



**1st Meeting of the Regional Working Group
Drafting the ICZM Protocol to the
Amended Nairobi Convention**

27-28 September, 2010, Balaclava, Mauritius



1st Conference of National ICZM Committees in the WIO

22nd – 26th March 2010, Mombasa, Kenya

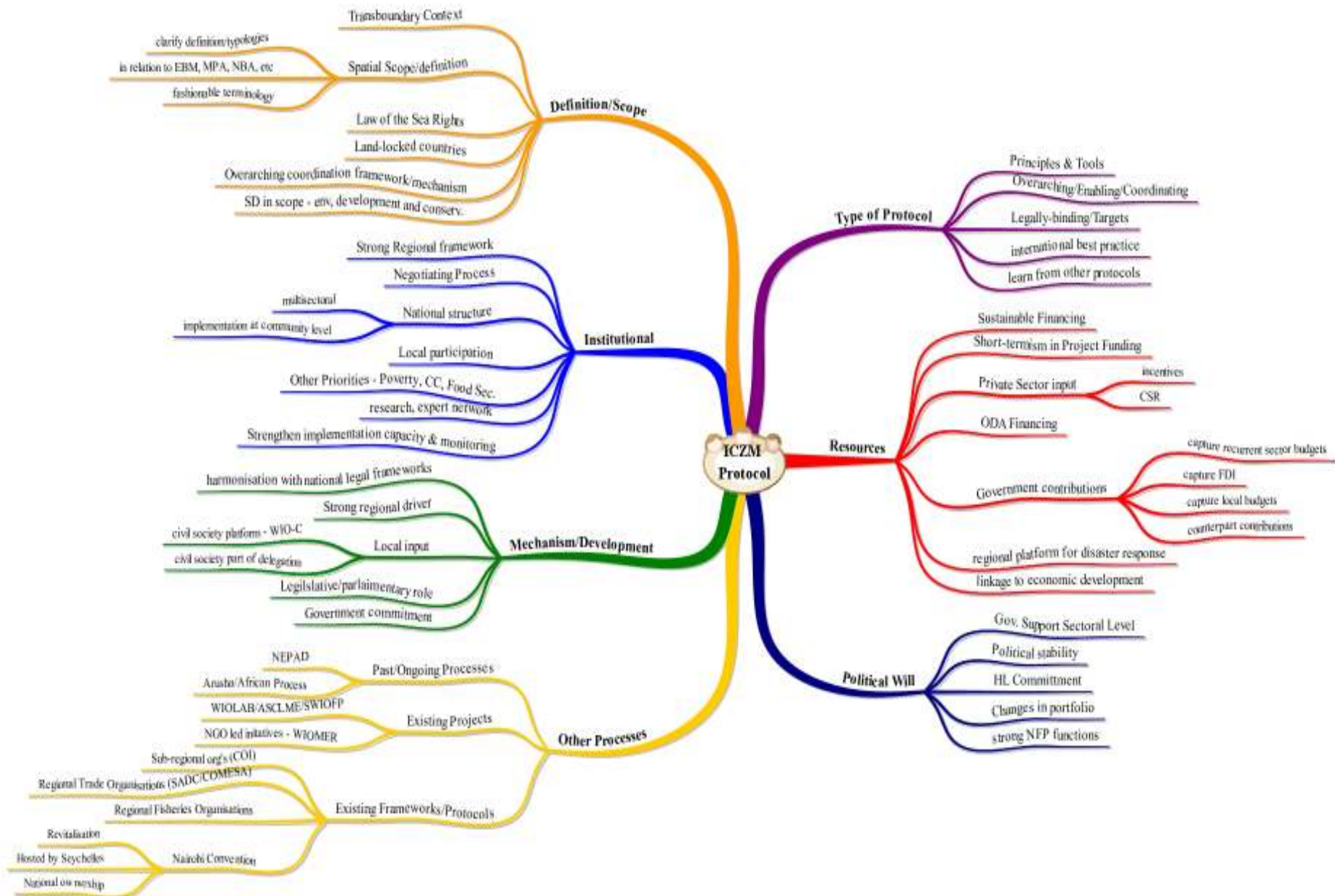
Outputs and Recommendations

Conference Outputs

- Official Technical Preparatory Conference to the Nairobi Convention COP6
 - Participants from all Nairobi Convention Parties and ReCoMaP Focus Countries
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- Three Main Conference Objectives
 - I. To provide a policy and governance forum for exchange and discussion on the implementation of ICZM at the national level, including the development process, nature and implementation status of relevant national policies, legislation and plans.
 - II. To further elaborate, discuss and obtain support of countries for the possible development of an ICZM Protocol to the Nairobi Convention and to prepare a respective decision text to be endorsed to COP6
 - III. To elaborate Country expectations and recommendations towards
 - a. The ICZM Protocol
 - b. A Regional ICZM Policy Platform

Conference Outputs



Conference Outputs

Country Updates (Example Mauritius)

- Environment Sensitive Areas (ESA) & SEAs, CZ GIS, and plans for pressure zones
- Local level action on ICZM - Ecovillage concept : renewable energies, sustainable consumption
- Decentralized enforcement of legislation, empowerment of local authorities
- Programme-based budgeting, monitoring & rated, conflict resolution, targets, stakeholder involved in a coordinated manner.
- Education, awareness, advocacy, consultative process, enabling environment for stakeholder participation
- Proportion of budget to ICZM activities 2.4% of GDP
- Weakness – data management, no EIS in place
- Lessons – can't compromise CZ, CSR (2% of profit), participatory, empowerment, financial mechanisms, capacity building and awareness

Conference Outputs

Country Updates (Example Tanzania)

- National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy,
- National Steering Committee on Integrated Coastal Management (NSC-ICM)
- Integrated Coastal Management Unit (ICMU); and inter-sectoral Working Groups
- Development of climate change adaptation strategy
- Several projects implemented on ICZM

Zanzibar

- Conflicts in use of coastal and marine resources
