



Newsbrief

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Sharing Benefits from the Coast: Stakeholder feedback in South Africa and Mozambique



Community feedback meeting in Mbonambi, South Africa. © Rachel Hauck.

By Philile Mbatha, Mayra

Pereira and Rachel Wynberg

In June 2011, the WIOMSA Benefit Sharing project team undertook community and policy feedback meetings in South Africa and Mozambique to report back to stakeholders on the project's findings and recommendations. The three year project wrapped up in June, and is now beginning work to publish a book that consolidates findings.

Feedback meetings were held both with the case study communities where the research was done, and with relevant policy makers; local, provincial and national government officials; the private sector; and other key and relevant stakeholders. Policy briefs were prepared both for South Africa and Mozambique, and community posters were prepared for each case study site.

Posters were translated into Zulu, Xhosa, Portuguese and Bitonga, and the policy brief into Portuguese. These are available on the WIOMSA website www.wiomsa.org.

1. South African feedback meetings

(a) Community feedback meetings

In South Africa, two feedback meetings were conducted in KwaZulu-Natal in the rural communities of Sokhulu and Mbonambi. These were each attended by some 30-40 community members involved in coastal resource use in various sectors (i.e. fisheries, mining, forestry and conservation), including key local leaders. The findings of the research were presented, and this was followed by a question and discussion session. Key findings showed that communities derived various social, ecological and economic benefits from

coastal resource use, but these were paralleled by significant losses. Although various benefit-sharing mechanisms were in place to distribute benefits to communities from these economic activities, benefits were not equitably shared due to various institutional blockages. People felt they were not benefiting as they should, and that their livelihoods were affected negatively.

Communities were enthusiastic about the research findings. Participants noted that they were misinformed or uninformed about the wider issues influencing their access to coastal resources and ability to benefit from these resources. People remarked that they felt empowered by the information presented to them by the research team. Community members were appointed by the group to represent their perspectives in the next day's meeting with policy-makers to discuss the

project's findings. Participants stressed the importance of participating in coastal resource use and management, and did not feel they had a strong voice in decision-making.

Translated posters were distributed to the communities and will be put up at key points (eg clinic, schools, local government office). These were greatly appreciated.

(b). Policy brief meeting

The policy meeting was held in Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal and was co-chaired by Rachel Wynberg and Philile Mbatha of the EEU. Almost 40 people attended, including representatives from local municipalities, provincial conservation and forestry authorities, the private sector (i.e. mining and commercial forestry), academics, and community representatives.

Project findings and recommendations were presented, followed by questions and discussion. A lively debate took place about access to natural resources and the distribution of benefits in rural coastal communities. In addition, community representatives had an opportunity to raise some of their concerns directly with relevant officials. The policy meeting proved to be an excellent platform for different organizations who have an impact on communities, but normally work in isolation, to come together

and discuss ways to improve benefit sharing. The policy brief and copies of the poster were widely distributed and were received very well.

2. Mozambique feedback meetings

(a). Community feedback meetings

In Mozambique, feedback meetings were held with about 20 representatives in both the Barra and Tofo communities. The Secretaries of each community opened the meetings, joined in Barra by the manager of the market and in Tofo by the President of the Community Councils of Fisheries. Although few benefit-sharing mechanisms exist in Barra, there is an understanding that locals benefit from employment and income from the supply of goods and services, particularly to Barra Resorts Group. In Tofo, discussion focused on the degradation of coastal resources and conflicts between the tourism and the fisheries sectors. Soon after the feedback meeting, a meeting was held in Tofo to establish a community tourism committee, indicating the success of the project in stimulating local solutions. Findings of the meeting, the poster and the policy briefs are also going to be used in meetings between the Tofo community and the Ministry of Fisheries in order to identify possible solutions.

(b). Policy meeting

The policy meeting in Inhambane was co-hosted by the EEU and the tourism NGO SNV. Manuel Mutimucuo of SNV and Mayra Pereira co-chaired the meeting, and presented key results and findings. Key points of discussion concerned the diversity of arrangements between the state, community, NGOs and private businesses. Participants pointed out that in Mozambique benefit-sharing mechanisms will not succeed until the beneficiaries themselves proactively identify opportunities that they can explore in the tourism value chain. Education was identified as a key need for local communities to enable greater benefits from tourism. It was noted that although few benefit-sharing mechanisms exist, the private sector is investing in public infrastructure due to the incapacity, inefficiency and lack of resources from government. Partnerships between different stakeholders involved in tourism and fishery value chains were identified as significant ways to enhance benefits for local communities.

Similar meetings are planned in Gala (Maputo Province, Mozambique) and Tshani-Mankosi (Eastern Cape, South Africa) in July 2011.



Community Feedback in Inhambane, Mozambique. © Songane.

Level 2 Certification Assessment Event held in Mombasa



L 203 Candidates, Assessors, Secretariat with members of Kuruwitu Welfare Conservation Association. © Peter Chadwick.

Five candidates attended the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) Level 2 Assessment Event that was held in Mombasa from the 13-17 of June 2011, at the North Coast Beach Hotel. Isaac Mugo, Senior Warden in Malindi Marine Park, Kenya; Paul Sieben, Area Manager Marine of Table Mountain National Park Marine Protected Area (MPA); Robin Adams, former Operations Manager Table Mountain National Park (MPA); Jairos Mahenge, Deputy Director, Spatial Planning and Conservation, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP); and Dickson Korir, Warden, Watamu Marine Park Kenya were the five candidates who were assessed by Peter Chadwick of WWF South Africa and Arthur Tuda of Kenya Wildlife Service.

The Mombasa event was the third Level 2 (L203) event held since the inception of the WIO-COMPAS Program. Level 2 Certification targets professionals who are tasked with supervisory responsibilities over MPAs such as Wardens, MPA Managers and Section Leaders. The tools used to

assess the competences of candidates at this level involved the review of submitted applications and relevant certificates, the review of a portfolio of evidence of work experience submitted by the candidates, an in depth interview regarding the work experience and performance of candidates, the preparation and presentation of a work place case study, a written assessment. Candidates also participated in an intensive 4 day professional development event and the signed the WIO-COMPAS ethics statement. They also, visited the community-managed conservation area, Kuruwitu Welfare and Conservation Association MPA during a field trip. The candidates were assessed in 69 competences spread across 7 Competence Areas and a total score of 252 points. To attain certification as MPA PRO Level 2, candidates are expected to score 70% over and score at least 60% in each Competence area. The Certifying Board is currently reviewing the results of the four candidates.

