

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: MOZAMBIQUE, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR & KENYA: SUMMARY

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Historical Perspective

There are many similarities regarding the political, legal and institutional framework for environment management within the four countries¹ although there are some notable differences. The existing framework for environmental management should be viewed in the context of recent socio-economic and political developments in the four countries especially with regards to the capacity to implement management options.

Whereas Tanzania, Zanzibar and Kenya gained independence in the early 1960's Mozambique only gained independence in 1975. Following independence Tanzania, Zanzibar and Mozambique opted for state-controlled, socialist policies which impacted heavily all on aspects of economic and social life. The situation was exacerbated in Mozambique by a long and disruptive armed conflict that affected the entire country (1979-1992). Kenya, on the other hand opted for capitalist/private sector policies from the outset of Independence. Macro-economic indicators showed a steady increase in GNP for Kenya from independence up until the 1980's whilst in the other three countries the national economy showed a steady decline. In a major about-turn in policy, since the early 1990's, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zanzibar have implemented economic reforms based on a free market economy, privatization and attracting private sector capital to regenerate the economy. These macro-economic reforms have impacted on the social and economic life of the citizens as well as the on environment.

Due to the proximity of South Africa, Mozambique has probably experienced the most rapid economic growth and investor interest (in relative terms). Since the first democratic elections in 1994 (the signing of the Peace Accord was held in 1992), Mozambique has consistently registered a 6 to 9% annual economic growth rate. Mozambique is fast-tracking development and is currently promoting "mega-projects" two of which are currently the largest investments in sub-Saharan African (an aluminium factory and iron and steel factory) both located on Maputo Bay.

Industrial development and especially coastal tourism in Kenya grew significantly shortly after Independence although there has been a decline in recent years. Coastal tourism in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zanzibar has increased markedly in recent years.

Concomitant with the increased developments in East Africa there has been an increasing recognition on the need for sustainable development and environmental conservation and all countries have adopted national environmental policies.

All countries have formulated a series of sectoral policy documents and enacted legislation to promote investment and growth across sectors. The extent to which environmental considerations have been incorporated into these sectoral policies varies considerably.

National Environmental Policies

In order to promote sustainable economic development all countries have formulated and adopted overarching national environmental policies that are very similar in thrust and vision. The formulation of these

¹ The institutional overview refers to Mozambique, Tanzania, Zanzibar and Kenya. Although Somalia is included in the EAME, institutional structures at a national level are non-existent or only partially functional

policies has been supported by the donor community, most notably the World Bank which has stipulated that these policies must be in place to ensure continued and future financial support for development projects.

The national policies per country are as follow:

- *Mozambique: National Environmental Management Programme (NEMP), approved 1995*
- *Tanzania: National Environmental Policy (NEP), approved 1997*
- *Zanzibar: National Environmental Policy (NEP), approved 1992*
- *Kenya: National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), approved 1995*

Environmental Legislation

Based on these environmental policies Mozambique, Zanzibar and Kenya have passed framework environmental laws which require a mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all private and public projects likely to have an impact on the environment. EIA regulations have been drawn up and passed by the Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs in Mozambique. Tanzania is currently formulating national environmental legislation. EIA guidelines have been drawn up for Tanzania but have not yet been approved.

Issues common to all national environmental policies and environmental legislation include:

- *the creation of protected areas for ecologically sensitive sites*
- *protection/sustainable use of ecosystems, habitats and species outside of protected areas*
- *environmental protection*
- *environmental audits and monitoring*
- *environmental impact assessments for projects likely to have an impact on the environment*
- *decentralisation of environmental management to local/community level*

Institutional Responsibility for Overall Environmental Management

Responsibility for overall environmental management lies at ministerial level in all countries:

- *Mozambique: The Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs*
- *Tanzania: Ministry for the Environment and Human Affairs under the Vice-President's Office*
- *Zanzibar: Department of the Environment (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources)*
- *Kenya: Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources. By way of the new Act a National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will be created*

These ministries have mainly a co-ordinating and regulatory role rather than an implementing role. In this regard they should work with other line ministries and sectors to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated into sectoral policies, programmes and activities. This will be a long-term process involving review and revision of these sectoral activities.

