



UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB PROJECT

ADDRESSING LAND BASED ACTIVITIES IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

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Addressing Land Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean



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Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	vi
1. Background information	1
1.1 Overall objective(s) of the Project	1
1.2 Financial details (budget)	2
2. Partners and leveraged resources	2
3. Project Status	4
3.1 Information on the delivery of the Project activities	4
3.2 Status of achievements of project objectives and outputs	18
4. Financial performance	25
5. Report on changes/delays in project delivery and details of remedial action	25
 Annexes	
Annex 1 Regional meetings held during the reporting period	27
Annex 2 Publications/Reports of meetings produced during the reporting period	29
Annex 3 Technical Information / Public Information Documents produced during the reporting period	30
Annex 4 Other Key Outputs/ Activities during the reporting period	31
Annex 5 Sub-contracts issued during the year 2007	33
Annex 6 Staffing details (personnel, experts, consultants)	35
Annex 7 Amended WIO-LaB Project Workplan (2005-2009)	36
Annex 8 Brief description and status of WIO-LaB demonstration projects (December 2007)	37
Annex 9 Project financial performance in 2007	39
Annex 10 Overview of cash and in-kind co-financing contributions from project partners	42
Annex 11 Overview of findings and recommendations for the Mid-Term Review and related approved management responses	44

Acronyms

ACEP	African Coelacanths Ecosystems Project
ADSEI	Association pour le Développement Socio-économique d’Itsiana
ANGAP	Association Nationale pour la Gestion Des Aires Protégées, Madagascar
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs
CDA	Coast Development Authority of Kenya
CHM	Clearinghouse Mechanism
COP	Conference of Parties
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa
DEWA	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
DNE	Direction Nationale de l’Environnement, des Forêts et des Stratégies Agricoles, Comores
EAF/RCU	Eastern African Regional Coordination Center for the Nairobi Convention
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQO	Environmental Quality Objective
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
GTA	Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAEA-MESL	International Atomic Energy Agency Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory
IAPS	Integrated Algal Ponding System
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
IMS	Institute of Marine Sciences, Tanzania
IOC-UNESCO	Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IW	International Waters
LBSA	Land-based Sources and Activities
MENRT	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport, Seychelles
MOE	Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, Mauritius
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWW	Municipal Wastewater
NC	Nairobi Convention
NCS	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority, Kenya
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council, Tanzania
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NFPI	National Focal Point Institution
NPA	National Programme of Action
ORI	Oceanographic Research Institute, South Africa
PADH	Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats
PMU	WIO-LaB Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAC	Regional Activity Center
SAP	Strategic Action Plan

SGP	Small Grants Programme
SWIOFP	South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TOR	Terms of References
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Support
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIO-C	Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association

Executive Summary

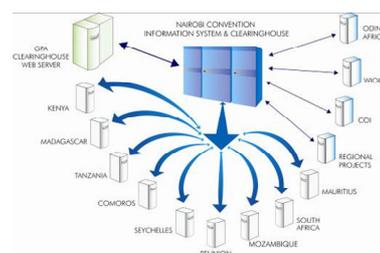
The broad goal of the Project “Addressing land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)” is to address the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities in countries bordering the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). The Project is designed to serve as a demonstration project of UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and aims to achieve three specific objectives: (i) Improve the information base and demonstrate guidelines and strategies for the reduction of stress to the ecosystem by improved water and sediment quality; (ii) Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and (iii) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development.

The WIO-LaB Project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS). The main financial partners are the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Government of Norway, contributing US\$ 4,511,140 and US\$ 3,395,650 respectively. Countries participating in the Project are Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania. Project activities in these participating countries are coordinated by the National Focal Point Institutions (NFPIs) for the Nairobi Convention.



Regional Guidelines for Environmental Assessment launched

The project has now completed its third year of implementation. The WIO-LaB Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) coordinated by UNEP’s Internal Oversight and Audit Unit (IOAU) was finalized in March 2007. The MTR concluded that at its half-way mark (by December 2006) the WIO-LaB project had demonstrated a clear potential to meet its primary objectives, and, indeed, had already contributed substantially in this regard. The report of the MTR concluded that the project has generated a considerable amount of information on the sources and levels of contaminants, the tools available for their management, and, through the demonstration projects, has started to provide concrete examples of how these can be addressed. Meanwhile, delivery of one of the key outputs, a new Protocol on Land-based Sources and Activities (LBSA), was at an advanced stage, therewith achieving its key objective of “Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution”. Considerable progress was furthermore noted in addressing capacity building needs at various levels. Also noted specifically was the fact that the project has generated a high degree of enthusiasm amongst the immediate stakeholders, a fact which is expected to have positive spin-offs for the management of marine pollution issues, as well as the implementation of the Nairobi Convention more in particular.



The Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism is now operational

The main bottleneck in project implementation as noted in the MTR report is the limited capacity of the national focal point institutions in coordinating and implementing activities on the ground. Also, it was felt that certain project activities as originally designed in the project document needed adjustment in order to achieve full effectiveness as well as sustainability in the long run (i.e. after completion of the WIO-LaB Project).

The key findings of the MTR were discussed during the annual joint meeting between UNEP and the Government of Norway and also during the 3rd meeting of the Project Steering Committee held in Seychelles. The strategies that would be adopted in order to improve on project's performance were further discussed and agreed upon during the Tripartite Review meeting held within the context of the 4th Steering Committee meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2007. A number of actions have meanwhile been undertaken in this regard, including in particular:

1. An extension of the project lifetime by one year, until December 2009;
2. Strengthening the capacity for national-level project delivery and coordination through the development of individualized support packages for national focal point institutions (including budget for holding meetings, consultations with stakeholders, travel, office supplies and equipment and in cases also limited engagement of additional support staff). This support builds upon the earlier reported support to national focal point institutions (see annual report 2006).
3. Hiring of additional experts to support the development and implementation of certain demonstration projects.
4. A revision of the training programme to include more capacity building in general Marine (pollution) Management targeted at administrators and policy-makers, as well as training in the field of mainstreaming of LBSA Management (through the development of National Programmes of Action).
5. A review of certain activities, including in particular the Incomati ICARM demonstration project, which was downscaled, the demonstration project on soil erosion control using native species in Black River Park, Mauritius, which is being reviewed, as well as an extension of the NPA-development programme to countries not yet served.
6. The development of longer-term strategies for communication/awareness raising as well as for capacity building, as an element of the Nairobi Convention Workplan.



Development of eco-tourism in the Marine Park of Toliara - Madagascar



Application of vetiver grass for erosion and leachate control at a landfill site in Dar es Salaam - Tanzania



A wetland-lagoon system for wastewater management at Shimo La Tewa Prison, Mombasa - Kenya

Implementation of the WIO-LaB demonstration projects ongoing

Meanwhile, as may be concluded from the progress review presented in this annual report, the Project has made considerable progress. Most activities listed in the project document have either been finalized or are at an advanced stage of implementation. Particularly worth noting are:

- Completion of the regional policy, legal and institutional review with regard to LBSA Management;
- Ongoing monitoring of water and sediment quality in selected hot spots throughout the region;
- Completion of several regional assessments, including on (i) the status of marine litter, (ii) the status of municipal wastewater as well as (iii) on the status of Environmental Assessment in the WIO region;
- Six demonstration projects operational, with four more at an advanced stage of development;
- Finalization of the (draft) Protocol on LBSA and presentation of the same to the 5th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention in November 2007;
- Finalization of Regional Guidelines on Environmental Assessment in the WIO region and launch of the same during the 5th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention;
- Development and operationalization of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism, as officially launched during the 5th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention;
- Completion of a draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Framework Strategic Action Programme on LBSA Management for the WIO Region and endorsement of the same by 5th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention;
- Completion of a regional assessment of training and education needs and development and implementation of various new training programmes;



Regional monitoring programme being undertaken



New Protocol on land-based sources and activities developed

- Organization of three region-wide inter-project coordination meetings and events and establishment of clear coordination mechanisms with other projects in the region and beyond; and
- Ongoing development of National Programmes of Action in four project countries (Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Mauritius).

A main bottleneck remains the demonstration projects, a number (four) of which have yet to conclude their preparatory stage. Additional resources have been allocated to support the projects, including through the engagement of experts from within and outside of the region to help finalize and guide the various projects. Nevertheless, the slowness in implementation of some of the demonstration projects remains the main factor of delay in project implementation. The demonstration projects representing a substantial part of the project budget, this delay also reflects in the financial performance of the project.

In this regard, to project's expenditure over the year 2007 was US\$ 1,537,843, representing 42.5 % of the planned expenditure for that year. To date the project has spent 46.5% of its total financial resources. The project is, therefore, still considerably behind target. The total co-financing contributions for 2007 amounted to US\$ 2,629,347. Since project inception, the total co-financing contributions now amount to US\$ 5,105,300 or approximately 74% of the original target. Out of this, the participating countries had, by December 2007, contributed an estimated co-financing amounting to US\$ 1,510,001 which is about half of the target set in the project document (but already exceeds the original recorded co-financing commitments). It is therefore anticipated that co-financing targets for countries will be met while the anticipated contributions by project partners will be largely exceeded.

1. Background information

Project title: Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)

Project number (if applicable): GFL/QGL-2328- 2731- 4792 GF/XG-6030-04-11

Responsible division(s)/unit(s) in UNEP: UNEP/GEF WIO-LaB Project Management Unit; UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS), UNEP/DEPI

Project starting date: 6th December 2004

Project completion date: 31st December 2008

Reporting period: January-December 2007

Reference to UNEP sub-programme(s) and expected accomplishment(s): UNEP/GEF International Waters – OP 10: Contaminant-based

1.1 Overall objective(s) of the Project

The WIO-LaB Project is demonstrating to countries in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region, the various sustainable approaches for tackling the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities. The Project's role is mainly catalytic in the sense that it is creating the impetus for countries in the WIO Region to recognize the need for concerted effort towards the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment in the WIO Region. Such a concerted effort is necessary since coastal and marine environment contributes immensely to the socio-economic well-being of a huge segment of the population of the participating countries. Furthermore, the protection of the coastal and marine environment has immense regional and global benefits.

The Project executed within the framework of Nairobi Convention for the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment in Eastern Africa presents a model of strong partnership between the WIO countries, the Norwegian Government, UNEP and GEF. The Project is also serving as a demonstration project of the UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). The three specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- Improve the information base and demonstrate guidelines and strategies for the reduction of stress to the ecosystem by improved water and sediment quality;
- Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of GPA and;
- Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention.

1.2 Financial details (budget)

		US\$
Cost to GEF:	Project:	4,186,140
	PDF-B:	325,000
	Subtotal GEF:	4,511,140
<hr/>		
Co-financing:	UNEP (in kind):	375,000
	Government (in cash & kind):	3,131,675
	Norway (in cash):	3,395,650
	Subtotal Co-financing :	6,902,325
<hr/>		
Total Project Budget:		11,413,465

2. Partners and leveraged resources

The WIO-LaB Project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS). The main financial partners are the GEF and the Government of Norway, contributing respectively US\$ 4,511,140 and US\$ 3,395,650. Countries participating in the Project are Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania. Project activities in these participating countries are coordinated by the National Focal Point Institutions (NFPI) for the Nairobi Convention.

As the main co-financer, the contributions to the project by the Government of Norway amount to US\$ 741,482. Other important contributions from international donors are provided by SIDA, which sponsored the organization of a training programme on "Marine Management - Good Governance in Practice" directed at participants from the WIO-LaB countries (co-financing contribution estimated at US\$ 100,000) and the Dutch NGO Aqua-4-All and the European Council for Vinyl Manufacturers, which in the past year provided very valuable technical assistance to the development of a number of demonstration projects (estimated at a value of US\$ 70,000 in-kind and cash in 2007).

Apart from the numerous national institutions that are involved in the implementation of Project activities in participating countries, the Project has a number of regional and international partners that actively participate in the implementation of specific Project activities. These partners include in particular the New Partnership for Africa's Development - Coastal and Marine sub-Programme (NEPAD-COSMAR), the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme (ACEP), the Inter-governmental Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO) the Marine Environment Studies Laboratory of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA-MESL), as well as Coral Reef Degradation the Indian Ocean (Cordio), Eastern African Wildlife Society (EAWS), The Oceanographic Research Institute (ORI) of South Africa, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Programme of Tanzania (MACEMP). All these partners participate in the implementation of various Project activities, as well as in meetings and discussion forums related to the Project. The total contributions made by these partners, in 2007, amounts to US\$ 75,500.

