



**United Nations
Environment Programme**



**Global Environment
Facility**

UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB PROJECT

*ADDRESSING LAND BASED ACTIVITIES
IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN*

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY

Version 2

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Abbreviations

ACEP	African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme
AIDE	Association d'Intervention pour le Développement et l'Environnement
ANGAP	Association National pour la protection des Aires Protégés de Madagascar
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Coast Development Authority, Kenya
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
CNDRS	Centre National De Recherches Scientifiques
CNRE	Chercheur au Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement
COP	Conference of Contracting Parties
CORDIO	Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DNA	National Directorate for Water
EAF/RCU	East Africa Regional Coordination Unit
EARPO	(WWF) Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQO	Environment Quality Objectives
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
FARI	Forum of Heads of Research and Academic Institutions
FAST	Faculty of Aquatic Sciences and Technology (FAST), University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Economique
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
GTA	Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental
HELCOM	The Helsinki Commission
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
IHSM	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, Université de Toliara
IMO	International Meteorological Organisation
IMS	Institute for Marine Sciences, Dar es Salaam, TZ
INRAPE	Institut National de Recherché pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement, Comoros
IOC-UNESCO	Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IW	International Waters
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
LBS/A	Land Based Sources/Activities
LNHAA	National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety, Mozambique
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Project
MICOA	Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit, Mauritius

MOI	Mauritius Oceanography Institute
MWW	Municipal Waste Water
NCC	National (Inter-Ministerial) Coordination Committees
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya
NEMC	National Environment Management Council of Tanzania
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NFPI	National Focal Point Institution
ANGAP	Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées, Madagascar
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Programmes of Action
NSHIP	National Stakeholder Involvement Plans
ONE	L'Office National pour l'Environnement
ORI	Oceanographic Research Institute
PADH	Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNAC	Pharmacie Nationale Autonome des Comores
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RSHIP	Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan
SAGE	Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SHG	Stakeholder Group
SWIOFP	South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Programme
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TF	Task Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WB	World Bank
WCS	World Conservation Society
WG	Working Group
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIO-C	Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the WIO
WIO-LaB	GEF Project: Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Introduction

1.1 Project context

The Project entitled “Addressing land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean” (shortly referred to as “WIO-LaB”) addresses some of the major environmental problems and issues related to the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. The project is designed to serve as a demonstration project for the UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA/LBA).

The project has three main objectives: 1) Improve the knowledge base, and establish regional guidelines for the reduction of stress to the marine and coastal ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; 2) Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and 3) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. The project activities include among others, a regional monitoring programme for water, sediment and biota quality, the implementation of demonstration projects and the development of regional guidelines for the management of municipal wastewater and physical alteration and destruction of habitats, the development of regional guidelines for environmental quality objectives and standards and Environmental Impact Assessment, and a regional Protocol on Land-based Activities to the Nairobi Convention, and various training, educational and stakeholder involvement activities. The final product of the project will be a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP), as well as related National Programmes of Action (NPA) for abating the impacts of land-based sources activities. An overview of the WIO-LaB project objectives and related components is presented in Annex 1.

Objective 3 of the WIO-LaB project calls specifically for stakeholder involvement (See Annex 2 for more details on this objective). In this regard, it is important to note that the project is implemented under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention, in that it executes part of the Convention’s Programme of work as agreed by its Conference of Parties. As such, the project is strongly embedded in the political and institutional framework of the Convention, and key stakeholders are those related closely to the Convention. Among others, the national focal points of the Nairobi Convention are at the same time the focal points for the WIO-LaB project.

This document lays out the strategy as adopted by the WIO-LaB project in order to adequately involve stakeholders both at the international/regional level and at the national level. The document furthermore details the process taken for the identification of stakeholders at the international/level and national level, as captured in individual stakeholder involvement strategies.

1.2 Why Stakeholder Involvement?

The broader context of stakeholder involvement in the management of environmental issues is laid out by Principle 10 of the RIO Declaration on Environment and Development:

Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Source: UN 1993

Within the context of the above principle, stakeholder involvement is necessary as it:

- helps create more informed and better quality government decision-making by incorporating diverse opinions, values and ideas and by resulting in direct, immediate knowledge of the environmental conditions from the community;
- helps to defuse conflict or opposition to particular government actions and builds broad-based consensus for environmental programmes as well as greater support for their implementation.
- raises awareness of the public on priority socio-economic and political issues and their effect on the environment and ultimately enhances the process of sustainability – which must be cooperative – requiring concerted action by government, non-government organizations, industry and communities.

The specific benefits of stakeholder involvement to various groups may be summarized as follows:

- **The public:** Public involvement allows individuals to have a greater impact on the environmental decision making process. It also increases awareness of environmental impacts to which they, their families, and their communities are exposed and can be a tool for empowering them to take part in providing the solution to sustainable development problems.
- **Private sector and industry (industry could be considered part of the private sector):** Stakeholder involvement can help highlight industry's impacts on the environment; increase industry's understanding of consumers' concerns; and give industry a voice in governmental decisions that affect them directly.
- **Government:** Stakeholder involvement is a good tool for raising awareness of environmental issues; if done properly, local communities can supplement scarce government monitoring, inspection, and enforcement resources, thus saving money and time for the government. In addition, significant and appropriate public involvement in an environmental issue can strengthen the position of the Environment Ministry in relation to other government interests and ministries whereby the public reinforces the ministry's views and ensures that the government as a whole does not

ignore environmental concerns. Giving the public an opportunity to influence government decisions from the outset defuses opposition and builds broad-based consensus for environmental programs as a whole. It serves to also make the decision-making process transparent, democratic and ensures buy-in by a broad spectrum of stakeholders.

- **Other stakeholders:**

- Stakeholders such as Non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and Community based organizations (CBO's) have a high level of influence in local communities and can make a significant contribution at this level if they are involved – this frees up government resources and time.
- Institutions such as universities, research organizations etc can influence policy-making processes by providing important data and technical information for stronger, scientifically-relevant better decision-making.
- Involvement of women, the poor and other minority/marginalized groups may help improve their status and opportunities available to them that help build local capacities and abilities so that they can manage their own development.

1.3 Complexities inherent in stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder involvement also has draw-backs which must be taken into consideration, in particular when developing stakeholder involvement plans at the national level:

- There are often false expectations amongst stakeholders about their ability to influence decision-making (these must be made clear on the out-set).
- This bottom-up transparent and democratic process, although beneficial if done correctly, can also incur certain costs such as reduced technical quality (so that all stakeholders may be involved); time (involving relevant stakeholders and taking their views into consideration is a timely and lengthy process); funding (to coordinate effective involvement).
- If involvement is not inclusive it will be less concerned with securing direct benefits for people
- It could shift the burden unto the poor and local governments

2. Scope of stakeholder involvement for the project

2.1 Identification of Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholders include anyone who has a stake in what happens or anyone directly or indirectly affected by an action taken. This therefore covers a broad spectrum of society. As it is impossible to include everyone in every activity, stakeholders and their roles and interests must be clearly defined so that those relevant to specific actions are especially involved.

The success of the WIO-LaB project, and in particular, its sustainability, relies on the involvement of key stakeholders. For the purpose of this stakeholder involvement plan, stakeholders may be grouped as follows:

- **National Government** such as Ministries of Environment/Natural Resources/Fisheries, Public utilities, Transport, Tourism, Education, Agriculture and Forestry
- **Other governmental organizations** such as National Bureaus of Standards, River Authorities, Port Authorities and Regional Mining Authorities
- **Local government:** Local and municipal authorities such as city sewage, city water authorities and local planning authorities
- **Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community/Citizen Based Organizations (CBOs)**
- **Informational sector:** Educational, research and development institutions, and Museums
- **Private Sector:** such as Tourism, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Industrial sectors. Also includes associated organisations, such as trade organisations or Chambers of Commerce.
- **Local communities** where the project activities make an impact and **the general public**
- **Marginal groups:** women, the poor, indigenous communities (traditional authorities)
- **Regional and International partners:** Nairobi Convention, International non governmental organizations (IGOs), United Nations Organizations, etc.

2.2 Levels of Stakeholder Involvement in the project

a. Levels of involvement:

The WIO-LaB project's stakeholder involvement work plan uses the following criteria to define the level of stakeholder involvement:

1. Information Dissemination:

Such activities would involve the provision of information to stakeholders. The focus should be on informing the public of priority coastal and marine issues through public awareness campaigns (the media can play a role in awareness-raising; making use of educational programmes as a means for improving community level information exchange could also be a useful tool);

Information dissemination should be a pre-requisite to the two major forms of public involvement – consultation and participation.

2. Consultation:

Involves soliciting the views of stakeholders on proposed actions and engaging them in *dialogue*. The decision-making authority is retained by the government but stakeholders should be able to influence this authority by raising issues.

Examples would include: establishing coastal forums for ongoing discussions with all stakeholders; This lays the ground work for the next major stage on public involvement which is participation.

Consultation should be used to identify problems and the feedback received should be a part of the planning process.

3. Participation:

Participation is a voluntary process. It should involve government working with stakeholders such as local communities to *share, negotiate* and even *control* the decision-making process (design, implementation, management, monitoring/evaluation).

Examples would include: involving stakeholders in solution-oriented activities such as demonstration projects; involving stakeholders in monitoring activities and in enforcement of laws, agreements, or other decisions; involving the private sector businesses in programmes that enhance/restore the coastal and marine resources.

To sustain this, expertise and resources are required.

There are varying degrees of participation such as:

Collaboration: where the government would involve stakeholder groups in the design and operation of programs and projects but under its overall direction and leadership. This would start with consultations at the initial stages of design and end with community assistance with monitoring for instance.

