



**WIOCC**  
WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN  
COASTAL CHALLENGE

# Third Technical Meeting Report

15 to 16 July 2013, Victoria, Seychelles

Meeting documents can be found at:

<http://31.222.186.27/moodle/course/view.php?id=28>

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## 1. Highlights and Outcomes

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“The Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge can become an example to the world on how to integrate climate change adaptation, ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, clean energy for sustainable livelihoods with development,” stated Prof. Rolph Payet, Minister for Environment and Energy, Republic of Seychelles, during the opening of the Third Technical meeting on WIOCC held on the 15 to 16 July 2013 in Victoria, Seychelles.

Led by Seychelles, the meeting brought together countries of the region including Comoros, France-La Reunion, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania-Zanzibar as well as partners to determine a plan of action to operationalise the WIOCC and formally launch it as part of the Third International Meeting of Small Island Developing States (UNSIDS) to be held in Apia, Samoa in September 2014. The meeting was coordinated by the Indian Ocean Commission ISLANDS Project funded by the European Commission and facilitated by the Global Island Partnership Coordination Team.

The Plan of Action was determined by:

- Reviewing progress on the 2<sup>nd</sup> WIOCC Regional Technical Meeting Declaration (achieved)
- Identifying lessons from other initiatives and partnerships in the WIOCC path towards launch (achieved)
- Determining a process to define targets and potential commitments for the WIOCC and a process for joining the WIOCC at a high political level (achieved)
- Determining a process to support WIOCC including resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components (achieved)

Through the discussions, a number of lessons were identified that will be important to reflect on as countries move forward to launching the WIOCC. These lessons include:

- Commitment at the highest political level is essential;
- Heads of State working together towards a common vision makes a stronger case than a single Head of State/country approach;
- Seychelles should continue to steer the WIOCC process with the support of national focal points;
- It is important to have passionate champions that are committed to driving the Challenge forward;
- WIOCC is a country-led solution to motivate the political will across the region toward a common vision;
- Regional island challenges take time to develop;
- There is no one way to operationalize a challenge.

During the closing reception, Prof. Rolph Payet, Minister for Environment and Energy, Seychelles representing the WIOCC and Christopher Holmes, Focal Point of the WIO-C signed a memorandum of understanding to provide technical support to the WIOCC based on the desire to achieve the common vision for the region, *“By 2032, in the face of climate change threats, the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge will be a strong and vocal partnership of WIO island and coastal countries and stakeholders, working together to build and implement climate-resilient development options and strategies to achieve a balance between enhanced coastal livelihoods and economies and effective conservation of biodiversity, ultimately contributing to greater levels of social security among coastal communities”* (1<sup>st</sup> Technical Meeting, Seychelles).

During the closing reception, Mr. Wills Agricole, WIOCC President and Permanent Secretary to the Ministry for Environment and Energy, Seychelles, stated that “the WIOCC is created to bring our combined efforts to build climate change resilience so our grand children and future generation can still call these coastal countries home.” He then launched the new WIOCC logo. The following report highlights the key messages, lessons and actions.

## **2. Progress of the WIOCC on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Technical Meeting Declaration**

Christophe Legrand of the Indian Ocean Commission ISLANDS Project initiated the progress report by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the WIOCC noting:

- **Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge** is led by the **Government of Seychelles** who remain committed to leading the operationalization of the WIOCC by engaging political leaders at the highest level in the region to make tangible commitments to launch the WIOCC;
- WIOCC has received funding from the **European Union** and with the support of the **Indian Ocean Commission ISLANDS Project** to support mobilization of WIO country level engagement;
- **The Consortium of the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C)** is a group of NGOs in partnership with inter-governmental organizations that are committed to provide technical support to the WIOCC as per the MoU signed during the meeting reception;
- The WIOCC was initially inspired from the **Micronesia Challenge and Caribbean Challenge Initiative** promoted through the Global Island Partnership ([GLISPA](#)). **GLISPA** promotes action for island conservation and sustainable livelihoods by inspiring leadership, catalyzing commitments and facilitating collaboration.

It was emphasized that the WIOCC does not replace any existing strategies and conventions but is focused on motivating the political will to support implementation of the goals and commitments.

Highlights from the progress report included:

- Ambassador Jumeau confirmed that as a result of Seychelles sending a high level delegation including himself and Wills Agricole, Mauritius has agreed to launch the WIOCC during the UNSIDS 2014 meeting. Ambassador Jumeau indicated that Seychelles will also be sending a delegation to Tanzania and Zanzibar in July;
- Endorsement by the Nairobi Convention COP7 of Decision CP7/16 on the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge that requests parties and other partners to support and encourage participation in the WIOCC;
- Successful establishment of the WIOCC Communications Working Group which has developed the WIOCC Communication Strategy. The WIOCC logo was also endorsed and launched during the meeting;
- Scoping for the establishment of a regional trust fund that will be a mechanism to provide sustainable financing to support achievement of the WIOCC commitments.