The Project has also benefited greatly from cooperation and support received from a number of UNEP Divisions and programmes, in particular the Global Programme of Action for the protection of the coastal and marine environment from land based activities (GPA), the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, the Division for Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA), the Division for GEF Coordination (DGEF), the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI), the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC), the Regional Office for Africa (ROA), and last but not least the Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS). The total cash and in-kind contributions from UNEP in 2007 are estimated at US\$ 268,250.00.

In this regard, to project's expenditure over the year 2007 was US\$ 1,537,843, representing 42.5 % of the planned expenditure for that year. To date the project has spent 46.5% of its total financial resources. The project is, therefore, still considerably behind target. The total co-financing contributions for 2007 amounted to US\$ 2,629,347. Since project inception, the total co-financing contributions now amount to US\$ 5,105,300 or approximately 74% of the original target. Out of this, the participating countries had, by December 2007, contributed an estimated co-financing amounting to US\$ 1,510,001 which is about half of the target set in the project document (but already exceeds the original recorded co-financing commitments). It is therefore anticipated that co-financing targets for countries will be met while the anticipated contributions by project partners will be largely exceeded.

3. Project Status

3.1 Information on the delivery of the Project activities

The following section provides details on the status of implementation of various project activities up to 31st December 2007.

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
I	Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality			
Ia	Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participating national lead institutions were provided with standard water and sediment sampling equipment. The lead National institutions continued with the implementation of the national water and sediment quality monitoring programme using common sampling and analytical approaches agreed at regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several water samplers were damaged during transport. Replacement parts have meanwhile been provided, but delays in the start up of monitoring activities have been experienced.
Ib	Fill gaps in priority pollutants and their sources	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of South Africa, Mozambique and Comoros, all participating Lead National Institutions are now in the process of implementing their National Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Programmes. The participating countries are in the process of updating the draft versions of the National Pollution Status Reports based on the review comments made by the WIO-LaB PMU. The draft Regional Synthesis Report on Status of Pollution in the WIO Region (drafted by the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR) of South Africa) has been updated. Finalization is pending completion of the Regional Monitoring Programme. National Working Groups on water and sediment quality monitoring and assessment have continued to be engaged by the Lead National Institutions in the implementation of the monitoring and assessment programme as well as in the updating of the National Pollution Status Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of preparation of the National monitoring programme for South Africa was constrained as a result of change of staff at CSIR and also due to the long process of agreeing on the hotspots that need to be monitored. In view of the monitoring activities already ongoing in South Africa, it has now been agreed that no further monitoring will take place but rather that analysis will take place based upon existing data. In Mozambique and Comoros, lack of technical capacity has delayed the preparation of the proposals and also problems related to access to suppliers of equipment and consumables has led to delays in the preparation and start-up of the National Monitoring Programmes. To resolve these issues, technical assistance

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
Ic	Assess carrying capacity of coastal waters	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of South Africa successfully undertook an assessment of carrying capacity of WIO ecotones. The WIO-LaB PMU has received the draft final Report prepared by CSIR. The Regional Meeting of the Water and Sediment Quality Working Group held in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2007. Arrangements are being made to publish and disseminate the report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> was provided by the PMU and the Programmes are currently being finalized and MOUs are being established with the Lead Institutions. See also activity Ia. Due to the fact that no studies on the carrying capacity of coastal waters have been undertaken in the WIO Region, the draft report prepared by CSIR is mainly based on studies undertaken elsewhere. Methods for future 'regionalisation' have, however, been included in the Report.
Id	Determine and assess coastal hot spots of pollution	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Programmes are focused on hotspots identified during the African Process. See activity 1b for an update of activities during the reporting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See activity 1b.
Ie	Establish regional EQO/Ss for water and sediment quality	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of South Africa has successfully prepared a proposal for Regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Targets for water and sediment quality. The Report was discussed and endorsed during the 3rd Regional Meeting of the Water and Sediment Quality Working Group in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2007. An update may be prepared once the results of the Regional Monitoring Programme have become available. A draft Annex on EQO/Ss to the new LBSA Protocol to the Nairobi Convention (see activity 1Ie) has been prepared. The Annex will be included as part of a set of annexes to the Protocol. Transformation of the Technical Annex into 'legal language' is currently ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestication of the EQO/Ss would be a long-term challenge that cannot be accomplished within the lifespan of the project. Measures for such will therefore be integrated into the Strategic Action Programme. As a starting point, however, countries are undertaking to compare the results of the Regional Monitoring Programme to the proposed Target values.

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
If	Develop compliance and long-term monitoring protocols and reporting	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See activity III: as it concerns the development of a regional information management system for the Nairobi Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See activity III.
Ig	Implement demo-projects for major LBAs and pollutant sources	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional MWW and PADH Task Forces reviewed the progress in the preparation and implementation of the demonstration projects during their meeting held in Madagascar in May 2007. The meeting furthermore entailed an exchange of experiences and lessons learnt from the demonstration projects. An update on the status of the various demonstration projects is presented in Annex 8. For most projects, considerable delays have occurred during the preparatory (detailed design and feasibility assessment) stage, as a result of which their implementation has been considerably delayed. Ten projects are currently in various stages of implementation, of which four currently still in the preparatory stage. For those projects undergoing full-scale implementation, progress is satisfactory although mostly slower than anticipated. On the basis of the decision made during the 3rd Steering Committee (PSC) meeting in Seychelles, WIO-LaB PMU is assisting Seychelles to develop and additional demonstration project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of the technical documents for some of the demonstration projects was found to be a big challenge for many of the participating countries. Lack of technical expertise in participating institutions delayed the finalization of technical documents. The WIO-LaB PMU therefore encouraged and supported the participating institutions by engaging experts (both from within and outside of the region) to assist on issues such as detailed design and feasibility analysis. As a result, all project documents are currently either finalized or close to completion. In South Africa, disagreement between the key stakeholders has delayed the commencement of the project although the technical documents are ready. South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) is currently engaged in finding solution to the disagreements between the stakeholders. Due to the nature of the disagreements, it is hard to predict at this stage if and when the project can be launched. Similarly, in Mauritius, the finalization of the project documents has been severely delayed due to the complexity of many stakeholders involved and the consequent

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
Ih	Develop guidelines and implement demo-projects on MWW management	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please refer to activity 1g for an update on the status of the demonstration projects. • A National review of the status of MWW management in participating countries was successfully accomplished. National MWW experts engaged in all countries (with the exception of Mozambique), have submitted their reports. In most cases these have meanwhile been endorsed by the national MWW Task Forces or similar stakeholder forums. The Regional Consultant has meanwhile also prepared and submitted a first draft consolidated report on the Status of MWW Management in the WIO Region. This report has also been reviewed by the Regional MWW Task Force. • The UNEP GPA MWW Guidelines were reviewed by experts from the participating countries as part of the before-mentioned assignments. In addition, the Guidelines were reviewed during the 3rd Joint Meeting of the Regional MWW and PADH Task Forces held in Madagascar in May 2007. 	<p>need for lengthy engagement processes. In addition, Government approval processes in Mauritius have proven to be time-consuming. A final visit by the Project Manager has been planned for Q1 2008 in order to try to resolve all outstanding issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique has not been able to identify a National Expert to carry out the National level review of the MWW approaches in Mozambique. Since language appears to be the main problem, the PMU has meanwhile requested GPA to look into the option of translating the Guidelines into Portuguese.
Ii	Select and implement PADH demo-projects	Ongoing		
Ij	Assessment of marine litter problems in the WIO region (not originally planned)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WIO-LaB Project sub-contracted the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) to undertake an assessment of the marine litter problem in the WIO region. The Regional Consultant has meanwhile submitted the final report based on the inputs received 	

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
			from National experts. The findings of this assessment are feeding into the process of development of the TDA/SAP for the WIO Region.	
II	Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution			
IIa	Review gaps in national legislation/regulatory frameworks	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from Tanzania, all national policy, legal and institutional review reports have been completed. Reports are available and have been reviewed by the national legal and technical review Task Forces. A Regional Synthesis Report has also been finalized. The Regional LTR Task Force held its 3rd Regional Meeting in Zanzibar, Tanzania where members of the Task Force discussed in detail the outputs of the Regional Policy, Legal and Institutional Review process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of recruitment of a national legal expert for Tanzania has been very slow due to changes in the focal point office. An expert has meanwhile been recruited and the review process is underway, which would fill in the current gap in the regional review process. While the review process has highlighted clear gaps in existing national policy, legal and institutional frameworks, the real challenge is to encourage the countries to address such shortcomings. For this reason, a process has been initiated whereby the national Task Forces have been assigned the task of defining the National Plans of Implementation which take into consideration the recommendations made in the national review reports. This process is currently ongoing in a number of countries and is expected to feed among others into the National Action Plans being developed (see activity II d).
IIb	Review status of ratification of conventions	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for activity IIa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for activity IIa.
IIc	Establish and implement effective regional EIA guidelines	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Task Force held its 2nd meeting in Zanzibar, Tanzania, in January 2007. The 3rd meeting was held in South Africa in November 2007. During these meetings representatives of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts to build capacity in Environmental Assessment should not stop with the completion of the guidelines. As concluded by the Regional EIA Task Force,

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
			<p>EIA regulating institutions in the participating countries reviewed and endorsed (i) the Regional Synthesis Reports on the existing policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks related to EIA in participating countries, and (ii) the Regional Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the WIO Region. The before-mentioned outputs have now been finalized, and are now awaiting publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the WIO Region were launched during the 5th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention, as well as during the Sub-Regional Conference of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) both held in South Africa in November 2007. 	<p>further efforts are required to build capacity and to domesticate the guidelines at the national level. Activities in this regard are currently being discussed with the ReCoMaP project of the Indian Ocean Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furthermore, the Task Force concluded that there is a need for clear Procedures for reporting on EIA and SEA between countries that are signatory to the Nairobi Convention. A draft of such Procedures has been developed and reviewed by the Task Force, but further work is required for their completion and official adoption by the Contracting Parties. In view of limited resources, this activity may not be completed as part of the WIO-LaB project but instead handed over to the Nairobi Convention as part of the SAP.
IId	Assist countries to develop National Programmes of Action (NPA) for Land-based Activities and Sources (LBA/S)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPA development processes are currently ongoing in four countries: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) of Tanzania is in the process of finalizing its National Programme of Action (NPA). An MOU signed between UNEP and NEMC for this activity is in force. Kenya through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is also in the process of preparing an NPA that is closely integrated into the process for the development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy and Plan for Kenya, which is supported by the Government of Denmark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There appears to be a lack of understanding of what a NPA entails, including the need to integrate the process into the ongoing National ICZM or other Policy development processes. Also, countries have requested technical support in the actual process. UNEP/GPA has agreed to provide technical support to the targeted countries. Also, the WIO-LaB Project has provided relevant technical materials/guidelines/manuals on the process for the development of NPA, but there is a need for GPA to provide further

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
Ile	Develop and adopt a new LBA/S Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	Completed	<p>3. South Africa has meanwhile advanced in the process by contracting part of this assignment out to CSIR. Also, an NPA Committee has been established and so far met three times. The activity of NPA development is closely interlinked with the recently enacted White Paper on ICZM.</p> <p>4. An MOU has furthermore also been signed with Mauritius and initial activities have been undertaken. The NPA process is closely linked to the development of a national ICZM policy and plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions are furthermore ongoing with the Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport. The latter has meanwhile made a formal request for support to the NPA process and discussions are ongoing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final draft of the Land-based Activities and Sources (LBS/A) Protocol for the Nairobi Convention has been finalized and submitted to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat following review by the Regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force during its 3rd meeting held in Zanzibar, Tanzania in February 2007. The Protocol was tabled at the 5th COP to Nairobi Convention that was held in Johannesburg in the first week of November 2007. During the COP, it was agreed that the Protocol be presented to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be held before the end of 2009. 	<p>guidance. Arrangements are currently being made for a regional training workshop on NPA/mainstreaming of the GPA, to be held in Q2 2008. Also, several visits of a GPA representative to the countries are being scheduled for Q1 and Q2 of 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process for the national level review of the LBA/S Protocol was constrained in some of the countries due to limited capacity. In some countries, the review process did not target the highest level of decision making. This may constrain later domestication of the Protocol. Actions are currently being planned to engage with higher level policy makers at an individual (country) level, where appropriate. Participation of Reunion has not been effective since it is not a member of the WIO-LaB Project (although they were invited to all meetings on the Protocol). Reunion has only participated in the 3rd meeting of the Regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force. During the COP, France insisted on another round of consultations to take place, before

