



LME:LEARN  
1ST ANNUAL

# AFRICA REGIONAL NETWORK

MEETING REPORT

2-4 August 2017  
Zanzibar Ocean View Resort  
Zanzibar, Tanzania

## INTRODUCTION






The Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and Their Coasts through Enhanced Sharing and Application of LME/ICM/MPA Knowledge and Information Tools (LME:LEARN) project seeks to improve global ecosystem-based governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts by generating knowledge, building capacity, harnessing public and private partners and supporting south-to-south learning and north-to-south learning. The project is funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and executed by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC).

A key element of this improved governance is main-streaming cooperation and coordination between LME, MPA, ICM, MSP, and marine and coastal climate change adaptation, fisheries and biodiversity projects with overlapping themes and geographic areas, both for GEF projects and for non-GEF projects.





As part of the activity and the GEF's desire to have enhanced collaboration between the projects it funds, LME:LEARN is arranging annual Regional Network Meetings to bring the projects together. The Regional Network Meetings will provide a forum for GEF funded marine projects to interact as part of a series of meetings being organised by the LME:LEARN project and key regional partners. Through these meetings we want to enhance the development of partnerships in the region's LMEs by engaging stakeholders and project managers involved in marine protected area, coastal management, fisheries, biodiversity, and coastal climate change adaptation activities in the overlapping LMEs.

The first Annual Africa Regional Network Meeting was hosted by the Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam and organised by the PCU of the LME:LEARN and the IOC-UNESCO Sub-Commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States (IOCAFRICA). The primary objectives of the first Annual Africa Regional Network Meeting were to provide a forum for GEF funded projects, non-funded GEF projects, agencies, academia and institutes to network with one another; to enhance their understanding of activities in the region; and to identify partnership building opportunities by engaging projects actively involved in key thematic areas (marine, coastal management, biodiversity and coastal climate change).

More specifically, the meeting aimed to:

-  Establish the African Regional Network consisting of project leaders and institutes engaged in marine and coastal ecosystem based management by providing a forum for those involved in LME, ICM, MPA, MSP, and similar themes to establish connections with one another and enhance collaboration opportunities;
-  Introduce the twinning opportunities and discuss how twinning can or should progress with identified partners;
-  Introduce the Inter-project Collaboration Opportunities (ICO) to the network;
-  Provide an overview of the contents of the 7 toolkits (Governance, LME Assessment, LME Project; Stakeholder Participation, LME Strategic Approach, Marine Spatial Planning and Environmental Economics) under development and which should be converted into training modules based on the feedback of the network, as well as introduce the Massive Open Online Course being developed by UCT;
-  Introduce the Large Marine Ecosystem Approach for achieving SDG 14, discuss what projects in the region are doing to implement these targets and the role of the Network.

The expected outcomes of the meeting included:

-  Increased awareness and familiarity among the projects/activities under implementation in Africa;
-  Interest in developing Twinning proposals and ICO proposals;
-  Constructive feedback on the contents of the LME:LEARN toolkits and the MOOC under development by UCT;
-  Ideas on how the Network can grow, how it will interact between meetings, proposed venues and dates for the 2018 meeting.

## WELCOMING AND OPENING REMARKS

Professor **Yohanna Shaghude**, Director, Institute of Marine Science, University of Dar es Salaam, welcomed participants to the first Annual Regional Network Meeting and gave a short background on the event. Professor Shaghude stated that organising the workshop was part of IMS's commitment as a member of the network and gave his appreciation to IOC-UNESCO for entrusting their institute with the responsibility.

**Mika Odido**, IOC Coordinator in Africa, IOC Sub Commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States, welcomed the participants and expressed his appreciation to IMS and the LME:LEARN PCU for organising the meeting. Mr. Odido stated that the IOC places importance on collaboration and that it places importance on the LME:LEARN project. Mr. Odido stressed how the regional framework could play a role in blue economy and that it was key to transforming Africa. Mr. Odido ended by wishing the success for the meeting and the network, asking the participants to think about how we can share experiences and work together.

