(b) Under the WIO-LaB project: Filling in gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants and sources, and determining coastal hot spots; Undertaking a preliminary assessment of ecosystem goods and services, and their economic values related to coastal habitats; Collecting and synthesizing data on coastal habitats, pollution sources, river-coast interactions, and economic valuations of ecosystem goods and services.

38. As the level of resources increases towards the "Optimal" level, the scope of activities will include:

(a) Supporting assessments that fill in the information gaps identified in the National Status Reports;

(b) Promoting and supporting assessments and socio-economic evaluations that highlight the social and economic impacts of coastal degradation and pollution, and provide an economic valuation of the goods and services that coasts and oceans provide.

##### **Management**

39. Land-based activities will continue to provide a significant focus, generated by the considerable progress made by the WIO-LaB project in establishing regional frameworks to support LBA management, providing capacity building for government officials and initiating demonstration projects for effective LBA management in the involved countries. The WIO-LaB will produce a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for land-based activities, and at optimal levels of funding, the Secretariat will support the implementation of this SAP.

40. Previous Sida-funded projects initiated Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) in all countries in the region. This focus on ICAM will be maintained under the WIO-LaB project.

41. Previously the Secretariat worked in partnership with IUCN to support managers and practitioners in Kenya, Tanzania and Seychelles to be trained in effective marine protected areas (MPA) management using a newly produced

toolkit and workbook for MPA management effectiveness. Under higher levels of financing, this work in strengthening the management of MPAs will be expanded upon.

42. At the “Current” level, the focus will remain on the following activities:

(a) Collaborating with the SWIOFP and ASCLME projects;

(b) Maintaining activities under the WIO-LaB project that address degradation of water quality, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and changes in fresh water flows and sediment loads, including a demonstration project on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) in the Incomati River Basin.

43. At the “Improved” level of resources, activities will include:

(a) Developing Integrated Water Resource Management mechanisms and Water Use Efficiency strategies for Small Island Developing States;

(b) Promoting more localised activities for the management of land based activities and sources of pollution.

44. As the level of resources increases towards the “Optimal” level, further activities will include:

(a) Supporting the implementation of the SAP developed under the WIO-LaB project, including activities dealing with degradation of water quality, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and changes in fresh water flows and sediment loads;

(b) Promoting cooperation in, and catalysing activities for, the establishment and coordinated management of protected coastal and marine areas, and trans-boundary ecosystems;

(c) Supporting the strengthening of the management of protected coastal and marine areas, including training of technical personnel and managers in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, and mapping of critical coastal and marine habitats.

### **Coordination and Legal Aspects**

45. The Regional Seas Strategic Direction 5 (*“Enhance the use of Regional Seas as a platform for the coordinated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and global initiatives”*) has been taken one step further, by focusing increasingly on using the Convention as a platform for increased collaboration. Indeed, the development and implementation of the 2008-2011 Work Programme is a collaborative endeavour, based on partnerships, between the Secretariat, governments, donors and non-governmental organisations. The Work Programme’s activities are implemented through collaborative partnerships (e.g. between the Secretariat and Recomap with regards to regional management activities), and contribute to NEPAD’s vision and work programme.

46. In conjunction with this, strengthening the WIO-C and building on this partnership will be an important component of the Work Programme, as reflected by the incorporation into the Convention’s Work Programme of relevant elements of the work plans and activities from partner NGOs.

47. Strengthening of the focal points will continue to be a priority, and will build on the momentum generated through the focal point forum, development of specific terms of reference and the initiation of a reporting mechanism for the Convention. The efforts to strengthen the task forces of the Convention, such as the

Forum of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) and the Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF), will continue. The national reporting mechanism for the Convention and the strengthened task forces will provide the Secretariat with continual guidance on national priorities within coastal and marine management.

48. A new protocol on land-based activities and sources of pollution has been developed under WIO-LaB, and the next stage will be the ratification process, which the Secretariat will support. A document on regional guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) has been developed within the framework of the Nairobi Convention. The Secretariat will build on this document by promoting the use of EIAs and SEAs.

