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Ninth Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Amended Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region
Mombasa, 30 and 31 August 2018

Proposed work programme for the period 2018–2022 for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention

Note by the secretariat

Background

1. In collaboration with its partners, the secretariat of the Amended Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region has developed a new work partnership programme for the period 2018–2022. By decision CP.8/1 of their eighth meeting, in June 2015, the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention requested the secretariat to develop a new work programme for adoption at their ninth meeting. The secretariat was also requested to take note of the post-2015 development agenda process and the expected Sustainable Development Goals and to incorporate the relevant outcomes, in particular those relating to the sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment, into the new work programme for 2018–2022. The 2018–2022 work programme maintains the momentum of the 2013–2017 work programme by building on its successes and by strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners, programmes and projects in the Western Indian Ocean region.
2. The new work programme takes into account emerging issues that need catalytic support in the Western Indian Ocean region, such as the need to support efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 14 on oceans, with a focus on an ecosystem-based approach, marine protected areas, marine litter, the impacts of ocean acidification, the development of green ports and harbours and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the application of area-based management tools in exclusive economic zones and adjacent areas.
3. The 2018–2022 work programme has focuses on a number of themes, namely assessments, ecosystem-based management, including marine protected areas management, environmental governance and capacity development, and their interlinkages. Environmental governance will address policy options on climate change and implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBSA Protocol), and the negotiation, adoption and implementation of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management in the Western Indian Ocean region. Under its assessments and capacity-development component, the work programme will focus on information and awareness, on port and harbour development, on capacity development for the oil and gas sector and on the blue economy. Through the 2018–2022 work programme, existing partnerships will be enhanced. New areas will be explored and new partnerships developed with regional economic commissions for activities relating to fisheries, the blue economy, the description of ecologically or biologically

significant marine areas, vulnerable marine ecosystems, areas beyond national jurisdiction, particularly sensitive sea areas and key biodiversity areas.

4. During the period 2018–2022, the Nairobi Convention will implement two projects funded by the Contracting Parties and the Global Environment Facility, namely, a project on implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities, referred to as WIO-SAP, and the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms, referred to as WIO LME SAPPHERE.

I. Introduction

A. Nairobi Convention

5. Recognizing the exceptional environmental properties of the coastal and marine environment of the region, the threats that it faces and the need for remedial action, the countries of the Western Indian Ocean region requested the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to create a regional seas programme for the region. The Governing Council of UNEP created the Eastern Africa Regional Seas Programme by decision 8/13C of 29 April 1980, in which it requested the Executive Director to include the East African and South-west Atlantic regions within the regional seas programme, and further requested UNEP to assist the Governments of the region to formulate and implement a programme for the management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. Following the eighth session of the Governing Council in 1980, UNEP supported the development of the Eastern Africa Action Plan and the Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern Africa Region (Nairobi Convention).

6. 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, on collaboration in combating pollution in cases of emergency and on protected areas and wild fauna and flora. The Convention and its two protocols entered into force on 30 May 1996 and, by 2002, had been ratified by all the signatories.

7. Pursuant to decisions CP.1/4, CP.2/1 and CP.3/6 adopted by the Contracting Parties at their first, second and third meetings, respectively, the review of the Nairobi Convention and its protocols was authorized, along with the development of a protocol on land-based sources of pollution. This would ensure that the Convention reflected all relevant aspects arising from such international legal instruments as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, chapter 17 of Agenda 21 on oceans, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international instruments developed after the Nairobi Convention had been signed in 1985. During the Conference of Plenipotentiaries and the meeting of the Contracting Parties, the amended Nairobi Convention was considered and adopted by the Contracting Parties on 31 March 2010.

B. Background to the ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties

8. The ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties is being organized against the backdrop of a series of high-level intergovernmental meetings that set the stage for the secretariat, including the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management, held in Maputo in July 1998, and the Conference on Cooperation for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in December 1998 under the sponsorship of the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) and UNEP. As the outcome of those two meetings, African Governments agreed on the Cape Town Declaration on an African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, of December 1998. That process was also endorsed by Heads of State and Government at the Summit of the Organization of African Unity held in Algiers, in July 1999.

9. The two conferences reached importance conclusions: African Governments were urged to take urgent measures to halt and reverse the downward trends in the implementation of the Nairobi Convention, which was described as a vital instrument for the protection and development of the coastal and marine environment in the Western Indian Ocean region.