L 203 served as a learning experience for future program partners. Mr. Alagie Manjang, The Assistant Director for

the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management in the Gambia attended the event as an observer to get an impression of the WIO-COMPAS Program approach to the professional development of MPA Managers, Field Staff and Policy Makers and to look at its possible applicability in the Gambia and West Africa as a whole. Mr. Manjang was positively impressed by the assessment process, summing it up is a direct quote as follows. "The program of assessment is very well structured and it has no lapses and this ensures that the candidates are given adequate means of providing evidence on competences, making it a very worthwhile experience for the candidates. The assessment tools, particularly the portfolio gives candidate the opportunity to identify them in the institution, identify themselves within the overall effort of the MPA. It makes me almost envious that the program was not conceived in West Africa or the Gambia to manage protected areas."

To read more on WIO-COMPAS, visit the websites www.wiocompas.org or www.wiomsa.org

WIO Scientist Receives Presidential Award

Early this year, Dr. Mitra Bhikajee, a former WIOMSA Vice President, was conferred the national award of Commander of the Star and Key (CSK) of the Indian Ocean by the President of the Republic of Mauritius, Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, for his contribution in the field of oceanography. Dr. Bhikajee is presently the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The award was given to Dr. Bhikajee in recognition of his long standing effort in developing oceanography in Mauritius and in the region. Prior to joining the IOC, he was the Director of the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) which provided the technical support to the Mauritian government for successfully making a joint submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. As a result of this submission, Seychelles and Mauritius now have joint access to an additional 400,000 square kilometers of extended continental shelf where they can exploit the seabed and subsoil resources.

Dr. Bhikajee also signed a 1.2 million Euros grant contract with the European Union for a project entitled African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development. This regional project, which is under the overall supervision of the African Union, has a marine component led by the Indian Ocean Commission and implemented by the Mauritius Oceanography Institute. Through this project, the MOI acts as Regional Implementation Agency for the project which provides Satellite Receiving Stations, hardware, software and training in satellite oceanography to Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. During his tenure as Director of the Mauritius Oceanography Institute, Dr. Bhikajee's staff members initiated a number of projects on coral culture, pearl oyster culture, extraction of pharmaceutical products from marine sponges and development of an electronic database of marine organisms among others.

Prior to joining the MOI, Dr. Bhikajee was an Associate Professor in Marine Science at the University of Mauritius. During the fourteen years as an academic staff of the University of Mauritius, he also carried out several consultancy assignments for UNEP, UNDP, GEF and the Indian



Dr. Mitra Bhikajee Deputy Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Ocean Commission. He was until recently the Chairman of the Indian Ocean Global Ocean Observation System (IO-GOOS). GOOS- sponsored by the IOC, UNEP, WMO and ICSU- is a permanent global system for observations, modeling and analysis of marine and ocean variables to support operational ocean services worldwide.



Mrs. Surekha Bhikajee receiving the award of the 'Commander of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean' on behalf of her husband Mitrasen Bhikajee.
© Government Information Services Mauritius



L to R: Mitra's daughter Snehaa Bhikajee, the PM's wife Veena Ramgoolam, Prime Minister Dr. Navincrandra Ramgoolam, Mitra's wife Surekha Bhikajee, the President of the Republic Sir Anerood Jugnauth and Lady Sarojini Jugnauth after the award ceremony. © Government Information Services Mauritius

WIOMSA Hosts Officials from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries for the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Hon. Said Ali Mbarouk has called on WIOMSA to seek to forge stronger links with the Ministry in Zanzibar and to increase its scale of activities within the Island. Hon. Mbarouk was speaking during an official tour of the WIOMSA Secretariat Office on the 8th of June 2011. He led a delegation of Ministry Officials that comprised The Permanent Secretary, Mr. Kassim Gharib; The Deputy Permanent Secretary Dr. Omar Amir; The Director Planning Policy and Research Ms. Aisha Alawi; The Director, Marine Resources, Mr. Mohamed Sudi and The Acting Director, Fisheries Development Ms. Fumu. The purpose of the visit was for the officials to get to know WIOMSA and its activities, to explore areas of common interest and to exchange ideas on possible cooperation between the Association and the Ministry.



Minister and his team with the WIOMSA Secretariat. © WIOMSA

The delegation was officially received by the Executive Secretary of WIOMSA, Dr. Julius Francis who introduced the Secretariat Team members. Dr. Francis gave a brief presentation on WIOMSA activities, structure and programmes; highlighting that some of the officials accompanying the minister are beneficiaries of the services that WIOMSA offers to scientists in the region such as access to research grants. He said that WIOMSA welcomed the spirit behind the ministerial visit as it opened the door to cooperation between the two bodies and that it would go a long way in enhancing access to scientific knowledge and information that the ministry as a policy making body requires in making appropriate policy decisions.

He saw the visit as an apt opportunity for the Association to raise its profile within government cycles in Zanzibar and invited the ministry to join WIOMSA as an Institutional member.

The Minister, while acknowledging that WIOMSA has been undertaking a number of activities in Zanzibar involving coastal communities, particularly in the Menai Bay and Kizimkazi areas and with research institutions based in Zanzibar, offered advice to WIOMSA in the following areas:

i) WIOMSA should work with relevant institutions in Zanzibar to initiate activities in other areas of Unguja and in Pemba

ii) WIOMSA should use the Ministry as its entry to the Government of Zanzibar

The Executive Secretary in turn thanked the Minister for the advice and promised to work on the suggestions. He also promised to visit the Ministry to follow up on these and other issues of common interest.

8th Session of IOC Regional Committee for the Western Indian Ocean

Grand Bay, Mauritius 25–27 May 2011



Workshop Participants in group photo. © WIOMSA

The Eighth session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Western Indian Ocean (IOCWIO-VIII) was officially opened by the Mauritius Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of Public Service, Mr S.C. Seebaluck on Wednesday 25 May 2011 at Grand Bay, Mauritius. The IOCWIO Chair and Acting Director of Mauritius Meteorological Services, Mr Mohamudally Beebeejaun, and the IOC Executive Secretary, Dr Wendy Watson-Wright, also addressed the opening session.

The meeting adopted the IOCWIO-VIII work programme, covering the period 2011–2013. The programme takes into account the national oceanographic programmes and priorities, as well as the activities of other regional projects and organizations, which were presented during the meeting. The proposed activities include: maintenance and extension of the sea-level network, Coastal Hazards Assessment, inventory of the long-term datasets (both meteorological and oceanographic parameters), assessment of the impacts of climate change and variability on coastal ecosystems and fisheries, establishment of a coastal observations network, modelling of storm surges in the Mozambique channel, development of simple products using remote sensing data, preparation of a regional “State of the Coast” report, monitoring the occurrence and extent of the harmful algae blooms, monitoring

of the water quality, development of national coastal and marine atlases, and the development of decision support tools. The Committee welcomed the involvement of IOCWIO in the project on the development of a regional comparative assessment for marine World Heritage sites in the Indian Ocean.

