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ON PROTECTION OF
THE SEA

Global Environment Facility

GEF MSP Sub-Saharan Africa Project (GF/6010-0016):

“Development and Protection of the Coastal and
Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa”

First Meeting of the Working Group on Programme of
Intervention (WGPI-I)
Cape Town, South Africa, 12-13 September 2001

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON PROGRAMME OF INTERVENTION (WGPI-I)

London, 23 October 2001

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1. Opening

Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, Deputy Director General of the Marine and Coastal Management Department, Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa, opened the meeting by acknowledging the high level of results achieved by the Third Meeting of the Integrated Problem Analysis Working Group (WGIPA-III) and welcomed the continued work in the First Meeting of the Working Group for a Programme of Intervention (WGPI-I).

Dr Viktor Sebek, Executive Director of ACOPS, presented his vision for the second phase of the GEF MSP which will result in the development of a coherent and structured series of project proposals, prepared by sub-Saharan countries, to address the most salient issues and causes of environmental degradation and threats to the marine and coastal environments. The projects, which no doubt will replicate the technical excellence accomplished in the first phase, should strengthen existing conventions (e.g. Abidjan and Nairobi), and will be endorsed by the Steering Group of the GEF MSP and Preparatory Committee for the Partnership Conference.

Mr Julian Barbière, representing IOC of UNESCO, welcomed the participants and recalled the importance of the second phase of the project that will define the Programme of Intervention. He emphasised the efforts that will be needed to involve decision makers in the project proposal development phase, and also the complexity related to the participation of countries outside of this project. He invited experts to make sure that the projects developed fully respond to the needs of coastal communities, in order to improve their livelihoods. IOC of UNESCO is fully devoted to this project.

Mr Elik Adler, representing UNEP and UNEP-GEF, stressed two points. First, he noted that until now there had been a distinction between the original seven GEF MSP countries and the four that joined at a later stage. With the concurrence of IOC of UNESCO, ACOPS, and others he suggested that this distinction is no longer valid, and that all eleven countries, including resources, should be treated as one and the same. Secondly, he made the point that in addition to striving for projects of technical excellence, attention should be taken to avoid duplication with existing projects in the region.

2. Overall context of this project, objectives of the meeting and adoption of the agenda

Dr Ljubomir Jetic, Director of Programmes of ACOPS, stressed and recalled the objectives of the GEF MSP which include:

- i) identify areas, sites or living resources of regional and global significance that are suffering measurable degradation;
- ii) identify areas, sites and resources of regional significance that, although not currently degraded, are threatened with future degradation either because of the sensitivity of the receptor or the magnitude of the activity posing the threat;
- iii) determine the sources/causes of this degradation and the associated scales of impact (national, regional and global) to provide a basis for calculating incrementality at regional and extra-regional scales;
- iv) determine, through root-cause analysis, the fundamental causes of the damage or threat posed; and
- v) design a programme of interventions addressing problems of regional priority that may be presented to the Partnership Conference.

He noted that project proposals should also be solicited from non-GEF countries despite the fact they have not gone through the analytical first phase of the program. Dr Jetic acted as chairman of the meeting.

The agenda was adopted by the participants, as presented in **Annex I**.

3. Draft report of the WGIPA-III

Draft report of the WGIPA-III meeting was presented by its chairman, Mr Julian Barbière. Participants took note of the report.

4. Methodology for the second phase

Ms Sylvie Goyet, ACOPS consultant, presented the methodology for the second phase of the GEF MSP, which will span from September 2001 until the Partnership Conference in September 2002.

Suggested composition for the working groups and activity themes were described. The proposal set forth five thematic working groups, which each comprised of a regional technical coordinator and two experts, and supported by eleven country coordinators. Ms Goyet noted that one expert should be experienced in proposal writing and project development. Ms Goyet also briefly explained the different forms the proposals will take starting from the “concept” papers (2-page ideas stemming from national reports) and advancing to full project proposals utilising a specific format. A draft workplan and timeline were also presented.

Participants expressed concerns such as: i) the need to have national meetings with relevant government officials and other partners earlier than the scheduled national consultations for March-May 2002; ii) the need for proposals to link into government programs and their priorities; iii) the necessity to either liaise with existing projects or avoid duplication of them; iv) the potential for bias in the recommended working group format; and v) the Herculean task the country coordinators would have to perform.

The Methodology for the Second Phase and its presentation by Ms Goyet can be found in **Annex II**.

5. Review, discussion and confirmation of themes for the working groups

Participants debated the merits of different working group compositions. The majority voiced preference for an issue-based arrangement but others opted for a sector or regional approach. ACOPS reminded the participants that the program of intervention cannot include every issue and stressed that proposals can be prepared at different levels such as feasibility study, root cause, etc. The final version of the Working Group is presented in agenda item 10.

6. The Process for the Partnership Conference

Ms Paula Caballero, Assistant Executive Director of ACOPS, presented the background to the African Process and of the GEF MSP for sub-Saharan Africa, and the political developments which signal the high level of endorsement this process has received. She underscored that the success of the Partnership Conference will be measured by the number of successful project proposals accepted and eventually funded; consequently, there is a need to ensure that the Programme of Interventions presented is highly focused and targeted.

Moreover, as a process that encompasses all sub-Saharan countries, she reminded participants that the Project Brief calls for ensuring that those countries that did not participate in the GEF MSP, now have an opportunity to join the process. After noting that the Proposed Methodology for the second phase amply details the procedure for the development of project proposals within the GEF MSP, a mechanism for the submission and incorporation of project proposals outside the GEF MSP framework was outlined.

Two key aspects were highlighted as requisites for the successful development of the second phase: the need to identify, mobilise and involve potential partners in the development of project proposals and the Programme of Interventions itself, from a very early phase, and the need to ensure that project proposals are endorsed at the national level.

Participants expressed concern that the tasks required of the country coordinators could be excessive for a single individual, that is, to assist in the development of project proposals and to identify, provide support and liaise with potential partners and political bodies in order to mobilise support and endorsement for project proposals. Participants considered that solid institutional support would be necessary. This will require the active support of the Ministers who will attend the upcoming joint meeting of the Steering Group and Preparatory Committee, in order to ensure that there is in fact sufficient political and institutional support for both the African Process and individual project proposals. This should be put to the Joint Meeting.

On the basis of the procedure outlined in the GEF MSP Brief, she recalled that all project proposals have to be submitted to the Steering Group for consideration, selection and approval, on the basis of adopted guidelines. All approved project proposals will be incorporated into the Programme of Interventions which will be submitted for endorsement to the “Super” Preparatory Committee to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in June 2002, with a view to submitting it to the Partnership Conference for adoption.

The paper and its presentation by Ms Caballero are attached in **Annex III**.

7. Draft Guidelines for the preparation and selection of project proposals

Ms Caballero presented the Guidelines for the preparation and selection of project proposals. She stressed that the Guidelines will also be provided to countries and partners outside of the GEF MSP, in order to ensure that the Programme of Intervention is coherent and focused. Only a structured Programme of Intervention will contribute to the success of the Partnership Conference, which must translate into securing solid resources and commitments for the project proposals. The whole selection process will be fully transparent.

In order to ensure that all project proposals, including those that are submitted by partners outside of GEF-MSP, contribute to strengthening the Programme of Intervention, the participants welcomed the guidelines and recommended that the GEF MSP Steering Committee/Preparatory Committee form a sub-committee charged with the review and selection of project proposals. All participants agreed that there needed to be an appropriate number of projects, all of high quality.

The draft guidelines for the preparation and selection of project proposals are attached as **Annex IV** and their presentation are attached as **Annex III**.

8. Linkages with other projects, programmes and institutions

Dr Jeftic stressed the importance of recognising other organisations, projects, and conventions (such as WWF, IUCN, GEF-LME, as well as the CBD, CCD, Abidjan, and Nairobi Conventions). However, he cautioned against becoming the coordinator of all. Mr Adler enumerated several ongoing projects facilitated by, or of interest to, UNEP such as: Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions; International Maritime Organisation oil spill preparedness and response; GEF projects; Global Ocean Assessment, etc.

Dr Kim Prochazka, liaison for the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) SSA mega-region, provided the context in which GIWA contributes to the GEF MSP. She noted how the framework, used in phase 1 of the project, which to be effective has to be a living/adapting document, has already been revised and is now easier to use.

Ms Elizabeth McLanahan, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), briefly mentioned NOAA’s interest in the African Process and some of their on-going activities in sub-Saharan Africa such as assisting with the Benguela Current LME and flood forecasting in Mozambique. NOAA also hopes to share its experience gained from other regions of the world, which are applicable to problems such as destructive fishing practices.

Mr Barbière also highlighted some projects, which could be linked to this process. Some fall directly under the umbrella of IOC of UNESCO, in particular the work carried out under OCINCWIO and IOCEA regional committees, the ODINAFRICA and GOOS-Africa projects, and the LOICZ Africa-Basins project implemented in cooperation with IOC of UNESCO.

9. Presentation of project concepts

Dr Virginie Hart summarised and reviewed the concept papers presented by six of the GEF MSP countries citing their national scope, sectors, issues, affected ecosystems, and project type.

The majority of project concepts identified loss and modification of ecosystems and ecotones as a priority issue. Unsustainable use of fisheries/other living resources and pollution were also highlighted, amongst other issues. Corals and mangroves were the two ecosystems most frequently mentioned, whereas urbanisation, tourism, fisheries, industry and energy were the sectors most noted. Some of the general categories of intervention recommended include: institutional strengthening, sectoral intervention, policy development/evaluation, and monitoring and assessments.

The presentation by Dr Hart is attached in **Annex V**.

10. Preparation of initial working group outlines

Based on the priorities identified in the national reports and previous discussions with the participants, Dr Jeftic proposed the following working group themes (4 issues, 1 sector) to be used in phase 2 to facilitate development of project proposals:

- WG1: Sustainable use of living resources;
- WG2: Coastal erosion;
- WG3: Pollution;
- WG4: Management of sensitive areas; and
- WG5: Tourism.

Participants expressed concern that some issues would be lost under these groupings, especially modification of stream flow. Furthermore, the group discussed removing the word “living” from WG1 to broaden the theme. The Secretariat emphasised the need to prioritise issues, since not everything could be included in the Programme of Interventions, and the need to have project appeal to donors.

Ms Goyet introduced the framework of a working group outline to help define the scope of the working groups, and tentatively spelled out the programme of work. Utilising the framework, she led the group through an exercise in developing an outline for WG1. Participants then broke into working groups to prepare outlines for all of the Working Groups, following the exercise undertaken jointly for WG1. Information requested by the outline and presented by the Working groups included:

- scope of thematic working groups;
- related project concepts/proposed projects;
- potential countries or regions;
- linkages with other Working Groups or existing programmes;
- tentative partners; and
- gaps.

The Working Group Outlines are presented in **Annex VI**.

On the basis of the working group outlines and the discussion which followed their presentation, the following working group themes were adopted for the second phase:

- WG1: Sustainable use of living resources;
- WG2: Coastal erosion;
- WG3: Pollution;
- WG4: Management of key habitats and ecosystems; and
- WG5: Tourism.

11. Terms of reference for consultants

The Secretariat suggested that due to the lack of detailed information, the Terms of Reference should not be discussed at this meeting.

12. Work programme and timetable of implementation

Ms Goyet presented the work programme and timetable of implementation (**Annex II**). Participants raised several issues for discussion. The task of the national coordinator was re-visited, noting the national coordinator should mainly liaise with government authorities, ensuring coordination among various governmental partners and facilitating the endorsement of the project proposals. In this respect, the government agencies should endorse at least in principle the proposals presented at the “Super” Preparatory Committee. Again it was reiterated that the preference is for proposals of quality rather than sheer quantity. Proposals must provide enough information for donors to make a decision. However, proposals, especially regional ones, need to be prepared in such a way to avoid a long process of multiple revisions by multiple countries.

Participants expressed concerns regarding the need to have continuity between the two phases of the project in terms of selecting country coordinators, experts and resource persons since phase 1 and phase 2 of the GEF MSP will utilise different consultants. In this context they also highlighted the need to have regional coordinators who are knowledgeable of all the countries and unbiased towards proposals from their own countries.