Refer to [Annex 6](#) for the full report on the Progress against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Technical Meeting Declaration.

### 3. Lessons from other initiatives and partnerships in the WIOCC path towards launch

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Willy Kostka of the Micronesia Conservation Trust shared lessons from the Micronesia Challenge which is a commitment of the five governments in that region to “conserve 30% of near shore coastal resources and 20% of terrestrial by 2020”. Key lessons included:

- Commitment at the highest political level is critical
- The regional island challenges take time to develop
- Those involved early in the Challenges – both countries and support partners – now receive the most benefit (get in early)

Kate Brown of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) shared lessons from both the Caribbean Challenge Initiative and emerging Hawaii Challenge. The CCI recently held a Summit of Business and Political Leaders on Richard Branson’s private island in the British Virgin Islands. The Summit resulted in the commitment of 9 Caribbean countries to conserve 20% of their coastal areas by 2020 (known as the 20 by 20 goal). The Summit also resulted in 15 business leaders signing a business compact to promote conservation in the region. The Summit mobilized \$64million in public and private funding commitments towards the Caribbean Challenge. Important lessons from these Challenges include:

- Countries define their own targets however a short and clearly communicable goal is useful i.e. the 20 by 20.
- There is no one way to do develop a regional challenge
- It is important to have champions – both in government and other partners – that are committed to driving the Challenge forward.
- The Challenge needs to engage political leadership at the highest levels.

David Obura, Cordio, identified opportunities for the WIOCC to be a mechanism to support conservation/sustainable use of trans-boundary areas of high conservation value globally. David identified that recent studies in the Mozambique Channel have identified that this region is unique and has potential to be declared a trans-boundary marine World Heritage Area. For this to occur, it is necessary that the six countries with jurisdiction over the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) take this matter forward.

Fidy Ralison, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), on behalf of the WIO-C and Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention identified opportunities for countries to declare the Northern Mozambique Channel as a conservation area. He identified the ecological uniqueness of the region and opportunity to develop sustainably particularly considering current and upcoming exploitation of globally important oil and gas reserves, including associated shipping operations as well as demand for fisheries resources, both for export and to feed the growing local population. There is an opportunity for country leadership to develop sustainably and demonstrate that conservation and world heritage bring benefits in terms of livelihoods with effective engagement of sectors. To be successful it is necessary for strengthened dialogue between sectors, particularly environment and fisheries. It was proposed that the WIOCC could be used as an umbrella partnership to move dialogue forward. Opportunities should also be leveraged with the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO).

Shireen Fahey of the University of Sunshine Coast (USC) shared progress of the University in building the capacity in the western Indian Ocean region towards climate change adaptation. Shireen identified that USC has been working in partnership with universities, government departments and non-government institutions (NGOs) to provide local training and delivery of climate change adaptation coursework. USC

has completed the pilot assessment to determine the climate change educational needs in three IOC member countries. Subsequent phases of the ISLANDS-funded study will expand the assessment to remaining member countries. Additionally, future activities will include implementation of the recommendations arising from the assessments. The activities have used the WIOCC as a model to engage country leadership.

Dixon Waruinge of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat highlighted potential opportunities for countries to work collaboratively at the regional /sub-regional levels through the Convention's Secretariat. Dixon highlighted that the Convention provides an umbrella for a number of protocols & intergovernmental dialogue on priority issues. He noted that there is opportunity for countries to use two existing governance mechanisms: zonal approach and the integrate approach to ecosystems to work together to manage areas of significance.

#### **4. Determine a process to define targets and potential commitments for the WIOCC and a process for joining the WIOCC at a high political level**

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This session focused on determining a process to define the targets and potential commitments for the WIOCC and a process for joining the WIOCC at a high political level. To initiate the discussions, Willy Kostka (MCT) and Kate Brown (GLISPA) presented experiences and lessons of similar initiatives towards defining the target and commitments. Key lessons included the need to:

1. Engage leadership at the highest political level
2. Identify and engage champions in government and support partners
3. Engage (informal & formal) of key constituencies
4. Identify components of commitments
5. Finalize commitment package (identify/secure potential finance package)
6. Align partners
7. Agree to a strategic launch event to work towards
8. Develop a Communications Plan
9. Develop a Business Plan

It was emphasized that not all these elements need to be completed as a prerequisite to launch, for example, the Micronesia Challenge is now designing their business plan. It is important however to have defined targets and commitments from each country that joins the WIOCC at a high political level. To help determine a plan of action towards defining targets and commitments, the countries completed a matrix to identify which components they had made progress in based on the lessons learnt from other initiatives ([Refer Annex 3](#)). It was agreed that countries would use the list of lessons from other initiatives as a guideline to the next steps in defining their own targets and commitments. The participants then moved into three break out groups to determine country specific plans of action to define their targets and commitments (Plans of Action are contained in [Annex 1](#)).