The UNESCO/IOC Chairs in Marine Sciences and Oceanography (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique), and Marine Technology (Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) were advised to raise their profiles in the region, and contribute to encouraging young scientists to join marine sciences. Though the number of trained experts in marine science in the region has increased significantly, the physical sciences are not yet adequately covered. The development of a students and experts exchange programme between the universities and research institutions was proposed as a mechanism for utilizing the existing expertise in the region, and improving regional cooperation. Regional capacity development should focus on: (i) modelling, (ii) GIS and remote sensing, (iii) ecosystem approach of the management of the fisheries, (iv) operational oceanography focusing on application in fisheries, maritime navigation and hazard prediction/mitigation, (v) oceanographic instruments repair, maintenance and calibration, (vi) physical sciences, including

marine geology, physical oceanography, chemical Oceanography and coastal engineering at M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels, and (vii) developing applications of Marine Sciences for socio-economic benefits.

The recruitment of the IOC Coordinator for Africa to be based at the UNESCO Nairobi Office, together with the proposed establishment of the IOC Sub-Commission for Africa will facilitate the efficiency of implementation of activities in the region. The Committee proposed that a resource mobilization strategy be developed. The following key areas identified for possible development of proposals: climate change, spatial planning, early warning system, and science–governance. The cross-cutting issues which affect all these areas, and should be taken into account include: capacity development, data and information management, and technology transfer.

Mr Mohamudally Beebeejaun (Mauritius) and Dr Ashley Johnson (South Africa) were elected unanimously as the Chair and Vice-Chair respectively for the next inter-sessional period, and the ninth session of IOCWIO. The Regional Committee decided to hold its next session in May 2013, and welcomed the offer of Mozambique and South Africa to explore the possibility of hosting the next session. The Committee thanked the Government of Mauritius for the excellent arrangements that had been made for the session.

Regional Leadership Training Course for the Nairobi Convention held in Tanzania

A regional training workshop was organized in May, with a specific focus on supporting senior officers from focal institutions of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention in their leadership skills to effectively manage the institutions that they are responsible for. In turn, this will increase their proficiency in the management of the marine and coastal environment for better ecosystem services delivery and improved livelihoods of coastal communities in the region. The training course titled "*Leadership in Environmental Management for Oceans and Coasts in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region*" was organized by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, UNEP in partnership with the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, within the framework of Sida-funded UNEP Africa Marine and Coastal Programme. The program was delivered by Ian Dean whose vast experience in professional development services spans 36 years in over 200 multi-cultural, multi-industry and inter-disciplinary organizations. The workshop brought together 23 participants amongst them, Heads and representatives of the Nairobi Conventions Focal Institutions; senior experts and researchers from Government and non-governmental (including WIOMSA) institutions that are providing backstopping support to the Nairobi Convention activities in each participating country. The aim of the leadership training programme was to strengthen leadership and partnership building skills for key persons that are already leaders in their own right, and are all directly associated in one way or the other with the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, as defined by the Contracting Parties.

The core objectives of the workshop, held at the White Sands Hotel in Dar es Salaam from the 23-26 May 2011, were for the participants to: develop and update frameworks for effective leadership at a senior level; and to significantly improve the skills needed for effective advocacy and of marine and coastal issues at the highest decision making levels particularly in the areas of negotiations and formulation, enforcement, networking and the building of multi-level networks, establishment of authoritative marine desks and the establishment of WIO regional teams.

The intensive 4 day workshop program was practical and highly experiential with participants being actively engaged in the process through a large range of methods and tools that included:

- Individual pre-course exercises. Participants were asked to conduct an assessment of their personal leadership through a self-evaluation of strengths and important development needs as a leaders; answering questions on leadership in general; and on the application of leadership skills to prepare a motivational talk that was presented in groups during the workshop. Each group evaluated the talk and gave feedback to the presenter based on what had been learnt in the week
- A comprehensive participant workbook designed by Ian was the basis of the course. The content included the core building blocks for leadership, personal mastery as the foundation for leadership, leadership competences, the primary roles and responsibilities of leaders and the tools and techniques for leadership. Other useful lessons learnt during the week, were on getting buy-in and commitment to action at multiple levels and multiple environments, creating the conditions for achievements and performance, key communication skills and tips for effective advocacy.
- In course assignments. Participants were organized in groups or as individuals to work on a wide range of exercises focusing

on practical skills and techniques that leaders can use to improve performance, relevance and input. These included amongst other things, doing a personal mastery self check; using the framework for personal and organizational competence to conduct a self-evaluation of personal competence; and practical leadership simulations.

The leadership course was a unique experience in many ways; all the content was applied to the Western Indian Ocean region context. Secondly, at the start of each day, Ian led participants in a comprehensive review of what was learnt the previous day and the lesson learnt by each individual. Looking homewards, each participant made a commitment on what they would be focusing on implementing in their institutions as a result of going through the leadership course. Lastly, the course culminated a touching ceremony where participants presented each other with symbolic awards.

At the end of the week participants had received feedback and gained new insights on their current leadership capabilities; identified opportunities and blockages to effective performance and collaboration in their work environment and the region; developed credible interventions (leadership application and/or collaborative projects) to address the most important opportunities and/or blockages; strengthened their working relationships in a Regional Network of Senior Leaders and finally enjoyed a time of personal growth and renewal.



Participants in Group photo. © IMS

WIOFish continues to spread its fins widely in the WIO region

By Melckzedek Osore & Bernadine Everett

A total of 238 fisheries have now been recorded in the WIOFish data base comprising 30 from Mozambique, 23 from Comoros, 36 from Tanzania, 33 from Kenya, 20 from Mauritius, 41 from the Seychelles and 55 from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.



Fish market in Moroni, Comoros. © Bernadine Everett

The project on Western Indian Ocean Fisheries (WIOFish) database was initiated in 2000 to provide end-users with direct access to data and information relating to fisheries in the western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. Its ultimate mandate is to ensure that the coastal fisheries of WIO are sustainable based on a cohesive and scientific management approach enabled through the availability of adequate information to researchers and fisheries managers. The database intends providing not only a useful forum for addressing fishery stocks that transcend national boundaries, but also creates a useful scientific base for the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

The WIOFish database is essentially a repository for descriptive information about the fisheries that can enable end-users to generate reports that address:

- Biological and socio-economic aspects of WIO fisheries, including non-traditional and lesser-known species;
- Insight into the monitoring of fisheries, including by-catch and an ecologically representative sample of other species;
- Management systems, policy, legislation, governance and institutional capacity for the fisheries;
- Development of sustainable and appropriate livelihoods that are both fishery and non-fishery based.

The institutions that are involved in the implementation of WIOFish cut across the entire WIO region with National Nodes based at the Ministry of Agricultural Production -Fisheries Division (Comoros), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research

Institute (Kenya), Albion Fisheries Research Centre (Mauritius), Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP) – the National Institute of Fisheries Research (Mozambique), Seychelles Fishing Authority (Seychelles), Oceanographic Research Institute (South Africa) and Institute of Marine Sciences (Tanzania). South Africa is also the Regional Node of WIOFish and Ms Bernadine Everett, who is based at ORI, is the Regional Coordinator.