49. At the "Current" level, activities will include:

- (a) Preparing and convening the meetings of Contracting Parties;
- (b) Co-ordinating the implementation of cooperative activities agreed upon by the meetings of the Contracting Parties;
- (c) Encouraging use of Strategic Environment Assessments;
- (d) Under the WIO-LaB project: establishing a regional IW coordination mechanism; assisting to strengthen the Nairobi Convention; assisting with the ratification process for the LBA Protocol; establishing regional environmental assessment guidelines; and developing national strategies for managing land based activities and pollution sources;
- (e) Maintaining the Task Forces established under the Nairobi Convention and WIO-LaB;
- (f) Promoting the recognition and implementation of the Nairobi Convention in regional development initiatives and programmes;
- (g) Enhancing closer collaboration between the Convention and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Ministers' Council on Water in order to promote integrated coastal and river basin management, and regional economic commissions in order to promote sustainable management of coastal zones.

50. At the "Improved" level of resources, activities will include:

- (a) Continuing to support and strengthen the Regional Coordinating Unit, the Focal Point Forum, Focal Point offices, Task Forces, FARI and the WIO-C;
- (b) Working closely with development partners, including bilateral donors, UNDP, GEF and the other members of the United Nations Development Group to facilitate coordinated delivery of support and capacity-building as it relates to the Nairobi Convention;
- (c) Enhancing partnerships and alliances with key actors that are particularly well equipped to participate in country-level, demand-driven processes.

51. As the level of resources increases towards the "Optimal" level, further activities will include:

- (a) Hiring permanent support staff for the Regional Coordinating Units;
- (b) Supporting the formation of necessary LBA legislation, based on regional standards, and assisting the implementation of the LBA Protocol;

(c) Promoting and supporting Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) activities in coastal and watershed management programmes and other regional and national development processes.

### **Information and Awareness**

52. Visibility is a vital element for the Convention's progress, a statement that has been re-iterated by partners and NGOs in recent forums, including the LME Consultative Forum, the Bureau meeting and the WIO-C forum. In this light, the Secretariat will focus on improving visibility among Contracting Parties, partners, NGOs and communities. Much of this theme provides a foundation for this objective.

53. During the last work programme, a reporting mechanism was developed, in which focal points compiled national status reports on the coastal and marine environment. The Secretariat will follow up on this by ensuring the status reports are regularly updated and gaps identified. At higher levels of funding, the Secretariat will catalyse activities to fill those gaps (as previously mentioned under Assessment and Management themes).

54. The WIO-LaB project has supported the establishment of an information system and clearinghouse mechanism (CHM) for the Nairobi Convention to facilitate effective information exchange for improved management of the coastal and marine environment. This will be finalised and maintained over the upcoming Work Programme. In addition, the use of this CHM will be promoted.

55. At the "Current" level, activities will focus on:

(a) Reporting on the progress of the Work Programme, and disseminating the results to Contracting Parties and other partners;

(b) Considering enquiries by, and information from, the Contracting Parties;

(c) Transmitting to the Contracting Parties any relevant notifications, reports and other information received by the Secretariat from the Contracting Parties and other partners;

(d) Updating National Status reports bi-annually, and identifying information and activity gaps;

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

(f) Maintaining and regularly updating the Convention's website;

(g) Maintaining the regional Clearinghouse Mechanism;

(h) Under the WIO-LaB project: Developing a regional information system on the WIO marine and coastal environment; and engaging in various capacity building activities addressing degradation of water quality, physical alteration and destruction of habitats and changes in fresh water flows and sediment loads.

56. At the "Improved" level of resources, activities will include working to increase the visibility of the Nairobi Convention.

57. As the level of resources increases towards the "Optimal" level, further activities will include:

(a) Facilitating information management and exchange, including sharing of results, best practices etc, through promoting the use of the Clearinghouse

Mechanism and linking it to the databases of LMEs and other partners, and by contributing information to and participating in regional environmental ministerial forums, such as AMCOW, and other relevant regional and national forums;

(b) Developing a communication and training strategy for participation, problem solving, knowledge exchange and awareness raising;

(c) Promoting and supporting public awareness activities and campaigns, and community-based resource management initiatives.