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
IIf	Promote and enhance ICARM principles	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WIO-LaB PMU has meanwhile received a draft Report on the Remote-sensing component and has also received a draft report on the Environmental Profile of the Incomati. 	<p>organizing a Conference of Plenipotentiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited technical capacity in Mozambique (MICOA) has constrained the coordination of the process for the preparation of the Incomati Basin Environmental Profile. Also, political processes have delayed start-up of this activity. Based on the recommendations of the PSC (3rd Meeting), the activity has therefore been downscaled to a more basic level (i.e. the delivery of an environmental profile). Also, the assistance of an international expert has been attracted to support the process of development of the environmental profile. The PSC during its 3rd meeting further concluded on the need for a basic river-coast interaction study for all major rivers in the WIO region, as a basis for the TDA. A study in this regard has meanwhile been commissioned to the African Institute for Water Resources Management (AWRM). A draft report is already available.
IIg	Establish a regional International Waters (IW) coordination mechanism	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting with GEF projects active and planned in the region was held during the GEF International Waters Conference in Cape Town, South Africa in July/ August 2007. The 2nd WIO IW forum was held during the WIOMSA Scientific Symposium held in Durban, South Africa in October 2007. The project furthermore supported the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in organizing and hosting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delay in the start up of SWIOFP and ASCLME projects raises concerns with regard to the coordination of project activities, in particular where the TDA/SAP processes are concerned.

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
			<p>Regional Consultative Meetings of (1) Civil Society organizations (on 20 April 2007) and (2) Large Marine Ecosystems Projects (on 4 July 2007) in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIO-LaB PMU has continued to link up and coordinate with other GEF International Waters Projects in the WIO Region, both GEF and non-GEF financed. 	
III	Develop regional capacity for sustainable, less polluting development			
IIIa	Establish WIO-LaB PMU	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMU is effectively playing its coordination and project management role. 	
IIIb	Strengthen EAF/RCU and NCS as Regional Seas coordination unit for WIO region	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the EAF/RCU and NCS is being achieved through technical support provided by WIO-LaB Project Management Unit. Support has been provided to the National Focal Point Institutions for the coordination of the Nairobi Convention – WIO-LaB Project activities in participating countries. This has considerably increased the visibility of UNEP/Nairobi Convention. The WIO-LaB Project supported the establishment of a Consortium for Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) which met for the second time in Nairobi on 20 April 2007 to discuss the role of NGOs in executing the Nairobi Convention Work Programme and SAP (see activity IIIh), as well as to engage NGOs at the national level. The WIO-LaB supported Forum of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) met for the third time in Durban, South Africa, on 27th Oct 2007, to discuss the role of FARI as a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) for the WIO-LaB TDA/SAP process (see activity IIIh). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key finding of the Mid-Term Review of the WIO-LaB project concerned the limitations in the capacity of the national focal point institutions, not only in terms of project implementation but also in terms of influencing policy-making. Specific targeted support packages have meanwhile developed for each national focal institution, basically aimed at increasing their capacity for the implementation of project coordination and activities (i.e. budget for meetings, travel, hiring of facilitators, etc.). Furthermore, in cooperation with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, efforts are being made to interact more with higher-level policy makers (PSs, Ministers, etc.). Much, however, still needs to be done in this regard.
IIIc	Determine and satisfy training needs for Land-Based Sources and	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) has submitted the final draft Report on the assessment of Training Needs related to LBS/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mid-Term Review of the WIO-LaB project identified the need for more general training and capacity building

Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
Activities (LBS/A)		<p>management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several training programmes were implemented in 2007: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on TDA/SAP was integrated in the regional workshop on TDA/SAP held in Nairobi from 17 to 19 April 2007. 2. Two training courses on MWW Management in Mozambique: Beira, 23-27 July; Ilha de Moçambique, 30 July - 3 August. 3. Two technical-level training workshops on the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism were held respectively in Mauritius, in August 2007, and in Nairobi, December 2007. 4. One training workshop on Good Governance in Marine Management, in cooperation with SIDA, was held in Malmö, Sweden, from 12th November to 8th December 2007. • The project sponsored participation of two trainees in the Training Course "Economic Valuation of Large Marine Ecosystems", organised by IUCN and held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 29 and 30 July 2007. • Several additional training programmes are planned to be implemented in the 2007/2008 period: These include in particular <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country-level training courses on municipal wastewater management, to be implemented in collaboration with UNEP/GPA and UNESCO-IHE over the course of 2008 and 2009. 2. A follow-up workshop to the training course on Good Governance for Marine Management (Tanzania, 26 to 30 May 2008). 3. A Regional Training Workshop on mainstreaming of LBA Governance (including through the development of National Programmes of Action (NPA)) has been scheduled for May 2007. 	<p>related to Marine Management directed at administrators and policy makers (as opposed to more technical training). This need has meanwhile been addressed through the training course "Good Governance in Marine Management", in cooperation with SIDA, as well as through the planned training course on "mainstreaming of LBA Governance", in cooperation with UNEP/GPA. Also, the planned country-level training courses on MWW management focus to a large extent on issues such as planning processes, institutional frameworks and financial mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to embed the longer-term capacity-building needs as part of the Nairobi Convention Work Programme and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is recognized. This element has already been incorporated in the Nairobi Work Programme for 2008-2011, as well as an element of the framework SAP that is currently under development.

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
III d	Develop educational programs on LBS/A	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) has submitted the final Reports on the assessment of Educational Needs related to LBS/A management. Discussions are ongoing on how to engage the WIO-C network of NGOs in the development and implementation of specific educational programmes in the WIO Region, based on the WIOMSA assessment report recommendations. Also, discussions are being held with UNEP/DEPI on their role in this engagement. Finally, due to the very limited budget that is available from WIO-LaB, partnerships are being established with sister projects such as ASCLMEs and ReCoMaP (see also activity IIg). 	
III e	Develop public-private partnerships	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most demonstration project proponents have established partnerships with the private sector in order to improve the sustainability of their projects, as well as to enhance opportunities for replication. Private sector is in most cases represented in the national project coordination committee established by the NFPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from the demonstration projects, the involvement of the private sector in the project has been quite limited. In the absence of proper forums, it appears difficult to engage the private sector in general on a regional scale. As also highlighted by the Mid-term Review of the project, mechanisms for better private sector involvement, within the context of the Nairobi Convention, need to be further explored.
III f	Identify and strengthen stakeholder participation in LBS issues	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed Stakeholders Participation Plan prepared by the PMU last year is still in force and is guiding the project management in the engagement of various stakeholders in the implementation of the project activities. The strategy is updated regularly. Each demonstration project has developed a specific strategy for stakeholder engagement. Follow-up is being made to ensure that these strategies are actually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interaction with local communities, including CBOs, has so far been limited. The small-grants programme (activity III f) will fill part of this gap, and with the establishment of WIO-C a mechanism for the engagement of NGOs in this regard has been established. However, it is clear that the very limited resources for

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
IIIg	Implement Small-Grants Programme (SGP)	Ongoing	<p>implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Coordination Committees and National Task Forces and Working Groups (or related national coordination mechanisms) established on various thematic areas relevant to the WIO-LaB Project are functioning well in most of the countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several countries have well advanced in the implementation of the SGP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seychelles successfully commenced implementation of the Small Grants Programme. Two projects have already been selected by a National SGP Committee and the PMU is in the process of signing an MOU with the Seychelles Ministry of Environment for the administration of the SGP in Seychelles. 2. Kenya has identified two projects. In Kenya, SGP is being implemented in close cooperation with the GEF Global SGP, which would also be co-financing one of the two selected projects. 3. In Mauritius and Tanzania, a potential project has been identified but a final conclusion has not been reached yet. In both countries the SGP is being implemented in close cooperation with the Global SGP. NFPs in Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa are currently still discussing mechanisms for cooperation with the national SGP coordinators. 	<p>stakeholder engagement under WIO-LaB will not allow in-depth engagement and awareness raising at the local level. One of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review is therefore to develop a communications/awareness raising strategy for the Nairobi Convention, an activity which will now be taken on under WIO-LaB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the SGP is very involving, requiring interaction with NGOs and CBOs. Cooperation with the Global (GEF) SGP was therefore established at the regional level. However, the activation of this cooperation at the national level has taken considerably more time than anticipated. Also, Seychelles not being covered by the Global SGP and Comoros in the process of establishing an SGP programme, required more work to establish the appropriate mechanisms.
IIIh	Update TDA and SAP	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Regional TDA/SAP Stakeholders Workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya in April 2007. The Workshop gathered over 40 experts from the region, including representatives of key institutions and organizations to discuss the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of the various TDA Chapters took longer than expected due to the need for collection and authentication of data and information.

	Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
Illi	Develop East-African node of GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM)	Ongoing/nearly completed	<p>process for drafting TDA. During the workshop, experts engaged in the process of identifying, analyzing and prioritizing key transboundary problems in the region, including possible solutions thereto. The results of this Workshop served as a basis for further analysis by the TDA Drafting Team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A TDA/SAP Drafting Team, consisting of 8 experts in various disciplines has been established. The Team has met three times in 2007. In addition, a Technical Editor has been recruited to ensure proper integration and editing of the various chapters/components of the TDA. The Team has meanwhile prepared and submitted draft TDA chapters that have subsequently been reviewed by the WIO-LaB PMU. • A Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) consisting of member of the Forum of the Academic and Research Institutions (FARI) was established in October 2007 during the WIOMSA 5th Scientific Symposium. The STAC will be involved in the validation of the TDA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main challenge is the development of mechanisms that would enable sustainable collection of data and information that will feed into the CHM system. The main strategy taken in this is to leave most of the ownership of the data with the national CHM focal institutions (i.e. they own the system and the data). In cooperation with the focal institutions mechanisms of sustaining the nodes are being established, while the system will remain supported regionally through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat.

Output/Service	Status	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions taken or to be taken
		were successfully held in Mauritius and Nairobi in 2007 (see activity IIIc).	