13. Any other business

Ms Nasséré Kaba of Côte d’Ivoire announced, as the acting coordinator of the Secretariat for the Abidjan Convention, that the Secretariat would do its utmost efforts to assist ACOPS in the recruitment of West and Central African countries not presently engaged in the project. Mr Adler of UNEP thanked Ms Kaba for her initiative and noted that the same will be done by UNEP, as well as UNEP as the interim Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, in assistance to ACOPS, to mobilise more countries from East Africa. The chairman expressed his thanks and appreciation to both offers.

14. Adoption of the report and conclusions: Review of recommendations for the SG-PC

The Chairman reviewed the recommendations that would be forwarded to the Steering Group/Preparatory Committee. Recommendations included:

- adoption of the Methodology for the Second Phase;
- adoption of the Guidelines for the Selection and Development of Project Proposals;
- provision of political and institutional support for the identification and mobilisation of potential partners, and for ensuring the endorsement of project proposals with the appropriate government authorities; and
- decision on the establishment of a sub-committee mandated with the revision and selection of project concepts and proposals for inclusion in the Programme of Interventions, which will be presented to the “Super” Preparatory Committee for endorsement, and the Partnership Conference for adoption.

Participants accepted the proposed recommendations and the report was adopted.

The list of participants is provided as **Annex VII**. The list of acronyms is provided as **Annex VIII**.

15. Closure of the meeting

The Chairman congratulated the participants for their contributions and enthusiasm, and thanked the Marine and Coastal Management's Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for organising the meeting. The session was closed at 17h00 on 13 September 2001.

ANNEX I

Agenda

Wednesday, 12 September 2001

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| 09:00 | 1. Opening |
| 09:15 | 2. Overall context of this project, objectives of the meeting and adoption of the agenda |
| 09:25 | 3. Draft report of WGIPA-III |
| 10:15 | 4. Methodology for the second phase |
| 11:00 | Coffee Break |
| 11:15 | 5. Review, discussion and confirmation of themes for the working groups |
| 12:15 | 6. The Process for the Partnership Conference |
| 13:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 | Agenda 6 continued |
| 15:00 | 7. Draft Guidelines for the preparation and selection of project proposals |
| 15:30 | 8. Linkages with other projects, programmes and institutions |
| 16:00 | Coffee break |
| 16:00 | 9. Presentation of project concepts |

Thursday, 13 September 2001

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| 09:00 | 10. Preparation of initial working group outlines |
| 11:00 | Coffee break |
| 11:15 | Agenda 10 (continued) |
| 12:00 | 11. Terms of reference for consultants |
| 12:15 | 12. Work programme and timetable of implementation |
| 13:00 | 13. Any other business |
| 13:15 | Lunch |
| 14:15 | 14. Adoption of the report and conclusions: Review of recommendations for the SG-PC |
| 16:00 | 15. Closure of the meeting |

ANNEX II

Methodology for the Second Phase - Development of Project Proposals for the Programme of Intervention to the Partnership Conference

1. Background

The GEF-MSP project is being implemented in two phases: a thorough analysis of the relevant issues affecting the coastal and marine environment of sub-Saharan African countries, their impacts and causes (Phase I), and the preparation of corresponding project proposals and the Programme of Intervention (Phase II), which will be tabled at a Partnership Conference scheduled for September 2002. High political support and attention has accompanied this exercise from the start and the project is one of the pillar of the African Process, process endorsed at highest political levels.

Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa



Eleven countries currently fully participate in the project: Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania, ranging from west to south and east Africa, also including island states. Countries are French, Portuguese or English-speaking countries. Altogether, the countries are representative of a great diversity of coastal landscapes, ecosystems and socio-economic conditions. The project is a sub-Saharan regional project and participation from a greater number of countries is also encouraged, in particular through the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions.

Phase 1 of the project was completed in September 2001 with a thorough analysis, in each of the 11 countries, of a) regionally or nationally significant sites (whether highly degraded – hot spots, or highly sensitive to degradation - sensitive areas), b) priority issues applicable to the country and the priority sites, c) impacts of the issues upon the environment and the socio-economic settings and d) causes of the degradation.

The analysis identified main problems contributing to and/or driving the issue, tentatively weighing and prioritising the causal factors among themselves. On the technical side, this gave reasonable ground for selecting priority problem areas, which, if worked on and remediated, would alleviate pressure on the issue and restore the ecosystem balance. Also, opportunities for strengthening potential alleviating measures will be examined.

2. September 2001 meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Problem Analysis (WGIPA-III)

The Integrated Problem Analysis phase has allowed for the preparation of comprehensive national reports, assessing the situation in each of the 11 countries. The Cape Town meeting concluding this first phase of the project (WGIPA-III) will have reviewed the technical analysis, consolidated its results and outputs, addressed the regional dimension - looking for linkages, transboundary and commonality -, and presented a set of prioritised recommendations which could then be translated into appropriate interventions, whether at the national and/or regional level. Synergy between the causes and the analysis would have been identified; cases of overlap and duplication highlighted. The technical analysis will have identified key “bottlenecks” in the causal chain, i.e. those causes

contributing most to the lower level(s) and to the issue itself. Also, the analysis highlighted issues of transboundary - as environmental and socio-economic impacts travel beyond the specific site or country of analysis and as causes of the degradation may originate far from the site where the problem is evidenced - and issues of commonality. Through highlighting these elements of regional interest and significance, the second phase could then accommodate the participation of other countries in the project.

The further selection and prioritisation of causes and recommendations will be guided by managerial and political considerations to include: feasibility of the remediation/remedial interventions; conducive institutional context/conditions; interest of potential financial supporters; particular political opportunities; available expertise and technology; showcase and demonstrative character of the remediation; public interest, support and participation; and regional strategic importance.

3. September 2001 meeting of the Working Group on Programme of Intervention (WGPI-I)

Back to back, a second meeting was organised in September 2001 to launch the implementation of the second phase of the project, namely the preparation of project proposals for a Programme of Intervention that will be tabled at the Partnership Conference.

At that meeting, the present document 'proposed methodology for the second phase' was presented, discussed and revised. Modalities for implementation were reviewed and a tentative work plan and timetable agreed to.

4. Definition

For the purpose of this project, the following definitions are proposed:

'Concepts': Technical recommendations stemming from the national reports (first phase) which would have been formatted in a standard 2-page outline. In the course of the implementation of the second phase, additional and/or revised concepts could be submitted to the working groups for consideration when preparing project proposals.

'Project Proposals': Proposals which would be developed as a result of the implementation of the second phase and which would be tabled at the Partnership Conference. These proposals will adhere to a specific format (see document 'guidelines for preparation of project briefs') which would guarantee that certain elements are addressed. It should be noted that another set of project proposals would also be presented at the Partnership Conference, originating outside of the present GEF-MSP project but tentatively following the same guidelines and format.

'Programme of Intervention': Structured framework which would organise, arrange and present the whole of the project proposals in a coherent and 'user-friendly' way for effective reconnaissance by the donors and partners of the Partnership Conference. In particular, the Programme of Intervention would strengthen elements of regionality, cooperation and linkages.

A programme of interventions should facilitate the mobilisation of stakeholders as they will understand the justification and viability of project proposals and thus, strengthen the probabilities for attracting funding. Potential foreign partners, who often lack a comprehensive understanding of regional and sub-regional priorities, would therefore fund or invest not merely in a specific project, but would also buy into a solid programmatic framework that transcends national considerations and offers greater sustainability for investments. Such a programme thus needs to demonstrate that it provides a unique vehicle for addressing sub-regional and regional, not only national priorities.

5. Process for the implementation of the second phase

5.1 Activity themes

For the development and preparation of project proposals, it is proposed that small working groups be constituted along activity themes. The nature of the themes were discussed and confirmed at the September WGPI-I meeting and subsequently endorsed by the project Steering Committee meeting.

The following five working groups will be constituted:

- WG1: Sustainable use of living resources;
- WG2: Coastal erosion;
- WG3: Pollution;
- WG4: Management of key habitats and ecosystems; and
- WG5: Coastal and marine tourism.

5.2 Project proposals

In each of the working groups and depending on the subject, proposals will be developed which address specific issues of regional priority such as: management of particular fisheries resources; control of coastal erosion; integrated management of river basins and coastal zones, including their living resources; pollution control (with particular attention to specific hot spots); protection and conservation of freshwater resources; protection of biological diversity; restoration of degraded habitats and resources; development of economic, legal and administrative instruments stimulating environment protection and sustainable use of resources; and adaptation to or mitigation of the impacts associated with the expected climate change (adapted from project document § 61).

Proposals would cover one or more countries, involve different stakeholders, and strongly build on the analysis and recommendations of the national reports from the first phase of the project - Integrated Problem Analysis. While addressing specific issues or problem areas, the proposals will also address factors of institutional strengthening and capacity building, information and public awareness, and monitoring and evaluation. They should allow for both site-specific activities and regional interventions, combine a mix of research, training, pilot activities, community participation, and demonstration projects, and also pave the way for concrete and tangible investments. Additional criteria for the preparation and development of project proposals are spelled out in the 'guidelines for project brief' document which will be presented and discussed at WGPI-I and which forms an integral part of this methodology (Annex I).

No set number of project proposals is required from each of the working groups; but it is anticipated that between 5 to 10 full proposals would be prepared per working group.

5.3 Working groups: composition

Each of the working groups will be composed of:

- a regional technical coordinator from one of the pilot countries with specific expertise in the subject (TORs to be developed); and
- two experts from the pilot countries: it is recommended that one of the experts be a social scientist with experience in institutional strengthening, the other a natural scientist/environmental manager (TORs to be developed). One of them would be particularly experienced in project development and preparation. Also, as much of possible, a balance between east and West Africa will be sought.

A number of working group meetings are being provided for within the scope of this second phase, but it is expected that a great part of the work will be done through electronic communication.

Regional technical coordinators and experts should all have a solid background and experience in project preparation and development and be familiar with the tools (log frame, stakeholders analysis, monitoring plans, etc.).

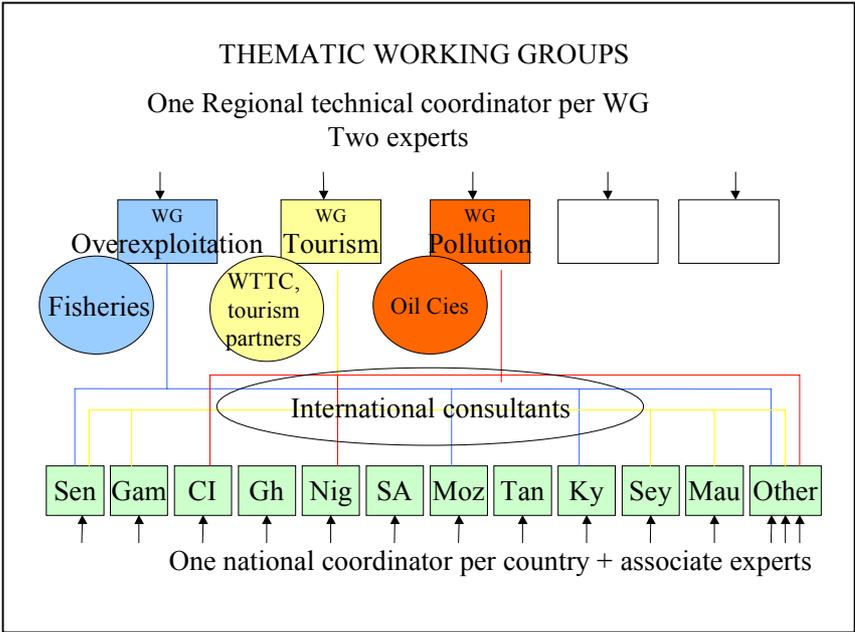
The working group will liaise with *country coordinators* (one from each of the participating 11 countries) who will be called to a) participate in the working groups relevant to the country's priorities, as and when appropriate and b) support the work of the working group, as and when appropriate. This would include:

- contribution to the drafting of the proposals,
- analysis and write up of specific site and case studies,
- liaison with the national government for feedback and endorsement, and
- liaison with the country's partners and programmes.

A same individual could be both a country coordinator and a working group expert or regional technical coordinator. In addition, it is granted that country coordinators would then be involved in more than one theme, tentatively two or three, as per the priorities of the country which were determined in the integrated Problem Analysis phase of the project (TORs to be developed).

In addition, and again as appropriate, it is recommended that *associate experts* be invited to participate and/or contribute to the work of the working groups:

- a) experts from other countries when the intervention addresses issues of commonality and/or transboundary (financial modality for their participation would have to be confirmed);
- b) experts from partner organisations (professional associations, donor agencies, international organisations, industry representatives, civil society and community groups, etc).