Integrated Coastal Management

All countries accept Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as the way forward and are preparing national coastal policies. Tanzania is the most advanced in this respect and has produced a White Paper (The National Integrated Coastal Management Policy - NICMP) which has been submitted to the Government of Tanzania for approval (February 2000). Integrated coastal zone management is being promoted by the

Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental in Mozambique and the Coast Development Authority in Kenya. Both these countries are preparing national coastal policies. Tanzania and Kenya are receiving support from USAID (through a co-operative agreement with the University of Rhode Island) for the formulation of national coastal policies. In Mozambique DANIDA is providing assistance to MICOA to develop a national coastal policy.

Fisheries: Legal and Institutional Framework

All countries have passed fisheries acts and have fisheries departments responsible for licensing and regulation of artisanal and industrial fisheries. However, the capacity to control artisanal and commercial fisheries within the territorial waters is weak. The capacity of all countries to control illegal fisheries in the 200-mile EEZ is weak/non-existent in all countries especially Mozambique and Tanzania. Tanzania has failed to set up Deep Sea Fishing Authority to control fisheries in the EEZ in spite of the fact that this was supposed to be set up under the Deep Sea Fishing Act of 1998.

There are no clear regulations or guidelines for the harvesting of fish for the aquarium trade as this is a somewhat new and “grey” area. The fisheries departments are supposed to issue a licence based on the opinion/approval of the environmental agency. However, articulation between the agencies rarely occurs in the absence of established guidelines.

Sensitive Habitats and Species

All countries have extensive mangroves that are under threat from a variety of sources. In Mozambique mangroves have a certain level of protection under a pre-colonial law: local communities may harvest mangrove products but commercial exploitation is not permitted. In Tanzania, Zanzibar and Kenya all mangroves have protected (reserve) status although in Tanzania harvesting and export of mangroves is permitted under license issued by the Division of Forestry and Beekeeping. Illegal harvesting and export is widespread in Tanzania.

In all countries coral reefs and corals, dugongs and turtles within protected areas fall under the responsibility of the agencies responsible for MPAs as described below. Outside of protected areas corals are afforded some level of protection under the respective fisheries acts with responsibility falling to the fisheries departments.

In Mozambique the harvesting and export of live and dead corals was allowed under licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries² until 1998. The harvesting of corals is currently banned. Guidelines are being drawn up in which MICOA will provide an opinion, based on environmental criteria, with regards to the to issuing of licences in the future by the newly-created Ministry of Fisheries.

In Mozambique the National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife is responsible for the protection of dugongs and turtles outside of protected areas (as these listed as protected species) although the Maritime Authorities (SAFMAR) may also apprehend fishers who capture these species. In Tanzania, Zanzibar and Kenya, dugongs and turtles are afforded some level of protection under the fisheries laws with the fisheries departments responsible for enforcement. It should be noted that enforcement on the ground is carried out by wildlife, forestry and fisheries offices at the Provincial (in the case of Tanzania, regional), District and Ward levels. At the lower levels of government operational capacity is especially weak.

Impacts on the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

² Since February 2000 a separate Ministry of Fisheries has been established which will now be responsible for issuing (or otherwise) of licenses

Coastal land use and resource utilization may pose a to the marine environment. Agricultural run-off, including soil erosion from land, is a potential serious source of pollution. Currently, marine pollution is mainly a localized problem confined to urban centers, ports, industrial zones and tourist establishments. The main marine pollution sources are industrial effluents and domestic sewage. Several industrial 'mega-projects' are underway adjacent to Maputo Bay in Mozambique which contribute potential sources of pollution if not properly planned.

Specifically with regards to coastal and marine problems derived from uncontrolled urbanization, proper urban planning falls under the responsibility of the City Councils or Municipalities. However urban planning capacity is weak in all countries. Environmental agencies such as MICOA in Mozambique, NEMC in Tanzania and the Coast Development Authority in Kenya³ should work with City Councils to assist/ensure that urban developments are properly planned from an environmental perspective. However, in most cases this inter-institutional co-operation is lacking. NEMC has assisted with urban problems in Tanzania such as waste management and sewerage. In Kenya the CDA is overseeing a pilot Integrated Coastal Areas Management Project in the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu Area which falls under the Municipal Council of Mombasa. However, the CDA is the process of establishing itself and it may take some time before it is able carry out it's mandate for the entire coastal.