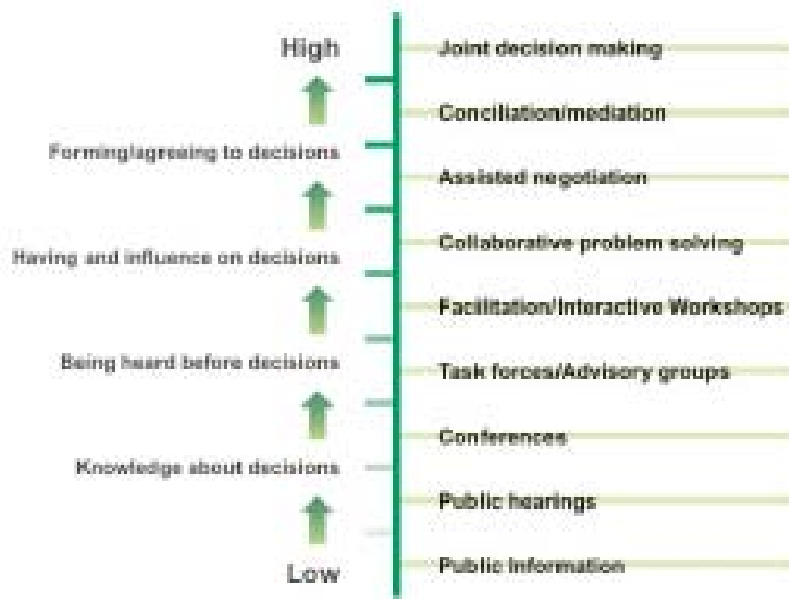
Co-management: where the government and stakeholder groups design, implement and monitor plans, policies, programs and projects *together* and where stakeholders share in raising public commitment, funding, monitoring and enforcement.

Autonomy: Stakeholder groups individually design and implement respective programs and projects. This involves empowering stakeholders to come up with their own initiatives which could be supported by government through resource allocation (technical assistance grants), provision of political support as well as economic incentives (see examples below) etc.

b. Levels of control and commitment:

Levels of *control* for government authorities are higher in Information dissemination and consultation-type involvements and very low in participation-type involvement however, the reverse is true in relation to levels of *commitment* of stakeholders (highest in joint decision-making).

The diagram below shows the degrees of stakeholder involvement and gives some examples of methods for such involvement (source: *GPA Training Manual* www.gpa.unep.org/training)



2.3 Methodology for developing a Stakeholder Involvement Work Plan:

The methodology used for the development of a stakeholder involvement plan involved two phases:

Phase 1: A framework Stakeholder Involvement Work Plan was developed on the basis of the project's objectives as defined in the project document. For each component of the project workplan, an effort was made to systematically identify *which* type of stakeholders should be involved as well as *how* and *when* they should be involved, resulting in a kind of 'Framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan', as presented in Chapter 3 of this document. For each component of the project workplan, this framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan provides suggestions on the type of stakeholder group/s that should be involved and the type of involvement that would be appropriate.

Phase 2: The framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan provides a basis for developing the **Regional** as well as **National Stakeholder Involvement Plans** in which all stakeholders are identified by name, for each individual project component, including details of the types of involvement (taking into account resources and capacities available).

Separate reference guides were provided for the development of these Regional and National Guides Stakeholder Involvement Plans.

3. Framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan

3.1 Stakeholder analysis

As presented in section 2.3, the identification of relevant stakeholders is based on an analysis of the various project activities with regards to their relevance to the target stakeholder groups at the national, regional and international level. The results of this activity-by-activity analysis are presented in Table 1. The analysis clearly lays out which type of stakeholders should ideally be involved, and at what level such involvement should take place.

3.2 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement

In order to ensure the active involvement of stakeholders in the project, in accordance with the framework stakeholder plan, the project has established an appropriate project management structures through which all key stakeholders are actively involved in the project activities and consultative processes. The WIO-LaB project management structure is schematically presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Schematic presentation of the project management structure

The project management structure basically consists of the following structures:

At the policy level, a project coordination structure consisting of National Focal Point Institutions (NFPIs), which are the appropriate government institutions with mandate for Environmental Policy Making and Implementation, represented by National Focal Points (NFPs). Since the WIO-LaB project operates under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention, the NFPIs and NFPs are those of the Nairobi Convention.

Under the general guidance of the NFPs, most countries have established National (Inter-Ministerial) Coordination Committees (NCC) of various nature, mostly based upon existing national coordination mechanisms (see Annex 3), which function as the national mechanisms for project coordination and decision making.

At the governance level, the NFPs are united in the form of a Focal Points Forum, which provides guidance through the Nairobi Convention Regional Coordination Unit. Overall policy governance is, however, assured by a Project Steering Committee which consists of the NFPs, the executing and implementing agencies (Nairobi Convention Secretariat, UNOPS, UNEP/DGEF and UNEP/GPA), key regional NGOs (WIOMSA, IUCN and WWF), sister IW projects (the UNDP/GEF ASCLME project and the WB/GEF SWIOFP project) and national NGOs and the private sector as appropriate.

At the technical level, task/issue-specific management structures consisting of regional and national level Task Forces and Working Groups have been established. Such mechanisms have been set up for the main project components, which are (i) water, sediment and biota quality, (ii) municipal wastewater management, (iii) physical alteration and destruction of habitats, (iv) environmental impact assessment and (v) legal and technical review. At the national level the work of the Task Forces is overseen by the NFPs. At the regional level such guidance is provided by the PMU, in cases assisted by a dedicated Regional Experts.

The overall structure constitutes a virtual matrix structure, whereby on one axis, policy-level management is assured by the structure of NFPIs, and on the other axis, technical-level guidance is provided by the structure of Task Forces and Working Groups.

Apart from these official structures, the WIO-LaB Project has furthermore supported the establishment of a number of more informal structures for stakeholder consultation and involvement in the WIO Region. Most importantly, these are:

- **The Forum of Heads of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI)** in the WIO region. This independent Forum brings together the Heads of various academic and research institutions in the WIO region functions as a mechanism for coordination of research activities, but also as a mechanism for quality assurance of scientific work in the region. A sub-committee of FARI, named the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC), furthermore, serves as a sounding board/clearinghouse for technical outputs from the project, such as the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis.
- **The Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the WIO (WIO-C)**, which is a partnership of mainly regional and international NGOs operating in the WIO region. The WIO-C is strongly driven by its eight founding members (IUCN, WWF, WIOMSA, CORDIO, WCS, UNEP-Nairobi Convention, NEPAD, IOC-UNESCO) and is anchored in the Nairobi Convention. This

Consortium will provide a credible network of organizations that are active in marine ecosystem conservation in the WIO region, which will be able to provide decision support, share information and management experiences, mobilize resources and develop collaborative programmes. In particular these activities will relate to the regional and transboundary issues such as discussed within the context of the TDA/SAP preparation.

- **The Informal WIO International Waters (IW) Forum** (not displayed in the above diagram), which is a regional event during which key players within the WIO IW arena, including organizations such as WIOMSA, WWF, IUCN, the IOC, as well as regional projects, discuss issues of coordination and synergy between projects and activities.

3.3 Levels of stakeholder involvement

As stated in section 2.2, the WIO-LaB Project strategy for stakeholder participation is based upon a strategy that distinguishes between three levels of stakeholder involvement:

Participation: represents the core group of stakeholders involved in the actual implementation of project activities, either autonomously, on through co-management or another form of collaboration. In the case of WIO-LaB Project, the key stakeholder in this respect are the National Focal Point Institutions (NFPIs), but also other regional and national institutions and organizations implementing specific project activities, such as the demonstration projects, the water and sediment quality monitoring programme, and training and capacity building activities.

Consultation: The group of stakeholders involved on a consultative level is very wide. The key mechanism for consultation is constituted by:

At the highest regional level, the regional Project Steering Committee, and which involves UN agencies, collaborating projects, regional and national NGOs, the and the private sector;

At the highest national level, the national Project Steering Committees (or Inter-Ministerial Committees) in each of the countries. The constitution of the National Steering Committees varies between countries but generally involves governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives from the private sector;

At the more technical level, regional and national Task Forces and Working Groups have been establish to target specific thematic areas of project intervention. The members of these groups are mainly from government agencies and research institutions, and at the national level also NGOs and the private sector.

Information dissemination: At the widest possible level, information is disseminated, both regionally and nationally. Regionally, the main mechanism for information dissemination is through the project website and newsletters, as well as through an annual Informal Western Indian Ocean (WIO) International Waters Forum. The first of these Forums that brought together over 100 participants from institutions and organizations in the region, was held in September 2005. The project is furthermore developing a web-based Clearinghouse Mechanism (or a regional information portal) for information on the WIO Coastal and Marine Environment, as a long-term sustainable mechanism for information dissemination under the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. At the National level, the existing national systems for information dissemination will be used as much as possible. Reports and other technical outputs are disseminated as widely as possible. Furthermore, several countries have already

organized stakeholder meetings to inform the wider public of the WIO-LaB objectives and activities.

A specific issue related to the WIO-LaB project is the demonstration projects. In order for these projects to optimize chances of replication, project-specific stakeholder involvement strategies, as well as strategies for the dissemination of lessons learnt, are being prepared.

Furthermore, at the community-level it is intended to implement specific awareness raising activities, coupled as much as possible to actual (visible) project activities such as the demonstration projects, as well as targeted educational programmes. It is believed that such linkage with concrete activities will much increase the effectiveness of such campaigns. The same is also applicable for private sector engagement, which is most efficiently done through their engagement in concrete activities, in particular the demonstration projects, although the sector does also play a role in the various coordination structures (Committees and Task Forces).

3.4 Implementation of the stakeholder strategy

Based upon the framework stakeholder involvement plan and mechanisms for stakeholder involvement as presented in previous sections, the WIO-LaB Project stakeholder involvement strategy was documented in a Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan (RSHIP). At the national level, further, the NFPIs were engaged in the development of National Stakeholder Involvement Plans (NSHIP). To assist the participating countries develop their national Stakeholder Involvement Plans, the PMU has developed specific guidelines.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the NSHIPs, the NFPIs have been invited to make requests for supported from the project, for example for the organization of National Task Force meetings, Stakeholder Awareness Campaigns, etc. Targeted Memorandums of understanding to this extent were established with a number of NFPIs.