#### **5. Determine a process to support WIOCC including resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components**

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A series of presentations followed by break out groups were used to inform and determine a process for resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components. The participants were divided into three multi-country groups that rotated between three topic areas:

1. Defining the Trust Fund
2. Mobilizing a Challenge (Applying Lessons from the Micronesia Challenge)
3. Resource mobilization through Climate Finance Opportunities

The following section summarizes the discussions. Actions have been captured in [Annex 1](#).

## *1. Defining the Trust Fund*

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The break out groups assessed some of the key inputs required to develop the WIOCC Trust Fund concept, and specifically looked at the elements of the Trust Fund mission and purpose; scope; measure of success; and resource mobilization opportunities. The review of the Trust Fund mission and vision considered why the fund is needed now and the relationship it will hold to other existing or proposed national and regional funds. The groups also examined who the Trust Fund should serve, what it will aim to accomplish, and when the fund will deliver its initial results.

All three groups agreed that it will be necessary to clearly define the elements of the Trust Fund and that to do this further scoping and research will be necessary. The breakout groups determined that the proposed Trust Fund is not likely to duplicate or impede other national or regional funds if it remains focused on the themes identified in the WIOCC vision of climate-resilient development options and strategies that promote conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods, economies and security for coastal communities.

It was agreed that the scope/criteria for the Trust Fund would need to be more specifically defined based on the country targets and commitments under the WIOCC. This process will help to prioritize the selection of investments under each theme, in terms of clarifying what types of projects or investments will be included under the fund, and those that will be excluded.

There was general agreement that the Trust Fund will need to include an endowment component, and a sinking and revolving fund in order to meet the immediate and long term regional needs of the WIOCC. Establishing only one of these components would be too limiting and could constrain the proposed Trust Fund from having the start up resources necessary to get the fund operational, and the long term funds to keep it on task and thorough enough to meet the WIOCC long term goals.

In discussing the management of the Trust Fund there was agreement that the administration and financial management should be done by a suitable entity, with the fund registered in a country that will provide little hindrance to its implementation and operation. There was also consensus that there will need to be further investigation around defining a resource mobilization strategy to identify specific funding opportunities once a more refined scope and focus for the fund is developed. In addition, there was general agreement that the Trust Fund should not simply rely on traditional bilateral or multilateral donor sources. Instead, innovation and non-traditional mechanisms should also be used to build capital such as through taxes, fees, and particularly offset and compensation programs negotiated with the many extractive and tourism industries now operating or speculating in the region.

## *2. Mobilizing a Challenge*

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### **Lessons from how other Challenges mobilized finance, leveraged leadership and decision making:**

- Political leaders led discussions with potential donors. Strong government leadership at the highest level helped to get traction with donors;
- Leaders came together under a common vision, when speaking they represent all countries, not just their individual country. The Heads of State together makes a stronger case than a single country approach;

- Strong and trusting relations between governments and NGOs are key as they have allowed funding moves in both directions;
- Countries receive benefits equivalent to their contribution to the endowment. Size of the country, country program needs, their ability to contribute, etc. all play a role in determining their overall contribution to the fund;
- Some countries used their GEF allocations as matching fund e.g. 2:1 with TNC who provided USD 3 million and asked countries to provide USD 6 million;
- Defining clear target and commitments are key to attracting donor funding;
- Holding high level strategic event to showcase leaders and their commitments has been useful to catalyze new financing as well as motivate leaders to achieve their targets;
- Peer learning between other similar initiatives has helped inspire more leaders to action.

#### **Actions that countries/ organizations can undertake**

- Determine clear targets and commitments and make estimates about funding requirements;
- Determine a framework by which Presidents of coastal countries and heads of WIO States can come together to review progress and steer direction of the WIOCC
- Host an event for Heads of State at an international event to launch the WIOCC and attract potential funding commitments (e.g. COMESA, SADC, AU meetings)
- Continue peer learning between regional island challenges to share their story with the WIOCC leadership
- Identify potential private sector leaders that share the WIOCC vision in the region
- Identify a coordinator to take ideas forward and ensure consistent follow up
- Develop strategy to ensure strong political buy-in
- Take advantage of upcoming regional meetings such as the regional economic convention and 2<sup>nd</sup> Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) as opportunities to create buy-in for WIOCC. Ensure ministers are clearly briefed in advance of meetings
- Ensure clear roles and responsibility as well as close follow up to steer the process as well as internal leadership and drive from within WIOCC
- Need clarity of messaging direction as well as share successes in progress
- Seychelles to steer the process assisted by a national focal point for WIOCC with ToRs for the focal points

### *3. Resource Mobilization and Climate Finance Opportunities*

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Prior to the break out groups Hervé Barois, consultant to the IOC ISLANDS Project, shared results of his research regarding the mapping and inventory of the access and use of climate change related financing in the Indian Ocean region. The research was focused on analyzing the situation in IOC countries and Zanzibar with regards to the access and use of climate change related financing and to then provide key elements of a road map to improve the access to climate change finance.