At the river basin level, changes in riverine sediment load, pollution etc. may arise from agriculture, hydro-electric schemes, deforestation, industries etc. The River Basin Authorities are supposed to co-ordinate/plan activities with these sectors. This co-ordination is largely lacking. The environmental agencies are supposed to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated into sectoral activities. This may happen for a big hydro-electric schemes where an EIA is required. But there is little control of agriculture/deforestation

Environmental Considerations in Sectoral Activities/Programmes

The environmental ministries in the respective countries and/or the agency responsible for ICZM (i.e., Mozambique: Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs. Kenya: the Coast Development Authority, Tanzania the Integrated Coastal Management Office Zanzibar: Department of the Environment) should ensure that the various sectors which have the potential to impact on the marine environment incorporate environmental dimensions into sectoral policies, programmes and activities e.g., Fisheries, Tourism, Industry, Agriculture, Mining, etc.

In Mozambique an EIA is legally required for all projects likely to have an impact on the environment. In Tanzania EIA guidelines are in place but are not yet legally binding. In Zanzibar and Kenya EIA guidelines and regulations are being drawn up. In Mozambique and Tanzania an investment proposal e.g., industry, tourism, mining, aquaculture etc. must be submitted to the respective Ministry and the investment centre. However, prior to approval the proponent must carry out an EIA in order to acquire an environmental licence. MICOA in Mozambique and NEMC in Tanzania are responsible for ensuring that the EIA is carried out as per Terms of Reference In Kenya and Zanzibar the EIA process is still being defined.

Oil Spills and Dredging

³ A National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will be created in Kenya by way of the recently approved Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act. The NEA will also have a role to play in resolving urban environmental problems

Oil spill contingency plans are restricted to major harbours only: Maputo and Beira (Mozambique), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Mombasa (Kenya). However, the operational capacity to deal with even minor spills in these ports is severely limited. None of the countries have the capacity to deal with a major oil spill in the territorial waters and the 200-mile EEZ.

Para-statal agencies are responsible for dredging in each of the countries. However no guidelines are in place for dredging activities and there is no requirement for any environment assessment related to dredging. In Mozambique a para-statal company carries out dredging (EMODRAGA - the Mozambican Dredging Company). If the Port authorities require dredging they contract out EMODRAGA to do the dredging. In Tanzania and Kenya private dredging companies provide services to the port authorities as requested.

Marine Protected Areas

All countries now have a legal and institutional framework for the gazettment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Marine protected areas fall under the responsibility the National Directorate for Conservation Areas (Ministry of Tourism) in Mozambique⁴ and the Kenya Wildlife Services in Kenya. In Tanzania MPAs are decreed by the Marine Parks and Reserves Act and are administered by the Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees. In Zanzibar MPAs are gazetted under the Fisheries Act. Of the four countries, Kenya has the most developed network of MPAs.

Mozambique	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Kenya
Bazaruto National Park	Mafia Island Marine Park	Menai Bay Conservation Area	Kiunga Marine National Reserve and Biosphere Reserve
Inhaca and Portuguese Islands Marine Reserves	Mnazi Bay Marine Park + 5 Marine Reserves	Misali Island Conservation Area Chumbe Island Coral Sanctuary	Kisite Marine National Park and Mpunguti Marine National Reserve Mombasa Marine National Park and Reserve Proposed Tana River Delta Wetland Reserve Diani Chiale Marine Reserve

Decentralization and Community/Village-based Management

Decentralization to district, ward and village level is being promoted across the region. All countries have adopted policies and enacted legislation that enable the creation of local community or village-based institutions. Community/village-based natural resource management initiatives are being implemented in all countries e.g.,

- Mozambique: the Bazaruto National Park with support of WWF
- Tanzania: the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme with support from IUCN and Mafia Island Marine Park supported (where village liaison committees have been established)

⁴ With the exception of the Inhaca and Portuguese Islands Reserves which are administered by the Department of Biological Sciences, Eduardo Mondlane University.

- *Zanzibar: The Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) Project is supported by the WWF. The project staff at all levels work in collaboration with the Village Conservation Committees (VCCs) and Village Government to manage the project.*
- *Kenya: The Kiunga Marine National Reserve Project supported by WWF. Local representative village groups have been formally established to (amongst other roles) assist, inform and advise on community - reserve concerns.*

Coastal and Marine Research

Marine research is mainly carried out by University departments/institutes and fisheries research institutes. In Mozambique, Tanzania and Zanzibar SIDA/SAREC has provided (and continues to provide) significant support to university-based marine biological research viz., the Department of Biological Sciences (Eduardo Mondlane University) in Mozambique and University of Dar-es-Salaam/Institute of Marine Sciences in Tanzania/Zanzibar. The Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute has received support from the Belgian and Dutch Governments.

Mozambique	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Kenya
<p>Department of Biological Sciences (Eduardo Mondlane University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Biological Research at Inhaca Island Research Station (PhD/MSc) <p>Fisheries Research Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Stock Assessment <p>Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral Reef Research 	<p>University of Dar-es-Salaam/ Institute of Marine Sciences (Zanzibar)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Biological Research (Post Grad; PhD, MSc) • Monitoring • Policy Development <p>Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish stock assessment • Fishing technology • Aquaculture research 	<p>Institute of Marine Sciences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ditto for Tanzania 	<p>Various University Research Departments e.g., University of Nairobi, Dept of Zoology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Biological Research (Post- doc; PhD; M.Sc) <p>Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Stocks, Mangroves

Institutional Constraints

Although the policy and legal framework for environmental management may be considered to well advanced, the institutional capacity to implement policies, laws and regulations is weak across all four countries especially at the lower levels of government. Institutional roles and competencies are not well defined resulting in gaps and overlaps in environmental management especially in coastal and marine management. In addition to weak institutional capacity within sectors there is lack of inter-institutional co-ordination between higher and lower levels of government. The situation in Mozambique is especially critical due to it's recent turbulent history.

Institutional constraints common to all countries include:

- *The multiplicity of institutions involved in the use and management of coastal and marine resources creates difficulties for effective and co-ordinated environmental management.*
- *This is due to a lack of inter-institutional co-ordination for environmental management*

- *Legislation related to environmental management is fragmented and administered by several government sectors; the responsibilities of the different government institutions are not clearly defined.*
- *Financial, operational and human resources limitations do not permit adequate management, enforcement and monitoring especially at lower levels of Government⁵.*

National Coastal and Marine Projects

There are several country-based on-going/planned coastal and marine conservation marine that are of relevance to WWF East African Marine Ecoregion Project..

All countries have received substantial donor support for environmental and research projects. However, bilateral donor funds for Kenya and Zanzibar have declined in recent years due to concerns related to governance. Tanzania currently receives most support from the donor community. Key donor supported projects include:

Mozambique

- *DANIDA support for MICOA to develop ICZM policy*
- *GEF (world Bank) support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in northern coastal Mozambique*
- *NORAD support for Fisheries Research Institute and Small-scale Fisheries Development Institute*
- *SIDA/SAREC support for marine biological research (UEM)*
- *WWF support for Bazaruto National Park (funds from European Union)*

Tanzania

- *USAID support for development of coastal zone policy*
- *WWF support for MPA conservation (Mafia Island)*
- *SIDA/SAREC support for marine biological research (University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Marine Science)*
- *IUCN/IRISHAID support for the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Program*
- *GEF (UNDP) for Mnazi Bay Marine Park (with technical assistance from IUCN)*

Zanzibar

- *WWF support for Menai Bay Conservation Area Project*
- *FINNIDA support for environmental policy (bilateral support being cut back)*

Kenya

- *The Netherlands Government support to KWS for the Wetlands and Marine Programme*
- *WWF support for the Kiunga Marine Reserve*
- *IUCN support for Diani Chale Marine Reserve (funds provided by BMZ)*
- *USAID support to CDA for development of an ICM Policy*
- *Belgian Government support to KEMFRI*

Of special relevance is the GEF-funded Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project (CMBMP) in northern Mozambique (started 2001). The project covers districts in northern coastal Mozambique contiguous with the Tanzania border. In Tanzania a new conservation area has been created on the Tanzanian-Mozambican border viz. the Mnazi Bay Marine Park (MBMP). A project to supported the

⁵ With few exception such as the KWS

MBMP is being funded by GEF. A unique opportunity exists, therefore, to promote and establish cross-border conservation measures by establishing links between the two projects.

Regional/International Perspectives

*Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya have ratified the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and the **Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (The "Nairobi Convention", 1985)**. A detailed work programme of activities under the framework of the Nairobi Convention has recently been produced and this is described below.*

The adoption of the Nairobi Convention in 1985 constituted the first formal recognition by governments to adopt a regional approach to coastal and marine environmental management. Another important regional event was the Policy Conference on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Eastern Africa and Island States held in Arusha, Tanzania in 1993 attended by ministries and experts. The Conference put forward a series of recommendations to enhance and promote ICZM. Following Arusha, there were a number of initiatives both regionally and on the national level, to try to achieve improved management of the coastal environment and resources. A Second Ministerial Conference on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Eastern Africa and Island States was held in the Seychelles on 23-25 October, 1996 to assess the successes and failures in ICZM since Arusha. Actions needed to improve the situation were agreed upon. A Third Ministerial Conference on Integrated Coastal Zone Management was due to be held in Maputo in May 2000 but this has been put forward to September 2000.

The Nairobi Convention

After several years of relative inactivity, there have been a series of recent initiatives to implement activities under the Nairobi Convention. The administration has recently been restructured and comprises a Chair (main secretariat - held by Seychelles) and three vice chairs viz. Kenya (follow-up secretariat), Mauritius (fund-raising) and Tanzania (development of programmes). The second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, held in Mauritius from 2 to 4 November 1999, called for funding a programme of action for the revitalization of the Convention.

Following this call the Parties met in Nairobi in December 1999 under the Chair of Tanzania to identify and develop a work programme for implementation of activities under the Convention. The start up phase (2000-2001) of the new work programme will focus on three major themes: Assessment, Management and Coordination and Legal Aspects. Each theme comprises several components, each of which identifies a suite of activities

Theme 1: Assessment

COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Coral reefs and associated ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of methodologies b) Taking stock of the assessment and monitoring methodologies used in the region to identify appropriate methodologies for monitoring different pressures c) Setting up of a network of experts to collect information on methodologies d) Categorization of the methodologies according to their applicability e) Review the exiting information and data on the status of the coral reefs and associated ecosystems for the purposes of formulating appropriate benchmarks f) Preparation of the status report, including an atlas, on the condition of the reefs g) Identification of gaps; h) Organization of a regional workshop to recommend methodologies suitable for long-term monitoring and discuss the report of the benchmarking i) Launch the implementation of the regional long-term monitoring programme in hot spots (critical areas, problematic areas) identified in the baseline study
Shoreline changes (coastal erosion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Organization of a meeting for experts on beach erosion b) Discuss the applicability of the UNESCO/IOC coastal erosion monitoring manual prepared for Eastern Africa. c) Select testing sites and regional institutions; and d) Implement the monitoring programme in the selected sites e) Organization of a regional workshop (as a follow-up to the 1994 coastal erosion workshop) f) Update information on the state of coastal erosion in the region; and g) Review mitigation measures applied in different countries and suggest appropriate measures that can be in the region.
Land-based sources of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Organization of a meeting for experts on beach erosion b) Discuss the applicability of the UNESCO/IOC coastal erosion monitoring manual prepared for Eastern Africa. c) Select testing sites and regional institutions; and d) Implement the monitoring programme in the selected sites e) Organization of a regional workshop (as a follow-up to the 1994 coastal erosion workshop) f) Update information on the state of coastal erosion in the region; and g) Review mitigation measures applied in different countries and suggest appropriate measures that can be applied in the region.