Table 1 Framework stakeholder involvement plan

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality. Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.			
Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
Component 1: Water and sediment quality:			
a) Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality	Collaboration with the National Working Groups on Water and Sediment Quality to review, embed and demonstrate common methods at the national level.	Co-management by the Regional Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality in order to review different methods of assessment and to develop and agree on common methods for assessment and monitoring.	Consultations to be held with international organizations and other, similar projects on best practices. Collaboration with IAEA and UNEP Regional Seas in the execution of a regional capacity assessment, in providing advice to the Regional Working Group and in implementing capacity-building activities.
b) Fill gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs);	Collaboration with the National Working Groups on Water and Sediment Quality to prepare National Pollution Status reports and to implement targeted monitoring activities. Consultation by the National Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality with relevant stakeholders such as Municipalities, River Basin and Coastal Area Management Authorities, Universities and Research Institutes, the Industrial Sector, NGOs and other organizations not represented in the National Working Group in order to obtain relevant data. Information Dissemination to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution.	Co-management by the Regional Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality to develop and coordinate a Regional Monitoring Program, to guide and coordinate the preparation of National Pollution Status reports as well as Regional Synthesis report. Consultations with and Information Dissemination to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution.	Consultations to be held with international organizations and other, similar projects on the gathering of data for the establishment of the pollution status in the WIO ocean and for the development of a Regional Monitoring Program. Information Dissemination to relevant international organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution, including sister projects.
c) Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based	Collaboration with the National Working Groups on Water and Sediment Quality to	Co-management by the Regional Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality to	Consultations to be held with international organizations and other, similar projects on

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
<p>approach</p>	<p>fill in gaps in information regarding major ecotones, including their physical and biological components, the distribution of living resources and water and sediment quality.</p> <p>Consultations by the National Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality with River Basin and Coastal Area Management Authorities, NGOs and other organizations not represented in the National Working Group in order to obtain relevant data.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution.</p>	<p>identify and confirm major ecotones, including their physical and biological components, as well as to establish the distribution of living resources and collect information on water and sediment quality.</p> <p>Consultation with and Information Dissemination to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine resources and water and sediment pollution.</p>	<p>the gathering of data and information on major ecotones in the WIO region, including their carrying capacity.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant international organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution, including sister projects.</p>
<p>d) Determine coastal hot spots of pollution</p>	<p>Collaboration with the National Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality in Madagascar and Comoros in order to identify hot spots of pollution (these countries not having participated in the African process).</p> <p>Consultation with the National Working Groups on Water and Sediment Quality as well as the National Coordination Committee in order to update and validate the lists of hot spots arising from the African process.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution.</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Working on Water and Sediment Quality to consolidate information on hot-spots of pollution.</p> <p>Consultations with and Information Dissemination to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in research, policy development and control related to water and sediment pollution.</p>	<p>Consultations to be held with international organizations and other, similar projects on coastal hotspots</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant international organizations, institutes and sister projects.</p>

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
<p>e) Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality.</p>	<p>Consultations of the lead national institution with relevant stakeholders to validate and gain advocacy of the EQO/EQS at the national level. Key stakeholders would include the Bureau of Standards, Water authorities, Government Ministries and other institutions involved in developing EQO/EQS.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in applying and controlling water and sediment quality standards</p>	<p>Collaboration with the Regional Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality and key national stakeholders (such as the Bureau of Standards or similar institutions involved in setting standards) to develop and agree on Regional Environmental Quality (EQO) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for surface waters and sediments.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in research and water/sediment quality monitoring and assessment.</p>	<p>Consultations with international organizations on international standards and their applicability.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the regional standards to relevant international organizations and sister projects being implemented in the region.</p>
<p>f) Develop and adopt compliance and long-term trend monitoring system and reporting.</p>	<p>Collaboration with the National Working Groups on Water and Sediment Quality in the development of recommendations for compliance and long-term trend monitoring.</p> <p>Collaboration with relevant national institutes in the development of national GIS databases, linked to a regional nodal system.</p> <p>Consultations by the National Working Groups with M/Environment, M/Fisheries, Water Authorities, M/Natural resources, National Standards Bureaus, Research Institutions, Data & Monitoring institutions and any other groups not represented in the National Working Group in order to validate and embed the long-term monitoring system.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in research and monitoring of coastal and marine pollution.</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Working Group on Water and Sediment Quality to develop a long-term trend monitoring and reporting system based on national inputs.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in research and water/sediment quality monitoring and assessment.</p>	<p>Consultations with relevant regional institutions on the development of a GIS database.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to relevant international organizations and institutes involved in research and management of coastal and marine pollution, including sister projects, through a regional Clearing House Mechanism.</p>

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
Components 2 and 3: MWW & PADH (Including Demonstration projects)			
<p>a) Develop, select and implement demonstration projects to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment from LBAs.</p>	<p>Consultations with the National Task Forces on MWW and PADH to facilitate and support the identification and development of demonstration projects in the countries. Stakeholders should include the private sector, government institutions, academic and research institutions, NGO's and CBO's.</p> <p>Co-management by the National Task Forces on MWW and PADH to support the implementation of demonstration projects in the country;</p> <p>Collaboration with the National Focal Point and the National Task Forces on MWW and PADH to establish Public-Private Partnerships relevant to implementing the projects as well to identify and secure funding for replicating and up-scaling lessons learnt from the projects.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the lessons learnt and best practices resulting from the demonstration projects to relevant national institutions and organizations.</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Working Groups on MWW and PADH to select and support the implementation of selected demonstration projects.</p> <p>Information Dissemination (through the GPA Clearing House Mechanism and by other means) to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in management of MWW and PADH to share experiences and lessons learnt and to support and encourage the replication of the demonstration projects.</p>	<p>Collaboration with international organizations to help build national capacity for instance through the use of various supportive tools such as innovative financing, voluntary agreement etc.</p> <p>Information Dissemination (through the GPA Clearing House Mechanism and by other means) to relevant international organizations and institutes involved in management of MWW and PADH to support and encourage the replication of the demonstration projects.</p>
<p>b) Develop guidelines on best practices and procedures to address MWW and review guidelines for PADH Management</p>	<p>Collaboration with the Task Forces on MWW and PADH to review GPA guidelines and principles on MWW Management and PADH with regard to their applicability at the regional level.</p> <p>Consultations of the National Task Forces with relevant stakeholders such as relevant</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Task Forces on MWW and PADH to develop a regional annex to the GPA Guidelines on MWW management and to review PADH key principles.</p> <p>Information dissemination of guidelines and principles to regional organizations involved in</p>	<p>Consultations with international organizations and projects involved in research, policy formulation or management of MWW and PADH.</p> <p>Information dissemination of guidelines and principles to international organizations involved in research, policy</p>

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
	<p>Government Ministries and municipalities, national bureau of standards, the private sector and research institutions, as far as not represented in the National Task Forces, to review and comment on the best way to nationalize and regionalize the guidelines.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of guidelines and principles to national organizations involved in research, policy formulation or management related to MWW and PADH.</p>	<p>research, policy formulation or management related to MWW and PADH.</p>	<p>formulation or management related to MWW and PADH.</p>

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
Component 4: Legal Review			
<p>a) Review gaps in national legislative and regulatory frameworks and</p> <p>b) Review the status of ratification to international conventions.</p>	<p>Collaboration with the National Legal and Technical Review Task Force to determine gaps in legislature, regulations and status of ratification of conventions.</p> <p>Consultations of the National Legal & Technical Review Task Force with Ministries & agencies responsible for coastal and marine environment, legal affairs, judicial organs and the private sector & other relevant stakeholders not represented in the National TF to recommend more unified policy/legislative /regulatory frameworks; to identify gaps & make recommendations for economic incentives/ disincentives for reductions in LBA/S.</p> <p>Information Dissemination to promote public opinion for ratifying and implementing outstanding international conventions</p> <p>Information Dissemination of the national and regional reports produced, to relevant national organizations and institutes involved in enforcing and regulating activities and management of coastal and marine activities.</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force to review national frameworks, and recommend more unified policy for legislative, regulatory frameworks for the management of land-based activities and sources.</p> <p>Information Dissemination of the Regional Synthesis report to relevant regional organizations and institutes involved in pollution control management and enforcement.</p>	<p>Consultations with international conventions on status of ratification, on guidelines for policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks and judicial decisions relevant to marine and coastal areas.</p>
<p>c) Develop and adopt a protocol to the Nairobi Convention on Land Based Activities.</p>	<p>Collaboration with the National Legal and Technical Review Task Force to develop draft national legislation on LBA/S.</p> <p>Co-management by the National Legal and</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force to develop an LBA Protocol and to achieve broad agreement and consensus regionally.</p>	<p>Consultations with relevant international Conventions and bodies on relevant legislative issues.</p>

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

Activities	<u>Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the national level</u>	<u>Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the regional level</u>	<u>Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the international level</u>
	<p>Technical Review Task Force with relevant government ministries to facilitate the process of ratification of the LBS protocol to the Nairobi Convention and enactment of appropriate enabling legislation.</p> <p>Consultations and Information dissemination of the draft and final Protocol text to facilitate national stakeholder involvement and validation. Stakeholders could include the private sector, NGO's, government bodies at national and local levels..</p>	<p>Consultation of regional institutions and organizations involved in marine and coastal management of LBA/S.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the Protocol to regional institutions and organizations involved in marine and coastal management of LBA/S.</p>	
Component 5: EIA			
d) Establish and Implement effective regional EIA guidelines	<p>Collaboration with the National Coordination Committee to review EIA practices and to develop draft guidelines for transboundary impacts.</p> <p>Consultations with (and information dissemination to) national institutions as well as the private sector (involved in applying and/or enforcing EIA practice) particularly related to marine and coastal activities.</p>	<p>Co-management by the Regional EIA Task Force to review national EIA processes and agree on regional EIA guidelines using the ESPOO Convention on Environment Impact Assessment in a Transboundary context as a model.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the regional guidelines to regional institutes dealing with marine and coastal management.</p>	Consultations of the relevant international bodies on EIA guidance.
Component 6: NPA's			
e) Assist countries in developing realistic and integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities	<p>Autonomy by the National Coordinating Committee in countries which have been selected for assistance to coordinate NPA development.</p> <p>Consultations between the National Coordinating Committees and relevant</p>	<p>Collaboration with the PSC in developing selection criteria, and for identifying and selecting the 4 countries to be assisted in developing NPA's.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the lessons learnt in NPA development to all governments in the</p>	Collaboration with project partners to select 4 countries, to assist in the development of their NPA's and for developing NPA formats and guidelines.