The participants of the meeting then introduced themselves and stated their expectations for the event and the network. **Bernard Brou**, GEF Project Manager, UNDP, hoped to share experiences and strengthen and consolidate efforts as well as network with other colleagues. **Lydie Ehouman**, GEF Climate Resilience Project Manager, AfDB, hoped to improve collaboration and networking, to improve the way we design projects as there is lots of money for project execution, but not a forum to discuss and exchange views, and hoped to learn and interact for better design. **Bashar el Bataineh**, Coordinator, PERSGA, hoped to focus on collaboration. **Bangoura Kande**, Focal Point, ODINAFRICA/IODE, was interested in sharing experience in resilience and adaptation of climate change. **Fatou Bintou Traore**, Department of Evaluation, Senegal, is implementing a project in 11 countries. Exchanges and experiences from older partners would be beneficial to know more about modalities of financing projects. **Victor Smith**, GEF Project Manager, Conservation International, hoped to learn more from participants and how network can benefit individual projects. **Theuri Mwangi**, Nairobi Convention Secretariat, found the toolkits to be attractive. **Julius Francis**, Executive Director, WIOMSA, wanted to learn more about LME:LEARN and initiatives in Africa. **Yohanna Shaghude**, IMS, wanted to share the IMS research agenda and see how twinning can occur. **Gotz Schroth**, Program Specialist, UNDP, is creating an MPA in Angola, and wanted to learn from others how to do it. **Marta Zumbo**, Ministry of Angola, hoped to learn more about MPAs, needed knowledge how to create and manage it better. **Komlan Kpotor**, WACA, wanted to know what partners are doing in marine and coastal areas management, and how to mobilise more resources from GEF. **Miguel Onzaga**, WACA, wanted to understand what everyone is doing, and see how efforts can synergise. **Thandiwe Gxaba**, Deputy Executive Secretary, Benguela Current Convention hoped to have a deeper induction into LMEs, networking and learning from participants. **Victor Mamonekene**, General Director of Waters, Congo, wanted to know about twinning opportunity and ICO funds, learning from others. **Constantin Mbessa**, GEF MPA Project Manager, UN Environment, is working on MPAs but stated there is a need to link them to corridors, put a system in place to manage these. Mr. Mbessa hopes to capitalise on experience in the network. **Peter Alele**, Project Manager, Conservation

International, is working on the Ocean Health index, hoped to learn what other initiatives are out there in the region. **Margareth Kyewalyanga**, IMS, is involved in research at IMS, linking all aspects, and wanted to see how we can link within the region, learn about other oceans in Africa, but she doesn't know much about other areas and how we can link together. **Mahongo Shigalle**, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute, is working on the PEACC Project, and hoped to share experience and network.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Network Meeting was attended by 22 participants from GEF-funded projects, non-GEF funded projects, Regional Conventions, National Ministries, and Academia who are implementing projects in Angola, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Saudi Arabia and other Red Sea countries, Senegal, and Togo.

## SETTING THE STAGE

**Mika Odido**, IOC Coordinator in Africa, IOC Sub Commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States, gave a presentation of the role of IOC in the Africa region, its' mission, and the specific areas of focus. Mr. Odido also highlighted the importance of the regional network and the benefits of collaborative efforts. **Ivica Trumbic**, Chief Technical Advisor, GEF LME:LEARN, IOC-UNESCO introduced the LME:LEARN project and provided a short progress report. **Natalie Degger**, Regional Network Coordinator, Training Specialist and Deputy Project Manager of GEF IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN projects welcomed the participants to the Africa Regional Network and provided background information on the concept of the network, who should be a member, and what was hoped to be achieved through the establishment of such a network.

## ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

Short presentations were provided by meeting participants. The presentations served to introduce their project or organisation/institute, the thematic area worked in, what would be achieved through the project or area worked in, what challenges the project/organisation faces, how the Africa Regional Network could be useful to the project/institute, and full contact details and the website link to the project/institute. The PDFs of all presentations are provided. A short summary of the presentations, questions and responses are provided below:

**Bangoura Kande**, Focal Point, ODINAFRICA/IODE spoke about strengthening the resilience and adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone of the Republic of Guinea.

**Bashar el Bataineh**, Coordinator, Environmental Monitoring Programme, PERSGA, provided information on the strategic ecosystem based management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

**Bernard Brou**, EMIS Project Manager, Côte d'Ivoire spoke about strengthened Environmental Management Information System for Coastal Development to meet Rio Conventions goals in Côte d'Ivoire.

**Constantin Mbessa**, Project Manager, Congo, gave a presentation on the creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to Support Turtles Conservation in Congo.

**Götz Schroth**, Program Specialist, UNDP, Angola gave a talk on International Waters and Marine conservation at UNDP Angola.

**Julius Francis**, Executive Director, WIOMSA, Tanzania, introduced the activities of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association.

**Lydie Ehouman**, Project Manager, AfDB, Togo, spoke about strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo.

- Question 1: What is the source of the sand?

Response: The sand is moved from West to East (1 million cubic meters of sand moved to the beaches). Open to suggestions from the network.

- Question 2: Have you looked at sediment transport?
  - Response: There is a gap in the sustainability that needs to be addressed.
    - Comment: There are monitoring techniques, but how do we ensure data is being shared and that is getting to decision makers.

**Yohanna Shaghude**, Institute of Marine Science, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, provided an overview of the IMS Research Agenda.