Finally the work of the working groups will be supported by *international consultants*. They will provide assistance in organisational matters and advice in technical issues and project preparation (incl. format, cost benefit analysis, incremental analysis, log frame, monitoring plans, stakeholders analysis). The international consultants will also be responsible for the preparation of the Programme of Intervention (TORs to be developed).

5.4 Further modalities

The working groups will seek to draw the interest of relevant partners and donors (e.g., WTTC for tourism; DfID and EU for capacity building; oil companies, water & sanitation companies for pollution; IUCN, WWF, GEF for protected area management; Marine Stewardship Council and its partner fisheries for fishing) when developing proposals, and will take account of and look for linkages and cooperation with ongoing or planned projects and programmes.

The process will gather experts from the pilot countries but would also link with those other countries which have interest in the particular theme. For example, if a set of priority causes is identified in the coastal tourism sector, then a number of countries may wish to take part in the development of project proposals, say: Seychelles, Mauritius, Senegal, Gambia, but also possibly Madagascar. Also tourism industry representatives such as from WTTC and GLOBE could be interested in participating in the development process (and then hopefully later interested to contribute to the implementation!!).

Throughout the implementation of this second phase, the working groups will rely, as much as possible, on existing and available documents, plans and strategies, and ongoing or planned projects. The groups will endeavour to ensure compatibility with national priorities and seek synergy with ongoing initiatives, in particular other relevant GEF Projects and programmes of the UNEP-GPA, UNEP and IOC of UNESCO.

5.5 Incorporation of project proposals or project concepts from other sub-Saharan African countries or partners

As per the recommendations of the GEF-MSP project document and advice from the Steering Group, other proposals or concepts may be submitted from other sub-Saharan countries, international bodies or partners. The following extract from the project document confirms:

"Suggestions for such interventions will be solicited from countries of the region and the Secretariats of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions. Suggestions elicited from these sources will be evaluated, in the context of the results of [the first phase], by the Steering Group. The Steering Group will then decide which of the received suggestions should be developed into proposals to be submitted to the Partnership Conference. The rationale on which the Group's decision will be based will include, among others, the interest that may have been expressed in the project by potential partner organisations (e.g., the World Bank) or countries from outside the region. Maximum "transparency" of the process leading to the Group's decision about the projects to be developed will be ensured by intensive consultations between the Group and interested countries and by full disclosure of the rationale used by the Group in reaching its decision." (project document § 64).

Modalities for these would be confirmed by Secretariat of the project¹.

¹ The following scenarios could be envisaged and corresponding modalities for assistance and support developed:

- a) concepts be elicited from other countries and partners by the Steering Group/Preparatory Committee, reviewed by the consultants and the relevant regional thematic coordinators as appropriate. Advice would then be forwarded to the Steering Group for their decision. Should the concepts be cleared by the Steering Group (modalities to ascertain), the Steering Group would solicit full proposals – these would have to be developed along the agreed 'guidelines for project briefs'. Proposals would then be reviewed at the January/February 2002 WG workshop and considered when preparing

6. Work plan

The implementation of the second phase is proposed as a 3-step process, each endeavoring to: develop project proposals in an iterative way, link with project partners and potential donors and work towards the production of a Programme of Intervention that will mobilise partners and stakeholders.

The proposed work plan that follows is subject to modification and revision, as per the advice of the Steering Group, the progress in the implementation of the project, the further developments in the preparation of the Partnership Conference and consultation with partners.

Phase 2 - Preparation of project proposals and Programme of Intervention



the Programme of Intervention. This clearly implies that concepts would have to be received by end of October 2001, for timely fit into the programme of the second phase. Upon advice and confirmation from the Steering Group/Preparatory Committee, assistance to the countries for doing so may be extended (whether in the form of their participation in a working group, direct support from the consultants, or small sub-contracts – paragraph 65 of the project document).

- b) full project proposals be elicited from other countries and partners by the Steering Group/Preparatory Committee, with request that these adhere to the ‘guidelines for project briefs’. Proposals would be received by end of December 2001, reviewed by the consultants and tabled at the February 2002 WG workshop for consideration within the Programme of Intervention.
- c) Full project proposals received after end of December 2001 and by mid-April 2002 would be reviewed and screened by the consultants and submitted to the May 2002 WG workshop for consideration. These proposals would need to have the full endorsement of the respective national governments and adhere fully to the criteria and guidelines in order to be considered for inclusion in the Programme of Intervention.
- d) Full project proposals submitted after mid-April 2002 may be considered for inclusion in the Programme of Intervention, at the discretion of the Steering Group/Preparatory Committee.

**Step 1-Preparatory activities: selection of themes and composition of working groups (WGPI-I):
September-October 2001**

Date	Activity	Description	Leading	Outputs
Sept.01 - WGPI-I	Confirmation of methodology	Presentation, discussion, and revision of the proposed methodology for implementation of the second phase, including the work programme.	Participants of WGPI-I and consultants	Revised methodology
Sept.01 - WGPI-I	Selection of activity themes	Session at WGPI-I reviewing and confirming proposed working groups.	Participants of WGPI-I and consultants	Proposed working groups
Sept.01 - WGPI-I	Initial WG outline	The exercise would take place in one of the sessions of WGPI-I. It will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of project concepts (stemming from the IPA national reports) and recommendations from national reports; • clustering, consolidation and brainstorming; and • preparation of draft outline of the potential scope of the work of the group (suggested format provided in Annex 2). 	Participants of WGPI-I and consultants	Draft WG outlines
Sept.01 -SG Meeting	Endorsement of methodology	Endorsement by Steering Group (SG) meeting of the methodology (including themes and work plan).	SG Meeting	Endorsement of methodology
Sept-Oct01	Contracting of coordinators and experts	Identification of: regional technical coordinators, experts and country coordinators. Finalisation of TORs, administrative arrangements for contracting.	ACOPS IOC	
Sept-Oct01	Mobilisation of WGs	Mobilisation of working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of documents: IPA national reports and supporting documentation, identify and assess existing information, studies and analysis (1); • consultation with country coordinators; and • revised WG outline. 	Regional coordinators and experts	5 functional WGs Revised WG outline
Sept-Oct01	Donors study	A study will be completed identifying priorities, budget cycles, and project preparation prerequisites of key donors. The study will be shared with WGs and partners.	Consultants/IOC	Donors study

Step 2-Preparation of draft project proposals: October 2001-February 2002

Date	Activity	Description	Leading	Outputs
Oct-Dec.01	Preparation of a set of draft project proposals	<p>Following the guidelines for project briefs (Annex 1) and with guidance from the regional coordinators and consultants, the WGs will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree on a set of 'concepts'; • consult with and gather inputs from country coordinators who are to liaise with the respective national authorities and partners; • approach additional countries and seek participation as appropriate; • utilise information from national reports & other background document; and • produce draft project proposals and circulate. 	Regional coordinators	A set of draft project proposals
Oct-Dec.01	Liaison with potential partners	Agreed concepts will be discussed with a range of potential partners (private sector, bilaterals and multilaterals) for appraising their interest.	Consultants with support from WGs and country coord.	Initial consultation with potential partners
Jan-Feb.02 (Dec-March for COPs)	Consultation with regional partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consultation with regional programmes and organisations (LMEs, etc.); and • presentation of outputs of the Cape Town meetings and January 02 WG workshop to COPs Nairobi (Maputo, 5-7 December 2001) and Abidjan (Yaounde, March 2002), as well as to the IOC Regional Meeting (Abuja, February – March 2002) for feedback and inputs. As feasible, selected proposals will be presented and further regional priorities identified. 	Consultants / regional coordinators	Consultation with regional partners and further review of set of proposals
Jan/Feb.02	WG workshop (exact date and location to be confirmed)	<p>All 5 working groups will gather to review the proposed project proposals, examine commonalities, linkages and possible cooperation.</p> <p>New project proposals could also then be initiated.</p> <p>A number of country coordinators will also participate, as appropriate.</p> <p>Invitation to members of the Steering Group would be extended.</p>	Consultants	Set of draft proposals edited and reviewed for regional aspects

Notes

The process of consultation will require coordinated efforts by both the WG members, the country coordinators and the Steering Group members. Whereas the development and preparation of proposals may be technical in nature, the process of acceptance and ownership is political indeed and necessitate full support from the national government representatives to this project. It is noted above that this process would be undertaken during the period January to February 2002. Of course, earlier contacts and approaches should be made and it is envisaged that this process will take place in parallel to the iterative revision of the draft proposals.

**Step 3-Endorsement of a revised set of project proposals and preparation of Programme of Intervention:
March-June 2002**

Date	Activity	Description	Leading	Outputs
March 02	Endorsement by national government - national consultation meetings	Country coordinators will submit output of February workshop and draft set of proposals to the relevant national authorities for review and endorsement. A national meeting may be scheduled then and provision for it will be made in the contracts of the country coordinators. Potential partners should be invited.	Country coordinators	Endorsed set of draft proposals
March-April 02	Revised proposals	From comments received and reviewed (regional partners, WG workshop, national inputs), draft project proposals will be reviewed and edited. Opportunities for new proposals may also have been identified in the process and drafts will then be prepared.	Regional coordinators and experts	Revised set of proposals
April-May 02	Programme of Intervention	Preparation of draft Programme of Intervention Consultation with partners and potential donors	Consultants	Draft Programme of Intervention
April/May 02	WG workshop	Review and finalisation of documents for 'Super Preparatory Committee' and Partnership Conference, i.e. Programme of Intervention including project proposals. Particular issues of transboundary, regionality and cooperation should be addressed (exact date and location to be confirmed). Invitation to members of the Steering Group would be extended.	Participants (regional coordinator, consultants)	Revised Programme of Intervention
June 02	'Super Preparatory Committee'	Review of the Programme of Intervention (and final preparation of the Partnership Conference).	Preparatory Committee and consultants	

Note

The process of consultation will require coordinated efforts by both the WG members, the country coordinators and the Steering Group members. Whereas the development and preparation of proposals may be technical in nature, the process of acceptance and ownership is political indeed and necessitate full support from the national government representatives to this project.

It is noted above that this process would be undertaken during the period January to February 2002. Of course, earlier contacts and approaches should be made and it is envisaged that this process will take place in parallel to the iterative revision of the draft proposals.

7. Inputs

Resource persons:

5 regional thematic coordinators
10 experts
3 international consultants
11 country coordinators

Meetings:

WGPI – I Meeting, Cape Town 12 - 14 September 2001 (25 - 30 participants).
WG Workshop, January/February 2002 (15 + 3 to 5 participants).
WG Workshop, April/May 2002 (5 + 3 to 5 participants).
11 National Consultation Meetings, March 2002 (number of participants to be determined).

List of Annexes

- Annex 1. Guidelines for Project Brief
- Annex 2. Format for WG outline (to be developed)
- Annex 3. TORs: regional technical coordinators, experts, country coordinators, consultants (to be developed)

Presentation on Methodology for the Second Phase - Development of Project Proposals for the Programme of Intervention to the Partnership Conference

9/25/2001

Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa

METHODOLOGY FOR THE SECOND PHASE: PROGRAMME OF INTERVENTION



Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001

Project Structure

Phase 1 - Integrated Problem Analysis
Hot-Spots, Sensitive Areas, Impacts, Causal Chain, Prioritization

Dec00-Sep01

Phase 2 - Preparation of project proposals and Programme of Intervention

Sep01-May02

Partnership Conference

Sep02

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001

Second phase process

A progressive exercise of:

- ◆ Development of project proposals and a Programme of Intervention
- ◆ Prioritization and screening
- ◆ Consultation and endorsement by national authorities
- ◆ Mobilization of interest of partners

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001

Definition

'Concepts': = 2-page project ideas

Technical recommendations stemming from the national reports (first phase) which would have been formatted in a standard 2-page outline. In the course of the implementation of the second phase, additional and/or revised concepts could be submitted to the working groups for consideration when preparing project proposals

'Project Proposals': = Proposals developed as per standard format or donor requirements

Proposals which would be developed as a result of the implementation of the second phase and which would be tabled at the Partnership Conference. These proposals will adhere to a specific format (see document 'guidelines for preparation of project briefs') which would guarantee that certain elements are addressed. It should be noted that another set of project proposals would also be presented at the Partnership Conference, originating outside of the present GEF-MSP project but tentatively following the same guidelines and format.