### **III. Financial resources**

58. The Nairobi Convention Secretariat's Work Programme 2008–2011 starts from the premise that the current staff posts will be maintained at the "Current" level of resources, and would be expanded as the level of resources increases towards the "Optimal" level. That expansion would support increased activities at the national level. In order for the Convention to become a recognised platform for the implementation of activities and collaborative partnerships, the financial resources will have to be increased. The Nairobi Convention Secretariat depends on government contributions to the Trust Fund as well as donor funding to develop and implement activities.

59. As part of the Work Programme, the Secretariat will continue to encourage Contracting Parties to meet their obligations and contribute to the East African Trust Fund. This proof of increased commitment can assist the Secretariat as it leverages additional funds from other sources. The Secretariat would also support the development of targeted regional sustainable financing mechanisms to address marine and coastal issues, and would promote and support processes that increase access to funding.

60. It is now fully recognized that the current budgetary resources for the two instruments are insufficient, given the scale and the pace of degradation of the coastal and marine environment. Consequently, a new funding structure must go beyond the pledges made by governments to the Conventions' Trust Funds, but also target private sector, civil society and multi/bilateral partners operating in the Conventions' areas.

## THEME 1: ASSESSMENT

This theme covers the assessment of ecosystems, habitats and resources.

1.1) ASSESSMENT OF ECOSYSTEMS & RESOURCES	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding Level		
			Current <sup>1</sup>	Improved <sup>2</sup>	Optimal <sup>3</sup>
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Collect and synthesize data on coastal habitats and their threats, to support a regional analysis	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Support assessments that fill in the information gaps identified in the National Status Reports	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties			X
<b>B) ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
<b>Biodiversity &amp; key species</b> Assess and monitor biodiversity, key species and commercial resources in various habitats, through a variety of programmes and projects	ReCoMap, SWIOFP, ORI, Nature Seychelles, Tanzania WCST, ASCLMEs	GEF, participating countries, SAAMBR, South African NRF			
Support research and monitoring of bird species, and update the Convention's annex of bird species	BirdLife International				
<b>Harvestable resources</b> Assess and generate baseline information on various harvestable resources, including prawns, invertebrates and fisheries	SWIOFP, ORI, WCS, CORDIO, ASCLMEs	GEF, participating countries, SAAMBR, South African NRF			
<b>Coral reefs</b> Monitor and assess coral reef in terms of health, including impacts of climate change, structure, biodiversity and ecology	ORI, WCS, CORDIO, AIDE	NRF, M&CM, SAAMBR, COI			
<b>Marine protected areas</b> Assess sustainability, management effectiveness and adequacy of established MPAs	ORI, AIDE, ACEP	EU, University of Lisbon, KWS, KMFRI, beach authorities			

<sup>1</sup> The "Current" level of funding has no significant increase of funding from member countries for the upcoming period of 2008-2011. The budget for the work programme will be limited to USD 180, 000 annually. Any additional activities will be dependent on fundraising opportunities

<sup>2</sup> The "Improved" level of funding would see all the Contracting Parties paying their contributions to the Trust Fund. Under the improved level of funding and with increased predictability of contributions from Contracting Parties, the Nairobi Convention will implement a work programme costing US\$312,000 per year

<sup>3</sup> The "Optimal" level of funding envisages all Contracting Parties meeting their obligations to the Trust Fund, and the Secretariat would leverage additional funds from funding agencies, GEF, programmes and collaborating partners, while UNEP supports the Secretariat for a limited period of 4 years

<p><b>Habitats &amp; ecosystems</b>            Conduct assessments of key ecosystems and habitats, which could include related function values, management gaps and coastal implications due to climate change</p>	<p>ASCLMEs, ReCoMap, AIDE, EPCO, WWF</p>		
<p><b>Socio-economic issues</b>            Conduct socioeconomic monitoring of coastal resource uses, users and management</p>	<p>WCS, AIDE, CORDIO, ReCoMap, ASCLMEs</p>		
<p><b>1.2) ASSESSMENT OF LAND BASED ACTIVITIES &amp; POLLUTION SOURCES</b></p>	<p><b>Responsible Party</b></p>	<p><b>Partner(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Funding</b></p>

