

**Joint Steering Committee Meeting
of the
ASCLME & SWIOFP Projects,
Kunduchi Beach Hotel,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
13-18 September, 2010**



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I: OPENING

1. The opening ceremony was Co-chaired by Eng. Bonaventure Baya, Director General of the National Environment Management Council of Tanzania and Dr. Benjamin Ngatunga, Director General Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute.
2. The Chairperson introduced the distinguished guests who were seated at the High Table as follows:

Mr.Dixon Wariunge,	Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention
Mr.Aubrey Harris,	FAO and SWIOFC
Dr.Christophe du Castel,	a representative of the French Fund for the Protection of the Environment (<i>Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial</i>)
Dr. Xavier Vincent,	a representative of the World Bank
Ms. Leila Tegmo Reddy,	Resident Representative, UNDP, Mauritius
Dr. Yohanna Budeba,	Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries in Tanzania
Mrs. Ruth Mollel,	Principle Secretary for the Environment in Tanzania

He then invited the Members of both (ASCLME and SWIOFP) Steering Committees and invited guests to introduce themselves. The list of participants is attached as **Annex I**

3. The Chairperson invited the distinguished guest at the high table to make remarks.
4. **Mr. Waruinge** thanked participants for attending. He reminded them that the countries of the western Indian Ocean region generate more than USD30 billion per year from marine and coastal resources. This is why they have adopted the Nairobi Convention – to protect their resources.

Over the last three or four years, the countries and the Global Environment Facility have invested over \$70 million into the understanding and management of Living Marine Resources in the western Indian Ocean. The meeting would touch on issues of governance; this is important because the projects must begin to set the parameters that will guide the countries to better manage marine and coastal resources in the future. He thanked the dignitaries for attending the meeting and asked for their support for the projects.

5. **Mr. Harris**, speaking on behalf of FAO and the SWIOFC, noted that the southwest Indian Ocean is a hive of marine research and other activities. He noted there had been a ground change in this region. However, it is useful to bear in mind that these activities are not an end in themselves, but a process of building capacity and providing information so that the countries of the region can improve the lives of their people. He observed that the close

6. **Dr. du Castel**, speaking on behalf of *Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial*, noted that France is in a unique position because, not only is the country a donor, but it also part of the region and has fishing interests in the region. His agency works in the same area as the Global Environment Facility and supports a number of activities in the region including SWIOFP. He wished the participants a successful meeting.
7. **Dr. Vincent**, speaking on behalf of the World Bank which is implementing the SWIOF Project, outlined the goals of the two meetings: to draft road maps and workplans and as well as agree on synergies between the two projects and other regional initiatives. He said that the SWIOFP would discuss a possible extension for the project and advised that a proposal to this effect should be prepared by the countries and submitted to the Bank timeously.
8. **Ms. Reddy**, the Resident Representative for UNDP Mauritius congratulated David Vousden and his team for reaching the important three-year milestones and for arranging the meeting jointly with SWIOFP. Ms Reddy noted that Akiko Yamamoto, Regional Portfolio Manager for International Waters projects was not able to attend the meeting and sent her apologies.

Ms Reddy noted that the ASCLME Project had been very successful at establishing partnerships with other projects and programmes and emphasised that the issue of Policy and Governance is now a top priority for the Project. She said it is essential that the ASCLME Project starts to actively engage with policy-makers to introduce the concept of the Strategic Action Programme. Ms. Reddy wished the delegates well for the five day meeting.

9. **Dr. Budeba**, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries , GoT, said that he was very pleased to see such good representation from the 10 countries participating in the SWIOFP and ASCLME Project, as well as representatives of other organisations, including NGOs. He emphasized that this level of partnership is critical to the success in the implementation of the projects.

Dr. Budeba, welcomed the guest of honour, Mrs Ruth Mollé, Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office, GoT, protocol observed, to officiate the opening of the PSC meetings.

10. In her statement, **Mrs Mollé** welcomed participants to Tanzania on behalf of her government. She extended her appreciation to the GEF, including the French GEF, for funding the ASCLME Project and SWIOFP and to UNDP and the World Bank for implementing the Projects in the region. She also expressed her appreciation to project managers, partners and participants for making time to attend the meeting, saying it is an indication of their commitment to the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP.

The Guest of Honour outlined the environmental challenges faced by the countries of the region and talked about the goals of the two projects. She stressed the importance of partnerships and noted that the ASCLME Project had been particularly successful in forging strong partnerships with international and regional organisations.

Ruth Mollel wished the participants success with their five-day meeting and declared the meetings officially opened.

11. **Dr. David Vousden, Director of the ASCLME Project**, made a vote of thanks on behalf of the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP. He expressed his delight that the projects' steering committee meetings were being held together. He said that the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP were working together much more closely and he welcomed the collaboration and cooperation that characterises their working relationship.

Dr Vousden thanked the Tanzanian government for hosting the meetings and also thanked the speakers for their inspiring words. He concluded by saying that the participants would work hard to achieve the goals of both projects.

The Meetings proceeded according to the programme attached as Annex II

II: JOINT ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES MEETING

The Joint ASCLME and SWIOFP Steering Committee Meeting was presided over by Eng. Baya, Director General, National Environment management Council, Tanzania.

The two projects had agreed to share one opening and one closing day to coordinate and inform each other and then to hold independent Steering Committee meetings during the intervening 3 days.

SESSION I: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SWIOFP AND ASCLME

The South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)

12. The Chairperson invited Mr. Payet, the Regional Executive Secretary, SWIOFP, to present the status of implementation of the project for the last two years.

Mr. Payet began with an overview of the project. He described the study area and noted that the SWIOFP is primarily an offshore project, concerned with the identification, assessment and study of offshore fisheries stocks. Important objectives of the project include the development of institutional and human capacity; the development of a regional fisheries management structure associated with the SWIOFC (the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission); and mainstreaming biodiversity in national fisheries policies.

He explained that the SWIOFP is based on a thematic approach and made up of six components. The countries participate in the components that are relevant to them. Technical coordinators have been appointed for each component. The project has a five-year lifespan. It is currently in the implementation phase which is dominated by research cruises and the deployment of scientific observers. The final phase of the project will involve the generation of a TDA and SAP.

13. Progress has been achieved in the following areas:

- Data and information gaps have been identified and cruises are being organised to address the gaps. Cruise protocols have been developed for most countries.
- The MSc programme has been initiated and 10 students are enrolled.
- The fisheries database is established and is being populated with historical and new data. SWIOFP is working with WIOFish to populate an artisanal fisheries database; Geonetwork is being used for metadata cataloguing.
- Research has been conducted from research ships (e.g. *FRV Dr Fridtjof Nansen* and *F/V Manohal*) and leased commercial vessels (*F/V Brahma*).
- A number of training courses have been implemented in partnership with the ASCLME and the EAF Nansen projects.
- 40 observers (five from each country) have received training.
- A stock assessment course is planned and there are plans to provide training in the drafting of fisheries management plans.
- Strong partnerships have been developed with the EAF-Nansen project, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC); the Indian Ocean Commission; IOC-UNESCO; and the ASCLME Project. The relationship with WWF is growing.

14. Mr. Payet noted that piracy is one of the biggest problems facing the SWIOFP. It has damaged the prospects of conducting cruises in the area north of 12°S.

15. Mr. Payet invited the Component Leaders to present progress made on the various components

16. Mr. Harrison Ong'anda, reported on progress with the SWIOFP Component 1: Data gap analysis, data archiving and information technology

With the assistance of France, the SWIOFP has successfully piloted the STATBASE data structure; successfully installed Geonetwork (a data portal); and all Weblis records have been converted to End Note. Mr Ong'anda acknowledged the contribution made by WIOFish with respect to these achievements.

The final gap analysis document is under preparation and will be complete once retrospective data is acquired. The acquisition of historic data is underway. A consultant is being hired for this task.

Training has been conducted in Metadata, STATBASE, Nansis (with support from the EAF-Nansen Project) and there has been training on the use of the Geonetwork information portal.

A functional project website has been established and a number of countries have purchased computer equipment to boost the capacity of the national focal points. A server has been purchased for the RMU and internet access has been improved in the countries and at the RMU.

Future goals include the creation of a data atlas; more effort recovering unconventional and outdated data, data repatriation, calibration and retrospective analysis; improving the functionality of the Geonetwork information portal; and building the regional databases (WIOFish, STATBASE, End Note and the FTP site). Incorporation of other data streams, e.g. oceanography and bathymetry are planned, as are data analysis and web applications training.

17. Mr. Johan Groeneveld, reported on progress with the SWIOFP Component 2: Crustacean resources

Mr. Groeneveld explained that 11 surveys are planned using chartered commercial vessels. This is an expensive and ambitious undertaking. In preparation, three workshops have been held to plan survey protocols. The output is a detailed plan for each of the 11 surveys. Two surveys took place in September and October in Tanzania and Kenya.

A workshop for 40 fisheries observers has been completed. These observers are now well trained and ready to go to sea. The next step is to put them on commercial fishing vessels and ensure the data is generated. An opportunistic placement of an observer on a fishing vessel exploring the South Madagascar ridge generated excellent data. SWIOFP is planning to look at two large lobster species and understand how they are distributed on the seamounts of the southwest Indian Ocean.

Four MSc students have been approved to undertake crustacean research. One student has already made good progress.

Activities planned for the next two years include 11 surveys at sea (3 shallow water; 4 deepwater trawls; 4 deepwater trap trials); deployment of observers on commercial fishing vessels; collection of data and samples to support the Component 2 projects; and capacity building through the MSc. programme and training workshops.

18. Dr. Baraka Kuguru reported on progress with the SWIOFP Component 3: Assessment and sustainable utilisation of demersal fishes

Dr. Kuguru explained that there are two types of demersal fisheries in the WIO: trawl and drop line fisheries. The countries involved in this component are Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique and Seychelles. Assessment will be focused on biomass and genetics, with a view to describing demersal fish stocks and determining whether they are shared or not.

The threat of piracy has curtailed research surveys but sample protocols for trawl and drop line fisheries have been developed and a workshop has been conducted on regional component planning for these surveys.

Plans for the year include collecting and analysing genetic samples from trawl surveys and the hosting of a workshop on data analysis.

19. Ms. Mira Hurbungs, reported on progress with the SWIOFP Component 5: Mainstreaming biodiversity into key fisheries sectors

Ms. Hurbungs noted that this is a cross cutting activity that includes nine countries and is coordinated by Mauritius.

Training was held in Réunion in August. Sixteen participants were trained to tag and identify the main turtle species in the region. The SWIOFP expects that the trained observers will be able to gather data for the turtle monitoring programme.

Ms. Hurbungs ran through the achievements that have been made and the plans of the component for the future.

20. Dr. Francis Marsac, a representative of IRD reported on the contribution of France to the SWIOFP and progress with the SWIOFP Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilisation of pelagic fishes

Dr. Marsac noted that France has provided assistance with the entry of data into StatBase, notably the metadata component; an English translation of the full StatBase manual is underway and should be finished by end 2010; and development of the web-based application of StatBase has resulted in the provision of data online.

A regional workshop on FAD (Fish Aggregation Device) activities took place in 2009 in Seychelles. A preparatory FAD tuna tagging expedition took place in Comoros.

A joint cruise between the SWIOFP and IRD took place in the Mozambique Channel in April and May 2010. This followed a previous joint SWIOFP/ASCLME cruise in the same region. Surveys have also been conducted from *Brahma* (a longliner from Réunion) and the IRD research vessel *R/V Antea*.

France has contributed to the training of regional observers in turtle identification and tagging; 10 Argos transmitters have been attached to marine turtles. An observer programme is in place for tuna fisheries in French waters of the southwest Indian Ocean.

21. DISCUSSION

Mauritius noted that there is a lot of work required to establish the data atlas. For example, there are some countries that have a number of scientific samples that have not been analysed. Perhaps the SWIOFP could assist these countries to fund the analysis of samples and perhaps there are other countries that need this kind of assistance. This information could be important for the data atlas.

Comoros stated that it would like to participate in the SWIOFP Component 2. The country has little capacity for marine research and would like the project to assist with capacity building. Further Comoros also expressed concern that there are a lot of data collection and collation activities underway and these should be coordinated.

Tanzania made a request for more training in marine mammal and marine turtle identification and monitoring.

WWF noted that there are many links between the SWIOFP activities and WWF and these should be pursued.

In response to the Comment made by Mauritius Dr. Marsac agreed that a lot of data needs to be included in the data atlas. The SWIOFP needs to be clear about what kind of information to include in the data atlas and which software to use.

Mr. Ong'anda responded to the issues raised regarding data and information by informing that there are synergies between different projects; processes are underway to ensure that efforts aren't duplicated and that the region gets the most out of the various projects. As soon as a consultant is contracted, the project would identify the relevant datasets and take steps to repatriate data. It would only repatriate data that is worth repatriating. Regarding the accessibility and sharing of data, the intention is to exploit web applications and ensure that the SWIOFP community can access datasets online. Scientists should be more proactive and make use of the data collected on SWIOFP cruises and expeditions as these are available to the SWIOFP community.

Agulhas Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLME)

22. The Chairperson invited Dr. David Vousden, Director of the ASCLME Project to present the progress made in the implementation of the ASCLME project for the last three years.
23. On the outset **Dr. Vousden** informed that an important milestone will be achieved early in 2011 when the national Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Assessments (MEDAs) will be integrated into an overall TDA. The TDA will be peer reviewed and a causal chain analysis will follow. Activities associated with the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) will start in mid-2011. Dr. Vousden stressed that high level support and endorsement for the SAP is essential to ensure funding for a second stage of the Project.
24. The Project has undergone one internal review and is now entering the mid-term review stage. The Mid-Term-Review will be undertaken by Dr. Yegor Volovik, and the evaluation report is expected by the end of 2010.

The main areas where progress has been made include:

25. Outcome 1: Information captured for the TDA

The ASCLME Project has contributed a great deal to the understanding of the oceanography of the western Indian Ocean, particularly in the context of how the South Equatorial current drives the system across the Mascarene Ridge, how the Mozambique eddies affect productivity; the presence of similar eddies off Mauritius and East Madagascar: and the successful high resolution mapping in all survey areas providing detailed information of seabed topography and habitat types. Many new records and some new species have

already been identified along the Mascarene and South West Indian Ocean Ridges. Approximately 50 papers have been submitted to renowned journals following the completion of a number of ASCLME-funded research cruises; some of these papers would be published in a special edition of the journal "Deep-sea Research".

Other areas in which progress had taken place were cruises to deploy and service ATLAS (Autonomous Temperature and Line Acquisition System) and LOCO (Long-term Ocean and Climate Observation) moorings; regional training courses; the establishment of a working relationship with IMO focused on ballast water and various marine pollution conventions and protocols; a Memorandum of Understanding signed with IRD for cooperative work on persistent organic pollutants; and a Policy and Governance Assessment is underway (an international expert has been contracted) as well as the Cost Benefit Assessment on the goods and services of the western Indian Ocean, with meetings for both of these activities scheduled for October 2010 and January 2010

The Coastal Livelihoods Assessment (a new activity adopted by the 1st Steering Committee meeting) has been very effective and is nearing completion

Challenges include the impacts of piracy which has resulted in lack of access to most of the Somali and some areas of Kenya and Tanzania; and very little offshore data has been captured north and west of Seychelles. ASCLME is trying to address this through focusing more effort on coastal work and the use of offshore altimetry and remote sensing.

26. Outcome 2: Long-term data management and handling mechanisms

Existing national data and information is currently being captured by the MEDA reports as part of the MEDA-TDA process and the processing of cruise data is ongoing. An assessment of national data handling needs has been completed in each country and the country counterparts are already submitting their annual reports on data management and handling more details will be provided during the progress made on MEDAs.

ASCLME has hosted National Coordinator's meeting since 2008, 2009 and 2010 and Programme level meeting was held in Mombasa in July (ASCLME, SWIOFP, WWG, UNEP, ODINAfrica, Cordio). All countries are on-target to deliver their MEDA reports by end of 2010 or early 2011 latest.

Data synthesis and Information Generation is continuing successfully and national spatial data reviews have been undertaken through the MEDA process. ASCLME is running joint GIS and Data Management courses with ODINAfrica in order to build national marine and coastal data atlases (as part of the African Marine Atlas Project). A MoU with IRD was signed in August 2010 for cooperation and cost-sharing in remote sensing and multidimensional mapping.

In terms of Indicator Adoption and Ecosystem Monitoring, the project has been closely involved on the technical and steering committees for TWAP (transboundary Waters Assessment Programme), particularly in identifying indicators for LMEs. The selection of indicators for long-term ecosystem monitoring and management will be an integral part of the TDA process. ASCLME aims to have a long-term monitoring programme adopted in 2011 at the coastal, nearshore and offshore level using LME indicators.

The formal partnership between ASCLME and SPFIF to assist countries in successfully accessing funds to support artisanal and subsistence fisheries management practices continues to be successful, with Mozambique as a major potential beneficiary and with plans in the pipeline to assist Comoros as well as to

develop a regional MCS project. ASCLME is grateful for the support given by NOAA by way of a regional Fisheries Management and MCS expert based in Grahamstown.

Challenges include: the need to coordinate more actively with the SWIOFP in order to capture the data being collated and to identify indicators for long-term monitoring of the impact of management and governance measures. Also need to coordinate closely with SWIOFP in relation to development of coastal community level fisheries support through SPFIF.

27. Outcome 3: TDA and SAP adopted with financial sustainability mechanisms

Early in 2011, the MEDAs will be integrated into an overall TDA for the LMEs. The TDA will be peer reviewed by both regional and international experts. The information will be used for Causal Chain Analysis.

Dr. Vousden emphasised that high level support and endorsement for the SAP is essential from each country to ensure further funding for the implementation of management and governance mechanisms. A new Policy Advisory Group has evolved from the GEF WIO LME Stock Taking Meeting that was held in Nairobi in April 2010 which should assist in this aim. ASCLME will need to submit a new funding request for SAP implementation before the funding for this first phase expires.

Once the TDA is completed, ASCLME will undertake a Fiscal Needs Assessment which will steer the Project toward a Donor and Partnership Conference in mid 2011

Two intensive 3-week regional Ecosystem Assessment Training course have been completed so far at the University of Cape Town and a regional inshore/coastal Ecosystem Assessment course was carried out in Mauritius earlier in 2010, along with an introductory training course on Invasive Species and Marine Pollution.

ASCLME hopes to start developing Policy Briefing documents in 2011 and, in this context, a Science-to-Governance roundtable is planned for 2011. The development of Inter-Ministerial Committees for each country will be essential to support this process.

Challenges: The biggest challenge under this outcome, and for the entire project, will be timely endorsement of the SAP at the ministerial level. If the SAP is not adopted by signatures and by all countries before the end of the current project, then the region cannot expect funding to be released for the next phase.

28. Outcome 4: Coordination, communication and participation

The DLIST component has expanded its original three demonstration sites to the establishment of demonstration sites in each country. The website and newsletter continue to be valuable communications tools. The latest newsletter was produced in collaboration with the SWIOFP and is a high-quality product of some 64 pages.

A Stakeholder and Partnership Symposium and Roundtable is planned for mid-2011 and will probably be integrated into the afore-mentioned Donor Conference.

A joint ASCLME-WIO-LaB Promotional Film was launched at the 5th IW Conference in Cairns in 2009 and a Policy Film has now been completed which is short and concise and aimed at decision-makers.

A draft Communications Strategy has been developed along with a Private Sector Engagement Plan.

Challenges: Educational Outreach continues to be a challenge but ASCLME hopes to address this in 2011 with the help of Rhodes University and ACEP/SAIAB.

29. Outcome 5: Monitoring and evaluation

The Project has undergone one periodic internal progress chasing review so far. It is now entering its mid-term review stage. The Mid-Term Evaluation report is expected by the end of 2010. Dr. Vousden asked everyone to cooperate with the MTE as this was an important opportunity to assess project Delivery and review the overall focus and success of the Project, as well identifying any challenges or gaps.

Challenges: the only real challenges under Outcome 5 were the increasing reporting procedures and administrative/bureaucratic burdens placed on the Project which are very time-consuming

Dr. Vousden thanked the Project's many in-country experts, sister projects and partners. He said that more detail on every outcome and output would be provided over the following two days of the meeting. He invited participants to come forward and request information or identify opportunities for partnerships.

30. DISCUSSION

SWIOFP pointed out that there are more and more synergies between the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP and a priority of both projects should be to ensure that information and knowledge is shared so that value is added to each project.

A concern was raised by **Kenya** regarding the impact of the piracy on the planned activities specifically cruises and wanted to know if there are any plans to offset these gaps.

Mauritius asked whether it is not too ambitious to come up with a TDA by 2011.

A question was raised by **Madagascar** about the possibility of the ASCLME Project recommending alternative livelihoods for coastal people.

Mr. Aubrey Harris (SWIOFC) noted that there are protocols in place for many of the activities that the ASCLME Project is involved in and a number of governance institutions have been established in the region. These should be used instead of establishing new ones

Regarding the sharing of data and information, the sentiments echoed by SWIOFP were well received by DR. Vousden who asked the Data and Information Coordinator of the ASCLME Project to intervene. Ms Scott assured the meeting that data alignment and sharing was a priority.