- Steering Committee on Integrated Coastal Management (ZSC-ICM) supported by ICZM unit and district ICZM Committees, as well as community groups
- A national IZCM plan
- No ICZM specific legislation
- Challenges include finance and logistics

Conference Outputs

SIDS Issues and Approaches (Mauritius)

- encourage equitable access to resources
- good governance (transparency) and intra-generational equity
- sustainable development targets (within environmental limits)
- Conserve and enhance coastal quality
- Promote sustainable use
- Awareness and understandings, stewardship, values
- Place ICZM in the development model, sustainability at the way of doing business.
- Issue of climate change and sea level rise

Continental Issues and Opportunities (Kenya)

- Multiplicity of players
- New concept with stakeholders
- Takes time but it is time paid back.
- Seen as a resources management tool
- Sectoral approaches- multiplicity of institutions; plan independently – benefits from synergizing/cooperation in planning.

Need for a regional ICZM instrument in view of

- i. increased pressure on the coast by human activities,
- ii. the proliferation of isolated national ICZM initiatives,
- iii. to address emerging challenges such as adaptation to climate change.

Opportunities already present in NC Region

- i. Matching a real need at the regional level
- ii. Innovative and flagship instrument, with high visibility and mobilisation potential
- iii. Legally binding nature
- iv. Political legitimacy related to its development and negotiation process
- v. Grounded in over a decade of regional scientific work, pilot projects, communication towards decision makers...
- vi. Building on the experience from the Mediterranean as well as from the LBSA protocol negotiation – with their pros and cons
- vii. Necessary national ICZM structures and plans are in place and getting functional
- viii. Existence of 2/3 other protocols to the NC, including the up-coming one on land-based pollution, which would be key to ICZM

Potential Risks in NC Region

- i. The process, including adoption, ratification and entry into force could take years
- ii. Lack of binding, punitive or even compensatory mechanisms
- iii. Not learning from best-practice
- iv. Dependency on implementation of sectoral instruments
- v. Lack/ insufficiency of support the negotiation and drafting process
- vi. Lack/ insufficiency of support from national governments and the international community
- vii. Conflicts with other regional processes and legal frameworks