<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Fill in gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants and sources, and determine coastal hot spots	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Collect and synthesize available data on river-coast interactions on major WIO river systems	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop river basin profile of Incomati River Basin	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
<b>1.3) ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Partner(s)</b>	<b>Funding</b>		
			<b>Current</b>	<b>Improved</b>	<b>Optimal</b>
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Undertake a preliminary assessment of ecosystem goods and services, and their economic values related to coastal habitats	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Promote and support assessments and socio-economic evaluations that highlight the social and economic impacts of coastal degradation and pollution, and provide an economic valuation of the goods and services that coasts and oceans provide	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties			X
Undertake SEAs for oil and gas development that take into consideration the potential for transboundary impacts, mitigation measures and local community welfare	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties			X
<b>B) ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Conduct socio-economic surveys and monitoring	ASCLMEs, SWIOFP, CORDIO, KMF, ORI, ReCoMap, GTA	TFESSD			
Undertake cooperative assessments on invasive species, threats and impacts in the region, with the view to developing management plans, including management of invasive species in Marine Protected Areas	GISP				



**THEME 2: MANAGEMENT**

This includes implementation of programmes and activities that seek to reduce or prevent degradation of the coastal and marine environment.

2.1) MANAGEMENT OF ECOSYSTEMS & RESOURCES	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Collaborate with the SWIOFP and ASCLME project	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Demonstrate resource restoration and protection, including mangrove, seagrass beds, coral reef, turtle nesting beaches and native forests	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop Integrated Water Resource Management mechanisms and Water Use Efficiency strategies for Small Island Developing States	Convention Secretariat	GEF, SIDS Governments		X	
Support the strengthening of the management of protected coastal and marine areas, including training of technical personnel and managers in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, and mapping of critical coastal and marine habitats	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
Promote cooperation in, and catalyse activities for, the establishment and coordinated management of protected coastal and marine areas and trans-boundary ecosystems	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
Promote good practices in coastal tourism development, in order to protect biodiversity, and the rights and well-being of local communities	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
<b>Biodiversity &amp; key species</b> Management, conservation and recovery of threatened coastal species	Nature Seychelles, WWF				
<b>Harvestable resources</b> Implement coastal and marine resources conservation projects	ReCoMap, WWF				
<b>Marine protected areas</b> Expand network of MPA, ensuring an ecologically representative network of Marine protected Areas, and strengthen management of	ReCoMap, WWF	KWS, Gatsby Trust, fisheries dept, NEMA			

existing MPAs					
<b>Habitats &amp; ecosystems</b> Ecosystem and resource restoration and protection, including mangrove, coral reef, turtle nesting beaches, wetlands and native forests	EPCO, EAWLS, Nature Seychelles, GTA, ORI	GEF/SGP, Shell Mauritius, CBOs, MICOA,			
<b>Socio-economic Issues</b> Improve community livelihoods with sustainable, alternative livelihoods programmes, including ecotourism, aquaculture etc	KMF, AIDE, GTA	Pact Kenya, KWS, NEMA, ESOK, fisheries dept., Gombessa Assoc.			
2.2) MANAGEMENT OF LAND BASED ACTIVITIES & POLLUTION SOURCES	Responsible Party	Contracting Parties	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT					
Develop and adopt a long-term trend monitoring and reporting system on pollution hot spots	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Guidelines for Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Demonstrate appropriate technologies for cost-efficient reduction and treatment of wastewater streams	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop a regional toolkit for MWW Management, including tools and guidelines for the selection of appropriate technology, institutional and policy frameworks and financial mechanisms	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop a regional marine litter programme	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Generate basic thematic habitat GIS maps for the WIO region	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Demonstrate appropriate approaches and actions to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by PADH	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		

Develop tools for PADH Management, including guidelines for the selection of management approaches, stakeholder involvement, institutional and policy frameworks, financial mechanisms, etc.	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Implement a demonstration project on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) in the Incomati River Basin	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Promote more demonstration activities for the management of land based activities and sources of pollution	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties		X	
Support the implementation of the SAP on land based activities	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
Based on pilot projects created under WIO-LaB, promote replication of appropriate technologies for cost-efficient reduction and treatment of wastewater streams	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
Based on pilot projects created under WIO-LaB, promote replication of appropriate approaches and actions to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by PADH	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
Catalyse activities that fill in the management gaps identified in the National Status Reports	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties			X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop strategies and demonstrate appropriate approaches for the development of sustainable coastal tourism policies and strategies, including through public-private partnerships</li> </ul>	UNIDO	Contracting Parties			

**THEME 3: COORDINATION & LEGAL ASPECTS**

This focuses on the revision and updating of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols, improving coordination of activities (including reporting mechanisms and information exchange between partners) and with other conventions and partners, and institutional strengthening for the implementation of the Convention.

3.1) REVISION OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION & ITS PROTOCOL	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Assist with the ratification process for the LBA Protocol	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Support the formation of necessary LBA legislation, based on regional standards, and assisting the implementation of the LBA Protocol	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
3.2) COORDINATION OF APPROACHES TO MANAGEMENT OF LAND BASED ACTIVITIES & POLLUTION SOURCES	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Review gaps in existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks for dealing with LBS/A, including the status of ratification of international Conventions	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop national strategies for managing LBS/A in the form of National Programmes of Action or related instruments such as ICZM plans, NEAPs, etc.	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Strengthen national policy, legal and institutional frameworks for LBS/A Management, including the ratification and implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop Regional/National/Public-Private Partnerships on LBS/A activities	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Identify, strengthen, and involve stakeholders in LBS/A management	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		

3.3) COORDINATION WITH CONTRACTING PARTIES, PARTNERS AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Prepare and convene the meetings of Contracting Parties	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Co-ordinate the implementation of co-operative activities agreed upon by the meetings of the Contracting Parties	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Establish a regional IW coordination mechanism with relevant partners, including economic commissions, to coordinate work programmes and share best practices	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Promote use of strategic environmental assessments, particularly with respect to oil and gas development, to recognise both threats and opportunities	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Enhance closer collaboration between the Convention and the AMCEN and, in order to promote integrated coastal and river basin management	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Enhance cooperation with regional economic commissions as a mechanism for promoting sustainable management of coastal zones and river basins	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Promote the recognition and implementation of the Nairobi Convention in regional development initiatives and programmes	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Maintain the Task Forces established under the Nairobi Convention and WIO-LaB	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Finalise the MoU with GISP and the International Oceans Institute (SA) with the view to addressing invasive species	Convention Secretariat		X		
Support the Task Forces to implement activities	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida		X	
Work closely with development partners, including bilateral donors, UNDP, GEF etc to facilitate coordinated delivery of support and capacity-building as it relates to the Nairobi Convention	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida		X	
Enhance partnerships and alliances with key actors that are particularly well equipped to participate in country-level, demand-driven processes	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida		X	

Promote and support integrated coastal area and river basin management (ICARM) activities in coastal and watershed management programmes and other regional and national development processes ( sharing lessons learnt)	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
Support activities for improving coordination of approaches to ecosystem and species management and protection	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
Support activities that address freshwater and coastal zone linkages in integrated regional development plans	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Develop national institutional frameworks for integrated coastal zone management and follow up on their implementation	ReCoMap				
<b>3.4) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Partner(s)</b>	<b>Funding</b>		
			<b>Current</b>	<b>Improved</b>	<b>Optimal</b>
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Update the existing TDA and SAP for improvement of long-term planning of the Nairobi Convention	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Strengthen the Nairobi Convention EAF/RCU as the recognized and effective Regional Seas co-ordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties, Sida	X		
Continue to strengthen the Regional Coordinating Unit, the Focal Point Forum, Focal Point offices, Task Forces, FARI and the WIO-C	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida		X	
Hire permanent support staff for the Regional Coordinating Units	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Coordinate and finalise the TDA/SAP processes between ASCLMEs, WIO-LaB and SWIOFP	ASCLMEs				
Develop skills for management of organisations and programmes, as well as proposal writing and fund raising	IOC-UNESCO, WIOMSA				

**THEME 4: INFORMATION & AWARENESS**

This theme focuses on the exchange of information with communities, as well as public awareness raising, community empowerment and capacity building.