The strategies being suggested to address the impacts of piracy include using remote sensing options; negotiating with navies for armed escorts; and the option of using oceanic gliders – unmanned research platforms. The ASCLME Project is conscious of the fact that it is not meeting its commitments in the area north of 12°S and, as a result, might be required to focus on the inshore and coastal regions, rather than the offshore environment.

The Cruise Coordinator for the ASCLME Project noted that, although there have been no cruises in the area north of 12°S, three cruises have been undertaken in 2010 south of the 12°S. Furthermore, the ASCLME project has an agreement with the South African government and plans to use the *FRS Algoa* to service and deploy ATLAS moorings in collaboration with the Seychelles Coastguard.

Regarding alternative livelihoods for coastal communities, the ASCLME project is more about protecting existing livelihoods by ensuring resources are used sustainably. This includes identification of non-marine livelihood opportunities

On institutions and protocols, the ASCLME Project needs to find more time to communicate and coordinate with other projects and programmes. There is no intention of creating new institutions where they are not needed but that the countries should be asked to determine how best to integrate the outcomes of the two projects with the institutions that already exist.

DR. Vousden acknowledged that any TDA is only as good as the information that goes into it. However, it is important to realise that this would be a baseline TDA that will present the information that is available and identify gaps in information. The ASCLME Project is trying to produce the best baseline TDA possible, but it recognises that this is a 'first-attempt' and that any TDA thus developed will need revision and review from time-to-time.

Partnerships and Collaboration Forged By ASCLME

31. DR. David Vousden reported on the partnerships and collaboration forged by the ASCLME Project

The ASCLME Project is proud of the number of partnerships it has managed to forge. It is grateful for the support of SAIAB (the South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity), its host organisation in South Africa; its two primary partners: WIO-LaB and the SWIOFP; the EAF-Nansen project; and DLIST (Eco-Africa). Consultations were underway with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the AU/GEF/World Bank project. Sustainable Partnership for Fisheries investment Fund (SPFIF).

Further, solid partnerships have been forged with the Royal Netherlands Marine Research Institute; ODIN-Africa; IMO; the World Bank Marine Highways project; the University of British Columbia; US Navy Research laboratory; and ReCoMaP.

New, formal partnerships have recently been developed with IUCN; IRD (a MoU signed for cooperation in critical habitat identification); WWF (a MoU approved and signed for a number of areas of collaboration, especially MPAs); NOAA (a comprehensive partnership agreement to be appended to the Project Document to capture the extent of this partnership is being proposed.)

A conservative estimate suggests that collectively these partnerships are worth USD12.18 million in co-funding.

32. DISCUSSION

WWF pointed out that their contribution is probably higher and more significant than the USD50 000 estimated. Recommended to revisit the MoU and ensure that most of the areas of potential partnership are captured and reflected

South Africa urged the ASCLME Project to make use of African scientists. The Project should not only train scientists, but it should make use of the expertise that exists in Africa.

Dr. Vousden thanked WWF and assured them that he would revise this contribution. He also responded to South Africa, noting that ASCLME always opted to use African scientists, especially ones from the region as

had been mentioned in previous Steering Committees when this same question arose previously. ASCLME uses trained scientists from throughout the 9 countries and also trains new scientists from those countries. More than 95% of experts used by the Project come from the participating countries.

Briefings from associated projects

33. Mr. Dixon Waruinge, provided an update on the Nairobi Convention, focusing on the contribution of the **WIO-LaB project**

He noted that one of the WIO-LaB project's most important achievements is that eight Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention have adopted a protocol that commits them to protecting their environments from land-based sources of marine pollution. Other contributions of WIO-LaB were its strong coordination at the national level; the successful implementation of a number of demonstration projects; the promotion of regional level coordination leading to a TDA and SAP; and the establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism.

Challenges that lie ahead are to implement the SAP and the land-based pollution protocol. An application has been made to the GEF for a five-year WIO-LaB follow-up project with the objectives of protecting critical habitats, encouraging the wise and sustainable management of river flows, and the collaboration of stakeholders to address transboundary challenges.

Mr. Waruinge outlined a number of areas where there is room for collaboration with the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP. These include implementation of the pollution protocol, strengthening of regional institutions and information sharing.

34. Dr. Kwame Koranteng gave an overview of the **EAF-Nansen project** and its relationship with the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP. Detailed presentations will be made during the EAF- Nansen Session scheduled for Friday 17th and Saturday 18th, 2010.

He introduced the concept of EAF and outlined the objective of the EAF-Nansen project: "to provide the fisheries research institutions and management administrations of the participating countries with additional knowledge on the ecosystems for use in planning and monitoring to further the acceptance of the key principles of the EAF. The project has five components and six outputs.

Among the activities which were implemented over the past year was a survey data analysis workshop which was intended to equip regional scientists to the use of the Nansis software – a tool for storing, processing and accessing data. The workshop had been successful.

Looking to the future, NORAD is considering the purchase of a new research ship. This would be a large investment and therefore the countries need to provide sufficient motivation and support for the investment. They need to demonstrate that they are benefiting from the work of the *RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen*.

35. Dr. Peter Scheren provided an introduction to the **WWF Coastal East Africa Network Initiative**, focusing on potential synergies with the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP

He explained that the WWF initiative focuses on Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, with strong links to the rest of the WIO region. It is one of WWF's 13 global priority initiatives and, with a 15-year time span, is a

significant and long-term investment. The initiative brings together terrestrial and marine initiatives into one programme. The three areas of intervention are marine fisheries, forestry and energy. The goal is to work with stakeholders to introduce sound governance, encouraging responsible and sustainable trade and implement a “pro-poor” conservation approach.

There is potential for the WWF initiative to forge strong ties with the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP, especially in the area of data and information sharing; support for the development of the TDA and SAP; strengthening and transforming governance of fisheries and other natural resources; developing management strategies for priority areas and/or habitats.

Engaging with civil society and communities is a particular strength of WWF. WWF is looking forward to working with the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP in the future.

36. DISCUSSION

France noted that there are a lot of training initiatives in the region, but few instances of implementing EAF on the ground. This is because implementation of EAF is very complicated. It would be very encouraging to see EAF being implemented.

EAF-Nansen Project should be seen as a catalytic project. It has been set up around the LME projects. It is not working in isolation, but in partnership with other projects.

SWIOFC added that management plans should be a priority. These should be in place for every fisheries sector and they should capture the EAF.

South Africa asked for clarification on the decision to support certification of the Mozambique fishery. The response from WWF was that the organisation has decided to work with the private sector and the Marine Stewardship Council to assist with the certification of selected crustacean fisheries in Africa.

III: ASCLME PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION, WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

The separate ASCLME Steering Committee Meeting Sessions were chaired by Dr. Daniel Maree (14 September, 2010); Dr. Johnson Kazungu (15 September, 2010) and Mr. Satyajeet Ramchum (16 September, 2010) .

Dr. Vousden informed on the *modus operandi* of the sessions in that the staff of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) would report on their activities and in this way he hoped that the meeting would be interactive.

SESSION II: DATA CAPTURE AND INFORMATION

The Chairperson, Dr. Daniel Maree of Mauritius, welcomed participants to the second day of the meeting and introduced the first speaker, Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project and Secretary to the Steering Committee.

The MEDA-TDA-SAP Process: Summary and required Project Deliverables

37. **Dr. Vousden** presented a summary of the MEDA-TDA-SAP and the required deliverables.

He reiterated that the funding available for the ASCLME Project is USD12.2 million and said that the Project is now in the final two years of implementation. The ultimate objective is a combined Strategic Action Programme for the Western Indian Ocean LMEs, supported by long term mechanisms for monitoring and adaptive management.

He noted that the national Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses (MEDAs) are a unique approach that builds ownership at the country level and allows the project to engage national technical experts and specialists. The MEDAs will be amalgamated into the TDA and in turn, the TDA will create the foundation for an effective regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP).

The important next steps are the compilation of baseline data for the TDA; the establishment of a long-term monitoring system (recognising the importance of continued data collection to identify changes in the ecosystem and to drive adaptive management decisions); a strong focus on Policy and Governance. It is now equally important that the Project builds ownership at the level of senior management and achieve country buy-in at the policy level.

The GEF Western Indian Ocean Stock-Taking Meeting in Nairobi in March 2010 considered the various initiatives that are active in the region, particularly through GEF, but also through other agencies and efforts

It also took careful note of existing institutions in the region (i.e. Nairobi Convention, SWIOF Commission, WIOMSA) and appreciated that much of the governance structure for the LMEs is captured, in principle, within the mandates of such bodies

This meeting of high-level government persons endorsed the need for developing a Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance based on the principles of ecosystem-based management, which will ensure that the efforts and inputs of all stakeholders are captured and evolved into one effective regional management and governance system for the WIO LMEs

In pursuing and finalising the TDA and SAP process, we should consider carefully this guidance by the governments to work toward an Alliance for effect management and governance of the WIO Large Marine Ecosystems, bringing together appropriate institutions and efforts to pool and coordinate their expertise, resources and ownership. However, the countries and the WIO should not shoulder this responsibility alone. Developing and Implementing a SAP should not mean closure in terms of global support. The WIO is important globally as well as regionally and its well-being is a responsibility that extends beyond the region.

As part of this Alliance for the future, global partners and global support will be a continued and growing matter of necessity and urgency.

Offshore/Nearshore Data Collection

- 38. DR. Thomas Bornman**, Cruise Coordinator, ASCLME Project, reported on offshore and nearshore data collection between 2008 and 2011

He described the 2008 and 2009 research surveys on the *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* which he said had been very successful. In all, 83 scientists participated in 2008 and 67 in 2009. Cruise plans for 2009 had been severely affected by the regional piracy threat. A high risk exclusion zone had been fixed at 10°S. Despite the piracy threat, the *RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen* conducted three cruises in partnership with the SWIOFP and also provided a platform for the IUCN seamounts cruise. Cruises had also been conducted from the South African research ship *Algoa* and the French vessel, *Antae*. LOCO moorings had been serviced in the Mozambique Channel.

In 2010, the piracy exclusion zone moved to 12°S. Now the northern shoreline of Mozambique is included in the zone. A total of 17 cruises have been completed so far and, in all, 73 scientists have participated in ASCLME-funded cruises this year.

Cruise reports for the *RV Fridtjof Nansen* cruises have been finalised and published as EAF-Nansen reports; cruise data has been archived and is available to the countries; 34 papers and posters were presented at the WIOMSA Symposium in 2009; 43 papers are being submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals including in a special edition of the journal *Deep Sea Research*.

Plans for 2011 include the deployment and maintenance of oceanographic equipment in partnership with the US Navy Research Laboratory and the African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme (ACEP); an initiative to expand the existing Underwater Temperature Recorder (UTR), tide gauge and ADCP networks; and to establish an affordable long-term monitoring network. New technology (such as the use of autonomous underwater gliders) is very expensive, but it might be possible to access this equipment through partnership agreements.

Offshore Persistent Organic Pollutants

39. **Dr. David La Roche** reported on the status of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) activity

The ASCLME Project presents a unique opportunity to create an initial, regional baseline for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). These are found in key indicator species and include dioxins and furans, PCBs, lindane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, DDT, chlordane, mirex, toxaphene and heptachlor.

The ASCLME Project POPs activity builds on an existing project that is testing heavy metal concentrations in shorebirds and tunas. Sampling will take place at four sites in the WIO and sooty tern and skipjack tuna have been identified as POPs indicator species. The activity will be initiated in October 2010, following the appointment of a consultant.

40. DISCUSSION

The question of data sharing and data accessibility was raised. The Data and Information Coordinator for the ASCLME Project responded that two countries had had a problem accessing the FTP site, but this issue is now resolved. All the data from the cruises is available to the countries online. She emphasised that it is possible for scientists who have not worked on the cruises to access the data. Most specimens are lodged at the SAIAB museum and arrangements can be made to conduct studies on the specimens.

ASCLME appealed to those who have problems with accessing data to bring to the attention of the Project Coordination Unit. Assistance will be provided in accessing the data.

EAF-Nansen Project commended the ASCLME Project for having a laudable data policy. Scientists should be more proactive about ensuring that they gain access to research data.

It was emphasised that the objective of the ASCLME Project is to build capacity in the countries of the region so that they can take a regional approach to the management of the large and complex LMEs. However, a necessary first step is to increase the understanding of the LMEs. The PSC members noted that the ASCLME Project has made tremendous strides in this area.

Attention was drawn to the Marine Highway project and other pollution projects underway in the region. There should be some opportunities for collaboration with these initiatives.

Invasive Species and Global Ballast Water Project

41. **Dr. Adnan Awad, Director, International Ocean Institute**, gave a presentation on marine invasive species and ballast water management. This was followed by a presentation by **Dr. Fredrik Haag, Technical Advisor to the IMO**, working with a GEF-funded project called GloBallast Partnerships.

Dr. Awad outlined global and regional initiatives to address the problems of marine invasive species and ballast water management. He pointed out that invasions are irreversible and global efforts are directed at preventing invasive species from being transported in ballast water.

The ASCLME activity on marine invasive species has kicked off with a fact finding exercise. The objective is to identify whether surveys have been conducted in the countries, whether invasive species have been identified and whether the impacts have been documented. Eventually these findings will feed into the MEDA/TDA

process. Contact with the countries will be made with a view to starting activities at the national level. A workshop is planned, probably for early next year. The ballast water activity will also develop recommendations for the region.

In his part Dr. Haag outlined some of the support that is available from the GloBallast Partnerships. This includes training packages and guidelines; support for regional and national task forces; support for regional and national strategies; harmonisation within and between regions; outreach (participation in conferences and meetings); and a global industry alliance.

He noted there are potential synergies between the GloBallast Partnership and the ASCLME Project, both of which are GEF-funded initiatives. GloBallast would encourage the development of a regional ballast water management strategy that could feed into the ASCLME Project. GloBallast would also be happy to encourage the development of national ballast water management strategies.

Critical Habitats Data Collection

42. Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator for the ASCLME Project, reported progress made on critical habitats data collection

She noted that the mapping of coastal marine habitats has been included in the ASCLME Project Document and remote sensing has been chosen as the most appropriate approach for mapping coastal marine habitats.

The mapping of critical habitat is a joint study between the ASCLME Project and IRD to produce the first WIO-scale, consistent high resolution assessment of marine habitats. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed to support this partnership. Funding from the IRD for this component is to the tune of USD104 000. There is also funding from ACEP for a site visit in South Africa.

An outlined on progress presented including a demonstration on some of the products that have been generated. High resolution maps will be presented in each MEDA. Data will be used for spatial planning, nearshore sampling protocols and long-term monitoring programme.

It was noted that the mapping activity is not just a scientific assessment; it has clear follow through to management actions.

43. DISCUSSION

THE PSC was informed of the ASCLME Project's willingness to work with the participating countries to help them to ratify the IMO protocols, including the convention on the Ballast Water convention.

It was noted that remote sensing and satellite imagery data should be verified with ground level/sea level observations. It was further noted that the mapping data should be interpreted into tangible and economic terms and included in the SAP.

Madagascar noted that the output of the mapping activity should ultimately be captured in strategies for the conservation or sustainable use of the resources in the critical habitats.

Ms. Scott clarified a number of points. Firstly, mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs are regarded as critical habitats because of their importance to human beings and the resources (species) that depend on

them. One of the ASCLME Project's goals is to provide a baseline where no baseline exists. The mapping activity is providing a high definition baseline of mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs and is a useful product whether or not monitoring continues in the future. The maps will be incorporated into the MEDAs and the MEDAs should reflect the threats to critical habitats and the management strategies that are in place to conserve them.

She further emphasised that there is a very strong link between the critical habitats study and the information gathered by WIO-LaB. A lot of WIO-LaB information can be synthesised into this study.

Remote Sensing and GIS Data Collection

44. **Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator, ASCLME Project,** gave a presentation on remote sensing and GIS data collection

Ms. Scott noted that remote sensing is an essential tool to collect data from regions that are inaccessible and from a vast region at one time. This can be done repeatedly at reasonable cost. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allow the analysis, integration, display and dissemination of spatial data in the form of maps, charts or useful data products.

Remote sensing and GIS activities are addressed in several of the ASCLME Project's component and are therefore integrated across the project. They complement the in-situ, ship-based and shore-based field work conducted by the ASCLME Project and these data products form the basis for the long term monitoring programme.

Activities include 'data-mining' (national and regional); data reviews and description and specific studies for the production of baseline data sets, synoptic updates and prediction of future scenarios. A number of partners are involved in remote sensing and GIS activities and related training activities, including training in GIS and data management and in ocean colour.

Data management and dissemination is integrated with two existing portals, namely the African Marine Atlas Project and the Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism.

In summary, the working list contains 201 baseline data products (with 104 already online) and 73 monitoring data products (17 available on line). This is a working list, still to be informed by the ASCLME Project MEDAs, certain contracts and project components, cruise data and national level data.

A timeline was presented showing when the data products would be complete and ready for incorporation in the MEDAs by March 2011.

Data Handling, Synthesis and Management

45. **Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator, ASCLME Project,** gave a presentation on data handling, synthesis and management

The ASCLME Project's data and information management strategy which aims to support the participating countries in the implementation of an ecosystem approach to marine resource management; build capacity

for countries and national institutions to manage data sustainably and effectively; and enable regional assessments, modelling, scenario-building, review and advocacy for policy options.

A comprehensive look at activities and progress in the areas of establishing data and information working groups; developing policy documents for data management; producing a regional and national data and information management plans; and cooperation with other projects and programmes in the region was presented.

It was noted that cooperation is imperative because there are over 124 agencies, projects, programmes or institutions active in the WIO marine environment, each with its own mandate, budget, aims and objectives. There is scope for projects to collaborate and thereby contribute more effectively to the growing body of ecosystem knowledge.

An overview of the many training activities associated with data and information management that had been implemented over the past year was presented. Most in of the training activities were undertaken in association with partner projects.

46. DISCUSSION

A commendation was extended to ASCLME for the excellent progress made with data management and emphasised the importance of keeping the data up-to-date and relevant.

It was noted that the provision of scientific advice to governments cannot occur without the maintenance of the database established by the ASCLME Project. Keeping the database up-to-date is a priority. I was therefore recommended that the SAP should include recommendations for doing this and a precise recommendation about how to meet the costs of this undertaking of updating the established databases.

Informed that the data management system is embedded in the government institutions will help to ensure that the data is kept up to date. The support of the participating governments for the Data and Information nodes is critical for the ongoing monitoring programme.

Coastal Livelihoods Assessment

47. Dr. Tim Andrew, Coastal Livelihoods Assessment Coordinator, ASCLME Project reported on the progress of the Coastal Livelihoods Assessment activity.

He reiterated the objective of the activity: to gather as much existing information as possible on the main coastal activities in the nine participating countries and to facilitate the preparation of a situation analysis for each sector in each country. A priority is to ensure that information is stored and organised in a manner that will allow easy access and maximum utility to multiple stakeholders, both during and after the project period.

The CLA activity is concentrated on nine main sectors including: inshore fisheries and related activities (some overlap with the SWIOFP); tourism; mariculture; ports and coastal transport systems; coastal mining; oil and gas production (an emerging sector); coastal agriculture; and forestry in the coastal zone. Information gathered will be analysed to provide input into the MEDA and later the TDA and SAP.

In all, 23 experts have been contracted from the region to assist with data gathering. Country contributions (in the form of a 60-page report per country) are being collated and by the end of 2010, the activity will be in a

position to hand over the results of the study for the MEDA-TDA-SAP process. In addition, much of the information gathered in this activity will feed into the Cost-Benefit Assessment.

48. DISCUSSION

Tanzania noted bio-fuel development is a growing issue in the region and this activity should be captured by the CLA. Tanzania also suggested that the information captured by the CLA is shared with the Marine Highways project.

Madagascar noted that some activities, like mining, take place outside the coastal zone, but their impacts are felt at the coast. This should be taken into account by the CLA. It was also noted that information on Oil and Gas development can be sensitive and that countries need to be aware of this

Dr. Andrew responded that the activity is relying on the expertise of the in-country consultants to identify issues like these and they have done so. He commented that biofuel would be added to the CLA energy reports now as part of the ToRs and that countries would be advised to have their Ministries 'sign off' on the information to ensure that it is not overly sensitive.

Capacity Building and Training

49. **Prof. Warwick Sauer, Capacity Building and Training Coordinator, ASCLME Project**, reported on the progress of the Capacity Building and Training activity

Prof. Sauer noted that the T&CB activities of the ASCLME Project are being implemented after wide consultation and very thorough planning. T&CB activities are divided into two categories: practical training and needs/gap analysis.

Practical training has consisted of ecosystem training for nine trainees in 2008 and a further 10 trainees in 2009. Joint training was undertaken with the SWIOFP in June 2009. This covered the planning of fisheries surveys and assessments. In 2010, training in the use of inshore sampling equipment was successfully provided through the Mauritius Oceanography Institute. A training course on fish taxonomy and curation is planned for November 2010. Phil Heemstra, a world renowned fish taxonomist, will assist with the training which will be based on specimens collected on the *RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen* surveys of 2008 and 2009, including the seamounts cruise.

Future training activities include joint courses through the DLIST activity and possible partnerships with the GloBallast Partnership and WWF.