3.2 Status of achievements of project objectives and outputs

The following Table provides an overview of the status of achievement of the various project objectives and outputs as per the logical framework presented in the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:			
To contribute to the environmentally sustainable management and development of the WIO by reducing impacts of LBAs on rivers, estuaries and coastal and marine waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional EQOs and EQSs defined and adopted by project countries by end of project. ▪ Regional strategies for MWW and PADH management developed and demonstrated by end of project. ▪ Revised TDA and SAP on LBAs developed and endorsed by countries by end of project. ▪ NPAs for five countries available by end of project. ▪ Protocol on LBAs to the Nairobi Convention developed and adopted by COP by end of 2007. ▪ Increased awareness and stakeholder involvement in LBA management by end of project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft EQO/EQs have been prepared and were reviewed and approved by the Regional Water and Sediment Quality Working Group. An annex on EQO/S to the Nairobi Convention LBSA Protocol has also been prepared. ▪ A draft annex to the GPA Guidelines for MWW has been prepared and reviewed by the regional MWW Task Force. The key GPA principles for PADH also underwent regional consultation. 10 demonstration projects are in various stages of implementation. ▪ A TDA Drafting Team was established and is in the process of finalizing draft chapters of TDA. A Framework SAP was also developed and endorsed by the Nairobi Convention COP as a basis for development of the full-scale SAP. ▪ NPA processes in Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa are ongoing. Mauritius and Seychelles are in the process of initiating their NPAs. ▪ The final draft LBSA Protocol for the Nairobi Convention was tabled during the 5th Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention and steps towards its official adoption were agreed upon. ▪ A Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan was prepared. National Coordination Committees and Task Forces on five thematic areas have been established, ensuring the involvement of relevant regional and national stakeholders. Furthermore, stakeholder involvement activities are integrated into the demonstration projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mid-Term Review of the project expressed optimism that the project will meet its objectives. Yet, a number of actions were recommended to enhance project effectiveness, most of which have meanwhile been acted upon, most importantly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of project life-time by one year; ▪ Strengthening of national focal institutions; ▪ Implementing training in general marine (pollution) management ▪ Revising certain specific activities.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>I. Improved information base and demonstrated guidelines and strategies for the reduction of stress to the ecosystem by improved water and sediment quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common regional monitoring methods established and pilot monitoring programme implemented by end of 2007. ▪ Regionally accessible data-base created by end of 2007. ▪ Regional EQO/EQS defined and approved by end of 2007. ▪ Long-term monitoring protocol developed by end of 2007. ▪ At least six demonstration projects successfully implemented by end of project. ▪ Regional annex on GPA guidelines for MWW developed by end of 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common regional water and sediment quality monitoring approaches and methods where agreed upon and training and standard sampling equipment provided. A pilot monitoring programme was designed and is being implemented. ▪ The Regional Clearinghouse Mechanism for Nairobi Convention is already operational and accessible online. National nodes located in key national institutions have been established and relevant equipment and training has been provided. ▪ Draft EQO/EQs have been prepared and were reviewed and approved by the Regional Water and Sediment Quality Working Group. An annex on EQO/S to the Nairobi Convention LBSA Protocol is being prepared. ▪ Six demonstration projects focused on MWW and PADH management have now entered into full implementation stage, with four others pending. ▪ The review of UNEP/GPA MWW Guidelines and review of the status of MWW management approaches in the WIO region has been largely completed (apart from Mozambique), pending finalization of the regional report.. <p>Timeline</p> <p>Q4 2005</p> <p>Q3 2007</p> <p>Q1 2007</p> <p>Q3 2007</p> <p>Q3 2007</p> <p>Q3 2007</p> <p>Q3 2007</p> <p>Q4 2008</p> <p>Q1 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress on the demonstration projects has in many cases been slower than expected due to limited capacity and experience at the national level. Experts have therefore been engaged in various areas of expertise in order to support the development and implementation of the projects. ▪ Delays in the implementation of certain project activities have been attributed to limited capacity at the national level. Individualized support packages have been developed to strengthen the national focal institutions. At the same time, the project lifetime has been extended to accommodate the delay. <p>Status</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing; Draft reports available</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing; Draft reports available</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Completed (Mozambique outstanding)</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common methods for assessing water and sediment quality ▪ Updated information on priority pollutants and major sources of pollution for each country ▪ Report on regional carrying capacity of ecotones ▪ Report on monitoring and assessment of hotspots of pollution and sensitive areas in the region ▪ Common regional EQO/S ▪ Long-term monitoring and reporting programme ▪ Demonstration projects on MWW and PADH ▪ Regional guidelines on best practices for MWW Management and review of GPA Guidelines 			

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
<p>II. Strengthened regional legal basis for preventing LB sources of pollution including through the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protocol on LBA/S to the Nairobi Convention developed and endorsed by end of 2007. ▪ Regional guidelines for EIA developed by end of 2007. ▪ National Programmes of Action (NPA) developed for 4 countries by end of project. ▪ One demonstration project on ICARM implemented by end of project. ▪ Coordination framework with related GEF projects in the WIO functional during project life-time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The final draft LBSA Protocol for the Nairobi Convention was tabled during the 5th Conference of Parties to Nairobi Convention and steps towards its official adoption were agreed upon. ▪ Regional EIA Guidelines have been finalized. An online version of the same has also been prepared and is already in use. ▪ NPA processes in Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa are ongoing. Mauritius and Seychelles are in the process of initiating their NPAs. ▪ Based on the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review and as endorsed by the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee, the Incomati ICARM demonstration project has been downsized. A draft environmental profile of the Incomati Basin is now available. ▪ The 2nd WIO International Waters Forum was held in Durban, South Africa in October 2007. Also, a WIO IW Projects workshop was held in Cape Town, South Africa in July 2007 during the GEF International Waters Conference. The WIO-LaB Project has furthermore initiated that establishment of a coordination mechanism that involves other major GEF projects in the WIO region, including UNDP/GEF ASCLMEs and the World Bank/GEF SWIOFP (Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries) project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A concern is the limited understanding of the NPA process in the target countries. Several actions, including training and hands-on advice by UNEP/GPA are therefore being planned to inform and assist countries in the process. ▪ Initiation of the ICARM Demonstration project in Mozambique was slow due to political processes at the level of the Tripartite Committee. This activity was therefore downsized. ▪ International Waters coordination activities were hampered due to the fact that SWIOFP and ASCLME projects were late in entering into project implementation stage.
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and regional reports on gaps in national legislation and ratification status ▪ Regional guidelines for EIA ▪ Four (4) National Plans of Action for LBA/S ▪ Protocol on LBA/S for the Nairobi Convention ▪ Demonstration project on the application of ICARM principles ▪ A Regional IW coordination mechanism 		<p>Timeline</p> <p>Q1 2006</p> <p>Q1 2007</p> <p>Q1 2008</p> <p>Q4 2007</p> <p>Q1 2008</p> <p>Continuous</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Completed (Tanzania outstanding).</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Ongoing (but downsized)</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
<p>III. Improved regional capacity and strengthened institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS) and Regional Coordination Unit (RCU), both in terms of implementation capacity and in terms of political support. ▪ National training needs identified and at least 8 training courses on LBA/S conducted by end of project. ▪ Educational programmes developed and implemented by end of project. ▪ Stakeholder (including private sector) awareness and involvement activities implemented in all project countries by end of project. ▪ At least 16 local organizations awarded grants from the SGP by end of project. ▪ Updated TDA and SAP developed and approved by end of project. ▪ EA node for the GPA CHM established and globally accessible by end of 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The capacity for implementation of the NC work plan has been improved through the establishment of the PM within the NCS. The visibility of the Nairobi Convention has been improved through the various project activities under the Nairobi Convention Workplan. ▪ A regional training and education needs assessment has been completed and 9 regional training programmes have so far been implemented. Education activities are being undertaken as part of the demonstration projects and further education programmes have been scheduled to commence in 2008. ▪ A Stakeholder Involvement Plan was developed. Involvement of stakeholders is ensured through the establishment of various regional and national stakeholder forums operating largely on a thematic basis. Active outreach is also taking place through presentations, publications, webpages and information materials. Active stakeholder (including private sector) involvement is also taking place as part of the demonstration projects. ▪ Implementation of the SGP has had a slow start, but is now ongoing in most countries. Cooperation with the global GEF SGP has been established. ▪ A TDA Drafting Team established in early 2007 is in the advanced stage of completing its work. Draft chapters of the TDA have been submitted and reviewed. This work will be finalized by mid 2008. ▪ The Regional Clearinghouse Mechanism is operational and accessible online (http://gridnairobi.unep.org/CHMPortal/ptk). National nodes are being strengthened through MOUs, through training and through the provision of equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A key finding of the Mid-Term Review of the project concerned the limitations in the capacity of the national focal point institutions, not only in terms of project implementation but also in terms of influencing policy making. Specific targeted support packages have meanwhile been developed for each national focal institution, basically aimed at increasing their capacity for the implementation of project coordination and activities. Furthermore, in cooperation with the NCS, efforts are being made to interact more with higher-level policy makers. ▪ The Mid-Term Review further highlighted the need for more general training and capacity building related to Marine Management, which has been taken on board in the training programme.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A functioning project office at UNEP, Nairobi ▪ Strengthen the UNEP / Nairobi Convention (NC) Secretariat ▪ Training and Educational needs assessment ▪ Training courses on LBAs ▪ Educational material on LBAs ▪ Educational programmes on LBAs ▪ Small Grants Programme (SGP) ▪ Updated Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP) ▪ East African node for the GPA CHM 		Timeline Q1 2005 Q4 2005 Q4 2005 Continuous Q3 2007 Continuous Q4 2008 Q4 2008 Q1 2007	Status Completed Completed Completed Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Completed

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
<p>OUTCOMES:</p> <p>A WIO region which is better equipped to ensure sustainable management of its marine and coastal environment by managing the impacts of LBA/S, in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonly agreed and applied strategies and standards ▪ A well-designed and applied regional legal framework ▪ Adequate institutional capacity ▪ An adequate level of stakeholder (including private sector) involvement and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAP adopted and implemented in accordance with implementation plan ▪ Regional guidelines for MWW and PADH management applied ▪ EQOs and EQSs achieved in accordance with established targets ▪ Nairobi Convention and its protocols endorsed by all project countries ▪ Stakeholder involvement in management/ reduction of LBA/S impacts on the coastal and marine environment ▪ Replication of demonstration projects (or specific lessons learnt) being undertaken ▪ Agreed monitoring protocol sustainably being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TDA Drafting Team is in the advanced stages of delivering a TDA focused on land-based activities in the WIO Region. The subsequent framework SAP document that forms the basis for the Nairobi Convention Work Programme for the period 2008-2011 was submitted to the 5th COP of the Nairobi Convention, which endorsed the process for finalization of the SAP. ▪ MWW Guidelines and PADH Principles have been reviewed at the national and regional levels. National-level training courses on MWW Management, partly based upon the guidelines are scheduled to be undertaken in 2008. The courses will help in domesticating the MWW Guidelines. ▪ Draft EQO/S have been prepared and reviewed by the Regional Water and Sediment Quality Working Group during its 3rd meeting in Maputo, Mozambique. The EQO/S are now being compared with data from the monitoring programme in order to establish the current baseline as well as to determine realistic targets for achievement of the EQO/S in the longer term. ▪ The Nairobi Convention LBSA Protocol was tabled to the 5th COP of the Nairobi Convention (November 2007) and agreement was reached on the process and timelines for adoption and ratification. ▪ Strategies for replication of the demonstration projects are detailed in the demonstration projects documents and in several cases (Comoros, Madagascar) actual replication is already being initiated. ▪ The national water and sediment quality monitoring programmes all incorporate strategies for the assurance of long-term sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The limited resources of the project may only be considered to be catalytic in terms of building the capacity in participating countries to undertake longer-term activities. Longer-term support for some of the activities should ideally be integrated into the Nairobi Convention Work Programme. ▪ Implementation of the EQO/S requires a longer-term perspective, including targeted support to each of the project countries. Activities in this regard have been included in the framework SAP. ▪ Long term sustainability of water and sediment quality monitoring programmes requires financial allocations by governments, which may not be possible in all countries. Nairobi Convention should work with its partners (e.g. WIOMSA) in order to come up with a strategy that will ensure monitoring activities continue even after 2008.

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Status	Problems encountered, including action taken
<p>Actual reduction in stress from LBAs on the coastal and marine environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in levels of pollution of water and sediment. ▪ Reduction in amount of pollutants discharged to the marine environment ▪ Reduction in physical alteration processes and destruction of habitats due to anthropogenic activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the short run, stress reduction will only become visible in selected hot spots where demonstration projects are being implemented. Improvement of the state of the environment more in general will become visible only in the longer run. Nevertheless, it may be anticipated that that capacity build and awareness created through training activities, the various assessment reports, the National Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Programmes and the demonstration projects will contribute lead to an improvement in the management of discharge of wastewater in to the sea. It is, however, only through changes in the policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that a significant reduction in the volume of contaminants entering the ocean may be expected. Key in this is the process of national policy, legal and institutional reviews and the development of National Programmes of Action as undertaken under the auspices of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A key finding of the Mid-Term Review of the project concerned the limitations in the capacity of the national focal point institutions, not only in terms of project implementation but also in terms of influencing policy-making. Specific targeted support packages have meanwhile developed for each national focal institution, basically aimed at increasing their capacity for the implementation of project coordination and activities. Furthermore, in cooperation with the NCS, efforts are being made to interact more with higher-level policy makers.

4. Financial performance

As for previous years, the WIO-LaB project has shown considerable under-expenditure in comparison to the original budgetary allocations for 2007. Details of financial performance are presented in Annex 9.