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001

Definition (2)

'Programme of Intervention' = Structured framework encompassing proposals + spelling out institutional, implementation and sustainability arrangements

Structured framework which would organize, arrange and present the whole of the project proposals in a coherent and 'user-friendly' way for effective reconnaissance by the donors and partners of the Partnership Conference. In particular, the Programme of Intervention would strengthen elements of regionality, cooperation and linkages.

"A programme of interventions should facilitate the mobilization of stakeholders as they will understand the justification and viability of project proposals and thus, strengthen the probabilities for attracting funding. Potential foreign partners, who often lack a comprehensive understanding of regional and sub-regional priorities, would therefore fund or invest not merely in a specific project, but would also buy into a solid programmatic framework that transcends national considerations and offers greater sustainability for investments. Such a programme thus needs to demonstrate that it provides a unique vehicle for addressing sub-regional and regional, not only national priorities" (extract from report of consultation meeting, London, May 01).

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001

Process for implementation of second phase

1. Working Groups: Activity Themes
2. Development of project proposals: guidelines
3. Composition of Working Groups
4. Liaison with Stakeholders
5. Screening of project proposals and incorporation into Programme of Intervention

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

9/25/2001 7

Working Groups: Proposed themes

- Sustainable Use of Living Resources
- Pollution
- Coastal Erosion
- Management of Key Habitats and Ecosystems
- Tourism

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Composition of Working Groups

WORKING GROUP A

- Regional Technical Coordinator
- Expert
- Expert
- Country Coordinators

WG F, WG E, WG D, WG C, WG B

Other countries, Other experts

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Thematic Working Groups

One Regional technical coordinator per theme

- WG Fishing (Fisheries)
- WG Tourism (WTTC, tourism partners)
- WG Pollution (Oil Cies)

Consultants proposal development

Sen, Gam, CI, Gh, Nig, SA, Moz, Tan, Ky, Sey, Mau, Other

One National coordinator per country + invited experts from other countries

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Screening process

- Development of proposals as per guidelines & criteria
- WG Workshops for screening & reviewing
 - Jan/Feb 2002
 - April/May 2002
- In-country consultation and endorsement (national workshop in March)
- Review of Programme of Intervention & proposals by Super Prepcom (June 2002)

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Workplan / Time schedule

Step 1: Preparatory activities (WGPI-I)
September-October 2001

- selection of themes & composition of working groups
- Donors study
- Draft WG outline

Step 2: Preparation of draft project proposals
October 2001 - February 2002

- Draft proposals
- WG outline
- consultation with partners and potential donors

Step 3: Further Consultation, Endorsement and Programme of Intervention
March - June 2002

- Draft Programme of Intervention

PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE
September 2002

Jan/Feb02 WG workshop
March02 Natl mtgs
May02 WG workshop
June02 Super Prepcom

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Step 1 – preparatory activities September-October 2001

Sept.01– WGPI-I And SG/Prepcom	Confirmation of methodology	Presentation, discussion, and revision of the proposed methodology
	Selection of activity themes	review and confirmation of proposed working groups
Sept-beg Oct01	Initial WG outline	Review of project concepts & recommendations from national reports; clustering, consolidation and brainstorming
	Contracting of coordinators and experts	Finalization of TORs, identification of coordinators and experts; arrangements for contracting
Sept-beg Oct01	Mobilisation of WGs	Review of documents, consolidation of project concepts, new ideas, etc. Review of pilot concepts and revised WG outline Consultation with country coordinators

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

Step 2 – Preparation of draft project proposals: October 2001 – February 2002

13

Oct-Dec.01	Preparation of draft project proposals	On basis of guidelines, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review new concepts as appropriate ▪ agree on a set of 'concepts' (by end Oct) ▪ produce draft project proposals and circulate ▪ Consult with and gather inputs from country coordinators
Oct-Dec.01	Liaison with potential partners	Agreed concepts discussed with a range of potential partners (private sector, bilaterals and multilaterals) for appraising their interest
Jan–Feb.02	Consultation with regional partners	Consultation with regional progr. & org. (LMEs, etc.) + presentation to regional forums (COPs, etc)
Jan/Feb.02	WG workshop	Review and screening of draft proposals; Linkages (with other WGs, with partners)

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

Step 3 – Endorsement of project proposals + preparation of Programme of Intervention: March – June 2002

14

March 02	national consultation mtgs	Endorsement by national government and presentation to national partners
March-April 02	Revision of proposals	Revision and editing of project proposals
April-May02	Programme of Intervention	Preparation of draft Programme of Intervention and consultation with partners and potential donors
May02	WG workshop	Review and finalization of documents for 'Super Prepcom' and Partnership Conf., i.e. Programme of Intervention including project proposals.
June 02	'Super Prepcom'	Review of Programme of Intervention (and final preparation of the Partnership Conf.)

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

ANNEX III

Partnership Conference Process

I. Background

1.1. The African Process & the Partnership Conference

The Partnership Conference for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in sub-Saharan Africa is a process that will provide a framework for the progressive development and implementation of projects that address key issues for the sustainable development and protection of these strategic ecosystems.

The Partnership Conference will bring together a broad group of stakeholders and partners including representatives from African and donor countries, private sector, intergovernmental and international organisations, and non-governmental organisations. It will provide an opportunity to present both national project proposals of regional significance, and proposals for regional projects, relevant to the protection and sustainable development of marine and coastal environments and resources.

In accordance with the decision adopted at the OAU Summit held in Lusaka in July 2001, the Partnership Conference will be held at the level of Heads of State, in conjunction with the World Summit on Sustainable Development, convened at Johannesburg in September 2002. It will be recalled that the African Process had previously been endorsed by the OAU Summit in 1999. Further proof of the broad political support it has galvanised is the fact that the GEF Medium Sized Project which is being developed in order to implement the technical segment of the African Process, has been incorporated into the New African Initiative - also adopted at the OAU Lusaka Summit - in its segment on Management of the Coastal Environment.

1.2. The Programme of Interventions

Project proposals to the Partnership Conference will be structured within a Programme of Interventions. This is an integrated framework that establishes linkages between different proposals, and thus provides a broader context for each project. This will make possible the continuity of the process beyond the conference itself, and confer greater value to project proposals. Such a Programme should also facilitate the mobilisation of partners and resources in support of identified priorities.

The preparatory process leading to the Partnership Conference will identify and develop project proposals, and will assist countries in mobilising funding for their development. The high level Conference will provide an opportunity for showcasing project proposals and for galvanising political and financial support for specific proposals as well as for the programme of interventions itself.

1.3. "Super" Preparatory Committee

At the Cape Town Ministerial Meeting, a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) was set up in order to guide this process. To date it has met three times and defined the organisation and methodology of work as well as the expected outputs of the Process.

President Obasanjo of Nigeria, who is keenly committed to the African Process, has decided to personally host this the last Preparatory Committee meeting before the Partnership Conference, to be held in June 2002 in Abuja, Nigeria. It is known as the "super" PrepCom. As a final precursor to the Partnership Conference, this PrepCom will review and adopt the Programme of Interventions and the project proposals submitted for presentation to the Partnership Conference. Moreover, it will be an opportunity for mobilising the private sector as potential partners for support of both selected projects and of the Programme of Interventions itself.

1.4. Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals

The development and structure of the Programme of Interventions, particularly with regards to screening of project concepts and proposals, will be guided by the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals, established by the Steering Group of the GEF MSP and the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference. South Africa, Mozambique and Nigeria, as respectively, Chair and Vice-chair of the Preparatory Committee and the Presidency of AMCEN, will be its members. The executing agencies of the GEF MSP will also participate in the work of this sub-committee.

II. Elements of the Process in Preparation of the Partnership Conference

The development of project proposals is being implemented within the framework of a GEF Medium Sized Project (MSP), “Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in sub-Saharan Africa”, which is being carried out in two phases.

2.1. First Phase of the GEF MSP: Comprehensive national assessments

The first phase, which recently finalised, resulted in a comprehensive assessment of issues and causes which impact the marine and coastal environment in eleven sub-Saharan countries. Based on an adapted and flexible version of the GIWA¹ methodology, it comprehended three steps: 1) a scoping and prioritisation exercise in which a series of priority areas were selected as either currently suffering measurable degradation (i.e. hot-spots) or likely to be subject to some degradation in the future (i.e. sensitive areas), and the main sources and causes of degradation were identified; 2) an analysis of the previously identified impacts, on the basis of both biophysical and socio-economic considerations, designed to quantifiably determine their severity and therefore contribute to substantiating the selection of specific issues; 3) a causal chain analysis that establishes linkages between the causes and effects of an identified problem. These causal relationships make it possible to anticipate environmental and socio-economic problems when they are evidenced as threats (sensitive areas) and/or intervene effectively on the most appropriate ‘bottleneck(s)’ to mitigate further degradation to the environment (hotspots).

The final outputs of the first phase are eleven national reports, each of which in fact constitutes the basis for a solid and comprehensive NPA-LBA. The methodology described above therefore provides another possible approach for undertaking this challenging task. These documents identify the main issues that affect coastal and marine resources and environments in the countries, highlighting environmental and socio-economic impacts, their immediate and direct causes, underlying pressures and root causes. Moreover, gaps and weaknesses are identified, and concrete recommendations are presented for remediating these problems. Another document, a regional consolidated analysis, assesses the regional dimension of the selected issues and the identified impacts and causes, and highlights elements of commonality or transboundary considerations.

2.2. Second Phase: Development of Bankable Project Proposals

The second phase of the GEF MSP in sub-Saharan Africa will build upon the outputs of the comprehensive assessment carried out in the first phase. Members of the national teams, which carried out the first phase of the MSP, have recommended priority causes most appropriate for intervention, taking into account such considerations as transboundary impacts, regional representativity, amenability to intervention, inclusion of different stakeholders, financial viability, and political endorsement. These recommendations, which are reflected in the conclusions of the national reports, will assist in the definition of the methodology that will drive the second phase.

¹ Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA). For additional information, please refer to www.giwa.org.

The second phase of the African Process will centre on the development of concrete, targeted project proposals, based on the outputs of the first phase. Five Thematic Working Groups² have been established which will work with national experts in the development of proposals which will include both site-specific interventions and proposals of sub-regional or regional scope. Countries that did not participate in the first phase of the GEF MSP may be included in sub-regional or regional project proposals.

All project proposals will be harmonised into the structured Programme of Interventions, which will be adopted by the Super PrepCom. Such an overarching framework will facilitate the development of sub-regional and regional proposals, and strengthen opportunities for co-operation and for rationalisation of both ongoing and planned interventions. Potential partners, at both the domestic and regional or international levels, are thus presented with a solid programmatic framework that is country-driven, and also has the possibility of transcending to a sub-regional or regional sphere.

It is underscored that project proposals will need to be cleared and endorsed by the relevant national governments and regional bodies, as appropriate. It is essential that the experts working in the second phase liaise closely and receive the support from relevant national ministries in that process. Proposals must be mainstreamed into relevant, *inter alia*, institutional, budgetary, legal and regulatory frameworks. The primary responsibility for the development of proposals will rest on countries supporting the proposals.

2.3. Submission of Additional Project Proposals

Project proposals developed outside of the GEF MSP will also be screened by the Sub-Committee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals, for possible inclusion in the Programme of Interventions. Decisions will be guided by two fundamental considerations: a) the need to ensure that the Programme of Interventions is highly structured and coherent, so that it can confer an added value on the proposals, and thereby ensure the successful outcome of the Partnership Conference; b) budgetary constraints. In this context, however, it should be underscored that as the African Process is envisioned as an iterative initiative, it is expected that a new cycle of project development will be launched after the Partnership Conference. Therefore, all sub-Saharan nations stand to benefit from the establishment of a programmatic approach that will progressively generate opportunities for assessments and project development within a structured framework.

In order to ensure that other countries in the region participate in this process, guidelines developed for the preparation of project proposals will also be sent to countries that did not participate in the first phase of the GEF MSP. This will enable them to present project proposals to Sub-Committee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals.