On the subject of the MEDA-TDA process, it was explained that the T&CB specialists in each country are identifying training needs and will compile a national training plan, with budget estimates. These will be incorporated into the MEDA-TDA-SAP process. Draft training plans have already been received from a number of countries.

Links are being forged with ReCoMap and the MCS Network on capacity building and training.

50. **Ms. Alice Johnson of WWF South Africa's Sustainable Fisheries Programme** introduced the meeting to the sustainable fisheries training that has been initiated in South Africa. The goal of the training is to introduce the concept of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). She said that WWF is well positioned to adapt the

Sustainable Fisheries Training course according to the ASCLME Project's needs. There is potential for it to be adapted for the ASCLME region and WWF South Africa would be willing to make training materials available to the ASCLME Project at no cost.

51. DISCUSSION

Somalia expressed appreciation for the ecosystem training conducted by the Marine Research Institute in Cape Town and asked whether there are opportunities for participating countries to nominate candidates for post graduate degrees.

Dr. Sauer responded by expressing a desire to see a sustained effort by the project to train as many people as possible. The training needs and priorities of each country would be captured in the TDA and SAP. Clarified further that opportunities for post graduate studies would be a priority during a second phase of the ASCLME Project.

It was noted that the relationship between the EAF-Nansen project and WWF had been very fruitful and the project plans to continue its partnership with WWF South Africa in the future. It was emphasised that information sharing and sharing of resources is very important. For example, the national task groups that have been set up by the EAF-Nansen project have the potential to work collaboratively with other projects.

Overall Summary Data Capture, Information and Timeline for MEDA-TDA Delivery

52. **Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator, ASCLME Project, provided** a summary on progress and a review of the timeline for MEDA-TDA-SAP delivery and an update of the roadmap for the GEF-funded projects implemented in the western Indian Ocean.

She informed that technical coordination groups have been established in each country and technical experts have been engaged to write sections of the MEDAs. ASCLME Project support for the MEDA development process totals USD75 000 per country.

By the end of 2010, the MEDAs will be in final draft form. TDA development will begin in 2011. The results of the Coastal Livelihoods Assessment will be incorporated into the MEDAs. The TDA would be peer reviewed and a Causal Chain Analysis is scheduled for January and February 2011. A Policy and Governance Assessment and Cost-Benefit Assessment will be completed by April, 2010.

The Stock Taking Meeting held in Nairobi, 29 March 2010 agreed and endorsed a "roadmap" which sets out to guide the implementation of the three GEF-funded projects which are contributing to a single objective: the sustainable management of the WIO environmental resources for the benefit of the people of the region. This step-wise process dovetails all the project results into a single SAP. Priorities of the SAP will be mainstreamed into national policies and budgets.

A second stocktaking meeting and a roundtable and donor conference are planned for February 2012, with the formal adoption of a single, harmonised SAP scheduled for the end of 2012.

53. DISCUSSION

Jim Anderson, ReCoMaP, advised the ASCLME Project to exploit synergies with the Indian Ocean Commission.

The PSC members were urged to become familiar with the roadmap process so that they can begin to appraise the policy makers and decision-makers in their countries for the negotiations of the SAP. The ASCLME Project and specifically the Policy and Governance Coordinator, could assist the countries with this process.

SESSION III: POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT, COMMUNICATION, STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION, LONG-TERM MONITORING AND INDICATORS

The Session was presided by Dr. Johnson Kazungu, Director, Kenya Fisheries Research Institute

Policy and Governance

54. The Chairman, Dr. Kazungu, invited **Dr. Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator, ASCLME Project**, to introduced the perspectives of the Policy and Governance component of the ASCLME Project. On the outset he noted that, although there is an acceptance of ecosystem-based management (EBM) in the WIO region, there are a number of challenges; such as the sheer size of the region, high levels of poverty, political instability, piracy, lack of a mechanisms that brings stakeholders together, delineation of EEZ boundaries between some countries and a number of international conventions and agreements that have not been ratified; stand in the way of its implementation.

The activities that are planned by the Policy and Governance component, including a Policy and Governance Assessment; a Cost-Benefit Analysis; a science-to-governance dialogue and in-country consultations were presented.

A regional team has been engaged to conduct the Policy and Governance Assessment. This team will be coordinated by Prof. David Freestone, a former legal counsel to the World Bank. The Policy and Governance Assessment will be completed in January 2010.

Policy and Governance Assessment

55. **Prof. David Freestone** provided an overview of the regional Policy and Governance Assessment for the ASCLME region

He said that the Assessment would be coordinated by himself, Magnus Ngoile and the participating countries.

He described the objectives of a LME Policy and Governance module as follows:

- to collect and analyse information on national and regional laws and regulations and the behaviour of the various entities engaged in the utilisation and management of resources;
- to investigate fundamental and institutional processes and structures that are the basis for planning and decision making.

He outlined his role as coordinator of the Policy and Governance Assessment. The task includes reviewing regional agreements, associated agencies and regional projects; compiling an inventory of national ecosystem-based cross-sectoral governance efforts; reviewing international law and agreements in relation to the management/governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ).

A second task is to provide support to national experts providing ecosystem-based governance assessment reports as inputs to MEDAs and the regional assessment.

Planned outputs include:

- A comprehensive regional Policy and Governance Assessment;

- Regional issue-based policy/governance briefs with recommendations for regional Policy and Governance reforms;
- Issue-based national governance briefs;
- Reports of regional meetings and workshops held to facilitate the assessment.

The Assessment is a “cutting edge” undertaking; there are few examples of similar studies and the Assessment promises to be an important exercise in the WIO region. A draft Assessment would be completed by the end of the year and finalised in February 2010.

Cost Benefit Assessment of Marine and Coastal Resources of the western Indian Ocean

56. **Dr. Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator, ASCLME Project** introduced the concept of the Cost-Benefit Assessment.

He noted that the valuation of natural resources, i.e. affixing an economic value to the goods and services provided by ecosystems, is critical for interacting with decision-makers. The Cost-Benefit Analysis will ultimately allow the ASCLME Project to formulate the language it needs to communicate with decision makers.

The purpose of the Cost-Benefit Analysis is to value the goods and services of the ASCLME region for decision-making/governance through the collection, compilation and measuring of the economic value of marine and coastal resources; assessing the incomes and other benefits generated by these resources; and providing an economic analysis of major policy issues related to coastal and marine ecosystem management.

The Cost-Benefit Assessment will be conducted by a team of four experts and completed by the end of March 2011. The results will feed into the planned science-to-governance dialogue, MEDA, TDA and SAP.

57. DISCUSSION

A lengthy discussion took place around Policy and Governance issues.

Kenya asked whether the strong emphasis on Policy and Governance that is a feature of the ASCLME Project is replicated in the SWIOFP and the WIO-LaB project. It was confirmed that the Policy and Governance Assessment will be undertaken in partnership with the SWIOFP and will build on the work that has been conducted in this area by the WIO-LaB project.

WWF asked how conservation NGOs can become involved in the Assessment. They Informed the Meeting that the process of conducting the Assessment will be participatory and collaborative.

Dr. Koranteng (EAF Nansen Project) noted that in the courses the EAF-Nansen project has run, two of the weakest components are Cost-Benefit Analysis and Governance. The EAF-Nansen project is working to strengthen these aspects and is encouraged to see the ASCLME Project embarking on these important activities. He recommended that avenues be sought for partnering in this activity.

Mrs. Nancy Gitonga (SPFIF) noted that the ASCLME Project is working with the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), but asked whether there are plans to work with the African Union through the SPFIF Project. ASCLME informed the PSC that NEPAD and SADC are members of the ASCLME Steering Committee. Links are being forged with the SPFIF and SWIOFC specifically in assisting the countries of the WIO region in

submitting Project Concept Notes for accessing the investment funds. As an LME project, the ASCLME is an observer to the RAC of the SPFI. It was noted that if the WIO region can make progress in the fields of Policy and Governance of marine and coastal resources, the experience can be replicated to other parts of Africa.

Mr. Harris (SWIOFC) expressed approval for the approach in both Policy and Governance Assessment and the Cost Benefit Assessment. However, he asked whether emerging economic activities would be dealt with by the Policy and Governance Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis. Further he sought clarification on the selection of the team of experts, noting that there were no experts from Comoros and Mauritius in the team and whether the process has solid buy-in from the region. It would be a shame if this was seen as a process that comes from outside and doesn't understand the region. ASCLME responded that all countries had been asked to submit a suitable expert to join the team but not everyone had responded despite frequent reminders. It was clarified that this is a first and foremost a regional team being coordinated by a regional Policy and Governance Coordinator and facilitated and advised by a globally recognised expert in marine environmental law.

The PSC was informed that the assessments will cover the full range of marine and coastal goods and services in the region, including shipping, oil and gas industry and others. The selection of experts was done by the countries themselves, through the national focal points. With regard to ground truthing/verification of information, there will be a series of consultations with the participating governments and partners. The Policy and Governance Assessment would be completed in February and presented to the countries for discussion between February and April 2011. Results would also be presented to the SWIOFC, the Nairobi Convention, RECs and other regional organization. The Terms of Reference for the Assessment had been agreed to by both the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP and the initiative would be undertaken as a joint exercise.

Mr. Waruinge (Nairobi Convention) advised strongly that civil society and the private sector must be taken into account.

It was noted that most people associate module five (Policy and Governance) of the LME approach with the establishment of a governance structure. However, in the ASCLME region, there may not be a need for establishment of new institutions. Therefore, the Policy and Governance Assessment should not be viewed as laying the groundwork for a new institution; it is a fact finding exercise concerned with collecting information, looking at the issues that are hindering the implementation of the EBM and presenting the information to the decision-makers in the region. In-so-doing, the two projects are working towards a political climate that will promote sustainable management. However, if the evidence suggests that the existing institutions are not managing some issues adequately, these gaps will be pointed out and suggestions will be made for meeting these challenges.

Science to Governance Workshop Planning

58. Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project, opened a discussion around "translating science into governance". He began with a presentation entitled "Evolving effective governance through adaptive science-driven management".

He echoed the importance of scientific data and knowledge in guiding and advising management and policy. In order for this relationship to be effective there needs to be a better understanding by the users of the

information. But there also needs to be sensitivity and pragmatism because there is no guarantee that scientific advice will result in a 100% predictable result.

He suggested that, when implementing the LME approach, information should be presented as “weight of evidence” so that decision makers can act immediately, while accepting that the science might need fine tuning. An adaptive management approach will seek to move from the precautionary approach, to identify appropriate indicators and accumulate sufficient evidence that gives managers and policy makers the confidence to act.

Some mechanisms that could assist with this process were suggested, including:

- A science-to-governance workshop that focuses on what science means for management and policy-perception resetting.
- A science-to-governance think tank. Initially, this would be a virtual think tank and if appropriate, it could lead to a more specific meeting which could feed into the workshop.
- These new mechanisms could be piloted through the Governance modules of the LME projects.

59. DISCUSSION

Jim Anderson (ReCoMaP) informed that a science-to-and governance workshop on the topic of Marine Protected Areas is scheduled for February 2011. Furthermore, IUCN is planning a similar exercise and there could be some synergies in the region.

It was noted that scientists are typically weak at communicating their results to decision-makers and that a science-to-governance workshop could help this process.

The ASCLME Steering Committee endorsed the establishment of a think-tank to assist in science to governance dialogue.

Community Involvement and Participation

60. **Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project**, introduced the activity of community involvement in the ASCLME Project.

Dr. Vousden noted that the original ASCLME Project Document included very few activities related to community engagement and the PSC had specifically requested an increase in the number of activities in this area during its first sitting.

There are four principle project activities dealing with community issues:

- Coastal Livelihoods Assessment
- A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the ecosystem approach and LME goods and services
- Mapping of coastal and nearshore critical habitats for management purposes
- A set of DLIST community pilot demonstrations in all participating countries (two in Tanzania)

He reiterated the objectives of the Coastal Livelihood Assessment. The Cost Benefit Analysis which is to be undertaken as a joint initiative with SWIOFP and will run in parallel with the Policy and Governance

Assessment. Further he also provided a description of the information that is expected to come out of the coastal habitats mapping activity.

The DLIST component is a demonstration focused activity. Demonstration sites have been established in each country for the purpose of providing an appropriate communications platform for the ASCLME Project. The DLIST component includes a training component and supports the MEDA-TDA development process.

Dr. Vousden outlined some of the partnerships that are helping the ASCLME Project to achieve its objectives in the area of community engagement. These included partnerships with ReCoMap, the World Bank/GEF SPFIF. In addition, through the work of the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs in South Africa, the GEF is considering funding a full scale project aimed at identifying community level needs and developing community related ecosystem-based management strategies in relation to the LMEs.

61. DISCUSSION

Kenya asked how the candidates for the DLIST training will be identified and how they would share their knowledge after the course.

Francois Odendaal (Eco-Africa) confirmed that the DLIST courses are web-based and there is strong demand to participate in them. However, the courses are sustainable and will run beyond the life of the ASCLME Project. The course targets a broad spectrum of people, including politicians, planners, CBOs and NGOs. DLIST would be keen to “train the trainers” so that the courses could be run in the countries.

Communication Strategies, Private sector Participation and Educational Outreach

62. **Mr. James Stapley, Communication Specialist, ASCLME Project,** gave a presentation on LME Coordination, Communication and Participation Mechanisms

The ASCLME Project is currently preparing a comprehensive communications strategy which will be circulated for comment and improvement. Currently the Project’s communications activities were two tiered, consisting of communication activities and the DLIST component.

To date, there had been little or no formal evaluation of the Project’s communications activities, however, monitoring and evaluation of these activities is very important for evaluating their impacts and feedback.

With the education outreach component of the Project, a structure similar to that used by the CLA activity was being considered, i.e. a regional expert would be sought to coordinate an in-country network of education specialists. The Project would also pursue partnership opportunities.

A stakeholder and partnership symposium is proposed for the third quarter of 2011. This would be an important forum for cementing active partnerships especially under the proposed WIOSEA.

Current priority activities are intended to improve communication between ASCLME and SWIOP as well as other projects operating in the western Indian Ocean projects.

63. **Dr. David La Roche,** Consultant to the ASCLME Project, presented a perspective on private sector involvement in the ASCLME Project

Dr. La Roche informed the PSC that at the previous Project Steering Committee meeting it was noted that little attention had been given to private sector engagement. The PSC had requested this to be addressed.

A review of GEF materials published over the past year identified a number of GEF projects with good private sector participation and first-hand experience in this field. The lessons learned and experience gained indicated that early attempts to engage the private sector make the most headway and that interventions with the private sector need to be planned and targeted.

Based on the review the following conclusions can be made: that private sector interests should be targeted on a specific basis; an immediate inventory of relevant private sector interests should be undertaken to determine specific areas of mutual interest; that the ASCLME Project should work collaboratively with the SWIOFP and other projects; that initial meetings should be arranged with selected private sector groups; and specific private sector interests should be targeted for potential partnerships.

Dr. La Roche recommended that the ASCLME Project should re-allocate funding to support an activity that encourages and seeks more private sector involvement in the TDA-SAP process and long-term governance mechanisms; and work in close cooperation with programmes, partners and counterpart organisations in the WIO region (IUCN, WWF).

64. DISCUSSION

Experience gained so far in the region shows that engagement of the private sector requires a strategic assessment and evaluation of the proposed activities and intense negotiations. **ReCoMaP** informed the meeting that in some countries in the region, private sector interests pay a Corporate Social Investment (CSI) tax. This could be used to provide funding for educational or outreach activities. **ReCoMaP** has found that outreach activities have been successful with the mariculture industry, probably because one of the ReCoMaP team leaders comes from a private sector background.

Peter Scheren informed the meeting that **WWF** has been successful in leveraging funding from the private sector. He noted that progress is being made by the private sector which is increasingly subscribing to global standards such as the Forestry Stewardship and Marine Stewardship councils. Many companies in the region are doing interesting work and it would be a good idea to investigate their conservation activities.

ASCLME requested to be included in the WWF plans to engage with the emerging oil and gas sector.

Kenya asked what strategies the ASCLME Project had for improving communication in countries and noted that they felt this should be a first step. ASCLME Responded that the Project would be asking the countries what their needs are and factoring their recommendations into the planned communications strategy.

65. Dr. Francois Odendaal, Director, Eco-Africa, reported on the progress of the DLIST activity

He provided a brief history of Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST) which started in the Benguela Current LME in 1998. DLIST promotes collective planning in a way that makes sure the ground level agenda is incorporated into the ASCLME Project and its outcomes – TDA and SAP.

The DLIST toolkit consists of a web-based platform, distance learning courses, film festivals and demonstration sites. Each of these tools was elaborated and informed on how DLIST-ASCLME is growing. In the demonstration sites, the DLIST team works with the community to assist stakeholders to participate in the

“bottom up, top down” planning process. The demonstration sites can be replicated with assistance from an array of partners.

In the future, training courses would continue to be offered; there would be a growing community of practice and comprehensive and organised MEDA input; local economic development (LED) plans would be finalised for demonstration sites; lessons learned will be captured; and funding and partnership opportunities explored.

Dr. Odendaal invited participants to register on the website: www.dlist-asclme.org.

66. DISCUSSION

Somalia expressed great interest in the DLIST component, in spite of the fact that there is limited internet access in the country. The country would need assistance with setting up computer facilities so that Somalis could take advantage of DLIST courses.

Seychelles asked about the cost and criteria for participating in DLIST courses.

Tanzania expressed gratitude for the DLIST component’s inclusion in the ASCLME Project and asked that the Project gives more support to the DLIST component.

Dr. Odendaal provided clarification around the nature of the courses, asking participants to visit the DLIST-ASCLME website for more information.

67. Mr. James Stapley, Communications Specialist, ASCLME Project, provided an overview of the media and outreach component of the Project

He outlined the activities that have taken place under this component. They include the population of a comprehensive project website, including a cruise blog; flyers; folders; films; promotional items and contributions to other newsletters. He noted:

- the Seamounts cruise had attracted valuable media attention;
- The ASCLME Project website has recorded 35 000 hits. Most traffic is via search engines;
- The ASCLME Project has produced two films to date – the educational film *Rivers of Life, Oceans of Plenty*, launched last year in Cairns and available in four languages; and *Planning for Change* – a 10-minute film specifically targeted at policy makers.
- The ASCLME has participated and presented its work in regional (WIOMSA Symposium) and international fora (World Ocean Forum and International Waters Conferences)
- The ASCLME newsletter is now being jointly produced by the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP and is called *Current News*.
- Several articles about the Project have appeared in regional and national newsletters.
- The ASCLME Project had exhibited at the annual Science Festival in Grahamstown. This is Africa’s biggest science festival.

Future plans included continuing to produce the existing website and newsletter. There is also a plan to produce regular policy briefs and to continue to take advantage of media opportunities as they arise.

Long-Term/Sustainable Monitoring Plans and Ecosystem Indicators

68. **Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator, ASCLME Project**, made a presentation on the long-term monitoring plans and ecosystem Indicators

She noted that effective monitoring is an indispensable tool in project & programme management as it provides regular feedback on implementation and progress towards objectives. Monitoring is defined as the continuous or periodic collection and analysis of data to measure the change in a variable, performance of a project, programme or activity. Indicators with measurable targets and levels can be used to identify change. From a known baseline, monitoring and indicators can be used to track change.

In the GEF context, it may take considerable time (10 to 20 years) for water bodies to respond to interventions and GEF support may cease before improvements are detected. This is why there is a need for long-term LME monitoring.

Several programmes are currently funding and undertaking long-term environmental monitoring off or within the WIO region, and the ASCLME Project intends to fully involve them in the development of this component.

The TWAP indicators for LMEs which include a set of indicators in the categories of primary productivity; fish and fisheries; and pollution and ecosystem health were presented. TWAP indicators will be included in the ASCLME Project indicator framework. The ASCLME indicator set will be nested, allowing reporting at national, regional and global scale.

69. **Dr. Mike Roberts, South Africa's Department of Water and Environmental Affairs**, made a presentation on the Western Indian Ocean UTR network

The network was initiated in 2002 following the discovery of coelacanths off South Africa. Under the banner of ACEP, UTRs were put down at a depth of 18m all over the WIO. The network has produced some interesting information, but is now in danger of lapsing because within 12 months some of the battery-powered UTRs will expire. Funding of approximately R2 million (USD300 000) is needed to keep the network operational.

ASCLME noted that it endorses and supports the objective of the UTR network as contributing to the long-term monitoring system. If the ASCLME Project had the budget, it would provide funding for the network.

ReCoMaP suggested approaching the IOC Climate Change Programme for this funding.

NOAA-ASCLME Partnership Agreement

70. **Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project**, Provide a summary of the on the NOAA-ASCLME Partnership Agreement. He informed that the proposed agreement was communicated to the Members of the Steering Committee to facilitate for decision during the SC Meeting.

He introduced the content of the Partnership Agreement drafted between the ASCLME Project and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States. The two organisations are already collaborating, but the agreement would serve to expand the relationship. The partnership agreement provides a framework for clearer collaboration between ASCLME and the NOAA; it also provides a framework for a more formal arrangement to be adopted with respect to the deployment and implementation of the Research Moored Array for African-Asian-Australian Monsoon Analysis and Prediction (RAMA).