	Planned expenditures (US\$)	Actual expenditures (US\$)	Performance (%)
2005	1,664,914	597,899	35.9 %
2006	3,103,488	1,531,993	49.4 %
2007	3,645,500	1,537,843	42.4 %

The shortfall in expenditure is largely due to the slow development of a number of project activities. The main factor in this is the speed of development of the demonstration projects as well as the related decision by the Project Steering Committee to split the implementation of the demonstration projects in two phases: a preparatory phase and an implementation phase. Although six projects have meanwhile entered into full-scale implementation, two contracts were still being signed at the turn of the year (and hence not reflected in 2007 expenditures), leaving another four still to complete their first phase. Similar delays have also occurred in the implementation of the monitoring programme in some of the countries (mainly Comoros, Mozambique and South Africa) as well as of the small-grants programme.

5. Report on changes/delays in project delivery and details of remedial action

The WIO-LaB Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) coordinated by UNEP's Internal Oversight and Audit Unit (IOAU) was finalized in March 2007 and the key findings were discussed during the annual joint meeting between UNEP and the Government of Norway and also during the 3rd meeting of the Project Steering Committee held in Seychelles. The strategies that would be adopted in order to improve on project's performance were further discussed and agreed upon during the Tripartite Review meeting held within the context of the 4th Steering Committee meeting that was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2007.

An overview of the main recommendations of the MTR, as well as the agreed Management Responses, is presented in Annex 11. The key changes to the project workplan include:

1. An extension of the project lifetime by one year, until December 2009;
2. Strengthening the capacity for national-level project delivery and coordination through the development of individualized support packages for national focal point institutions (including budget for holding meetings, consultations with stakeholders, travel, office supplies and equipment and in cases also limited engagement of additional support staff). This support builds upon the earlier reported support to national focal point institutions (see annual report 2006).
3. Hiring of experts to support the development and implementation of certain demonstration projects.
4. A revision of the training programme to include more capacity building in general Marine (pollution) Management targeted at administrators and policy-makers, as well as training in the field of mainstreaming of LBSA Management (through the development of National Programmes of Action).

5. A review of certain activities, including in particular the Incomati ICARM demonstration project, which was downscaled, the demonstration project on soil erosion control using native species in Black River Park, Mauritius, which is being reviewed, as well as an extension of the NPA-development programme to countries not yet served.
6. The development of longer-term strategies for communication/awareness raising as well as for capacity building, as an element of the Nairobi Convention Workplan.

Apart from these changes, a couple of other changes in project delivery have been implemented:

1. The process for the preparation of the TDA/SAP focused on LBSA in the WIO Region has been fast tracked. This was basically necessitated by the fact that the Work Plan of Nairobi Convention for the period 2008-2012 needed to take onboard the key elements defined in the SAP. The same was the subject of discussion during the 5th COP of Nairobi Convention, in November 2007, which endorsed the Framework SAP that was present as a basis for finalization and implementation of the final SAP.
2. The implementation of the regional water and sediment quality monitoring programme has been pushed largely into 2007, due to the time required for the development of the national monitoring programmes by the participating national lead institutions. In view of the fact that some countries are yet to finalize their proposals, it is likely that the implementation of the national water and sediment quality monitoring programme would be extended up to mid-2008.
3. The process of development of a regional annex to the GPA Guidelines for MWW Management was extended to include a thorough assessment of the Status of MWW Management in the region. This detailed assessment is currently in its final stages, but has delayed the preparation of the regional annex until Q2 2008.

Further details on specific problems encountered, and action taken to remediate such, have been presented in sections 2.1 and 2.2.

Annex 1 Regional meetings held during the reporting period

No	Meeting Type	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No. of Participants	Report issued as doc no	Lang.	Dated
1.	Experts Meeting	Second Meeting of the Regional ELA Task Force	Zanzibar, Tanzania	29-30 January 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/NEMC	WIO-LaB PMU	26	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/EIATF.2/07.	English	July 2007
2.	Experts Meeting	Third Meeting of the Legal & Technical Review Task Force	Zanzibar, Tanzania	31 January-2 February 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/NEMC	WIO-LaB PMU	18	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/LTF.3/07	English	July 2007
3.	Inter-governmental Meeting	National Focal Points Meeting	Port Victoria, Seychelles	12 March 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/MENRT	WIO-LaB PMU	18	Informal report only	English	N/A
4.	Inter-governmental Meeting	Third Regional Meeting WIO-LaB Steering Committee	Port Victoria, Seychelles	13 March 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/MENRT	WIO-LaB PMU	36	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/PSC.3/2007	English	July 2007
5.	Planning Meeting	Planning Meeting for WIO-LaB TDA	Nairobi, Kenya,	27-29 March 2007.	WIO-LaB PMU	WIO-LaB PMU	11	Informal report only	English	N/A
6.	Experts meeting	First TDA/SAP Formulation Workshop	Nairobi, Kenya	17-20 April 2007	WIO-LaB PMU	WIO-LaB PMU	42	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/TDA-SAP.2/2007	English	Jan 2008
7.	Experts Meeting	Joint Meeting of the Regional MWW and PADH Task Forces	Toliara, Madagascar	3-5 May 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/ANGAP	WIO-LaB PMU	27	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/MWW-PADH.3/2007	English	Jan 2008

8.	Experts Meeting	Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Water, Sediment and Biota Quality	Maputo, Mozambique	July 2007	WIO-LaB PMU/MICOA	WIO-LaB PMU	29	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/WSQ.3/07	English	Jan 2008
9.	Experts Meeting	Experts Meeting for WIO-LaB Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)	Nairobi, Kenya,	9-11 July 2007.	WIO-LaB PMU	WIO-LaB PMU	13	Informal report only	English	N/A
10.	Experts Meeting	2nd Informal WIO International Waters Forum	Durban South Africa	26 October 2007	WIOMSA	WIOMSA/P MU	18	Informal report only	N/A	N/A
11.	Experts Meeting	Meeting of the Forum of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI)	Durban South Africa	27 October 2007	WIOMSA	WIOMSA/P MU	23	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/FARI.2/2007	English	Jan 2008
12.	Steering Committee Meeting	WIO-LaB Project Tripartite Review and 4th Steering Committee Meeting	Johannesburg, South Africa	5 November 2007	WIO-LaB PMU	WIO-LaB PMU	24	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/PSC.4/2007	English	Jan 2008
13.	Experts Meeting	3rd Meeting of the WIO-LaB EIA Task Force	Cape Town, South Africa,	4-9 November 2007.	SAIEA	SAIEA, WIO-LaB PMU	9	UNEP/GEF/WI O-LaB/EIA.3/2007	English	Jan 2008

Annex 2 Publications/Reports of meetings produced during the reporting period

No	Type	Title	Author(s) / Editor(s)	Publisher	Publication Date
1.	Progress Report	WIO-LaB Project Annual Report (2006)	Peter Scheren, Johnson Kitheka, Angelina Musera	UNON Printshop	July 2007
2.	Meeting report	Report of the 3rd Meeting of the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	May 2007
3.	Meeting report	Report of the 3rd Meeting of the Regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	May 2007
4.	Meeting Report	Report on the Second Meeting of the Regional Task Force on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	May 2007
5.	Training Report	Consolidated Report of the Training Workshops on Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	May 2007
6.	Meeting Report	Report of the Regional Workshop on the Development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Western Indian Ocean	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	Dec 2007
7.	Meeting Report	Report of the Third Regional Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Water, Sediment and Biota Quality	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	Jan 2008
8.	Meeting Report	Meeting of the Forum of Academic and Research Institutions (FARI)	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	Jan 2008
9.	Meeting Report	WIO-LaB Project Tripartite Review and 4th Steering Committee Meeting	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	Jan 2008
10.	Meeting Report	3rd Meeting of the WIO-LaB Task Force on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA),	Johnson Kitheka and Peter Scheren	UNON Printshop	Jan 2008

Annex 3 Technical Information/Public Information Documents produced during the reporting period

No	Description	Date
1.	Project Newsletter Volume 3 Issue 1	Feb 2007
2.	Project Newsletter Volume 3 Issue 2	Sept 2007
3.	WIO-LaB half-yearly Progress Report	July 2007
4.	Information Sheet on the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism	Oct 2007
5.	Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse and Information Sharing System E-Newsletter - Volume 1, Issue 1 (September- December 2007)	Dec 2007
6.	Draft Protocol concerning Land Based Sources and Activities (LBS/A)	April 2007
7.	A Concept Note: The Need for a Land-Based Sources/ Activities (LBA/ A) Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	July 2006
8.	Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Transboundary Context	October 2007
9.	Third draft Regional Synthesis report on Existing Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks in the WIO Region	September 2007
10.	Draft Regional Assessment of Capabilities for Marine Pollution Monitoring in the Western Indian Ocean Region	Feb 2006
11.	Draft Regional Training Needs Assessment for the Nairobi Convention	Oct 2007
12.	Draft Regional Educational Needs Assessment for the Nairobi Convention	Oct 2007
13.	Draft Technical Discussion Document on Environmental Quality Objectives and Guidelines	May 2007
14.	Framework Strategic Action Programme for addressing land-based sources and activities in the western Indian ocean region	October 2007
15.	Regional Assessment of Marine Litter in the Western Indian Ocean Region	July 2007
16.	Draft Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) on Land-Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean	October 2007
17.	Draft Regional Synthesis Report on the Status of Pollution in the WIO Region	June 2007

Annex 4 Other Key Outputs/Activities during the reporting period

No	Description	Date
1.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Zanzibar to participate and offer facilitation services to UNEP/GEF WIO-LaB Project Task Force meetings (EIA and LTR) and to review advancement made in the development and implementation of the WIO-LaB Project funded demonstration projects on Pemba Island.	28 Jan-4 Feb 2007
2.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Seychelles to participate, guide and facilitate the two Nairobi Convention/WIO-LaB Project Meetings (a) Nairobi Convention National Focal Points meeting and (iii) the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee meeting	11-14 March 2007
3.	Mission of the Project Scientist to Mombasa to participate in the Symposium on the Advances in Tropical Aquatic Science Research and Management in Kenya, organized by VLIR-IUC-UoN programme and to meet with the coordinator of the WIO-LaB Project demonstration project on constructed wetland for waste water treatment at Shimo la Tewa Prison	8-12 February 2007
4.	Training workshop on TDA/SAP was integrated in the regional workshop on TDA/SAP held in Nairobi.	17 - 19 April 2007
5.	Mission of the Project Scientist to participate and offer facilitation services to the UNEP/GEF WIO-LaB Project 3 rd Joint Regional Meeting of the Municipal Waste Water Management and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats Task Forces meetings and to participate in the official launch of the approved WIO-LaB Project funded demonstration project for Madagascar.	2-7 May 2007
6.	Mission of the Project Manager to Tanzania to meeting with officials of the National Environmental Management Council and Stakeholders of the demonstration project "Application of Vetiver grass for erosion and leachate control in Msimbazi river basin"	27-28 June 2007
7.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Maputo, Mozambique to facilitate the 3 rd regional meeting of the WIO-LaB Regional Working Group on Water, Sediment and Biota Assessment and Monitoring and to follow up with the Laboratorio Nacional de Higiene de Alimentos E Aguas (LNHAA) in regard to the preparation of the National Pollution Status Report and proposal for the implementation of the National Water, Sediment and Biota Quality Monitoring Programme for Mozambique.	18-22 July 2007
8.	Training course on MWW Management in Beira, Mozambique.	23 - 27 July
9.	Training course on MWW Management in Ilha de Moçambique, Mozambique.	30 July - 3 August
10.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Cape Town South Africa to participate in the (i) training workshop on the Economic Valuation of Large Marine Ecosystems organized by IUCN-International Conservation Union in collaboration with GEF IW LEARN (ii) GEF 4 th Biennial International Waters Conference (iii) WIO International Waters Projects Workshop and (iv) follow-up on the development/implementation of the WIO-LaB Project funded Demonstration Project "Application of Algal Ponding System for beneficiation of wastewater treatment"	28 July - 4 August 2007
11.	Training workshops on the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism, Mauritius.	13 - 17 August 2007
12.	Mission of the Project Manager to Pemba and Zanzibar to discuss modalities with regard to the implementation of the demonstration project "Wastewater and Stormwater Management in Chake-Chake, Pemba"	1-3 October 2007