Collaboration with ASCLME and SWIOFP

WIOFish is currently funded by the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP). It has contributed towards the project by providing information for the data gap analyses undertaken by the crustacean, demersal and pelagic components of SWIOFP. WIOFish will continue to contribute fisheries data and information to SWIOFP through the project's lifespan. In particular, its main contribution will be

to the biodiversity component. The main objectives of this component are to assess the state of knowledge in biodiversity, identify its values and the existing interactions with fisheries and, finally, link biodiversity with bio-indicators of ecosystem health. WIOFish also contributes new knowledge about small scale fisheries of the two regional large marine ecosystems that are addressed under the auspices of the Project known as the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME).

Input from Workshops at the national nodes

During the first quarter of 2011, the Regional Coordinator, Ms Everett, facilitated a series of workshops round the WIO region in collaboration with experts from the national nodes. The purpose of these workshops, which are conducted annually, is to collect as much descriptive information as possible on catch, vessel type, gear type, habitats utilized, socioeconomics, management and



Inside the Zanzibar fish market. © Bernadine Everett



Net fisher at work in the Comoros. © Bernadine Everett

references. It also serves as an opportunity to ensure that all the information in the database is as current as possible. The first workshop was held with staff from National Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP) in Maputo, Mozambique from 21 to 25 February. Ms Paula Santana Afonso (IIP) worked in collaboration with Rui Mutombene (IIP) who provided information on demersal line fishing and sport and recreational fishing. Isabel Chauca (IIP) assisted with the artisanal fisheries and Lucinda Mangué from the National Directorate of Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) provided information as required.

From March 7 to 11, Ms Everett held a data inclusion workshop with members of the Ministry of Agricultural Production - Fisheries Division from Grand Comoros, Anjouan and Mohéli in Comoros as well as from the Mohéli Marine Park and the Fisheries and Maritime School. Despite some technological difficulties the group was able to describe 23 fisheries that occur in the Comoros Archipelago. This was the first workshop conducted in French and while the Regional Coordinator's French skills are still limited, having the data collection templates available in French contributed enormously to a very successful workshop.

The Regional Coordinator proceeded to the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) in Zanzibar, Tanzania from March 14 to 18 and was hosted by Dr. Narriman Jiddawi and the very capable group that she assembled. This group included from IMS: Salum Hamed, Saleh Yahya, Daudi Msangameno and Muumin Hamadi. From the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research: Issa Ameir and Hamadi Khatib, and from Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute: Patroba Matiku and Lugendo Bunto. Data verification and entry sessions were conducted at the IMS where 35 fisheries were updated and verified.

The Workshop in Kenya took place at KMFRI from March 21 to 25 and was attended by Esther Fondo, Rashid Anam and Jane Moraa Nyamora. The key activity undertaken was the updating of information for the small scale fisheries of Kenya. The group also paid a visit to the Ministry of Fisheries Development - Fisheries Department to encourage ties between the Statistics Department and WIOFish so that they will contribute to WIOFish in the future.

Ms Everett met with the Mauritian WIOFish participants from April 5 to 7. The team of Satish Khadun, Sanyageeta Ramkisson and Ravi Mohit, all from Albion Fisheries Research Centre, were very well prepared for the workshop which made the work progress quickly. This left time for verification of the French translations of the dropdown lists in the database.

From April 11 to 15, the Coordinator visited the Seychelles and held the workshop at Seychelles Fishing Authority. The Seychellois group is very experienced in using the database and was made up of the following participants: Cindy Assan, Jan Robinson, Aubrey Lesperance, Danny Julie, Naddy Esparon, Sabrina Lawrence, Claire Pierre Louis, Cecile Botsoie, Evangeline Roucou and Maria Cedras. Besides updating the 38 fisheries already in WIOFish, a further 3 fisheries were added: two gillnet fisheries for sharks and for humphead parrot fish and the illegal shore gathering fishery for turtles.

The final work to be completed for this year is the verification and update of the fishery profiles for KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. So far all the line fisheries have been concluded with the assistance of Bruce Mann, Jade Maggs and Stuart Dunlop all of the Oceanographic Research Institute. All other fisheries will be updated as data becomes available.

On completion of the visits and workshops at national nodes, much has been accomplished in updating the WIOFish

database. To date, a total of 238 fisheries have now been recorded in the WIOFish data base comprising 30 from Mozambique, 23 from Comoros, 36 from Tanzania, 33 from Kenya, 20 from Mauritius, 41 from the Seychelles and 55 from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Research capacity has been enhanced in the various countries through training of a total of 36 staff attached to the Project. New challenges have also emerged as expected, some of which may be regarded as blessings in disguise. For instance, despite the fact that the high turnover rates of project staff in some national nodes has slowed down progress in data entry, it has created opportunities for new personnel to work for the project. And in the process, the newly assigned personnel acquire new skills in data entry and identification of appropriate fisheries.

Madagascar is the last country to be included in WIOFish. Once negotiations to embrace WIOFish activities in Madagascar have been concluded - including the identification of the appropriate government departments, a workshop will be held in Madagascar to train participants in the use of the database and to enter fisheries profiles for the country. This task is earmarked for late June or early July.

As the fins of the WIOFish database continue to spread widely across the WIO region, it is hoped that the end-users and all stakeholders will continue to appreciate its usefulness and will contribute towards improving and strengthening the database further to enable it to serve more effectively. For more information about WIOFish or to view the data collected go to www.wiofish.org.

World Environment Day - Nature Seychelles celebrates achievements and reflects on new directions



Nirmal Shah, Nature Seychelles CEO presents achievements to members. © Nature Seychelles

Nature Seychelles observed World Environment Day with its General Assembly on the 4th June 2011, rallying members and stakeholders to celebrate the last 3 years of wonderful and exciting results delivered by the association. On hand to present the results were Nature Seychelles Chief Executive Officer Nirmal Shah, and Director for Strategic Operations, Kerstin Henri.

Antoine Marie Moustache Nature Seychelles' Council Chair - who opened the meeting and welcomed those present - said the organisation's council is extremely pleased with its achievements, which he said would not have been possible without dedicated staff. Permanent staff now number 20 and include a high percentage of women - more than 60% - ranging from field based wardens to senior technical executives.

Nature Seychelles has been vigorous in conducting its mandate to improve the conservation of biodiversity through scientific, management, educational and training programmes.

The organisation has led inspiring action saving species on the edge of extinction and restoring entire islands into hotbeds of

biodiversity. Its management of Cousin Island Special Reserve has earned international acclaim with Cousin being recognised as a model for island conservation. Using radio, TV, the internet, books, posters, colour magazine, training and curricula materials, the organisation has educated and rallied many to action both locally and internationally. It has been the focus of local and international media attention and has been featured in many TV and Radio programmes and articles such as on CNN, the Today Show and the New Scientist magazine.