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>national level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>regional level</u>	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the <u>international level</u>
	<p>government agencies and other stakeholders such as the private sector, NGO's etc for developing realistic NPA's through priority setting and for validating the NPA process.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> to stakeholders not represented in the NCC on NPA process and results.</p>	<p>region.</p>	

Component 7: ICARM

<p>f) Promote and enhance the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles.</p>	<p><i>Co-management</i> by the National Focal Point Institute in Mozambique in the implementation of the Incomati basin ICARM demonstration project.</p> <p><i>Consultations</i> of the National Focal Point Institute in Mozambique with national institutions involved in water resource management, agriculture, fisheries & other coastal and river basin activities, as well as NGOs, local communities and the private sector on priorities setting and on possible measures for ICARM.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> on ICARM guidelines and best practices base on the basis of the Incomati experience to national institutions, research organizations that use ICARM principles or whose management activities impact on river basins and coastal zones.</p>	<p><i>Collaboration</i> with the Incomati Tri-partite Permanent Technical Committee and the existing regional group of experts from Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland to review the existing Incomati initiative and identify knowledge gaps and then provide financial and technical support to the implementation of ICARM demonstration activities.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of experiences and lessons learnt from the ICARM demonstration project to all project participating countries, as well as to relevant regional institutions in the region applying ICARM.</p>	<p><i>Consultations</i> with relevant international organizations on strategies and activities for effective ICARM.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of experiences and lessons learnt from the ICARM demonstration project to relevant international organizations.</p>
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OBJECTIVE III: Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development
 Component 8, 9, 10, 11: Regional co-ordination, Training and Education, Stakeholder involvement, TDA/SAP

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the national level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the regional level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the international level
Component 8: Regional co-ordination			
<p>a) Strengthen EAF/RCU as the co-ordination unit for the WIO region</p> <p>b) Establish and implement an effective IW coordination mechanism</p> <p>c) Develop and EAF node of the GPA CHM</p>	<p>Collaboration with the National Focal Points to strengthen coordination of activities at the national level related to LBA/S.</p> <p>Consultation of the National Focal Point with relevant government Ministries and other organizations and institutions involved in issues related to management of the coastal and marine environment, in order to establish data and information requirements for effective protection of marine and coastal environment from LBSs (in particular, information that could be made available through the CHM).</p> <p>Information dissemination by the National Focal Point to relevant national stakeholders (such as different levels of government, the private sector, Business Associations like the Chambers of Commerce, relevant NGOs and CBOs, and others dealing with marine and coastal issues) of information emanating from the project</p>	<p>Collaboration with the Project Steering Committee to ensure cooperation and high level of commitment to address LBA/S and to support national implementation of commitments made under regional and international Conventions.</p> <p>Consultations with regional partner projects and institutions in the international waters forum to discuss ongoing and planned projects and activities and to identify new areas of collaboration.</p> <p>Collaboration with regional partner projects and institutions to ensure that the EAF node of the CHM is continually updated and provides sound, scientifically and policy relevant information.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the objectives and programmes of the Nairobi Convention, as well as identified opportunities for synergy and cooperation between programmes, projects and activities in the WIO region, to regional institutions that develop projects and initiatives related to LBA.</p>	<p>Collaboration with international partners to build capacity and to develop synergies.</p> <p>Information dissemination of the objectives and programmes of the Nairobi Convention, as well identified opportunities for synergy and cooperation between programmes, projects and activities in the WIO region, to international institutions that develop projects and initiatives related to LBA.</p>
Component 9: Training and education			
<p>a) Determine and satisfy training needs in the region for LB activities and sources</p>	<p>Consultation with relevant Government Ministries, institutions, NGOs and other organizations active in monitoring and</p>	<p>Collaboration between the PMU and national experts (to be identified) and the PSC to identify regional training and educational</p>	<p>Consultations with relevant partners and international stakeholders to support the development of training and educational</p>

OBJECTIVE III: Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development
 Component 8, 9, 10, 11: Regional co-ordination, Training and Education, Stakeholder involvement, TDA/SAP

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the national level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the regional level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the international level
<p>b) Development of relevant environmental education programs at all levels on LB activities and sources</p>	<p>management of the marine and coastal environment in order to establish training needs.</p> <p><i>Consultation</i> with relevant government Ministries (such as Education, Environment etc), as well as with educational and other institutions that develop guides and curricula on environmental issues, in order to determine needs and opportunities for support to educational programmes on LB activities and sources, and <i>collaboration</i> with the same institutes in the implementation of such programmes..</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of the training and educational materials developed to schools, government agencies and offices dealing with LBA.issues.</p>	<p>needs</p> <p><i>Collaboration</i> of the PMU and PSC to support development of educational guides or materials based on priorities determined.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of the training and educational materials to regional institutions.</p>	<p>material.</p>

Component 10: Stakeholder Involvement

<p>a) Develop Regional/ National /Public-Private Partnerships on LB activities and sources.</p> <p>b) Identify, strengthen, and involve stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region.</p>	<p><i>Collaboration</i> with the National Coordination Committee to develop a National Stakeholder Involvement Plan.</p> <p><i>Co-management</i> by the National Coordination Committee to decide on measures and partnerships to address priority concerns, identify activities and key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Co-management</i> by the National Coordination Committee with the National Working Group and Task Forces, as well as other relevant national stakeholders, to ensure</p>	<p><i>Co-management</i> by the Project Steering Committee to decide on measures and to develop regional partnerships to assist in addressing priority concerns, identify activities and key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Co-management</i> by the Project Steering Committee to develop a Regional Stakeholder Involvement Work plan (based on this Strategy) and to allocate the appropriate resources, capacities and time to the implementation of the plan.</p> <p><i>Co-management</i> by the Project Steering</p>	<p><i>Collaboration</i> with other organizations and projects in the region in the execution of stakeholder involvement activities.</p> <p><i>Consultations</i> with international partners and relevant organizations on best practices for stakeholder involvement as well as on setting up a small grants programme.</p>
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OBJECTIVE III: Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development
 Component 8, 9, 10, 11: Regional co-ordination, Training and Education, Stakeholder involvement, TDA/SAP

Activities	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the national level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the regional level	Type of stakeholder group and level of involvement at the international level
	<p>the involvement of relevant stakeholders in all project activities and to implement the National Stakeholder Plan.</p> <p><i>Co-management</i> by the National Coordination Committee in the implementation of a small grants programme.</p> <p><i>Autonomy</i> by awarded local stakeholders in the implementation of small grants activities.</p>	<p>Committee to implement the small grants programme.</p>	

Component 11: TDA and SAP

<p>a) Update TDA and SAP</p>	<p><i>Co-management</i> by the National Coordination Committee to implement TDA/SAP processes at the national level, in <i>collaboration</i> with the National WG on Water & sediment quality, the National TF's on MWW & PADH, and the National Legal and Technical Review TF</p> <p><i>Consultation</i> by the National Coordination Committee with relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions, private sector and communities, to ensure the broad based involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the TDA/SAP process.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of the results of the TDA/SAP process to relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions, private sector and communities, to ensure the broad based involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the TDA/SAP process.</p>	<p><i>Co-management</i> by the Project Steering Committee to implement TDA/SAP processes at the regional level, in <i>collaboration</i> with the Regional WG on Water & sediment quality, the Regional TF's on MWW & PADH, and the Regional Legal and Technical Review TF</p> <p><i>Collaboration</i> with a (Technical) TDA/SAP Drafting Committee for the drafting of the TDA and SAP.</p> <p><i>Consultation</i> (through the the Nairobi Convention) with governments, at Ministerial level, to make the TDA/SAP process politically relevant regionally so that it will be used for sustainable planning and development of the region.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of the final TDA/SAP to regional institutions and organizations active in the management of the marine and coastal environment.</p>	<p><i>Collaboration and consultations</i> with key project partners to develop a practical and geographically specific TDA/SAP that is crosscutting and suits the needs of the WIO region.</p> <p><i>Information dissemination</i> of the final TDA/SAP to international institutions and organizations active in the management of the marine and coastal environment in the WIO region.</p>
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4. Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan

The regional stakeholder involvement plan was developed on the basis of an analysis of stakeholders that are to be involved in the implementation of the project at the regional level. Largely, such stakeholders were identified through interaction with the NFPs, who were requested to nominate appropriate institutions and experts to be members of the various regional Task Forces and Working Groups established under the auspices of the project.

Apart from this, other regional and international stakeholders were identified on the basis of:

- Existing partnerships build under the auspices of the Nairobi Convention, such as for example in the case of WIOMSA, WWF, IUCN, CORDIO and ORI.
- Relevant agencies and/or programmes of the United Nations system, such as UNEP/GPA, IOC-UNESCO, IMO, UNIDO, World Bank and UNDP.
- Other organizations active in the specific fields of intervention of the project.

The identification of stakeholders was based upon the framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan as presented in chapter 3. Table 2 presents details on the plan for the involvement of regional stakeholders in the implementation of various activities of the project.

