PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) [1]
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities		
Country(ies):	Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania	GEF Project ID:[2]	4940
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	00849
Other Executing Partner(s):	Nairobi Convention Secretariat, WIO-C Partners: Birdlife International, CORDIO, IUCN, WIOMSA and WWF; COI	Submission Date:	30 March 2012 13 April 2012 04 Sept 2012 16 January 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee:	$978,030

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
IW Objective 1: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in transboundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change	**1.3:** Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, improved water use efficiency, sustainable fisheries with rights-based management, IWRM, water supply protection in SIDS, and aquifer and catchment protection	Types of technologies and measures implemented in local demonstrations and investments	2,500,000	7,250,000
	1.4: Climatic variability and change as well as groundwater capacity incorporated into updated SAP to reflect adaptive management	Enhanced capacity for issues of climatic variability and change	0	2,000,000
IW Objective 2: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) while considering climatic variability and change	**2.1:** Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs, ICM principles, and policy/legal/institutional reforms into national, local plans	National and local policy, legal, institutional reforms adopted	2,500,000	5,250,000
	2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability	Agreed commitments to sustainable ICM and LME cooperation frameworks	1,750,000	3,250,000
	2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced	Types of technologies and	2,800,000	35,460,185

[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

	pollution, rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat restoration or conservation and port management produce measureable results	measures implemented in local demonstrations and investments		
	2.4: Climatic variability and change at coasts and in LMEs incorporated into updated SAP to reflect adaptive management and ICM principles	Enhanced capacity for issues of climatic variability and change	800,000	4,750,000
Project management cost[4]			517,000	8,750,000
Total project costs			10,867,000	66,710,185

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: *to reduce impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably manage critical coastal-riverine ecosytems through the implementation of the WIO-SAP priorities with the support of partnerships at national and regional levels*

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF /SCCF)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
Component A: Sustainable management of critical habitats	TA	A.1 Using appropriate tools and methodologies, critical habitats managed to enhance ecosystem resilience and the conservation and sustainability of ecosystem services	A.1.1 National institutions undertake participatory spatial planning to increase the resilience of selected key coastal zones to impacts of increasing climate variability and climate change; A.1.2 Management plans developed and adopted for at least 5 key critical coastal and marine habitats, reinforcing the regional MPA network and mitigating habitat loss and climate change impacts; A.1.3 3 key degraded critical habitats restored and resilience increased;	3,000,000	25,500,000

[4]GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

			A.1.4 Pilot actions build capacity in ICM, demonstrating how ICM can be strengthened at the local level through the empowerment of communities and other actors at demonstration sites (under A.1.2 and A.1.3).		
		A.2 Appropriate tools and methods (which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations) support coastal planning and management	A.2.1 Economic value of at least 3 key critical habitats assessed and contributes to management planning for ecosystem resilience; A.2.2 Tools and guidelines for vulnerability assessment and spatial planning developed to support monitoring and management actions; A.2.3 Sustainable livelihood strategies regarding extractive use activities developed for critical habitats (e.g. nearshore and reef fisheries, and harvesting of mangroves, sea grass, sea weed, sand and gravel); A.2.4 Regional indicators agreed and baseline assessed in support of critical habitat monitoring and management.		
Component B: Water quality management	TA	B.1 Quality of coastal receiving waters improved through pilot interventions	B.1.1 Cost-effective, appropriate technologies for municipal wastewater treatment demonstrated in at least 3 sites; B.1.2 Effluents at a minimum of 3 demonstration sites are collected, treated,	3,100,000	14,500,000

			recycled and/or disposed of in accordance with international best practices; B.1.3 Pilot actions build capacity in water quality management and show how ICM can be strengthened through the empowerment of communities and other actors at the demonstration sites (under B.1.1 and B.1.2).		
		B.2 Regulatory Framework for monitoring and management of pollutant loads, effluents and receiving water quality adopted at regional level	B.2.1 Following review of existing standards, recommendations developed for regionally harmonized monitoring framework of pollutant loads and effluents and water quality standards for receiving coastal waters; B.2.2 National and regional consultations support the review of existing standards and the adoption, by at least 3 countries, of a regionally harmonized monitoring framework for pollutant loads and effluent and marine water quality standards; B.2.3 Regulatory and human capacity of national and regional facilities strengthened to ensure monitoring meets new regional standards (developed in B.2.1) and to replicate interventions in B1.		
Component C: Sustainable management of river flows	TA	C.1 Environmental Flow Assessments (EFAs) underpin the conjunctive management of river flows and coastal areas and	C.1.1 Detailed flow assessments conducted in at least 2 pilot basins to reveal the environmental, economic and social trade-offs in water allocation and the conjunctive	2,900,000	10,380,185

		implementation of assessment recommendations strengthens ecosystem resilience C.2 Capacity to conjunctively manage river flows and coastal areas strengthened	management of flows and coastal areas; C.1.2 Implementation of flow assessment recommendations (e.g. optimization of infrastructure operation, efficiency improvements, cleaner production, regulatory and liscensing systems etc) and participatory approaches yield environmental, economic and/or social benefits in the conjunctive management of river flows and coastal areas in 2 sub-basins. C.2.1 Implementation of climate sensitive Environmental Flow Assessments supported by appropriate guidance, methodologies, capacity building initiatives and national and regional networks.		
Component D: Governance, learning and exchange	TA	D.1 Updated policies and strong institutions underpin WIO-SAP implementation	D.1.1 ICZM protocol developed and adopted at the regional level; D.1.2 LBSA protocol ratified in at least 4 countries and supported in all countries through the development of policy briefs, model legislation and capacity building to practitioners; D.1.3 Implementation of the WIO-SAP succeeds at national level through the coordination and guidance of interministerial committees and regional task forces; D.1.4 Coordinated management, monitoring, learning and exchange at national,	1,350,000	7,580,000

			regional and global levels (including participation in IW:Learn processes) amongst countries, WIO-C and other partners underpins WIO SAP implementation.		
		D.2 Improved knowledge management systems and exchange mechanisms support WIO management, governance and awareness creation	D.2.1 Existing Clearing House Mechanism expanded to incorporate information on climate variability and change, among others; D.2.2 Following deliberations in science-policy exchange platform, awareness created on key WIO issues for various stakeholder groups.		
Project management Cost[5]				517,000	8,750,000
Total project costs				10,867,000	66,710,185

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing for baseline project	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Government	National and Municipal Governments of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania	In-kind and Grant Detailed breakdown to be provided at submission of full documentation	30,400,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	WIO-C Partners: Birdlife International, CORDIO, IUCN, WIOMSA, and WWF	Grant SAP implementation initiatives	30,450,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	WIO-C Partners: Birdlife International, CORDIO, IUCN, WIOMSA, and WWF	In-kind	1,750,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Nairobi Convention	In-kind	1,600,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	Grant SAP implementation initiatives	2,510,185
Total Co-financing			66,710,185

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	International Waters	Regional - Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius,	10,867,000	978,030	11,845,030

[5] Same as footnote #3.

			Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania			
Total Grant Resources				10,867,000	978,030	11,845,030

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

[2] Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THEPROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies /NPIF Initiative:

The implementation of the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Program (WIO-SAP) envisages initiatives in key river basins as well as marine and coastal ecosystems and as such, contributes to both Objective 1 and Objective 2 of the GEF IW focal area strategy.

Objective 1 of the GEF IW focal area strategy aims to *Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in transboundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change*. The development of networks, tools and methodologies (project output C.2.1) and the climate-sensitive implementation of Environmental Flow Assessments (EFAs) with associated management interventions (project outputs C.1.1 and C.1.2) will contribute to IW outcome 1.3 on *Implementing Innovative Solutions* and IW outcome 1.4 on *Climate variability and change*.

Objective 2 of the GEF IW focal area strategy aims to *Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) while considering climatic variability and change*. The proposed project contributes to all four of the IW focal-area outcomes under this objective, as follows:

Spatial planning of coastal areas (project output A.1.1), management plans for key critical habitats (project output A.1.2), revision of national effluent and marine water quality standards (project output B.2.1), activities of the national inter-ministerial committees (project output D.1.3) and domestication of the Land Based Substances and Activities (LBSA) protocol (project output D.1.2) all contribute to IW outcome 2.1 on "*Implementation of SAPs incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs, ICM principles and policy/legal/institutional reforms into national/local plans*".

The adoption of the ICZM protocol and domestication of the LBSA protocol (project output D.1.1 and D.1.2) will contribute to Outcome 2.2 especially, *ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability*.

Demonstration projects on extractive use activities (project output: A.1.4), restoration of critical habitats (project output A.1.3), wastewater management (project output: B.1.1), and effluent treatment (project output: B.1.2), contribute to IW Outcome 2.3 on *Implementing Innovative Solutions*.

The WIO-SAP already incorporates issues and actions related to climate variability and change. The proposed WIO SAP Implementation Project will focus on 1) enhancing the knowledge base on climate variability and change and establishing monitoring and information management mechanisms (project output D.2.1) and 2) increasing human and ecosystem resilience to climate impacts through specific initiatives in critical habitat management (project output A.1.2 and A.1.3), water quality improvement (project outputs B.1.1 and B.1.2) and environmental flow assessments (project output C.1.1 and C.1.2). These all will contribute to IW Outcome 2.4 on *Climate variability and change at coasts and in LMEs reflects adaptive management and ICM principles*.

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

In recognition of the uniqueness of the coastal and marine environment of the region, the threats it faces, and the necessity for remedial and/or pre-emptive action, the countries of the Western Indian Ocean

(WIO) region adopted the *Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region* (Nairobi Convention) and its two protocols, the *Protocol on Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora* (PAWF) and the *Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency* (the Emergency Protocol), in 1985. The Nairobi Convention is a regional platform for addressing challenges affecting the marine and coastal ecosystems of Western Indian Ocean through catalytic interventions, dialogue and partnerships. The 10 contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention comprise the island states of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles and the East African coastal states of Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa. France (la Reunion) is also a contracting party. Ratification of the Nairobi Convention, coupled with regular support in the form of financial contributions to the Convention and participation in the Work Programs and Conferences of Parties are clear indications of countries willingness to work together to address issues related to the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources.

In 2010, the text of the Nairobi Convention was updated to become the *Amended Nairobi Convention* with an additional *Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities* (LBSA Protocol) that was also adopted in 2010. A new protocol concerning integrated coastal zone management is under preparation and will be presented to member states in December 2012.

In formulating this project, UNEP has taken into account the Joint Declaration of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions of 2007 in Johannesburg, South Africa, which among others, the countries committed themselves to strengthen and build upon existing national and regional institutions and framework of the Nairobi Convention for the implementation of regional strategies as well as programmes and projects for the protection, management and development of marine and coastal environment.

Between 2005-2010, the Nairobi Convention with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Norway and the Governments of the Region, executed a project entitled "Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB). The project received an overall 'Satisfactory' rating from an independent evaluator and an 'Satisfactory/Highly Satisfactory' rating from the implementing agency in its final Project Implementation Review, as it had exceeded a number of its targets, including co-finance mobilization.

Under the WIO-LaB project, a *Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities* (WIO-SAP) was developed. The WIO-SAP is the product of extensive regional consultations and was endorsed by the 10 contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention in April 2010. The proposed project "Partnerships for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities" is in full conformity with the adopted WIO-SAP, and shares the common objective that *"People of the region prosper from a healthy Western Indian Ocean, with reduced impacts from land-based sources and activities through implementation of the WIO-SAP at the national and regional levels including through partnerships and greater integration of river basin and coastal and marine resource management."*

The outputs and outcomes of the proposed project will contribute substantially in realizing the WIO-SAP's 29 targets under its four environmental quality objectives:

1. Critical coastal habitats protected, restored and managed for sustainable use;
2. Water quality meets international standards by the year 2035;
3. River flows are wisely and sustainably managed;
4. Stakeholders will collaborate effectively in addressing transboundary challenges.