It was identified that action plans and strategies have been produced but their implementation remains limited due to lack of financial capacity. Through the presentation Hervé identified a number external and innovative sources of climate change funding available to each of the countries. This is available from (<http://31.222.186.27/moodle/mod/folder/view.php?id=814>). Hervé shared recommendations on a road map to increase resources mobilisation for climate change in the IOC countries and Zanzibar this included:

1. **Improved regional enabling environment for climate change resources mobilisation**

- Establish a regional platform on climate change based on exchanges of experiences and sharing of information and expertise
- Develop an action plan and investment plans for the regional climate change adaptation strategy adopted by the IOC.
- Develop regional climate change mitigation strategy and action plans .
- Mainstream IOC climate change strategies and action plans into the regional development planning and budgeting of COMESA-SADC etc.

## 2. Improved the mobilisation of internal sources of funding for climate change

- Develop targeted innovative education and awareness techniques to sensitize keys stakeholders and the public on climate change issues.
- Mainstream national climate change strategies and action plans into national development planning and budgeting.
- Strengthen coordination and implementation frameworks
- Develop a national taxes and financial incentives policy frameworks for climate change.
- Develop a system to track in the national accounting systems the flow of climate change financing
- Integrate the natural capital and the value of ecosystems services into the national account system.
- Strength the capacity in terms of environmental economic valuation

## 3. Improved the mobilisation of external sources of funding for climate change

- Strengthen national and regional capacities in bankable project design, management, monitoring and evaluation
- Strengthen national and regional capacities in adaptation and mitigation climate change financing mechanisms
- Strengthen national and regional capacities in negotiation skills to participate actively in international climate change fora
- Strengthen national and regional coordination mechanisms in terms of resource mobilisation
- Study the feasibility of establishing a regional climate change fund

## 4. Improved the mobilisation of innovative sources of funding for climate change

- Sensitize the private sector on climate change issues using targeted innovative education and awareness techniques
- Promote Corporate Social Responsibility among the private sector to encourage them to adopt sustainable development practices
- Develop appropriate national policy frameworks to encourage investment in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Study the possibilities to introduce payments for terrestrial and marine ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, coral reef services, mangroves and watershed services etc.)
- Strengthen national capacities to evaluate carbon footprints of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and their economic value
- Develop national legislation to regulate economic activities and establish compensation measures.

Virginie Fayolle, Acclimatise, complemented the presentation sharing challenges and opportunities for countries to access climate adaptation funds in the region. Virginie identified that regional organizations, such as the IOC, could be useful in building the capacities of the countries to apply for and access the adaptation funds based on the limited success of countries in securing these funds. Further information is available from the “Acclimatise NIE/RIE Briefing Note” (<http://31.222.186.27/moodle/mod/folder/view.php?id=814>).

In break out groups the discussions focused on identifying opportunities for the countries to take advantage of the WIOCC as well as existing organizations such as the IOC and Nairobi Convention Secretariat to provide support to countries in accessing existing climate adaptation funds. It is apparent that the countries are struggling to access climate adaptation funds and that opportunities exist for countries to be supported by a regional approach to access external funds. Through the discussions there was a focus on opportunities for support partners (i.e. IOC, WIO C etc) to come together with countries through the WIOCC umbrella to:

- Provide support to build the capacity of countries around project conceptualization, design and support to access funding;
- Extend the mapping and inventory of the access and use of climate change related financing to the Eastern Southern African countries involved with the WIOCC;
- Develop the action plan with costing and timeframe require for the implementation of the regional climate change adaptation strategy adopted by the council of ministers of the IOC ;
- Identify the funding gap
- Develop business plan
- Share experiences between countries that have been successful in securing climate adaptation finance and those that are interested to pursue;
- Provide support to countries to harmonise the country plans and to make linkages between various strategies e.g. Nairobi Convention;
- Support efforts to widening the coverage of business plans outside sole CCA considerations
- Assist in identifying new funding opportunities from new sources as well as across sectors.

## **6. Conclusion**

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The WIOCC meeting was successful in its goals to review progress and develop a plan of action towards launch at UNSIDS 2014. To be successful it will be necessary to ensure that the Plan of Action is strongly led by Seychelles and that partners, such as the WIO C, support coordination efforts.

The President of the WIOCC, Mr. Wills Agricole, closed the meeting remarking “the successful outcome of this workshop shall rely on your spirit of cooperation, effective coordination and collaboration. What the WIOCC is going to achieve will mark the beginning of a new working ground and new partnership.”