**Marta Zumbo**, INBAC, Angola spoke about the Biodiversity and Protected Areas in Angola.

**Victor Mamonekene**, General Director of Waters, Congo gave a talk on the Congo Basin Blue Fund

- Question 1: How much have you mobilized so far in terms of finances?
  - Response: Not yet. They are still in the process. They will give people terms of reference for managing the blue fund
- Question 2: What is the interaction between your new structure and the former one with the AfDB? Will there be some form of collaboration?
  - Response: Not yet, but it will be housed centrally.
- Question 3: You said that Morocco is associated, why is this so: because it is not part of the region?
  - Response: Any country can join. Other countries need the water of the Congo River Basin, though not in the region.

**Fatou Bintou Traore**, Dakar Senegal, provided an overview on the Ecological Center's Monitoring activities.

- Question 1: What is the difference between WACOM and MOLOA?
  - Response: the same thing. One is in English (WACOM) and the other one in French (MOLOA).
- Question 2 was in French: Translation: Since WACOM every two years have stock-taking meetings to see what they have done and also conduct case studies to have more info about coastal erosion. When is the next meeting? Is it going to have another case study?
  - Response: There has been a study in 2016 looking at 178 sectors but it needs to be politically validated by Ministers from 11 countries.
- Question 3: How the dissemination process of the study is going to be?
  - Response: the studies in 2010 they discussed the validation process and it was up to the countries to disseminate. But for the 2016 it is not validated yet, however, once this is done, it will be put in the website. Comment: A bit of history for the colleagues not from WA (West Africa): The countries decided to do the study called "Management scheme for the coastal areas of WA" for 10 countries in 2009; and in 2011 the results came out. They divided the coast in sectors and observed what is happening. When the study was finalized, all 11 countries signed an agreement and agreed that they understood the problem and they are willing to join forces to fight erosion. They declared the mission. After 2011 results, they continued the study and they are updating the information. There are some critical areas declared to be at risk. The less vulnerable ones were then put into some moderate development projects. The study has been finalized and the results are waiting for validation. Once done, a new study will be put online.
- Question 4: How do they do the monitoring and what values are they looking for in terms of coastal erosion and biodiversity?

- Response: For the coastline, they are following the change and enter the data just to feed into the software to give information for biodiversity; they focus on mapping of the wetland and monitoring of different indicators related to the wetlands.
  - Comment: Each country has a focal point and also different points of references for monthly analysis. They make a follow up on the dynamics of the coastline. At the end of the year, one has an idea of the area of land lost, and be able to estimate the rate of erosion.
  - Comment: when you have a regional body dealing with many countries, it is difficult. You need national focal points that take information/data and submit to the regional body.
- Question 5: Is there another phase that was supported by the World Bank (2 million Euros)? The second phase was approved last year. What exactly are they financing; is it individually or regionally?
  - Response: the money was for financing countries to strengthening the national bodies to collect the data.

**Thandiwe Gxaba**, Deputy Executive Secretary, Benguela Current Convention (BCC), Namibia, presented an outline; how and when was BCC was initiated as well as its uniqueness.

- Question 1: how come that BCC is the first in the world to be based on LME concept of multi-sectorial ocean governance? What about the GCLME?
  - Response: in 3 weeks of her job, still new and under induction, she is not able to distinguish about the two or other related concepts. Comment: This should be her homework, then she should share back to the network. Other comment: The two are sisters' conventions – working complementarily.
- Question 2: The issue of ocean governance you said you have lack of expertise. Is that true for all the three countries?
  - Response: In South Africa they are specialized in ocean governance and experienced experts. However, she was not sure about the other countries – Namibia and Angola.

**Theuri Mwangi**, Nairobi Convention gave a talk on the WIOSAP & SAPPHIRE Projects.

- Comments by the presenter:

Where do we see the Africa Regional Network coming in? After three days of the meeting, we will see how the networking will be. The SDG14 will link us as a network. The community should foster openness whereby the project managers submit the lessons learned and from there the network derives from the lessons. Out of the lessons learned, we would ask the LME:LEARN to be doing what they used to do. Like online surveys. This would help to report back on the challenges. This would be helpful. Because with the oceans there are so many components: the MPA, the private sector, the northern Mozambique Channel (with so many key players – he showed the slide of the logos of the partners). How about the civil society and the NGO do? The regional fisheries management needs to have a role. Due to all the players, we have a commitment. All that is presented on a slide on SDG14 voluntary commitment partners. The donors become interested if you talk about what interest them: fisheries, oil and gas etc. The donors will come and give you more money if you are working in the WIO under those themes.

**Mahongo Shigalle**, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute gave a presentation on PEACC, funded by WIOMSA, UNESCO-IOC and Deep Sea Fishing Authority.