Table 2 Regional/International Stakeholder Involvement Plan

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality. Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.	
<i>Component 2: Water and Sediment quality</i>	
SECTION 1: MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON WATER, SEDIMENT AND BIOTA QUALITY	
STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SHG)	NAME OF SHG AND CONTACT INFORMATION*
Regional Activity Centre:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Durban, South Africa
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution Control and Environmental Impacts Division, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles • National Environmental Laboratory, Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius
Other Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater Management Authority, Mauritius • Seychelles Bureau of Standards, Seychelles
Local government	
Non-governmental Organizations	
Private Sector	
Informational sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut National pour la Recherche d'Agriculture, de la Peche et de l'Environnement (INRAPE), Comoros • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Kenya • Department of Environmental Sciences, Kenyatta University, Kenya • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnementale (CNRE), Madagascar • Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marins (IHSM), Madagascar • Faculty of Science, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique • Council For Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa • Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS), Zanzibar, Tanzania • Faculty of Aquatic Sciences and Technology (FAST), University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Marginal groups	
The general Public & specifically local communities	
Regional and International partners:	UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat IOC-UNESCO International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Marine Environment Laboratory

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.
 Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

SECTION 2: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Which stakeholders will be involved in reviewing and/or providing data/information on common methods for assessment and analysis of priority pollutants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the regional Working Group • IAEA • CSIR • UNEP Regional Seas Programme • IOC-UNESCO • UNEP/GPA • UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the regional Working Group in order to review different methods of assessment and monitoring. • Collaboration with IAEA, CSIR and UNEP Regional Seas in the execution of a capacity needs assessments and collection of relevant data on priority pollutants. • Consultations on appropriate methods for assessment and analysis of priority pollutants with the members of the regional Working Group and international stakeholders.
Which stakeholders will be involved in the determination of ecotones and their carrying capacity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the regional Working Group • IUCN • WWF • Cordio • WIOMSA • WCS • CSIR • UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the Regional Working Group to identify and confirm major ecotones and to establish their carrying capacity. • Consultation with all stakeholders on the classification of major ecotones. • Collaboration with CSIR in the execution of an assessment of ecotone carrying capacity.
Which stakeholders will be involved in the development & validation of regional EQO/EQS's? how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the regional Working Group • CSIR • National bureaus of standards • IUCN • WWF • Cordio • WIOMSA • WCS • IOC-UNESCO • NEPAD • National Focal Point Institutions • UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the Regional Working Group to develop and agree on EQO/EQSs. • Collaboration with CSIR in the development of EQO/Ss, based upon their experience in the BCLME region. • Consultations with key national stakeholders (such as the Bureaus of Standards or similar institutions involved in setting standards), as well as regional partners in establishing appropriate EQOs. • Collaboration with the National Focal Point Institutions and National Bureau of Standards in validating the recommended EQO/EQSs • Co-management by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in presenting the proposed EQO/EQSs to the Conference of Parties of the Convention for endorsement.
Which stakeholders will be involved in developing and/or validating the regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAEA • CSIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the Regional Working Group to develop and agree on the regional monitoring and reporting protocol.

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

<p>monitoring and reporting protocol?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Regional Seas • IOC-UNESCO • UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat • National Focal Point Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with CSIR and IAEA in the development of the regional monitoring and reporting protocol. • Collaboration with the National Lead Institutions and National Focal Point Institutions in validating the regional monitoring and reporting protocol • Co-management by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in presenting the proposed regional monitoring and reporting protocol to the Conference of Parties of the Convention for endorsement.
<p>To whom will information on priority pollutants, common methods, carrying capacity, hot spots be disseminated to and how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government Institutions responsible for water quality, health and environment. • Government – run laboratories, such as the Government Chemists Department, Water Pollution Control Laboratories, etc. • Regional and national research and academic institutions involved in water and sediment quality / pollution issues. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g UNEP/GPA, UNEP/Regional Seas Programme, IOC-UNESCO, IAEA) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination will be in the form of reports, summary documents and (GIS) maps, distributed in hardcopy and posted on the WIO-LaB website and the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism.
<p>To whom will information on the EQO/EQS's developed be disseminated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National bureaus of standards. • National Government Institutions responsible for water quality, health and environment. • Regional and national research and academic institutions involved in water and sediment quality / pollution issues. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination will be in the form of a technical report and a EQO/EQS Protocol distributed in hardcopy and posted on the WIO-LaB website and the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism.

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.
 Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

	UNEP/GPA, UNEP/Regional Seas Programme, IOC-UNESCO, IAEA • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA)	
To whom will information on the monitoring and reporting system be disseminated and how?	• National Government Institutions responsible for water quality, health and environment. • Government – run laboratories, such as the Government Chemists Department, Water Pollution Control Laboratories, etc. • Regional and national research and academic institutions involved in water and sediment quality / pollution issues. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA, UNEP/Regional Seas Programme, IOC-UNESCO, IAEA) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA)	• Information would be presented in the form of a monitoring and reporting Protocol with justifying documentation distributed in hardcopy and posted on the WIO-LaB website and the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism.

Component 2: MWW and PADH

SECTION 1: MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL TASK FORCES ON MWW and PADH

STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SHG)	NAME OF SHG AND CONTACT INFORMATION*
National Government	MWW : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l'Artisanat et de l'Environnement, Comores • Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius • Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles • Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Ministry of Environment, South Africa

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality. Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.	
	PADH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l'Artisanat et de l'Environnement, Comores • Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius • Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles • Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Ministry of Environment, South Africa
Other Governmental Organizations	MWW : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratoire de Contrôle Qualité Raison des Epices, Comores. • Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégés (ANGAP), Madagascar • National Environment Management Authority, Kenya • Coast Development Authority (CDA), Kenya • Wastewater Management Authority, Mauritius • National Environment Management Council, Tanzania PADH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.T.M. Madagascar • Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégés (ANGAP), Madagascar • National Parks & Conservation Service, Mauritius • Tanzania Coastal Management Programme (TCMP), Tanzania • National Environment Management Council, Tanzania • National Environment Management Authority, Kenya
Local government	MWW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune de Mutsamudu, Comores • Department of Environment, Pemba, Tanzania PADH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune de Mutsamudu, Comores
Non-governmental Organizations	MWW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership, Tanzania PADH:
Private Sector	
Informational sector	MWW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, le Pêche et l'Environnement, Comores • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnementale (CNRE), Madagascar • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.
 Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, South Africa • Institute of Marine Sciences, Tanzania • University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania <p>PADH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya • Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Marginal groups	
The general Public & specifically local communities	
Regional and International partners	<p>MWW & PADH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/GPA • UNEP Regional Seas Programme

SECTION 2: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used
Which regional and international stakeholders will be involved in the selection and/or implementation of the demonstration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the MWW and PADH Task Forces • Project Steering Committee • Regional and international research and academic institutions, NGO's and the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the Regional MWW and PADH Task Forces to review, pre-select and support the implementation of selected demonstration projects. • Co-management by the Project Steering Committee to undertake the final prioritization of demonstration projects. • Collaboration with relevant regional and international research and academic institutions, NGO's and the private sector, in providing support to the development and implementation of the demonstration projects.
Which stakeholders will be involved in developing and/or reviewing guidelines and best practices for MWW and PADH management	<p>MWW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Regional MWW Task Force • UNEP/GPA • SeaWaste <p>PADH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Regional PADH Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management by the Regional Task Forces on MWW and PADH to develop a regional annex to the GPA Guidelines on MWW management and to review PADH key principles. • Consultation with other regional partners to take place by using other networks, such as SeaWaste. • Consultations with international organizations with regard to strategies for MWW and PADH management to take place within the context of the TDA/SAP development.

OBJECTIVE I: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.
 Components 1, 2, 3: Water & sediment quality; Municipal Wastewater; Physical Alteration & Destruction of Habitats.

<p>To whom will information on best practices and lessons learnt, including on the replicable parts of the demonstration projects be disseminated to and how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/GPA • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national and regional MWW and PADH Task Forces, as well as the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of reports, DVDs, manuals, etc., which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism, the GPA Global Clearinghouse Mechanism and other relevant (web-based) information portals. It is intend that lessons learnt from demonstration projects will be captured in a publication and/or CD/DVD. Also, it is intended that a regional symposium will be organised to present and disseminate the lessons learnt from the demonstration projects.
<p>To whom will the 'regionalized' guidelines be sent?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national and regional MWW and PADH Task Forces, as well as the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of an annex to the global GPA guidelines, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and the GPA Global Clearinghouse Mechanism.

*Note that full names and coordinates of the contact persons for these institutions are available on the WIO-LaB website and reports of meetings.

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

Component 4: Legal Review

SECTION 1: MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL TASK FORCE FOR LEGAL AND TECHNICAL REVIEW

STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SHG)	NAME OF SHG AND CONTACT INFORMATION*
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l'Artisanat et de l'Environnement, Comores • Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius • Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de des Forêts, Madagascar • Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles • Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Ministry of Environment, South Africa
Other Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attorney General's Office, Kenya • National Environment Management Authority, Kenya • Association Nationale pour la Gestion Des Aires Protégées, Madagascar • Service des Domaines, Madagascar • Attorney General's Office, Mauritius • National Environment Management Council, Tanzania
Local government	
Non-governmental Organizations	
Private Sector	
Informational sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Nairobi, Kenya • Centre for sustainable Development for coastal zones, Mozambique • Institute of marine and Environment Law – University of Cape Town
Marginal groups	
The general Public & specifically local communities	
Regional and International partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/GPA Coordination Office • UNEP Nairobi Convention Secretariat • UNEP Division of Environment Conventions

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

SECTION 2: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Who should be involved in reviewing the draft LBA Protocol other than the Regional Task Force? How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sister Regional Seas Conventions, in particular HELCOM, with which the Nairobi Convention has a twinning agreement. • Relevant sectoral national governmental institutions such as ministries of industry, agriculture, forestry, water and health. • Relevant NGOs and other institutions that are involved in enforcing and regulating land based activities; • The private sector whose activities impact on coastal and marine areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with stakeholders at the regional and international level through e-mail communication, as well as through exchange visits. • Consultations with relevant national stakeholder through the national Legal and Technical Review Task Forces, as well as general awareness meetings. • It is intended that the project will, apart from the Protocol itself, prepare concept notes and other types of informational material to back up the review of the Protocol. The principal mechanism for review will be the national and regional Legal and Technical Review Task Forces, under the general coordination of the national focal points. However, it is intended that through other mechanisms, such as the national Project Coordination Committees, and targeted wide-scale stakeholder meetings additional consultations would be undertaken.
Who will be involved in achieving broad agreement for the draft LBA Protocol?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Focal Point Institutions for the Nairobi Convention 	As above.
To whom will the LBA Protocol once adopted be sent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sister Regional Seas Conventions, in particular HELCOM, with which the Nairobi Convention has a twinning agreement. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of a printed revised Nairobi Convention and its Protocol, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism, the GPA Global Clearinghouse Mechanism and the UNEP Regional Seas website.