The agreement highlights three areas in which the two projects will work together more closely. These are:

- The development of an oceanographic network for early warning of climate change and ecosystem variability; monitoring of indicators that will capture these changes and their potential impacts on marine resources; disaster modelling and prediction; development of real time data products to be used by the countries; and cooperation to identify funding sources to support long-term monitoring systems.
- Cooperation in the capture of MCS and compliance data; development mechanisms for the sustainable capture and processing of fisheries data; assistance in training; community outreach. Dr Vousden noted that a fisheries expert, funded by NOAA, is already working with the PCU in Grahamstown.
- Assistance with the Policy and Governance process.

The ASCLME Steering Committee Project Steering Committee was requested to discuss and approve the annexing of the Agreement to the project document.

The ASCLME Steering Committee Project Steering Committee approved the annexing of the Agreement to the Project Document and this was accepted by Leyla Tegmo-Reddy, the UNDP Resident Coordinator from the Lead Country Office (Mauritius).

71. Dr. Rebecca Shuford, Fishery Biologist, Marine Ecosystems Division of the NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology, read out a short statement from Steven Murawski, Director of Scientific Programs and Chief Science Advisor for NOAA Fisheries Service.

“Good evening everyone.

Though Rebecca is there with you all to speak on behalf of NOAA, I did just want to send with her a few words to note how pleased we are to be partnering with the ASCLME Project to help realize the shared goals and objectives of the Western Indian Ocean countries towards the management and conservation of the vitally important marine resources and the environment – notably using an ecosystem-based approach. NOAA too has been working to implement a more holistic and comprehensive approach to the management and conservation of our trust resources and we very much look forward to continuing to work with you to enable the same for yours.

Although NOAA and the ASCLME Project have been collaborating successfully over the past couple of years, the development and adoption of this comprehensive agreement is an exciting step forward in the definition of our partnership. On behalf of NOAA, we look forward to deepening this relationship, and wish you all well in your meetings and deliberations this week.” Dr Steven Murawski.

Mauritius on behalf of the Members of the Steering Committee, expressed gratitude to NOAA for the partnership with ASCLME Project in supporting the countries of WIO region realise the valuable information and setting up the monitoring network. Mauritius congratulated Dr. Vousden and the ASCLME Project team for forging these partnerships. The Project will have significance gains from the agreement with NOAA.

Ms. Reddy, on behalf of **UNDP**, expressed thanks to Rebecca Shuford and to the management of NOAA, saying the organisation looked forward to an expanded partnership between the two organisations.

SESSION IV: COUNTRY OWNERSHIP AND DELIVERY

The session was Chaired by Mr. Satyajeet Ramchum, UNDP Mauritius.

The Chairperson invited Country Representatives on the Project Steering Committee each presented an overview of their country's progress. Their discussions focused on the effectiveness of the MEDA-TDA process; the status of inter-ministerial committees and groups dealing with the LME/ICM approach; and plans to improve country ownership of the Project objectives ahead of the negotiation of the Strategic Action Programme in 2012.

Comoro

72. Mr. Farid Anasse presented the country report for Comoros.

The ASCLME focal point is working through the Comoros National Committee for Sustainable Development. This is the institution responsible for carrying out the activities of ReCoMap; the Nairobi Convention and WIO-Lab; and ASCLME Project. The Committee is made up of representatives from various government ministries, other institutions, universities and NGOs.

The Comoros Government is well informed about the ASCLME Project and there is strong political support for the Project. This was demonstrated when the whole government, including the President, visited the *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* when she docked off Comoros last year.

Comoros welcomed the DLIST activity and requested more support for capacity building initiatives.

Kenya

73. Harrison Ong'anda presented the country report from Kenya on behalf of Dr. Kazungu.

Kenya had assigned a number of experts to produce the main components of the MEDA. Informed that the MEDA is about to be completed and Kenya is satisfied with the content so far. However, Mr. Ong'anda sought clarification on how the information will be incorporated into the TDA.

Kenya acknowledged the initiation of the DLIST project in Kenya, saying that two site visits have been undertaken. However, Kenya emphasised the need to formulate a project-wide communications strategy that will cascade down to the country level an activity that has to be undertaken by the PCU.

Although an inter-ministerial committee had not been established in Kenya, there is a need to begin interactions at a technical level with the relevant ministries. This will pave the way for interaction at Permanent/Principal Secretaries level.

The experts and coordinators, who are involved with the ASCLME Project in Kenya, are well informed about the progress and objectives of the Project. However, he expressed a need for an education and outreach budget, with the purpose of designing specific country activities to reach across the various sectors of the government especially at policy and decision-making level. Kenya expressed a desire to host a ministerial-level event for this purpose.

{At this point David Vousden introduced new arrivals, Andrew Menz, of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Global and Interregional Division; and Betty Itangishaka, newly appointed Finance and Administration Officer of the ASCLME Project. The chair, Satyajeet Ramchurn, extended a warm welcome to them.}

Madagascar

74. Ms. Haja Razafindrainbe presented the country report for Madagascar

The MEDA for Madagascar has been compiled in French to allow for national review. The draft MEDA has been presented to a technical working group for review and is now being finalised to include the review comments.

On the subject of political support for the objectives and progress of the ASCLME Project, it was informed that in 2008 the joint ASCLME-SWIOFP COG was championed by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Fisheries. There has not been a COG meeting in Madagascar since 2009 because of political uncertainty. However, there have been other multi-sectoral meetings and relationships between the Project and the institutions of government have been maintained. There has been a high turnover of staff at ministerial level and the reconstitution of the COG has been discussed.

Meetings had been limited because of financial problems. The structure of the government in Madagascar necessitates the inclusion of regional/provincial representatives in any established national committee and as such it is costly for delegates to travel from the outlying institutions.

Ms. Razafindrainbe suggested that some components of the ASCLME Project need to be reviewed at the national level. For example, pollution and mining had become “hot topics” in Madagascar and should be included in the CLA.

Madagascar **expressed** appreciation for the DLIST initiative and there is interest in replicating the experience gained at the demonstration site, which is very remote because of the positive impacts in conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.

Madagascar would also like to raise a national debate around “science-to-governance” because it would help scientists to present information in a language that is well understood. A debate would also help to familiarise political leaders about the objectives and progress of the ASCLME Project. She suggested a door-to-door visit, through various champions in each of the key ministries. There are people in the ministries who are sensitised to the ASCLME Project and a visit to the Prime Minister through the NC-ICZM committee would help to raise awareness at the political level.

Mauritius

75. Dr. Daniel Maree presented the country report for Mauritius

He reported that two draft versions of the MEDA have been submitted to the PCU. The latest version is being circulated between the concerned ministries. A regional workshop which was held in Mauritius in April was well publicised, but there has not yet been an inter-ministerial meeting on the subject of the ASCLME Project.

Dr. Maree listed the areas in which there is potential for improving country ownership of the Project. These included:

- Training for cruise participants in data management; there is a need for mentorship of young scientists in fish taxonomy and producing publications.
- Mauritius would like to be part of any publications on CTD data and bathymetry that were gathered during the cruise off Mauritius. Cruise participants should be acknowledged in papers.
- There is little awareness of the ASCLME Project in Mauritius. There is a need for ministers to be educated, advised and convinced about the project, but society also has a role to play. In a step-by-step process, society should be educated, through the media, meetings and seminars. Then, there is a need to raise awareness at the tertiary education level, at secondary schools and concerned institutions (including the fisheries, environment and ports sectors.)
- A communications plan should be devised to improve public awareness of the project. There is a need to communicate around the Strategic Action Programme and the future of the ASCLME Project.

Mozambique

76. Mr. Alexandre Bartolomeu Presented the country report for Mozambique

He noted that the former focal point for the ASCLME Project, Rogerio Wamusse, is no longer working for the Ministry for the Coordination of the Environment (MICOA). It is uncertain who will replace Rogerio Wamusse, but it might be himself.

He reported that the team of experts had submitted the first version of the MEDA and this has been reviewed by the PCU.

The ASCLME Project team in Mozambique consists of representatives of the fisheries institutions, universities and government departments. Although the work plan for Training and Capacity Building has not yet been drafted, it was noted that there is a need to build capacity in metadata management.

There is a need for decision-makers, politicians, CBOs and NGOs to be educated about the Project. The project team needs to work in partnership with stakeholders to address this. His recommendations included:

- There is a need to strengthen the mechanisms for information dissemination at national and regional levels in order to reach a wide audience, especially those in interested institutions.
- At the national level, all information should be translated and circulated and the results of demonstration projects should be widely circulated.

Seychelles

77. Mr. Ronny Renaud presented the country report for Seychelles

He reported that a National Steering Committee has been set up for the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP. Two meetings have been held so far and they have each included top level government officials in fisheries, environment and land use ministries, as well as NGOs and the private sector. The interest of the minister is

secured, and there has been ongoing communication with the ministry. The Minister of Environment has expressed interest in a visit from a representative of the PCU.

One of the challenges faced by Seychelles is the mobility of key officials due to changes in national portfolios. Ronnie Reynaud indicated that he would no longer be the focal point for the ASCLME Project; this role would be filled by Denis Matatiken.

The MEDA process is on track in Seychelles. A first draft was completed in December 2009 and circulated for comment. Gaps were noted and a second draft has been completed and presented to a validation workshop. The MEDA will be finalised in late September 2010.

Information sharing with stakeholders and agencies is ongoing. There has been an increase in informal discussions between the national focal point and the COG.

The DLIST demonstration site has been identified. There is ongoing consultation to finalise a date for a site visit.

He made the following suggestions for improving country buy-in. These included:

- Improved communication at various levels, such as between the COG, Steering Committee and PCU;
- Seychelles is looking forward to receiving oceanographic monitoring equipment, especially for inshore monitoring; there is a need to have centralised archiving of marine ecosystem data (a difficult but not impossible process);
- Increased commitment and collaboration; enhancement of Training and Capacity Building opportunities. In Seychelles, the training of trainers would be ideal so that expertise is maintained in the region.
- There is a need for administrative support, possibly a part-time employee to assist with coordination and follow-ups, local public relations, information sharing and deliverable submissions to focal institutions and the PCU.

On the subject of encouraging political ownership of the SAP process, Ronny Renaud suggested there is a need to communicate with key policy and decision makers, especially ministers. Communication should be more systematic and there should be follow-up. The SAP should be synergised with national development goals and policies.

On the subject of communication, he said that the Project needs to be more visible and the media should be encouraged to cover the project on an ongoing basis.

Dr. Vousden announced that there is a change in the ASCLME Project focal point for Seychelles. Ronny Renaud will be replaced by Denis Matatiken. He said it had been a pleasure working with Ronny Renaud who has always been responsive and helpful. He hoped that the Project will retain Ronny Renaud as a colleague and a friend. The PCU and the PSC welcomed Denis Matatiken and looked forward to working with him in the future.

Somalia

78. Mr Ahmed Mohammed Iman presented the country report for Somalia

The MEDA process is on track. MEDA specialists have been contracted and a draft MEDA report with End Note library has been submitted to the PCU. A national training plan has been submitted to the Training and Capacity Building Coordinator.

Somalia welcomed the DLIST initiative but noted that internet access is not readily available in Somali. However, a number of names have been submitted for DLIST training.

Somalia recommended improving communications around the Project, especially with regard to the mass media; increasing the pace at which the MEDA process is progressing; setting up inter-ministerial meetings as suggested by the PCU. The Deputy Prime Minister may be able to assist with setting up these committees.

Mr Iman provided some insight into the piracy and human trafficking that occurs off the coast of Somalia, demonstrating how the numbers of pirates had grown from 300 armed men in 2005 to present estimates of 2 000 men. Of concern is the fact that an estimated 20% of ransom money is paid to radical Islamic groups such as Al Shabaab.

South Africa

79. Ms. Lucy Scott, Data and Information Coordinator, ASCLME Project presented the country report on behalf of South Africa.

As a result of the splitting of the former Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism into the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs, there had been a change in the ASCLME Project's South African focal point. However, the technical group, consisting of cruise coordinator, Sharon du Plessis, T&CB coordinator, Jimmy Khanyile, and D&I coordinator, Juliet Hermes, is well established.

The South African MEDA is on track; a final draft has been submitted and a substantial End Note library has been submitted to the PCU. There has been good consultation between various departments and stakeholders. A first draft of the T&CB plan has been submitted; a second draft is in preparation.

South Africa has hosted two oceanographic training courses and a joint SWIOFP course. A taxonomy course is scheduled to take place later this year.

Tanzania

80. Rose Sallema reported on Tanzania's progress

A MEDA document has been produced through consultative workshops. Reviews are planned. A contract has been established to compile a comprehensive list of references.

A national Training and Capacity Building report has been compiled and submitted. Scientists who were trained in South Africa have, unfortunately, not had an opportunity to participate in ASCLME cruises. This is discouraging.

Tanzania commended the DLIST initiative which provides a welcome link between the local and national level. DLIST has proved itself in the community of Kilwa which was initially very resistant to participating in a donor-funded project.

On the subject of an inter-ministerial committee, Tanzania has the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy which provides a framework for inter-sectoral collaboration and joint activities. The Strategy is currently under review because of emerging issues such as oil and gas production and exploration.

Suggestions were made to improve Tanzania's participation in the ASCLME Project. These include:

- A need to speed up strategy review process at national level;
- A need to design activities for endorsement of the SAP;
- A need to speed up the MEDA process;
- Resolving delays in the payment of MEDA specialists and delays with specialist contracts;
- There should be more support for the DLIST component;
- There should be more participation by Tanzanian scientists in cruise data analysis and writing of manuscripts;
- There is a need for access to wet lease vessels for research activities.

Tanzania concluded by saying there is a need to create political ownership of the SAP process in the country. There is a need for a national dialogue and meeting on Policy and Governance with the ministers and permanent secretaries responsible for environment, treasury, planning, fisheries, tourism, forestry, marine transport, trade and industry.

81. DISCUSSION

Dr. Vousden thanked the countries for working hard to complete the MEDA process which was very demanding and for helping to identify some of the issues that are coming out of the countries. The TDA will also be a demanding process, but the Project is confident that with the support of the countries it is an achievable goal.

He clarified that there is no need for the countries to set up an inter-ministerial committee where they already exist, but to make sure that the ASCLME Project is put on the agenda of these committees. The ASCLME Project (Magnus Ngoile and David Vousden) will help the countries to make sure this happens or, in the countries where these committees don't exist, the Project will help to set them up.

There is definitely a need to create more awareness in the countries and if the countries want the Project to find the budget to do this, it will be done. It was emphasised, however, that there is only so much that the ASCLME Project can do. The countries need to come up with their own plans to raise awareness of the SAP process. The PCU will help where it can. So called "political champions" of the project have been identified and the Project is encouraging them to take up that role.

Acknowledging that communication may not be as good as it should be, the PCU is trying to improve lines of communication. The PCU is also trying everything in its power to get a research ship into Kenyan and Tanzanian waters. He said it is important for the trainees who had attended ecosystem training courses to get experience at sea, allowing them to become fully fledged scientists.

The PCU is aware that there have been some contracting problems, owing to administrative bottlenecks, however, the problem is now resolved and it will not happen again in the future.

Dr. Vousden concluded that the ASCLME Project is very glad to see the involvement of Somalia. The Project is aware of the problems faced by the country and acknowledges the progress being made.

Claire Attwood, Media Consultant, ASCLME Project, provided some comments on the subject of communication. The Project had moved into a new phase and communication should be focused on raising awareness of the ASCLME Project objectives at the policy level. The ASCLME Project can assist countries to do this by generating communications materials, but there is a lot of work to be done at the country level, much of it simply by word of mouth: technical people talking to their counterparts at the policy level.

She said that Seychelles had offered three constructive means for improving communication. These were:

- A need to translate scientific outcomes into plain language and circulate these to the communities. The ASCLME Project might be able to work with the DLIST component in this respect.
- A need to capture “lessons learned” for the benefit of the participating countries.
- Countries would like to submit contributions to the newsletter so that news from the countries is reflected in the newsletter.

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Dr. Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator, ASCLME Project, elaborated that even though the Policy and Governance processes have been delayed, there are now messages to take to the policy makers distilled from the MEDAs; the countries can demonstrate the progress they have made with the MEDAs and what the plans are for the future. The messages can be placed as feature articles in local newspapers. This should be arranged through the PSC Members in each country.

Prof.Sauer thanked the countries for their very comprehensive Training & Capacity Building plans. One of the quandaries faced by the countries was how to retain people once they have been trained. One of the initiatives the ASCLME Project will investigate is the idea of “Training the Trainers”.

Dr. Odendaal pointed out that through the DLIST process, communities were asking for information. For example, the Le Morne community in Mauritius requested a dossier of information on the lagoon, how it functions, what the impacts are and how to mitigate the problems. How the ASCLME Project can respond to requests like this. It should respond because otherwise it misses an important opportunity at community level.

Madagascar asked for the ASCLME Project website to be kept up-to-date. She suggested a dedicated page on the site for each country. **Tanzania** asked that the link between the DLIST and ASCLME Project websites is made more prominent. She noted that there is a real need for interaction between scientists and communities.

Dr. Menz commented on the subject of retaining trained personnel, saying that this is an impossible task. A solution might be to become involved in curriculum development, so that knowledge and information is retained in a country and not necessarily individuals.

On the subject of educational awareness, it was noted that there is every hope that will be a second phase of the ASCLME Project for SAP implementation and that the Project will not close after five years. If the Project gets things right in this phase it will be better placed to leverage more funding and do all the things that it hasn't got the funding to do in the current phase.

82. The ASCLME Steering Committee was satisfied with the progress made by the countries in the development of the MEDAs

SESSION IV: WORKPLAN AND BUDGET, REVIEW OF PROJECT INDICATORS AND MID-TERM REVIEW

Workplan and Budget

83. The Chairman of the Session Mr. Satyajeeet Ramchum **invited Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project, to present the ASCLME Project Workplan and proposed budget.** The summary which was presented and the detailed budget are attached as Appendix 1.

The Project has approximately USD4.5 million (40%) of funding remaining. Coincidentally, the Project is approximately 60% complete; i.e. it has 40% of its original funding to support the final 40% of planned activities.

The most costly aspect of the Project so far had been the funding of research cruises. Originally the project was allocated 30 days on the *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, but this had been expanded to 119 days.

In the period since the original Project Document was formulated, the ASCLME Project has added several major items to the budget, including:

- The MEDA-TDA process
- The Coastal Livelihoods Assessment
- The Policy and Governance Assessment

Expenditure on the DLIST component had also increased, but the DLIST had increased the number of demonstration sites from four to nine, possibly 10. Partners such as NOAA, WWF and IRD have contributed enormously by funding joint initiatives with the ASCLME Project.

One of the biggest priorities for the future was to deliver on the Policy and Governance component. This is achievable and necessary.

84. DISCUSSION

Dr. Andrew Menz, UNOPS, asked whether the Project would finish on time. Although the Project Director responded in the affirmative, he cautioned on the implication regarding the delivery of the TDA and SAP which needs to be harmonised with the data and information being collected by SWIOFP which is out of phase in timing with the ASCLME Project. This requires a critical re-evaluation and realigning of the two projects in order to deliver a joint TDA and SAP and to meet the requirements of the region-wide western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance (WIOSEA).

85. The **Steering Committee** deliberated and discussed on the proposed Workplan and Budget. The **Committee**

- a. **Approved the ASCLME Project's Workplan and Budget.**
- b. **Endorsed the realignment of the timeframe to that of the SWIOFP in order to deliver a single TDA and SAP.**
- c. **Further endorsed the undertaking of activities and processes leading to the establishment of a WIOSEA.**

Review of Project Delivery Indicators

86. **Dr. David La Roche** addressed the need for a review of project delivery indicators under the Logical Framework and assured the PSC that this would be done under the guidance of the mid-term reviewer.

Mid- Term Review

87. **Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project, introduced Dr. Yegor Volovik** who is conducting a mid-term review of the ASCLME Project. He appealed to PSC Members to be absolutely candid with the mid-term reviewer as this will ensure that the progress of the Project is monitored and evaluated.

88. Dr. Volovik provided an outline of the mid-term review activities

The goals and objectives of the mid-term review are to evaluate progress in project implementation; assess the achievement of outcomes and address the underlying causes and issues contributing to targets not being adequately achieved.

Issues to be reviewed and evaluated include:

- Achievement of goals and objectives;
- Attainment of outputs and activities;
- Cost effectiveness;
- Impacts;
- Sustainability;
- Stakeholders' participation;
- Country ownership and buy in;
- Implementation approach;
- Financial planning and management;
- Replicability;
- Monitoring & evaluation.

There is a scale of evaluation ranging from highly satisfactory to highly unsatisfactory. These are clearly described. There are also a range of GEF criteria for evaluation. For example, the relevance of the project and how well suited it is to local conditions.

The mid-term review will be undertaken between August and December 2010. It includes a document review; field visits and participation in three events; face to face interviews; a stakeholder survey; and an e-Interview tool. The draft report will be circulated by November 15 and the mid-term evaluation report will be finalised by December 2010.

Dr. Volovik presented the e-Interview tool. There is also an online survey. A link will be provided to participants at the meeting. However, this is not an advisable choice for slow internet connections. He emphasised that there is no need to use more than one tool. The questionnaire takes about 20 to 25 minutes and the survey will be conducted between 25 September and 25 October. It is very important for stakeholders to express their opinions to the agency and to the management unit.