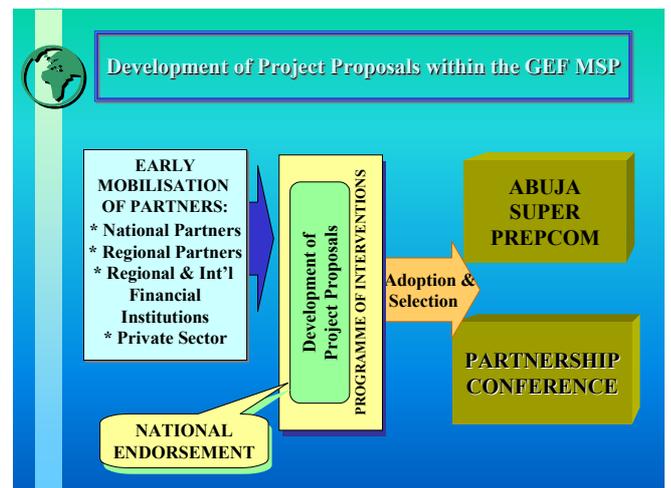
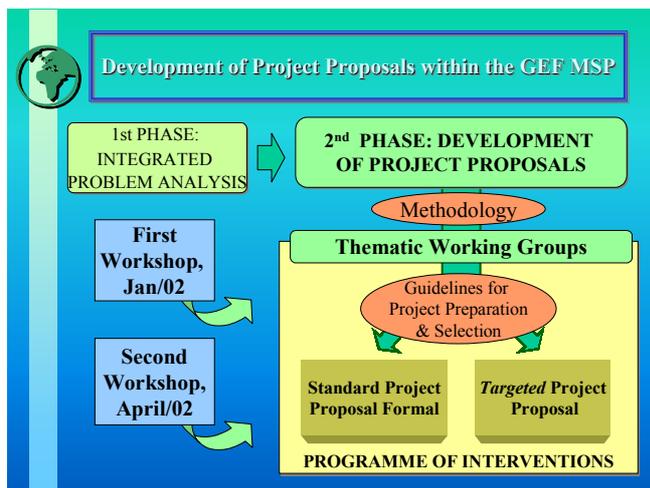
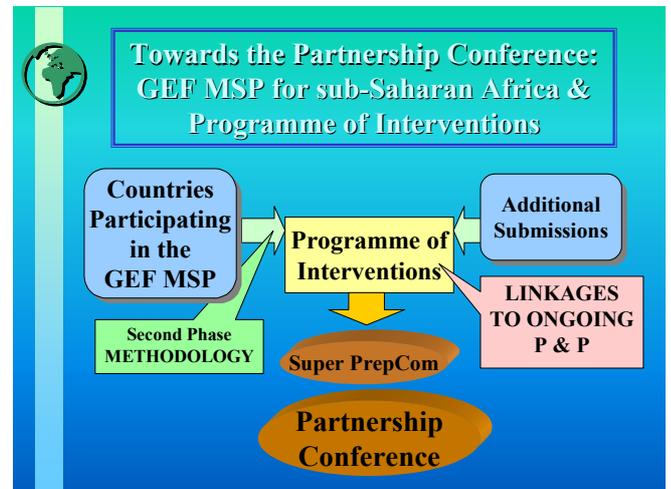
² Coastal erosion, Management of Key Ecosystems and Ecotones, Pollution, Sustainable Use of Living Resources, and Tourism

Presentation on the Partnership Conference Process



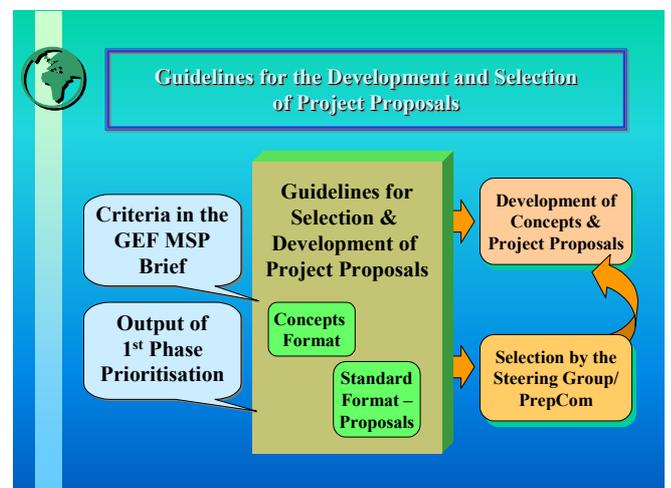
Towards the Partnership Conference for Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in sub-Saharan Africa

Recommendations




Guidelines for the Development and Selection of Project Proposals

GEF MSP Project Brief § 63 – “Suggestions for ... interventions will be solicited from countries of the region and Secretariats of the Abidjan & Nairobi Conventions. Suggestions elicited... will be evaluated by the Steering Group. The Steering Group will then decide which of the received suggestions should be developed into proposals to be submitted to the Partnership Conference.... Maximum “transparency” of the process leading to the Group’s decision will be ensured”





Guidelines for the Development and Selection of Project Proposals

In accordance with the GEF MSP Project Brief, project proposals should:

- * Have regional representativity
- * Be jointly supported by various countries
- * Be amenable to intervention
- * Be potentially replicable



Guidelines for the Development and Selection of Project Proposals

Other Considerations:

- * Interest of potential Partners
- * Political endorsement
- * Financial strategy (& co-financing mechanism as appropriate)
- * Institutional and Managerial capacity
- * Stakeholder involvement



Guidelines for the Development and Selection of Project Proposals

THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

- ❖ Coastal Erosion
- ❖ Management of Key Ecosystems & Ecotones
- ❖ Pollution
- ❖ Sustainable Use of Living Resources
- ❖ Tourism



Guidelines for the Development and Selection of Project Proposals

Guidelines for Selection & Development of Project Proposals

CONCEPT
FORMAT

Annex 1

STANDARD
PROJECT
FORMAT

Annex 2

TARGETED
PROJECT
FORMAT

Donor/Investor



Concept Paper

Two-page idea stemming from problems identified in the National Reports

This 2 page summary will:

- ❖ Identify linkages/synergies with other national & regional proposals
- ❖ Input to the Programme of Interventions
- ❖ Identify potential donors & investors



Standard Format for Project Proposals

SECTION I

1. Project Identifiers
2. Summary
3. Costs and Financing (Million US \$) / Cofinancing
4. Government Endorsement(s)
5. Government Focal Point(s)
6. African Process Working Group Focal Point(s)

SECTION II

Project Description

Background & Justification; Objectives; Activities; Linkages / Transboundary Aspects; Replicability; Risks and Sustainability Stakeholder Participation; Management/Implement. Arrangements Financing & Duration ; Monitoring, Evaluation & Dissemination Work Plan and Timetable

ANNEX IV

Guidelines for the Preparation and Selection of Project Proposals

AFRICAN PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

I. EXPLANATION OF THE AFRICAN PROCESS

1.1. The Partnership Conference

The objective of this exercise is to develop project proposals which will be presented at the Partnership Conference on Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, to be held in conjunction with the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002, at the level of Heads of State. This Conference is a key component of the initiative, now known as “the African Process”, which was adopted at the Cape Town Conference on Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, held in December 1998, and which merged with the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM), held in Maputo in July 1998.

The Partnership Conference will bring together a broad group of stakeholders and partners, including international and regional organisations, bilateral donors, and private sector representatives. It will provide an opportunity to present both national project proposals of regional significance, and proposals for regional projects, relevant to the protection and sustainable development of marine and coastal environments and resources. This exercise is largely being implemented through the GEF MSP “Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in sub-Saharan Africa”.

The final meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference, the Super PrepCom, will be held in Abuja, Nigeria in June 2002. The Super PrepCom has been mandated with the adoption of the Programme of Interventions, to be presented at the Partnership Conference.

1.2. The Programme of Interventions

Project proposals to the Partnership Conference will be structured within a Programme of Interventions. This is an integrated framework that establishes linkages between the different proposals and articulates the regional dimension of the process with reference to identified regional priorities. Potential investment partners and donors are provided with a more comprehensive understanding of national, sub-regional and regional priorities, thus facilitating their mobilisation. Moreover, project proposals are thereby strengthened by their inclusion into a broader framework. The Partnership Conference will be a unique forum for mobilising support for project proposals which will address national and sub-regional priorities within a regional framework.

Given that the success of the Partnership Conference will largely depend on the coherence of the Programme of Interventions, guidelines for the preparation and selection of project proposals have been developed. These are presented below in detail in order to ensure that proposals presented can be integrated into the Programme of Interventions. These guidelines will direct the process for the selection of proposals. It is underscored that the objective of these Guidelines is to strengthen presentations at the Partnership Conference, and therefore, the securing of solid resources and commitments for the project proposals.

1.3. Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals

The development and structure of the Programme of Interventions, particularly with regards to screening of project concepts and proposals, will be guided by the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals, established by the Steering Group of the GEF MSP and the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference. South Africa, Mozambique and Nigeria, as respectively, Chair and Vice-chair of the Preparatory Committee and the Presidency of AMCEN, will be its members. The executing agencies of the GEF MSP will also participate in the work of this sub-committee.

1.4. Development of Project Proposals

As decided by the Joint Meeting of the Steering Group of the GEF MSP and the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference, project proposals are to be developed within the framework of the GEF MSP. The methodology adopted calls for the establishment of five thematic Working Groups, which will guide and co-ordinate the development of project proposals at both the national and regional level. The Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals will evaluate all proposals and select those for inclusion in the Programme of Interventions. All project proposals will be presented for final approval to the Super Preparatory Committee to be held in Abuja, in June 2002.

II. SUBMISSION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS: TWO PHASED DEVELOPMENT

It is expected that a diverse range of project proposals will be developed, both in response to identified priorities at the national and regional level, and to the interests and priorities of potential partners. Therefore project proposals will be developed in a two-phase process:

2.1. Presentation of Concept Papers

Before the end of October 2001, short (2 page) Concept Papers will be accepted and submitted to the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals (**Appendix 1**). The Subcommittee, as stipulated in the GEF MSP Project Brief, will screen these concept papers, and “then decide which of the received suggestions should be developed into proposals to be submitted to the Partnership Conference”.

2.2. Development of Full-Scale Project Proposals

In accordance with the decisions of the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals, those project concepts that are selected will be developed into full-scale proposals. Project proposals presented after October 2001, or developed within the Working Groups, will be presented to the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals for screening and selection.

Project proposals that are already targeted to a specific donor or investor will be tailored to the format and requirements of that potential partner (for example, GEF). All other project proposals will be presented on the Standard Format for Project Proposals, enclosed as **Appendix 2**. All project proposals will be submitted for approval to the final meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in June 2002.

III. ELEMENTS FOR SELECTION

The Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals will take the elements outlined below, as applicable, into consideration for the evaluation and selection of the concept papers and the project proposals¹. The objective is to ensure that the Programme of Interventions is a structured, cohesive

¹ GEF MSP Project Brief § 63

framework. Therefore, these elements should also be taken into account, as applicable, when developing the concept papers and project proposals.

3.1. Structural Elements

i) Reflect or address a regional priority problem: regional representativity: given that the African Process is a regional initiative, with special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, projects should endeavour to address or reflect regional priorities. The analysis carried out in Phase I of the GEF MSP provided inputs for the identification of priority problem areas and issues at the regional level.

ii) Be jointly supported by various countries: in the case of problems which are transboundary in nature, project proposals should be endorsed by relevant countries.

iii) Present a tractable option for remediation or prevention/Amenability to intervention: there are many underlying or root causes that are not amenable to intervention. Therefore, projects should be directed towards issues that can realistically expect to be improved or addressed through the implementation of the proposed initiative.

iv) Be potentially replicable/Have a demonstration value: the African Process will go beyond the Partnership Conference, which will be a first rallying point for mobilisation of partners and resources. Some of the projects that secure funding and are implemented should be pilot projects, with high visibility and clear demonstration value that can be replicated elsewhere in the region. Pilot projects can assist in the mobilisation of stakeholders and potential partners. It is one way that the African Process is gradually built up.

In addition, the following elements will also be taken into account, as appropriate, in the evaluation of concept papers and project proposals to be included in the Programme of Interventions:

- interest expressed by potential partner organisations, donor or investors;
- political endorsement by the country, countries or relevant regional organisation;
- financial strategy and, if appropriate, co-financing mechanisms;
- institutional and managerial capacity; and,
- stakeholder involvement/community interest and support.

It is underscored that project proposals should be based on clearly identified national priorities, reflected, *inter alia*, in existing national development or environmental management plans. All project proposals must have adequate endorsement at the national level in terms of political, institutional and, as appropriate, financial support or co-financing. Moreover, proposals should be mainstreamed in terms of supportive institutional, policy, legal, and enforcement frameworks.