## Annex 1 Plan of Action to Launch the WIOCC at UNSIDS 2014

Focus Area	Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Support
<b>1. Mobilizing High-Level Political Will</b>	a) Continue to target relevant regional and other events to maintain momentum of the WIOCC and take advantage to promote at national, regional & international levels towards launch (Refer to Event Calendar)	Seychelles / WIO-C	Sept 2014	IOC/ISLANDS/ WIOCC Technical Advisor
	b) Seychelles delegation to undertake bi-lateral missions to Tanzania and Zanzibar	WIOCC Focal Points	23-24 July 2013	WIO C
	c) Minister Payet represent WIOCC during Nairobi Convention Bureau meeting in Kenya	Nairobi Convention Secretariat	1-2 Aug 2013	WIOCC Technical Advisor
<b>2. Defining Targets &amp; Commitments</b>	a) Implement next steps as defined in country action plans	WIOCC Countries	March 2014	WIOC Technical advisor
	b) Prioritize areas of focus in the vision to help guide commitments (e.g. protected areas)	WIOCC Countries	July 2014	WIOC Technical advisor
	c) Identify process/opportunity to harmonize a consistent target/message for the WIOCC commitment (e.g. Caribbean Challenge 20 by 20)	Comms Working Group	July 2014	WIOCC Technical Advisor
	d) Determine a process to further explore opportunities to use the WIOCC to establish trans-boundary initiatives such as World Heritage Sites	David Obura/Fidy Ralison		WIOC
<b>3. Sustainable Financing Mechanism</b>	a) Continue scoping and research to clearly define purpose, scope, measures of success for the Trust Fund and submit draft concept on structure of the WIOCC Trust Fund;	Jim Tolisano	September 2013	WIO-C
	b) Refine scope/criteria of Trust Fund based on the targets and commitments defined by the WIOCC countries (linked			

		to Action Plan Item 2B) c) Define a funding target based on the country commitments (for Trust Fund endowment) d) Identify a suitable entity to administer and manage the Trust Fund			
<b>4. Resource Mobilization</b>	a) Develop a Resource Mobilization Strategy that will take advantage of traditional bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding sources as well as new and innovative sources of funding to support sustainable financing e.g. private sector and extractive industries b) Identify potential private sector leaders c) Build capacity of countries to access existing funding mechanisms e.g. climate adaptation funds.	WIOCC	Sept 2014	IOC & WIOC	
<b>5. Governance Components</b>	a) Develop a Terms of Reference for National Focal Points to the WIOCC b) Send a letter of invitation and ToR to nominate National Focal Points to help steer WIOCC (Letter of invitation to be sent from Seychelles to Country on agreement to launch at Samoa) c) Identify a framework by which the WIOCC Heads of State can come together and steering direction of WIOCC	Seychelles		WIOCC Technical Advisor GLISPA	
<b>6. WIOCC Coordination</b>	a) Host regular (monthly) teleconferences to check-in on progress on Plan of Action to launch b) Identify funds to support continued coordination of WIOCC c) Encourage continued funding to WIOCC from ISLANDS project Phase 2 application	WIOCC Technical Advisor Seychelles IOC	Monthly June 2014 June 2014	WIOC WIOC/IOC	

	d) Define clear roles and responsibilities	WIOCC Technical Advisor		
<b>7. Share experiences</b>	a) Identify opportunities to learn lessons from similar island initiatives, such as Micronesia, Caribbean and Hawaii Challenges	WIO-C / ISLANDS Project	Ongoing	GLISPA
<b>8. Communications</b>	a) Finalize logo b) Refine key messages c) Launch website d) Identify Working Group coordinator e) Identify funding for ongoing communications support to WIOCC	Comms Working Group	Sept 2013	
<b>9. The Launch Event</b>	a) Set up launch working group b) Identify opportunities to launch WIOCC during the UNSIDS 2014 meeting and engage with partners to region.	Seychelles to lead.	Sept 2014	Seychelles /WIOC/ ISLANDS/ Partners GLISPA

### National Plan of Action to Define Targets and Commitments

Country	Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Support
Seychelles	Continue Debt for Nature Swap planning & implementation: a) Hold national consultation workshops with stakeholders b) Finalize cabinet memorandum of establishment of Trust fund on Debt Swap c) Engage potential donor groups	MoEE		The Nature Conservancy
Mauritius	Secure political support at national level a) Review existing Mauritius commitments & learn lessons from other coastal challenges/Seychelles b) Stakeholder Consultation	MoE	6 mths (end 2013)	Observers (i.e. Seychelles)

