Registering Voluntary Commitment for implementation of Goal 14

Title of voluntary	Regional Partnership for Implementing SDG14 in the Western Indian Ocean
commitment	https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18313
Lead Entity & Type	Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention
, ,,	(Intergovernmental Organization)
Contact Information	Dixon Waruinge
	Head, Nairobi Convention Secretariat
	Tel: +254 20 762 2025
	Email: <u>Dixon.waruinge@unep.org</u>
	Nairobi, Kenya
Partners	Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention - Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and South Africa (Governments) UN Environment (Intergovernmental Organization) Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) (Intergovernmental Organization) Sweden (donor) France (donor) South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (intergovernmental Organization) Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) (Scientific community) Birdlife International (non-governmental organization) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (non-governmental organization) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (non-governmental organization) Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) (non-governmental organization) GRID-Arendal (collaborating centre) UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) (Intergovernmental
Den effeiere Countries	Organization) German Development Cooperation (Government) Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) (Scientific Community) Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) (Scientific Community)
Beneficiary Countries	The Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention for the development, protection and management of the coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean: Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia,
	Tanzania and South Africa
Description of voluntary commitment (objectives, implementation methodologies, follow-up	The Regional State of the Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean region provides a comprehensive synthesis and insights into the enormous economic potential of the region and the consequential demand for marine ecosystem goods and services to match the increasing human population, the pace and scale of environmental changes taking place in the region and the opportunities to avoid serious degradation in one of the world's unique and highly biodiverse oceans.
mechanisms, governance, etc)	Under the Nairobi Convention, governments, civil society, scientific community and the private sector are working together for a prosperous Western Indian Ocean with healthy rivers, coasts and oceans. The Convention pursues this vision by providing a mechanism for regional cooperation, coordination and collaborative actions and by engaging countries into actions to protect their shared marine environment.
	The region faces threats of increasing demand for resources, overfishing, pollution from offshore and land-based activities, biodiversity and habitat loss. Other challenges include

urban development of coasts, impacts of climate change along the densely populated coasts, ocean acidification, warming of the ocean, along with inadequate stewardship and law enforcement.

The Convention has provided effective leadership in fostering sustainable ocean management through ecosystem-based approaches and has secured greater commitments by States, cooperation of stakeholders and active involvement of the civil society. There still remains institutional, governance and financing impediments that are beyond the ability of the Western Indian Ocean countries to address. The challenges require concerted international support to secure sources of long-term financing for the investments needed by these countries to transform to integrated, coastal and maritime sources of production, employment and growth. Unfilled sectoral financing gaps, include protecting and conserving ocean resources and ecosystems, fisheries, aquaculture, promoting food security and increasing sustainable productivity in marine food systems, sustainable tourism, coastal and maritime transport, ocean renewable energy, marine bioprospecting, protection and management of habitats, water supply and infrastructure, as well as other new ocean economy activities and sectors.

The overall aim of the partnership is to reduce marine pollution, demonstrate and enhance ocean governance and sustainably manage critical coastal and marine ecosystems for a prosperous Western Indian Ocean. The partnership will directly contribute to the implementation of specific targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14.

Objectives:

- 1. Implementation of the strategic action programme to reduce impacts from landbased sources and activities and sustainably manage critical coastal and marine ecosystems through implementation of the agreed priorities
- 2. Implementation of the Western Indian Ocean strategic action programme on policy harmonization and institutional reforms towards improved ocean governance and transition to a low carbon pathway
- 3. Sustainable management of shared fish resources and collaborative management of marine and coastal resources in the Northern Mozambique Channel
- 4. Improved governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region

Implementation methodologies

The partnership will implement a number of priority activities through an organized implementation structure with specific roles and responsibilities of each partner in order to achieve the targeted milestones within agreed timelines. Use will be made of tested standard tools, templates and procedures leaning on international best practice.

	tested standard tools, templates and procedures learning on international best pra		
Ocean basins targeted by commitment	Indian Ocean		
Deliverables & Date	Description of deliverable	Date (Month/year)	
	Reduced impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably managed critical coastal and marine ecosystems	June 2022	
	Policy harmonization and management reforms for improved ocean governance	March 2022	
	Collaborative management of marine and coastal resources	December 2021	

	in the Northern Mozamb	nique Channel					
		ance mechanisms for the extended					
	continental shelf management and improved governance of						
	_						
	-	areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on existing regional institutions including the Nairobi Convention and March 2020					
	_	nanagement tools such as marine					
		ote the blue economy pathways in					
	the Western Indian Ocea						
Resources mobilized towards commitment	Reduced impacts from lar	nd-based sources and activities and ecosystems for the period 2017-2	-				
		Financing in cash and in-kind from C					
	National co-finance of US\$ 67,248,741	Kenya (12,000,000) Madagascar (1,2	The state of the s				
		(4,500,000) Mozambique (19,000,00	00) Seychelles				
		(4,600,000) Somalia (168,400) South	n Africa (5,280,341)				
		Tanzania (14,600,000)					
	NGOs and others Co-	Financing in cash and in-kind by the	Consortium for the				
	financing of US\$ 7,122,000	Conservation of Coastal and Marine	Ecosystems in the				
	Illiancing of 035 7,122,000	Western Indian Ocean					
	Intergovernmental co	Financing in cash and in-kind by the	Nairobi Convention				
	Intergovernmental co- financing of US\$ 4,250,000	Trust Fund and UN Environment Ma	arine and Coastal				
	Tinancing of US\$ 4,250,000	Programme under the Ecosystems [Division				
	Policy harmonization and n	nanagement reforms for improved or	cean governance for the				
	period 2017-2022. Co-financ	period 2017-2022. Co-financing of US\$ 317,799,494					
		Financing in cash and in-kind from Co	omoros, France, Kenya,				
	National co-finance of US\$	Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique					
	311,040,044	Tanzania and South Africa	, , , , ,				
		Financing in cash and in-kind from IU	ICN (1.700.000), IGO				
	Other in-kind co-financing	(WIOMSA, 2,110,000), NGO (Future (
	of US\$ 7,459,450	NGO (BirdLife, 750,000), UN Agency	-				
		Agency (UNDP, 43,200)	() ===,===,, =				
	Collaborative management of	of marine and coastal resources in the	Northern Mozambique				
	Channel						
	NGO and IGO co-finance of	Nairobi Convention (867,287), WWF	(482,240), CORDIO				
	US\$ 1,817,698	(69,300), WIO-C Partners (398,258)					
	Innovative ocean governance for the extended continental shelf management and of						
	areas beyond national jurisd						
	National co-finance of US\$	Soushallos Marritins					
	15.6 million	Seychelles, Mauritius					
	NGOs in-kind co-financing						
	of US\$30,766,000						
Start date (Year							
Month) of this	2017 April						
voluntary	2017 April						
commitment							
End date (Year							
Month) of this	2022 Dec.						
voluntary	2022 December	2022 December					
commitment							
Website for more		va 4 i a va					
information	www.unep.org/nairobiconve	ention					
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SDG 14 targets covered by commitment	V	14.1 - By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
	>	14.2 - By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
		14.3 - Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
		14.4 - By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
	>	14.5 - By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
		14.6 - By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
	>	14.7 - By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
	•	14.a - Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
		14.b - Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
	>	14.c - Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want
Linkages to other sustainable	~	Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere
development goals	•	Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
		Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
		Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

F	Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
	Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries
	Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
P	Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
	Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
V	Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development