The project is also consistent with *National Plans of Action* (NPAs) that have been developed by countries of the region for the implementation of the *Global Programme of Action for the Protection of*

the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). These include National Plans of Action for Tanzania and South Africa; Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Action Plans for Kenya, Madagascar, Comoros, Madagascar and Mozambique as well as Seychelles' Environmental Management Plan. The project also responds to national poverty reduction strategy papers as well as national policies and strategies in the environment and water sectors.

The project is also consistent with other international agreements that the countries are party to, including the United Nations Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD), the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the International Watercourses Convention, Regional Economic Integration Agreements, Regional River Basin Governance Frameworks, African Union and other Regional level institutional and policy frameworks and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD).

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) is characterized by high biodiversity and immense natural beauty. The region's diverse coastal and marine ecosystems, which include coastal lowland forests, mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs, both support and are supported by the high biological productivity of two Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) - the Agulhas Current LME and the Somali Current LME. These two LMEs are influenced by the East Africa Coastal Current, the Mozambique Channel Eddies, the East Madagascar Current, the South Equatorial Current and the South Equatorial Counter Current, to form the Western Indian Ocean Super Marine Ecosystem (WIO-SME).

Politically, the WIO region comprises the island States of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles plus France (Reunion and other French islands and shoals), and the East African coastal States from north to south Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa. The region's coastal and marine resources support over 60 million coastal people, and are threatened by a range of impacts, including various land-based activities and sources of marine pollution. The natural systems of the WIO region are under increasing pressure from unregulated human activities as well as climate change, which collectively threatens their ability to support livelihoods and human health.

Although many pristine areas remain in substantial parts of the WIO region, there is growing pressure on natural resources that has the potential to cause serious degradation to the coastal and marine environment. If left unchecked, this degradation will erode socio-economic development gains, magnify problems associated with increased poverty, food shortages, ill-health and eventually also compromise social stability and security in countries in the region, some of which are listed among the least developed countries in the world. Several of the estuaries in the WIO region are known to be experiencing stress due to land-based activities upstream and are thus less able to provide the ecosystem services upon which communities depend (Arthurton et al., 2002; UNEP, 2006a).

To assist countries to address these impacts, from January 2005 through June 2010, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Norway and other partners, implemented a project called *Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean* (WIO-LaB). The WIO-LaB project has, amongst many other significant achievements: developed a *Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis* (TDA) and a *Strategic Action Programme* (SAP) *for the Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities*, which was endorsed by all of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention at their Sixth meeting in Nairobi, Kenya 29 March - 1 April 2010. At this same meeting, parties adopted the legally-binding *Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land- Based Sources and Activities* (NC-LBSA Protocol).

The WIO-Lab project concluded on 30 June 2010. The Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention requested the Convention Secretariat to "initiate and facilitate the development and

implementation of follow-up projects identified in the SAP, and seek new funding opportunities for the identified projects". The WIO-SAP has identified the following key priority areas:

A. Critical coastal habitats are protected, restored and managed for sustainable use;

B. Water quality meets international standards by the year 2035;

C. River flows are wisely and sustainably managed;

D. Stakeholders will collaborate effectively in addressing transboundary challenges

As well as two cross-cutting themes:

1. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
2. Small-Island Developing States

The current work program of of the Nairobi Convention and this Full Scale Project (FSP) proposal are direct responses to the request of contracting parties "to facilitate the development of follow-up projects identified in the SAP" and are discussed in more detail in sections B1 and B2, below.

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

As it has been formally endorsed by the contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention, the WIO-SAP forms an integral part of the Eastern Africa Action Plan as well as the Work Programme of the Nairobi Convention. Significant efforts are already underway, through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, the WIO-C Consortium, and the WIO countries themselves, among others, to implement the WIO-SAP, even in advance of additional GEF finance. These efforts, described below, contribute to the baseline project and some are also included as co-finance to the project in Table C.

The Eastern Africa Action Plan of the Nairobi Convention, along with the 2008-2012 work programme for the implementation of the Nairobi Convention, contribute a substantial baseline for the WIO-SAP implementation project. The 2008-2012 Nairobi Convention work programme prioritizes four themes: assessment; management of coastal and marine ecosystems; coordination and legal aspects; and cross-cutting and emerging issues. The Convention Trust fund will finance, under the 'assessments' and 'management of coastal and marine ecosystems themes' of their work programme: $410,000 in baseline project support to outcome A2; $250,000 in baseline project support to outcome B2; $300,000 in baseline project support to Component C; and $640,000 in similar support to outcomes D1 and D2. This will be complemented by similar baseline project support from UNEP's Sida Africa Marine and Coastal Programme of $793,103; $375,081; $462,665 and $879,336 to WIO-SAP components A, B, C and D respectively.

The Consortium for the Conservation of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) is an umbrella organization, anchored within the Nairobi Convention, consisting of a consortium of NGOs, whose membership includes BirdLife International, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), among others. WIO-C partners together execute tens of millions of US dollars worth of conservation activities in the region on an annual basis, including flagship initiatives such as the *Coastal East Africa Initiative*, *Mangroves for the Future,* among others.

- WWF manages a *Coastal East Africa Initiative* that over the life of the project, will invest upwards of $40 million towards components A, C and D.
- The IUCN-Nairobi Convention-WIOMSA partnership in *Mangroves for the Future* is expected to mobilize $12 million for activities largely contributing to critical habitat management, outcomes A.1 and A.2.
- The IUCN *Water & Nature Initiative (WANI)* has provided important foundational support to developing component C of the eventual FSP submission and the baseline WANI and WWF investments in WIO basins and awareness creation about Environmental Flow Assessments at the regional levels totals more than $8 million.