- Question: is this a baseline study? Do you have a reference site?
  - Response: this is the first study of this kind in the region – so yes, baseline. Fisheries samples we get from the landing site. For primary production, we do it ourselves. For

geophysical modelling, is a desktop study – data from satellite and some input from somewhere, you sit with your computer and do your work!

**Victor Smith**, Project Manager, Conservation International GEF Mangrove Project (Liberia) spoke about the threats to mangroves in Liberia.

- Comment: The pressure on mangrove is known but we do not have data, we are sharing the same problem in Cote d'Ivoire. We need to come and work together.
- Comment: You put the infrastructure on jeopardy! People are building more private... they are cutting more the mangroves and others use sticks from the mangrove to build, so they are just destroying.
- Question 1: What is the importance of mangroves for environmental sustainability?
  - Response: mangroves create unique ecosystems. They are breeding and nursery grounds for many organisms; also very good shield against storms; communities benefit from them as coastal protection.

**Miguel Onzaga and Komlan Kpotor**, WACA. Miguel gave a presentation on the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program.

- Question 1: what is expected to be the implementation phase in each country?
  - Response: about 3-4 years; we want to have also a second phase.

## **TWINNING AND INTER-PROJECT COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES**

**Natalie Degger**, LME:LEARN, led an Information session on the Twinning offered by the LME:LEARN project: how it works, what are the guideline and proposal form, who should be involved, and how to submit the proposal. Information on the Twinning Portal will also be shared. She also provided information on the Inter-project Collaboration Opportunities (ICO). It will also be shared with the network, namely: who may apply, what does the ICO fund, and the deadline for the first call of submissions.

Several twinning ideas were identified. They included twinning between the UNDP Angola MPA and the Congo Brazzaville project initiative, with a focus on overlapping interest of oil and other activities. There is also potential for exchange between UNDP Angola with the Guinea project on mangroves. Another potential twinning was identified between the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute and PERSGA to assist in addressing their coastal and marine living resources component.

## **TOOLKITS AND TRAINING**

**Natalie Degger**, LME:LEARN, presented the contents of the toolkits and the MOOC, which are being developed by Working Groups, and requested meeting participants to provide their general comments, input and express their interest in each toolkit as well as training on the specific topic. Comments by meeting participants are preceded by a • and all responses by the LME:LEARN PCU are preceded by a ○.

### 1. Governance toolkit

- Comments: What are the objectives of the toolkits, who are the users?
  - Response: Management of MPA and other projects that are related. They consider potential audience; this is a work in progress, the way we develop it is different. We have the Governance working group, which is preparing it. It is a loose type of arrangement, it is not that the consultant is developing it – no fees, so no consultant involved. We expect that by the November Conference in Cape Town we will have the

first draft. There is also scientific papers dealing with ocean governance, they will be used there too.

- Comment: We do have a governance component in our project (Mahongo), but I am not an expert in it. We could share with our colleagues so that they provide comments.
  - Response: Thank you. That would be useful. Anyone else could share. But the purpose is to get a feedback from this meeting, which could be sent to the Working group.
- Comment: How will they look like?
  - Response: Once they reach the final version, they will be printed for circulation or put in the website. We will see once we reach there how many case studies we could include.
- Comment: I wonder if this module on governance takes into consideration national legal framework to help implement international projects.
  - Response: might be contained in there, but we will check with the working group.
- Comment: I think you should include many more case studies with completely different settings, from different regions. The usefulness comes from the case studies, not from the universal.
  - Response: you are right....the toolkit will have a brief explanation etc. Since we have 3 regions that the work is concentrating in, we will make efforts to include case studies from all the regions. If you know any project with experience please send the ideas and the proposals, just briefly.
- Comments: there is a tendency to select successful case studies, but often you learn better from the failure ones.
  - Response: Excellent idea. We would encourage the projects to be open to share the information if one stumbled. It is not failure, but a learning experience. This will help someone not to try that approach, rather than to repeat the same and waste time and resources for nothing.
- Comment: Regional Ocean Governance – it is better to go to down level to the national levels even to community levels.
  - Response: I don't think the WG will go to that level, but I will check with them
- Comment: In the WIO region, there are training in leadership and others. This would be a good one to do regionally.
- Comment: We are from different countries and each country has different national languages. If at present we are having difficult to understand, it will be even more difficult to follow the training!
  - Response: I agree with you. This is something the project is trying to look into. At first the tool kits will be in English. But please do the survey and raise the issues so that the LME:LEARN will see what to do. This issue will be taken to the WG.
- Comments: Participant knows about governance, but his colleagues know more. Can we include them? If my colleague is interested, can I raise a hand for him/her?
  - Response: Yes. It is not only for people in this room, but just to have an initial interest – a general feedback. Contact LME:LEARN and tell us about the others interested. Natalie wants to make sure that she reaches the right people, everybody to benefit from this.
- Comment: I think that this package of the governance is very important because everything you do will be influenced by it.
  - Response: Thank you for your comments, I give this feedback to the WG.