The highlights for the period under review included the translocation of the Seychelles Magpie Robin and Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher to the private island of Denis. The translocation of the Flycatcher resulted in its breeding for the first time outside of its stronghold of La Digue Island. A partnership with Urbino University is looking into the state of the Seychelles Kestrel, which hangs perilously on the balance on Praslin. Cousin Island's 40th anniversary was celebrated bringing together international partners and experts in a symposium that looked at the past and charted the future for this special island.

More conservation success was to come through research findings that established that the number of nesting turtles on Cousin have increased eight fold. And in 2010, Cousin Island became the world's first Carbon Neutral Reserve. The association continues to work with the public, government and private sector through initiatives such as the introduction of environmental management systems for tourism businesses and the stakeholder group for seabirds.

The financial health of the organisation presented on behalf of treasurer Amy Bowers by Kerstin Henri revealed the determination that has gone into mobilising resources for conservation. A number of donors have been approached to provide grants for projects. Among the larger grants received are the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) support for restoration of corals damaged by climate change and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support for protected areas management.

Nature Seychelles has also invested heavily in infrastructure development at

its headquarters in Mahe and on Cousin Island Special Reserve. Funding has come from core resources and from donors and has helped in the construction of staff housing on Cousin, the Nature X centre used for Green Health activities and the road leading to the headquarters.

The new direction the organisation is taking is making conservation relevant to people. To this end, new programmes such as Green Health that combines nature and wellbeing at the urban wetland, the Sanctuary at Roche Caiman have been started. During this period, Nature Seychelles signed an agreement with the Seychelles Agricultural Agency to promote food security through its Heritage Garden initiative. The organisation is developing more community oriented programmes that will include working with the vulnerable in society and widening its constituency base. A new staff position has been created for this purpose.

During elections Antoine Marie Moustache, Mike-King Harman and Amy Bowers were unanimously endorsed to continue as council members. Rudi Perdiwalla was also voted in as new council member. Ms. Perdiwalla, the Executive Director of the National Council for Children (NCC)



Members and staff listening to presentations. © Nature Seychelles

a statutory body, has been involved with children rights in the Seychelles for many years and will be involved in the direction the organisation is taking of working with young people especially those who are the most vulnerable and at risk.

Members reflected on the change-making nature of this organisation that has been a pathfinder blazing new trails for other to follow as well. "Well done". "Exciting". "So many achievements in so little time" are some of the plaudits from members, stakeholders and donors.

First-ever national marine turtle workshop held in Madagascar

By Douglas Hykle, IOSEA Coordinator

Over 40 participants from governmental institutions and nongovernmental organisations gathered in Antananarivo from 7 to 9 February 2011 for an animated discussion about marine turtle conservation and management in Madagascar. The meeting attracted representatives of most of the key government agencies responsible for various aspects of marine turtle policy implementation, as well as NGOs working actively in parts of the country with important turtle populations. The meeting was hosted by the *Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique* (Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research), whose *Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement* – CNRE (National Centre for Environmental Research) provides Madagascar's National IOSEA Focal Point. Following welcoming remarks by the Director of CNRE, Dr Pierre Ravelonandro, and IOSEA Coordinator Douglas Hykle, the meeting was formally opened by Christian Ralijaona, Secretary General of MESUPRES.

The gathering was the first opportunity for so many interested actors from different parts of the country to come together to exchange information and views on fundamental turtle conservation issues. A useful table has been compiled describing a wide range of stakeholders active in



L to R: Dr. George Hughes; Stéphane Ciccione; Nomery Honoré, Mayor of Manombo; Mr. Roger Samba, President of Velondriake; Douglas Hykle, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU Secretariat.

© Blue Ventures

Madagascar, including organisation name and acronym, functional responsibility and geographic area of work.

Berthin Rakotonirina (IHSM) gave an overview of the five principal turtle species occurring in Madagascar waters, describing them in their most commonly used local names: *Fano zaty* (Green), *Fano apombo* (Loggerhead), *Fano hara* (Hawksbill), *Fano valozoro* (Leatherback), and *Fano tsakoy*

(Olive ridely). It was noted that while several species were reported to nest in Madagascar, to varying extent, the country's coastal waters were especially important foraging areas for loggerhead turtles that probably nest in South Africa and Mozambique.

Traditional turtle research activities appear to have been limited in scope, so far. Some tagging activities, conducted mostly in the west and northwest, have not generated

international tag returns; but is known that green turtles from Mayotte frequent northern Madagascar. Some genetic samples have been collected, but are awaiting analysis as part of other projects. No satellite tracking studies are known to have been conducted from Madagascar, however many tracks of individuals released elsewhere have been observed in waters around the country.

A presentation by Rijaso Fanazava, *Centre de Surveillance des Pêches* (Fisheries Monitoring Centre), shed light on some of the threats to marine turtles in Madagascar, the efficacy of management practices intended to deal with them, and a host of legislation and regulations – some nearly a century old – that underpin current management regimes. Large numbers of turtles were reported to have been caught accidentally in shrimp trawls over the last two decades, until the introduction of mandatory turtle excluder devices around 2005. It was noted that while the CSP carries out inspections in port, those at sea were not as systematic or regular, and observer coverage of the fleet was only 30%. Thus the potential for non-compliance by any fishermen reluctant to use TEDs was a real possibility.

The practice of traditional hunting of turtles by the Vezo population also featured prominently in the discussions. A study by Blue Ventures estimated that in the region surrounding the village of Andavadoaka in the southwest of the country, the annual turtle catch was in the order of 10,000 to 16,000 animals. More generally, a dramatic increase in fishing effort had occurred over the past two years, with a significant influx of migrant fishers from south to north towards the region surrounding the Iles Barrens. It was reported that the fishing took place on a seasonal basis and that when one area was depleted, they would move on to another. Foreign exploitation of Malagasy waters for marine life such as sea cucumbers was also reported to be significant – with East Asian vessels engaging local people to do the fishing.

An animated discussion about the efficacy and enforcement of various legal instruments led to the conclusion that an exercise to consolidate them would help to bring clarity and improve the application of necessary measures. It was suggested that a new act might enable the delegation of powers to local communities for application through the local, traditional laws known as 'dina', which would give communities greater responsibility for marine turtle conservation and research.

Several non-governmental organisations reported on their research and conservation programmes around the country, among them Blue Ventures, Reef Doctor, and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Ambitious plans under the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) for work with a bearing on turtle conservation were also presented.

project on Iles Barrens ended in October 2010. Concern was expressed about the non-availability of some important project reports. Efforts were continuing to secure funding for the creation of a marine protected area – evidently a matter of some urgency as exploitation of the islands for their finite phosphate resources threatened their ecology. A relatively high incidence of fibropapilloma disease was reported in the area, without an obvious explanation of the possible cause.

