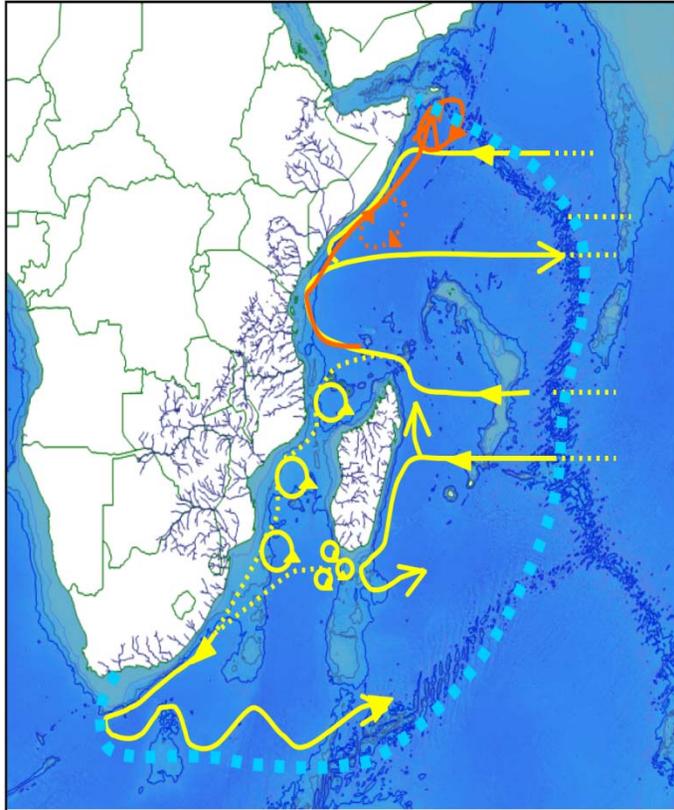




# NAIROBI CONVENTION: GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



The Nairobi Convention area: Somalia -  
Republic of South and Island States in  
the Western Indian Ocean  
Convention :-15,000 km coastline;  
Diverse ecosystem  
population of over 178 million in 2007.  
60 million live within 100 km of the  
Coast