*Ten participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 11 participants would want to receive training on it.*

## 2. LME project toolkit

- Comment: This type of toolkit would be helpful in elaborating to individual projects.
  - Response: The toolkit is for LMEs but there is a need on explanation on how you develop different components of the projects. A step by step guidance on what to do. There is already one manual on IW:LEARN for fresh water, here we want to focus on complementary projects. It will be useful in initial stages of project preparation – the PIF you have to prepare one.
- Comments: Participants elaborated on their own experience with the projects at home. To prepare the project document as required by GEF format.
- Comment: we would like something like that to be applicable to other projects.
  - Response: it will follow the format of GEF but when it comes to details it will follow the LME projects.
- Comment: I think it is a nice format. But there are some specificity of the LME and it will be useful to make the toolkit follow this.

*Eleven participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 11 participants would want to receive training on it.*

## 3. Stakeholder participation toolkit

- Comment: stakeholder participation is part of governance! So, there could be an overlap. Also you have a private sector – though they are stakeholders, but the Private sector involvement is different. They have their own way of thinking and processes. They want negotiations in closed doors not in the opening. So you need a separate toolkit for the Private Sector. Not to mix them with everyone.... It does not make sense. It merits a separate toolkit, specifically showing how the private sector has been involved in the ocean governance.
  - Response: you are right about that, but the emphasis on governance on private sector will be to explain their governance, but not to go into specifics on how they are working. Governance would be less of a toolkit, but more of an umbrella. Reflect back yesterday on Thieri's presentation, the linkage will be established and there will be some overlap to strengthening. However, your remarks on the Private sector deserve to be looked at.
- Comment: We talk about involvement of stakeholders from all sectors. We consider that it is important to consider the Private sector and to promote the PPP (Private-Public-Partnership). There is need to involve them, it is fundamental to move forward.
- Comment: The key step in involving the private sector is to create interest for them. You have created toolkits for governments and communities, fine, because they are interested and affected directly. For private sectors you need to get them into the room and start talking. Once you do that, at least you are 80 percent successful.
- Comment: The engagement of the PS is two level: are they part of the solution or part of the problem? If they are part of the problem, to involve them as “stakeholders” could be a problem. For example on plastics in the ocean, they came from all over the world and attended because they wanted to be part of the solution, but they wanted also to protect their interests (because the governments want to ban the use of plastics). So it depends on how you want to bring them on the issues, it is a different dynamics.
- Question: Will you develop a toolkit specific for the private sector?

- Response: Not yet, but the discussion we are having now will help us in the development of the toolkit. We do not want to develop anything that nobody will use. As the toolkits are finalized, all the comments will be taken into consideration and they will solicit input and comments.
- Comment: as you develop that try to be specific, and get into contact with people from companies and find out how and why they are interested to participate. When you invite them they will not come if they do not have motivation. They come if they are part of the problem – creating a big risk... because if they do not come they know it will be at even bigger risks (for the plastic issue). So, it will be useful to get them as participants in the development of that toolkit.
- LME:LEARN: The first draft will be ready for the meeting in Cape Town: 17-18th November 2017. There will be also regional trainings, based on the toolkits.
  - Comment: The training could be part of the development of the toolkits it will be more useful that way to get more feedback.

*Seven participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 7 participants would want to receive training on it.*

#### 4. LME strategic approach toolkit

- Question: What is the point of this toolkit?
  - The point of this toolkit is to make sure that the different components of the project converge into something, rather than having segments with outcomes that do not come into a common goal etc. – to give a strategic picture of the LME.
- Question: My understanding, take a picture moving from point A to point B, to operationalize a change from one point to another?
  - Response: Yes indeed. The strategic toolkit will help you to achieve that common goal.
- Comment: At UNDP level for the different projects we are not make this strategic approach how you move from one component to another.
- Comment: This needs to involve other stakeholders that are working on the same issues, looking at outcomes and impact of the project. Also, what other people are working into that.
  - Response: This is different from the Project toolkit, they are different, and so I do not see the confusion.