One of the useful, tangible outputs from the workshop was the completion of about 30 data sheets on sites of importance for marine turtles in Madagascar, achieved with the enthusiastic collective input from many of the meeting participants. Formerly, the IOSEA Online Reporting Facility contained only names of some Madagascar sites, with little information on species occurrence, threats or site-based mitigation measures. The system now has more detailed descriptions of previously known sites, as well as several new ones.

To view the current data sheets and to query their contents, please visit the [Sites / Threats](#) and [Species / Habitats](#) modules of the online IOSEA reporting system.

By way of example, one can use the system to identify sites: where loggerhead and green turtles have been reported to nest in Madagascar; where egg collection is reported to be significant; and where elevated levels of harvest of animals at sea are occurring. While the extent and accuracy of information could still be improved for many sites, the fact that such an overview is now available for critical review, analysis and improvement is a positive outcome of the workshop.

An existing draft of a national conservation and management plan for implementing the IOSEA MoU was circulated to meeting participants. The document represents a good first step towards identifying responsible lead actors and collaborators, time frames for implementation, and relative priorities. Time did not allow for the plan to be thoroughly reviewed and revised, but participants met in working groups and in plenary to exchange ideas about some of the most important issues that need to be tackled. These useful discussions will be captured in more detail in a separate meeting report.

The meeting concluded with a summary of the most important information gaps and problems facing marine turtle conservation and research in Madagascar, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Scientific data: there is a lack of scientific and empirical knowledge relating to marine turtles in Madagascar, and no centralised database to document previous work.

2. Regulations: current laws are not clearly understood and accepted by all stakeholders, and their elaboration gave insufficient consideration to traditional and cultural turtle consumption.
3. Involvement of local communities: the importance of involving local communities in future marine turtle conservation efforts was highlighted, including the potential use of the *Dina* as an useful tool in future management efforts.
4. Regional Cooperation: this emphasizes the importance of drawing upon existing local, national and regional expertise and frameworks and providing a means through which all actors can communicate and share information with one another.
5. Political considerations: it was recognized that the current political situation in Madagascar has not favoured efforts to clarify legislative shortcomings and to bring about long-term organizational stability.

Options were discussed for coordinating immediate and longer-term follow-up actions, one of them being the existing *Comité National pour la Gestion intégrée des zones côtières* – GIZC (National Committee for the Integrated Management of Coastal Zone). This group meets regularly and includes membership from many of the institutions present, including CNRE which serves as the national focal point for IOSEA.

The national workshop was made possible by a grant from the IOSEA Technical Support/Capacity Building Programme and the organisational support of CNRE and Blue Ventures, a nongovernmental organisation working in Madagascar on a range of social and environmental issues.

The IOSEA team at the meeting comprised Coordinator Douglas Hykle, Stéphane Ciccione (Vice-Chair of the Western Indian Ocean – Marine Turtle Task Force), and Dr. George Hughes (ex-Advisory Committee member. In addition to imparting knowledge gained from several decades of experience conserving marine turtles in South Africa, George doubled as the official meeting photographer; while Stéphane's skills as a meeting facilitator were put to very good use in a number of key sessions.

The IOSEA Secretariat would like to extend its appreciation to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), which has provided the funding for the ongoing IOSEA Technical Support/Capacity Building Programme; and to express special thanks to Marguerite Rasolofo (CNRE) - pictured right - and Frances Humber (Blue Ventures) - pictured left, in particular, for all of their hard work that went into the organisation of the workshop.

WIOMSA participates in IUCN Climate Change Adaptation Workshop

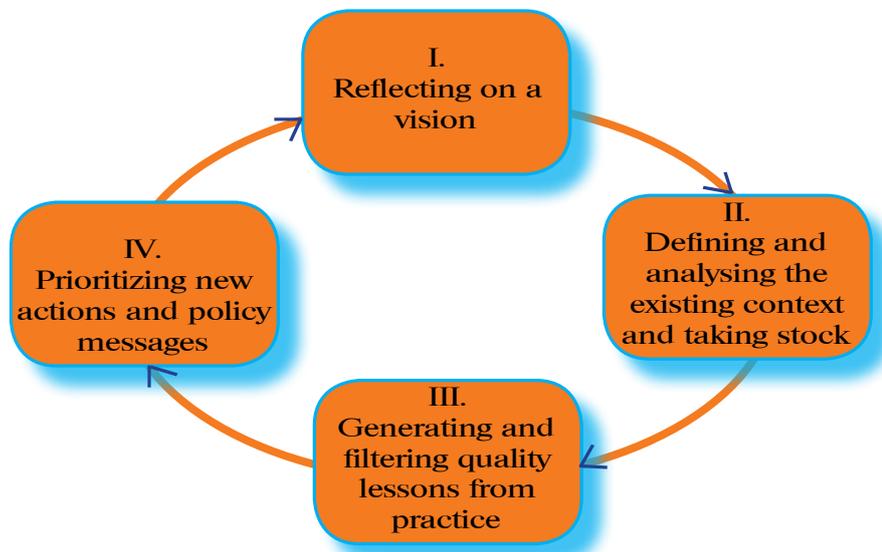
IUCN Climate Change Adaptation Workshop

IUCN organized a national climate change and adaptation learning workshop that was held at Kunduchi Beach Hotel, Dar es Salaam, from 9 -10th June 2011. The main aim of the workshop was to harness and share experiences of various climate change adaptation (CCA) actors and stakeholders in Tanzania, including the adaptation pilot activities undertaken in the IUCN's Climate Change and Development Project (CCDP).

Thirty participants from government departments, local government authorities, and parastatals, national and international NGOs as well as CBOs attended the workshop which provided an opportunity for them to learn on CCA strategies. Further, the workshop created and strengthened partnerships among participants through discussions on (i) sharing lessons from CCDP project, (ii) formulating process lessons learned from field adaptation activities, (iii) revisiting opportunities and threats; priorities for the future, and (iv) debating priorities among actors.

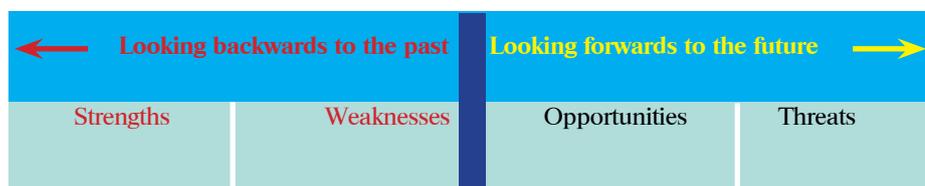
Workshop Organization and Activities

The CCA workshop was centered upon the need to focus and streamline priorities on CCA issues and was structured around the following guide:



Expressing one's vision into a picture was one of the activities that were undertaken by participants during the workshop. Participants had to think creatively and express their personal reflections on their own vision for the CCA scenario. A key reflection point for visioning was to see the result of efforts in mainstreaming CCA in the near future. The activity was carried out by making sketches envisioning CCA and then making a vision statement. Individuals were encouraged to draw a picture depicting CCA, and later the individual pictures were grouped together to create a single vision statement.