	(private, NGOs, CBOs. c) Seek Cabinet approval to secure support @ highest political level			
T – Zanzibar	Secure support at political level (cabinet) a) Seychelles mission to Zanzibar (July)	ISLANDS project for stakeholders meeting support; Facilitator, logistics for meeting	6 mths (end 2013)	
Mozambique	Strengthening political engagement – Presidents as champions a) sensitize political leaders (cabinet and parliamentary) b) Raise awareness amongst national leaders about coastal management & ecosystems c) Meet with technical committee of ICZM d) Identify key vulnerable coastal areas at national planning level e) Seek endorsement from Ministry	Ministry of Environment		WIOCC to conduct cross-country consultation and provide technical support (need resources for countries not part of islands project)
Kenya	Strengthening political engagement – Presidents as champions a) sensitize political & technical leaders (cabinet and parliamentary) b) Raise awareness amongst national leaders about coastal management & ecosystems c) Identify key vulnerable coastal areas at national planning level	Investigate sending seychelles delegation to Kenya to discuss commitment/launch (@ right level for Kenya	Nairobi Convention meeting	Seychelles / WWF
Comoros	a) Official note from the WIOCC President to encourage Minister Council in Comoros to agree to launch in Samoa	WIOCC president	Ministry of Environment	Seychelles with support of Amb. Ronny Jumeau ,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Secretary General of IOC to meet and discuss agreement to launch in Samoa</li> <li>c) Further investigate potential target/commitment to implement seven marine protected areas</li> </ul>	<p>IOC Secretary General (Christophe to brief?)</p> <p>Need to ID who can help Comoros move forward.</p>		WIOCC champion
La Reunion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) France will look into the language of the vision and provide guidance (opportunities to discuss in preparation for the Nairobi Convention focal point meeting in September)</li> <li>b) Engage France (Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; MoE) of WIOCC &amp; IOC position</li> </ul>	La Réunion		
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Meeting of stakeholders (as part of ICZM process) to develop strategy &amp; action plan according to many regional projects supported by IOC for launch in Samoa</li> <li>b) Need to align with existing projects / determine what is missing and what should be added to the action plan to launch in Samoa</li> </ul>	Secretary General of Ministry of Enviro & Forest, (Marine NGOs – informal group)		

## Annex 2 Event Calendar (Draft)

Month	Dates	Event Title	Type of Meeting	Location	Region
<b>2013</b>					
July	3to4	WIOCC Mission to Mauritius	Mission	Mauritius	AIMS
July	15-16	WIOCC Third Technical Meeting	Regional	Seychelles	AIMS
July	17-19	UNSID2014 AIMS Regional Preparatory Committee	Regional Prep Comm	Seychelles	AIMS
July	23-24	WIOCC Mission to Tanzania - Zanzibar	Mission	Zanzibar	AIMS
July	24-27	WIOCC Mission to Tanzania	Mission	Tanzania	AIMS
August	1-2	Nairobi Convention Bureau	WIO/A	Kenya	
August	27-28	IOC OPL Council	WIO	Comoros	AIMS
August	tbc	Inter-regional Prep Com for UNSIDS 2014	Global	Barbados	Inter-regional
Sept	25-27	UNCCD Conference of the Parties	Global	Namibia	global
Sept	30-1	Global Conference on Land and Ocean Connections	Global	Jamaica	
Oct	28-1	WIOMSA / WIO-C (Maputo)	WIO	Maputo	AIMS
nov		UNEP South South Expo	Global	Nairobi	
Nov/Dec	TBD	UNFCCC COP 19	Global Convention	Poland	Global
Dec		Regional Economics Commission			
<b>2014</b>					
Feb		GLISPA Steering Committee			
TBC	TBC	Global Ocean Action Summit (GPO)	Global	The Hague	
		ACMEN			

<b>August</b>	<b>28 to 30</b>	<b>3rd Global Conference on SIDS (BPOA +20) - Prep Meetings</b>	<b>SIDS Conference</b>	<b>Samoa</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
<b>Sept</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>3rd Global Conference on SIDS (BPOA +20)</b>	<b>SIDS Conference</b>	<b>Samoa</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Oct	TBD	12th Conference of the Parties CBD	Global Convention	Changwon, Korea	Global
Nov	12-19	World Parks Congress	Global Conference	Sydney, Australia	Global
<b>2015</b>					
TBD		MDG Review / Sustainable Development Goals		TBC	

### Annex 3 Current Progress towards defining targets and commitments

IN COUNTRY									
Jurisdiction	Leadership engaged	Champions Identified and engaged	Engagement (formal and informal) of key constituencies	ID of components of commitment	Commitment package finalized	Communications plan	Business plan developed	Agreement to join and launch in Samoa+	Alignment of partners
Comoros	Y	Y	S	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Seychelles	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	N	S	Y	Y
France	Y	N	N	S	N	N	N	N	n
Mauritius	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S	Y	Y
Madagascar	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	S
Kenya	S	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	In principle Y	y
Zanzibar	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	S	N
Mozambique	Y	Y	S	N	N	N	N	In principle Y	Y

Y = Yes progress made, N = No progress made, S = some progress made

## Annex 4      Agenda

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**Venue:** Seychelles Trading Company, Latanier Rd, Victoria, Mahé

**Facilitators:** Kate Brown and Jessica Robbins, Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) Coordination Team

**Objective:** Assess progress and determine a plan of action to operationalising the WIOCC:

- Review progress on the 2<sup>nd</sup> WIOCC Regional Technical Meeting Declaration
- Identify lessons from other initiatives and partnerships in the WIOCC path towards launch
- Make significant progress in defining the targets and potential commitments for the WIOCC and a process for joining the WIOCC at a high political level
- Determine process to support WIOCC including resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components
- Determine a plan of action to launch the WIOCC at UNSIDS 2014

### Outputs

- Plan of Action to Launch the WIOCC including informally agreed next steps to finalize targets/commitments, financing, communications as well as clear roles and responsibilities
- WIOCC Progress Update for broad circulation