*Six participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 9 participants would want to receive training on it.*

#### 5. Marine Spatial Planning toolkit

- Comment: The issue of transboundary – they have transboundary MPA between SA and Namibia; they can give a feedback on how they have made it. What if there is a dispute among countries?
  - Response: very good, they will involve appropriate examples as they develop this one further.
- Comment: if your focus is on the transboundary issues, there is very clear need. But other organizations want to develop MSP in ABNJ's.
- Comment: Yes, for transboundary it is tricky, even for Mauritius and Seychelles, they are not in agreement on how the management of the common area should be. The countries should focus on how the areas need to be managed under the same regulations. So the toolkit could explore this area. Also countries could come to the same agreement. For example Tanzania

and Mozambique on oil and gas reservoir that sits on the border of the two countries. They need to agree on how to exploit it. So, this is useful as a toolkit but need to think on what will be the components that are agreeable across boundaries. Another example is SA and Namibia on gold.

*Ten participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 11 participants would want to receive training on it.*

#### 6. Environmental Economic toolkit

- Comment: it is very important for example the coastal protection project. Need to conduct economic analysis and combine it with the environment. There was a challenge to put it together.
  - Question: Is there anything missing?
- Response: Just cost-benefit analysis is what we did. For Togo it was an interesting exercise to consider the different components such as the road bypass, the tunnels etc.
- Comment: as we are talking about the Blue Economy – it is important to highlight these economic aspects. To have public resources involved is always a challenge. It will also be useful for mobilizing of resources. If you do not have economic figures, you would be talking qualitatively.
- Comments: Giving reports on the GDP, usually we do not give consideration to natural capital like mangroves. So this will be very useful. What is the economic value of mangrove, or of a lake with regards to fish, or sand mining etc. having idea on this will contribute to national GDP determination.
- Comments: you need to know the stakeholders. There is a stock which is missing – fish stock, which is from the ocean. E.g. they want to know there is enough Tuna in X region. We need to include it, not just to talk about the “environmental”.
- Comment: It is important for this toolkit; it could be very technical with formula. But we need to get a simple version that everyone could use, not just the economic jargons.
- Question: is the valuation including valuation of resources?
  - Response: Yes
- Comment: The question that you always ask: The values of different resources look impressive. Then what? The issue is how do you translate what you get from this into decision making? This needs to be captured in examples on how different countries have used such figures advantageously. For some countries, other issues will not work. E.g. The issue of subsidies. This is viewed differently in different countries. This has to come out very clearly in the toolkit, for people to understand how to use the toolkit.

*Fifteen participants were interested in using this toolkit, and 14 participants would want to receive training on it.*

#### 7. Massive online open course outline: Large Marine Ecosystems: Assessment and Management

- Comment: The MOOC is missing the engine to realise the SDG14!
  - Response: The idea will be taken to the course developers.
- Comments: Areas beyond National Jurisdiction to be included. Justification: Each country is required to have governance in the ABNJ and beyond. The country needs to have that capacity.
- Comment: There are two issues: 1) Training 2) what is the importance with ABNJ? The countries know they are entitled but they do not know what is there. E.g. because now the

blocks for the mining are already set; the countries cannot claim anything. The training should be provided to the countries.

*Eleven participants want to sign up and take the course.*

### **MARINE ECOSYSTEMS: AN ENGINE FOR ACHIEVING SGD 14**

Participants viewed the short GEF IW:LEARN, LME:LEARN, UNDP, UN Environment, IOC-UNESCO video from the New York LME Approach Side event as an introduction to the follow on session. An open discussion session commenced focusing on experience sharing from across the region, but more importantly for projects/institutes/members to gather ideas from one another. The network was also asked what role the Africa Regional Network could play in helping to achieve SGD 14 targets.

An informal and impromptu overview of the UN Ocean's Conference, the discussions held and main takeaway from the event was provided. Participants felt that the regional network could play a role in assisting to achieve SGD 14 targets, however the network should start small and find a SMART collective goal to work towards before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Meeting.

### **MEETING FEEDBACK**

Facilitated by Natalie Degger, LME:LEARN, members of the Network were asked to provide input on how to grow the network.

Participants were interested in the ToR and formalising the network. It was mentioned that this network holds tremendous value and its dilution or allowing outside entities from joining without vetting must be prevented by the LME:LEARN project. A concern was raised that the success of the network could be jeopardised from outside entities taking credit for establishing the network. Natalie Degger, LME:LEARN, remarked that the PCU would prevent this from happening and measures would be put in place to allow for screening of members.

It was suggested by participants that they communicate via email or google groups between annual meetings, however they did not want to receive numerous emails on topics that did not interest them. A suggestion was put forward to have the network form Communities of Practice in thematic topics.

Suggestions of the location of the next meeting included Morocco, Nairobi, South Africa, and Senegal. The preferred meeting date for the 2018 event was June/July or September/October.