10. Commitment to the Convention has continued to grow, as demonstrated by the number of ratifying countries. All of the ten countries that signed the Nairobi Convention went on to ratify it. Since the first meeting of the Contracting Parties, the number of ministers and high-level government representatives attending meetings under the Nairobi Convention has steadily increased. There has been a significant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in the region which

attend the Convention meetings. In addition, Governments have continued to contribute to the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region on the basis of assessed contributions, thereby demonstrating their commitment to the Convention as a suitable framework for managing coastal and marine issues.

11. Over the period 2013–2017, the Nairobi Convention secretariat leveraged resources from various sources, including \$10.867 million from the Global Environment Facility for implementation of the WIO-SAP project and \$8.766 million for implementation of the WIO LME SAPPHERE project, both of which are administered by the Nairobi Convention.

12. Through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Government of Sweden supported the Convention with \$2.1 million funding provided under the UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme. Major achievements of the programme included the ratification of the LBSA Protocol by four of the ten countries of the Western Indian Ocean region (Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania), preparation of the second draft of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management, and finalization and submission for funding of the WIO-SAP project document. The programme saw the creation of a science policy framework for the Western Indian Ocean region, and preparation of national state of coastal and marine environment reports, the regional and thematic coastal and marine environment assessment reports and the first regional state-of-the-coast report for the Nairobi Convention area. Most activities were undertaken in collaboration with members of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, non-governmental organizations and institutions, which enabled the secretariat to broaden its base of partnerships and secure the support of civil society in carrying forward implementation of the Convention and its work programme.

13. The eighth meeting of the Contracting Parties, held in Seychelles in June 2015, marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention and provided an important opportunity to generate increased visibility for the Convention and increased commitment, expressed through contributions to the trust fund and ratification of the Amended Nairobi Convention and the LBSA Protocol by the Contracting Parties.

II. Work programme of the Nairobi Convention secretariat for the period 2018–2022

A. Overview

14. One of the measures employed by Governments as part of their comprehensive and ambitious exercise progressively to strengthen the Nairobi Convention was the development of a biennial work programme. The Convention's first work programme was adopted at the second Conference of the Contracting Parties, held in Mauritius in November 1999. This was followed by the 2002–2003 work programme. Thereafter the work programme was developed over a four–five year cycle: 2004–2007, 2008–2012 and 2013–2017. 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 trust fund, donors and partners.

15. The 2013–2017 work programme corresponded with other relevant programmes within UNEP and other partners. The work programmes focused on assessment; management of coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; information and awareness; and cross-cutting issues. The four themes are linked to provide a cohesive, integrated and holistic programme. The assessment theme is closely linked to the management theme. The activities under management, coordination and legal aspects, and cross-cutting issues were successfully implemented through partnerships, as there was good collaboration between the secretariat and other organizations and institutions, whether intergovernmental, non-governmental or national.

16. The work programme for 2018–2022 maintains this momentum by building on previous successes and by strengthening and multiplying the linkages between partners, programmes and projects. The work programme is highly collaborative in nature, reflecting the increased coordination among stakeholders working on marine and coastal issues. The secretariat works closely with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) as the host of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, to enhance collaboration with scientists and partners, including with Future Earth Coasts on ocean acidification, other regional non-governmental organizations and a range of national and research institutions. The Consortium partnership is designed to improve information exchange, synergy and coordination between non-governmental organizations working on coastal and marine environment issues, and to move towards a joint programmatic approach to tackling these issues.

17. Through the various partnerships, the Nairobi Convention secretariat worked with WIOMSA to bring attention to climate change issues on coastal and marine environment and to develop the regional climate change strategy. The secretariat also collaborated with the Indian Ocean Commission in the development of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management, including in the preparation of guidelines for the drafters and negotiators of the protocol. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of decision CP.8/3, the Nairobi Convention secretariat organized two meetings for the negotiation of the protocol in March and November 2016. The final negotiations will be undertaken as part of the 2018–2022 work programme.

18. In November 2016, the secretariat worked with experts from national institutions to develop a regional oil and gas capacity-building programme for the development of governance frameworks. Subsequently, in October 2017, the secretariat collaborated with the UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch and the Oil for Development Programme of the Government of Norway, with a view to organizing a regional workshop on managing emergency preparedness and response in the oil and gas sector.