A.1 ICZM General Needs and Expectations

South Africa

- Enhanced support to NC
- Creation of ICZM expert groups
- Partnerships/donor support

Mauritius

- Improved national structures
- Contributing to sustainable development objectives
- Efficient application of ICZM tools
- Improved stakeholder involvement
- Use of cultural, traditional knowledge, tackling common issues

France - La Réunion

- Sharing of lessons learned, piloting
- Towards public domain
- Coastal planning in balance with SD, CRM and protection

Seychelles

- Mainstreaming and enhancement of continuity of ICZM processes
- Data sharing, capacity pooling and sharing

A.2 ICZM General Needs and Expectations

Madagascar

- Harmonising of legal/institutions
- Transboundary issues
- High seas/EEZ issues

Comoros

- Regional initiatives - ROs, regional projects, pilot projects, taskforces, networks
- Improved engagement of governments
- Improved involvement of civil society & NGOs

Tanzania

- Liaison/reporting, fund raising, partnerships, donor support
- Climate change.

Kenya

- Agenda 21 goals
- Management mechanisms
- Transparency
- Integration of regional initiatives

B.1 ICZM Needs and Expectations towards Regional ICZM Policy Platform

Mauritius

- ICZM Mainstreaming
- Supporting national structures
- Promoting ICZM tools
- Assistance in financing
- Reinforce existing regional coordination

France - La Reunion

- Strong regional platform
- Promotion and use of ICZM tools, methods, lessons
- Pursuing agreed regional ICZM objectives
- Fund raising, partnerships

Seychelles

- Attaching to existing regional institutions
- Improved regional communication and coordination mechanism
- Donor liaison
- Networking
- Standardising of reporting, monitoring and evaluation

B.2 ICZM Needs and Expectations towards Regional ICZM Policy Platform

Madagascar

- Attachment to NC
- Evaluation of national ICZM performances
- Support to national structures
- Facilitate negotiations, coordination, exchange of information
- Consolidate partnerships
- Assist in fund raising

Comoros

- Concentrate on regional issues
- Pooling and Mobilisation of experts

Tanzania

- Have sustainable resources
- Custodian role, monitoring, networking

Kenya

- Stock taking of regional ICZM programmes
- Encourage strong national support

C.1 ICZM Needs and Expectations towards an ICZM Protocol

South Africa

- Combination of legal & non-legal instruments, use international best practice, target by COP7?, links to national legislation

Mauritius

- Link with regional inst/agreements - large marine ecosystem context, SIDS challenges, focus on SLR/CC, disaster reduction, strong link with NC, work with winning team, IOC node

France - La Réunion

- ICZM protocol – supportive, need a proper timeline and action plans, instruments for legal, institutions.

Seychelles

- ICZM Protocol - legally binding, stakeholder participation, promote sustainable development, SIDS Challenges

C.2 ICZM Needs and Expectations towards an ICZM Protocol

Madagascar

- Relevance
- Flexibility

Comoros

- Engagement of government
- Involvement of civil society & NGOs
- Facilitate cooperation
- Drive national action

Tanzania

- Binding
- Mandate regional coordination mechanisms
- Coordination centres

Kenya

- Mix of binding and non-binding instruments
- Cover operational issues
- Incremental approach to implementation

Draft Decision to Nairobi Convention COP6

Following deliberations in a special session on day three, country representatives proposed the following draft decision to be tabled at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries and the Sixth Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region, held in Nairobi Kenya, from the 29 March to 1st April 2010.

Noting the significant progress made by Parties in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) since the ratification of the Nairobi Convention.

Further noting the recommendation of the Forum of National Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention held in Diani, Kenya from the 8th-9th December 2009 to propose to the COP a decision to initiate a process for developing an ICZM Protocol.

- 1. To endorse and support the use of the ICZM approach for the long-term sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas of the Region;**
- 2. To request the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to develop an ICZM Protocol, through a consultative process and in partnership with relevant regional and international organisations and programmes/projects, for consideration at the next COP.**

Thank You

Merci



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