Component 5: EIA

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

SECTION 1: MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL TASK FORCE ON EIA

STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SHG)	NAME OF SHG AND CONTACT INFORMATION*
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l'Artisanat et de l'Environnement, Comores • Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius • Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de des Forêts, Madagascar • Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Seychelles • Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Ministry of Environment, South Africa
Other Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office National pour l'Environnement, Madagascar • National Environment Management Authority, Kenya • National Environment Management Council, Tanzania • Association Nationale pour la Gestion Des Aires Protégés, Madagascar
Local government	
Non-governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN • Eastern African Association for Impact Assessment
Private Sector	
Informational sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment
Marginal groups	
The general Public & specifically local communities	
Regional and International partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Nairobi Convention Secretariat • UNEP Regional Office for Africa

SECTION 2: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Who should be involved in reviewing the draft EIA Guidelines other than the Regional Task Force? How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant sectoral national governmental institutions such as ministries of industry, agriculture, forestry, water and health. • Relevant NGOs and other institutions that are involved in enforcing and regulating land based activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with stakeholders at the regional and international level through e-mail communication, as well as through exchange visits. • Consultations with relevant national stakeholder through the national EIA Task Forces, as well as general awareness meetings.

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector whose activities impact on coastal and marine areas 	
<p>To whom will information on the EIA guidelines developed be sent?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national and regional EIA Task Forces, as well as the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. • Sister Regional Seas Conventions, in particular HELCOM, with which the Nairobi Convention has a twinning agreement. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of Guidelines on EIA in the transboundary context, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and the UNEP Regional Seas website.

Component 6: NPAs

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
<p>To whom will lessons learnt and best practices for NPA development be sent?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated through the exchange of NPAs from the various participating countries, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and the Global GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution

Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

- WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP.
- Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme)
- Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA)

Component 7: ICARM

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
How will effective international coordination of the Incomati ICARM project be assured?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Incomati Tri-partite Permanent Technical Committee. • The Nairobi Convention Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the Incomati Tri-partite Permanent Technical Committee and the existing regional group of experts from Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland to review the existing Incomati initiative and identify knowledge gaps and then provide financial and technical support to the implementation of ICARM demonstration activities. • Coordination with the involved contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention (Mozambique and South Africa) through the legal framework provided by the Convention.
To whom will information on ICARM experiences and lessons be sent to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Incomati Tripartite Committee and relevant technical Task Teams established under this committee. • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of river basin profiles and ICARM reports, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website, the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and the Global GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism.

OBJECTIVE II: Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution
Components 4, 5, 6, 7: Legal Review, EIA, NPA's, ICARM

	<p>SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme)• Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA)	
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*Note that the full names and coordinates of the contact persons for these institutions is available on the WIO-LaB website and reports of meetings.

OBJECTIVE III: Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development
 Component 8, 9, 10, 11: Regional co-ordination, Training and Education, Stakeholder involvement, TDA/SAP

Component 8: Regional co-ordination

SECTION 1: MEMBERS OF THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SHG)	NAME OF SHG AND CONTACT INFORMATION*
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction Nationale de l'Environnement, Comores • Ministry of Environment, Mauritius • Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique • Ministry of Environment, Seychelles
Other Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya • National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania • Association Nationale pour la Gestion, Des Aires Protégés, Madagascar • Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism, Ministry of Environment, South Africa
Local government	
Non-governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF-Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO) • IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office • Local CBOs and NGOs to be invited as appropriate
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant stakeholders to be invited as appropriate.
Informational sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
Marginal groups	
The general Public & specifically local communities	
Regional and International partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF) • UNEP/GPA Coordination Office • Government of Norway • UNEP Nairobi Convention Secretariat • UNOPS East and Southern Africa Regional Office • World Bank/GEF South WIO Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) • UNDP/GEF Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs)

SECTION 2: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Which other stakeholders should be involved in the PSC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local CBOs, NGOs and the private sector may be invited as observers as appropriate within the context of topics of discussions. • The Governments of Somalia and Reunion should be granted an observer status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with and information dissemination to stakeholders invited as observers to the PSC.
Which regional partners should be involved in strengthening regional coordination by strengthening the EAF/CHM and by ensuring its applicability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the PSC. • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector, through the national Project Coordination Committees established under the project. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g UNEP/GPA and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with regional and international partners to define and implement strategies for strengthening regional coordination. • Collaboration and coordination of major project activities in the region through the organisation of yearly IWFs and the establishment of an ASLMEs Programme Coordination Committee.
Which regional partners will be involved in participating in the IWF?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the PSC. • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, and academic and research institutions. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g UNEP/GPA, IOC-UNESCO and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with regional and international partners to ensure effective regional coordination and cooperation between projects and activities in the region.

Component 9: Training and Education

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)		
	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Who will be involved in developing, guiding the development of training and educational programs based on regionally identified priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIOMSA • The WIO-LaB Regional Task Forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with WIOMSA to carry out a training and educational needs assessment in the participating countries based on regional/national priorities. • Consultations with experts in the regional will be ensured through the various project Task Forces.
To whom will information on the training/educational material be sent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the PSC • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP. • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, and academic and research institutions. • Relevant UN organisations (e.g UNEP/GPA, IOC-UNESCO and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be disseminated in the form of a report, which will be distributed in hardcopy as well as through the WIO-LaB website and the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism. • The results of the training and educational needs assessment will be presented to the PSC.

Component 10: Stakeholder Involvement

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)		
	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	TYPE of involvement envisaged and METHOD to be used.
Who will be involved regionally in developing and validating the Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Project Focal Point Institutions • The Nairobi Convention Secretariat • The PSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with key project stakeholders to develop a practical Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan and support development of the National Plans.
Which stakeholders can be involved in developing and implementing the Small Grants Programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Small Grants Programme (UNDP/UNOPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the national coordinators of the Global Small Grants Programme in developing and implementing the SGP.

Component 11: TDA/SAP

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (through participation, collaboration, consultations and/or information dissemination)

<p>Who will be involved in the technical drafting of the TDA/SAP?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the PSC • Relevant national governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions as well as the private sector • WIO-LaB sister projects such as SWIOFP, ASCLME and ACEP • Relevant UN organisations (e.g. UNEP/GPA, IOC-UNESCO and the UNEP/Regional Seas Programme) • Regional and international NGOs (e.g. IUCN, WWF, CORDIO, WCS, WIOMSA) – through WIO-C • FARI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders through the various stakeholder involvement mechanisms (principally the national and regional Task Forces and Working Groups, as well as the national Project Coordination Committees) established under the project. • Co-management by the Forum of Academic and Research Institutions in the scientific and technical validation of the TDA. • Consultations with international NGOs through WIO-C. • Cooperation with sister projects and other relevant initiatives through the organisation of annual IWFs and the establishment of an ASCLMEs Coordination Committee.
<p>Which stakeholders will be involved in making the TDA/SAP process politically relevant?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Project Focal Point Institutions • The Nairobi Convention Secretariat • The PSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat through its network of the National Focal Point Institutions, as well as the COP, involving to achieve national and regional ownership of the process at the highest levels.

*Note that the names and coordinates of the contact persons for these institutions is available on the WIO-LaB website and reports of meetings.

5. National Stakeholder Involvement Plans

Based upon the framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan presented in chapter 3, the NFPs were requested to undertake a stakeholder analysis within their respective countries. A specific guiding document was issued for this purpose. In accordance with this guide, the NFPs were requested to constitute a national group of key stakeholders to take the lead for guiding and coordinating project activities at the national level. Such a body is referred to as the National Coordination Committee (NCC) in this document¹, although terminologies used by participating countries could be different in certain cases. As discussed in chapter 3, in many cases, the role of such NCC was designated to an already existing coordination mechanism, such as an ICZM Committee, National Environmental Management Committee or Nairobi Convention Committee. Annex 3 provides an overview of such existing structures.

Whether existing or newly established, the NCC in participating countries have the mandate of coordinating project activities, including stakeholder involvement. The Terms of References of the NCC as established by the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee are presented in Annex 4. In general, the NCCs should consist of members of various government organizations (e.g. Ministries or Agencies responsible for Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry, Water and Sanitation and Coastal Zone Management), as well as larger coastal municipalities, relevant research institutions, as well as key NGOs, CBOs and private sector partners (e.g. Tourism, Industries, etc).

The NCC subsequently takes a lead in the further identification and confirmation of stakeholders to be involved in the various project activities, in accordance with the framework Stakeholder Involvement Plan. The approach taken in this regard differs from country to country. In some cases the role of coordinating topic-specific activities was given to one and the same Committee. This is particularly the case for Mauritius and Seychelles, two small island states, which stated limitations in number of stakeholders as the key reason for the choice of this approach. In other cases, more targeted stakeholder groups were established.

An overview of feedback received from the various project countries is presented in the following sections. It should be noted that in a number of cases, specifics on the constitution of the various stakeholder groups are still outstanding, although the various Task Forces and Working Groups have been established.

¹ In the project document it is called the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee, but the term 'Ministerial' in this context was found too restrictive.

5.1 Kenya

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. • University of Nairobi • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development • Forest Department, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. • Coast Development Authority, Ministry of Regional Development • Kenya Wildlife Service, • Kenya Ports Authority, • Fisheries Department, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development • Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Planning • Local authorities (Municipal Councils) • Ministry of Tourism, • Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers, • Kenya Marine Forum, • Resident Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development • Coast Development Authority, Ministry of Regional Development • Mombasa Municipal Council • Mombasa Water and Sewerage Company • Kenya Prisons Service • Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers • Kenya Marine Forum • Kenya National Chamber of Commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. • University of Nairobi • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development • Coast Development Authority, Ministry of Regional Development • Kenya Wildlife Service • Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Planning • Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers • Kenya Marine Forum • Mines and Geology Department • Malindi Marine Association
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coast Development Authority, Kenya • Coast Water Services Board, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya • Kenyatta University, Department of Environmental Sciences, Kenya • University of Nairobi, Department of Chemistry, Kenya • Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Kenya • Government Chemist Department, Ministry of Health, Kenya • National Environment Management Authority, Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Nairobi (UoN) • Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) • Attorney-General's Office • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) • New Partnership for Africa's Development Coastal and Marine Sub-Programme (NEPAD Cosmar) • International Conservation Union (IUCN-Nairobi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development • Coast Development Authority, Ministry of Regional Development • Ministry of Agriculture-Coast Province • Municipal Council of Mombasa • Provincial Forest Office-Coast Province • Mines and Geological Department-Coast Province • Kenya Association of Manufacturers • Eco-tourism Society of Kenya • Coast Development Authority • Kenya Wildlife Service • Kenya Marine Forum

5.2 Comoros

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut National de Recherché pour l’Agriculture, la Pêche et l’Environnement (INRAPE) • Centre National De Recherches Scientifiques (CNDRS) • Pharmacie Nationale Autonome Des Comores (PNAC) • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l’Artisanat et de l’Environnement • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • University of Comoros • Office pour Nationale environnement (ONG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l’Artisanat et de l’Environnement • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnementale (CNRE) • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • Institut National de Recherché pour l’Agriculture, la Pêche et l’Environnement (INRAPE) • Laboratoire de Contrôle Qualité Raison des Epices de Comores • Commune de Mutsamudu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • Laboratoire de Contrôle Qualité Raison des Epices de Comores • Commune de Mutsamudu
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut National de Recherché pour l’Agriculture, la Pêche et l’Environnement (INRAPE) • Centre National De Recherches Scientifiques (CNDRS) • Pharmacie Nationale Autonome Des Comores (PNAC) • Groupement d’Intérêt Economique (GIE) • Association d’Intervention pour le Développement et l’Environnement (AIDE) • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • Laboratoire de Contrôle Qualité Raison des Epices de Comores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • Juriste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut National de Recherché pour l’Agriculture, la Pêche et l’Environnement (INRAPE) • Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, Ministère de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles • Juriste

5.3 Seychelles

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Pollution Control and Environmental Impacts Division, Department of Environment, Seychelles • Seychelles Bureau of Standards • Ministry of Local Government, Culture and Sports • Education and Youth • Public Utilities Corporation • Coast Guard • MCSS-Consultant • SCMRT-MPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As NCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As NCC
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Pollution Control and Environmental Impacts Division, Department of Environment, Seychelles • Seychelles Bureau of Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As NCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As NCC

5.4 Tanzania

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Marine Sciences - Zanzibar (IMS) • Department of Environment – Zanzibar (DoE) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Forestry (Mangrove Division) • Fisheries division • Marine Parks Authority • Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) • Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Company (DAWASCO) • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership • Ministry of Water • Ministry of Land Housing and Settlement • Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Marine Science-Zanzibar (IMS) • University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Aquatic Science Technology (FAST) • Mtwara , Tanga and Lindi Municipalities • Department of Environment – Zanzibar (DoE) • Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Company (DAWASCO) • Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC) • Municipalities of Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni • Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage (DAWASA) • Marine Coastal Environmental Management Programme (MACEMP) • Ministry of Water • Ministry of Land Housing and Settlement • Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Marine Science-Zanzibar (IMS) • University of Dar es Salaam Faculty of Aquatic Science Technology (FAST) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Forestry (Mangrove Division) • Department of Environment – Zanzibar (DoE) • Fisheries Department • Marine Parks Authority • Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership • Marine Coastal Environmental Management Programme (MACEMP) • Ministry of Land Housing and Settlement • Environmental Association of Tanzania (ENATA)
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Dar es Salaam , Institute of Marine Science-Zanzibar (IMS) • University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Aquatic Science Technology (FAST) • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • Department of Environment – Zanzibar (DoE) • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership • Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC) • Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) • Division of Environment (DoE) • Marine Parks Authority • Surface and Marine Transport Regulation Authority (SUMATRA) • Dar es Salaam Maritime Institute (DMI) • Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) • Attorney General • Ministry of Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Management Council (NEMC) • Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership • University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Marine Science-Zanzibar (IMS) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Forestry (Mangrove Division) • University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Aquatic Science Technology (FAST) • Department of Environment – Zanzibar (DoE) • Fisheries division • Marine Parks Authority • Surface and Marine Transport Regulation Authority (SUMATRA) • Marine Coastal Environmental Management Programme (MACEMP) • Environmental Association of Tanzania (ENATA) • Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)

5.5 Mozambique

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Tourism • Ministry of Mineral Resources • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry • Ministry Development and Planning • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Fisheries • NGOs (WWF, IUCN, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Local Government • Faculty of Science, Eduardo Mondlane University • Ministry of Health, National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety (LNHAA) • Drainage Department • Association of Municipalities • Coastal Municipalities (Beira, Maputo, Matola, Quelimani, Nakala, Pemba) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Local Government • Faculty of Science, Eduardo Mondlane University • Ministry of Health, National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety (LNHAA) • Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental (GTA) • Department of Forestry and Wildlife (DNFFB), Ministry of Agriculture • Department of Forestry Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) • Coastal Municipalities (Beira, Maputo, Matola, Quelimani, Nakala, Pemba)
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Health, National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety (LNHAA) • Faculty of Science, Eduardo Mondlane University • Mozambique Fishery Institute • National Directorate for Water (DNA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Tourism • Ministry of Mineral Resources • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry • Ministry Development and Planning • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Ministry of Fisheries • Organisation of NGOs (WWF, IUCN, etc.) • National Water Department (DNA) • Conferation of private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • to be confirmed.

5.6 Madagascar

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage • Ministère de Tourisme • Ministère de la Recherche et de l'Education Nationale • Ministère de l'Environnement • Ministère de Transport - Direction d'Etudes d'Impacts Environnementaux • Association National pour la Gestion des Aires Protégés (ANGAP) • Organisation Nationale pour l'Environnement (ONE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement • Ministère de la Recherche et de l'Education Nationale • Ministère de Tourisme • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnemental (CNRE) • Service Nationale de la Cartographie • Service de la Pêche • WWF • WCS • Conservation International (CI) • Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) • Personne de Ressource : Jean Maharave – Coral Reef Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement • Ministère de la Recherche et de l'Education Nationale • Ministère de Tourisme • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnemental (CNRE) • Service Nationale de la Cartographie • Service de la Pêche • WWF • WCS • Conservation International (CI) • Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) • Personne de Ressource : Jean Maharave – Coral Reef Task Force
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre National de Recherches sur l'environnement (CNRE) • Direction de la Météorologie • Foibe Taon-tsary Malagasy • ANGAP • SAGE • Direction de la Pêche • Direction de la Statistique • Direction du Transport maritime • Direction de la Protection de l'environnement • Direction de l'environnement et de la technologie (Ministère de l'Industrie) • Centre de Coordination régionale de la lutte contre le déversement des Hydrocarbures • ONE • Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement • ANGAP • Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage – Service des Domaines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement • Ministère de la Recherche et de l'Education Nationale • Ministère de Tourisme • Centre National pour la Recherche Environnemental (CNRE) • Service Nationale de la Cartographie • Service de la Pêche • WWF • WCS • Conservation International (CI) • Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) • Personne de Ressource : Jean Maharave – Coral Reef Task Force

5.7 South Africa

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa • Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Durban, South Africa • National Port Authority (NPA), Port of Richards Bay, South Africa • National Port Authority (NPA), Port of Durban, South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed

5.8 Mauritius

National Coordination Committee	MWW Task Force	PADH Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Tourism and Leisure • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Agriculture Division) • Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (State Law Office, SLO) • Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping (Shipping Division) • Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) • Forestry Services • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Local Government (including Local Authorities) • Mauritian Society for Quality Control Circles • Mauritius Alliance of Women • Mauritius Wildlife Clubs • National Federation of Young Farmers Club • Institute for Consumer Protection • Association des Hôteliers and Restaurateurs de L'Ile Maurice (AHRIM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Tourism and Leisure • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Agriculture Division) • Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (State Law Office, SLO) • Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping (Shipping Division) • Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) • Forestry Services • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Local Government (including Local Authorities) • Mauritian Society for Quality Control Circles • Mauritius Alliance of Women • Mauritius Wildlife Clubs • National Federation of Young Farmers Club • Institute for Consumer Protection • Association des Hôteliers and Restaurateurs de L'Ile Maurice (AHRIM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Tourism and Leisure • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Agriculture Division) • Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (State Law Office, SLO) • Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping (Shipping Division) • Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) • Forestry Services • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Local Government (including Local Authorities) • Mauritian Society for Quality Control Circles • Mauritius Alliance of Women • Mauritius Wildlife Clubs • National Federation of Young Farmers Club • Institute for Consumer Protection • Association des Hôteliers and Restaurateurs de L'Ile Maurice (AHRIM)
Water and Sediment Quality Working Group	Legal and Technical Review Task Force	EIA Task Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • University of Mauritius (UoM) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Health and Quality of Life • Mauritius Meteorological Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Tourism and Leisure • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Agriculture Division) • Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (State Law Office, SLO) • Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit (MOE) • Ministry of Tourism and Leisure • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Agriculture Division) • Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (State Law Office, SLO) • Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources Unit (WRU) • Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU) • Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI) 	<p>Shipping (Shipping Division)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) • Forestry Services • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Local Government (including Local Authorities) • Mauritian Society for Quality Control Circles • Mauritius Alliance of Women • Mauritius Wildlife Clubs • National Federation of Young Farmers Club • Institute for Consumer Protection • Association des Hôteliers and Restaurateurs de L'Ile Maurice (AHRIM) 	<p>Shipping (Shipping Division)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) • Central Water Authority (CWA) • Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) • National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) • Forestry Services • Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) • Ministry of Local Government (including Local Authorities) • Mauritian Society for Quality Control Circles • Mauritius Alliance of Women • Mauritius Wildlife Clubs • National Federation of Young Farmers Club • Institute for Consumer Protection • Association des Hôteliers and Restaurateurs de L'Ile Maurice (AHRIM)
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ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF WIO-LAB PROJECT COMPONENTS

Project Objective 1: Reduce stress to the marine and coastal ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.