19. The secretariat organized meetings for the Forum for Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) in April and December 2017, to update the terms of reference for the Forum, develop mechanisms for strengthening the Forum to support the science pillar of the science-policy platform, and to provide a scientific perspective to decisions of the Contracting Parties. The meeting was organized in partnership with WIOMSA, which will periodically organize the Forum's meetings.

20. The secretariat has provided support for the world ocean assessments, in particular, the fifth regional workshop forming part of the first round of workshops held under the auspices of the United Nations in support of the second cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (hereinafter referred to as the Regular Process), covering the region of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and the area of the Regional Organization for Protection of the Marine Environment and the Regional Commission for Fisheries. The workshop was held in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, on 14 and 15 December 2017, under the auspices of the United Nations, represented by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs, which also serves as the secretariat for the Regular Process, and hosted by UNEP, through the Nairobi Convention. The meeting identified the need for significant networking to ensure that experts from the region were kept aware of the work of the Regular Process, including those from regional fisheries bodies, and for a synergistic approach to make optimal use of available resources, including the scientific work undertaken in universities, scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations. The important role of national focal points was also emphasized, including in the nomination of experts to the pool of experts of the Regular Process.

21. The secretariat for the Nairobi Convention has developed a justification for the review of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region. The review is necessary to align the 1985 Protocol with the 2010 amended version of the Nairobi Convention, to entrench ecosystem approaches to the management of marine and coastal resources in the Protocol, and to strengthen the legal and policy basis for the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Western Indian Ocean region.

22. The capacity of the Convention has been enhanced to such a level that it is now the preferred platform for the implementation of the aforementioned WIO LME SAPPHIRE project funded by the Global Environment Facility. The WIO LME SAPPHIRE project seeks to implement the strategic action programme developed jointly under the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems project and the South-Western Indian Ocean fisheries programme. The WIO LME SAPPHIRE project will support and assist relevant government institutions and intergovernmental bodies in the region to implement activities necessary for implementation of the strategic action programme. The project will ensure the sustainability of efforts and actions to ensure the long-term management of activities within the large marine ecosystems, along with the sustainability of associated institutional arrangements and partnerships.

23. The 25-year WIO-SAP project will be partly be implemented as part of the 2018–2022 work programme with funding received from the Global Environment Facility and co-financing from the Contracting Parties and partners. The WIO-SAP project outlines four priority areas, namely, protecting, restoring and managing critical coastal habitats; ensuring water quality; managing environmental flows; and environmental governance.

24. The 2018–2022 work programme outlines the process for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention systematically to build partnerships by implementing catalytic activities under programmes and projects being supported or implemented by members of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean and other non-governmental organizations in the region. The work programme focuses on the promotion and implementation of the objectives of the Nairobi Convention in an integrated, mainstreamed and cross-sectoral manner at regional and national levels.
25. The 2018–2022 work programme takes into consideration the global political processes that have taken place during the 2013–2017 period, with the obligations to be met by Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention. These include, first, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by Heads of State and Government in September 2015, and subsequent ocean conferences, in particular the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in June 2017; second, the December 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, which aims to mitigate global warming; third, the world ocean assessment and processes under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and, fourth, General Assembly resolution 69/292 of 19 June 2015, on development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. The work programme also addresses new and emerging issues prioritized by Contracting Parties, including marine litter and microplastics, and ocean acidification. Gender mainstreaming will be an integral part of implementation of the work programme.
26. The work programme 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 is influenced by a range of factors that affect the number and the mode of implementation of activities, as described below.
27. Where funding is concerned, Contracting Parties, through the trust fund, fund the work programme of the Nairobi Convention according to the assessed contributions outlined in table 1 below. As the work programme is constantly growing in its scope, it is essential that its funding is not only adequate, but also predictable. When contributions by Contracting Parties are insufficient to meet the demand, the secretariat is required to perform most of its work through strategic partnerships and resource mobilization. The secretariat has been actively pursuing alternative sources of funding to meet its work programme needs, including support from donors and the development of partnerships for various activities.