3.2. Issues/Problem Areas to be Addressed

Project proposals will cover, as appropriate, site-specific activities and regional interventions.

As stated in the GEF MSP Brief³, project proposals should seek to address specific issues of regional priority such as: management of fisheries resources; control of coastal erosion; integrated management of river basins and coastal zones, including their living resources; pollution control; protection and conservation of freshwater resources; protection of biological diversity; restoration of degraded habitats and resources; development of economic, legal and administrative instruments stimulating environment protection and sustainable use of resources; and adaptation to or mitigation of the impacts associated with the expected climate change.

² GEF MSP Project Brief § 51

³ GEF MSP Project Brief § 61

Given the need to ensure that the Programme of Interventions is highly focused and targeted, the Joint Meeting of the Steering Group of the GEF MSP and the Preparatory Committee of the Partnership Conference, decided on four priority issues and one priority sector as the focus of the Working Groups.

- WG1: Sustainable use of living resources;
- WG2: Coastal erosion;
- WG3: Pollution;
- WG4: Management of key habitats and ecosystems; and
- WG5: Coastal and marine tourism.

Whilst addressing specific issues or problem areas, the proposals should also, as appropriate, address cross-cutting factors such as: stakeholder involvement, development or strengthening of legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks, institutional strengthening and capacity building, information and public awareness, and monitoring & evaluation, and modelling.

IV. DEADLINES

Given that all project proposals must be studied by the Subcommittee on Harmonisation of Project Proposals, and that the Programme of Interventions must be adopted by the Super Preparatory Committee meeting to be held in Abuja, Nigeria in June 2002, no project proposals will be accepted after 15 April 2002.

Appendix 1

PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DATE _____

CONCEPT PAPER

Maximum Length 2 pages

1. Identifiers

Project Number: Each project will be identified by a country code, and a consecutive number. The country codes are: CI, GH, NI, SA, MO, KE, SEY, GA, SE, MA, TZ. National coordinators will assign consecutive numbers to the project concepts.

Project Title: A brief (no more than 12 words) descriptive title.

Possible Executing Agency:

Possible Partners: List potential international, regional, bilateral, and national Partners that could participate in the financing, support and/or implementation of the project.

Requesting Country(ies):

Potential Scope: Identify other sub-Saharan African countries which could join in and/or benefit from this project, on the ground of transboundary considerations or commonality of issues and causes.

Priority [GIWA] Issue Addressed: List the issue addressed by this project.

Priority Hot Spots or Sensitive Area of Reference: List the HS or SA which could serve as reference and/or demonstration site.

2. Possible Government Endorsement(s)

Name, Title, Organisation (or Ministry) or Senior Official that could endorse the project

Potential National/Regional Partner Institutions: List those government (national or local) institutions whose participation in the project would be necessary or welcome.

3. Project Description

- 1. Background & Justification – Maximum 10 lines**
Include a statement of the problem to be addressed (refer to the identification of the priority issue). Justify the need for intervention through a description (quantified if possible) of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of this problem. Include transboundary issues if applicable.
- 2. Objective – Maximum 10 lines**
Explain how the project addresses and/or links to the national and regional priorities, and to existing programmes. State the proposed scope of the intervention (i.e. objective of the project).
- 3. Project Components/Activities and Expected Results – Maximum 10 lines**
Describe the tentative activities to be undertaken and the expected outputs and outcomes [refer to your causal chain analysis when identifying particular areas (looking at the various levels and “boxes”) where intervention would be effective in remediating/alleviating the problem].
- 4. Risks and Sustainability – Maximum 8 lines**
Outline the risks and assumptions that must be addressed to ensure success of the intervention (Again, these could be identified from the causal chain, in terms of causes that are not addressed by the project but that will nevertheless prevail, thereby possibly threatening the expected outcome).
- 5. Stakeholder Participation – Maximum 8 lines**
Identify possible project stakeholders and direct beneficiaries (national and regional). Consider private sector, government agencies, NGOs (national, regional, international), relevant regional fora, large projects underway (LME, etc.).
- 7. Demonstrative value – Maximum 5 lines**
Preliminarily assess the possible demonstrative value or potential for replicability of the project.
- 8. Project Sustainability – Maximum 5 lines**
Preliminarily assess the probabilities that the project will become self-sustaining.
- 9. Project Financing & duration – Maximum 8 lines**
Estimate the costs of the project and the length of time required to complete all activities.
- 9. Monitoring and Evaluation – Maximum 5 Lines**
Preliminarily assess how progress might be monitored, including, if possible, the agency that might have this responsibility. Outline multi-agency approach, if appropriate.
- 10. Project Preparation – Maximum 1 page**
Identify the tasks required for preparation of the full project proposal (additional research, ex-ante evaluation report, feasibility studies, preparation of the presentation report), and specify the organisation or institution responsible for carrying these out.

Appendix 2

PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

STANDARD FORMAT FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

COVER PAGE

1. IDENTIFIERS

- Project Number:** Each project will be identified by a country code and a consecutive number.
- Project Title⁴:** A brief (no more than 15 words) descriptive title.
- Requesting Country(ies):**
- Requesting Regional or National Organisation:**
- Executing Agencies:**
- Possible Partners:** List potential international, regional, bilateral, and national partners that could participate in the financing, support and/or implementation of the project
- Required National Partners:** List those government (national or local) institutions whose participation in the project would be necessary or welcome.
- Priority Issue Addressed:** Describe the priority national / regional issue addressed by the project (GIWA, WGIPA or other)
- Regional Scope:** Identify other sub-Saharan African countries which could join in and / or benefit from this project, on the ground of transboundary considerations or commonality of issues and causes.
- Project Location:** Specify the geographic area covered by the project and, if appropriate, identify priority Hot Spots or Sensitive Areas which could serve as reference and/or demonstration site(s).
- Project Duration:** Specify the project duration
- Working Group of the African Process:** Specify the Thematic Working Group for the preparation of the Programme of Interventions of the African Process to which this project proposal is linked, if appropriate

⁴ The title of the project should endeavour to answer three basic questions: i) what is going to be done (Process); ii) with regard to what (Object); and iii) where (Location).

2. SUMMARY

A brief statement of project objectives, main activities and expected results, including expected environmental benefits at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels. The significance of the issue addressed by the project should be explained, and main beneficiaries noted.
(up to 15 lines of key project features)

3. COSTS AND FINANCING (MILLION US \$)

International & bilateral sources:

	List required financing by potential source	:
	Subtotal international financing	:
<hr/>		
Co-financing:	Governments in cash & kind	:
	Subtotal Co-financing	:
<hr/>		
Total Project Cost		:
<hr/>		

4. GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT(S)

Name, Title, Organisation of the Minister or Senior Official submitting the project.

5. GOVERNMENT FOCAL POINT(S)

Name, Title, Organisation of the National Technical Focal Point(s) for the project. This should be the technical expert responsible for project design.

6. AFRICAN PROCESS WORKING GROUP FOCAL POINT(S)

Name, Title, Organisation of the Country Coordinator and designated experts of the corresponding Thematic Working Group on the Programme of Interventions of the Partnership Conference of the African Process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Background & Justification - (Maximum 3 pages):

- describe the local, national and regional context of the project (including, as appropriate, economic, social, technical, political and historical aspects);
- describe the immediate and intermediate problems to be directly addressed by the proposal; and,
- explain how the project addresses and/or links to relevant national and regional priorities.

2. Objective & Expected Results - (Maximum 2 pages):

- describe the immediate objectives of the problem, and place them in the context of the ultimate goals identified. It should be realistic in terms of available resources and external barriers or limitations; measurable; and defined within a timeframe;
- describe the envisaged course of action as a result of the intervention;
- indicate how project results will enable the achievement of planned project outcomes to meet national, and as appropriate, regional, environmental and socio-economic development objectives;
- state the global and regional environmental benefits, and the national environmental and socio-economic objectives of the proposed intervention;
- define objectively verifiable performance indicators (quantitative targets) and milestones that will enable the measurement of progress towards project outcomes; and,
- outline changes to be generated by the proposed activities/components.

3. Project Components/Activities - (Maximum 2 pages):

- describe the activities to be undertaken and the project components required in order to deliver the planned results;
- outline the expected time-frame for the project (Annex: bar chart summarising main activities and timing); and,
- describe transboundary implications and expected project mitigations .

4. Linkages to Other National or Regional Activities / Transboundary Aspects - (Maximum half a page):

- identify other sub-Saharan African countries which could join and / or benefit from this project, on the ground of transboundary considerations or commonality of issues and causes;
- explain how the project addresses and/or links to ongoing or planned programmes and projects, and in particular, if appropriate, to the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions;
- describe associated activities, projects and programmes not directly linked to the project, but relevant for the achievement of its objectives;
- if possible, provide information about previous, ongoing or planned baseline activities in that also endeavour to address the root causes of the selected problem area or issue that are primarily in the national interest of the recipient country; and,
- highlight those aspects which might constitute root (underlying) causes and explain how these underlying causes will be addressed in national plans and programs beyond the scope of the project intervention.

5. Demonstrative Value & Replicability - (Maximum half a page):

- explain whether the project could be replicated in other areas, countries or fields, or whether the project could be used as a reference for the application of similar approaches in other instances.

6. Risks and Sustainability - (Maximum half a page):

- identify the risks and assumptions (economic, social, institutional and political) that must be taken into account or fulfilled in order to ensure the success of the project and the sustainability of resulting benefits;
- explain what measures have been / will be taken to minimise or mitigate potential risks;
- justify the long-term financial viability of the project results;
- describe planned measures to ensure sustainability of project outcomes, particularly with regard to these aspects:
 - financial (funding of recurrent costs and support after the intervention), and
 - institutional (provisions for maintaining capacities built with project assistance, as well as improved organisational arrangements) aspects; and,
- outline planned measures to ensure that the benefits of the project are sustained once external support ceases.

7. Stakeholder Participation - (Maximum half a page):

- identify project stakeholders and beneficiaries (both primary and secondary, as well as national and regional), who will benefit from, or be involved in, the project. Consider private sector, government agencies, NGOs (national, regional, international), relevant regional fora, large projects underway (LME, etc.). (If necessary include an Annex for in-depth stakeholder analysis).

8. Project Management & Implementation Arrangements - (Maximum half a page):

- describe implementation and execution arrangements at the national level. (This may include inter-agency co-ordination mechanisms in the case of joint ministry projects);
- identify organisations involved in the execution of project activities, describe their advantages, and their specific roles and contributions. Indicate mechanisms for community participation and NGO involvement in project implementation;
- indicate whether an overall management structure or steering committee is foreseen;
- indicate coordination arrangements between proposed and other relevant projects; and,
- preliminarily indicate what human resources (skills, etc) and material inputs may be required for the project.

9. Project Financing & Duration - (Maximum 1 page):

- estimate the costs of the project and the length of time required to complete all activities;
- describe financial arrangements that will ensure full project financing including co-funding and in-kind contributions; and,
- use the Table provided below for the provision of relevant financial information.

Table 1. Component & Activity Financing

	External Source of Funds ⁵			National Government		Total
	Source 1	Source 2	Source 2	Cash	In-kind	
Component 1						
Activity 1.1						
Activity 1.2						
Component 2						
Activity 2.1						
Activity 2.2						
Component 3						
Activity 2.1						
Activity 2.2						
Total						

10. Monitoring, Evaluation & Dissemination - (Maximum half a page):

- provide the Monitoring & Evaluation Plan; describe administrative, technical and financial arrangements to enable a continued monitoring of project progress and performance;
- describe how beneficiaries and other stakeholders will be involved in monitoring and evaluation;
- indicate how and when timelines and quality of progress results and impact will be measured; and,
- describe the indicators chosen as well as any surveys, studies or research that may be required.

11. Work Plan and Timetable - (Maximum 1 page):

- provide a framework Gant diagram outlining the duration of project components and activities.

Table 2: Outline Work Plan and Timetable

Year ⁶	1				2				3				4				5		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	
Component 1																			
Activity 1.1																			
Activity 1.2																			
Component 2																			
Activity 2.1																			
Activity 2.2																			
Component 3																			
Activity 2.1																			
Activity 2.2																			
Total																			

⁵ Insert one column for each proposed source of co-financing

⁶ Use as many columns as required to cover the entire period of project activities.