### **MEETING CLOSING**

Closing remarks were provided by Yohanna Shaghude, IMS, and Ivica Trumbic, LME:LEARN. Both thanked the participants for a very successful and rewarding meeting. Victor Smith, GEF project manager, thanked the PCU and IOC on behalf of the participants for organising the meeting stating that they were all encouraged by this initiative and felt they were part of a small family. Mr. Smith also remarked that he hoped everyone in the network would continue to share information and that the Regional Network would be instrumental in making the GEF projects, and others, more impactful.

Follow up actions for the PCU included:

- Circulating the draft ToR to participants for comment
- Forwarding examples of previous Twinings
- Determining a realistic date and location for the second meeting
- Establishing, in consultation with the network, the goals ahead of the 2018 meeting.

## **FIELD TRIP**

### The Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)

The Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS), which is part of the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), was formally established on 17th October 1978 by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania Notice No. 34 published on 16th March 1979. At its establishment IMS was given a mandate to undertake research, training and technology development as spelt out in its objectives and functions namely:

- To Undertake research in all aspects of Marine Sciences
- To provide postgraduate studies in Marine Sciences.
- To provide advisory and consultancy services in Marine Affairs.
- To establish undergraduate studies in Marine Sciences in accordance with the country's manpower demand.

Over the last 38 years IMS had been mainly relying on its old premises (located within the Zanzibar Stone Town) inherited from the former East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization (EAMFRO). However, since June 2016 new opportunities have opened after the handing over of the completed infrastructure facilities of her building at Buyu (some 15 km from Zanzibar Stone Town). The new facilities are considered to provide more opportunities for IMS to expand both in terms of human staff capacity and students' enrolment. Currently, IMS has human resource capacity of 54 staff, 20 of them being academic staff (15 of whom have been trained to PhD level). The Institute had been running three postgraduate programmes (two MSc programmes and one PhD programme). During the next academic year (2017/2018) two additional postgraduate programmes (namely an MSc degree programme in Sustainable Fisheries management by Coursework and Dissertation and a PhD programme in Applied Marine Sciences by Coursework and dissertation) have been planned. One undergraduate degree programme (BSc in Marine Sciences) has also been planned during the next academic year (2017/2018).

IMS is also the Official National Correspondent of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO for Tanzania since 1985. In this regard, IMS has been collaborating with the Tanzania National Commission for UNESCO and IOC-Africa to facilitate the UNESCO activities at the National and international level. Through the coordination of IOC-Africa, Tanzania has prepared a national plan for the implementation of the Second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE-2). The plan entails to collect multi-disciplinary datasets along four long transects and 2 short transects in the Tanzanian waters.

### Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park

Before receiving a tour of the park, participants were addressed by the Head Ranger, who provided background information and the challenges faced in ensuring that conservation is community driven.

The National Park is a result of the GEF-financed and UNDP implemented project titled "Jozani-Chwaka Bay Conservation Project". The goal of the project was to conserve the biodiversity of Jozani Forest and Chwaka, with project implementation beginning in 2000 and was completed in mid –2003.

The Jozani Forest Reserve has existed since the 1940s when the forest was logged and part re-planted to form a plantation. Only in the early 1990s did the GoZ recognize it as 'biodiversity hot-spot'.

The Jozani Chwaka Bay Conservation Area (JCBCA) consists of a protected core area of 56sq km and buffer in excess of 80 sq km. The biodiversity of Jozani includes a unique swamp forest. This is a coastal forest on coral rock with shallow humic soils, and a high water table. It floods seasonally, creating a

forested wetland for bird species, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and freshwater crab. The area is home to three endemic and globally threatened mammal species, the Zanzibar Red Colobus, and the Ader's Duiker, possibly found only in one other location (Arabuko Sokoke Forest, Kenya). Both species are dependent on Jozani Forest. The Zanzibar Leopard, a distinct race of leopard, which is smaller when compared to mainland species, has not been reliably recorded for a number of years. The area also contains coastal endemic birds, reptiles, invertebrates and plants.

The Jozani area is also important as it contains a range of coastal habitats in close proximity. The area shows an ecological transition from dry evergreen thicket on coral rag through closed ever-green forest, to wet swamp forest and wetland and eventually the mangroves fringing Chwaka Bay. It includes additional coastal habitats including sea grass beds and mudflats. Chwaka Bay is a shallow open bay, and is itself a unique geophysical feature. The bay supports the largest block of mangrove forest on Zanzibar and an internationally important wintering population of the Crab Plover. Bird-Life International recognizes it as an Important Bird Area (IBA), and the area meets the criteria for an internationally important wetland area under the RAMSAR convention. The buffer zone of the protected area includes an area of coral reef.

Several development partners supported the project. The GEF-UNDP component focused on biodiversity conservation through Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM), strengthening the communities' natural resources and community organizations, training and infrastructure development. The Government of Austria, CARE, the Ford Foundation and McKnight Foundation focused on income generating activities (IGAs).