- WIOMSA has a suite of projects valued at more than $12 million, that contribute to the baseline, especially the SIDA-funded *Marine Science for Management* and *Climate change in coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean region: Assessment of impacts and adaptation options.*

At the national level, an important priority of the proposal will be to mainstream the priorities of the WIO-SAP into national policy and legal frameworks and strategies. In this regard, most countries already have national ICZM committees who have developed and/or are overseeing the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plans, National Plans of Action (NPAs), or National Environmental Management (NEM) Plans. In addition, countries invest a significant baseline effort in management of key river basins, such as the Athi, Incomati, Pangani, Rufuji, Tana and Zambezi Basins. Countries will together will commit more than $30 million in baseline funding through the execution of these initiatives.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

There is a strong will amongst the governments of the participating countries, partners and other stakeholders to proceed with WIO-SAP implementation, and a number of initiatives are already underway. However, there remains a need for international assistance and catalytic financing, especially to address regional, transboundary issues through technical assistance and multi-lateral cooperation. The incremental reasoning for GEF assistance is therefore, that existing and planned baseline level investments without GEF will address mostly national-level requirements, and will not be adequate to generate the regional collaboration in policy, legal, institutional and on-the-ground managerial reforms needed to effectively address the root causes of the priority transboundary issues.

The GEF Increment of the WIO-SAP implementation project will add value to and strengthen the transboundary coordination and management of the interlinked WIO freshwater and coastal ecosystems as follows:

Component A: *Sustainable management of critical habitats*

This component recognizes the enormous value of healthy critical coastal and marine habitats for the future well-being of people in the WIO region. The focus of activities under this component will be the development of tools and methodologies to support the sustainable management and restoration of critical coastal and marine habitats, such as hotspot areas identified in the TDA (see Annex 3a) which include many priority areas that were recognized through the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion process. As noted in section B1, WIO countries that are developing and implementing National Plans of Action (NPAs), or Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plans or National Environmental Management (NEM) Plans are already contributing substantially to understanding and sustainably managing critical WIO habitats. The WIO-C consortium is also doing a considerable amount in this area. Baseline and co-finance contributions will support the development of tools, methodologies and assessments (outcome A.2) including economic valuation, guidelines for spatial planning and vulnerability assessment, livelihood strategies on extractive use activities, GIS and a regionally agreed monitoring framework with indicators. The development and implementation of these tools and methodologies will provide an important foundation for transboundary collaboration and ultimately harmonized management within the region. The GEF increment will further strengthen transboundary collaboration and management though on the ground activities related to spatial planning, site-specific management interventions and habitat restoration (outcome A.1). Sites such as Tana Delta (Kenya), Tanga Coastal Area (Tanzania), and the Zambezi Delta (Mozambique), which provide the opportunity to link, in a ridge to reef approach, with other WIO-SAP interventions under components B and C, will be given special priority, as will coastal activities that would similarly complement the sustainable aquifer use initiatives in Anjuan (Comoros), Rodrigues/Grand Bay (Mauritius) and La Digue (Seychelles) of the GEF/UNDP/UNEP Atlantic and

Indian Ocean SIDS IWRM project, though ultimately GEF and partner finance will contribute to activities under this component in all countries.

Component B: ***Improved water quality***

Increasing levels of pollution resulting from discharge of untreated municipal (domestic and industrial) effluents into the inshore waters of the WIO region are threatening human heath and ecosystem integrity. Monitoring pollutant loads and treating municipal discharges to acceptable standards before they enter the coastal and marine environment will go far in sustaining ecosystem functions and the livelihoods of the local communities. The WIO-SAP proposes the development of a regional regulatory framework for monitoring pollutant loads and effluent and water quality standards for receiving coastal waters. While these activities in and of themselves do not reduce stress, they provide a crucial foundation from which the effectiveness of overall water quality management at local, national and regional scales and the efficacy of specific site interventions can be assessed. The baseline project and co-finance will contribute to the development of a harmonized regulatory framework for monitoring pollutant loads, effluents and water quality standards of receiving coastal waters for the WIO region and the consultation processes for this framework (outputs B.2.1 and B.2.2). The GEF increment, along with national and other co-finance, will support demonstrations of appropriate, cost-effective technologies (such as algal ponds, constructed wetlands) for wastewater management and effluent treatment as well as human and regulatory capacity building for monitoring, replication and upscaling of these demonstrations (outputs B.2.3 and B.1.1 – B.1.3). A number of demonstration sites are currently under consideration amongst the sites listed in Annex 3b of the SAP, and these will be prioritized according to their contributions to stress reduction, their replicability, and their potential linkages, in a ridge to reef approach, with other WIO SAP implementation activities. GEF funds will catalyze national and WIO-C co-finance to these demonstrations.

Component C: ***Sustainable management of river flows***

The WIO region hosts a number of important river systems, many of which are experiencing substantial changes to the quality and quantity of their flows owing to current and historical management practices. Most countries in the region are advanced in adopting IWRM reforms at the national level, though implementation of these reforms at the basin level often lags behind. Another substantial constraint identified in the WIO TDA is the lack of appropriate decision-making tools for managing the competing demands for river flows. Many priority actions in the SAP relate to building capacity to conduct environmental flow assessments and demonstrating the utility of such decision support tools in river basin management. Baseline and co-finance work by IUCN and WWF in testing appropriate methodologies, implementing flow assessements and building a regional network for learning and exchange contribute substantially to these efforts.

GEF finance is requested to support flow assessment demonstrations in at least two key basins where there are strong links between river flows and coastal resources. With assistance from IUCN, candidate basins, including the Tana (Kenya), the Rufiji (Tanzania), the Incomati (Madagascar) and the Thukela (South Africa) River Basins are currently being considered in detail. Key criteria in considering candidate basins for flow assessments include: direct linkages between river flows and coastal ecosystem goods and services, the contributions that these riverine and coastal ecosystem goods and services make to local livelihoods and national economies, ability of the site to connect to and complement demonstrations on coastal habitat management and water quality (components A and B), extent of degradation and pressure on resources, national priorities and ready partners, among others. A number of these candidate basins present a myriad of competing water demands, such as: nationally important hydropower generation, irrigation and/or municipal water supply, coupled with the sustainability of: local farming and fishing livelihoods; regionally important fisheries; marine protected areas (MPAs), Ramsar sites and internationally Important Bird Areas (IBAs); tsunami protection, among others. Flow assessments will develop and explore scenarios depicting the environmental, economic and social trade-offs amongst these competing water demands. These assessments and scenarios will be subject to

participatory stakeholder consultations. The information arising from the assessments and the consultation processes will assist resource managers to understand the environmental, economic, and social implications and trade-offs of their water investments, and serve as a basis for negotiating an equitable trade-off between development and protection of river and coastal resources. As such, these assessments are key to managing the resource in a sustainable way. GEF funds will catalyze national and WIO-C co-finance to these flow assessment demonstrations.