Annex

Logframe Matrix *(Maximum 4 pages)*

Use the standard Logical Framework Matrix as outlined below.

Summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of Verification (Monitoring Focus)	Critical Assumptions and Risks
Overall goal of the intervention			
Objectives of the relevant National Programs and the country, regional strategy			
Outcomes that lead to the achievement of the outlined regional and national objectives. Changes due to intervention (project impact)			
Results to be delivered by project which will enable necessary changes (project outputs)			
Components/Activities to be implemented in order to obtain planned results (Project components)			

ANNEX V

Summary List of Concept Papers and Presentation of Overview



*GEF MSP Sub-Saharan Africa Project
"Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa"*

Summary of National Project Concepts



National Project concepts

Gambia
Kenya
Mauritius
Mozambique
Seychelles
South Africa

National Project Concepts - Gambia

Project concept	Potential Scope	Issue	Sector	Ecosystem	Project type
GA 1 Coastal Protection Project	Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry	Coastal Erosion, Sea level rise, Over-exploitation of natural resources	Tourism (urbanization)	Beach/sandy foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management • Monitoring • Training • Public awareness
GA 2 Eco-tourism Development	Senegal and Guinea Bissau	Loss of ecosystems and ecotones, over exploitation (Coastal beaches, forests and wildlife)	Tourism (urbanization)	Beach (forest and wildlife resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism development
GA 3 Mangrove Resource Management	The Republic of Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry	Loss of ecosystems and ecotones,	Energy, urbanisation	Mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring/ • Government & Public awareness/ • Policy development/ • Alternative technology
GA 4 Sub-Regional Fisheries Management	Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry,	Destructive Fishing Practices, Over exploitation	Fisheries	Inshore sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & research/ • Capacity building • Construction of fishing port

National Project Concepts - Kenya

Project concept	Potential Scope	Issue	Sector	Ecosystem	Project type
KE 1: Impacts of prawn trawling in the Malindi-Ungwana Bay, Kenya	Tanzania, Mozambique	Over-exploitation, and Modification of ecosystems	Fisheries	Seagrass Habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Assessment of socio-economic impacts & responses • Evaluation of policies and regulations
KE 2: Resource use patterns in the coral reef systems in East Africa	Tanzania, Mozambique	Over-exploitation & Modification of Ecosystems	Fisheries	Coral Reef habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and research (economic & scientific) • Conflict resolution mechanisms • Alternative solutions
KE 3 The impact of spills and solid waste disposal on the Mombasa	Tanzania (Dar-es-Salaam harbour creeks), Mozambique	Modification of Ecosystems or Ecotones	Industry and urbanisation	Mangrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and assessment (scientific and socio-economic)
KE 4: A strategy towards sustainable mangrove exploitation	Tanzania	Modification of Ecosystems or Ecotones	Energy & urbanisation	Mangrove habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & assessment • Strategies for mitigation
KE 5: The impacts of solar salt production on the mangrove ecosystem	Not Transboundary	Modification of Ecosystems or Ecotones	Industry	Mangrove Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & research (environmental impact assessments)
KE 6: Suspended Sediment input in the Malindi Bay and its impact on tourism	Tanzania and Mozambique	Suspended Solids (Modification of ecosystems)	Agriculture	beach, coral reefs, seagrass and mangrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & research (scientific and socio-economic) • Mitigating measures

National Project concepts - Mauritius

Project concept	Potential Scope	Issue	Sector	Ecosystem	Project type
MA1: An assessment of factors affecting shoreline change and possible	Seychelles, Ivory Coast, Kenya	Shoreline Change	Industry	Beaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & assessment
		Modification of ecosystem	Urbanisation	reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative techniques/protective measures
MA2: Restoration and long term sustainability of the lagoon ecosystem of Mauritius	Mozambique, Seychelles, Kenya	Modification of ecosystem	Industry	Lagoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & assessment (scientific and socio-economic) • Long-term management
			Urbanisation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative solutions
MA3: Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Seychelles, Madagascar	Over-exploitation, Shoreline Change and Modification of Ecosystems	Fisheries	coral reef, the reef lagoons,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management
			Urbanisation	beaches, wetlands and all islets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Monitoring & assessment
			Tourism		

National Project concepts - Mozambique

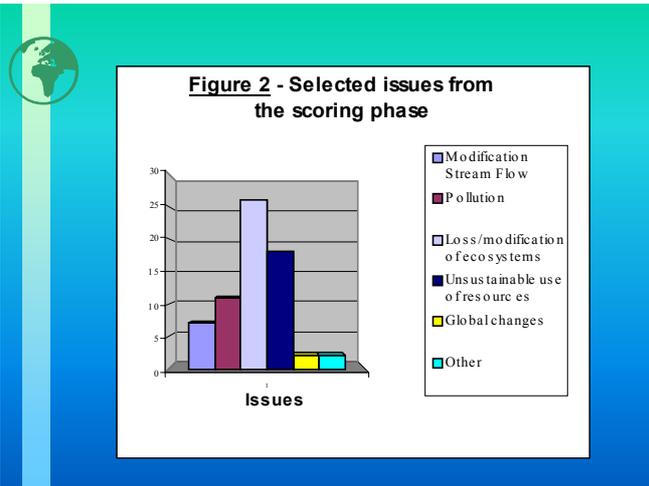
Project concept	Potential Scope	Issue	Sector	Ecosystem	Project type
MO1: Coral Reef Monitoring and Survey Programme 2002-2007	Tanzania and Kenya	Loss and Modification of Ecosystems and Habitats	Climate Change – El Niño bleaching	Coral reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Develop mitigation/regulations • Management • Public awareness
MO2 Mangrove Monitoring, Educational and Recovery Programme 2002-	Tanzania and Kenya	Loss and Modification of Ecosystems and Habitats	Urbanisation	Mangrove habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Develop mitigation/regulations • Management • Public awareness
MO3 Addressing Overfishing in Mozambique	Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa	Over-exploitation	Fisheries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based interventions • Alternative solutions • Regulation and mitigation development • Monitoring & assessment • Training and technical support • Public awareness • Management
MO4: Addressing Flood in Mozambique	South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya	Flood	Global Climate change (sea level rise)	River basins, coastal deltas and estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and assessment • Development of expertise and training
MO5: Addressing Modification of stream flow (shortage of freshwater and	South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya	Modification of stream flow	Energy	River basins, coastal deltas and estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and assessment (scientific and socio-economic) • Build regional network of experts and services

National Project concepts - Seychelles

Project concept	Potential Scope	Issue	Sector	Ecosystem	Project type
SEV01: Improvement of Land Use Planning	Not Transboundary	Loss (and Modification) of Ecosystems	Urbanisation Industry Agriculture Tourism	Wetlands Islands (Mahe & Praslin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Land Use Plans & management • Impact mitigation measures
SEY 02: Mooring Installations	Not Transboundary	Coral Bleaching & Loss & Modification of Eco-Systems & Ecotones	Tourism Industry	Coral Reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & assessment • Training & technical development
SEY03: Sustainable financing mechanism and sustainable tourism approach for Comoros and other	Other outer islands in Seychelles, Maldives, Mauritius	Loss and modification of ecosystems or ecotones; Unsustainable exploitation of fisheries	Tourism	Coral reefs Lagoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and assessment (scientific and socio-economic) • evaluate approaches to sustainable financing • Awareness/education
SEY 04: Introduction of Standard Operational And Management Procedures for sustainable use of Marine National Parks	The system once operational can then be used as a model for other protected areas and sensitive areas in Seychelles and especially in the region, through the UNEP Regional Seas Programme	Loss & Modification of Eco-Systems & Ecotones		Mahe & Praslin coral reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framework for capacity building • Development international standards for environmental assessment • Monitoring and assessment (scientific and socio-economic) • Training (in use of Standard Operational Procedures) • Electronic driven procedures for monitoring and reporting

Project Concepts – associated issues

•Modification of stream flow	2
•Floods	2
•Pollution	1
•Suspended solids	1
•Coastal erosion and shoreline change	3
•Loss and modification of ecosystems and ecotones	17
•Over-exploitation of fisheries and other living resources	5
•Destructive fishing practices	1
•Coral bleaching	1
•Sea-level rise	2



Project Concepts – associated sectors

•Tourism	6
•Energy	2
•Urbanization	9
•Fisheries	5
•Industry	5

Project Concepts – Ecosystems

•Beach/sandy foreshore	3
•Mangroves	5
•Inshore waters	1
•Seagrass	2
•Coral reefs	8
•Lagoons	2
•Wetlands	2
•River basin, delta and estuaries	2

- ### Project Concepts – intervention
- **Policy**
 - Policy development
 - Evaluation of policies and regulations
 - Strategies for mitigation
 - **Institutional strengthening**
 - Capacity building
 - Public awareness
 - **Sectoral intervention**
 - Eco-tourism
 - Alternative technology and solutions
 - **Monitoring and assessments**
 - **International co-operation over shared resources**

ANNEX VI

Reports of the Working Groups

9/24/2001

WG Outline

1

Theme: COASTAL EROSION

Scope/subsets: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS
COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

national (pilot country)

- Micro-planning and improvement of ICAM and Sustainable Resource Utilisation in Tanzania
- Institutional/Human Capacity Building and Coordination of ICAM
- Mangrove restoration in Nigeria

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2

Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- Coastal Protection Projects
- An assessment of factors affecting shoreline change and possible mitigating measures
- Development of Coastal Atlas of Environmental Significance
- Impact of sea level rise on the coastal zone
- Erosion control in the Bite of Benin
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Mangrove restoration
- Coastal process monitoring and modeling

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3

Additional suggestions (gaps):

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- Other Coastal Countries not involved in the process
- Inadequate data and information
- Limited number of Experts
- Lack of Experience in the Management of Coastal Areas Management
- Lack of detail information in the existing programs

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4

Linkages:

Other WG:

- Management of Sensitive Areas
- Tourism
- Sustainable Management of Living Resources

Linkages:

Other programmes/initiatives:

- LMEs, SEACAM, COI
-

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5

Tentative partners:

national:

- Government Institutions
- Local authorities and Communities
- CBOs,
- Port Authorities

private:

- Hotel Industry
- Tour Operators
- Tourism Agencies

international:

- IUCN, WWF, WB, Development Banks
- AOU/STRC, UNEP, GEF

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6

Requirements in terms of expertise, data, support:

- Coastal Engineers
- Restoration Ecologists
- Experts of Coastal Areas Management
- Data and Information
- Technical Support
- Financial Support

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WG Outline

1

Theme: SUSTAINABLE USE OF LIVING RESOURCES

Scope/subsets:

- Management of artisanal fisheries
- Management of fisheries resources
- Destructive fishing practices
- Recruitment (e.g. stream flow modification)
- Supporting ecosystem (e.g. mangrove, coral reefs)
- Protection of nursery and breeding grounds
(e.g. management of stream flow)
- Development of alternative livelihood to fishing communities
- Illegal fishing and poaching
- Aquaculture practice
- Alternative fisheries resources

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2

Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:
GA4 - Subregional fisheries management project
KE1 - impacts of prawn trawling
KE2 - resource use patterns in the coral reefs systems in East Africa
MO3 - addressing over fishing in Moz
MO5 - protection of estuaries and mangrove as nursery grounds through stream flow regulation
MA 2 - restoration and LT sustainability of lagoons in Mauritius
TZ1 - component on management of inshore fisheries in Tanzania
NG - Development of aquaculture at the community level

national (pilot country)
 - MO3 - addressing overfishing in Moz -

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Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- **GA4- Sub regional fisheries (Mauritania, Senegal, Gm, GB G Cnakry)**
- **TZ1 - inshore fisheries (Ken, Tan, Moz)**
- **KE2 - impacts of human activities in coral reefs**
- **(Ken - Moz - Tz-SA)**
- **MO5 - protection of estuaries and mangrove as nursery grounds through stream flow regulation (Moz-Tz-Ken-SA)**

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4

Additional suggestions (gaps):
subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- **Management of artisanal fisheries**
 - Sharing learning experience
 - Promotion of co-management approaches
 - Post harvest management and technology
 - Gear improvement
 - Improved management practices
 - Develop fisheries Infrastructure
- **Fisheries management**
 - Common approaches to stock assessment
 - Development of aquaculture at community level
 - Legal instruments: development and harmonization of strategies for shared stock
 - Post harvest product enhancement
- **Destructive fishing practices**
 - Strategies for promotion of appropriate fishing gear and practices
 - Capacity and development in enforcement agencies
 - Review of existing legal instruments