The determination of *“where we are now in relation to CCA vision”* was another activity that participants engaged in. This was done in groups of 4-5, with representatives from the different sectors. The groups identified and listed earlier strengths and weaknesses of CCA strategies and measures and then identified and listed future opportunities/threats that may arise if strengths are built upon and weaknesses tackled, and the reverse situation when weaknesses are not tackled or strengths not built.



Still within their groups, participants brainstormed on what each one considered a key priority for action on CCA by answering the *“why, who and how”* questions. The participants selected the one most important issue for CCA and stated the reason for it. Some of the key issues mentioned included: the sensitization of politicians on the impacts of climate change and the need for CCA strategies, building upon local knowledge on CCA, coordination among actors, harmonizing and improving existing tools for CCA, and a formulation of a functional NAPA as a way forward to climate change adaptation.

Formulating lessons learned was the fourth task that the participants tackled, in groups to share such information. A lesson learned is an experience, either positive or negative; it could describe a problem or an issue that an institution needs to investigate. The purpose of *“formulating lessons learned”* is to avoid - *“reinventing the wheel”* by informing decision makers to help avoid the repetition of common mistakes and to help promote a more enabling environment. One would then ask why lessons learned often are ignored. This could be because of the poor formulation of lessons learned, cases where these are too general, and because sometimes they are simply not disseminated.

Workshop wrap-up

This two days workshop -was a success in the sense that participants were able to reflect on strategies for mainstreaming CCA; linking adaptation to development; highlighting and debating upon priorities and emerging thematic issues; and making recommendations on climate change adaptation strategies. Further, two key issues were identified as Guidance Materials for Implementing CCA: (i) the need to identify key lessons and to process such lessons when implementing CCA: (ii) the importance of collaboration/partnerships among stakes holders involved in climate change issues within the country in order to harmonize information and improve upon and to have feasible and long lasting CCA strategies.

Second Edition of the Teachers Guide is out

The Second edition of *“A School Teacher’s Guide to Marine Environmental Education in the Eastern African Region”* is out. The Foreword of the guide is written by Dr Achim Steiner, the Executive Director of UNEP, who feels that the guide is targeting the right audience. “The primary school level has been used as the natural starting place to introduce children to marine education, since at this level they instinctively have a holistic view of the environment”, he writes.

In 2007, the project on “Addressing Land- based Activities in the WIO Region” (WIO-LaB) commissioned WIOMSA to undertake an educational needs assessment, which amongst activities identified the revision and updating of the ‘School Teacher’s Guide to Marine Environmental Education in the Western Indian Ocean Region’ as one of the priority environmental educational activities.

The production of this guide involved two key stages namely; seeking comments on aspects of the textbook that required improvement from those who have read or used the textbook and the potential new users of the book and the updating and revision.

The Guide is designed as a resource book for teachers that will bridge the gap between the existing school curriculums and the wealth of marine science now available and the link between coastal and marine resources and livelihoods and the impacts of human activities.

This second edition contains three new chapters : Seagrasses (Chapter 5), Minerals, oil and gas (Chapter 7) and Climate change (Chapter 9). A new section on Coastal Forests has been added to Chapter 4. Revised and updated information has also been included in the other Chapters, including Environment and Ecology; Oceans and Seas; The Seashore; Mangrove Forests; Coral Reefs; Coastal Pollution; and Coastal Resource Management.

Copies of the guide will be circulated to all the countries through WIOMSA Country Coordinators as well as through regional and national NGOs active in environmental education.

A SCHOOL TEACHER’S GUIDE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN REGION

SECOND EDITION






A Field Guide to the Seashores of Eastern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean - Get your copy!

The third edition of *A Field Guide to the Seashores of Eastern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean Islands* includes over 1,650 species of plants and animals from all coastal habitats. It has 155 pages of watercolour illustrations and hundreds of detailed line drawings that facilitate identification of the marine life common to this region. 53 regional and international experts (including 10 new ones) have contributed precise descriptions of species and their habitats, together with an authoritative summary of the knowledge of each taxonomic group. This edition is completely revised, though the extent of the revision varies. For some groups, such as crabs, amphipods, isopods and macroalgae, there are significant revisions reflecting changes in the taxonomy and systematic arrangement of species; while for many other taxa only minor changes were needed, either to the text or illustrations. There are a few new illustrations, general improvements to layout and accuracy, and about 70 species have new names. The Bibliography is expanded by 250 or so references, thereby providing an up-to-date reference source (over 1,600) for the region. The 46 introductory pages present revised descriptions of the WIO coastal zone from geological history, climate, oceanography and coastal habitats, to human activities, environmental issues and regional and global phenomena (including climate change). Sections new to the third edition are on oil and gas exploration in the coastal zone, marine alien invasive species and piracy. These replace the previous section on remote sensing using satellite imagery. The coastal dangers and treatment section has been completely updated and expanded, highlighting changes in treatment to malaria and descriptions of Chikungunya and Dengue.

While the third edition has been revised, the first and second editions are not out of date, as the overall content of the Field Guide remains virtually the same.

PRICES:

WIO Region

Recommended Retail Price: US\$ 40
Recommended Wholesale Price: US\$ 20

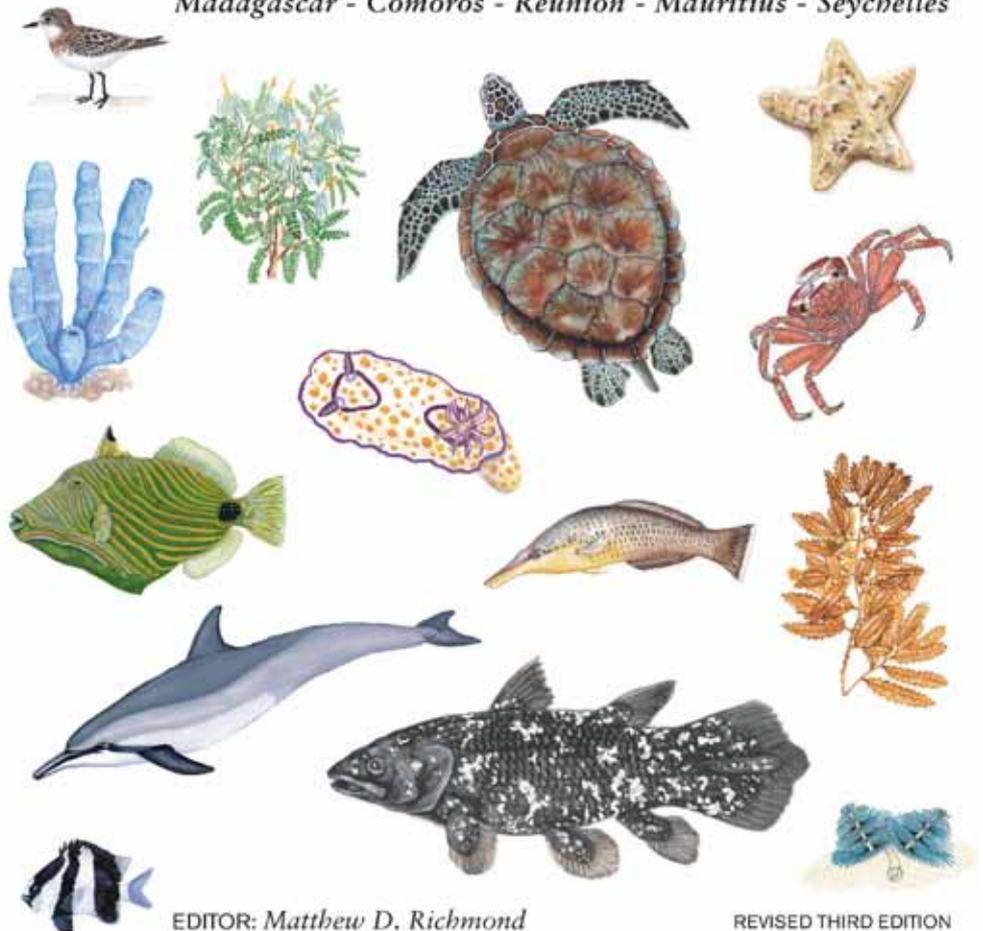
Rest of World

Recommended Retail Price: US\$ 50
Recommended Wholesale Price: US\$ 30

Order copies of the book from the WIOMSA secretariat by e-mailing secretary@wiomsa.org. It is also available in major bookshops.

A Field Guide to the **SEASHORES OF EASTERN AFRICA** **AND THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS**

Somalia - Kenya - Tanzania - Mozambique - South Africa
Madagascar - Comoros - Réunion - Mauritius - Seychelles



Count down to Seventh WIOMSA Scientific Symposium

Update on Organization:

520 abstracts had been received by the deadline of submission of abstracts on the 30 April 2011. The Symposium Scientific Committee took approximately a month to review them and make a decision on which ones should be accepted for oral or poster presentation or rejected. At the end of the review process, 215 abstracts were accepted for oral presentations, 25 rejected and the remaining recommended for poster presentations. The Secretariat is currently in the process of allocating abstracts to different sessions and review requests for support to attend the symposium.

Key Note Presenters Determined

Six keynote presentations will be delivered during the Symposium by prominent scientists from within and outside the region. These are:

- i) Ecological connectivity among tropical coastal ecosystems - current insights and threats - *Ivan Nagelkerken*

- ii) Ocean science and ocean management - *David Pugh*
- iii) Responses of East African mangrove ecosystems to climate changes: the eco-physiological approach - *Stefano Cannicci*
- iv) Resilience, vulnerability and adaptation to change in the Western Indian Ocean - *Kairina Brown*
- v) The status of coral reefs in the marine protected areas of Kenya: what do we know from 20 years of monitoring - *Nyawira Muthiga*
- vi) Potential and current economic wealth generated by the fisheries of the ASCLME - *Rashid Sumaila*

Symposium Side Events

A number of side events and workshops/courses are planned for or before the 28th of October 2011:

- i) Workshop on 'getting into print' on 23 October 2011

- ii) Side event on Population, Health and Environment by Blue Venture on 28 October 2011
- iii) Side Event on Local Marine Management Areas (LMMA) by Blue Venture on 28 October 2011
- iv) Marine Turtle Management, Research and Task Force on 28 October 2011
- v) Progressing Dugong Conservation in the South West Indian Ocean Sub-Region and Associated Dugong MOU SWIO Range States Meeting by the Secretariat to the Dugong MOU UNEP/CMS Office - Abu Dhabi on 28 October 2011
- vi) A Synthesis workshop on Economic values and coastal Governance in a changing climate will be held 28 October 2011

Registration:

All those attending the symposium are requested to register online at www.wiomsa.org. The deadline for registration is 31 August 2011.

The Seventh WIOMSA Symposium Photo Contest: *Dealing with Global Change*

As part of the activities planned for the Seventh WIOMSA Scientific Symposium to be held in Mombasa, Kenya from 24-28 October 2011, WIOMSA and the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), are delighted to launch a Photo Contest based on the theme of the Symposium: "Dealing with Global Change".



©Hendrik Sauvignat

Photo contest entries should demonstrate impacts of global change at different levels and how actions are contributing towards coping with global change at a local or national level. The photos should depict scenes from the marine and coastal environment in the region, both above and below the ocean surface, and can illustrate relevant human activities, research, environmental impacts, and wildlife.

A selection of the submitted photos will form a photo exhibition to be held at the Whitesands Hotel during the Symposium week. All Symposium participants will then be able to vote for their photos of choice from the exhibition. Attractive prizes will be awarded for the top three photos.



Mike Olenko/WWF-Kisumu

Rules and conditions

Each contestant can submit a maximum of three high resolution photographs (20 X 27 cm, A4 sized - 3 million pixels of 150 DPI resolution) taken in the WIO region.

Entries must comply with all the following rules:

- △ The photographs in their entirety must be the original work of the entrant and must have been taken in the WIO region.
- △ Photographs that have been entered for or won any prize in any other competitions will not be eligible for entry in this contest. Also photos that have been used in publications or exhibitions should not be submitted.
- △ The symposium organizers maintain the sole right to select which photos will be exhibited.

The contest will consist of two rounds of evaluation. Entries will be evaluated on the following criteria: Uniqueness, message, artistic and technical quality. The first level of evaluation will be carried out by the



©Alain Diringier

Who can participate?

The contest is open to anyone who is interested.

organizers to determine which photos will be exhibited during the symposium week. The second level of evaluation will be conducted by the participants of the symposium who will vote for the winning entries.

The winners will be announced during the symposium and the winning entries will also be posted on the WIOMSA website.

How to enter

Contestants can enter photos taken using digital cameras only. Each photo should be accompanied by a short catchy caption which describes it and indicates where and when it was taken. Entries should be sent via e-mail to: secretary@wiomsa.org or post a CD to:

WIOMSA
Att. Lilian Omolo
P.O. Box 3298, Zanzibar, Tanzania
The deadline for submission of the photographs is:
31 August 2011



"Winning photos, 2009 Photo competition"

Get your article published:

We are accepting articles for the September issue of the WIOMSA Newsbrief. Articles should be a maximum of two pages. Send your articles to secretary@wiomsa.org by the 31st of August 2011.

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