# Urbanization and impacts on Ecosystem Health

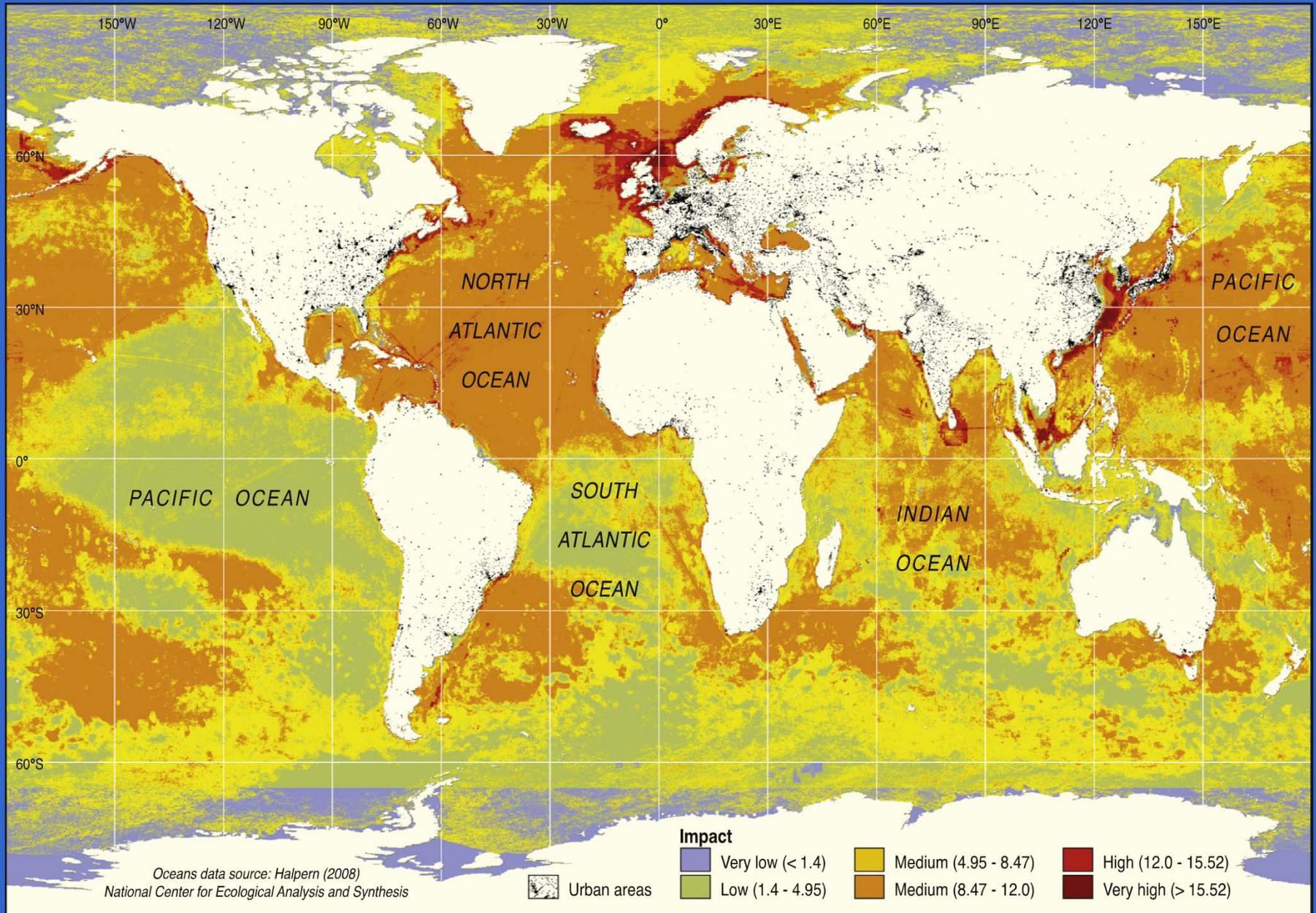


Fig. 2. Global Urbanisation and Development of World Oceans.



# NAIROBI CONVENTION

Nairobi Convention is a regional agreement with 3 protocols; Each requiring a set of reporting indicators

- i. Protocol concerning protected areas and wild fauna and flora in Eastern African region 1985;
- ii. Protocol concerning land based sources and activities of pollution adopted in April 2010;
- iii. **PROTOCOL CONCERNING LAND-BASED SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES IN THE WIO REGION**
- iv. Draft-Protocol concerning Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Western Indian Ocean region (ICZM Protocol) is under development 2014





# Requirements for indicators and the mandate

## Article 11: CP to establish Common Guidelines, Standards and Criteria

### Article 16; Reporting exchange of and access to information

- Contracting Party shall, every two years, submit regular reports to the Organization containing information or measures adopted, **results obtained** implementation of convention.
- CP to establish working groups as required to consider any matters concerning this Convention and its protocols;
- CP to assess periodically the state of the environment in the Convention;
- 





# Indicators

- i. Protocol concerning protected areas and wild fauna and flora in Eastern African region 1985; Ecosystem health indicators; MPAs management effectiveness indicators  
Governance performance indicators
- ii. Protocol concerning land based sources and activities of pollution adopted in April 2010; GEF supported WIO-LAB - need for Indicators on WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION including inshore and offshore water quality, including river discharge

Draft-Protocol concerning Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Western Indian Ocean region (ICZM Protocol) is under development

2014 ? ICM indicators; Socio-economic indicators Governance performance indicators  
WIO-LAB The -Global Environment Facility three types of indicators;

- **Process indicators** -, institutional, or policy reform..
- **Stress reduction** indicators
- **Environmental status and socio-economic** indicators reflect the changing state of the ecosystem ;



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# National Reporting requirements

## Article 4: General obligations of the CP

### • **Decision CP7/5: *Strengthening National Reporting***

• *To adopt* the national reporting template to report to the Secretariat and Contracting Parties progress made in implementation of the Convention and its protocols.

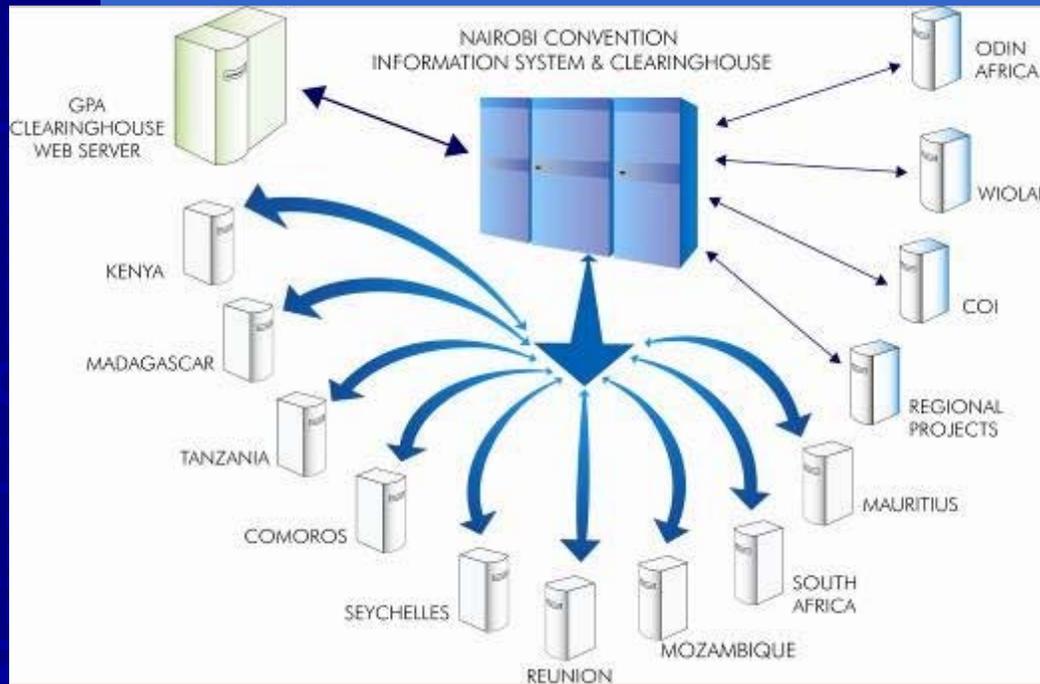
### **a) Provide names and contact details of national experts on:**

- a) **Wastewater management**
  - **Marine Pollution**
  - **Climate change**
  - **Fisheries and aquaculture**
  - **Marine protected areas**
  - **Emergency response**
  - **Coral reefs**
  - **Mangroves**
  - **Sea grass**
  - **Coastal forests**
  - **Maritime and Shipping**

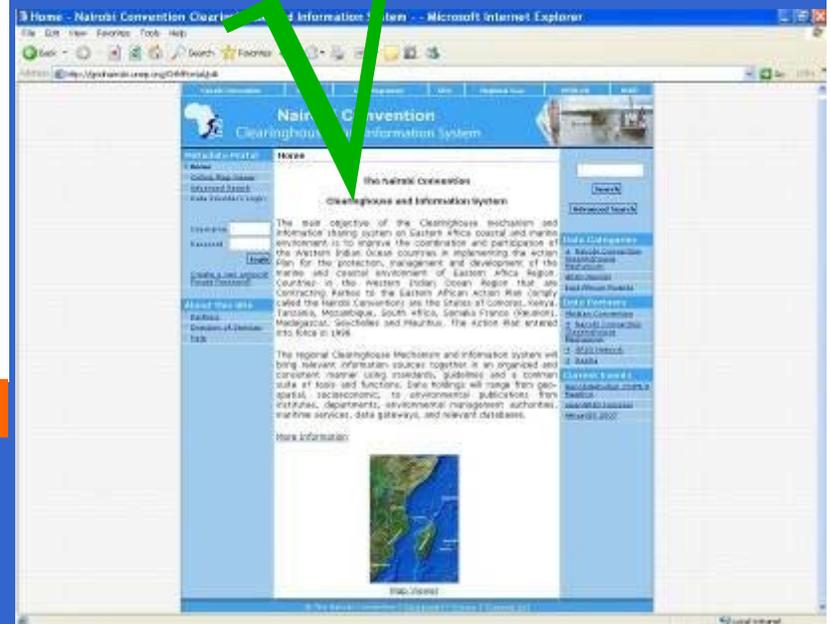
### **b) Plans/Policies/strategies/programmes**



# Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism



A one-stop information portal on coastal and marine environment information for the WIO Region





# Regional Reporting examples

- **STATUS OF BIRDS IN THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE NAIROBI CONVENTION AREA: REGIONAL SYNTHESIS REPORT**
- The main objective
  - highlighting the status of birds and their habitats using spatial, tabular or graphic data.
  - update an on-line database of bird species listed in the Protocol
  - develop a policy brief on birds as indicators of marine and coastal ecosystem health.
  - identify priority sites for protection and highlight habitats and marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean
  - Model the effects of climate change on the species of birds and their habitats listed on the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora





## Using birds as indicators for ecosystem health

| Scientific Name              | Common Name                    | Status | Population | Associated Habitat Type |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Terpsiphon e corvina</i>  | Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher | CR     | Increasing | Forest                  |
| <i>Ardeola id ae</i>         | Madagascar Pond-heron          | EN     | Declining  | Forest, Mangroves       |
| <i>Copsychus sechellarum</i> | Seychelles Magpie-robin        | EN     | Stable     | Forest                  |

1. No seabird species are listed,
2. Few are outside the geographical range of the Nairobi Convention area or are not threatened in their entire population range.



# Regional State of Coast report

- COP 7 of the Nairobi Convention requested the Secretariat to facilitate and organize regional meetings of experts for the purpose of exchanging and consolidating information that will lead to a State of the Coast Report for the WIO region (decision CP7/15 of 2012).
- Relevant to the production of the State of the Coast Report is the reviewing and updating of the following Annexes of the Protocol:
  - Annex I: Protected Species of Wild Flora
  - Annex II: Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection
  - Annex III: Harvestable Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Protection
  - Protected Migratory Species





# Structure of the state of the coasts report

- Part I – Summary
- Part II – Context of the Report
- Part III - Assessment of Major Ecosystem Services from the Marine Environment (Other Than Provisioning Services)
- Part IV – Assessment of Cross-Cutting Issue: Food Security and Food Safety
- Part V – Assessment of Other Human Activities and the Marine Environment
- Part VI – Assessment of Marine Biological Diversity and Habitats
- Part VII - Scenarios and Policy Options
  
- Follows closely the format developed for the World Oceans Assessment report.
- The Opportunities Framework as well as the Drivers – Pressures – State – Impact – Response (DPSIR) methodology



## Reviewing and Updating Lists of species in Protocol on Protected Areas & Wild Fauna and Flora

- Annex I: Protected Species of Wild Flora
  - *Uvariadendron gorgoni.s* Verde. (Kenya)
  - *Grevia madagascariensis* Bail!. subsp. *keniensi.s* Verde. (Kenya)
- Annex II: Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Special Protection
  - Mammals – Zanzibar red colobus; Humpback whale; Dugong
  - Birds; Reptiles; Molluscs; Crustaceans; Insects
- Annex III: Harvestable Species of Wild Fauna Requiring Protection
  - **Elephants**; Zebra; Hippos; Bush pig; Kudus
  - Spiny lobsters; Green turtles; Hawksbill turtle
- Annex IV: Protected Migratory Species
  - Mammals – Dugong, Blue whale and Humpback whale
  - Turtles -



# OBJECTIVES REPORT

- Provide a comprehensive baseline on the status of coastal and marine environment in the WIO region.
- Highlight main opportunities of coastal and marine resources.
- Describe successes and challenges faced in management of coastal and marine resources.
- Identify main capacity building needs.
- Identify main knowledge gaps.
- Propose policy options for effective management of coastal and marine resources.

## **The report is expected to:**

- Serve as reliable information for policy making and environmental management; .

## **The main target audience for the report**

- Policy-makers at national and regional levels, scientific community, civil society, and general public.





# Emerging challenges - OIL AND GAS IN WIO REGION

During the COP7 held in December 2012 in Maputo, Mozambique, the contracting parties recognized the need for coordinated action in the management of transboundary marine and coastal resources especially in areas where oil and gas exploration is ongoing.

The oil and gas sector is a new and emerging sector in the WIO region.

- mid-2012, international exploration companies had made major discoveries of on-shore and off-shore natural gas in Mozambique in Rovuma basin.
- 2018 Kenya expects to export oil



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## Challenges

- In-ability to address emerging issues e.g Oil and gas exploration and implications to the Western Indian Ocean

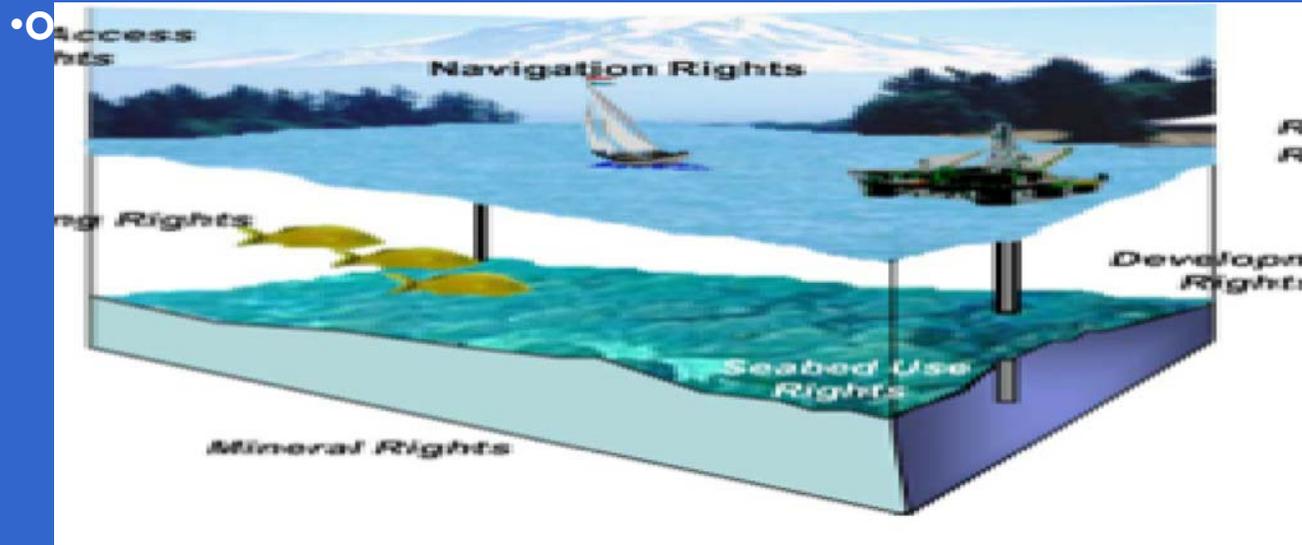
- The need for Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for oil and gas development for trans-boundary impacts, mitigation measures and local community welfare?.

- Deciding the right indicators - temporal and spatial scale; country, regional or global; and time every two years, or adhoc? who pays for it?

- Capacity and Targeting – who uses the report? Science to policy framework for science to influence policy is missing?

- every two years, submit regular reports to the Organization containing information or measures adopted, **results obtained** implementation of convention – near impossible

- Target Audience policy but Science to policy frame work missing?





Please visit

[www.unep.org/NairobiConvention](http://www.unep.org/NairobiConvention)



The end



Nairobi Convention