Sunday 14 July	Objective	Facilitator
08:30-8:45	Coffee and Registration	
08:45-09:30	1. Welcome from the President of the WIOCC (10mins) 2. Opening from the Minister 3. Introductions (20mins) 4. Overview of the Agenda (15mins)	Wills Agricole  Prof. Rolph Payet  Jessica Robbins
09:30-10:30	5. Progress of making the WIOCC operational a) Progress on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Technical Meeting Declaration (10 mins) b) Progress on Trust Fund (10mins) c) Progress on the Communications (10mins) d) Questions & Comments (10mins)	Christophe Legrand  Jim Tolisano  Jessica Robbins  Jessica Robbins
10.30-10.45	Morning Tea	
10.45-13.00	6. Lessons from other initiatives and partnerships in the WIOCC path towards launch: a) Micronesia Challenge (30mins)	Willy Kostka

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Caribbean and Hawaii Challenge (30mins)</li> <li>c) Trans-boundary World Heritage sites (30mins)</li> <li>d) Mozambique Channel</li> <li>e) WIOCC working with universities – example of the partnership between the WIOCC and USC (15mins)</li> <li>f) Questions (30mins)</li> </ul>	<p>Kate Brown</p> <p>David Obura</p> <p>Fidy Ralison</p> <p>Shireen Fahey</p> <p>Jessica Robbins</p>
13.00-14.00	Lunch & Group Photo	
14:00-16.00	<p>7. Defining Targets, Commitments &amp; joining process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Seychelles Commitment (10mins)</li> <li>b) Introduction to Break Out Groups (10mins)</li> <li>c) Break Out Groups (1hr 40mins)</li> </ul>	<p>Didier Dogley</p> <p>Christophe Legrand</p>
16.00-16.45	<p>6. Presentations from Break Out Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Group 1 (15mins)</li> <li>b) Group 2 (15mins)</li> <li>c) Group 3 (15mins)</li> </ul>	
16.45-17.00	Recap from Day 1 and Evaluation	Kate Brown
Tuesday 16 July 2013		
08.30-08.45	Coffee	
08.45-09.00	7. Overview of the Agenda (15mins)	Jessica Robbins
09.00-09.20	<p>8. Big picture on climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mapping climate change finance in IOC (10mins)</li> <li>b) Reflecting on past experience under the Adaptation Fund: Key lessons learnt for direct access to adaptation finance in the Indian Ocean region (10mins)</li> </ul>	<p>Hervé Barois</p> <p>Virginie Fayolle</p>
09.20-10.00	<p>8. Process to support WIOCC including resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Opportunities for regional and sub-regional collaboration</li> <li>b) Lessons learnt from MC, CCI, Hawaii and GLISPA (20mins)</li> </ul>	<p>Dixon Waruinge</p> <p>Willy Kostka / Kate Brown</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Building the path towards regional trust fund for WIOCC (15mins)</li> <li>d) Introducing the break out groups (5mins)</li> </ul>	Jim Tolisano
10.00-12.00 Including morning tea break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Process to support WIOCC including resource mobilization, sustainable finance approaches and governance components CONT...</li> <li>a) Break out groups (2hrs)</li> </ul>	<i>Break out groups</i>
12.00-13.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Presentations from Break Out Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Group 1 (15mins)</li> <li>b) Group 2 (15mins)</li> <li>c) Group 3 (15mins)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Jessica Robbins
13.00 -14.00	LUNCH	
14.00-16.00	9. Developing the Plan of Action for Launch	Jessica Robbins
16.00-16.30	10. The Launch Event (30mins)	Jessica Robbins
16.30-17.00	11. Next Steps and Recap – Parking Lots, Meeting Evaluation, Double check plan of action/next steps	Jessica Robbins
16.45-17.00	12. Closing Remarks	Wills Agricole
18.00	Closing Reception & Signing of WIOCC & WIO-C MOU	

## Annex 5 Participant List

### 3ème REUNION DE WIOCC / 3rd MEETING OF WIOCC

Participants	Institutions	Contacts / email
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## Annex 6 Progress in Implementing the WIOCC 2<sup>nd</sup> Technical Meeting Declaration