No	Description	Date
13.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Mombasa, Kenya, to participate in the appraisal meeting of the project "A constructed wetland system for wastewater management at Shimo La Tewa Prison, Mombasa"	17 October 2007
14.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Durban South Africa to organize and facilitate the 2 nd International Waters Forum and to participate in the Forum for the Heads of Academic Research Institutions (FARI) and update members on progress made in the preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme (TDA/SAP) focused on Land-based activities in the WIO region	22-28 October 2007
15.	Mission of the Project Manager and Project Scientist to Johannesburg South Africa to participate in the Joint Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions 8 th and 5 th Conferences of Contracting Parties and to facilitate the WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee meeting, the Tripartite Review meeting and the 3 rd regional working group on Environmental Impact Assessment	5-9 November 2007
16.	Official Launch of the WIO Guidelines for Environmental Assessment during the 5 th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention in Johannesburg, South Africa	7 November 2007
17.	Official Launch of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism during the 5 th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention in Johannesburg, South Africa	7 November 2007
18.	Training workshop on Good Governance in Marine Management (in cooperation with SIDA), in Malmö, Sweden.	12 November - 8 December 2007
19.	Training workshops on the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism, Nairobi, Kenya.	26 November - 5 December 2007
20.	Mission of the Project Manager to Mombasa, Kenya, to finalize the project document "A constructed wetland system for wastewater management at Shimo La Tewa Prison, Mombasa"	28 November 2007
21.	Mission of the Project Manager to Mombasa, Kenya, to participate in a meeting of the national ICZM Working Group	4 December 2007
22.	Mission of the Project Manager to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to finalize the project document "Wastewater and Stormwater Management in Chake-Chake, Pemba"	13-15 December 2007

Annex 5 Sub-contracts issued during the year 2007

	Name of sub-contractant	Country	Objective of the contract
1.	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de la Peche, et de l'Environnement	Comoros	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
2.	Direction Nationale de l'Environnement (DNE)	Comoros	Implementation of the demonstration project entitled "Projet d'Aménagement, de Protection et de Intégrée des Plages à Itsamia, Mohéli, Union des Comores
3.	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)	Kenya	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
4.	Office National pour l'Environnement (ONE)	Madagascar	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
5.	Association Nationale pour la Gestion Des Aires Protégées (ANGAP)	Madagascar	Overall coordination of the implementation of the demonstration project Développement des activités de réduction de pressions exercées sur l'écosystème du Parc Marin du Grand Récif de Toliara
6.	Association Nationale pour la Gestion Des Aires Protégées (ANGAP)	Madagascar	To host and facilitate the WIO-LAB regional Municipal Wastewater Management (MWW) and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats (PADH) Task Forces in Toliara, Madagascar
7.	Mauritius Meteorological Services	Mauritius	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
8.	National Environmental Laboratory, Ministry of Environment and National Development Unite (NEL-MoE)	Mauritius	TA2 - Implementation of a National Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Programme in Mauritius
9.	Instituto Nacional de Hidrografia e Navegacao (INAHINA)	Mozambique	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
10.	University of Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)	Mozambique	Assessment of issues related to coastal and marine habitats / ecosystems as part of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the WIO region
11.	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENRT)	Seychelles	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
12.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MOE)	Seychelles	Organization of the third WIO-LaB Project Steering Committee meeting and National Focal Points Forum, Beau Vallon, Seychelles
13.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MOE)	Seychelles	Task Assignment 2: Implementation of a National Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring Programme in Seychelles

	Name of sub-contractant	Country	Objective of the contract
14.	African Centre for Water Research (ACWR)	South Africa	Assessment of issues related to river-cost interaction in the Western Indian Ocean
15.	Council For Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	South Africa	Analysis of issues related to coastal and marine pollution as part of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the WIO Region
16.	Council For Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	South Africa	Preparation of EQO & Standards for the Coastal Zone of the WIO Region
17.	Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS)	Tanzania	Implementation of the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism and Information Sharing System
18.	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	Tanzania	On the organization of the second Informal Western Indian Ocean International Waters Forum and meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee for the WIO-LaB project to be held in Durban, South Africa, on 26th and 27th November 2007
19.	National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)	Tanzania	Organization of the Second Meeting of the Regional Task Force on Environmental Impact Assessment and the Third Regional Meeting of the Legal and Technical Review Regional Task Force to be held in Zanzibar, Tanzania
20.	Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS)	Tanzania	Task Assignment No.2 Implementation of a National Water and Sediment Quality Programme in Tanzania

Annex 6 Staffing details (personnel, experts, consultants)

No.	Name of expert	Nationality	Functional title
1.	Peter Scheren	Netherlands	Project Manager
2.	Johnson U. Kitheka	Kenya	Project Officer/Environmental Scientist
3.	Angelina Musera	Kenya	Project Assistant/Secretary
4.	Sixtus Kayombo	Tanzania	Regional MWW Expert
5.	Philip John Pybus	South Africa	National MWW Expert
6.	Mohamed Maarouf	Comoros	National MWW Expert
7.	Jean Yves Michel Mong	Madagascar	National MWW Expert
8.	Melania Sangeu	Tanzania	National MWW Expert
9.	Alexis Radhay	Mauritius	National MWW Expert
10.	Marlon K. Montano	Seychelles	National MWW Expert
11.	Saeed Mwaguni	Kenya	National MWW Expert
12.	Peter Tarr	South Africa	Regional EIA Expert
13.	Lieven Bydekerke	Belgium	GIS/Remote sensing Expert
14.	Renato Mazivila	Mozambique	National Legal Expert
15.	Akunga Momanyi	Kenya	Regional Legal Expert
16.	Koki Mbulu	Kenya	National Legal Expert
17.	Hassan Ahamada	Comoros	National Legal Expert
18.	Jean Emile Andrianasolonjanahary	Madagascar	National Legal Expert
19.	Gaitree Jugessur-Manna	Mauritius	National Legal Expert
20.	Iris Carolus	Seychelles	National Legal Expert
21.	Jan Ignacy Glazewski	South Africa	National Legal Expert, TDA Governance Expert
22.	Jacob Ochiewo	Kenya	TDA Socio-economic expert
23.	Matthew Richmond	Tanzania	TDA Editor
24.	Leticia Greyling	South Africa	Solid Waste Management Expert

Annex 8 Brief description and status of WIO-LaB demonstration projects (December 2007)

	Country	Title of the project / proponent	Status of implementation
1.	Mauritius	A pilot project to determine the potential of native species to control soil erosion within the Black River Gorges National Park <i>National Parks and Conservation Service</i>	Detailed design, stakeholder consultations and feasibility study in final stages. Delay has been very slow Startup of works expected in Q2 2008.
2.		Waste Management at Port Louis Harbour, Mauritius <i>Port Emergency and Environment Unit - Mauritius Ports Authority</i>	Detailed design, stakeholder consultations and feasibility study in final stages. Progress has been very slow due to issues related to the roles and responsibilities of the different project stakeholders. Startup of works expected in Q2 2008.
3.	Kenya	A wetland-lagoon system for wastewater management at Shimo La Tewa Prison, Mombasa <i>Coast Development Authority (CDA)</i>	Detailed design, stakeholder consultations and feasibility study completed. The project has been receiving Technical Assistance and co-financing through the Dutch NGO "Aqua-4-All". Startup of construction works scheduled for Q1 2008.
4.	South Africa	Demonstration of Integrated Algal Ponding System (IAPS) technology for the polishing and beneficiation of effluent from municipal sewage treatment facilities <i>Department of Environmental Science Rhodes University, Grahamstown</i>	Design and feasibility analysis completed but final stakeholder consultations still ongoing. During stakeholder consultations, conflicts between stakeholders came up and needed to be resolved before the project could actually be started. The land-owner (private sector) has recently committed to financially and practically support implementation of the project. However, at present it is unclear whether the issues can be resolved and hence the project put into action.

5.	Mozambique	Towards sustainable mangrove management in Mozambique through reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the ecosystem <i>Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental (GTA)</i>	Project is in full-swing implementation.
6.	Comoros	Projet d'aménagement, de protection et de gestion intégrée des plages a Itsamia Mohéli <i>Association pour le Développement Socio-économique d'Itsiana (ADSEI)</i>	Project is in full-swing implementation.
7.	Madagascar	Développement de l'écotourisme dans le Parc Marin du Grand Récif de Toliara <i>Parc-National Madagascar- Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées</i>	Project is in full-swing implementation.
8.	Tanzania	Potential use of Vetiver Grass in constructed wetland and erosion protection activities in Msimbazi Creek, Dar es Salaam <i>National Environment Management Council</i>	Project is in full-swing implementation.
9.		Stormwater/Wastewater Drainage in Chake-Chake, Pemba, Zanzibar" <i>Department of Environment, Zanzibar</i>	Design completed The project has been receiving Technical Assistance and 80,000 EURO co-financing through the Dutch NGO "Aqua-4-All" . 60,000 US\$ in co-financing support from other sources (TASAF) has also been confirmed. Preparatory work is current ongoing and startup of construction works is scheduled for Q1 2008.
10.	Seychelles	Improving water and sediment quality of dredged coastal habitats through regeneration of sea-grass beds and mangroves <i>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</i>	Project is still in design stage, due to the late entry by Seychelles of an acceptable proposal.

Annex 9 Project financial performance in 2007

Summary of planned versus actual project expenditures in 2007 (amounts in US\$)

		Planned expenditures			Status 31 December 2007			Balance for 2007		
		GEF	NOR	Total	GEF	NOR	Total	GEF	NOR	Total
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
	1100 Project Personnel	199,820	0	199,820	209,612	0	209,612	-9,792	0	-9,792
	1200 Consultants	114,000	201,750	315,750	3,600	26,795	30,395	110,400	174,955	285,355
	1600 Travel on official business	114,000	201,750	315,750	3,600	26,795	30,395	110,400	174,955	285,355
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL	333,820	221,750	555,570	235,499	39,402	274,900	98,321	182,348	280,670
20	SUBCONTRACT COMPONENT									
	2100 Sub-contract (MOUs/Las for cooperating agencies)	53,100	0	53,100	26,584	0	26,584	26,516	0	26,516
	2200 Sub-contracts (MOUs/Las for supporting organizations)	555,500	1,502,275	2,057,775	168,607	496,360	664,967	386,893	1,005,915	1,392,808
	2300 Sub-contracts (for Commercial purposes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL	608,600	1,502,275	2,110,875	195,191	496,360	691,551	413,409	1,005,915	1,419,325
30	TRAINING COMPONENT									
	3200 Group training	150,000	35,000	185,000	50,589	0	50,589	99,411	35,000	134,411
	3300 Meetings/conferences	284,000	101,250	385,250	215,243	90,908	306,151	68,757	10,342	79,099
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL	434,000	136,250	570,250	265,832	90,908	356,740	168,168	45,342	213,510
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT									
	4100 Expendable equipment (items under \$1500 each)	6,000	0	6,000	3,012	0	3,012	2,988	0	2,988
	4200 Non-expendable equipment	20,000	0	20,000	26,186	0	26,186	-6,186	0	-6,186
	4300 Premises (rent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL	26,000	0	26,000	29,198	0	29,198	-3,198	0	-3,198
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
	5100 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5200 Reporting cost	30,000	0	30,000	2,476	0	2,476	27,524	0	27,524
	5400 Hospitality and entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5500 Evaluation	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	0	-25,000	-25,000
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL	40,000	0	40,000	23,217	25,084	48,301	16,783	-25,084	-8,301
99	PROJECT GRAND TOTAL	1,442,420	1,860,275	3,302,695	748,936	651,754	1,400,690	693,484	1,208,521	1,902,006
	5304 Project Management Fee	100,969	241,836	342,805	52,426	84,728	137,153	48,544	157,108	205,652
	GRAND TOTAL	1,543,389	2,102,111	3,645,500	801,361	736,482	1,537,843	742,028	1,365,629	2,107,657

Detailed report on project expenditures in 2007 (amounts in US\$)