In at least two other demonstrations, the project will move beyond assessment and support the implementation of previous flow assessment results and recommendations, in a consultative and participatory way, ultimately yielding benefits for coastal and marine ecosystems. Building on the good work and strong foundation provided by WIO-C and other partners, River Basin Organizations are requesting technical assistance to support the consultation process and implement the flow assessment recommendations in support of particular environmental, economic and social scenarios arising from previous flow assessments. Sample kinds of interventions arising from the implementation of flow assessment recommendations include: technical assistance regarding optimized dam operations, improvements to irrigation efficiency and municipal storage capacity, cleaner production of sisal and other agricultural products, basin level regulatory mechanisms for liscensing or re-liscensing water use, and systems for monitoring the environmental, economic and social responses to flows, among others. A number of candidate basins are under consideration, building on the previous assessment work conducted in Pangani Basin (through IUCN, GEF and EU support) and Wami Basin (through support from Florida International University, USAID and Coca-Cola) in Tanzania; and Zambezi Basin (through support from WWF, World Bank, the International Rivers Network, among others). Some of the basins provide opportunities to link with and complement demonstrations on coastal management and water quality (components A and B) in a ridge to reef approach. GEF funds will catalyze national and WIO-C co-finance to these demonstrations.

Component D: ***ICM and IRBM governance, learning and exchange***

Inadequacies in governance frameworks is considered one of the main root causes of damage to the coastal and marine environment of the WIO region, in turn resulting in negative impacts on the people and the economies of countries in the region. Key governance issues identified in the TDA include: poor coordination, lack of awareness amongst policy makers, inappropriate and weak legislation and a lack of adequate institutional frameworks and capacities for managing development pressures. The WIO-SAP implementation project will address these challenges in many ways. Model laws, policy briefs, implementation guides and training for legal practitioners, among others, will support the domestication and implementation of the ICZM and LBSA protocols. Interministerial committees and regional task forces will be empowered to fulfill their roles in IRBM and ICM. WIO SAP implementation involves numerous partners working across a large geographic area and efforts will be made to ensure satisfactory programme coordination, regular steering committee meetings and quality technical assistance to the project. The project will participate in relevant regional and international fora for learning and exchange, including IW:Learn events to which the project will devote a minimum of 1% of the GEF grant. Finally, information management and exchange platforms will guide awareness creation for key stakeholder groups.

To conclude, the GEF increment adds considerable value to the investments of national and regional partners, especially towards fostering a shared sense of regional responsibility for the management of the WIO ecosystems through various outputs that develop harmonized regional policy, norms and standards and share learning and experiences from on-the-ground pilots and demonstrations. More specifically, Component C on managing river flows and to some extent Component B on water quality speak directly to the GEF V focal area strategy IW Objective 1 outcomes on *enabling States to…better balance conflicting uses of surface and groundwater for hydropower, irrigation-food security, drinking water, and support of fisheries for protein in the face of multiple stresses including climatic variability and change* through support for flow assessments and implementation of flow assessment recommendations. Tools that provide a firm foundation for rational and sustainable management and monitoring as well as demos

that reduce stress and restore habitats in Components A and B and the policy work in Component D contribute directly to the GEF V focal area strategy IW Objective 2 outcomes on: *National and local policy, legal and institutional reforms to reduce land-based inputs of nitrogen and other pollutants and secure coastal/marine habitat.* Demonstration activities in Components A and B contribute substantially to stress reduction.

GEF support contributes to other important incremental benefits as well: Freshwater and marine ecosystems in the region are typically administered through two different ministries (water and environment respectively) which in practice means that the holistic nature of these systems and associated global benefits are not maximized and oftentimes upstream management actions can have a devastating impact on coastal resources. GEF support will make an important incremental contribution in fostering the conjunctive management of freshwater basins and their adjacent coastal areas. This will be important pioneering work in the region and these efforts will be monitored closely to promote learning and exchange and replication in other basins and their associated coastal areas. Finally, replication and sustainability of the benefits arising from the GEF increment will be assured through embedding project execution in the Nairobi Convention Secretariat and the WIO-C partners, who all have long-standing commitments and investments in the WIO region and will ensure continuity, exchange, replication and transfer of best practices from the GEF investment, well beyond the lifespan of the project.

In terms of global significance and global environmental benefits, the WIO region is one of the least ecologically disturbed areas of ocean in the world with high levels of biodiversity and endemism, giving it high value as a remaining global 'refuge' of coastal and marine biodiversity. The region is part of the broader Indo-Pacific region and shares a significant proportion of its biodiversity with a band of inter-connected marine ecosystems stretching from the east coast of Africa to the west coast of South America, with its biodiversity epicentre focussed on the so-called "Coral Triangle". The "Coral Triangle" has been identified as one of the most important global conservation priorities, and is subject to a number of major policy and normative reform, capacity-building and technical assistance interventions by GEF and other major donors. Given the pan Indo-Pacific transboundary linkages and connectivity, efforts to conserve, protect and sustainably manage the WIO region are also vital to the future of the Indo-Pacific region overall.

While much taxonomic and biogeographical research is still required, findings to date indicate that the majority of marine species in the WIO, about 70%, occur in areas extending to the Western Pacific Ocean. However, at least 15 % of marine species in the WIO are endemic to the region. This makes it a distinct province in the wider indo-pacific and a global priority for marine species protection. The WIO region's global significance is further highlighted by the fact that compared to the Coral Triangle region, which is under significantly greater stress from exponential increases in population, exploitation, pollution and development pressures, many of the WIO region's ecosystems and resources are still relatively intact and in good health. This presents a window-of-opportunity for intervention by intiating regional dialogue and normative framework for policy reforms now, so as to prevent further degradation of the WIO region. It also presents a significant but rapidly diminishing opportunity to implement and demonstrate best-practice sustainable management of coastal and marine resources, with lessons and benefits for other regions, before it is too late.

Further, if protected and sustainably managed now the WIO may act as a 'refuge' or 'reserve' ecosystem for biogeographically connected areas especially to the north and south. This may be increasingly important also in view of the increasing effects of climate change and associated latitudinal shifts of marine biota. Apart from its connections with the broader Indo-Pacific, the WIO region is also oceanographically and biologically connected to another of the last remaining, 'relatively' pristine and undeveloped marine ecosystems on the planet, the Southern Ocean. Efforts to protect and sustainably manage the WIO-SME are therefore vital to efforts to protect and sustainably manage the inter-connected Southern Ocean and its living marine resources.

Fisheries are an important source of food security and economic livelihoods in the region. In a global context, the WIO region generates about 4.8 % of the world's fish catch, equivalent to about 4.5 million

tonnes of fish per year (FAO, 2007), though this is likely to be an underestimate due to the under-reporting of catches by some of the countries (Van der Elst et al., 2005).

The global significance of the region is also highlighted by the potential impacts of global climate change, with numerous studies and reports identifying that countries in the region, especially the Small Island Developing States, are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change impacts, and stand to experience severe environmental, ecological and socio-economic disruptions from such impacts compared to many other parts of the world.

The proposal takes into account the interrelationships between fresh water, coastal and large marine ecosystems and the global environmental benefits accrued by sustainably managing the various components of this chain in a coordinated way.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ"MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":

The protection of the marine and coastal environment and poverty are inextricably linked. Marine and coastal ecosystems provide a vital source of sustenance ensuring human well-being in the WIO region. The combined coastline of the WIO countries exceeds 15,000 km, and a total continental shelf of over 450,000 square km of ocean. The ecosystem service value for coral reefs alone in WIO region is greater than 7 billion dollars per year and it is estimated that coastal goods and services in South Africa, are equivalent to 35% of the countries domestic product. Coasts provide food, energy, climate regulation, transport and recreational services, which are key for livelihoods and the well-being of the approximately 335 million people (almost 5% of world's population) who live in the WIO catchment areas. Marine and coastal ecosystems promote development and trade through *inter alia:* fisheries and aquaculture, shipping, mining, oil and gas development, wind farms, cables and pipelines, as well as tourism and recreation.

However, the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to human activities in the WIO region continues to exact a heavy toll on ecosystem health and on socio-economic well being of coastal communities through loss of livelihoods, food insecurity and financial hardship. The poor often have no access to clean water and have few or no resources to deal with issues such as disease and climate risks. The poor bear a disproportionate burden from the adverse effects of marine pollution and the degradation of the coastal environment. Lack of management regimes of these environments exacerbates the vicious cycle of resource degradation that contributes to poverty and erosion of livelihoods. Continued degradation of the region's valuable and productive coastal and marine resources, will only serve to thwart socio-economic development, while sustainable management of these resources, as promoted and enhanced by this project, will make a major contribution to poverty alleviation and the development and maintenance of sustainable livelihoods.

Socio-economic activity in the coastal zone of the WIO-region already includes major participation by women, including in coastal fisheries, seaweed farming, seafood processing and retailing and in coastal tourism services. Enhanced protection of the coastal and marine resources of the region through this project, will greatly assist in the protection of these resource-based livelihoods and in strengthening the highly important role that women play in them. However, further gains can be made in gender equity in the region in the areas of governance and policy decision-making. The project will have a major emphasis on cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial, integrated approaches to natural resource management, including the use of inclusive, consultative processes which require equity of gender participation. This will help to raise and strengthen the role of women in governance and policy- and management decision-making. The role of women in the implementation of the project will be key, particularly in the activities

relating to ecosystem based management, capacity building, adaptation to climate change and marine coastal pollution control.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

As identified by partners in the development of the WIO-SAP, implementation of the WIO Partnerships project may face a number of risks. These risks, including their likelihood and anticipated impact, are analyzed below. Related mitigation measures are proposed.

Risk	Impact / Likelihood	Mitigation Measures
Inadequate cooperation & coordination *Environmental considerations may not adequately be incorporated into projects, programmes, policies and activities, in the manner envisaged in the WIO-SAP in order to ensure consistency with a comprehensive vision of the WIO region;*	High / Low	This has not been proven to be an obstacle in the on-going work programme of the Nairobi Convention nor the foundational UNEP/GEF WIO-LaB project, probably because there are mature mechanisms in place to ensure such coordination, including: the Nairobi Convention Secretariat and its focal points and experts committees, Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA), and the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C). The proposed project activities will reinforce and strengthen these coordination and cooperation mechanisms.
Inadequate political will *National governments may not accord enough importance to the participation by competent jurisdictional players in the implementation of the WIO-SAP and project may not equip and mandate them adequately in order to allow them to comprehensively participate in region-wide programmes embracing the entire WIO region as envisaged in the WIO-SAP*	High / Low	Again, this has not been an obstacle in the on-going work programme of the Nairobi Convention nor the foundational UNEP/GEF WIO-LaB project. Still, the comprehensive consultations and participation of partners in project preparation and implementation as well as targeted awareness creation activities (described below) will continue to offset such impacts.
Inadequate capacity *Mechanisms and regulations essential for integrated management of the WIO region's coastal and marine natural resources may not be developed, reformed, adopted or adequately implemented due to limited capacity in the participating countries*	Medium / Medium	The project builds on the significant efforts of several WIO foundational GEF projects (WIO-LaB, ASCLME, SWIOPF). Still, each component of the project will provide for capacity building activities at all levels of decision-making and management.
Inadequate financial resources *Due to the current global financial crisis, governments and national and regional institutions or organizations may not be able to allocate adequate human and financial resources to the implementation of the WIO-SAP and project*	High / Low	Countries are demonstrating that they recognize the importance of the WIO resources through their contributions, e.g. to the Nairobi Convention. Still, project activities related to economic valuation of resources and awareness creation among Parliamentarians and inter-Ministerial Committees will increase awareness about the importance of investing to sustain the WIO region's resources. On-going regional partnership initiatives are strengthening the foundation of strategic and sustainable finance, evidenced by the considerable co-finance mobilized for this project.
Inadequate awareness *For the strategies as defined in the WIO-SAP and project to be successful, it is crucial to develop and maintain a good level of stakeholder ownership; this concerns not only participating government agencies and institutions, but also NGOs, CBOs, the private sector as well as the communities themselves.*	High / Medium	Project activities related to assessment and economic valuation of marine and coastal resources coupled with outreach and educational campaigns targeting various stakeholder groups will continue to raise awareness on the importance of investing in and sustainably managing the WIO resources.
Negative impacts of climate change *Numerous studies identify countries in the region, especially the Small Island Developing States, amongst the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. WIO countries are expected to face severe environmental, ecological and socio-economic disruptions owing to impacts of climate variability and change.*	Medium / High	The WIO-SAP identifies climate change as an important cross-cutting issue. The current project will elaborate many activities to improve our understanding of climate impacts and strengthen resilience.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

The overall Goal of the WIO-SAP Partnerships project is to "*develop partnerships for the implementation of the WIO-SAP through targeted demonstration projects and activities as well as governance processes*". Active and full participation by a wide range of stakeholders is clearly critical to achieving this goal. The implementation of the project will involve a wide range of partners who are already addressing not only issues relating to the components of this project, but also other relevant and complimentary environmental issues. The Nairobi Convention has established partnerships with governments, civil society, private sector and regional and international organisations within and outside the UN system, who are addressing marine and coastal issues in the WIO region.

The coastal communities, other resource users and resource managers of the participating countries are the primary beneficiaries of the project intervention. The contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention will benefit from strengthened legal frameworks, considerable technical assistance and new ways of working, but also the local communities and resource users in the eight participating countries will also begin to feel the benefits and positive returns of sustained and/or improved ecosystem goods and services accruing from coordinated and sustainable management of interlinked freshwater and marine resources.

Local communities, NGOs, private sector and technical services from various other ministries (besides those responsible for environment and water resources) will be involved in the development and implementation of demonstration projects and the broader implementation of the WIO-SAP. Local communities and CSOs in particular are expected to contribute especially to the design, implementation and monitoring of the demonstration projects. Output A.2.4 will specifically link communities and CSO to demonstration initiatives and ensure that these experiences "filter up" to national and regional management and policy bodies.

Resource managers are expected to: coordinate activities at the national level, faciliate data-sharing within the project, support national and regional decision making and monitor project progress at national and regional levels. The development of tools and implementation of demonstrations will benefit both the resource managers and resource users, but also other partners broadly concerned with management of the region's resources, including: the Nairobi Convention, the Indian Ocean Commission, the South Western Indian Ocean Commission, The East Africa Community, the Southern African Development Community, the African Union, among others. Resource managers will receive support and guidance from national implementation committees and national interministerial committees respectively.

Overall, the project will be executed through a "Partnerships Approach", the Nairobi Convention Secretariat as the lead executing agency, will work with a number of key partners, including but not limited to, the Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) whose membership includes: BirdLife International, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), among others.

Other partners will be incorporated into the project, guided mainly by their core competencies and their comparative advantages, for example: The Indian Ocean Commission, UNESCO-IOC, FAO EAF, the Natural Resources Programme under UNEP's Regional Office for Africa; the joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative for Africa; the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; the Capacity Building Programme on Environmental Education; and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development in Small Island Developing States.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The proposed project will work closely with a variety of interventions in the Western Indian Ocean, including initiatives of national and regional partners, such as the Consortium for the Conservation of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C), as well as other GEF projects.

In particular, the conjunctive and holistic management of river flows and coastal areas through the implementation of project components A, B and C, that is, the implementation of flow assessements, and the recommedations arising from flow assessements, where modifications to flow regime (quantity and/or quality) are expected to have coastal ecosystem benefits, is expected to greatly enhance collaboration and coordination between River Basin Organizations and coastal area managers.

As outlined in Annex 9 of the WIO SAP there are also a large number of interventions by non-GEF entities, including bi- and multi-lateral donors, which are working on sustainable management of river basins, catchments and coastal and marine resources in the WIO region. These include the efforts of the Consortium for the Conservation of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) which is an umbrella organization established under the Nairobi Convention consisting of a consortium of NGOs, whose membership includes BirdLife International, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), among others. WIO-C partners together execute tens of millions of US dollars worth of conservation activities in the region on an annual basis, including flagship initiatives such as the *Coastal East Africa Initiative*, *Mangroves for the Future*, among others, many of which are included as co-finance to this project. WIO-C partners participate in the experts meetings and forums of the Convention and contribute greatly to achieving the Convention's objectives in the region.

Other intergovernmental bodies, such as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and IOC-UNESCO, also have relevant work programmes in the region and already coordinate with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat on a regular basis.

There are currently six GEF International Waters projects active in the Western Indian Ocean:

- the GEF/UNDP/UNOPS *Agulhas-Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem* (ASCLME) project,
- the GEF/WB/IOC *South West Indian Ocean Fisheries (*SWIOFP) project,
- the GEF/WB/IOC *Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Development and Marine and Coastal Contamination Prevention* (WIO Marine Highway) project,
- the GEF/UNEP/UNIDO *Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism* (COAST) project; and
- the GEF/WB/FAO/WWF *Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa* (PROFISH).
- the GEF/UNEP/UNDP *Implementing Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS* (Atlantic/Indian Ocean SIDS) project.

Strong linkages and coordination mechanisms have already been established between the proposed WIO-SAP Partnerships and the ASC-LME and SWIOFP projects, including the convening of a joint 'stock-taking' meeting following the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention in April 2010.

While the WIO-SAP Partnerships project is expected to address largely land-based activities, the ASCLME is a foundational project addressing more marine-based activities, with a significant focus on improving scientific knowledge of the oceanography, biology and ecology of the two current-based LMEs off the East African coast. ASCLME staff participated in the development of the WIO-SAP and similarly, the WIO-SAP priorities will be reported in the ASCLME SAP. Some of the maps of critical coastal habitats, developed by ASCLME using remote sensing, will be used to support Component A of the WIO-SAP Partnerships project on protecting critical coastal habitats. Additionally, the ASCLME project includes a major review of policy and governance arrangements in the region. These outputs will be closely coordinated with Component D of WIO-SAP Partnerships, which relates to strengthening transboundary governance arrangements, so as to ensure that both projects' activities in this area are working towards the same goals and outcomes, consistent with the wishes of member governments and the long-established inter-governmental regional framework provided by the Nairobi Convention.