Theme 2: Management

COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Coral reefs and associated ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review of the status of management of marine protected areas in the region b) Regionalization of the global guidelines for the establishment of MPAs c) Capacity-building for the effective management of MPAs and raising public awareness
Shoreline changes (coastal erosion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstration projects to restore habitats affected by coastal erosion using "soft" mitigation measures b) Planning and implementation of management plans for erosion-prone areas
Land-based sources of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) assisting in the development and implementation of national policies that promote incentives for waste management recycling and the zero-discharge approach b) Organizing regional workshops to identify and promote the use of intermediate technology c) Initiating the pilot recycling projects at the community levels
Marine sources of pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consultancy for assessment of problems related to marine contingency plans b) Workshop to produce a regional position paper on a marine contingency plan and to discuss the ratification of international conventions e.g., MARPOL c) Assist the development of national contingency plans including the sensitivity maps d) Assist the development of capabilities for the implementation MARPOL and the London Convention on Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waste and Other Matter

Theme 3: Coordination and Legal Aspects

COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
<i>Review of the Nairobi Convention and its related protocols</i>	a) <i>Comprehensive revision and updating of the Convention and its related protocols</i> b) <i>Convening a meeting of the Parties for the submission of updated instruments;</i> c) <i>Development of new protocols on:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land-based activities</i> • <i>Exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and sea bed;</i> • <i>Liability and compensation</i> d) <i>Development of background papers for each protocol</i> e) <i>Development of draft protocols</i> f) <i>Publication and distribution of updated and new instruments</i>
<i>Coordination with other conventions and partners</i>	a) <i>Preparations for joint meetings of the Conferences of the Parties</i> b) <i>Finalization of operational management for the implementation unit including staffing and subregional coordinating units</i> c) <i>Agreements on collaboration and coordination with conventions and programmes .</i> d) <i>Consultations with collaborators and partners.</i> e) <i>Consulting with partners of Nairobi and Abidjan Convention</i>
<i>Cross-cutting issues.</i>	a) <i>Assessment of ICM programmes and projects in Africa.</i> b) <i>Assessment of the management effectiveness of MPAs</i> c) <i>Assessment and legal monitoring of effectiveness of national and regional legislative instruments.</i> d) <i>Benchmarking for environmental legislation</i> e) <i>Establishment of a regular legal monitoring systems</i> f) <i>Strengthening existing national and regional capacity for compliance and enforcement</i>

The programme identifies regional and global partners and potential support for implementation of the activities:

- *Collaboration with other regional seas programmes for the exchange of experiences and information through the establishment of twinning arrangements and memoranda of understanding*
- *Thematic regional annexes will be established with the secretariats of global conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity*
- *African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) to provide guidance and political support.*
- *UNEP will provide institutional and programmatic support. UNEP will work with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in leveraging additional resources for the Nairobi Convention.*
- *Support from The World Conservation Union (IUCN) within the framework of the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity.*
- *Support from the Governments of Belgium, Finland, France, Sweden, the United States of America that have, in the last two years, provided significant assistance to the Nairobi Convention. In particular, the Government of Finland is called upon to consider supporting those aspects of the work programme relevant to the recommendations made by the UNESCO technical workshop (the follow up to Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management, held in Maputo in July 1998).*

Other regional initiatives include:

- *Preparation of Programmes to conserve marine biodiversity in accordance with the **Jakarta Mandate**. Facilitated by IUCN, funded by NORAD.*

- **CORDIO – (Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean)**. A three year regional project funded by SIDA, on coral reef bleaching. Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and other Indian Ocean countries) involved.
- **WIOMSA (Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association)**. Set up in 1992 with support of SAREC. Currently being “re-activated” with support from SIDA and USAID. WIOMSA is currently carrying out a rapid assessment of training needs in the region in collaboration with the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island.
- The newly formed (1999) **East African Co-operation** (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) from the defunct East African Community. The creation of the Co-operation has major implications for joint management of marine resources. A common marine fisheries policy is already being considered.

The development and implementation of activities associated with these regional initiatives should be carefully tracked in order to determine how WWF could best provide additional value to on-going/planned initiatives through the creation of partnerships.