			Status 31 December 2007	
			GEF	NOR
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT			
	1100	<i>Project Personnel Grade</i>		
		1101 Project Manager/Coordinator	116,560	
		1102 Env. Scientist	61,546	
		1103 Secretay	14,939	
		1104 Other personnel costs	16,566	
		1181 GPA Coordinator		
		1182 NPAs		
		1183 Coastal Area/River B. Mgt.		
		1184 M. Waste water Mgt.		
		1185 Sustainable Tourism		
	1199	<i>Sub-total</i>	209,612	0
	1200	<i>Consultants (Description of activity/service) w/m</i>		
		1201 Local Consultants	3,600	0
		1202 Int'l/Reg'l Consultants (including travel)	0	26,795
	1299	<i>Sub-total</i>	3,600	26,795
	1600	<i>Travel on official business</i>		
		1601 PCU travel	22,287	6,342
		1602 Recruitment travel		
		1603 Travel		6,265
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>	22,287	12,607
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL		235,499	39,402
20	SUBCONTRACT COMPONENT			
	2100	<i>Sub-contract (MOUs/Las for cooperating agencies)</i>		
		2101 IAEA		
		2102 GEF/IW projects regional coordination	26,584	
	2199	<i>Sub-total</i>	26,584	0
	2200	<i>Sub-contracts (MOUs/Las for supporting organizations)</i>		
		2201 Prepare a national report/English		
		2202 Demonstration projects: LBA		
		2203 Support to ratification of int'l conventions		
		2204 Local NGOs for PPA		
		2205 Nation-level coordination / consultations	15,000	
		2206 Small Grants Program		
		2207 Monitoring water and sediment quality	153,607	
		2281 Tanzania NPA		
		2282 Developing NPAs		65,000
		2283 Demonstration projects: LBA		4,500
		2284 ICARM		25,000
		2285 PADH Task Force		26,500
		2286 Sustainable tourism (demo projects)		247,860
		2287 Clearinghouse mechanism		127,500
	2299	<i>Sub-total</i>	168,607	496,360
	2300	<i>Sub-contracts (for Commercial purposes)</i>		
		2301 Ship Time	0	
	2399	<i>Sub-total</i>	0	0
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL		195,191	496,360
30	TRAINING COMPONENT			
	3200	<i>Group training (Title)</i>		
		3201 Group training (study tours/field trips/w/shops, seminars)	50,589	
		3202 Educational Program		
	3299	<i>Sub-total</i>	50,589	0
	3300	<i>Meetings/conferences</i>		
		3301 Meetings/conference, etc.	172,923	
		3304 Steering Committee Meetings	42,320	
		3305 Expert Group Meetings		90,908

				Status 31 December 2007	
				GEF	NOR
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>		215,243	90,908
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL			265,832	90,908
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT				
	4100	<i>Expendable equipment (items under \$1500 each)</i>			
		4101	Office supplies	3,012	
		4120	Unspecified		
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>		3,012	0
	4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment (see items listed on budget worksheet)</i>			
		4201	Computer hardware		
		4202	Office equipment incl GIS equipment	26,186	
		4203	Monitoring Equipment		
		4220	Unspecified		
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>		26,186	0
	4300	<i>Premises (rent)</i>			
		4301	Office rental: UNEP	0	
		4302	Maintenance of premises		
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>		0	0
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL			29,198	0
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT				
	5100	<i>Operation and maintenance of equipment</i>			
		5101	Unspecified		
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>		0	0
	5200	<i>Reporting cost</i>			
		5201	Publication of news letter, brochure, webpage	0	
		5202	Printing of Thematic maps	0	
		5203	Technical reports	2,907	
		5204	Publication of lessons learned/Demo Projects		
		5220	Unspecified		
		5281	Regional clearing Hse		
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>		2,907	0
	5300	<i>Sundry</i>			
		5301	Communication (telex, telephone, fax, internet, web page	173	84
		5302	Postage and pouch charges	2,704	
		5303	Freight and port clearance charges		
		5304	Other* (see below)		
		5305	Other HQ direct support	17,863	
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>		20,741	84
	5400	<i>Hospitality and entertainment</i>			
		5401	Hospitality reception		
	5499	<i>Sub-total</i>		0	0
	5500	<i>Evaluation</i>			
		5501	Evaluation Consultant (fee, travel & DSA)		
		5502	Tripartite Review		25,000
		5503	Final Review		
	5599	<i>Sub-total</i>		0	25,000
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL			23,648	25,084
99	PROJECT GRAND TOTAL			749,367	651,754
		NB: (*) Other (UNOPS/UNON project management fee)		52,456	84,728
	GRAND TOTAL			801,822	736,482

Annex 10 Overview of cash and in-kind co-financing contributions from project partners

Overview

Contributor	In-kind				Cash				Grand total (US\$)	Committed co-financing (US\$)		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	2005	2006	2007			2008	Total
Countries	362,700	405,200	689,326	0	1,457,226	0	0	52,775	0	52,775	1,510,001	1,395,000
Partners	239,005	299,906	355,507	2,008	896,426	202,391	962,735	1,531,739	2,008	2,698,873	3,595,299	3,770,650
TOTAL	601,705	705,106	1,044,833	2,008	2,353,652	202,391	962,735	1,584,514	2,008	2,751,648	5,105,300	5,165,650

Contributions per country

Country	In-kind				Total	Cash				Grand total (US\$)	Committed co-financing (US\$)	
	2005	2006	2007	2008		2005	2006	2007	2008			Total
Kenya	34,700	56,100	69,300		160,100			0		0	160,100	not indicated
Tanzania	63,900	49,100	161,186		274,186			0		0	274,186	322,000
Mozambique	32,800	38,700	69,240		140,740			2,775		2,775	143,515	235,000
South Africa	85,800	99,600	90,600		276,000			0		0	276,000	170,000
Madagascar	45,100	34,400	111,000		190,500			50,000		50,000	240,500	58,000
Mauritius	33,400	52,700	58,900		145,000			0		0	145,000	not indicated
Comoros	34,600	30,500	50,700		115,800			0		0	115,800	550,000
Seychelles	32,400	44,100	78,400		154,900			0		0	154,900	60,000
Somalia	0	0	1,600		1,600			0		0	1,600	0
France	0	0	11,000		11,000			0		0	11,000	0
TOTAL	362,700	405,200	689,326	0	1,457,226	0	0	52,775	0	52,775	1,510,001	1,395,000

Contributions by other partners

Partner	In-kind					Cash					Grand total (US\$)	Committed co-financing (US\$)	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total			
Norway	5,000	5,000	5,000		15,000	170,386	741,229	848,482		1,760,097		1,775,097	3,395,650
Belgium	0	0	0		0	0	167,000	0		167,000		167,000	
SIDA	0	0	70,000		70,000	0	0	523,000		523,000		593,000	
IAEA	25,000	10,000	10,000		240,000	20,000	20,000	0		60,000		300,000	
UNEP-NCS	80,000	80,000	80,000		133,000	0	0	2,500		2,500		135,500	
UNEP-GPA	52,500	55,000	25,500		22,500	10,000	25,000	0		35,000		57,500	
UNEP-RSP	7,500	7,500	7,500		52,000	0	0	80,750		80,750		132,750	
UNEP-DEWA	11,000	16,000	25,000		37,000	0	0	0		0		37,000	
UNEP-ROA	15,000	5,000	17,000		15,000	0	0	0		0		15,000	
UNEP-DEPI	5,000	5,000	5,000		15,000	0	0	0		0		15,000	
UNEP-DELC	5,000	5,000	5,000		15,000	0	0	0		0		15,000	
Aqua-for-all	10,000	25,000	50,000		85,000	0	5,000	15,000		20,000		105,000	
ECVM	0	10,000	5,000		15,000	0	2,500	0		2,500		17,500	
IOC-UNESCO	2,000	22,500	5,000		29,500	0	0	20,000		20,000		49,500	
WIOMSA	6,500	10,100	4,000		20,600	0	0	20,000		20,000		40,600	
WWF	1,500	17,500	7,250		26,250	0	0	0		0		26,250	
Cordio	0	5,500	2,000		7,500	0	0	0		0		7,500	
EAWS	0	800	2,000		2,800	0	0	0		0		2,800	
ORI	1,500	800	3,500		5,800	0	0	0		0		5,800	
MACEMP	0	1,200	3,000		4,200	0	0	0		0		4,200	
WCS	0	800	2,000		2,800	0	0	0		0		2,800	
IOC-ReCoMaP	0	2,500	7,000		9,500	0	0	0		0		9,500	
IUCN	3,000	5,400	9,500		17,900	0	0	0		0		17,900	
NEPAD	6,500	7,300	3,250		17,050	0	0	0		0		17,050	
TOTAL	239,005	299,906	355,507	2,008	843,400	202,391	962,735	1,531,739	2,008	2,690,847		3,534,247	3,770,650

Annex 11 Overview of findings and recommendations for the Mid-Term Review and related approved management responses

Issue	Recommendation	Response
<p>Time-frame</p>	<p>In order to maximize the benefits of the project to the region, and increase the likelihood of the relevant activities being sustained after the completion of the project, it is recommended that the project be extended by at least a year. The primary basis for this recommendation is that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A number of the key components are well behind schedule. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the monitoring programmes - only some of which have been initiated, and which are intended to produce data for inclusion in the TDA/SAP; • the demonstration projects, a number of which are still in the final stages of project design, and which, including the follow-up monitoring have a duration of two years or more; • the development of the National Programmes of Action, which are essential vehicles for the ongoing implementation of national activities initiated under the project. 2. One of the main reasons for these activities being behind schedule is the lack of adequate capacity in many of the stakeholder institutions. It would therefore make sense to allow these activities to extend over an extra year, while at the same time adding activities to build the required capacity. If funds permit, consideration should also be given to expanding the pilot monitoring programme - although perhaps in a 	<p>Extension of the project lifetime will benefit the impacts of the project on the ground. At this mid-point in the project, it is apparent that more effort is needed to strengthen capacity for implementation as well as visibility of the project activities at the national level. While, theoretically, the outputs would be achievable within the remaining time, the impact of such outputs in terms of catalyzing changes in policies and approaches at the national level, as well as raising the level of awareness on LBA-related issues, would be strongly enhanced by a longer-term perspective. Moreover, extension of the project lifetime will allow more engagement in the process of development of a consolidated TDA and SAP for the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs (in cooperation with ASCLMEs and SWIOFP)</p> <p>As it concerns expanding the monitoring programme¹, while desirable, the budgetary implications of such would not permit such to be included in the workplan at this stage. Also, reviewing and possibly redesigning the programme at this advanced stage of implementation would be inappropriate. Rather, the focus should be on designing a long-term monitoring Protocol which takes into considerations the lessons learnt from the pilot monitoring phase, including the issue of mechanisms for long-term sustainability.</p>

¹ Note: the reviewer, in the main text, suggests that rather than monitoring many parameters in focused hotspots, taking a broader view of fewer parameters, over a larger area.

Issue	Recommendation	Response
<p>Capacity Building and Technical Assistance</p>	<p>more focused way - in an effort to produce more robust data.</p> <p>Most of the National Focal Points (NFP's) are relatively senior officials within their respective Ministries. As such, they generally have a number of substantial responsibilities other than the WIO-LaB project, and it is clear that the majority - devote more than a relatively small percentage of their time to WIO-LaB. While in some countries, the NFP's have officially designated certain individuals to devote a greater proportion of their time to the project, consideration should be given to funding the hiring of a National Focal Point Assistant in each of the participating countries, to support the NFP in the day-to-day implementation of the project. At the same time, this should be linked to a commitment from the relevant Ministry to initiate - where this does not already exist - the establishment of a post for someone to manage marine pollution from land-based activities, to be funded from their own budgets in the longer term.</p>	<p>The problem of weakness in capacity for project coordination and implementation is well acknowledged. However, the issues at the base of the capacity problems at the national level differ from country to country, and should therefore be treated as such. Moreover, whereas hiring a project assistant may solve the immediate needs of the project, such strategy would also raise questions in regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building for longer-term management of the coastal and marine environment; • In-kind contributions by countries, since the function of national focal points is accounted for as such; • Budgetary implications, since this was not originally foreseen in the project document. <p>In the light of the above, strategies to enhance national project implementation were discussed during the third meeting of the project steering committee (Seychelles, 13 March 2007). The meeting acknowledged the problem, but suggested a more individualized approach. In the regard, the WIO-LaB PMU and Nairobi Convention Secretariat were requested to undertake consultations with the national focal points in order to develop and agree on targeted support packages. Meanwhile, such consultations have been held with all focal points and support packages were formalized in MOUs with Madagascar, Comoros, Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique and Mauritius (note: MOUs with Kenya and Mozambique were already existing, but need further review).</p> <p>Obviously, however, these measures are only short-term. As part of the NPA process, therefore, the longer-term solution should be sought in institutional reforms (e.g. through the establishment of a post for someone to manage marine pollution from land-based</p>

Issue	Recommendation	Response
	<p>The reports by the IAEA and WIOMSA – done under the auspices of this project – identified a number of technical and professional training needs, with the WIOMSA report also referring back to similar earlier assessments. The Terms of Reference for the WIOMSA study included both project management and technical skills, and recommended courses included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General introductory courses on PADH and MWW (targeting decision-makers); • Evaluation of sediment and water quality; • Municipal waste water management; • Leadership skills; • Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and development of Strategic Action Plans; • Habitat rehabilitation. <p>Some respondents (French speakers) also called for training in English, and for hands-on training in technical skills.</p> <p>Some of these recommendations have already been addressed by WIO-LaB e.g. the project has already arranged training in the analysis of various categories of pollutants; a course on leadership skills; and a course on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and LBA/S. However, in my opinion, the most crucial need at this point is, in fact, for more general training in marine pollution management. In other words, NOT scientific/technical training – which should preferably be provided by the various relevant tertiary educational institutions in the various countries - but a course aimed at senior administrators (particularly within the National Focal Point Institutions) which identifies the various sources of marine pollution, the available international/ regional regulatory frameworks/ instruments, and the tools and resources required to manage them. This</p>	<p>activities, where this is not the case).</p> <p>First of all, it should be noted that the WIO-LaB training programme is based upon a thorough assessment of training needs targeting different groups of stakeholders in the region, which the reviewer has not, in our opinion, completely considered in this recommendation.</p> <p>It should also be noted that a WIO-LaB training activities are already in quite an advanced stage: three out of the six training areas recommended by WIOMSA and IAEA as part of their capacity needs assessments have already been implemented. These concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of sediment and water quality; • Leadership skills; • Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and development of Strategic Action Plans; <p>Furthermore, country-level training courses on municipal wastewater management have already been planned. The latter courses will target planners and developers at the municipal level and national level, and fortunately, seem to fit in quite well with the recommendation on more management-related aspects of this topic (i.e. focusing on planning processes, financial mechanisms, etc.). Also, the course strategy involves a train-the-trainers component.</p> <p>Despite these considerations, however, a number of recommendations are worthwhile pursuing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for a more general marine management related training for administrators. This has meanwhile been pursued and cooperation has been established with the SIDA-organized course on “Marine Management – Good Governance in Practice”. Focal points and other relevant project stakeholders have been invited to register for this

Issue	Recommendation	Response
	<p>should be combined with efforts to increase the authority of the NFP's to take on responsibilities and to build the profile of Marine and Coastal Management Divisions within the relevant Ministries.</p> <p>This capacity building should be done in a structured way, and may need to be slightly different for different countries. For example, it is suggested that the proposed course on Marine Pollution Management and possibly introductory courses on PADH and MWW, be linked to the development of the National Programmes of Action – the critical role of which seems currently to be poorly understood in the region. Also linked to this could be some form of training on the development of public/private partnerships, another essential element of the NPAs and sustainable management of land-based activities.</p>	<p>course, with sponsorship from the project.</p> <p>2. Capacity building related to the development of National Programmes of Action (NPA). 4 countries have currently engaged on this process. It has furthermore been agreed that UNEP/GPA will provide the necessary technical support to guide the NPA process in these countries.</p>
	<p>It is unlikely that sufficient funds (or time) are available in the project to address all the identified needs. It is therefore suggested that the project focuses on the priority area identified above. At the same time, a small amount of funds could be used to develop a capacity building strategy which could then be incorporated into the work programme of the Nairobi Convention and/ or the Regional/National Programmes of Action. Such a strategy should include a component on technical and professional skills development, and should be developed in collaboration with the recently established Forum of Heads of Academic and Research Institutions. Where appropriate, project funds should be used for train-the-trainer courses to ensure sustainability of the benefits.</p>	<p>The need to embed the longer-term capacity building needs as part of the Nairobi Convention Work Programme and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is recognized. This element has already been incorporated in the Nairobi Convention Work Programme for 2008-2011, as well as an element of the framework SAP that is currently under development. Further detailing of the capacity building strategy will take place as part of the SAP process.</p>
	<p>Hire an additional Environmental Scientist (or two) to provide the PMU with sufficient manpower to enable it to give greater technical support to the National Focal Points/ Institutions with a view i) to ensuring the key activities are effectively concluded by the end of the project; and ii) to providing on-the-job training</p>	<p>The problems as identified are acknowledged. However, the approach of hiring one or two staff-members is not considered to be the best solution, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas of work as indicated require specialized inputs which are better provided by specialized experts in the

Issue	Recommendation	Response
	<p>to key staff from those Institutions. The motivation for this proposal is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of National Programmes of Action is crucial to the sustainability of LBA management in the longer term. The apparent lack of understanding of, and commitment to, the concept is therefore a potentially serious problem. Redressing this will require someone with appropriate experience in development of NPA's, including the securing of private sector involvement/ financing, to spend several weeks with each of the relevant National Focal Points and project partners and stakeholders. Ongoing monitoring is central to being able to manage water/sediment quality. At present, however, for the majority of countries, it is totally dependent on donor funding. There is a need to assist countries to identify sustainable, internal mechanisms to finance monitoring on an ongoing basis. The majority of the demonstration projects are, as yet, not being implemented, although they are in the final design phase. In many cases this is, at least in part, a consequence of the lack of experience of relevant officials in developing proposals requiring, for example, a log-frame, and co-financing, rather than the merits or otherwise of the project concept. This situation would be improved if the PMU could send an expert to spend a more substantial period of time working in-country with the officials concerned. 	<p>various domains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of additional staff at the PMU would increase the administrative overhead of the project, which is already highlighted elsewhere in the MTR report. <p>Within this light, the WIO-LaB PMU has already taken steps to recruit experts in various areas, in particular as it concerns experts assisting in the development, implementation and monitoring of some of demonstration projects (Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Mauritius).</p> <p>Also, in consultation with GPA, it has been agreed that GPA staff will act as facilitator and backstopper of the NPA processes in some of the countries. Where need, however, the hiring of short-term expertise may still need to be considered.</p> <p>Apart from this, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat has suggested the recruitment of an additional staff member to strengthen its capacity from project funds allocated to the activity "strengthening of the NC RCU and Secretariat". The staff member would largely be assigned to assist the WIO-LaB PMU.</p> <p>Finally, concerning the issue of mechanisms for long-term sustainability of monitoring activities, most of the ongoing pilot phase monitoring programmes have defined possible mechanisms to ensure long-term monitoring. However, in all cases the sustainability of the monitoring activities will depend on the willingness of governments. The first step to achieve this is to use the results of the ongoing monitoring activities to raise awareness at the level of those responsible. It is also suggested that the issue of long-term monitoring be taken up as part of the NPA process rather than as a stand-alone activity.</p> <p>The Awareness raising requires a longer-term breath than the project can assure. In this regard, the Nairobi Convention Work Programme (2008-2011) to be put forward for approval to COP5</p>
<p>Development of a Communications/Awareness-raising</p>	<p>While the project has and will produce a number of communications products, there is a need for a more focused and coordinated communications/ awareness-raising effort –</p>	

Issue	Recommendation	Response
Strategy	<p>not just about the project itself, but, more importantly, about land-based activities and their potential impacts on issues of importance to the broader community; for example, human health and livelihoods. This is critical for securing broader public support and political will to ensure the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>It is suggested that a communications consultant be engaged to help develop such a strategy, but that it builds on the activities already existing in many countries, as well as the elements identified in the Regional Education Needs Assessment which has been drafted under this project. The strategy should address short and long-term aspects and should be implemented in collaboration with NGO and CBO stakeholders.</p>	<p>identifies the need for development of a communication/awareness strategy. WIO-LaB activities to be undertaken in this regard should be embedded within this context. Unfortunately, the project budget reserved for general outreach activities is very limited, and the implementation of such a strategy might not be possible within the context of the project.</p> <p>The role of NGOs and CBOs in advocacy as it comes to LBA Management and more widely areas covered by the Nairobi Convention was discussed during a consultative workshop with national and regionally operating NGOs held in Nairobi on 20 April 2007. The workshop took place within the context of the establishment of a new Consortium for the Conservation of Marine Ecosystems in the WIO-Region (WIO-C), within the framework of the Nairobi Convention. The principles of engagement with NGOs and CBOs were discussed during the workshop. However, specifics would need to be further worked out as part of the communication/awareness strategy.</p>
Review of activities	<p>The ICARM demonstration project, which has, in any case, stalled for political reasons, should be dropped altogether or at least limited to producing profiles of some of the major rivers – this information to be included into the TDA.</p> <p>The demonstration project on soil erosion control using native species in Black River Park, Mauritius – which, amongst other problems, is highly unlikely to show results within the life-time of the project because of the slow-growing nature of the species selected – should be reconsidered.</p>	<p>Based upon a decision by the 3rd PSC, the ICARM demonstration project was already scaled down to incorporate the development of a river-coast interaction profile and limited follow-up activities. Also, a baseline assessment of other major river basin has already been initiated and is ongoing.</p> <p>Concerns have already been raised with the NFP for Mauritius, who is currently engaging with the project proponent to review to what extent the project could be adjusted and scaled down.</p>
	<p>In light of the very long time which it took to get demonstration projects running, the pros and cons of the Small Grants Programme need to be carefully weighed up. They are likely to</p>	<p>The SGP has been received very welcomingly by the NFPs as an opportunity to engage more closely with NGOs and CBOs. Moreover, the SGP is already ongoing and calls for proposals</p>

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	<p>add enormously to the administrative burden, which NFPs are already struggling to manage, and may not add substantially to the outcomes. One option might be to use them specifically for the implementation of aspects of the Communications Strategy through NGO's and CBO's;</p>	<p>have gone out and it would therefore be detrimental to the reputation of the project to retreat at this stage. While the concern with regard to the administrative burden is real, we suggest no changes to this activity.</p>
	<p>National Plans of Action should be developed for all 8 countries, rather than just the proposed 5, and should be linked to specific training and technical support.</p>	<p>We cannot force countries to develop NPAs, since if there is no (political) interest then the use of these plans would be very questionable. Also, there should be a proper Governance structure (such as an ICZM Policy or NEAP) in which the NPAs could be embedded, which is not present in all countries. 4 countries have thus far engaged and others have shown interest. The door remains open for other countries and the PMU will engage further with these in order to create awareness.</p> <p>It should also be noted that proper planning processes are quite demanding in terms of budget requirements and it might not be possible to fund NPAs for all countries. Nevertheless, where full-scale NPAs might not be achievable, some funds might be released to kick-start the process through national stakeholder meetings.</p>
	<p>Given the delay in the starting dates of the other projects, the resulting lack of synchrony, and the need for coordination between such initiatives beyond the life of WIO-LaB, responsibility for the regional coordination of International Waters initiatives should be transferred to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat itself</p>	<p>There seems to be some confusion on the part of the reviewer: The WIO-LaB project is executed by the NC Secretariat, so as a matter of fact, it is the Secretariat that is undertaking this initiative, albeit using project funds. Moreover, the engagement with other projects in the region is one insisted on very strongly by the GEF secretariat. No change in this activity is therefore proposed.</p>
	<p>Consideration should be given to extending the time-frame and expanding the geographic coverage of the monitoring programme, but for a limited set of parameters depending on availability of funding. We [redacted] have already expressed concerns about monitoring at all in the absence of an enabling</p>	<p>The recommendation is good. However, in view of the considerable costs associated with extending the monitoring activities, it is highly unlikely that the project will be able to sustain such extension beyond what is already committed. Moreover, at this advanced stage of implementation of the</p>

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	<p>environment, I believe that this approach would begin to demonstrate the value of ongoing monitoring as a management tool.</p>	<p>programme, it would be inappropriate to try to adjust the existing monitoring framework. It is also questionable whether this would be appropriate, within the light of the extensive stakeholder engagement processes that have led to the existing programme, and which should not be simply disregarded.</p>