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- **Ecosystem management**
 - Recruitment: Economic evaluation of nurseries and breeding rounds (including seagrass beds, mangroves, coral reefs, lagoons and estuaries) and Economic evaluation of the impact of poaching
 - Supporting ecosystem: Trans-boundary ecosystem management (for example Demersal fisheries in South Africa and Mozambique and West Africa -Nigeria, Cote d' Ivore and Ghana)
 - Protection of nursery and breeding grounds
- **Development of alternative livelihoods in fishing communities**
 - Strategies to promote alternatives with regard to eco-tourism development, aquaculture (seaweed and shellfish, prawns, fish and agriculture)
- **Illegal fishing and poaching**
 - Addressing lack of capacity for MSC of offshore foreign fishing activities
 - Addressing strategies to combat illegal shell and coral trade
- **Aquaculture practices**
 - Sharing experiences in development of aquaculture (including training in: technology and bio-technology, marketing, pilot schemes, control off alien species and pollution)
- **Alternative fisheries resources**
 - Identification of new fisheries resources (exploratory fishing & surveying)
 - Development of new offshore fisheries

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Linkages:

Other WG:
 - **WG on Management of sensitive areas (MPA's)**
 - **(WG Tourism: coral reefs)**

Linkages:
Other programmes/initiatives:
 - **LMEs (Agulas-Somali current - fisheries component)**
 + other LMEs
 - **Benefit Programme (SA- Namibia - Angola)**
 - **Indian Ocean Tuna assessment**
 - **SADC**
 - **SWIOC**

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

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Tentative partners:

national:
-

private:
- MSC partnership with private companies

international:

- SADC
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
- FAO
- EU
- Jica
- DFID (southern Africa / Mozambique, Tanzania, ...)
- ACP/EU Fisheries Program

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Requirements in terms of expertise, data, support:

- Close linkages to national coordinators
- Knowledge of fisheries management and project design
- Linkages with national and Sub-regional institutions
- Need for travel, meetings and validation workshops

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WG Outline

Theme: MANAGEMENT OF KEY HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS

Scope/subsets:

- Mapping and profiling (Coral reefs, Mangroves, Seagrass beds, Estuaries, lagoons)
- Zoning (MPAs)
- Co-management
- Monitoring and Assessment for Management (Socio-economic and Environmental)
- Restoration
- Policy, Legislation and Enforcement
- Alternative Income-generating projects

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Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

national (pilot country)
-All projects have the potential to be expanded to Regional/Subregional projects

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-

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Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

subregional/regional (pilot countries)
GA 3 Mangrove Resource Management
KE 4: A strategy towards sustainable mangrove exploitation
KE 5: The impacts of solar salt production on the mangrove ecosystem
MA 2: Restoration and long term sustainability of the lagoon ecosystem of Mauritius
MA 3: Integrated Coastal Zone Management
MO 1: Coral Reef Monitoring and Survey Programme 2002-2007
MO 2 Mangrove Monitoring, Educational and Recovery Programme 2002-2007
MO 5: Addressing Modification of stream flow (shortage of freshwater and Flood) in Mozambique

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SEY 1: Improvement of Land Use Planning
SEY 2: Mooring Installations
SEY 4: Introduction of Standard Operational And Management Procedures for sustainable use of Marine National Parks

- SA 1: Development of a Coastal Atlas of Environmental Significance in (Southern) Africa
- SA 2: Development of a Shelf Atlas of Environmental Significance for (Southern?) Africa
- SA 3: Impact of global climate change on streamflow and estuaries in southern Africa
- SA 5: Identification of Regional Priority Sites and Areas for Conservation/Protection
-

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SA 6: Ecological-Economic Modeling of Mangrove Resources to Determine Optimal Management Strategies

●SA 8: Case studies on the economic costs of:
Mangrove destruction
Estuarine habitat loss

TZ1: Macro-planning and improvement of ICM and sustainable resource utilization in Tanzania

TZ3: Institutional/human capacity building and coordination of ICM

NG2: Mangrove Restoration

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Additional suggestions (gaps):

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- Restoration of Degraded Coral Reefs
- Mariculture (seaweed, shrimp, fish, oysters, etc.)
- Management of Seagrass Ecosystems
-
-

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Linkages:

Other WG:

- Sustainable use of resources
- Coastal erosion
- Pollution**
- Tourism**

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Linkages:

Other programmes/initiatives:

- LME projects
- GIWA
- IUCN
- WWF
- EAF14
- CSI/UNESCO
- CORDIO
- SEACAM
- DFID
- UNEP
- UNDP
- FAO
- Coast Care
- Abijan Convention
- Nairobi Convention
- World Bank
- GEMPA
- Convention on Biological Diversity

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Tentative partners:

national:

- AS ABOVE
-

private:

-
-

international:

-
-

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Requirements in terms of expertise, data, support:

PROJECT SPECIFIC

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WG Outline

Theme: POLLUTION (of water)

Scope/subsets:
Land based sources: Industrial waste outfalls, solid waste and suspended solids. Collection, treatment and disposal of sewage. Mining.
Marine based sources: pollution from ships, Hazardous substances, ships operational discharges and wastes. Spills from wells or pipelines.

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national (pilot country)

-TZ02 – effective waste water reduction and disposal systems,
 -KE3 – The impact of spills and solid waste disposal on the Mombasa Creek
 -SA 7 - Development of a coastal and marine pollution control and waste management strategy for sub Saharan Africa.
 -SA 8 – Case studies on pollution/spills and contingency planning
 -Ng - Restoration of polluted areas
 -Ng - Oil reception facilities at ports
 -Ng - Ivory Coast : Microbial pollution from land

All countries need to participate but would need governmental approval

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Project Proposals:
1- implementation of the global programme of action (GPA) In sub-Saharan Africa

- Development of protocols on land based sources under the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions (already agreed to on principle)
- Development and harmonization of regional policies on disposal strategies and on water quality standards and monitoring programmes
- each country to develop a programme of action to address individual priorities (nations to work together)

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Project 1 (cont.)
 -each nation decides on demonstration projects in their hot spots/sensitive areas/other areas,
 e.g.: KE 3- Mombasa Harbour;
 Restoration of Lagos Lagoon;
 Korle Lagoon in Ghana, and Ebrie Lagoon in Cote d'Ivoire,
 TZ02 Sustainable cities and waste water reduction;
 MA2 restoration of lagoon in Mauritius,
 South Africa- Cleaner production in fish factories (existing);
 Pilot sewage or solid waste management in each country
 Establishment of community based solid waste recycling projects
 Demonstration projects on appropriate sanitation facilities, particularly in poor communities

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Project proposals:
2. Marine based sources of pollution
 - development of oil sensitivity maps and contingency plans for oil and chemical spills – Identify who is already involved in an exercise of this kind and where it needs to be expanded.
 Also to address litter, sewage

3. Environmental and waste management strategies in ports and harbours, e.g. KE03, Establishment of Port waste reception facilities for sewage, garbage, oil, hazardous chemicals, etc..

4. Development of harmonised policies on standards for environmental assessments and management programmes for exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves (harmonised control over multinationals)

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Linkages:

Other WG:
 -All other WGs

Linkages:
Other programmes/initiatives:
 -GEF LME Programmes
 -GPA programmes
 -IMO Technical cooperation programmes
 -IMO regional Oil spill contingency planning project
 -UNEP Regional seas programme
 -WACAF (UNEP/FAO/WHO/IOC) Joint pollution monitoring
 -Agenda 21 NEAPs

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Tentative partners:

national:

- National governments
- Maritime authorities, port authorities
- Development banks

private:

- oil, mining and chemical industries
- insurance companies

international:

- Development banks
- GEF
- ACOPS
- OAU/AMCEN
- All other funding agencies

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Requirements in terms of expertise, data, support:

- To use African expertise above all else.
- Require a directory of available resources (expertise, facilities, infrastructure, oil spills response equipment, etc..)
- Further development of these proposals by the pollution Working Group and then distribution to all sub-Saharan countries

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WG Outline

Theme: Tourism

Scope/subsets:

- Sustainable Coastal Tourism Development
 - management of impacts
 - promoting good environmental practices
- Eco-tourism development;
- Community participation
- Optimum sustainable utilization of coastal resources

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Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

national (pilot country)

- GA2 Eco-Tourism development
- KE2 resource use patterns in the coral reef systems in east Africa
- KE6 Suspended sediments inputs in the Malindi Bay and its impact on tourism
- MA2 Restoration and long term sustainability of the lagoon ecosystem of Mauritius
- MA3 Integrated Coastal zone management
- SEY1,Improvement of land use planning
- SEY2 Mooring Installations
- SEY 3 Sustainable Financing Mechanisms and Sustainable Tourism Approach for Cosmoledo Atoll
- SEY 4 Introduction of Standard Operational & Management Procedures for Sustainable Use of Marine National Parks (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SEY 5 Development of an Ecotourism Strategy (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- TZ1 Macro Planning and Improvement of Integrated Coastal Management and Sustainable Resource Use (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SA5 Identification of Regional Priority Sites and Areas for Conservation/Protection (Eastern/Southern Africa)

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Relevant existing concepts and recommendations:

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- GA2 Eco-Tourism development (Senegal, GB, Gambia and can also be replicated in other Countries)
- KE2 resource use patterns in the coral reef systems in east Africa (Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya)
- KE6 Suspended sediments inputs in the Malindi Bay and its impact on tourism (Tanzania, Mozambique)
- MA2 Restoration and long term sustainability of the lagoon ecosystem of Mauritius (Mozambique, Seychelles & Kenya)
- MA3 Integrated Coastal zone management (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SEY 3 Sustainable Financing Mechanisms and Sustainable Tourism Approach for Cosmoledo Atoll (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SEY 4 Introduction of Standard Operational & Management Procedures for Sustainable Use of Marine National Parks (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SEY 5 Development of an Ecotourism Strategy (Eastern/Southern Africa)
- SA5 Identification of Regional Priority Sites and Areas for Conservation/Protection (Eastern/Southern Africa)

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Additional suggestions (gaps):

subregional/regional (pilot countries)

- Replication of National projects to other parts of the region
-
-
-

Methodology 'Programme of Intervention' - GEF/MSP Africa project

Linkages:**Other WG:**

- Pollution
- Sustainable use of living resources
- Coastal Erosion
- Protection of sensitive areas

Other programmes/initiatives:

- Green Globe and similar eco-certification systems
- SADC
- Blue flag
- UNEP
- Gulf of Guinea LME
- International Year Of Eco-Tourism 2002
-

Tentative partners:**national:**

- National Tourism Boards/authorities/agencies/departments
- NGOs

Local Communities**private:**

- Tourism trades
- Tourism Trade Associations

international:

- Airlines
- Tour operators
- Bilateral and multilateral Agencies(especially WTO)
- The International Eco-Tourism Society
- And many Others

Requirements in terms of expertise, data, support:

- Knowledge of the Tourism industry
- Socio-economist
- Environmental management systems
- Access to local tourism and environment data base
- Support of national Tourism administration

ANNEX VII

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ANNEX VIII

List of Acronyms

ACOPS	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference for the Environment
AVEAMC	Ada/Volta Estuary/Anyanui Mangrove Complex
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CLC	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage
DfID	Department for Industrial Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GEF-LME	Global Environment Facility-Large Marine Ecosystem
GEF-MSP	Global Environment Facility-Medium Size Project
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGO	Intergovernmental Organisation
IGR	GPA Intergovernmental Review Meeting
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
IOCEA	IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic
IOCNCWIO	IOC Regional Committee for the Cooperative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean
IPA	Integrated Problem Analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
KMFRI	Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute
LOICZ	Land Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone
MAP	The Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of USA
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
ODINAFRICA	Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa
PACSICOM	Pan African Conference for the Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management
PAME	Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment
PC	Preparatory Committee for the Partnership Conference
SADC	South African Development Community
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SG	Steering Group of the GEF-MSP sub-Saharan project
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP GOG	UNEP Gulf of Guinea
UNEP GPA	UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
UNEP LME	UNEP Large Marine Ecosystem
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WGIPA-III	The Third Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Problem Analysis
WGPI-I	First Meeting of the Working Group on Programme of Interventions
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature