UN environment

**United Nations
Environment Programme**

**The Inception Meeting on
'Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the protection
of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities'
(WIOSAP Project)**

Flic en Flac, Mauritius 10-11 April 2017.

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

INCEPTION MEETING OF THE WIOSAP PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

1. The Inception meeting of the project on '*Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land‐based sources and activities'* (WIOSAP) was organized pursuant to Decision CP8/6c which requested support for implementation of projects for the Western Indian Ocean‐Strategic Action Programme financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)" and Decision CP8/13 on "enhancing cooperation and collaboration and support with partners".

2. The WIOSAP project is designed to reduce impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably manage critical habitats through the implementation of the agreed priorities at the national and regional levels. It has four main components: Sustainable Management of Critical Habitats, Improved Water Quality, Sustainable Management of River flows; and Governance and regional collaboration. The project will run for five years and implemented in nine Western Indian Ocean Countries: Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, and Tanzania. The project will be implemented by the United Nations Environment and executed by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat through a partnership approach and will compliment other on-going and upcoming projects in the Western Indian Ocean region, including the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme on Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE) project

SESSION 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

Welcome remarks by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention

3. The meeting was called to order at 09:05 hours. by the Head of the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, Mr. Dixon Waruinge who thanked the Government of Mauritius for hosting the WIOSAP inception meeting in Mauritius. Mr. Waruinge highlighted the background that led to the development of the Strategic Action Programme being implemented under the WIOSAP project, tracing it back from the former project focused on "*Addressing Land Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean'* (WIOLaB). The project was implemented from 2004-2010. Mr. Waruinge thanked the United Nations Resident Representative in Mauritius Mr. Simon Springett for gracing the occasion and the Minister for Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Management of the Government of Mauritius, Hon. Marie Joseph Noël Etienne Ghislain Sinatambou for accepting the invitation to officially open the meeting. Mr. Waruinge highlighted that the purpose of the inception meeting was to officially start off the implementation of the WIOSAP project.

Opening remarks by the Global Environment Facility‐International Waters Representative

4. The Portfolio Manager of the Global Environment Facility‐International Waters, Mr. Georgy Yegor Volovik gave a brief opening statement. He highlighted that the WIOSAP project was a successor of the project '*Addressing Land- based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean'* (WIOLaB) which delivered the transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme and that the strategic action programme provided the background for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding for its implementation. He emphasised the four components of the WIOSAP project and mentioned that the complimentary sister GEF project entitled "*Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme on Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms"* (SAPPHIRE) would begin soon. He stated that WIOSAP project was of high priority for the United Nations Environment as it will contribute to helping countries achieve their SDG 14 targets on oceans. He encouraged the participants to be actively involved in the meeting and contribute to the process.

Opening remarks by the United Nations Resident Representative in Mauritius

5. The United Nations Resident Representative Mr. Simon Springett mentioned that the WIOSAP project builds on a host of other projects implemented in the region by the UN, governments and the NGOs, and that there was need to be aware of the complementarity of WIOSAP with the projects (such as SAPPHIRE and the Joint Management Area between Seychelles and Mauritius in particular). He mentioned the importance of the Sustainable Development Goal 14 on oceans and that the challenges to implementing the goal would require collaboration among the countries, partners and other stakeholders. He also mentioned that the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects will help countries in the Western Indian Ocean Region to demonstrate holistic approaches for achieving the SDG14 targets. He thanked the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for taking on the challenge of executing the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects in complementarity and expressed his commitment in supporting the countries to implement these projects through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in order to translate outcomes of the project to achievements on the ground and to ensure that coastal communities enjoy the benefits from the project.

Opening remarks by the Chair of the Bureau to the Nairobi Convention

6. The Chair to the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention, Mr Alain de Comarmond thanked the Government of Mauritius for hosting the WIOSAP inception meeting and the warm welcome in Mauritius. He expressed his appreciation for being part of the inception since he was also involved in the WIOLaB project that delivered the Strategic Action Programme (SAP). He highlighted that pollution from land-based sources and activities remains a challenge for the Western Indian Ocean region and that there was need for proper implementation of the SAP, embedding tools and instruments such as integrated coastal zone management. He also mentioned that it was necessary to protect critical habitats in light of the challenges of climate change on the livelihoods of the coastal communities. He thanked all partners for their efforts in the past to develop and implement aspects of the Strategic Action Programme and highlighted the need to ensure that WIOSAP project is implemented in complementarity with other projects including realization of SDG14 targets.

Opening Remarks by the Minister for Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Management, Government of Mauritius

7. The Minister for Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Management of the Government of Mauritius, Hon. Marie Joseph Noël Etienne Ghislain Sinatambou expressed his appreciation for being part of the opening of the inception meeting for the WIOSAP project and welcomed all the delegates and the partners to the meeting. He outlined the importance of oceans as a whole in the sustenance of life on earth and the importance of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean region. He said that oceans are subject to great pressures that lead to their destruction, despite the role they play as the largest ecosystems on earth. He also highlighted the importance of protecting the Western Indian Ocean region because the value of its coastal and marine resources are sometimes unknown or underestimated, giving an example of Mauritius fishing industry. He also mentioned that beach erosion and shoreline degradation were threats facing the coastal areas of the Western Indian Ocean region and were further aggravated by climate change. The Minister highlighted the measures being taken by Mauritius to protect its coastal and marine environment which includes development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) division and framework which is in progress, development of climate change mitigation strategy, development of a system for detecting storm surges which will be the first in the region, and development of a National Coastal Zone Adaptation Strategy. He also mentioned that the Government of Mauritius has placed Ocean Economy high on its priority list due to its important role in job and wealth creation. He highlighted the commitment of the Government of Mauritius to supporting the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in the implementation of the WIOSAP project. He also wished the participants fruitful deliberations and officially declared the inception meeting opened.

Introduction of participants and organizational matters

8. There was a brief introduction of all participants in the meeting and their related institutional affiliations.

9. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Mr. Dixon Waruinge informed the meeting that Somalia was unable to attend the inception meeting due to visa issues, while France was participating in the meeting as a co-sponsor.

10. The Chair of the Bureau of the Nairobi Convention introduced and led discussion towards the adoption of the provisional agenda for the inception meeting. The meeting agenda was adopted by the participants.

SESSION 2: OVERVIEW OF WIOSAP AND SAPPHIRE PROJECTS AND SDG LINKAGES

Overview of the WIOSAP Project

11. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Mr. Dixon Waruinge delivered an overview of the project ‘*Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land‑based sources and activities*’ (WIOSAP). In the presentation, he outlined the background of the WIOSAP project development from the precursor project on ‘*Addressing land-based sources and activities*’ (WIOLaB) project, the WIOSAP project profile and links of the Strategic Action Programme priorities developed under WIOLAB to the WIOSAP components. He summarised the WIOSAP project outputs derived from the implementation of the four WIOSAP components (critical habitats, water quality, river flows management and governance). Institutional framework and coordination mechanism of WIOSAP project including co-financing arrangements were also emphasised.

12. Key comment from participants were on the need for robust monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of the WIOSAP project and the capacity to carry out this process, the development of a mode of communication of the outcomes of the WIOSAP project to ensure that they have been appropriately profiled, and involvement of the private sector in the implementation structure. In response, the example of Chake-Chake demonstration site in Pemba was made. Developed under WIOLAB project, the success and contribution of the demo site was not made known. The WIOSAP project considers the clearinghouse mechanism to be an avenue for communicating project progress and outputs. UNEP-WCMC will be another means for publishing the outputs in peer-reviewed journals.

Link between WIOSAP project and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

13. Mr. Waruinge gave a presentation on the link between the WIOSAP project and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He outlined the overview of WIOSAP development timeline vis a vis SDGs adoption and entry into force. He noted that SDGs came into force after WIOSAP project therefore there was need for linkages to the SDG Targets. The Nairobi Convention Conference of Parties Decision CP/8.2 requested the Secretariat in 2015 to take note of the outcomes of the ongoing Post 2015 Development Agenda process and the expected Sustainable Development Goals, and incorporate the relevant outcomes into the new work programme for 2018-2022, especially those relating to sustainable management of marine and coastal environment., WIOSAP directly contributes to SDG 14 on Oceans and to other relevant SDGs. He further explained that WIOSAP will help countries in Western Indian Ocean in achieving the SDG targets through its outputs from the four components of the project.

Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE) project

14. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Technical Advisor for Water and Ocean Governance, Ms. Akiko Yamamoto delivered a presentation on the GEF funded project on *Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms* (SAPPHIRE) which is being executed by the Nairobi Convention and implemented by the UNDP. She highlighted the project's summary, its background from the *Agulhas Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems* (ASCLME) project and the *South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries* (SWIOF) project, its objectives, the five

components, and major outcomes of SAPPHIRE. She also outlined the key areas of collaboration between the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE project in terms of linkage and coordination and gave a summary of management arrangements for the SAPPHIRE project. WIOSAP looks into land-based stressors to the marine environment while SAPPHIRE is inclined to ocean and coastal stressors.

15. Key questions from the participants were in relation to the scope of intervention and whether there was a framework proposed for joint implementation and/or coordination between WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects especially since the focal points who represented the countries during the development of the SAPPHIRE project were different from the Nairobi Convention Focal Points and thus there was little knowledge about the project.

Sustainable Development Goal 14 Voluntary Commitments: The Oceans Conference in June 2017

16. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative, Ms. Akiko Yamamoto delivered a presentation on Voluntary Commitments for SDG 14 on Oceans and encouraged delegates to pledge their voluntary commitments in an effort to show their support to the process both at the national and regional level. She informed the participants of the Ocean Conference scheduled to take place on 5-9 June 2017 in New York, the expected outcomes of the conference and the voluntary commitments in which anyone was eligible to make a commitment. She also mentioned the national consultations on oceans to take place in 25 countries aimed as supporting the development of voluntary commitments or implementation of the existing ones and provided examples of commitments that could be made based on the SDG 14 on oceans.

17. Key questions from participant were on whether they could explore options for regional commitment by the Western Indian Ocean countries. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat mentioned that on the Oceans day (6 June 2017), Seychelles and Madagascar will be showcasing progress on oceans in the Western Indian Ocean region at the Oceans Conference. He encouraged delegates from the various countries in the region to contribute to this presentation by providing relevant information on progress on oceans from their countries. He also mentioned that France would have a side event on blue economy during the Conference and Seychelles has been requested to participate in this side event. Germany, as well, would have a side event on Regional Ocean governance. He informed the participants of the side event organized by WWF during the same conference and urged the countries to and contribute to the visibility of the region.

Coordination between WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects

18. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Mr. Dixon Waruinge delivered a presentation on the linkage between the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects which are being implemented by the Nairobi Convention. He gave a brief background of the two projects, the project components for both projects and highlighted the opportunities that exist for strengthened collaboration between the two projects particularly in activities related to marine spatial planning, capacity building, ecosystem monitoring and surveillance, water quality monitoring, ecosystem valuation, support to implementation of the strategic action programmes in both project and support to the scientific platform, and the key benefits to be expected from improved coordination between the projects. He also highlighted the personnel to be expected for the two projects and areas of collaboration between the project management units for the two projects.

19. In support of improved coordination the Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat mentioned that the secretariat intends to have the First Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting for the WIOSAP project coincide with the Inception meeting of the SAPPHIRE project such that the meetings shall be held back to back and promote dialogue between the two projects' processes. He also mentioned that the Second Project Steering Committee Meeting for WIOSAP project will be organized to coincide with the First Project Steering Committee meeting for SAPPHIRE project. This will provide opportunity for the two Project Steering Committees to meet and discuss possible areas of synergies after their separate meeting and build on collaboration in implementation of activities in the Western Indian Ocean region.

20. Key questions from participants were on the risk profile and assumptions made in bringing the two projects together and the need for a draft structure for joint coordination and implementation of the projects. There was a question on how to merge some of the critical roles of project personnel to serve both projects. The Head of Nairobi Convention Secretariat explained that some of the project personnel will be shared between the two projects. He also mentioned that institutional mapping for the projects is already being carried out to ensure that the relevant officials from government ministries are fully involved. He also informed the participants that the project documents for SAPPHIRE will be circulated to countries so that they may have better understanding of the project.

Workplan for Implementation of the WIOSAP Project

21. The Nairobi Convention Secretariat consultant, Dr. Timothy Andrew delivered a presentation on the workplan for implementation of the WIOSAP project. He outlined the overall five-year workplan for the project and progress of implementing the activities of the project to date. He proposed a workplan for the period between August 2016 and December 2017 with adjusted timeframes taking into account activities that need to be initiated early in the project lifecycle and budgetary considerations that incorporate the proposed changes. He mentioned that WIOSAP project implementation is greatly dependent on partners as work on the ground will be carried out by the partners. He also stated that concrete budgetary allocations for the WIOSAP project will be discussed by the Project Steering Committee when it is set up.

22. Key questions from the participants were on whether the activities will be implemented within the set time frame or whether there may be need for an extension and also on the modalities of linking the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE activities. A change of project timeframe will be factored during the planned meeting of the Project Steering Committee later in the year.

Selection of Pilot Sites for the WIOSAP project

23. The Nairobi Convention Secretariat consultant, Dr. Timothy Andrew delivered a presentation on monitoring and evaluation in the context of the criteria for selection of pilot sites including the schedule of project reviews, periodic site visits and selection of pilot sites. He noted that it was critical for partners and stakeholders to understand their roles in site selection and also mentioned that most of the activities will be starting off with a data poor baseline thus the need to carry out assessments and build baseline data in order to monitor progress. He highlighted the series of activities that will constitute monitoring and evaluation which include the report from the inception meeting, the activities as detailed in the WIOSAP project document, annual project reports and mid-term and terminal evaluations. He outlined the schedule of project review and the plan for supervision including the activities, responsible persons for the activities and the timeframes for which the activities are to be delivered. He also explained the proposed process for pilot site selection and the groups that will be involved at the stages of selection. He noted that some of the discrepancies between the project document and logframe on number of sites would be looked into and rectified and that the budget for the sites would be based on the number and type of sites. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat mentioned that the demonstrative value of the pilot site, number of partners involved and amount of co-financing being leveraged will be considered in the criteria.

24. Key questions from participants were on whether requirements for site selection by other conventions such as RAMSAR and guidelines such as EBSA guidelines were taken into consideration in the selection criteria proposed and how to catch up with time lost since it may not be feasible at present to implement the activities in the 5 years stipulated in the project document. There was a question on how the capacity for countries that are less advanced to prepare proposal can be developed.

25. The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat mentioned that countries can design the concept notes together with partners who can contribute to the proposal in line with the government guidelines. He mentioned that the project may support countries to develop full project proposals once concept notes are accepted.

26. The Secretariat highlighted the fact that in past projects of the Convention such as the WIOLaB project there were mixed results in terms of the demonstration activities. Some pilot sites in the countries showed great success while others showed notable failures. He attributed this to the fact that all responsibility for the demonstration activities was left to the overall project manager with almost no accountability by the countries. This affected the sustainability of the project for countries which had no mechanism for monitoring at the national level even after the project life cycle was completed. The sentiments were echoed in the report on *Analysis of Lessons Learnt from Demonstration Projects Implemented by the UNEP-GEF WIOLaB Project*

27. The National Focal Points deliberated on the need to have a national monitoring mechanism supported directly by the WIOSAP project, entailing among others the recruitment of a national project manager. The national project manager would track progress in the implementation of demonstration projects at the national level, monitor performance indicators and target, carry out national reporting and follow-up through quarterly, half yearly and annual reports, prepare and provide required documentation and submit to the WIOSAP regional Project Management Unit in a timely and efficient manner, and monitor progress on project implementation on the ground. The countries agreed with the identified need and called on the WIOSAP project to initiate recruitment of a national project manager in each country with a designated demonstration project.

28. South Africa further proposed to have all project concepts channelled through national committees for approval. In this regard, the national project manager would work with the National Focal Point and National Steering Committee in order to make strategic decisions.

Presentation on the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)

29. Christopher Cox, on behalf of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA), delivered a presentation on the GPA, its history and major areas of focus, the review process the programme has undergone, the mode of implementation for the programme, its three pollution priorities (nutrient load pollution, marine litter, wastewater) and their multi-stakeholder partnerships. He highlighted the GPA strategic directions and the preparatory process for the Fourth Intergovernmental Review of the GPA in October 2017 in which governments will take stock of the progress of the GPA priorities and achievements obtained so far. He indicated that GPA will be linking with Regional Seas Programme activities such as those of the Nairobi Convention and will also bring partnerships of the GPA work areas to support implementation of the WIOSAP project through providing technical expertise and experience. He encouraged the countries to complete their national reporting on the GPA activities as well as assist in identifying the key personnel in government to whom the GPA can create contact with.

30. Key comments from the participants were that there was need for more outreach with regards to the work of GPA in the region to improve visibility because a number of them had little knowledge of the GPA's work.

Mapping Ocean Wealth Project

31. The Nature Conservancy Director of Ocean Mapping and planning Dr. Rob Brumbaugh delivered a presentation on mapping of ocean wealth to provide new knowledge for ocean management and conservation. He highlighted the need for supporting ocean uses and sustaining ocean benefits, the value of oceans in monetary terms based on different researches over the years, and the importance of the mapping ocean wealth project. He identified the different categories of partners involved in the project (management end users, science research and design, amplifiers and conservation end users), the approach of the project to mapping (review, model, map), contributors, the environmental and socio-economic drivers in the mapping process, and results from the mapping process and how the results are disseminated. The mapping tool available at http://oceanwealth.org/ covers a number of Western Indian Ocean Countries

32. Participants were divided into two groups, each group discussing two components of the WIOSAP project. The group activities carried out involved a review of the WIOSAP project outcomes and activities as provided in the inception report and project document, reframing and redefining activities if necessary to ensure relevance to current situations and developments within the scope of the approved outcomes for the project, and aligning the activities with the Sustainable Development Goals and SDG 14 on Oceans.

PLENARY: GROUP PRESENTATIONS

Component A: Critical Habitat

33. The Group reviewing critical habitats explained that the outcomes and activities of the WIOSAP project could not be altered significantly since they had undergone several processes to gain country approval. The objective of the Group therefore was to make the activities smarter without altering the meaning and intended purpose. They noted that Table 2 of the inception report needed to be aligned with what was in the project results framework.

34. The group proposed as follows:

    a. Moving Activity A.1.1.1 on *Development of Marine Spatial Plans* to Outcome A2 on *development of tools and methods to support coastal planning and management*.

    b. Under activity A.2.1.1 on *application of economic valuation methodologies*, they proposed carrying out an ecological valuation and that this could be informed by the mapping of ocean wealth done by The Nature Conservancy which has data readily available for this exercise.

    c. The Group proposed the establishment of a spatially explicit economic valuation across 2 sites in the region. They group highlighted the need for standardized methodologies to carry out the activity across the region and also consider undertaking relative valuation of critical ecosystems to show which ones have high value and which have low value.

    d. On Activity A.2.2.1 on *Adaptation of tools and guidelines for valuation and spatial planning*, the group suggested cross-linking the activity with Activity A.1.1.1 on *Development of Marine Spatial Plans*.

    e. The group proposed changing activity A.2.3.1 in the table from the Inception Report to read *Development of alternative livelihoods strategies for resources in critical areas* as written in the project document.

    f. Participants proposed linking Activities A.2.4.1 on *Development of key indicators for assessing management effectiveness and monitoring of the state of critical habitats* and Activity A.2.4.2 on *establishing national modalities for monitoring of critical ecosystems with the Sustainable development goals*.

35. The group aligned the Component on Critical Habitats with SDG14 Target 14.2 on sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant impacts by 2020, Target 14.3 on Minimizing and addressing the impacts of ocean acidification, Target 14.4 on effectively regulating harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, Target 14.5 on conserving at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020, Target 14.7 on increased economic benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources by 2030 and Target 14b. on providing access for small scale artisanal fisheries to marine resources and markets.

36. The Group on improved water quality discussed the various outcomes and activities of the component.

   a. Under Activity B.1.1.1 on *Identification and implementation of wastewater treatment in 3 sites of the region*, the group noted that there was need to adopt standardized criteria of selecting the sites. It was suggested that any criteria selection should be based on the most critical ecosystems/habitat criteria, the sourcing for relevant and cost effective technologies taking into consideration different types of technologies that are compatible to physical and socio-economic surroundings of the Western Indian Ocean region and testing of a particular solution at a particular region was very important. These testing considerations should be reflective of different priorities and needs of the countries. They also suggested that the statement should read "as least 3 sites in the region" to avoid limiting the opportunity to other countries to participate.

   b. The group noted that previous pilot projects could provide lessons learnt for effective implementation of viable waste water systems in a particularly country and that national committees should pick their priorities and consider lessons learnt by other countries such as from Pemba, Tanzania in the previous WIOLaB project.

   c. The group specified that it was important to recognize the successes and challenges of previous projects such as KCDP in Kenya and also promote community ownership in terms of accessibility and application of viable technology.

   d. For Activity B.1.2.1 on *Implementation of effluent reduction measures (at least in one site across the region)* the group noted that a point to consider was on how to involve Community Based Organizations (CBO) in mainstreaming and activation of advanced technologies in effluent reduction measures, the need for a scientific evaluation in terms of how much pollution load reduction would be achieved and under the investment inputs/capital raised for the intervention in a particular country.

   e. The group noted that it was important to gauge how much each of the countries was willing to invest to make the intervention under Activity B.1.2.1 successful, more specifically by quantifying how much pollution load is reduced with proven scientific evidence.

   f. For Activity B.1.3.1 on *Programmes and actions for empowering communities (4 countries)* the group noted that the role of empowerment of communities in "effluent reduction" needs to be reviewed in the context of the limits with which the community can be engaged in terms of waste water and also that there was need to focus on areas of management in Water Quality Management that communities can address such as Environmental Sanitation, Public health, Water resources management among others.

   g. The group suggested including Citizen science in Activity B.1.3.1, monitoring marine beach litter and also engaging research organizations and universities in research and monitoring to ensure enforcement and compliance.

   h. For Activity B.2.1.1 on *review and development of standards, regulations and processes*, the group noted that countries in the region needed capacity building and support from development partners to frame their own internal/local/national regulatory frameworks and learn from experiences of other projects.

   i. For Activity B.2.2. on *Development and implementation of water quality monitoring framework in at least 3 countries*, the group noted that there was need for most countries in the region to enhance their Water Quality Monitoring framework. For Activity B.2.3.1 on Capacity building for the implementation of regional standards, the group noted that it would be difficult to achieve this in 5 years and that there was need for alignment between regional and national capacity requirements in

standards. The group proposed the engagement of an international consultant to carry out a regional capacity building needs assessment, design and conduct a capacity building programme in at least 3 countries.

37. On alignment to Sustainable Development Goals, the group highlighted that the activities of the component were aligned to Target 14.1 on reducing marine pollution and Target 6.3 on pollution of fresh waters.

Component C: Sustainable Management of River Flows

38. The group discussed and proposed as follows:

   a. For Activity C.1.1.1 on *identification and supporting conducting of Environmental Flow Assessments (EFAs) in 2 river basins*, the Group proposed changes to the wording of the text to read "Making use of participatory methods together with standard regional EFA guideline/best practices and/ or methodologies, build capacity for and conduct EFA in 2 priority basins identifies in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis from the WIOLaB project"

   b. For Activity C.1.2.1 on *development and implementation of environmental flow management plans* (2 sub-basins), the group proposes that the wording for the text should be "Support provided to river basin authorities to prepare Environmental Flow Assessment management plans and integrate into their basin management frameworks."

   c. For Activity C.2.1.1 on *preparation of regional guidelines on Environmental Flow Assessment*, the group proposed the engagement of an international consultant to work with regional and national Environmental Flow Assessment experts and relevant institutions to develop capacity in Environmental Flow Assessment in the region.

   d. For Activity C.2.1.2 on *pilot development of an institutional and regulatory framework in one site*, the group proposed the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders both in the river basin management and coastal zone management to work together to develop conjunctive management arrangements for at least one priority river basin as a best practice example.

39. On alignment to Sustainable Development Goals, the group highlighted that the activities of the component were aligned to Target 14.1 on reducing marine pollution and Target 6.3 on pollution of fresh waters.

Component D: Governance and Regional Collaboration

40. The group discussed and proposed as follows:

   a. For Activity D.1.2.1 on *supporting of country processes for ratification of the Protocol on Land Based Sources and activities*, the group mentioned that it was the responsibility of countries to ensure that the protocol is ratified and that the project would provide support to help the country move the process faster.

   b. For Activity D.1.3.1 on *Provision of support to participating countries to monitor WIOSAP project implementation and also monitoring of the state of the marine and coastal environment*, the group noted that there should be clarity on exactly what kind of support will be given by to project to the countries.

   c. For Activity D.1.4.2 on *strengthening capacity of national structures including the Nairobi Convention Focal point*, the group made a correction to the title to read "⋯to provide oversight⋯" instead of "to provide overseer⋯"

d. For activity D.2.1.1 on *Improvement of the existing Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism*, the group proposed that a section on data sharing at national level be included in the activity.

e. For Activity D.2.1.2 on *development of institutional and financial capacity for sustaining knowledge management*, the group suggested merging bullet points 2 and 3 to carry out the same function.

f. For Activity D.2.2.1 on *Development of a medium-term science for policy programme*, the group proposed amendment of the text in line with the progress made in this activity based on the activities and outcomes of the Science-Policy forum meeting that was held in October 2016.

g. For Activity D.2.2.2 on *Support of regional scientific platforms and networks to coordinate and implement the WIOSAP project*, the group suggested that the activity should be expanded to capture the partnership with WIOMSA. The group suggested that output from the project could be peer-reviewed and showcase project activities during WIOMSA symposia. All other activities in this component were agreed upon as they are in the project document.

h. Key questions from the participant were on the inclusion of the aspect of sustainability in some of the activities mentioned in the component to ensure continued productivity beyond the project timeline.

SESSION 4: OVERVIEW OF THE WIOSAP INCEPTION MEETING

Presentation on the Summary of Outcomes from the Inception meeting

41. The Nairobi Convention Secretariat delivered a presentation on the summary of outcomes from the meeting and the way forward. These were as follows:

a. The Project Management Unit for the WIOSAP project should be stablished by the third quarter of 2017

b. The Project Steering Committee meeting for the project will be held from the third quarter of 2017

c. National Implementation Committees for the project should be established as soon as possible

d. Partnerships should be built at national and regional levels to better leverage co-financing and delivery of outputs for sustained impact

e. The SAPPHIRE project document should be shared before the project inception meeting planned for later in the year

f. There is need to have a meeting where SAPPHIRE will be properly explained. This may be back to back with the WIOSAP Project Steering Committee meeting and the Inception meeting for SAPPHIRE project.

g. There is need to think through practical coordination between WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE. Initial coordination points can include shared project posts such as Communications, Policy and Governance and Monitoring and Evaluation.

h. There is need for a data sharing policy/ agreement at national level

i. For thematic areas and working groups, suggestions made on activities and improvements were as registered under Session 3:

j. Countries should start to think of projects that they may want to include in the context of the project documents and the Strategic Action Programme

k. Selected project concepts may be supported by the project to further elaborate the project document

l.   National committee to coordinate submission of concepts including screening

m.   There is need to set up baselines as early as possible (e.g. water quality baselines) within the first few months. This will provide a basis for robust Monitoring and Evaluation

n.   It is important to have a project manager in the countries that will have demonstration projects to ensure adequate reporting at the national level

o.   Focal points should institutionalize WIOSAP in their appointing institutions

p.   Countries should make use of the expertise in countries including centers of excellence.

SESSION 5: CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP AND THE WAY FORWARD

42.   The Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Mr. Waruinge gave brief closing remarks thanking the Chair of the meeting, Mr. Alain de Comarmond for leading the meeting, the government of Mauritius for hosting the meeting and inviting the Minister to speak at the opening, and the participants for their active engagement and contributions to the meeting. He also thanked a number of partners who were particularly instrumental in the development of the Project document and which received minimal changes in the inception meeting. In particular, he reiterated that the objective of the inception meeting was to re-orient countries once again with the WIOSAP project in order for the countries to guide the Project Management Unit and the Project Steering Committee.

43.   On the way forward, Mr. Waruinge noted that partnerships would be essential to ensure the successful delivery of the project. He requested UNEP-WCMC to support the project through providing data back-up as they have a history of this. He encouraged the countries to re-engage with the WIOSAP project and own it and help guide the Project Steering Committee and the Project Management Unit. He noted that the group discussions were very insightful and interactive showing the country support and partner interest in the project. He encouraged the countries to become ambassadors of the project nationally and regionally and also provide their voluntary commitment to the June 2017 Ocean Conference so as to showcase regional progress.

44.   The Chair of the Nairobi Convention Mr. Alain de Comarmond thanked all participants for their active engagement in the WIOSAP inception meeting. He appreciated the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for being active in the organization of the meeting. There being no other business, the meeting was closed at 5.15 pm on 11 April 2017.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, INCEPTION MEETING FOR THE WIOSAP PROJECT
10-11 APRIL 2017, HILTON HOTEL, FLIC EN FLAC, MAURITIUS**

COUNTRY/ INSTITUTION	NAME
COMOROS	**Ismael Bachirou** Focal Point- Nairobi Convention Ministère de la Production, de l'Environnement, de l'Energie, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat **Email**:ismael_269@yahoo.com
	Anfani Msoile Critical Habitats expert Ministère de la Production, de l'Environnement, de l'Energie, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat **Email**:amsoili@yahoo.fr
FRANCE	**Nadia Deckert** Focal Point- Nairobi Convention Ministère des Affaires Estrangéres et du Développment International, **Email**: nadia.deckert@diplomatie.gouv.fr
KENYA	**Geoffrey Wahungu** Focal Point ‑ Nairobi Convention Director General - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) **E-mail:** dgnema@nema.go.ke
	Kennedy Ondimu Director of Environment Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources **Email Address:** kenondimu85@gmail.com
	Maarifa Mwakumanya Dean- Environment and Pwani University **E-mail**: maarifaali@yahoo.com
MADAGASCAR	**Jacquis Rasoanaina** Focal Point- Nairobi Convention Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie, de la Mer et des Forêts, **E-mail**: jacquis415@gmail.com, jacquis415@yahoo.fr
	Yves Jean Michael Mong Research Assistant National Environment Research Center **E-mail**: mong2011@hotmail.fr
MOZAMBIQUE	**Alexandre Bartolomeu** ICZM Department Head Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development **Email**: apmb24@yahoo.com.br apmbart24@gmail.com
MAURITIUS	**Hon. Marie Joseph Noël Etienne Gjislain Sinatambou** Minister Ministry of Social Security, national Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Development **Email:**
	Ramchurn Seenauth Divisional Environment Officer Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, Disaster & Beach Management **Email:** rseenauth@govmu.org
	Hena Ramdour Critical habitats expert Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit **Email:** hramdour@govmu.org
	Nashreen Soogun

COUNTRY/ INSTITUTION	NAME
	Critical Habitats expert Ministry of Environment and National Development **Email:** nsoogun@govmu.org
SEYCHELLES	**Alain de Comarmond** Alternate Focal Point – Nairobi Convention Secretariat Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change **Email:** adecommarmond@gov.sc
	Sharon L. Gerry Senior Legal Officer Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change **Email:** sgerry@env.gov.sc
SOUTH AFRICA	**Yamkela Mngxe** Alternate Focal Point Department of Environmental Affairs **Email:** YMngxe@environment.gov.za
	Jonas Mphepya Chief Directorate – Oceans Consevation Department of Environmental Affairs **Email:** JMphepya@environment.gov.za
	Yazeed Peterson Chief Director, ICM Department of Environmental Affairs **Email:** Ypeterson@environment.gov.za
	Ayanda Matoti Estuaries Manager Department of Environmental Affairs **Email:** AMatoti@environment.gov.za
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	**Esther Makwaia** Focal Point – Nairobi Convention Division of Environment, Office of the Vice President Dar es Salaam, Tanzania **Email:** esther_makwaia@hotmail.com
	Aboud Jumbe Principal Environmental Officer, Ministry of Land, Energy and Environment Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar **Email:** aboud.jumbe@gmail.com
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)	**James Njiru** Director **Email:** jamnji@gmail.com
Kenya Wildlife Society (KWS)	**Mohammed Omar Said** Head, Wetlands and Marine Conservation **Email:** msaid@kws.go.ke
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	**John Mumbo** Oil and Gas Expert **Email:** JMumbo@nema.go.ke
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)	**Salomao Bandeira** Department of Biological Sciences, Email: Salomao.Bandeira4@gmail.com
WIOMSA	**Julius Francis** Executive Secretary **Email:** julius@wiomsa.org
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	**Nyawira Muthiga- McClanahan** Director- Kenya Marine Program **Email:** nmuthiga@wcs.org
	Amie Brautigam Marine Policy Advisor and Sharks and Rays Coordinator

COUNTRY/ INSTITUTION	NAME
	Email: abrautigam@wcs.org
University of Nairobi	**Akunga Momanyi** School of Law, Commercial Law Department **Email:** amomanyi@uonbi.ac.ke ; akungamomanyi@yahoo.com
Birdlife International	**Ademola Ajagbe** Team Leader, Conservation Action and Policy **Email:** Ademola.Ajagbe@birdlife.org
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	**Andrea Pauly** Associate Programme Officer, Aquatic Species **Email:** andrea.pauly@cms.int
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	**Mine Pabari** Deputy Regional Director, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office **Email:** mine.PABARI@iucn.org
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	**Said Ahamada** Biodiversity Programme **Email:** said.ahamada@coi-ioc.org
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	**Robert Brumbaugh** Director of Ocean Mapping and Planning **Email:** rbrumbaugh@tnc.org
WWF - Madagascar	**Harifidy Ralison** Leader- Northern Mozambique Channel Initiative (NMCi) **Email:** HORalison@wwf.mg
	Dresy Lovarsoa Technical Officer, Northern Mozambique Channel initiative **Email:** ldresy@wwf.mg
WWF- Regional Office for Africa	**Jared Bosire** Conservation Manager **Email:** jbosire@wwfkenya.org; bosire98@yahoo.com
WIO-CC	**Vassen Kauppaymuthoo** WIO-CC Coordinator **Email:** vassen.kauppaymuthoo@delphiniumconsulting.com
United Nations Development Programme - Mauritius	**Simon Springett** UN Resident Coordinator **E-mail:** Simon.springett@one.un.org
United Nations Development Programme - Ethiopia	**Akiko Yamamoto** Technical Advisor – Water and Ocean Governance **E-mail:** Akiko.Yamamoto@undp.org
United Nations Environment – World Conservation and Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC)	**Hannah Thomas** Senior Programme Officer **E-mail:** Hannah.Thomas@unep-wcmc.org
WIOSAP project Consultant	**Timothy Andrew** Consultant – WIOSAP project **Email:** tim@wiomsa.org
UN Environment	**Dixon Waruinge** Head, Nairobi Convention Nairobi Convention Secretariat **E-mail:** Dixon.Waruinge@unep.org
	Georgy Yegor Volovic Portfolio Manager **Organization:** Global Environment Fund- International Waters **Email:** Yegor.Volovik@unep.org

COUNTRY/ INSTITUTION	NAME
	Dr. Christopher Cox Project Officer **Organization:** Global Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) **Email:** Christopher.Cox@unep.org
	Theuri Mwangi Nairobi Convention Secretariat **Email:** Theuri.Mwangi@unep.org
	Levis Kavagi UN Environment, Regional Office for Africa **Email:** Levis.Kavagi@unep.org
	Hellen Ojiambo Programme Assistant, Nairobi Convention **Email:** Hellen.Ojiambo@unep.org
	Marlyn Omondi Nairobi Convention Secretariat **Email:** Marlyn.Omondi@unep.org
	Sarah Nyawira Nairobi Convention Secretariat **Email:** Sarah.Nyawira@unep.org
	Serah Shaiya Ecosystems Division **Email:** Serah.Shaiya@unep.org