



Status & Key Lessons from BCLME Programme

Strengthening Transboundary Water Resources
Management in Africa

1st Pan-Africa Structured Learning Workshop

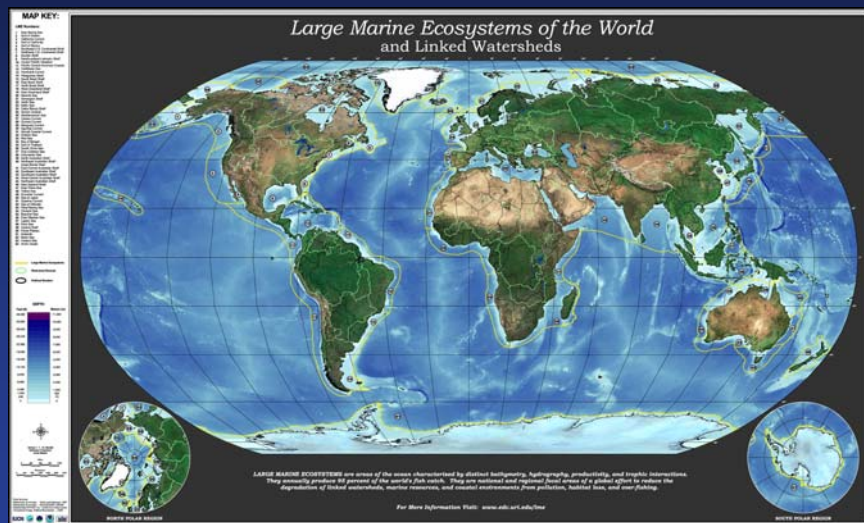
30 Oct to 2 Nov 2006

By

Ms Lesley Staegemann

Director, EVAC, BCLME Programme

LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS



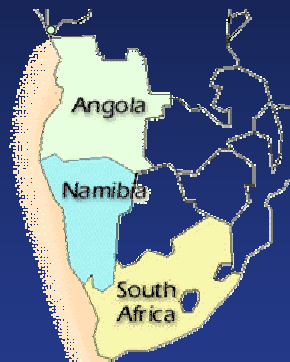
BCLME Programme Goal

**Integrated management,
sustainable development and
protection of the Benguela Current
Large Marine Ecosystem by Angola,
Namibia and South Africa**



Benguela Current LME Programme

- **Countries:** Angola, Namibia and South Africa
- **Duration:** 2002 - 2007
- **Implementing agency:** UNDP
- **Executing agency:** UNOPS
- **GEF:** US\$ 15,000,000.00
- **In-kind:** US\$ 18,000,000.00



THE BENGUELA CURRENT LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

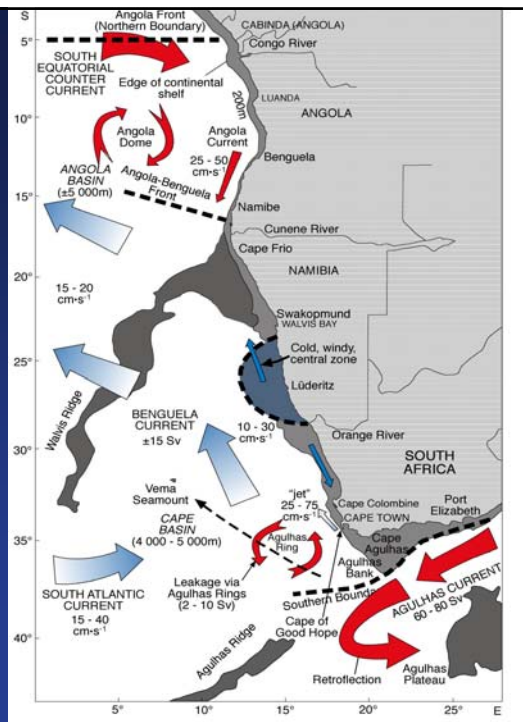
CURRENTS AND BOUNDARIES

Angolan Current (warm)

Benguela Current (cold)

Aghulas Current (warm)

EEZ's of Angola, Namibia
and South Africa



Aims of PDF Project

- Communication and co-ordination
- Synthesis and assessment of information
- Regional Workshops (Scoping and TDA)
- Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)
- Strategic Action Programme (SAP)
- Project Brief
- Project Document



Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis Major Transboundary Problems

Major multi-sectoral consultative process involving all key stakeholders

- Decline in commercial fish stocks
- Uncertain ecosystem status and yield
- Inadequate capacity to assess ecosystem
- Deterioration in water quality
- Habitat destruction and alteration
- Loss of biotic integrity and biodiversity
- Harmful algal blooms



Benguela Current LME Root Cause of Problems

- Complex and variable ecosystem
- Poor legal frameworks
- Inadequate application of regulations
- Inadequate planning at all levels
- Inadequate finance and support mechanisms
- Inadequate capacity development and training
- Insufficient public involvement



Areas requiring Action

Productivity – Fisheries - Ecosystem Health

Socioeconomics - Governance

1. Sustainable management and utilisation of resources
2. Environmental variability, ecosystem impacts and predictability
3. Maintenance of ecosystem health and pollution

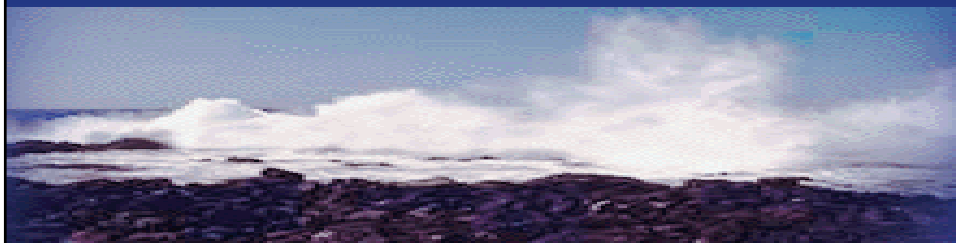


Strategic Action Programme

Spelt out challenges

Established agreed principles

Detailed institutional arrangements,
financing and timetable etc.



Policy Actions

Living Marine Resources

- **Joint surveys and assessments**
- **Harmonisation of management of shared fish stocks**
- **FAO code of conduct for responsible fishing**
- **Assessment of non-exploited species**
- **Regional mariculture policy**
- **Fisheries conservation measures**



Policy Actions

Management of mining and drilling activities

- **Regional consultative framework**
- **Policy harmonisation**
- **Cumulative impact assessment**
- **Co-ordination of offshore oil/gas activities**



Policy Actions

Environmental Variability

- Development of environmental early warning system
- Baseline environmental data
- Improved predictability of extreme events
- Harmful algal blooms
- Climate change (BCLME source/sink CO₂)



Policy Action

Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Protection of Biological Diversity

- Map vulnerable species and habitats
- Conserve marine biological diversity
- Develop institutional capacity and training
- Promote community co-management



Policy Actions

Management of pollution

- **Harmonising water quality objectives**
- **Oil pollution contingency plans and policies**
- **Implementation of MARPOL 73/78**
- **Marine litter**

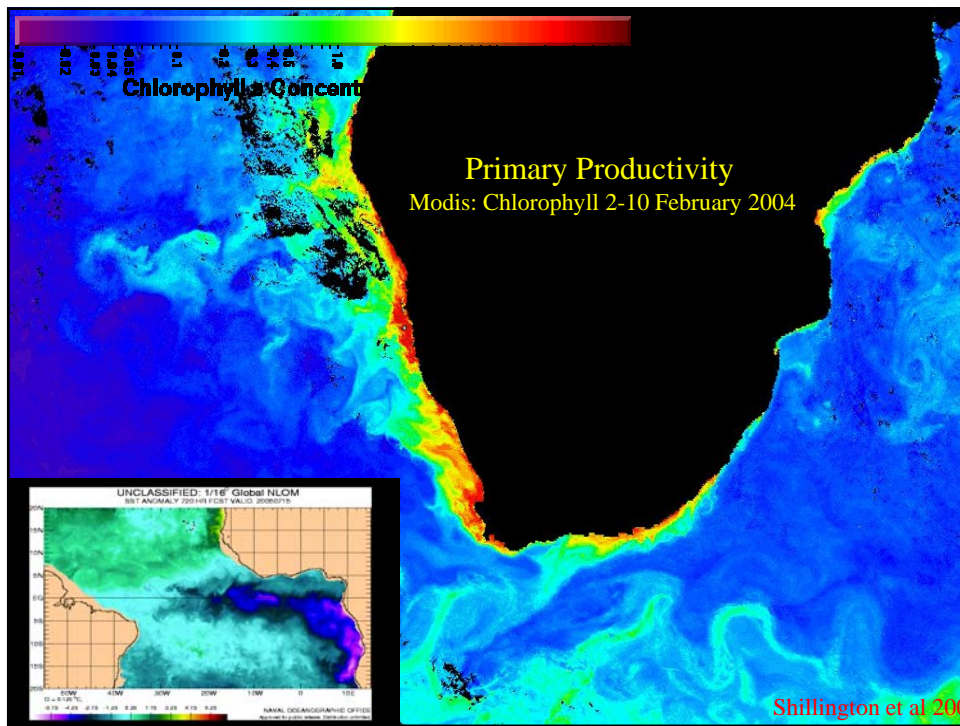


Policy Action

Capacity Strengthening and Training

- **Development and implementation of a regional strategic plan for capacity development and training**
(Managers, marine scientists, technicians, students and coastal community groups)







**COASTAL DEGRADATION SHOWING LARGE SCALE IMPACT OF
DIAMOND MINING NEAR SA-NAMIBIA BOUNDARY**



G. Smith

**Benguela Current Commission
Broad Objectives**

- To establish a formal institutional structure for co-operation between the three States
- To facilitate understanding, protection and conservation and sustainable use of BCLME
- To implement the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and the “Ecosystem Approach” to ocean governance

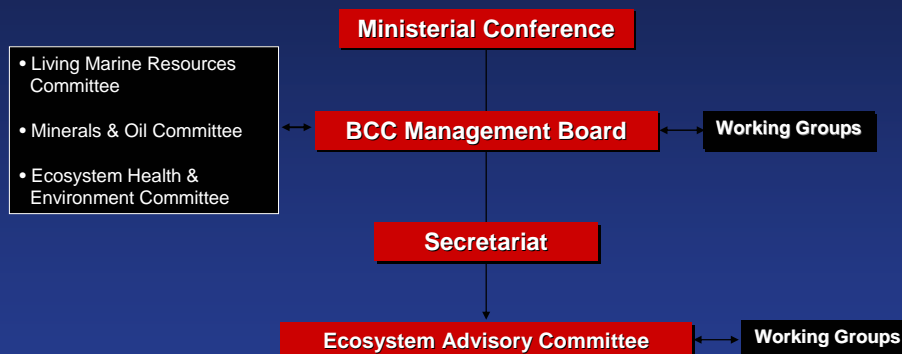


Benguela Current Commission Negotiations (2005-2006)

- Extensive inter-governmental consultations
- Legal advice from Ministries including Foreign Affairs and Justice
- Interim nature of Commission – parliament decision not required: Cabinet only
- BCC –Interim Phase: advisory role to governments on management of BCLME



BENGUELA CURRENT COMMISSION (schematic representation)



LESSONS LEARNT

- Decline in US\$ against local currencies have impacted on plans – had to re-prioritise
- TDA/SAP process – key to building viable Programme (moved too slow)
- Proper stakeholder consultation must be maintained at various levels (formulation, implementation etc.) – Importance of a highly participant consultative process during the present phase (TDA, SAP, consultations, workshops) made a big difference to buy-in



- Where possible – try prioritise thematic activities selected for sub-projects during PDF B process – speed up tendering and selection process during early stages of the Full Project (allow priorities to be effectively formally endorsed upon submission and approval of the Full Project Document)
- Early implementation stages – PCU should help identify and develop linkages between different groups and institutions in different countries – dynamically shorten lead-time for such partnerships
- In setting up regional centres (ACs), use one country as a pilot model first - allows mistakes to be made once without replicating. Helps generate best practices in institutional structure, staffing, partnerships with other agencies and bodies. Model can be refined and replicated in other countries in the BCLME Programme



LESSONS LEARNT

- Sub-projects – open tender and bidding. Bids can be grouped – one institution may bid on several related projects as a “suite”
- Confirmed co-financing should be a conditional requirement for the selection criteria of tenders
- NGO s– considerable experience – communities and their issues. Sub-contract NGOs in relation to community-related activities
- Information captured within LME Programme needs to be distilled & refined into concise but effective presentations for senior management and policy makers (public and private) – should be clearly factored into the Project Document



LESSONS LEARNT

- Proper dissemination and publication of results supported by good media liaison and coverage (peer review publications, comprehensive website and newsletters (track & record achievements as project progresses))
- LME projects - recognise need for very basic training - early stages of Project Implementation (all countries and stakeholders involved in activities on an equal basis) *
- Highlight Symposium - all stakeholders take stock of progress in project implementation. Good practice for MTEs - should be adopted by other projects



LESSONS LEARNT

- Capacity building and training - incorporated into most projects. Attention needs to be paid to the issue of capacity retention: while capacity has been built, staff attrition continues to be very high
- Adequate time is needed for Partnership building - development of trust between various players in the 3 countries has been crucial to the success of the Programme delivery (Takes time to build)



THANK YOU