4.1) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & EXCHANGE	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Transmit to the Contracting Parties any relevant notifications, reports and other information received by the Secretariat from the Contracting Parties and other partners	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Update National Status reports bi-annually, and identify information and activity gaps	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Report on progress of the Work Programme, and disseminate information to Contracting Parties and other partners	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Consider enquiries by, and information from, the Contracting Parties	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Consult with Contracting Parties on questions relating to this Convention and its protocols	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Maintain and regularly update the Convention's website	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties	X		
Maintain the Nairobi Convention's Clearinghouse Mechanism	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, IOC-UNESCO	X		
Develop a regional information system on the WIO marine and coastal environment and its management, including information on invasive species and climate change	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties, IOC-UNESCO	X		
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Promote exchange of information between the focus countries, through various means such as: collection, synthesis and storage of data; use of GIS; production of various materials, including book series, newsletters etc	ReCoMap, SWIOFP, ASCLMEs, WIOMSA				
Development of marine biodiversity databases	IOC-UNESCO, AfroBis				
4.2) AWARENESS, CAPACITY BUILDING & COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal

<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Capacity building of municipalities and wastewater authorities in the field of MWW Management	GPA, Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Internalise and adopt the GPA PADH checklist and key principles through workshops and information dissemination	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Promote the integrated management of river basin and coastal zones through the application of the ICARM principles	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop relevant institutional and thematic expert networks related to LBS/A management as a means of regional capacity building and knowledge exchange	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Provide support to the development and implementation of relevant environmental education programs at all levels on LBS/A issues	Convention Secretariat/WIO-LaB	Contracting Parties	X		
Develop a communication and training strategy for participation, problem solving, knowledge exchange and awareness raising	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Provide training for and build capacity of coastal and marine technicians, MPA managers, resource users, personnel and / or those involved in multilateral negotiations and reporting on MEAs	ReCoMap, WIOMSA, CORDIO, ASCLMEs	Contracting Parties			
Implement publicity, awareness, education and public participation programmes / campaigns at national and regional level, to create awareness on marine and coastal resources conservation and the impacts of activities on the environment	ReCoMap, ORI, ASCLMEs, Nature Seychelles, AIDE, KMF, GTA, EPCO, WCST, EAWLS, WCS, IOC-UNESCO	Wildlife Clubs, NEMA, fisheries dept., authorities			
Use of electronic information systems for awareness and information exchange, such as web-based distant learning courses, GIS	ASCLMEs, SWIOFP, IOC-UNESCO				
<b>4.3) INCREASED VISIBILITY</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Partner(s)</b>	<b>Funding</b>		
			<b>Current</b>	<b>Improved</b>	<b>Optimal</b>



<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Increase the visibility of the Nairobi Convention and facilitate information exchange, by: contributing information to and participating in regional environmental ministerial forums, such as AMCOW, and other relevant forums; launching public awareness campaigns; develop branding / logo; issue regular newsletter	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida			X

**THEME 5: CROSS-CUTTING & EMERGING ISSUES**

This includes emerging and cross-cutting issues that are not adequately covered in the previous themes, including funding strategies.

5.1) CROSS-CUTTING & EMERGING ISSUES	Responsible Party	Partner(s)	Funding		
			Current	Improved	Optimal
<b>A) ACTIVITIES BY THE CONVENTION'S SECRETARIAT</b>					
Encourage Contracting Parties to meet their obligations and contribute to the Trust Fund, in part by meeting one-on-one with the Parties and by sending invoices	Convention Secretariat		X		
Leverage additional funds from other sources from non traditional partners of the Nairobi convention	Convention Secretariat	Contracting Parties, Sida		X	
Develop targeted regional sustainable financing mechanisms to address marine and coastal issues	Convention Secretariat			X	
Promote and support processes that increase access to funding	Convention Secretariat				X
<b>B) COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS, PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
Identify financial sources and revenue generating mechanisms, or provide funding, for various activities	ASCLME, WIOMSA				