The SWIOFP project deals specifically with the economic development of non-tuna commercial fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean. The WIO-SAP Partnerships project will enhance and compliment the SWIOFP project in that over time, it will help to protect the coastal and marine ecosystems that support the fisheries resources that are being developed by the SWIOFP project.

The WIO Marine Highway project deals specifically with ship-sourced pollution (e.g oil spills) and safety of navigation issues. It is highly complimentary with the WIO-SAP Partnerships project in that the former addresses sea-based sources of marine pollution while the latter addresses land-based sources of marine pollution.

There are strong synergies between WIO-SAP Partnerships and the COAST project, in that coastal tourism in the WIO region is highly dependent on environmental quality, including healthy coastal ecosystems and good water quality – both freshwater and marine.

Of special relevance to the SIDS of WIO-SAP Partnerships is the Atlantic/Indian Ocean SIDS project. This project will provide a specific focus on SIDS-specific integrated water resources and wastewater management issues, and will therefore provide an important mechanism for implementation of, in particular, components A, B and C of the WIO-SAP implementation project in the Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius. The Atlantic/Indian Ocean SIDS and WIO-Partnership projects will coordinate closely, facilitated by the fact that they are co-located within UNEP headquarters in Nairobi.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNEP has the convening power to unite countries and relevant non-state actors in exploring their mutual goals and objectives related to shared ecosystems. UNEP has supported dialog and facilitated negotiations on a variety of global environment issues, ranging from Mercury to the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. At the request of contracting parties, UNEP hosts and administers the secretariats of many intergovernmental bodies addressing environmental issues (including the four multilateral agreements for which GEF acts as the financial mechanism and the 14 regional seas conventions), which attest to the impact of UNEP's convening power in environmental governance.

With a mandate to keep the global environmental situation under review, UNEP has developed expertise in global environmental monitoring and assessment and early warning on emerging issues. UNEP also sets the standards for global environmental reporting. As one of its outputs, the UNEP/GEF project *Addressing Land Based Activities in the Western Indian* Ocean developed a Clearinghouse and Information Sharing System for the Western Indian Ocean which is regularly populated and consulted by national and regional partners. UNEP's expertise and tools will assist the governments and other actors in the Western Indian Ocean to base their management decisions and investments on the best scientific and technical information available.

UNEP's Division for Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) offers a strong foundation for the project, with its Freshwater Programme, Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), and the Regional Seas Programme including the *Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean* (Nairobi Convention). The project will take advantage of the Nairobi Convention structures, including its Secretariat, regular Focal Points Forums, Experts Meetings and Conference of Parties. The Convention relies heavily on strategic global and regional partnerships with NGOs and research institutions (e.g. IUCN, WWF, Birdlife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, WIO Marine Sciences Association, CORDIO, among others) who are already formally organized through the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C).

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

Contracting Parties have requested UNEP to host and administer the *Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention).* The proportion of the Convention's Trust Fund Resources that serve as parallel co-finance contributing to governance and management of coastal and marine resources for the project period is USD 1,600,000. In addition, over the project period, UNEP's Marine and Coastal Programme will commit an additional $2,510,185 in cash and in-kind resources towards activities in the Western Indian Ocean. UNEP's Environment Fund and other bilateral donors provide this funding to support the development of the ICZM protocol, interventions in critical habitat management, implementation of the LBSA protocol and other activities of the Global Programme of Action (GPA), among others.

Sources of Co-financing by UNEP	**Co-financing- Amount**
Nairobi Convention: Eastern Africa Trust Fund	1,600,000
UNEP's Marine and Coastal Programme	2,510,185
Total UNEP co-financing	**4,110,185**

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The proposed project supports the implementation of UNEP's *Programme of Work*. The project contributes to the implementation of UNEP's *Medium-Term Strategy* (MTS) (2010-13), specifically priorities on Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance and Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste. It further contributes to the implementation of all four objectives of the 2009 UNEP *Marine & Coastal Strategy* (MCS), namely Land-Ocean Connections, Ecosystems for Human Well-being, Reconciling Use and Conservation, and Vulnerable People and Places. The project, especially components B and C, also contribute to the implementation of UNEP's Freshwater Operational Strategy, especially the strategic priorities on water quality, ecosystems services, climate resilience and resource efficiency. The proposed project also constitutes a major regional demonstration project under the UNEP *Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities* (GPA).

Finally, as described in Section A.2, the project will also contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Convention's *Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern and Southern Africa*, specifically the components on environmental management, environmental legislation and supporting measures.

The Project Management Unit will be based in Nairobi at UNEP Headquarters, which will allow the team regular interactions with both executing and implementing partners. The PMU will report to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, which will serve as the lead executing agency, working in partnership with a number of key organizations, including but not limited to, the Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) membership including: BirdLife International, Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA). Project supervision and other implementing agency roles will be fulfilled by the UNEP IW Task Manager responsible for the Africa portfolio, who is based in UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, in the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Mohamed Soilihi ALI	Secretary General - Vice Presidency in charge of	Ministry of Production, Environment, Energy, Industry and Crafts, **Comoros**	16 July 2012
Dr. Ayub MACHARIA	AG, Director General	National Environment Authority (NEMA), **Kenya**	10 March 2012
Mrs. Christine Edmee RALALAHARISOA	Director General for Environment	Ministry of the Environment and Forests, **Madagascar**	22 February 2012
Mr. Ali MANSOOR	Financial Secretary	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, **Mauritius**	10 April 2012
Ms. Marilia Telma Antonio MANJATE	Head of Department of International Cooperation	Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), **Mozambique**	25 February 2012
Mr. E. Didier Cesar DOGLEY	Principal Secretary for Environment	Department of Environment, **Seychelles**	13 March 2012
Mr. Zaheer FAKIR	Acting Deputy Director-General	Department of Environmental Affairs, **South Africa**	18 April 2012
Dr. Julius NINGU	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office, **Tanzania**	12 April 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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