Table 1

Assessed annual contributions by Contracting Parties to the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region

(in United States dollars)

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
United Republic of Tanzania	45 302
Total	349 558

28. The work programme presents two potential funding scenarios for the activities outlined in the work programme:

(a) The current level of funding includes funds originating from contributions of Contracting Parties to the trust fund and from the funding provided by the Global Environment Facility through the WIO-SAP and WIO LME SAPPHERE projects and partners. The funds will cover

staff costs and activities required for implementation of the work programme. The secretariat staff costs will include one Senior Programme Officer at P5 level as the head of the secretariat, one administrative assistant at the G4 or G5 level and three United Nations Volunteers. The WIO-SAP and WIO LME SAPPHERE project staff costs include two Programme Officers at P4 and P5 level as project managers for the WIO-SAP and WIO LME SAPPHERE projects respectively. In addition, there will be one Programme Officer at P4 level as the policy and governance officer, one Programme Officer at P3 level as the communications officer, one Finance and Budget Assistant at G7 level and one administrative assistant at G7 level. There will be National Project Officers for countries with demonstration projects under the two projects;

(b) The optimal level of funding envisages a situation where all the Contracting Parties meet their obligations to the Trust Fund, and the secretariat leverages additional resources from funding agencies and collaborating partners, while UNEP continues to host the secretariat. Under this scenario, the secretariat, in collaboration with its partners, would identify and implement priority catalytic activities, based on the existing list of priorities, programmes, and project concepts, namely:

- (i) Project on strengthening cooperation between the Nairobi Convention and the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, to promote responsible ocean governance and fisheries management for sustainable blue growth in the Western Indian Ocean region. The proposed project has received initial acceptance from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and a detailed programme is under development;
- (ii) Project on transition to a resilient blue economy in the Western Indian Ocean, the design of which is under development for consideration and recommendation by the Green Climate Fund;
- (iii) Project on the integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel, to be funded by the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) and to be implemented by the Convention in collaboration with its partners.

Under the optimal funding scenario, the secretariat will increase the number of activities and work force required to implement those activities.

B. Main objectives of the work programme for the period 2018–2022

29. All activities that will be supported or undertaken by the Nairobi Convention over the period 2018–2022 will be designed to achieve the overall objective of strengthening the role of the Nairobi Convention as a platform for promoting synergies and coordinating implementation of regional initiatives for the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

30. Design of the 2018–2022 work programme takes into consideration the programmes of regional organizations and partners such as the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the regional economic communities, regional fisheries bodies and the African Ministers' Council on Water, along with global political processes and conventions on oceans, among others. It also considers capacity development within the framework of the 2004 Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building; interregional South-South cooperation; and the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change.

31. The specific objectives are as follows:

- (a) To promote the Nairobi Convention as a platform for increasing collaboration with, and implementation of, the marine and coastal elements of the environmental programmes of regional organizations and partnerships;
- (b) To support countries in their commitment to attainment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through Goal 14, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- (c) To contribute to building regional capacities for the integrated management of the coastal and marine environment;
- (d) To promote integrated management of coastal areas in order to safeguard coastal habitats and combat physical alteration of the coast by building linkages with river basin and watershed management;

- (e) To support initiatives addressing the reduction of marine pollution, including marine litter, microplastics and microbeads;
- (f) To promote the use of ecosystems-based management approaches in the Western Indian Ocean region;
- (g) To support policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved ocean governance;
- (h) To promote improved coastal livelihoods and empowerment in sustainable resources management through the engagement of coastal fishing communities;
- (i) To engage stakeholders in the public and private sector in greening operations and management practices for innovative ocean governance;
- (j) To support countries in the development of institutional, legal and financial mechanisms and instruments necessary for the long-term implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols.

C. Main elements of the work programme for the period 2018–2022

32. The 2018–2022 work programme builds on four priority areas, namely, assessments and capacity development; management: coordination and legal aspects; and information awareness. The programme will aim to consolidate activities in each area, depending on funding availability. The activities will build on the 2013–2017 work programme and focus on the priorities identified in the two strategic action programmes developed under the Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB) project and the joint Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project, the climate change strategy, the marine spatial planning capacity-training programme, the oil and gas capacity-building programme, implementation of the LBSA Protocol, integrated coastal and marine resource management in the Northern Mozambique Channel, collaboration with the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, revision of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region, negotiation and adoption of the integrated coastal zone management protocol, outlooks on critical habitats and marine protected areas, and other undertakings. The programme is informed by an analysis of new and emerging issues identified by Contracting Parties that require attention in respect of their policy implications.