The main project partners were CARE – Tanzania, the Government of Zanzibar through the Department of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forestry (DCCFF) and the communities adjacent to the project area organized under Jozani Environmental Conservation Association (JECA).



## Annex A

### List of Regional Network Members

#### Africa Regional Network

Project/LME/Institute	GEF ID	Agency	Name	Email
Abidjan Convention			Abou Bamba	Abou.bamba@un.org
Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE)	5513	UNDP	Dixon Waruinge	dixon.waruinge@unep.org
Egypt Strengthening Protected Area Financing [Bio]	3668	The World Bank	Adel Soliman	adelnbu@yahoo.com
Guinea Coastal Zone Adaptation [CC]	3703	UNDP	Bangoura Kande	kandebangoura@gmail.com
Kenya Coastal Resilience and Livelihoods [Climate]	5794	UNIDO	Bassel Alkhatib	B.ALKHATIB@unido.org
Canary Current LME	1909	FAO	Birane Sambe	bsambe@yahoo.fr
Strengthened Environmental Management Information System for Coastal Development to Meet Rio Convention Objectives	5101	UNDP	BROU YAO BERNARD	bernard.brou@undp.org
Resilience of Muanda's Communities from Coastal	5280	UNDP	Chrispin Vangu	v.ngombo@gmail.com

Erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo				
Creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to Support Turtles Conservation in Congo	5806	UNEP	Constantin MBESSA	mbessaconstantin58@gmail.com
Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish2)	9692	world bank	Daniel Mirasalama	dmirasalama@worldbank.org
West Africa Regional Fisheries	3558	The World Bank	Demba Youm Kane	kdemba@gmail.com, demba.kane@spcsrp.org
Gambia Coastal Areas Resilience [CC]	4724	UNDP	Dodou Trawally	dodou.trawally@undp.org
Tunisia Coastal Area Vulnerabilities [CC]	5105	UNDP	Fadhel Baccar	fadhel.baccar@undp.org
Comoros Protected Areas Network and Villages [Bio]	5062	UNDP	Fouad Abdou Rabi	fouad.abdourabi@undp.org
Benguela Current Convention Implementation	5753	UNDP	Hashali Hamukuaya	hashali@benguelacc.org
Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sector	6951	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	James Falzon	FalzonJ@ebrd.com
Gambia Adaptive Capacities for SSE and Coastal Fisheries [Climate]	9194	unido	Juliet Kabege	J.KABEGE@unido.org
Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo	5279	African Development Bank	Lydie Ehouman	L.EHOUMAN@afdb.org



Egypt Nile Delta ICZM/Climate Adaptation [CC]	3242	UNDP	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	afmahh@hotmail.com
Mauritania Mainstream Biodiversity to Oil and Gas [Bio]	3576	UNDP	MR HACEN KHOUNAA	melkhouna@gmail.com
Red Sea Ecosystem	3809	The World Bank		
Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius	5514	UNDP	Satyajeet Ramchurn	satyajeet.ramchurn@undp.org
Liberia Coastal Area Mangroves [Bio]	5712	Conservation International	Victor E. Smith	vsmith@conservation.org
Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti	9215	UNDP		yves.desoye@undp.org
Adaptation to Climate and Coastal Changes in Tunisia	3202	UNDP		fadhel.baccar@undp.org
Adapting Coastal Zone Management to Climate Change in Madagascar Considering Ecosystem and Livelihoods	4568	UNEP		ermira.fida@unep.org
Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	5113	FAO		Cassandra.deyoung@fao.org
Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	5230	UNEP		Barney.Dickson@unep.org

Seychelles' Protected Areas Finance Project	5485	UNDP		fabiana.issler@undp.org
Enhancing Resilience Of Liberia Montserrat County Vulnerable Coastal Areas To Climate Change Risks.	8015	UNDP	Henry Rene Diouf	henry.rene.diouf@undp.org
Western Indian Ocean LBSP SAP Implementation	4940	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Jared Bosire	jared.bosire@un.org
West Africa Coastal Areas Program (WACA)		The World Bank	Nathalie Abu-Ata	nabuata@worldbank.org
Liberia Coastal Area Resilience [CC]	3885	UNDP	Jefferson Wylie	jeffersonwylie@yahoo.com
Kenya Coastal Resilience and Livelihoods [Climate]	5794	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Bassel Alkhatib	B.ALKHATIB@unido.org
		UNDP	Yves de Soye	yves.desoye@undp.org
		UNDP	Akiko Yamamoto	akiko.yamamoto@undp.org
		United Nations Environment	Yegor Volovik	yegor.volovik@un.org
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MAMIWATA Project		GRID/GIZ/Abidjan	Christian Neumann	Christian.Neumann@grida.no