Yegor Volovik may be contacted directly at: yegor@volovik.net

89. DISCUSSION

Dr. Menz, UNOPS, commented on the suggestion that anonymous comments be used in a survey. If people have got something to say they should be willing to put their name to it. He encouraged stakeholders to put their names to the comments they make. He further emphasised that UNOPS feels part of the ASCLME Project and has a vested interest in its success. UNOPS's role as an executing agency is one of fiduciary oversight and to help ensure, through the PCU, that the project is implemented as successfully as possible. He acknowledged there have been administrative difficulties and some participants had been affected by these difficulties. He apologised if they had been caused by UNOPS, saying the problems were being addressed. He invited participants to communicate directly with him if they have perceived bureaucratic incompetence in UNOPS. He undertook to respond with a full explanation and a resolution.

Briefs by observers:

90. **Dr. Paul Shaw of the Royal Holloway University of London in the UK**, presented a discussion of the potential for the use of molecular genetic markers in fisheries taxonomy.

He said there were opportunities for cooperation with the ASCLME Project and SWIOFP, including the University funding students, funding research, contributing facilities and experience, offering advice and collaboration on genetic projects.

91. DISCUSSION

Regarding whether genetic marking could help countries to identify transboundary stocks, Dr. Shaw responded that it could help to answer questions around shared stocks.

ASCLME emphasised the value of these kinds of studies to the region, where there is a need to classify fish stocks or groups of fish that are regionally important and assign them as exploited or under-exploited. In this way, the region and the countries will know which measures to put in place to manage them.

Mauritius asked whether there were opportunities for students from the region to undertake PhD studies in this area. **Paul Shaw** replied in the affirmative.

After some discussion which clearly showed a lot of interest and support for this work, **The Steering Committee recommended that a MoU be entered into to establish a partnership between ASCLME Project with the Royal Holloway University of London.**

92. **Ms. Frida Lanshammar, EcoAfrica (Tanzania)**, presented information on the DLIST training courses

She confirmed that DLIST offers two courses, namely a course in stakeholder participation and a course in the ecosystem approach to sustainable development.

The next Stakeholder Participation course will begin in November. This will be advertised on the DLIST-ASCLME website and Frida Lanshammar will send out emails to all national focal points and Training and Capacity Building Coordinators advising them of the start of the course.

The Ecosystem Approach to Sustainable Development course is underway in collaboration with the Cape Peninsula University of Technology and the University of Toamasina. This course will be offered each year, from the beginning of 2011. It is an introductory course targeted at planners and managers. Initially it will be offered in English.

93. DISCUSSION

The discussion on the DLIST was around plans for the development of new courses. Dr. **Odendaal** responded that DLIST would like to formulate new courses. DLIST's goal is to target people who do not usually go to universities but who are interested in environmental management. He noted that the DLIST courses dovetail well with what has been put together by the ASCLME Project T&CB Coordinator.

SESSION V: DECISIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

TO HERE

The **Session Chairman, Satyajeet Ramchurn**, invited the Rapporteur to present a Summary of the decisions, recommendations and agreed action

94. The **Rapporteur, Claire Attwood**, summed up the outcome of the four-day meeting, focusing on points of action. The summary is attached as **Annex 4**.
95. The **ASCLME Project Director** proposed that this was adopted as a preliminary report on the meeting and its actions, but that it would remain open briefly for comment and clarification at the stage when the draft was circulated. **This proposal was accepted.**
96. The **ASCLME Steering Committee** endorsed the Summary of the decisions, recommendations and agreed action
97. Satyajeet Ramchurn, on behalf of the UNDP, thanked the Countries, Presenters, Observers and all the meeting participants.
98. David Vousden noted that the meeting had been constructive and particularly friendly; everyone is working together, and this is helping to drive the progress of the project to date. He noted the value of inputs, and particularly, suggestions for improvement. He stressed country ownership. Thanked Claire for her work as a rapporteur and thanked everyone around the table including the PCU staff. He noted the contributions of the in-country experts and reiterated that the Project was well on track and due to finish on schedule.

IV: JOINT ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES MEETING

SESSION VI: Summary of recommendations and agreed Joint Activities

This joint Session of the SWIOFP AND ASCLME Steering Committee Meeting was presided by Dr. Benjamin Ngatunga, Director General, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute.

ASCLME Summary of Steering Committee Discussions and Conclusions

99. The Chairman, Dr. Ngatunga, invited **Dr. David Vousden, Director, ASCLME Project**, provided a summary of the ASCLME Project Steering Committee discussions and conclusions. Dr. Vousden presented the contents of Annex.4

SWIOFP Summary of Steering Committee Discussions and Conclusions

100. The Chairman, Dr. Ngatunga, invited **Mr. Rondolph Payet, Regional Executive Secretary**, reported on the SWIOFP Steering Committee discussions and conclusions

Based on a number of external and internal factors including the piracy problem, the late disbursement of funds and the slow start of the SWIOFP at country level, it is recommended that the project be extended by another two years without any cost implications. **The proposed new end date of the SWIOFP is 30 June 2013. Necessary actions will be taken to revise the project's grant agreement.**

It is recommended that an external mid-term review be carried by February 2011.

The PSC encouraged the SWIOFP to foster stronger synergies with other regional programmes and agencies. The SWIOFP plans to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with WWF to enhance collaboration in a number of areas, including the development of fisheries management plans.

The project intends to improve cooperation with NGOs and the private sector, where appropriate and to continue to coordinate annual meetings with the ASCLME Project. It plans to undertake a joint Policy and Governance Assessment with the ASCLME Project and will establish a joint communications strategy with the SWIOFC.

A number of areas for enhanced collaboration with the ASCLME Project were identified and discussed. These are listed at a later point in these minutes.

WIO-LME Stock-Taking Meeting, Nairobi, Kenya, March 2010.

101. The Chairman, Dr. Ngatunga invited Dr. Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance coordinator, ASCLME Project, to present the conclusions of the Stock Taking Meeting that took place in Nairobi on 29th March, 2010

He provided some background to the meeting, including a historical perspective on the three projects (WIO-LaB; the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP). All the three projects are aimed at the application of a LME approach in the WIO region and are funded by the GEF. They are intended to jointly contribute to the sustainable management of the environmental resources of the WIO.

The outputs that were envisaged at the project formulation stage included a number of TDAs and SAPs. However, the way that the projects were structured and their timeframes, did not show any convergence and the Stock Taking meeting was held to correct this and to determine what products the region and the countries required from the three interventions. Therefore, the overall objective of the Stock taking Meeting was to discuss the roadmap towards the development and implementation of a synergistic GEF programme for the WIO, based on the principles of ecosystem-based management.

A wide range of participants attended the meeting including high-level policy makers representing the ministries of environment, and fisheries in each of the ten countries. It was noted that the tourism sector was not represented at the meeting.

The following was agreed and endorsed:

- Strengthening of regional and national ocean governance. The Policy and Governance Assessment of the ASCLME Project should proceed and inform national governments and regional agencies.
- Undertaking a Cost Benefit Assessment on the resources of the region to inform decision making on policy and governance reforms.
- Development and implementation of a WIO Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance based on the principle of ecosystem-based management. Partnerships should be developed including engagement of the private sector in order to build a sustainable funding base.
- The need for close cooperation between the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP.
- The need to seek opportunities for hosting the Global Oceans Forum in the WIO region in 2012.
- The need to expand the geographical scope of intervention to better cover the Somali current LME, once the situation allows.

The Stock taking Meeting concluded with the Endorsement of the establishment of a Policy Advisory Committee to take place of follow-up to the Stock Taking meeting and with expanded participation.

The timeline for the roadmap, culminating in the formal adoption of the Strategic Action Programme, scheduled for the end of 2012 was presented. However, it was recognised that the SWIOFP may not be complete by this point, but it should be in a position to contribute to the finalisation of the SAP.

102. DISCUSSION

South Africa suggested a list of synergies and areas of collaboration should be drawn up and suggestions made for addressing them. For example, fisheries and stock separation issues should be included in this list. Further, synergies should be built in the various Memoranda of Understanding that involve the two and other projects.

ASCLME responded that logically the MoUs of the ASCLME Project should be extended to include the SWIOFP and that this could represent the first steps in developing the Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance as proposed by the Policy-level Stock-Taking Meeting. The most obvious MoU is the cooperation

agreement with NOAA and this will certainly be discussed with NOAA. There are also MoUs with IRD and WWF and there are areas of overlap. The proposed partnership with the University of London Royal Holloway, with respect to genetic studies, should accommodate the SWIOFP. Further, any future partnerships will be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with the SWIOFP. There will be data sharing opportunities to come out of the relationship with the Royal Netherlands Marine Research Institute and the South African Department of Environmental Affairs.

Dr. Marsac (France) noted that the MoU with IRD could be strengthened by the inclusion of the SWIOFP.

Mr. Harris (SWIOFC) noted there is potential for collaboration in the field of fisheries specifically in the areas of fisheries research and fisheries management. The shallow-water FADs provide an example of the link between artisanal fisheries and the commercial fisheries. This is a strong point of convergence. This is a research activity that has the potential to be strongly linked with the ASCLME Project.

South Africa suggested there should be a standing agreement to invite the countries to send a representative to both meetings of ASCLME and SWIOFP.

Mrs. Gitonga (SPFIF) noted that a lot of work has been done in the region, but it is confined to the marine science and management community. She suggested there should be representation from SADC and the African Union on the project steering committees and that regional economic organisations should also be represented. Nancy Gitonga said she is impressed by the work that is being conducted by the two projects, but that information generated by them should be expressed in a way that demonstrates the benefits to the region.

Dr. Vousden informed the PSC that SADC and NEPAD are members of the ASCLME Steering Committee and that the two projects are assisting Mozambique and Comoros in the development of Project Concept Notes for accessing SPFIF.

Dr. Marsac (France) asked if there would be some coordination of the two mid-term reviews such as having joint meetings to go through the recommendations from both mid-term reviews. In response, informed that from the contract point of view, these are two separate assignments. However, the reports will be circulated within both projects and may be discussed in joint meetings. The mid-term review is very important and it is good that the two mid-term reviews are synchronised in time.

Dr. Vousden proposed that the two projects formulate a list of areas of cooperation, a clear list of priorities and the list is circulated and later formally adopted as an annex to the Project Documents of both projects. **Francis Marsac (France)** responded that this is an excellent suggestion; there are many areas of overlap and opportunities for collaboration and defining these areas is a very good suggestion.

Comoros welcomed the initiative to set out the closer working arrangement with the two projects. Comoros strongly supported country participation in the newsletter and websites of the two projects. The national contacts should be available on the two websites as this will help to build country ownership of the projects. Further Comoros requested for more training opportunities in French. **Francis Marsac (France)** supported the request by Comoro and reiterated that the two projects must manage the language issue and take note of the requirement for training and activities in French by engaging for example, the Francophone universities in the region.

It was noted that translation and interpretation services are surprisingly expensive, but if the countries request for these services, the projects must deliver them. However, it was emphasised that even if it is costly, it is the right of each country to benefit from training opportunities.

Prof. Sauer informed that the ASCLME Project is investigating the idea of working with the University of Seychelles in the area of T&CB.

Mr. Payet confirmed that the SWIOFP pays attention to the multi-lingual nature of the project and tries to ensure there is a balance in the participation by Francophone and Anglophone countries in project activities and meetings.

Kenya endorsed the idea of closer cooperation between the two projects, believing it to be very important, especially from the management point of view. Kenya stated that data should be shared in a harmonised way. The areas of cooperation are agreeable to Kenya and the country supports the idea of involving the regional economic bodies. Kenya suggested that the SWIOFC should coordinate these activities.

Madagascar expressed agreement with the idea of enhanced cooperation and added that cooperation should start by jointly analysing and processing data so that the TDA is comprehensive and integrated.

Dr. Marsac informed that the SWIOFP plans to hold data analysis workshops. These will be enriched by participation from the ASCLME Project.

Mauritius fully concurred with the points raised in the discussion and looked forward to the synergies between the two projects being exploited to the full. Mauritius noted that the projects complement each other well. Further, Mauritius supported the idea of including regional economic organisations in the steering committees of both projects. The economic community should always be kept in mind when preparing scientific reports.

Mozambique noted that the points of cooperation are very important and useful.

Seychelles supported the areas of cooperation, saying that as a small island state, the capacity of Seychelles to process data and generate information is limited.

Somalia endorsed the idea of maintaining and strengthening capacity building initiatives.

South Africa supported the proposed areas of cooperation but emphasised the importance of implementing the ideas and therefore the need to establish timelines.

Tanzania supported the proposed areas of cooperation and suggested that a formal joint committee be formed to spearhead the process.

The Joint Steering Committees then discussed areas for cooperation between the two projects in some detail. The meeting concluded a set of **agreed areas for cooperation between the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP**. These are captured below under ANNEX 6.

The Meeting further concluded with the recommendation that a matrix that identifies the contributions of the SWIOFP and the ASCLME Project including Timelines and budgets should be prepared and circulated.

103. The joint PSC Meeting recognised the difference in the timeframe between ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP (particularly in light of the approved extension to the SWIOFP project through to 2013 as endorsed

at this current meeting) and consistent with the endorsement of developing a western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance (WIOSEA)by the Stock Taking Meeting held in Nairobi, 29 March, 2010. The Joint Steering Committee Meeting therefore discussed the possibility for an extension and realignment of the ASCLME Project alongside SWIOFP to allow for the delivery of a single TDA and SAP for the implementation of WIOSEA. The matrix referred to above would be a concrete document that can be used to align the activities of the two projects. ASCLME agreed to pursue this request formally with UNDP and GEF

V: CLOSING SESSION

104. Closing remarks:

Dr. Vousden, speaking on behalf of the ASCLME Project, thanked Tanzania for hosting these two very important PSC meetings. He also thanked the translators for their hard work and for his own administrative team and Tanzanian counterparts for ‘making the meeting happen.’

Mr. Payet speaking on behalf of SWIOFP expressed that the meeting has been very positive. Interaction had occurred on many levels and the relationship between the two projects is stronger than ever. The SWIOFP team looked forward to even closer cooperation with ASCLME Project. He also thanked Tanzania for its hospitality.

Dr Benjamin Ngatunga, Director General of the Tanzanian Institute of Fisheries Research, provided the closing remarks.

Benjamin Ngatunga apologised for not playing a more central role in the meeting, saying that elections are underway in Tanzania and most of the ministers are in their respective constituencies. This creates certain pressures for directors in the government.

Benjamin Ngatunga complimented participants for the sense of energy in the room. He approved of the initiative to enhance cooperation between the two projects, saying this would add value and reduce costs. He was pleased that the two projects had stated their intention to work together more closely.

He wished participants a safe journey home and encouraged them to enjoy the hospitality of Tanzanians, both on the mainland and in Zanzibar. **He finally declared the meeting of the Joint ASCLME Project and SWIOFP Steering Committees closed.**

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PROGRAM FOR THE ASCLME-SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ANNEX 3: 2010 ASCLME PROJECT WORK-PLAN AND BUDGET STATUS REPORT

ANNEX 4: A SUMMARY OF THE ASCLME PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

ANNEX 5: JOINT POLICY DECISIONS ARISING FROM THE ASCLME AND SWIOFP JOINT PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

ANNEX 6: AREAS FOR JOINT COOPERATION BETWEEN ASCLME AND SWIOFP AS AGREED BY THE JOINT PSC MEETING (TO BE CRAFTED INTO A WORK-PLAN AND BUDGET FOR ADOPTION BY THE PROJECTS AND THEIR NFPs)

ANNEX 1

PROGRAMME FOR THE ASCLME-SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

DATE	AGENDA
DAY ONE – MON. 13TH SEPT	JOINT ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES
JOINT SESSION OF ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration (8.00 – 8.30 am) 2. Welcome and Introduction (9.00 am): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Welcoming Remarks UNDP/ASCLME b. Welcoming Remarks World Bank/SWIOFP c. Welcoming Remarks FAO/SWIOFC/ EAF Nansen 3. Opening Address – Permanent Secretary, Environment Ministry, Tanzania <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">All other times for breaks and lunch will be proposed by the Chair</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. SWIOFP STATUS AND BRIEFINGS RP and Team <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ASCLME STATUS AND BRIEFINGS (an update on the 4 Delivery Outcomes of the ASCLME Project and a presentation on Partnerships and Collaborations forged) DV <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Post WIO-LaB – An update from the Nairobi Convention Secretariat DW 7. EAF-Nansen Project Status in the WIO and briefings KK 8. The WWF Coastal East Africa Programme and Potential Synergies with ASCLME/SWIOFP PS <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">Welcome Reception – 19.00 Hrs</p>

DAY TWO – TUES 14 TH SEPT	ASCLME STEERING COMMITTEE	SWIOFP BUDGET AND PLANNING MEETING
<p style="text-align: center;">SEPARATE SESSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL STEERING COMMITTEES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS ON MEDA-TDA DELIVERY AND PROGRESS</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MEDA-TDA-SAP process Summary and required project deliverables DV 2. Offshore/Nearshore Data Collection TB/LS 3. Offshore Persistent Organic Pollutants DL <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Invasive Species and Global Ballast Water Project Linkages AA/FH 5. Critical Habitats Data Collection LS <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Remote Sensing and GIS Data Collection LS 7. Data Handling, Synthesis and Management LS <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Coastal Livelihoods Assessment TA 9. Capacity Building and Training WA 10. Overall Summary of Progress and Review of Time-Line for MEDA-TDA delivery, including an update of the Road-Map for the WIO GEF projects as adopted at the Stock-Taking Meeting, Nairobi, March 2010 LS 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>BUDGET AND PLANNING MEETING</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RC1) 2. Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RC2) <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RCC3) 4. Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RCC4) <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RCC5) 6. Re Presentation of Year 3 & 4 Work plans and Budget (RCC6) <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Budget Consolidation of all Regional Components (RC 1 – RC 6) 8. Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 9. Plenary and Finalisation of Work-Plan and Budget

DAY THREE – WED 15 TH SEPT	ASCLME STEERING COMMITTEE	SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEE
<p style="text-align: center;">SEPARATE SESSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL STEERING COMMITTEES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES AND ASSESSMENTS</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and Governance MN <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) P&G Assessment DF b) Cost Benefit Analysis MN 2. Science - to - Governance Workshop Planning MN <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Community Involvement in ASCLME (including discussion of a proposed new GEF project for the region on Community Engagement) DV 4. Communications Strategies (including Private Sector and Educational Outreach components) JS/DL <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. DLIST Progress and Delivery FO 6. Outreach and Media (Newsletter, Website, Film) JS 7. <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Long-Term Monitoring Plans & Ecosystem Indicators (including a presentation on behalf of ACEP on Underwater Temperature Recorders) LS/MR 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>BUDGET AND PLANNING MEETING</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0900 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SWIOFP Research Cruise Planning 2. SWIOFP Cooperation and Linkages <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Presentation of Financial and Procurement Management Manual 4. Presentation of Revised Project Implementation Manual <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Preparation of Recommendation and Final Work Plans and Budgets <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Adoption of Work Plans and Budgets and Recommendations to the SWIOFP Policy Steering Committee Meeting

DAY FOUR – THU 16 TH SEPT	ASCLME STEERING COMMITTEE	SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEE
<p style="text-align: center;">SEPARATE SESSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL STEERING COMMITTEES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Country Ownership and Delivery Indicators</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country Feedback: Each country is requested to provide a 10 minute discussion that focuses on the ASCLME awareness and outreach process. This should address the effectiveness of the MEDA-TDA process and provide an update on the national status of any Inter-Ministerial Committees and groups that are dealing with the LME/ICM approach. Emphasis should particularly be on what is missing and what is needed to improve ownership of the Project objectives in-country and how we can better create political ‘ownership’ prior to the adoption of a SAP in 2012 <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Review of Budget and Achievements since 2nd Steering Committee DV (and intro BI) 3. Proposed Budgeting & Work-Plans DV <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Review of Project Delivery Indicators under the Logical Framework DV 5. Mid – Term Review (introduction to Independent Evaluator and presentation of work-plan) and summary of on-going evaluation DV/YV/DL <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Observer Inputs and Comments 7. Review and adoption of SteerCom decisions CA 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SWIOFP POLICY STEERING COMMITTEE (SWIOFC)</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration 2. Opening Statements <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Report of SWIOFP 2nd Year Activities 4. Presentation and Approval of SWIOFP Financial and Procurement Manual 5. Presentation and Approval of SWIOFP Project Implementation Manual <p style="text-align: center;">----- LUNCH -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Presentation and Approval of Year 3 and Year 4 Work plans and Budget 7. Approval of Project Recommendations <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Extension of SWIOFP Project 9. Mid-Term Review 10. Administrative Matters 11. Closure of Meeting

DAY FIVE – FRI 17 TH SEPT AM	JOINT ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES
<p>JOINT SESSION OF ASCLME AND SWIOFP STEERING COMMITTEES</p> <p>MORNING ONLY</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Start: 0830 hrs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SWIOFP Summary of Steering Committee Discussions and Conclusions RP or Rapportuer 2. ASCLME Summary of Steering Committee Discussions and Conclusions DV or Rapporteur (CA) 3. Presentation of Conclusions from WIO-LME Stock- Taking Meeting (Nairobi, March 2010) MN <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Discussion on Further Coordination Strategies between ASCLME/SWIOFP (including A. Policy and Governance and B. Cost Benefit Analysis INTRO BY DV AND RP) 5. Any Other Business <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Closing Remarks</u></p>
DAY FIVE – FRI 17 TH SEPT PM	EAF NANSEN POST-SURVEY MEETING AND REVIEW
<p>JOINT SESSION OF ASCLME, SWIOFP AND THE EAF NANSEN PROJECT TO DISCUSS THE POST-SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM THE NANSEN CRUISES</p> <p>AFTERNOON ONLY</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Opening Session and Welcome (FAO)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion of results of all the cruises undertaken since 2008 <p style="text-align: center;">----- BREAK -----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Discussion of results of all the cruises undertaken since 2008 (continued)

DAY SIX – SAT 18 TH SEP	EAF NANSEN POST-SURVEY MEETING AND REVIEW
<p>JOINT SESSION OF ASCLME, SWIOFP AND THE EAF NANSEN PROJECT TO DISCUSS THE POST-SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM THE NANSEN CRUISES</p>	<p>1. Review of the state of the resources and the changes since the early Nansen surveys in the region (last 25 years)</p> <p>----- BREAK -----</p> <p>2. Discussion on how the surveys will help address an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries</p> <p>----- LUNCH -----</p> <p>3. A mechanism for a full EAF implementation in the SWIO region and how this can be taken up in region's SAP following the relevant inputs into the relevant TDA.</p> <p>----- BREAK -----</p> <p>4. AOB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Closing Remarks</p>

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ASCLME PARTICIPANTS LIST

FOCAL POINTS

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ANNEX 3

2010 ASCLME PROJECT WORK-PLAN AND BUDGET STATUS REPORT

SUMMARY:

The Project work-plan is running close to schedule and has moved faster and/or achieved more in terms of delivery in some areas than was expected, including a more intensive survey of much of the Agulhas and South equatorial current area. The activities associated with Policy and Governance Assessment and Cost Benefit Analysis are currently running a little late but are expected to be back on schedule in 2010 in time to feed into the TDA-SAP process successfully. The countries have worked hard to deliver their MEDA reports on time and, with some hard work on the part of the appropriate PCU staff and the assistance of good peer reviewers it is expected that these will be ready to integrate into the TDA process as of early 2011. This should allow the Project to maintain its timing in terms of SAP delivery with the final onus then being on the political community within the ASCLME region accepting and adopting the SAP, hopefully based on good awareness building and sensitisation by the PCU and by national coordination and support staff in the countries.