1. Assessments and capacity development

33. This area is designed to generate new information for better understanding and adaptive management of the coastal and marine environment, with a view to strengthening linkages between ecosystems assessment and reporting mechanisms for informed planning and decision-making processes. The assessment of ecosystems and habitats is integrated with capacity development activities, with the aim of assessing ecosystems and resources, including environmental flow assessments, land-based activities and sources of pollution, and awareness on marine litter, microplastics and microbeads. Social and economic assessment issues include the economic valuation of goods and services provided by the marine and coastal environment, including enhancing the capacity of Contracting Parties to use the true value of ecosystems good and services in their decision-making. These assessment activities are to be undertaken in addition to social and economic assessments of the impacts of climate change on vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems and local communities, and strategic environmental assessment for the development of ports and harbours, the oil and gas industry and related sectors.

2. Management

34. This area includes the ecosystem-based management approach designed to contribute to a shift towards comprehensive marine and coastal management that seeks to reduce or prevent degradation of the coastal and marine environment and strengthen the functioning and resilience of marine ecosystems, including supporting the Governments of the region to attain the Sustainable Development Goals and in particular targets 2 and 5 of Goal 14. The aim is to tackle interactive and cumulative impacts of human activities on ecosystems, including transboundary regional impacts, and to identify a blue economy pathway using natural blue capital.

3. Coordination and legal aspects

35. This area is aimed at strengthening the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, including transboundary ecosystems. It focuses on implementing and updating the existing Nairobi Convention and its protocols, developing and ratifying new protocols, and improving the coordination of activities. This

will support the efforts of Governments to negotiate and develop national, regional and international marine-related environmental conventions, protocols, policies and legislation for current, new and emerging issues, such as climate change, the blue economy, oil and gas, and ports and harbours.

4. Information and awareness

36. Information will be provided in an easily accessible and understandable format to assist in the decision-making processes and to raise awareness among the public of the importance of and threats to the marine and coastal environment. This area also focuses on the exchange of information with communities, on building awareness, involvement and capacity development among communities. The key priority will be the establishment and strengthening of knowledge and data-sharing mechanisms and platforms, including reporting mechanisms and information exchange, and institutional strengthening for the implementation of the Convention.

5. Financing the work programme

37. Regular payments of assessed and voluntary contributions by the Contracting Parties, together with contributions provided through partnership programmes, would enable the Nairobi Convention to support Governments to implement the work programme.

III. Main activities of the work programme for the period 2018–2022

A. Assessments and capacity development

38. The Convention secretariat will coordinate and support assessments related to the implementation of the WIO-SAP and WIO LME SAPPHERE projects and other ongoing projects supported by the Convention or through partnerships.

39. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects in the following activities and promoting the uptake of information, outputs and outcomes and the use of these in policymaking:

(a) Collecting and synthesizing the data on coastal habitats and their threats, necessary to support a regional analysis and development of outlooks on thematic areas such as critical habitats, marine protected areas, climate change, environmental policy, disaster planning and management, and economic performance. Other thematic areas include pollution sources, marine litter and river-coast interactions;

(b) Supporting the development of decision support tools related to the Western Indian Ocean regional state-of-the-coast report;

(c) Undertaking an assessment of ecosystem goods and services and their economic values related to coastal habitats to facilitate informed decision-making for blue growth;

(d) Supporting and promoting environmental flow assessments of key river basins and assessments of impoundments and dam operations on river-flow variability and the uptake of environmental flow assessment tools into policy;

(e) Supporting the development and mainstreaming of marine spatial planning at the policy level;

(f) Supporting the development of strategic environmental assessments at the regional level in relation to the environmental management of oil and gas development;

(g) Supporting the development of toolkits, guidelines and best practices for greening new and existing developments, such as ports and harbours;

(h) Enhancing capacity for technical experts and decision-makers on assessments for adaptive ocean governance;

(i) Enhancing institutional capacity for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services, vulnerability assessments and environmental flows assessments for rivers;

(j) Boosting the capacity of national academic and research institutions to develop activities to tackle the degradation of water quality and the physical alteration and destruction of habitats;

(k) Developing capacity for the environmental management of the oil and gas sector, including sensitivity mapping, pollution prevention, disaster risk management and resource management based on international best practices;

(l) Building capacities and partnerships to address the impacts of ocean acidification, including scientific cooperation at national and regional level.

40. Key implementing partners in assessment and capacity development include national institutions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WIOMSA, FARI, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, BirdLife International, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA), the Global Resource Information Database at Arendal, Norway (GRID-Arendal), Future Earth Coasts and others.

B. Management

41. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on providing support to ongoing projects in the following activities:

(a) Supporting the development of monitoring tools and implementation of methodologies, including for water quality, climate change, the physical alteration and destruction of critical coastal and marine habitats, and changes in environmental flows and sediment loads;

(b) Supporting the management of marine protected areas, including the training of technical staff and managers, in ecosystem-based management approaches, spatial planning tools, mapping of critical coastal and marine habitats and transboundary ecosystems;

(c) Supporting the development and implementation of new transboundary initiatives for the management of shared resources in the exclusive economic zones, including in adjacent areas, and developing area-based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote blue growth;

(d) Promoting demonstration activities for the management of land-based activities and sources of pollution;

(e) Promoting cooperation and coordination among countries sharing transboundary resources, establishing networks of managers for protected coastal and marine areas, catalysing the establishment of transboundary protected areas and jointly managed ecosystems and promoting the sustainable use of fishery resources.

42. Key implementing partners in the management component include the Nairobi Convention secretariat, the Contracting Parties, national institutions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), WIOMSA, Coastal Oceans Research and Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa, the World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF), the East African Wild Life Society, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, FARI and others.

C. Coordination and legal aspects

43. At the current level of funding, the focus will be on support to ongoing projects in the following activities:

(a) Preparing and convening meetings of project steering committees, technical and expert meetings and any others as provided for in the work programme and in the projects;

(b) Coordinating implementation of partnership activities agreed upon at meetings of the Contracting Parties;

(c) Promoting the implementation of regional and global development initiatives and programmes that enhance the Nairobi Convention's global and regional presence;

(d) Fostering closer collaboration between the Convention and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Ministerial Council on Water and the regional economic communities, in order to promote integrated marine, coastal and river basin management;

(e) Developing partnerships with bilateral donors and members of the United Nations Development Group, including the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, to facilitate the coordinated delivery of support to the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention;

(f) Supporting the ratification of the LBSA Protocol and setting up of related institutional, policy and legal frameworks at the national level and the strengthening of existing policies, laws, standards, and institutional capacities for the implementation of the Protocol;

- (g) Finalizing the negotiations and adoption of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management in collaboration with Contracting Parties and other partners;
- (h) Undertaking the review and amendment of the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region, to align it with the Amended Nairobi Convention and to entrench in it ecosystem-based approaches to the management of marine and coastal resources;
- (i) Supporting focal point institutions, task forces, FARI and the science-policy platform for coordination and implementation of the work programme;
- (j) Organizing training for policymakers, experts, task forces, FARI, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, the science-policy platform, networks of marine protected area managers, and other biodiversity conservation networks, for advocacy in the development of policies, legislation, institutional frameworks and strategies for marine and coastal environment at national, regional and global levels;
- (k) Supporting the development and implementation of new projects, including in such areas as the strengthening of cooperation between the Nairobi Convention and the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) in ocean governance; the transition to a resilient blue economy in the Western Indian Ocean region for implementation of the Nairobi Convention Climate Change Strategy; integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel; and transboundary cooperation in the management of shared marine resources between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania;
- (l) Supporting the development of the regional ocean governance strategy for Africa in collaboration with the regional seas programmes in Africa and the UNEP Regional Office for Africa and preparing a plan of action for the Western Indian Ocean region;
- (m) Enhancing current partnerships and, as far as possible, establishing new partnerships with non-governmental organizations, regional economic communities, regional fisheries bodies and intergovernmental mechanisms to strengthen capacity for implementation of the work programme.

44. Partners in these activities will include: the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, FARI, the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, IMO, the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, WIOMSA, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and others.

D. Information and awareness

45. At the current level of funding, information and awareness activities will focus on the following:

- (a) Reporting on the progress of the work programme and disseminating the results to Contracting Parties and other partners;
- (b) Preparing a calendar of events and transmitting to the Contracting Parties relevant notifications, reports and other information received by the secretariat from the Contracting Parties and other partners;
- (c) Considering enquiries from, and information by, the Contracting Parties and partners and facilitating appropriate action;
- (d) Updating information from six-monthly national status reports received from the Contracting Parties, and identifying information and activity gaps;
- (e) Consulting with the Contracting Parties on questions relating to the Convention and its protocols;
- (f) Maintaining and regularly updating the Nairobi Convention website and the regional clearing-house mechanism for stakeholders, the public and coastal communities;
- (g) Enhancing information gathering and knowledge management on coastal and marine resource use and management;
- (h) Facilitating information management and exchange, including the sharing of results, best practices, publications and other products, and by contributing information to and participating in relevant global, regional and national forums;

(i) Developing a communication strategy for participation, problem solving, knowledge exchange and awareness-raising, which will also promote and support public awareness activities and campaigns, and community-based resource-management initiatives;

(j) Organizing expert forums for task forces and key partners, to promote scientific and technical information-sharing and exchange;

(k) Convening science-policy dialogues for scientists, policymakers and decision makers, civil society and the private sector, in collaboration with partners, to provide knowledge and generate approaches to tackling current and emerging threats to the coastal and marine environment, with a view to enhancing informed decision-making.

46. Partners in these activities will include the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, national institutions, FARI, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WCMC, WIOMSA, GRID-Arendal and other United Nations entities.

E. Financial resources

47. The commitment by Contracting Parties to honour their obligations to the trust fund has enabled UNEP, as the secretariat of the Convention, to leverage funds from partners, including the Global Environment Facility. The projected level of funding for the 2018–2022 work programme stands at \$85.43 million, of which \$19.63 million has been secured from the Facility for implementation of the WIO-SAP and WIO LME SAPPHERE projects.

48. The projection is that an additional \$65.8 million will be raised for the following intended projects: \$45 million for implementation of the climate change strategy; \$9 million for transboundary conservation areas between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania; \$10 million for cooperation between the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission and the Nairobi Convention in ocean governance and fisheries management; and \$1.8 million for partnership in the Northern Mozambique Channel.

49. The secretariat will develop a sustainable financing strategy to support processes that increase access to funding in the long term.

50. The proposed 2018–2022 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention is set out in table 2 below.

Table 2

Proposed 2018–2022 budget for the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention from the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

<i>Secretariat costs</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Personnel					
Coordinator (P5)	215 543	226 320	237 636	249 518	261 994
Administrative assistant (G4/G5)	8 000	30 000	31 500	33 075	34 729
Subtotal	223 543	256 320	269 136	282 593	296 722
Operational costs					
Operational costs	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Office equipment and miscellaneous	4 000	3 000	3 000	2 000	2 000
Subtotal	14 000	13 000	13 000	12 000	12 000
Travel	70 000	20 000	80 000	25 000	25 000
Subtotal	70 000	20 000	80 000	25 000	25 000
Total	307 543	289 320	362 136	319 593	333 722
13% programme support costs	39 981	37 612	47 078	41 547	43 384
Working capital reserve 15% annually	46 131	43 398	54 320	47 939	50 058

51. The proposed 2018–2022 budget for ongoing projects carried out by the Nairobi Convention is set out in tables 3a and 3b below.

Table 3a

Proposed budget for the WIO LME SAPPHIRE project

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Personnel	148 540	722 210	857 000	1 053 750	859 000	657 250
Subtotal	148 540	722 210	857 000	1 053 750	859 000	657 250
Activity costs						
Contractual services	49 274	239 426	286 950	355 000	286 950	217 650
Operational costs	12 982	38 868	45 600	55 500	45 600	35 700
Office equipment and miscellaneous	18 736	74 064	86 300	106 500	86 300	64 600
Office supplies	8 259	37 941	45 450	56 125	45 450	34 525
Travel	71 910	355 090	427 000	532 750	427 000	321 250
Subtotal	161 161	745 389	891 300	1 105 875	891 300	673 725
Total	309 701	1 467 599	1 748 300	2 159 625	1 750 300	1 330 975

Table 3b

Proposed budget for the WIO-SAP project

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021–2022
Personnel	657 000	597 000	582 000	577 000
Subtotal	657 000	597 000	582 000	577 000
Activity costs				
Subcontracts	1 470 000	1 458 000	636 000	60 000
Training	415 000	320 000	343 000	340 000
Equipment and premises	234 500	174 500	4 500	4 500
Miscellaneous	44 500	94 500	64 500	130 500
Subtotal	2 164 000	2 047 000	1 048 000	535 000
Total	2 821 000	2 644 000	1 630 000	1 112 000

52. The proposed 2018–2022 budget for proposed projects supported by the Nairobi Convention is set out in tables 4a, 4b and 4c below.

Table 4a

Budget for proposed project for implementation of climate change strategy “Transition to a Resilient Blue Economy in the Western Indian Ocean Region”

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>Indicative cost</i>	<i>Financing (grant) amount</i>
Output 1: An improved science base informs policymaking in all sectors towards the deployment of a blue economy development approach	4 880 000	3 110 000
<i>Activity 1.1</i> Increase information base to document, analyse and project climate change impact on key sectors in Western Indian Ocean (WIO) countries		
<i>Activity 1.2</i> Strengthen policy capacity to understand and use science to develop evidence-based policies		
Output 2: Resilient livelihoods and economic activities are pursued, in partnership with the private sector	19 540 000	15 540 000
<i>Activity 2.1</i> Establish a WIO Adaptation Technology Transfer Facility to catalyse investment and capacity towards resilience		

<i>Component</i>	<i>Indicative cost</i>	<i>Financing (grant) amount</i>
<i>Activity 2.2</i> Lift barriers to the adoption of resilient and sustainable livelihoods		
<i>Activity 2.3</i> Leverage public-private partnerships for lasting and sustainable financing towards resilient coastal economies		
Output 3: Ecosystems are restored, protected and sustainably managed for increased resilience to the spectrum of anticipated climate change	17 900 000	12 900 000
<i>Activity 3.1</i> Identify, establish and sustainably manage protected areas.		
<i>Activity 3.2</i> Rehabilitate and protect degraded coastal zones through ecosystem-based adaptation		
Output 4: Governance and regional collaboration	17 974 000	13 974 000
<i>Activity 4.1</i> Participatory monitoring and evaluation		
<i>Activity 4.2</i> Knowledge-sharing and regional bridging		
<i>Activity 4.3</i> Project coordination and management		
Indicative total cost	60 294 000	45 524 000

Table 4b

Budget for proposed project on integrated management of the marine and coastal resources of the Northern Mozambique Channel

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total budget needed	Total FFEM ^a (grant)
Component 1: Laying the institutional and knowledge foundations for the application multi-stakeholder marine spatial planning across the Northern Mozambique Channel region	1 446 346	512 393	774 412	326 068	3 059 220	465 812
Component 2: Planning and adoption of environmental and social best practice in the oil and gas sector to mitigate impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Northern Mozambique Channel	573 884	282 981	228 248	197 970	1 283 083	511 229
Component 3: Replication and upscaling of successful models for community-based resource management and improved livelihood and welfare	115 289	492 014	526 076	547 329	1 680 708	407 586
Component 4: Coordination, management and evaluation	174 023	321 577	321 577	368 158	1 185 334	361 046
Total	863 196	1 096 572	1 850 313	1 439 525	7 208 345	1 745 673

^a Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial.

Table 4c

Budget for proposed project on the transboundary conservation area between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania

(by calendar year, in United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>Indicative cost</i>	<i>Financing (grant) amount</i>
Supporting policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved governance of marine transboundary resources between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania	5 700 000	1 800 000
<p>Outcome 1.1: Policy, legislative and institutional reforms and realignment in support of joint management of resources and conservation efforts in the Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) implemented between countries and responsible agencies</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Bilateral arrangements for managing the TBCA established and institutionalized</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: Collaborative and cooperative mechanisms agreed and strengthened between national, regional and global partners and stakeholders</p>		
Community and private sector engagement and empowerment in marine conservation, natural resource management and sustainable development	5 500 000	1 600 000
<p>Outcome 2.1: Existing efforts to establish and strengthen a system of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) and Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs) adjacent to and between existing marine protected areas (MPAs) supported and enhanced</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Private sector (industry and the tourism sector) engaged in collaborative efforts to improve conservation and sustainable development in the TBCA</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: Resilience of coastal communities to the adverse impact of climate change built through improved management of natural resources and more durable livelihoods</p>		
Infrastructural development and equipment procurement to effectively manage existing MPAs and facilitate engagement with surrounding communities	7 200 000	2 600 000
Outcome 3.1: Appropriate facilities developed in Kenyan and Tanzanian MPAs that enable personnel and equipment to be based on site, both to improve conservation activities within the MPAs and to enhance community engagement		
Socioecological research to inform decision-making and establish baselines from which development of the TBCA can be measured	4 900 000	1 500 000
<p>Outcome 4.1: Research results produced by national and regional institutions to enable knowledge-based governance and management</p> <p>Outcome 4.2: Baseline information available and monitoring and evaluation frameworks implemented to measure changes from the baseline situation</p>		
Capacity development to enhance marine conservation and natural resource management in the proposed TBCA in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania	6 200 000	1 500 000
Outcome 5.1: Capacity for improved governance and management of the TBCA strengthened through training and support		
Total	29 500 000	9 000 000