Implementation of this objective is planned through Components 1, 2 and 3 which are aimed at reducing stress to the marine ecosystem through sound management of municipal wastewater and also through the management of activities that cause physical alteration and habitat destruction as well as through demonstrated improvement in water and sediment quality.

Component		Components	Activities	
Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	1	Water and sediment quality	la	Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality
			lb	Fill gaps in priority pollutants and their sources
			lc	Assess carrying capacity of coastal waters
			ld	Determine coastal hot spots of pollution
			le	Establish regional EQOs and EQSs for water and sediment quality
			lf	Develop compliance and long-term monitoring protocols and reporting
	2	MWW	lg	Implement demo-projects on MWW management
			lh	Develop guidelines on MWW Management
	3	PADH	lg	Implement demo-projects on PADH management
				Develop guidelines on PADH management

Project Objective 2: Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based Activities

Implementation of this objective is planned through Components 4, 5, 6, and 7 which are aimed at strengthening the regional legal basis for preventing land based sources of pollution by strengthening legislation and by developing guidelines and tools for sustainable development.

Component		Components	Activities	
Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution	4	Legal	IIa	Review gaps in national legislation/regulatory frameworks
			IIb	Review status of ratification of conventions
			IIe	Develop and adopt protocol to the Nairobi Convention
	5	EIA	IIc	Establish and implement effective regional EIA guidelines
	6	NPAs	IIId	Assist countries in developing NPAs for LBAs
	7	ICARM	IIIf	Promote and enhance ICARM principles

Project Objective 3: Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including through the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its action plan as approved by participating Governments

Implementation of this objective is planned through implementation of Components 8, 9, 10 and 11 will help up-date the TDA and SAP and thus strengthen the region's capacity for long-term planning for sustainable development and will be instrumental for building capacity for the region. This Component specifically calls for stakeholder involvement in project activities.

Component		Components	Activities	
Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development	8	Regional Coordination	IIIa	Establish and run WIO-LaB Project Office as part of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat
			IIIb	Strengthen EAF/RCU as Regional Seas Coordination Unit (RCU) for WIO region
			IIg	Establish a regional IW coordination mechanism
			IIIi	Develop East-African node of GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism
	9	Training and education	IIIc	Determine and satisfy training needs for land-based (LB) sources and activities
			IIId	Develop educational programs on LB sources and activities
	10	Stakeholder involvement	IIIe	Develop public-private partnerships
			IIIf	Identify and strengthen stakeholder participation in LBS issues
			IIIg	Implement Small-Grants Programme
	11	TDA & SAP	IIIh	Update TDA and SAP



ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF WIO-LAB PROJECT OBJECTIVES ON STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Stakeholder involvement is a requirement highlighted in *Project Objective 3: the identification, strengthening, and involvement of stakeholders in LBS issues*.

It specifically calls for:

i) The development of a public participation and awareness (PPA) work plan for the project.

NOTE: In this document we refer to the PPA as a **Stakeholder Involvement Work Plan** as it encompasses a broader scope of stakeholders (and is not just limited to the public). Additionally, the emphasis is placed on involvement (which ranges from information dissemination to the various levels of participation as defined above).

NOTE: This Stakeholder Involvement Work Plan (developed in this document) will be used as a framework for the further refinement of the **National Stakeholder Involvement Plans (N-SHIPS)**, which is a necessary step as all participating countries will have slightly differing N-SHIPS which reflect their particular national realities.

ii) The implementation of the stakeholder involvement work plan through a PPA committee, involving national experts, private sector, NGOs, and other interested parties.

NOTE: In this document, it is assumed that the Stakeholder Involvement Work Plan will be implemented at the **Regional level** by the already existing **Project Steering Committee** (therefore the PPA will be referred to as the PSC).

NOTE: At the national level, and as mentioned above, the National Stakeholder Involvement Plans (N-SHIPS) will be developed and implemented nationally (to reflect national realities and to develop national ownership and responsibility). This development and implementation should be over-seen by an appropriate national body, which this document refers to as the **National Coordination Committee (NCC)**. (This committee can either be newly established (constituted with representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups) OR the existing national Inter-ministerial Committee (as referred to in the project document) could be given the mandate of taking the lead in stakeholder involvement issues relating to the project at the national level). The name “National Coordination Committee” is used as it is a generic term that can encompass various mandates and stakeholder groups.

iii) External annual reviews of the PPA process to identify and correct strengths and weaknesses.

Stakeholder involvement forms a core and central part of a long term strategy for the sustainable development of the region’s marine and coastal environment. Ensuring that this component of the project is working and will continue to work after the project has been completed must also be a central concern too and therefore reviews on its effectiveness must be put into place. An external review is the most transparent way to do this. It could be undertaken by SIDA or other similar agencies; or by a regional NGO; etc. This can be agreed upon by the PSC.

iv) Training in stakeholder activism and involvement, to assist the region in broadening stakeholder empowerment in environmental issues.

This is an issue to be determined both at the national and regional level through the NATIONAL Stakeholder Involvement Plans.

v) Creation of a regional information center for broad dissemination of environmental materials to stakeholders; development of newsletters, web-based informational packages, etc.

One of the project activities is to develop a Clearing House Mechanism for the region and this will be done by strengthening the Nairobi Convention Secretariat as the EAF/Regional Coordination Unit to enable information dissemination and exchange.

vi) Demonstration of community-driven development, including education, training, and empowerment in environmental decision-making through for instance the small grants programme and other means all of which will be identified by the national Stakeholder Involvement Plans (N-SHIP's).

vii) Involvement of stakeholders in Monitoring and Evaluation Process.

The PMU (Project Management Unit) has developed a Monitoring and Evaluation plan which will be endorsed by the Project Steering Committee and used as a means to ensure that the relevant stakeholders are involved in ensuring effective progress. At the national levels, key to this will be the implementation of the Stakeholder Involvement Plan.

ANNEX 3: OVERVIEW OF EXISTING STRUCTURES FOR NATIONAL (INTER-MINISTERIAL) COORDINATION

During the first meeting of the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee, members recognized the important role of the National (inter-Ministerial) Coordinating Committee (NCC) and decided that where countries do not have existing coordination structures, effort should be made to establish inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee whose representation should be as broad as possible. Where similar structures exist, countries should make an effort to use of them without creating new mechanisms.

Kenya: has a mechanism for inter-Ministerial Committee dealing with coastal and marine issues, which includes a national committee on ICZM. The committee brings together not only government departments, but also other agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

South Africa: work has already begun in South Africa on consultation with various stakeholders. There are also clusters with national and provincial governments where heads of departments meet. South Africa will make use of existing structures in order to ensure national (inter-Ministerial) coordination.

Mauritius: has in place an ICZM Committee, which is chaired by the Department of the Environment, and the committee involves other ministries, NGOs, and the private sector. In addition, Mauritius has established a national Nairobi Convention Committee, which will function at the same time as the NCC for the WIO-LaB project.

The Comoros: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has an inter-Ministerial committee and the Chief of the Department of the Environment is a member of the committee. Comoros has proposed to establish a specific NCC for the project

Tanzania: has a national strategy on the ICZM and within this structure, there is a Steering Committee for ICZM, which is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in charge of the Environment. The membership into this committee includes NGOs and the private sector.

Seychelles: has in place a National Environment Management Committee. It is fully functional and different stakeholders are involved in different projects.

Madagascar: has in place an inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee whose membership includes governments, NGOs and the Private Sector. The committee is already developing a national policy on coastal environment. It is proposed that the existing mechanism should be reactivated.

Mozambique: has in place a national Inter-Institutional Committee for ICZM, which is chaired by the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). The Committee operates under the umbrella of the Sustainable Development Council.



ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NATIONAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Each country will have its Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee, facilitated by the National Focal Point, to help assure effective coordination and communication amongst all ministries, at all project stages. The National Focal Points (NFP) will help assure intersectoral coordination within their countries, as a step towards sustainability.

The Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committees will provide guidance and ensure coordination of a wide range of National institutions and organizations directly responsible for the implementation of the Project at the National level. The Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee will have a full time, small secretariat reporting to the National Focal Points that will serve as the liaison with the Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention.

The Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committees will have the following specific responsibilities

- a) Ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to facilitating the sectoral changes required for the long-term rehabilitation of the WIO ecosystem.
- b) Identify national modalities for the implementation of various Components of WIO-LaB project.
- c) Coordinate and ensure timely delivery of national contributions to the WIO-LaB Project.
- d) Assume responsibility for national contributions to Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and preparation of National Action Plan (NAP).
- e) Develop proposals for submission to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat.
- f) Liaison with the Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention
- g) Facilitate national and donor contributions to necessary 'baseline' activities required to rehabilitate the WIO environment.