The Project expenditure to date is healthy in terms of Predicted versus Actual. There has been a bias toward over-expenditure in the early stages due to the decision to use a lot of the ship's time in 2008 before fuel costs increased and before the R.V. Nansen (Norwegian Research vessel on loan to FAO) decided to move back to West Africa. This decision proved to be a prudent one as ASCLME was able to cover some of the northern areas of the region around Seychelles before the incidents of piracy increased and made such work difficult and dangerous. In terms of finances, ASCLME has an effective budget balance to be able to deliver its expectations between September 2010 and the end of August 2012. This is despite the addition of a number of critical activities in the first two years (e.g. Coastal Livelihoods Assessment, Marine Invasive Species and Marine Pollution Assessment, Policy and Governance, etc) that were not originally included or funded in the Project Document. Fortunately, the project has been very successful in developing good partners both regional and internationally, which has helped enormously in addressing some of these gaps.

The following tables and descriptions define the Project Work-plans in terms of what has been achieved and what remains to be delivered. They also identify the Project Expenditure that has been completed and closed for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and up until 1st September 2010. The final section of the report reviews the remaining expenditure for 2010-2012 and describes the activities and outputs which this will support.

STATUS OF PROJECT WORK-PLANS 2007 - 2012

OUTCOME 1 – INFORMATION CAPTURED FOR TDA DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING								
	2007			2008				2009				2010				2011			2012		
	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	
OFFSHORE DATA REVIEW AND COLLECTION																					
Presentation/Adoption of Cruise Schedules by Steering Committee		X				X							X								
Contracting of National Cruise Coordinators					X	X															
Nomination/Selection of Scientists and Trainees		X					X														
Ecosystem Assessment & associated Training Courses			X				X	X					X		X						
Proposals for Scientific Studies							X	X													
Research Cruises					1								2				3	4	5	6	7
Post-Cruise Coordination Workshops														X						X	
Abstracts of Research Papers submitted for acceptance							X	X													
Peer Review of Scientific Papers and Reports																					
Integration of Scientific Findings into MEDA/TDA process																		X	X		
NEARSHORE FISHERIES AND ECOSYSTEM DATA COLLECTION																					
Development of a Road-Map to capture hard-copy artisanal/subsistence fisheries data		X				X	X										X				
ToR and work-plan for shore-based fisheries surveys (e.g. phylogenetics and stable isotopes)								X									X				
Selected nearshore fisheries field surveys & data collection																		X			
Sample processing for national and regional collections																					
Training Workshop for nearshore ecosystem assessment programme														X							
National nearshore ecosystem monitoring work-plans																	X	X			
Equipment to countries (following training and work-plans)																	X	X	X		
Abstracts for publication																	X	X	X	X	
Peer Review of Scientific Papers and Reports																		X	X	X	
Integration of Scientific Findings into MEDA/TDA process																		X	X		
CRITICAL HABITATS DATA COLLECTION (E.G. Nursery areas; spawning grounds; threatened/endangered species habitat)																					
Desk-top analysis of existing data sourced and activities									X	X	X	X									
Partnerships/MoUs finalised with other initiatives (e.g. ODINAfrica, WWF, IUCN, etc)													X	X							
Regional and national experts and advisors contracted						X															
Validation of RS images and data for habitat mapping						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Further national desk-top data sorting and analysis											X	X	X								
Regional synthesis of data for integration into MEDA/TDA process																	X				
INVASIVE SPECIES AND MARINE POLLUTANTS DATA COLLECTION																					
ToR for MEDA/TDA requirements adopted		X					X	X													
Regional experts selection process completed										X											
Identification of National Counterparts														X	X						
MoU with IMO for training, Convention ratification and related activities, etc)															X	X					
Desk-top study (of harmful species, pollution sources, contingency plans, etc) completed															X						
Recommendations for long-term monitoring																X					
Proposed guidelines for legal, policy and institutional reform																X					
Training Workshops for control/management of invasive species and pollutants											X						X			X	
Integration of regional assessment into MEDA/TDA process																	X	X			

Research Cruises

- 1: 2008 East coast of Madagascar, Mauritius, Mascarene Ridge, Seychelles, Mozambique Channel
- 2: 2009 North Mozambique, west Madagascar, Comoros, Seamounts
- 3: 2010 LOCO Moorings (east Madagascar), ATLAS Moorings (France, Mauritius, Seychelles)
- 4: 2010 ARC (Agulhas Return Current) Mooring
- 5 - 2011 US Navy seismic current measurement (new technology under test on *R.S. Algoa* – ASCLME will receive data)
- 6 - 2011 ROV Research Cruise for coelacanth location and habitat identification –South Africa (Sodwana Bay)

7 - 2011-12 LOCO Moorings (Mozambique Channel and east Madagascar), ATLAS Moorings (France, Mauritius, Seychelles)

OUTCOME 1 – INFORMATION CAPTURED FOR TDA DEVELOPMENT (continued)

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING							
	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012				
	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS BASELINE DATA COLLECTION																				
International Coordinator engaged						X														
MoU with IRD signed (basis for contract for POPs work)												X								
Field data collection for POPs													X	X	X					
Laboratory Analyses														X	X	X				
POPS input to MEDA/TDA reports															X	X				
COASTAL LIVELIHOODS DATA COLLECTION																				
Contracting of Coastal Livelihoods Coordinator		X				X			X											
Contracting of Fisheries and Tourism Coordinators									X	X										
Contracting of National Experts/Advisors									X	X										
Adoption of ToR and workplan for data collection									X	X										
Receipt of in-country reports											X	X	X							
Integration into national MEDA reports												X	X							
Peer Review process												X	X							
Adoption of reports into MEDA/TDA process													X							
ECOSYSTEM APPROACH COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS																				
Contracting of International Expert Coordinator		X				X					X	X								
Contracting of National Advisors												X	X							
Finalisation of Work-Plan													X							
In-Country Analysis and data capture													X	X						
National Reports submitted														X	X					
Peer Review of Reports															X					
Integration into MEDA/TDA process														X	X					
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED MANAGEMENT																				
Adoption of a new P&G Activity and Coordinator Post		X																		
Full-time P&G Coordinator on-board				X																
International & national P&G Assessment Team contracted											X	X								
Regional P&G Scoping Workshop												X	X							
Regional P&G Experts Meeting to finalise draft report														X						
P&G Assessment Report to Project														X						
Integration of P&G Report into MEDA/TDA process														X						
Integration of P&G Conclusions into SAP process															X	X	X			

Outcome 1 – Summary of Delivery:

Outcome 1 has delivered extremely well so far, although clearly the security problems with the northern area of the Project System Boundary (around northern part of Seychelles and offshore from Tanzania and Kenya) have severely reduced offshore ecosystem data capture in this region. Good partnership with our colleagues at NOAA (US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and the Royal Netherlands Marine Research Institute means that we have now established a suite of long-term monitoring equipment within the Agulhas and South Equatorial Current section of the Project boundary. This includes 3 Autonomous Temperature line Acquisition system (ATLAS) moorings and 13 Long-term Ocean-Climate Observation moorings. Two major cruises seasons have been completed very successfully with a third season about to start in September 2010 and running through to April 2011 consisting of a further five cruises in total. Some 45 abstracts related to past ACEP/ASCLME cruises have already been submitted for consideration by various journals, and plans are underway for a special ASCLME edition of the Journal of Deep Sea Oceanography to be published in late 2011. Two very popular 3-week Ecosystem Assessment training courses have been completed in 2008 and 2009 involving intensive lectures and laboratory work as well as offshore and nearshore data ecosystem data collection training on both large research ships and smaller inshore boats. GIS and Data Management

training courses were co-funded with partners and further Taxonomy training course will be offered in 2011 to complement the materials collected from the cruises. The main challenges facing the offshore component will be to process and publish the data so that the information generated can be integrated into the MEDA (national Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses) and TDA (regional Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis) process.

In order to compensate for the lack of ship's access to the northern area of the project, more effort and funding has been channelled into nearshore ecosystem data collection and capacity building, including the acquisition of nearshore sampling equipment and training in the use of that equipment. Countries have been asked to produce clear nearshore monitoring work-plans in order to justify the deployment of this equipment. It is planned to undertake shore-based fisheries surveys for genetic studies in 2011. This will include both phylogenetic and stable isotope studies and advanced taxonomic identification training.

Critical Habitat analysis and data capture has taken a big step forward in 2009 and 2010 with the majority of the desk-top analysis completed already and much of the validation of RS images along with habitat mapping well underway. Final map products for every country are due by the end of 2010 for incorporation into the MEDAs, to be shortly followed by a publication. The ASCL:ME Landsat image server is complete and on-line. This is a comprehensive, free archive of best – quality Landsat images for all ASCLME countries, optimised for marine and coastal applications.

Specific activities are now underway for assessment of the invasive species problems in the western Indian Ocean (particularly from ballast water and hull fouling) as well as the threats from marine-based pollutants (ship discharges, oil and chemical spills, gas and oil exploration, etc). This will result in long-term monitoring plans and recommendations accompanied by training and capacity building for port assessments and shipping enforcement. These activities are being jointly undertaken with IMO (the international Maritime Organisation). These activities will also develop guidance for the countries on legal and policy realignment in order to comply with the various appropriate conventions.

The assessment of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is also now being planned. This was scheduled for the latter part of the Project and is expected to get under way later this year or in early 2011.

As part of the project's response to the inshore and community needs of the countries, a Coastal Livelihoods Assessment component was added to the activities at the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting (2009). This is looking at artisanal and subsistence fisheries, mariculture, recreational fisheries and tourism and how they relate to the communities and their livelihoods. This has been underway since 2009 and reports have already been submitted to the MEDA process.

Two areas that have been running a little late but which are critical to the long-term sustainability of the Project include A. the Cost Benefit Analysis for the ecosystem approach and, B, the Policy and Governance Assessment. ASCLME has finally concluded the contracting/selection processes for these two activities which demanded rigorous review under UNOPS more stringent contracting procedures. The P&G assessment is now ready to move with the contracts for the International Advisor/Coordinator and the Regional Counterpart Advisors now finalised. It is now a matter of some urgency that the CBA personnel (international and regional) are recruited as soon as possible and this activity is implemented in country in order to provide the critical information to guide the TDA and SAP (Strategic Action Programme) process. This is now well in hand and the appropriate experts are expected to start work in October 2010.

In reviewing this Outcome it is appropriate to mention that the activities previous related to the Norwegian-owned and United Nations-flagged research vessel *Dr. Fridtjof Nansen* which undertook cruises for us in 2008 and 2009 have now been transferred to the South African R.V. *Algoa*. ASCLME would like to express its sincere gratitude to FAO (which runs the EAF-Nansen Programme) and to the owners and crew of the Nansen, all of whom have proved to be most professional and accommodating during this relationship. The Nansen is now working primarily on the western African coastline. We do look forward to seeing her back in the Indian Ocean in the not-too-distant future. Meanwhile, we welcome the opportunity to work closely with the *Algoa* and its very experienced crew and we also applaud the fact that this critically important component of the LME management and governance mechanism (long-term offshore monitoring) is now sustainably embedded within the region through the auspices of one of the participating countries.

OUTCOME 2 – LONG-TERM LME DATA MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING							
	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012				
	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S
NATIONAL DATA HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT																				
Support to national data management institutions (on-going)	ON-GOING →																			
Synthesis of existing national data relevant to MEDA/TDA process					X	X	X	X	X	X										
Assessment of national data handling capacity needs										X	X									
Annual National Data handling and management reports										X	X	X				X				X
Peer review of reports as MEDA sections													X							
Integration of Reports into MEDA/TDA process													X							
REGIONAL DATA HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT																				
Regional Data Coordination (COGs) Workshops				X			X				X			X						
Regional Software support to countries (on-going)	ON-GOING →																			
Processing of data as required (Nansen, Algoa, Coastal)	ON-GOING →																			
Synthesis of national data handling and management reports into overall regional status, needs and gaps report													X	X						
Peer Review of Report														X						
Integration into TDA-SAP Process													X	X						
GIS AND PREDICTIVE MODELLING																				
Regional GIS Specialist contracted													X							
National GIS Advisors identified			X																	
Spatial digitising road-map and work-plan adopted										X	X	X								
Sub-regional/regional workshops											X			X						
Peer Review of products													X	X						
Abstracts and publications as appropriate															X	X	X	X	X	X
Integration of products into MEDA/TDA process													X	X						
REMOTE SENSING AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL MAPPING																				
Selection of an RS and Mapping Specialist						X														
MoU with IRD												X								
Adoption of in-country counterparts			X																	
Acquisition of software/hardware						X														
Sub-regional/Regional Workshops															X					
Peer Review of products													X	X						
Abstracts and publications as appropriate															X	X	X	X	X	X
Integration of products into MEDA/TDA process													X	X						
ADOPTION OF INDICATORS AND MONITORING PRACTICES FOR AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH																				
Contracting of GEF IW Indicators/Monitoring Specialist(s)												X								
Adoption of national counterparts			X																	
Engagement in TWAP indicator development process	→																			
Review and adoption of TWAP Indicators as appropriate											X	X	X							
Sub-regional/Regional Indicators & Monitoring workshop(s)															X					
Report on LME indicators and monitoring programme, gaps and needs														X	X					
Peer Review of report															X					
Integration of products into MEDA/TDA process													X	X						
ADOPTION OF COMMON FISHERIES POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR NEARSHORE & ARTISANAL SECTOR																				
Partnership agreed with AU-WB SPFI Project for assistance with developing appropriate fisheries assistance at national/regional level (On-going)	ON-GOING →																			
Regional/international fisheries management & MCS expert	→																			
National counterparts for activity development										X	X	X	X							
Submission of Concepts for fisheries management support										X	X	X	X	X	X					
Standardised monitoring and reporting procedures PROPOSED (including transboundary monitoring and enforcement)														X	X	X				
Adoption of policies and practices into MEDA/TDA/SAP process															X	X	X	X	X	

Outcome 2 – Summary of Delivery:

National and Regional Data Handling are on schedule according to the work-plan. Support to each national data handling institution continues throughout the Project life-cycle and data processing from the research cruises and the coastal work is also an on-going process. Country counterparts/coordinators are submitting annual reports to the MEDA-TDA process on national data handling and management which also helps to advise the PCU on further needs and requirements which may justify budget minor amendments. The delivery date for the synthesis of

all national data handling and management needs in terms of a final report from each country for the MEDAs is December 2010 and we expect all countries to meet this deadline. The Project has hosted two regional COG (ASCLME National Coordinator's Group) meetings so far in 2008 and 2009 and has just (late august 2010) hosted the second regional meeting in Nairobi of all the Data and Information Coordinators who are the lead contacts in each country for the MEDA process. A meeting was held in Mombasa in July 2010 to discuss technical aspects of programme-level coordination of data management activities; attended by ASCLME, SWIOFP, WWF, UNEP, ODINAFRICA and CORDIO.

For the GIS and Predictive Modelling activities, a road-map and work-plan for spatial digitising of data has already been drafted. National spatial data reviews have been undertaken by all countries as part of the MEDA work. A GIS and data management training course was co-funded with the ODINAFRICA Project in July, to build national marine and coastal data atlases as part of the African Marine Atlas Project. Progress with the Remote Sensing and Multidimensional Mapping (of critical habitats) has been somewhat dependent on the finalisation and signing of an MoU with the French IRD, although this did not prevent the joint project from starting. This was finally signed in Mid-August 2010. In-country counterparts for this exercise have already been identified and have completed their national reviews as part of the MEDA work. Specialised software and hardware has been acquired.

Monitoring and selection of indicators is a vital parallel activity to the overall TDA-SAP process in terms of adaptive management. Effective governance cannot be established unless it can be reliably informed by continuous data capture that can map and identify change and define the effects of this change on the ecosystem and associated socio-economic welfare of the countries. The Project has identified a GEF International Waters Indicator and TDA/Causal Chain specialist and is currently negotiating a contract for this position. This person will work closely with existing national counterparts. The Project has also been closely involved in the GEF International Waters TWAP (global Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme) which has a specific component focusing on identifying suitable indicators for LMEs. ASCLME has been represented on the Steering Committee and technical workshops for TWAP and will remain a leading player in this important global monitoring process. The Indicators/TDA Specialist will work with national counterparts to select the most suitable long-term indicators for the ASCLME during late 2010 and into early 2011 through a series of workshops at the sub-regional and regional level. The aim will be to have a long-term monitoring programme in place by 2011 (with appropriate indicators) at both the coastal/nearshore and offshore level which can provide the foundation for an effective adaptive management approach to ecosystem governance and policy.

ASCLME has managed to negotiate a close tripartite partnership with the African Union-World Bank Sustainable Partnership for Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIC) and NOAA (US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) whereby ASCLME acts as a broker to support countries in developing Concept Papers and Full Submissions to SPFIF for artisanal/subsistence fisheries management funding through the close intervention and support of a NOAA Fisheries Consultant based at ASCLME. As a result of this tripartite partnership we have already managed to deliver a draft Concept paper for a Project in Mozambique entitled 'Strengthening the Environmental Sustainability and Economic Value of Community-Level Artisanal Fisheries along the coast of Mozambique' which we hope to finalise for submission this year and we are cooperating on the development of two other submissions, one for a Concept to support Comoros in developing an effective National Fisheries Management Plan and the other for a regional western Indian Ocean MCS support project focusing on the sustainability of community-level fisheries livelihoods. It is expected that some standardised monitoring and reporting procedures can be identified for inclusion in the MEDA-TDA -SAP process in 2011-2012. Countries are further encouraged to

request assistance from the ASCLME PCU in identifying potential SPFIF funding and on the development of Concept for submission to the SPFI Regional Advisory Committee (RAC).