Item	Update	Next Steps (incorporated into Plan of Action)
<p>1. Continue regional and interregional exchange of experiences with other similar initiatives such as the Micronesia Challenge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willy Kostka, Micronesia Conservation Trust (financing mechanism for the Micronesia Challenge (MC) and MC Steering Committee member) has been invited to share his experience at 3<sup>rd</sup> Technical Meeting</li> <li>• An update will be given on the recent Caribbean Challenge Initiative Summit at 3<sup>rd</sup> Technical Meeting</li> <li>• Participation of IOC &amp; Seychelles in GLISPA Steering Committee meeting in 2013</li> </ul>	<p>Continue the interregional exchanges at various levels, potentially including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparations for UNSIDS 2014 including take advance of any opportunities to share experiences such as during interregional meeting in Barbados August 2013</li> <li>• Share Bright Spots in ecosystem-based adaptation, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods from WIO region with GLISPA</li> </ul>
<p>2. Formalize the role of the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) to provide the following specific support and assistance with human and financial resource mobilization, technical and informational support, communication and advocacy. This support will be formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding that outlines specific roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved.</p>	<p>MOU has been drafted and will be signed during the WIOCC reception.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to access WIO-C's technical and financial capacities in support of the operationalization of the WIOCC</li> <li>• Signing and implementation of the WIO-C/WIOCC MOU</li> </ul>
<p>3. Encourage the Indian Ocean Commission to continue discussions with partners that can support implementation of the WIOCC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations with ONERC are in progress with regards the study on a regional CC observatory (ToRs developed)</li> <li>• University of Sunshine Coast, Australia, is partnering on various activities of the</li> </ul>	<p>Launch the study and see with ONERC and IOC for broader potential MoU between ONERC and COI.</p>

	<p>WIOCC and is raising funds through AUSAID to support their implementation. They are also developing direct ties with universities and institutions of the region (e.g.: Seychelles, Mauritius)</p>	
<p>4. The Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Islands Developing States Issues of the Republic of Seychelles, Ronald Jumeau, represents and actively promotes the WIOCC in national, regional and international for a.</p>	<p>Ambassador Jumeau and Wills Agricole promoted the WIOCC through: GLISPA Steering Committee meeting, UNFCCC Bonn, and have initiated missions to target countries to raise the WIOCC profile at political level (ministerial level).</p> <p>Seychelles high level delegation (Amb Jumeau &amp; PS Agricole) visited Mauritius to mobilize support towards the WIOCC in the lead up to the UNSIDS 2014 Conference. Mauritius confirms interest in joining WIOCC during UNSIDS meeting. Meetings held with Mauritian Ministers of Environment &amp; Sustainable Development, Foreign Affairs, and Fisheries, Commission on Maurice Ile Durable (MID) as well as Mauritius Oceanographic Institute (MOI) which both fall directly under the Prime Minister's Office. All pledge support.</p> <p>Bilateral meetings held with IOC Secretary-General, who undertook to take the matter up with Comoros in an IOC meeting in Comoros in August.</p> <p>The UNDP Resident Coordinator was very interested and will see how he can support WIOCC.</p> <p>The Ambassador of the EU confirmed EU's financial support to the initially through a potential Phase II of ISLANDS but also through new signed contracts with the IOC on biodiversity and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalise the regional mission in United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania) in July 2013.</li> <li>• Agree on timeline leading to official launch of WIOCC in Apia, Samoa, in September 2014 including specific role for Ambassador Jumeau in the lead up.</li> </ul>

	renewable energy.	
5. The Minister of Environment and Energy of Seychelles sends a letter to his counterpart Ministers, including the Minister of Environment for Zanzibar, requesting nominations of national focal points for the WIOCC	Process to be clarified	To be discussed as part of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Technical meeting
6. The third technical meeting of the WIOCC be held at the same time as the Indian Ocean Commission Council of Ministers, and that a timeline for the preparation and launch of the WIOCC and mobilization of leadership support be formalized.	Seychelles decided to hold the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Technical meeting immediately prior to the AIMS Prep Com given the plans to launch at the UNSIDS 2014 meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity through presentation to AIMS Prep Com on GLISPA and WIOCC</li> </ul>
7. The creation of a WIOCC Communications working group, and the need for a communications strategy;	Communications Working Group has been established. The Working Group has actively provided input into the Communications Strategy and Logo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WIOCC website, build the WIOCC email group and social media strategies, identify coordination for comms working group</li> <li>• Adoption of the WIOCC logo and implementation of the communications strategy</li> </ul>
8. Address the need for a resource mobilization and sustainable finance strategy including private sector engagement.	A “Consultancy services for the establishment and operationalization of the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge Trust Fund (WIOCC TF)” has been launched and the 3 <sup>rd</sup> WIOCC technical meeting will include specific session on this topic Other work related to resource mobilization have been launched within ISLANDS project that should be related to this work (Climate finance; RIE/NIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize study</li> <li>• Integrate various aspects of resource mobilization strategy</li> </ul>
9. To broaden the scope of the existing Indian Ocean	<i>Nairobi Convention COP7 - Decision CP7/16 on the Western</i>	Include WIOCC to the agenda of the next meeting of the IOC

<p>Commission /Nairobi Convention memorandum of understanding to take into account the supports for the WIOCC activities.</p>	<p><i>Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <i>Requests Contracting Parties and other partners to support and encourage participation in the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge as a means to mobilize political will and resources necessary to achieve the objectives of the Challenge and its strategic work.</i></li><li>➤ <i>Requests the Secretariat and invites the Indian Ocean Commission and other partners to continue supporting the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge through their respective work programmes.</i></li></ul>	<p>Permanent Liaison officers planned for the end of August 2013.</p>
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