OUTCOME 3 – TDA AND SAP ADOPTED FOR LME GOVERNANCE APPROACH

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING							
	2007	2008				2009				2010				2011			2012			
	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S
NATIONAL MARINE ECOSYSTEM DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSES (MEDA) PRODUCTION																				
ToR and Work-Plan for MEDA process adopted		X																		
Contracts with national COG members finalised					X	X	X													
Support costs to countries						X	X													
National MEDA/COG workshops/status meetings											X		X							
Regional CoG meetings				X				X			X			X						
Draft national MEDAs to PCU for review										X	X		X							
Peer Review of MEDAs													X	X						
MEDAs delivered to TDA development process													X						X	
REGIONAL TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS PRODUCTION																				
GEF TDA Expert identified											X									
MEDA - to - TDA workshop														X						
Regional TDA Draft Review Meeting														X	X					
Peer Review of TDA														X	X					
Formal agreement from Countries on TDA															X					
MEDA - TDA Update																				X
REGIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME PRODUCTION AND ADOPTION																				
Road-Map approved for WIO-LME TDA SAP process										X										
Translation of TDA to SAP Road-Map and Work-Plan													X							
First SAP regional working group meeting															X					
Draft SAP circulated to NFPs and IMCs																X				
Comments incorporated into SAP document																X				
Meeting of the Policy Advisory Group to discuss draft SAP																	X			
Delivery of SAP to National Ministers																		X		
Signature of SAP																				X
Project Document for SAP implementation phase finalised and approved																				X
FINANCIAL STABILITY AND PARTNERSHIPS																				
Identification of long-term partners for WIO-LME SAP implementation and TDA monitoring	ON-GOING																			
ToR and work-Plan for Fiscal Assessment for SAP implementation																			X	
International/regional experts adopted																			X	
Regional scoping meeting and road-map adoption																			X	
Regional partnership and donor conference																			X	
Draft fiscal component of SAP finalised to feed into SAP adoption process (above)																			X	
Peer Review and IMC review																			X	
Addition to SAP document																			X	
CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR SCIENTIFIC AND MANAGERIAL SUSTAINABILITY																				
Adoption of national counterparts for CB&T element of MEDA-TDA process				X						X										
Initial priorities for CB&T identified					X				X	X										
Regional ecosystem-related training courses/workshops		X				X			X	X										
National ecosystem-related training courses/workshops																				
CB&T reports submitted to MEDA process (PCU)												X	X							
Gaps and Needs analysis undertaken for TDA-SAP process													X	X						
Peer Review of CB&T component														X						
Adoption into MEDA-TDA process														X	X					
Continued training at National/Regional level																X	X			
Linkages into Educational Outreach (Outcome 4)													X	X	X	X	X			
POLITICAL OWNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY																				
National policy level briefings														X	X					
Policy level briefing materials (film, etc)													X							
Adoption of a Policy Advisory Committee for the WIO-LME SAP process										X										
Existing National Inter-Ministerial Councils identified													X	X						
All IMCs identified for WIO Countries														X	X					
Science-to-Governance roundtable debate															X					
Regional policy level round-tables														X	X				X	
Policy briefing documents														X	X					
SAP awareness packages and road-trips														X	X					

The most critical delivery under this outcome in the immediate future will be the national MEDAs (Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses) for incorporation and integration into an overall TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis). ASCLME has decided to undertake the TDA process unusually by starting at the national level with a MEDA for each country. This will help to A. build country

ownership for the entire MEDA-TDA-SAP process and B. give each country a working product upon which they can base National Action Plans for marine ecosystem management, or incorporate into existing NAPs as appropriate. Translating and integrating the various MEDAs into a single TDA will start in December 2010 and continue through the early part of 2011 with a draft TDA ready by March 2010. In this context it is absolutely vital that we have all of the MEDA reports finalised this year.

The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) activities will start for real in 2011 once the TDA is finalised and agreed by the countries. This must be underway by the second quarter of 2011 if we are to allow ourselves a year for development, negotiation at the national and regional policy level, final approval by each country and signature for the document at the highest possible level of state (a requirement from GEF if we are to ensure further funding for SAP implementation in 2012). The newly evolved Policy Advisory Group arising from the GEF western Indian Ocean LMEs Stock-taking Meeting in Nairobi (March 2010) will have a very active and important role to play in developing the SAP and ensuring that it has a smooth passage through each country's legal and policy system. This will also be one of the fundamental responsibilities of the ASCLME Policy and Governance Coordinator. It is also important to note that, while the SAP is being finalised and fine-tuned by the countries, the Project will need (in parallel) to be developing a new SAP Implementation Project for submission that can then receive GEF funding as of September 2012 to ensure a smooth transition.

The ASCLME Project has enjoyed considerable success in attracting partners to support itself and the countries in a number of activities. The details of these partnerships will be highlighted at the 2010 Project Steering Committee. Notable amongst these are NOAA which has committed to support ASCLME and the countries with equipment, training, capacity building and expertise on ecosystem management, fisheries, etc. as well as providing technical and equipment support to the ATLAS early warning ocean-atmosphere mooring buoys in the western Indian Ocean. The Royal Netherlands Marine Research Institute is also providing substantial support to maintain a series of Ocean-Climate observation buoys. Other strong partnerships have been evolved with projects such as the AU-WB SPFIF project (as discussed above under Outcome 2), the UNDP IUCN GEF Seamounts project which shares our interest in high seas ecosystem monitoring and governance, ODINAfrica (for data management, mapping and product development and dissemination), the Nairobi Convention (for metadata management through their Clearinghouse Information System), the French Institute for Research and Development (IRD) which is supporting the Project through fish-stock assessment as well as measurements of POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) and mapping of critical habitats, IMO which is working closely with ASCLME in developing contingency plans and management strategies for invasive species and marine pollution (see Outcome 1), and many other partnerships too numerous to mention but which bode well for the long-term sustainability of the project and its objectives in terms of monitoring and governance of the ecosystems. A Fiscal Needs Assessment will take place in early 2011 to ascertain what will be required financial on a regular basis to support an Ecosystem Based Management approach in the western Indian Ocean. It is intended to secure these partnerships and fiscal sustainability through a regional Partnership and Donor Conference planned for mid 2011, once the TDA has been finalised and once the SAP process has begun.

Capacity Building and Training is an on-going exercise within ASCLME and with its partners. National CB&T Coordinators were selected during the earlier stages of the project and it is their role to develop the CB&T plans for the MEDAs and to identify gaps and needs. A number of regional Ecosystem Assessment training courses have taken place including the main 3-week course at UTC (see Outcome 1 above) and the very recent regional Inshore Ecosystem Assessment training course in Mauritius earlier this year. It is expected that all of the CB&T reports and plans

will be submitted by the countries to the MEDA-TDA process by December of this year at the latest in order to meet the MEDA-TDA deadlines. An overall gaps-and-needs analysis would then be completed as part of the TDA-SAP development process.

In order to generate the all-important political ownership of this Project, the PCU has developed a Policy Briefing Film which we hope will be read for presentation at the 3rd Steering Committee Meeting (see Outcome 4 - Media Outreach). We plan to undertake national level policy briefings and we expect the Policy and Governance Coordinator to be visiting all of the countries very soon, as part of the P&G Assessment process, to meet with senior policy makers. A Policy Advisor Committee has been adopted through the GEF western Indian Ocean LMEs Stock-taking Meeting in Nairobi in March (see above). It is now most imperative that we can identify Inter-Ministerial Council/Committees (or similarly functioning bodies) in each country in order to ensure that the TDA-SAP process is fully disseminated to all stakeholder sectors of government as well as NGOs and the private sector. In early 2011, a very innovative Science-to-Governance round-table is planned where cutting-edge scientists and policy makers will be invited to interact with each other to discuss their needs and develop a two-way feedback process whereby scientific findings can be translated into reliable policy. These policy needs can be fed back to scientists as priority research requirements. There is an urgent need for good dialogue between these two sectors and for skilled 'brokers' to interact between the science, the management and the policy developers. Arising from this is it hoped that some specific 'model' policy briefing documents can be evolved and discussed at a regional policy round-table.

OUTCOME 4 – LME COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION & PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING					
	2007	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012				
	0-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S		
COMMUNITY LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT																		
DLIST Contract adopted						X												
Adoption of DLIST Demonstration Sites								X	X									
First Report on DLIST Processes												X						
Implementation of DLIST Courses												X						
Coastal Livelihoods Assessments completed (Outcome 1)												X						
Cost Benefit Assessment of Ecosystem-based management to communities finalised													X					
MPA, refugia and critical habitat management strategies for coastal communities finalised															X			
Development of a specific GEF Project to capture community inputs into the ecosystem-based management and governance process												X						
STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION																		
Draft Communications Strategy circulated to stakeholders												X						
Communications Strategy finalised for SAP adoption													X					
Draft Private Sector Engagement Strategy circulated to stakeholders												X						
Private Sector strategy finalised for SAP adoption													X					
Stakeholder briefings and meetings (on-going)	ON-GOING																	
Stakeholder and Partnership Symposium/roundtable														X				
MEDIA OUTREACH																		
ASCLME Promotional/Education Film completed								X										
ASCLME Policy Briefing Film completed											X							
Various media articles (on-going)	ON-GOING																	
Promotional materials (on-going)	ON-GOING																	
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT																		
Communications Outreach Coordinator engaged												X	X					
Educational Advisor(s) identified												X	X					
National champions identified												X	X					
Educational Guidelines and Awareness Briefings for Schools developed and distributed													X	X	X	X		
Support delivered in Educational Awareness Raising at College/University level													X	X	X	X		
Private Sector activities and engagement workshops												X	X	X	X	X		
ASCLME WEBSITE, NEWSLETTERS AND PUBLICATIONS																		
Website development and maintenance (on-going)	ON-GOING																	
Newsletters						X					X			X				
Other Publications (on-going)	ON-GOING																	
COORDINATION WITH ASCLME SISTER PROJECTS AND OTHER PARTNERS/PROGRAMMES																		
Joint Project Director's Meetings						X					X							
Joint Steering Committee Meetings						X						X						
Joint LME Project Meetings			X				X					X						
Regional Project Coordination Forum				X			X							X				
IW:LEARN 3 - development of Regional Partnership and sub-saharan Africa hub											X	X	X					

Outcome 4 – Summary of Delivery:

The ASCLME Project is moving more towards supporting community level activities in each country as this was not effectively covered within the original agreements on the Project Document activities as well as to compensate for the inability to capture offshore data in much of the northern area of the ASCLME Project boundary. The DLIST (Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool) was always a part of the Project delivery and this has been expanded from the original plan for 3 demonstration community sites to one site in each country (8 sites plus one extra to include Zanzibar). A major mid-term report has been delivered to the PCU as of August 2010 and a presentation on the status of DLIST is expected at the 3rd Steering Committee Meeting in September. As part of the expansion of ASCLME Project activities at the community level, the

Project Steering Committee added a component to address Coastal Livelihoods under Outcome 1 (see above). The CLA assessment is expected to be completed and ready for incorporation into the MEDA process in October/November 2010. The community-focused and coastal livelihoods elements of the Cost Benefit Analysis component should be delivered in early 2011. Identification of community-related MPAs and living marine resource refugia, as well as critical habitats that support communities, will be expected to be complete toward the middle or latter half of 2011. GEF has offered to consider funding a more specific community related project as a parallel 'sister' project to the current ASCLME activities that would capture community inputs into (and needs from) an ecosystem-based management and governance process in the western Indian Ocean. We hope to engage an appropriate GEF Project Development consultant to this effect in the last quarter of this year.

Stakeholder participation and communications is an important concept within ASCLME and a draft Communications Strategy has been developed and circulated to the Steering Committee Members, as well as a Private Sector Engagement Plan. Such a Private Sector strategy will be essential within the SAP itself. Stakeholder meetings and briefings continue as an 'on-going activity and a Stakeholder and Partnership Symposium/roundtable is planned for mid 2011, in conjunction with a donor conference (see Outcome 3 – Financial Stability and Partnerships).

A joint ASCLME-WIO-LaB (the GEF UNEP Western Indian Ocean Land-Based Activities project) Promotional Film was completed in 2009 and was launched in Cairns, Australia at the 5th GEF International Waters Conference. This was then circulated in April with the 2010 newsletter to all countries and all stakeholders in the Project. A Policy film is now nearing completion which is aimed at Policy makers and is much shorter than the Promotional Film. Various media articles have been submitted and are listed on the website (see below) and certain promotional materials have been distributed to partners and stakeholders as appropriate.

The Communications, Education and Private Sector Outreach and Engagement activities have not yet got underway but are seen as a new challenge for 2011 with the adoption of a Communications Coordinator and regional Educational Advisor as well as the identification of country champions. Appropriate outreach materials will be developed, hopefully supported by GEF's IW:LEARN (International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network). An important component of this activity will be developing mechanisms for engagement with the private sector.

The ASCLME website is providing a valuable function is visited regularly. It became most famous for its 'blogs' during the 2008-2009 cruise seasons and especially on the Seamounts cruise with IUCN. We will try to maintain this for the coming cruise season. The website address is www.asclme.org. The Project has produced two major Newsletters as well as several interim updates. It is noteworthy that the April newsletter was the first in a planned participatory process between ASCLME and SWIOFP (South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project) and this new 'newsletter' partnership was christened by re-naming the newsletter '*Current Affairs*'. This newsletter also contained a copy of the joint ASCLME-WIO-LaB Promotional Film.

ASCLME continues to coordinate with its 'sister' project (SWIOFP) and with the Nairobi Convention which represents the WIO-LaB initiative since the first phase of WIO-LaB came to an end earlier this year. We have had two joint Project Manager's meetings in 2009 and 2010. There are also two joint Steering Committee meetings associated with the Project, one in 2009 with WIO-Lab and the current Steering Committee meeting in 2010 with SWIOFP. This is a growing and evolving partnership for a sustainable ecosystem alliance in the western Indian Ocean. ASCLME has also been regularly attending the annual July meetings of the Consultative Committee for LMEs in Paris. A Regional Project Coordination Forum was launched in Mauritius in 2008 and many of the

Projects met again at the WIOMSA meeting in Reunion in 2009. A programme-level Data and Information meeting was also held in Mombasa in July 2010 which brought together all of the data coordinators from the 3 sister projects.

ASCLME has been working closely with IW:LEARN to develop a regional partnership and regional international waters hub for learning and capacity building within sub-Saharan Africa. Rhodes University has offered to act as this hub and to coordinate closely with other Centres of Excellence throughout sub-Saharan Africa so as to support workshops and sharing of best practices within and between the LME projects and other IW projects.

OUTCOME 5 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

ACTIVITY DELIVERABLES	COMPLETED												PENDING					
	2007	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012				
	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S		
PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION																		
Continuous evaluation and progress-chasing	ON-GOING ----->																	
Mid-Term Evaluation																X	X	
Terminal Evaluation																	X	
UNDP Quarterly Reporting		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Technical Coordination Meetings					X			X						X		X		
Project Steering Committee Meetings		X				X						X			X		X	

Outcome 5 – Summary of Delivery:

Outcome 5 deals primarily with the administration and management of the PCU (Staff levels and salaries, procurement of equipment, etc) but one set of activities that are pertinent to the work-plan are the monitoring activities.

At the last Steering Committee meeting it was agreed to introduce a continuous monitoring, evaluation and progress-chasing activity into the work-plan. This has been undertaken and we had our first on-going evaluation report last year which showed a high rate of delivery but also defined some areas that needed further attention.

The Mid-Term Review and Evaluation overlaps with the 2010 Steering Committee meeting and the Mid-Term Evaluator will be present to review progress and to talk with the Steering Committee Members. The Project expects his report by the end of this year which should provide us with some guidance on areas that may need improvement or realignment. So far the project has had 2 Steering Committee Meetings prior to the 2010 meeting and expect to have 2 more before the end of this project phase in 2012, a total of 5 PSCs.

STATUS OF PROJECT BUDGET 2007 - 2012

CLOSED PROJECT BUDGET FOR 2007 – 2009 (PREDICTED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE)

	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	ALL OUTCOMES
YEAR	Information Captured for MEDA-TDA Development	Long-Term LME Data Monitoring, Management, processign and Distribution Mechansism	TDA & SAP Adopted along with Sustainability Mechanism for LME Approach	LME Coordination, Communication and Participation Mechanisms Established	Project Management, Administration and Financing	COMBINED
2007 Predicted	\$188,107	\$19,475	\$0	\$10,163	\$61,423	\$279,168
2007 Actual	\$188,107	\$19,475	\$0	\$10,163	\$61,423	\$279,168
Dollar Difference	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
%ge Difference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008 Predicted	\$1,086,005	\$578,275	\$174,625	\$308,016	\$186,689	\$2,333,610
2008 Actual	\$1,702,975	\$266,681	\$6,274	\$162,813	\$250,258	\$2,389,001
Dollar Difference	-\$616,970	\$311,594	\$168,351	\$145,203	-\$63,569	-\$55,391
%ge Difference	-56.8	53.9	96.4	47.1	-34.1	-2.4
2009 Predicted	\$1,789,474	\$465,750	\$437,929	\$481,648	\$276,070	\$3,450,871
2009 Actual	\$903,975	\$307,009	\$569,610	\$369,844	\$598,659	\$2,749,097
Dollar Difference	\$885,499	\$158,741	-\$131,681	\$111,804	-\$322,589	\$701,774
%ge Difference	49.5	34.1	-30.1	23.2	-116.9	20.3
Total Predicted	\$3,063,586	\$1,063,500	\$612,554	\$799,827	\$524,182	\$6,063,649
Total Actual	\$2,795,057	\$593,165	\$575,884	\$542,820	\$910,340	\$5,417,266
Dollar Difference	\$268,529	\$470,335	\$36,670	\$257,007	-\$386,158	\$646,383
%ge Difference	8.8	44.2	6.0	32.1	-73.7	10.7

Discussion of 2007-2009 Budget Lines:

2007 was the Inception Year for the Project. As a consequence there was limited expenditure and the budget was balanced at the end of the year hence the exact match between Actual and Predicted.

Figures for 2008 show a difference between Actual and Predicted across a 12 month period of only 2.4 % (over-expenditure) which amounts to a little over \$50,000 difference in what the Project had planned to spend and what it actually spent.

Outcome 1 showed 60% higher expenditure (\$1,702,975) than predicted due to A. an expanded number of research cruise days (from 39 up to 119 days) covering a far greater area which resulted in earlier disbursement of allocated cruise funds. This was an adaptive management decision by the PCU and supported by the PSC as a reaction to predicted rises in fuel costs contractual costs for the research vessel in 2009 and 2010. To avoid these additional costs, more cruise days and research were scheduled in 2008. Furthermore, some staff and consultancy costs from Outcome 2, 3 and 4 had been assigned to this Outcome. To avoid this latter problem occurring in future, the PCU created an Outcome 5 specifically dealing with all PCU management and administrative costs including personnel.

Outcome 2 expenditure was considerably less than predicted at \$266,681 reflecting the fact that expenditure on equipment and software was postponed to realign with expended plans for national support and training and the fact that some of the staff and consultancy costs had been shifted to Outcome 1.

Outcome 3 actual expenditure was very significantly lower than predicted at \$6,724. This was a result of reformulation of the TDA process to begin with national MEDA s first before moving into the TDA phase plus the fact that a number of disbursements which should have been charged to Outcome 3 were actually charged to Outcome 1. Subsequent budget reviews allowed for reallocation of funds to balance this anomaly.

Outcome 4 expenditure was also lower than predicted at \$162,813 reflecting a delay in the contracting of the DLIST activities while the objectives and activities were re-visited and the deliveries expanded so that the Project ended up with more demonstration sites than originally planned. Furthermore, emphasis in this Outcome was placed on developing the website and first newsletter so as to ensure good information distribution and awareness raising. These items are relatively low cost in nature.

There was no original Outcome 5 for the project but this was subsequently created by the PCU to house PCU administrative cost such as personnel, monitoring and evaluation costs related to the PCU and project delivery rather than the ecosystem itself, and other PCU support costs such as utilities, office rental and maintenance, printing and technical supplies, etc. In assessing what could have been predicted in terms of just execution overheads and what was actually needed in terms of reallocated staff and office costs the actual expenditure was seen to be slightly higher due to the creation of this new Outcome, with the overall expenditure under this Outcome for 2008 was \$250, 258.

ACTIVE PROJECT BUDGET FOR 2010 UP TO AUGUST (PREDICTED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE)

	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	ALL OUTCOMES
YEAR	Information Captured for MEDA-TDA Development	Long-Term LME Data Monitoring, Management, processign and Distribution Mechanism	TDA & SAP Adopted along with Sustainability Mechanism for LME Approach	LME Coordination, Communication and Participation Mechanisms Established	Project Management, Administration and Financing	COMBINED
2010 Predicted	\$858,471	\$319,773	\$258,336	\$219,751	\$144,029	\$1,800,360
2010 Actual	\$692,291	\$156,510	\$24,960	\$437,467	\$593,458	\$1,904,686
Dollar Difference	\$166,180	\$163,263	\$233,376	-\$217,716	-\$449,429	-\$104,326
%ge Difference	19.4	51.1	90.3	-99.1	-312.0	-5.8

Discussion of 2010 Active Budget:

In the Table above (Active Project Budget for 2010 - Predicted and Actual Expenditure) it should be noted that the 2010 Predicted Row has been extrapolated from the 2010 Project Document Budget by taking the predicted figure for the whole year (\$2,700,540 over 12 month) and reducing it to the equivalent for 8 months (\$1,800,360) i.e. 8/12 of original prediction).

Most of the expenditure for first two-thirds of 2010 has gone to Contractual Services and Local Consultancies (56% of costs). The greater part of this expenditure was for the hiring of national counterparts, experts and coordinators to assist with the development of the MEDAs. The other major disbursements went to the cost of the 3-week intensive Ecosystem Assessment training and field course (including travel and DSA for trainees) which was rolled over from 2009 and the Joint ASCLME/NOAA/ South African Weather Service Indian Ocean Databuoy workshop for IndGOOS which was held in Cape Town in April. There was a lot of travel in the first half of 2010 associated also with workshops (Inshore Ecosystem Assessment, Invasive Species and Marine Pollution training workshops in Mauritius in April; the Databuoy workshop also in April, and the D&I Coordinators Meeting in August), and the PCU also attended the Annual LME Consultative Committee in Paris, the GEF western Indian Ocean Stock-taking Meeting in Nairobi, the IndOOS Resources Forum and SIBER Steering committee meeting in Perth as well as the Global Conference on Oceans, Coastal and Islands where ASCLME was strongly highlighted and active.

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES 2007 – 2010 (PREDICTED AND ACTUAL)
PLUS
PREDICTED EXPENDITURE FOR REMAINDER OF PROJECT**

	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	ALL OUTCOMES
YEAR	Information Captured for MEDA-TDA Development	Long-Term LME Data Monitoring, Management, processign and Distribution Mechanism	TDA & SAP Adopted along with Sustainability Mechanism for LME Approach	LME Coordination, Communication and Participation Mechanisms Established	Project Management, Administration and Financing	COMBINED
Aug 2007- Aug 2010 Predicted	\$3,922,057	\$1,383,273	\$870,890	\$1,019,578	\$668,211	\$7,864,009
Aug 2007- Aug 2010 Actual	\$3,487,348	\$749,675	\$600,844	\$980,287	\$1,503,798	\$7,321,952
Dollar Difference	\$434,709	\$633,598	\$270,046	\$39,291	-\$835,587	\$542,057
%ge Difference	11.1	45.8	31.0	3.9	-125.0	6.9
2011 Predicted ProDoc	\$495,990	\$221,622	\$191,665	\$987,291	\$164,919	\$2,061,487
2011 Remaining Actual						
2012 Predicted ProDoc	\$330,660	\$147,748	\$127,777	\$658,194	\$109,946	\$1,374,325
2012 Remaining Actual						

**BREAKDOWN OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST OCTOBER 2010 UNTIL 31ST AUGUST 2012
(REMAINDER OF PROJECT)**

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	PROJECTED EXPENDITURE	
OUTCOME 1: INFORMATION CAPTURED FOR MEDA-TDA DEVELOPMENT	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
OFFSHORE DATA REVIEW AND COLLECTION	\$290,000	\$948,000
COASTAL AND NEAR-SHORE DATA REVIEW AND COLLECTION	\$117,000	
POLLUTION DATA REVIEW AND COLLECTION	\$258,500	
SOCIOECONOMIC DATA ANALYSIS AND COLLECTION	\$172,000	
GOVERNANCE AND POLICY DATA ANALYSIS AND COLLECTION	\$110,500	
OUTCOME 2: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING TOOLS AND PROCEDURES ADOPTED	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
DATA HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT	\$176,200	\$520,000
DATA SYNTHESIS AND INFORMATION GENERATION	\$239,800	
INDICATOR ADOPTION AND ECOSYSTEM MONITORING	\$104,000	
OUTCOME 3: TDA AND SAP ADOPTED WITH APPROPRIATE SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
MEDA AND TDA DEVELOPMENT	\$460,500	\$974,350
SAP DEVELOPMENT	\$202,000	
TDA AND SAP SUSTAINABILITY (including Capacity Building & Training)	\$311,850	
OUTCOME 4: COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDER PARTNERS AND PROJECTS	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY	\$512,000	\$674,000
COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDER PARTNERS AND PROJECTS	\$162,000	
OUTCOME 5: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCING EFFECTIVELY DELIVERED TO SUPPORT ALL OUTCOMES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
PERSONNEL (Staff and Consultants)	\$962,400	\$1,400,360
PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION	\$322,500	
REGIONAL SUPPORT COSTS (PCU)	\$115,460	
SUB-TOTAL FOR ALL OUTCOMES	\$4,516,710	
Plus 8% Project Execution Costs Added	\$4,878,047	

Discussion of Breakdown of Proposed Expenditures:

The total remaining budget for activities as of 1st September is approximately \$4,500,000 (after removal of Executing Agency Overheads) allowing for any obligated disbursements that may not have been registered as paid within the UNOPS ATLAS budget system.

Outcome 1 - \$948,000

Under Outcome 1, \$290,000 will go to support the remaining research cruises in 2010 and toward the end of 2011. This will include early warning and ocean-atmosphere equipment maintenance and monitoring of the ecosystem as well as deployment of the Agulhas Return Current Mooring. ASCLME will be pushing hard to get publications out from the cruises during this period.

Further support (\$117,000) will also be given to the collection and review of coastal and nearshore data including capture of hard-copy artisanal and subsistence fisheries data as well as some selected collection of genetic materials and taxonomy. Also there will be shore-based validations undertaken for habitat distribution linked to the remote sensing and modelling work in Activity 2.

The Project will start the data capture for Invasive Species and Marine Pollution in late 2010 to feed into the MEDA process and hope to also start on the collection of Persistent Organic Pollutants data in 2011. These 'Pollution' data capture activities will be supported with \$258,500 and include partnerships with IRD and IMO.

Under the Socioeconomic and Data Analysis output (\$172,000), most of the Coastal Livelihoods Assessment work has been completed in 2010 although the Project is planning to host a Coastal Community Level Engagement Workshop at some stage either before the end of the year or in early 2011. Most importantly, we will be starting the Cost Benefit Analysis in late 2010 which will provide the justification for the ecosystem-based management approach at the policy level.

Coupled closely with the CBA is the Policy and Governance Assessment (\$110,500) which will start at the same time and run in parallel and in as complementary a manner as possible.

Much of the MEDA work will be completed by the end of 2010 and 2011 will see the beginnings of the translation of these national reports into the TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis). ASCLME expects deliverables from the Policy and Governance Assessments and the Cost Benefit Analysis by February 2011 to feed into the TDA process as we move toward the Strategic Action Programme.

Outcome 2 - \$520,000

Data Handling and Management (\$176,200) will continue to be an important national and regional activity and will include on-going support at the national level to the data handling institutions as well as data management workshops. At the regional level there will be support for data processing and sample analysis as well as funding for experts in the region to undertake processing of the field data and samples from the research cruises.

Data Synthesis and Information Generation (\$239,800) will focus on GIS, Remote Sensing and Predictive Modelling including spatial digitising of data and working with specialists and counterparts in the region for manipulation of remote sensing imagery as well as workshops and supplies. The data resulting from

these two Outputs will be essential for developing the long-term monitoring plans to support the TDA-SAP process.

Also ASCLME hopes to start work in 2010 on developing appropriate Indicators for effective Long-Term Monitoring for the Ecosystem Approach (\$104,000) using specialist and regional experts and supporting appropriate national and regional level consultations and workshops. Again, this activity will be vital to the development of a sustainable and realistic long-term monitoring programme for the region. In this context, a major component of 2011 will be the development of a formal monitoring strategy for the western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance and for the LMEs based on appropriate, adopted indicators.

[Outcome 3 - \\$947,350](#)

Under Activity 3, the main thrust of the next 24 months will be the MEDA-to-TDA-to-SAP translation.

The TDA Development output (\$460,500) will focus largely on the finalisation of the national MEDAs by January 2011 and it is hoped to fund at least 2 more COGs (national ASCLME Coordination Groups) meetings to discuss and develop Regional MEDA-TDA delivery.

Once the TDA has been finalised and agreed the next priority will be to move into the development and negotiation phase for the Strategic Action Programme (\$202,000). This will include production of the SAP mainly through national and regional workshops, SAP negotiations through policy level round-tables and through awareness created by the Policy and Governance Coordinator, and, the ultimate goal for the region, SAP adoption by early to mid 2012.

Meanwhile, some time and funds will need to be allocated toward developing the next phase of ASCLME for Implementation of the SAP.

Alongside this will be the need to ensure financial and political sustainability for the ecosystem management and governance approach within the region as well as capacity building and training (\$311,850). This will include a regional fiscal review to complement the SAP development by identifying the actual economic implications of the ecosystem-based approach within the LMEs of the western Indian Ocean, and a donor-partnership conference to try and identify co-funding and support for the next 5 years. Meanwhile selected capacity building and training will continue throughout this period. 2011 will also be a very important year for the Science-to-Governance discussions and round-tables and for pushing ahead with the policy level briefings and the Policy and Governance Coordinator will be extremely active during this period.

[Outcome 4 – \\$674,000](#)

In Outcome 4, ASCLME will be focusing on developing and finalising a Communications Strategy (\$512,000) to integrate into the SAP. The DLIST work will continue with the communities including the national demonstration sites and the distance learning components and ASCLME hopes to see final products coming through from DLIST and the community level work for inclusion in the TDA and SAP process. The production of the Promotional and the Policy films will be finalised in 2010 in terms of but there will remain a very definite need to engage the media in the regional and global importance of the TDA-SAP process.

During 2011, a Partnership and Stakeholder symposium will be coordinated with the donor conference referred to under Outcome 3.

At the heart of this Output will be the Communications, Education and Private Sector Outreach and Engagement Activities. A strong focus here will be on bringing in the private sector into the TDA and SAP development process and thus into the overall LME governance and management process. Furthermore their will be outreach to the educational sector in terms of awareness-raising at school and college level.

The excellent ASCLME website will be maintained until the end of this phase of the Project at least and ASCLME, in close collaboration with its partner SWIOFP, will continue to provide the high-quality newsletter 'Current Affairs'.

As part of the Coordination with Stakeholders and Partners Output (\$162,000) the ASCLME project also hopes to work more closely and coordinate with its fellow sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) LME projects and to organise one or possible two SSA Coordination meetings through the auspices of NEPAD and/or the African Union and with the cooperation of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions and related partnership fisheries Conventions (e.g. SWIOFC, IOTC and ICCAT) as appropriate. ASCLME will also continue to liaise closely with SWIOFP and other important LME-related initiatives in the region within this Activity.

[Outcome 5 - \\$1,400,360](#)

Outcome 5 is the administrative, financial and project management outcome for the Project and Outcome 5 will continue to support the PCU personnel and staff administration and management (962,400).

Monitoring and Evaluation (\$322,500) is an important 'audit' of project performance and delivery. The project is currently undergoing its Mid Term Review and will expect to undergo its Terminal Evaluation sometime in 2012, prior to submitting its proposal to UNDP GEF, on behalf of the countries, for a SAP Implementation phase. Meanwhile, ASCLME will continue with its activities for on-going self-evaluation and progress-chasing as agreed in the first Steering Committee meeting in 2008.

PCU Support Costs (115,460) help to maintain this administrative function and the PCU will continue to function at high delivery right up until the end of the Project in August 2012.

ANNEX 4

A SUMMARY OF THE ASCLME PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Day One

An opening ceremony was held during which there were words of support for the ASCLME Project and the SWIOFP from the host country and the major sponsors of both projects.

Session 1: SWIOFP and ASCLME Project Status and Briefing

Action: There are many synergies between the ASCLME Project and SWIOFP. There is a lot of data coming out of both projects. Every effort should be made to:

- ensure that efforts aren't duplicated and that the region gets the most out of the projects
- exploit web platforms for data sharing

Action: The ASCLME Project should continue to expand its level of communication and coordination with other projects and programmes.

Action: The ASCLME Project should continue with its efforts to produce a contingency plan that includes alternative surveys and/or alternative research platforms to address the piracy problem.

Session 2: Partnerships and collaboration

A conservative estimate suggests that collectively the partnerships created by the ASCLME Project are worth an additional and new level of co-funding amounting to approximately USD12.2 million.

Action: The ASCLME Project should continue to focus on the use of the expertise that exists in Africa.

Session 3: Dr Dixon Waruinge, provided an update from the Nairobi Convention, focusing on the contribution of the WIO-LaB project. Dr Kwame Koranteng, director of the EAF-Nansen project gave an overview of the project and its relationship with the ASCLME Project and SWIOFP. Dr Peter Scheren, former director of the WIO-LaB project provided an introduction to the WWF Coastal East Africa Network Initiative, focusing on potential synergies with the ASCLME Project and SWIOFP.

Action: The ASCLME Project should continue to work effectively with its sister projects and partners and build links with new partners such as WWF.

Day Two: ASCLME Project Steering Committee meeting

David Vousden provided a summary of the MEDA-TDA-SAP process.

Dr Thomas Bornman, Cruise Coordinator for the ASCLME Project, reported on offshore and nearshore data collection between 2008 and 2011.

Action: All data from the cruises is available to the countries online. The countries should be very proactive in bringing problems to the attention of the PCU, not only with respect to data and information, but any other problems they encounter.

David La Roche, reported back on the status of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) studies.

Adnan Awad and Frederik Haag reported on marine invasive species and ballast water management.

Action: The ASCLME Project will help the countries to ratify various IMO protocols, including the IMO convention on ballast water management.

Lucy Scott reported on critical habitats data collection

Action: The mapping data should be interpreted into economic terms and included in the SAP.

Lucy Scott gave a presentation on remote sensing and GIS data collection and a presentation on Data Handling, Synthesis and Management

There was a vote of appreciation for the excellent progress made with data collection, storage and synthesis.

Action: The data and information gathered by the ASCLME Project must be kept up to date. The database must be sustainable.

Dr Tim Andrew provided a progress report on the Coastal Livelihoods Assessment

Action: Biofuels, which is a growing issue for the region, will be incorporated into the CLA energy reports.

Professor Warwick Sauer provided a report on the Capacity Building and Training component and this was followed by a presentation from Alice Johnson of WWF's Sustainable Fisheries Programme who provided some insight into the sustainable fisheries training that has been initiated in South Africa.

Lucy Scott provided a summary of progress and a review of the timeline for MEDA-TDA delivery and the "roadmap" towards the regional SAP.

Action: the countries should be proactive and ensure that they are very familiar with the roadmap. They should begin to educate their political leaders about the SAP.

Day Three

Dr Magnus Ngoile gave an overview of Policy and Governance activities.

Dr David Freestone outlined the Policy and Governance Assessment for the ASCLME region.

Magnus Ngoile described the Cost Benefit assessment.

Action: Links should be established with the African Union.

Action: The Policy and Governance assessment and the Cost-Benefit assessment will be joint exercises, undertaken with the SWIOFP.

Action: A new governance institution must only be considered if it is in response to a need that is expressed by the countries. The ASCLME Project would not independently promote or recommend the creation of new governance bodies where existing bodies, with clearly defined mandates, already exist.

Dr David Vousden gave a presentation entitled “Translating science into governance”

Action: Planning for a Science to Governance Workshop should take place with due consultation with ReCoMaP and IUCN which are both engaged in similar processes.

Dr David Vousden gave a presentation on community engagement activities

Action: The ASCLME Project, if requested to do so, will work with the countries to assist them in accessing appropriate funding from the SPFIF project for community-related (e.g. artisanal and subsistence level) activities.

James Stapley gave a presentation on LME coordination, communication and participation mechanisms.

David La Roche gave a presentation on private sector involvement in the ASCLME Project

Action: WWF can help the ASCLME Project to engage with the private sector through planned dialogue and meetings. WWF will give due consideration to inviting representatives of the ASCLME Project and/or the SWIOFP, as appropriate.

Francois Odendaal reported on the progress of the DLIST component.

Appreciation was expressed to the ASCLME Project for the inclusion of the DLIST component.

James Stapley gave a presentation on the media and outreach component of the ASCLME Project

Lucy Scott gave a presentation on the plans to establish a long-term monitoring network in the region. This was followed by a presentation from Mike Roberts on the Western Indian Ocean Underwater Temperature Recorder network.

Action: The ASCLME Project will assist by approaching the IOC Climate Change Programme and other appropriate funding sources to secure funding for the UTR network.

David Vousden provided an outline of the partnership agreement with NOAA. Rebecca Shuford read out a short statement from NOAA.

Action: The partnership agreement was incorporated in the Project Document as an appendix

Day Four:

The meeting was opened by the Chair, Satyajeet Ramchurn of UNDP. Members of the Steering Committee each provided a review of their country’s progress.

Farid Anasse represented the Comoros.

Harrison Ong'anda represented Kenya.

Haja Razafindrainibe represented Madagascar.

Daniel Marie represented Mauritius.

Alexandre Bartolomeu represented Mozambique.

Ronny Renaud represented Seychelles.

Ahmed Mohammed Iman represented Somalia.

Lucy Scott reported on behalf of South Africa.

Rose Sallema represented Tanzania.

Action: Countries should make an effort to establish inter-ministerial committees where such committees do not exist in a similar form, or ensure that the ASCLME Project becomes an agenda item on existing inter-ministerial committees. The PCU will assist the countries.

Action: The ASCLME website should be updated and national pages and links created on the site.

Action: The links between the ASCLME Project and the DLIST website should be made more prominent and should be better integrated on both sites.

Action: The countries are encouraged to contribute to the ASCLME newsletter.

David Vousden presented the project budget and workplans.

Action: The budget and workplans were approved by the PSC meeting.

David La Roche addressed the need for a review of project delivery indicators under the Logical Framework and assured the Steering Committee Meeting that this would be done alongside the independent guidance of the mid term reviewer.

Yegor Volovik provided an outline of the mid-term review activities.

Two observers provided input to the meeting: Paul Shaw on the potential for the use of molecular genetic markers in fisheries biology and Frida Lanshammar on DLIST Training Activities.

Action: It was agreed by the PSC that the PCU should enter a dialogue with the University of London and Rhodes University to develop an MoU to work in the region in respect of genetic assessment of living marine resources and would share this draft MoU with the members of the PSC members and also the Project Manager of SWIOFP for their consideration and approval.

David Vousden proposed that this was adopted as a preliminary report on the meeting and its actions, but that it would remain open for comment and change at the stage when the draft was circulated.

Action: this proposal was accepted.

Satyajeet Ramchurn thanked the Countries, Presenters and Observers and, on behalf of the UNDP, thanked all the meeting participants.

David Vousden noted that the meeting had been constructive and particularly friendly; everyone is working together, and this is helping to drive the progress of the project to date. He noted the value of inputs, and particularly, suggestions for improvement. He stressed country ownership. Thanked Claire for her work as a rapporteur and thanked everyone around the table including the PCU staff. He noted the contributions of the in-country experts and reiterated that the Project was well on track and due to finish on schedule.

ANNEX 5

JOINT POLICY DECISIONS ARISING FROM THE ASCLME AND SWIOFP JOINT PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

1. SWIOFP PSC informed ASCLME of its intention to extend its Project on a 'no additional cost implications' basis until 2013. As this now throws delivery of SWIOFP data for the TDA and negotiation of the SAP out of alignment (SWIOFP will not have this information ready until after Mid-2012 when ASCLME will be closing), the Joint Meeting discussed the implications of this. **ASCLME agreed to discuss this issue with UNDP and GEF in terms of how to capture all the TDA information under a single, integrated TDA and how this would then be translated into a single, integrated SAP.**

2. Following a review of the discussions at the Stock-Taking Meeting in Nairobi in April 2010, the following items were highlighted for action:

- a) The evolution of a **Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance** through the development of partnerships to arrive at a sustainable funding base
- b) Strengthening of the Policy and Governance Assessment Approach and Cost-Benefit Analysis to better inform decision-makers in the region. This should now become a joint exercise between the two projects wherever possible.

3. Overall development of closer cooperation and synergy between ASCLME and SWIOFP (building on the successful efforts so far) as include in ANNEX 6 – below

4. The Joint Meeting noted that there are protocols in place for many of the activities that are being addressed and strengthened by both ASCLME and SWIOFP and a number of governance and technical institutions are already in existence and mandated to manage and oversee related responsibilities. In this context, the Joint Meeting agreed that any discussions or proposal arising in relation to a new governance institution should only be considered if it is in response to or agreed by the countries and the existing mandated institutions. Neither Project would independently promote the creation of new governance bodies where existing bodies with clearly defined mandate already exists.

5. The Projects will cooperate to identify suitable Inter-Ministerial Committees within countries that can adopt the LME approach and the objectives of the Projects as part of their responsibility and mandate, recognising that some IMCs are already in existence. Where these do not exist, the Projects will work with the countries to encourage governments to create such IMCs.

ANNEX 6

AREAS FOR JOINT COOPERATION BETWEEN ASCLME AND SWIOFP AS AGREED BY THE JOINT PSC MEETING (TO BE CRAFTED INTO A WORK-PLAN AND BUDGET FOR ADOPTION BY THE PROJECTS AND THEIR NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)

- The TDA and SAP processes; the inclusion of the fisheries component in the final TDA and SAP;
- To take account of the need for two languages in certain areas of the projects, e.g. training; Future meetings, including steering committee meetings;
- Fisheries (joint coordination of offshore/coastal/artisanal activities, including FADs and livelihoods activities)
- Genetic work, especially stock separation issues;
- Sharing of MoUs and to increase synergies between existing MoUs
- Data sharing and exchanges (cruises and other programmes)
- Policy & Governance work;
- Cost Benefit Assessment
- Training opportunities;
- Joint support for the development of Project Concept Notes to SPFIF;
- Joint newsletters;
- Invitation to project activities at the national level;
- To include economic groupings and organisation in the steering committees of both projects.
- Collaboration on the cruises, especially the wet lease vessels. The cruise coordinators of the two projects should get together and work this out.
- Cooperation between the two project leaders to ensure that the areas of synergy are optimised, while limiting the impact on the projects' budgets.