



**United Nations
Environment Programme**



**Global Environment
Facility**

UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB PROJECT

***ADDRESSING LAND BASED ACTIVITIES
IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN***

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY for the WIO-LaB PROJECT

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Acronyms

CBO	Community-based Organization
CHM	Clearinghouse Mechanism
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQO	Environmental Quality Objective
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
LBA	Land-based Activity
LBS	Land-based Source
MWW	Municipal Wastewater
NC	Nairobi Convention
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	National Programme of Action
PADH	Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIO-LaB	Project “Addressing Land-based Activities in de Western Indian Ocean”

I. INTRODUCTION:

a. Project context:

The marine and coastal environment, and the goods and services it provides, are under threat in many regions of the world. Some of the world's most valuable coastal and marine ecosystems are to be found in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. The WIO States, having recognized the urgent need for better and more effective management of their coastal and marine resources, developed and approved the WIO-LaB project, under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention (NC). The broad goal of this project is to contribute to the environmentally sustainable management and development of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region by addressing the land-based sources of pollution that have adverse impacts on rivers, estuaries and coastal waters, as well as their biological resources.

The Project focuses on addressing major land-based activities in the WIO region and represents a strong partnership between the WIO countries, the Norwegian Government, UNEP and GEF. The Project is also designed to serve as a demonstration project of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) of UNEP.

The project aims to achieve three major objectives:

- Improve the knowledge base and establish and demonstrate regional strategies for the reduction of stress to the marine and coastal ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality
- Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of GPA
- Develop regional capacity and strengthen institution for sustainable, less polluting development including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention

b. Project sustainability:

In order to ensure long-term sustainability of the project outputs and outcomes, the WIO-LaB Project has developed a *Sustainability Strategy*. This strategy identifies and defines concrete measures to be taken in order to carry forward the positive benefits gained from this project, as well as to ensure sustainability of actions during the implementation of project itself.

II. Developing a WIO-LaB Sustainability Strategy:

Methodology:

In order to determine what is required to achieve project sustainability as well as longer-term sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment while addressing land based activities and sources of pollution, this document uses project **Outputs** as a starting point for analysis. *Section 2* therefore shows what is required in developing sustainable outputs during project implementation as well as the requirements for maintaining output benefits in the longer term post-project implementation.

Having thus determined the requirements for sustainability in the project context, a broad sustainability framework called the *Pillars of Sustainability* have been applied in order to develop the Sustainability Strategy for the project. This forms *Section 3* of this document.

The 5 pillars of sustainability are shown in Annex 1. They are Legislative Authority, Governance, Science and Information, Economic structure and Capacity Building.

III. Elaboration of the Sustainability Strategy

The elaboration of the sustainability strategy is divided into 3 parts:

- ✓ **Section 1** defines the *parameters* for sustainability as used to develop the sustainability strategy
- ✓ **Section 2** analyses and develops the project sustainability strategy by determining the *requirements* for achieving sustainability using project outputs
- ✓ **Section 3** summarizes the requirements and proposes a set of *recommendations* using the *Pillars of sustainability* as a basis for the Sustainability Strategy

Section 1: Parameters for sustainability

a. The WIO-Lab context

The WIO-LaB Project will be considered to be sustainable if countries in the WIO region become better equipped to manage impacts of land based activities on the coastal and marine environment and if the following outcomes (as defined in the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan) are achieved:

- commonly agreed upon and applied strategies and standards as tools for sound environmental management;
- a well-designed and applied regional legal framework that addresses land based activities;
- adequate institutional capacity for ensuring sustainable development and management of the marine and coastal environment; and
- broad based stakeholder involvement and support to the activities and processes initiated by the project, including measures defined in the SAP.

b. Sustainability of marine and coastal management

As mentioned above, sustainability has been broadly defined in this document by using the 5 Pillars of Sustainability – see Annex 1 for details. These *pillars* will be used to develop the WIO-LaB Sustainability strategy in Section 3.

Section 2: Requirements for sustainability

This section shows the expected outputs of the WIO-LaB Project and extrapolates the requirements (for the short and long term) for attaining sustainable results, both at the **regional level**, by the **project**, as well as at the **national level** by the NFPs and other stakeholders.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
Regional EQO/EQS for water and sediment quality.	-Political commitment to adopt and apply the objectives and standards at the national level.	-Facilitate regional political commitment by ensuring that the relevant national stakeholders are involved in developing the EQO/EQSs. -Ensure that the EQO/EQSs are nationally relevant and applicable and that the tools and capacity needed to apply them nationally are available.	-Ensure that the standards are embedded into practice through policy directives or in national programmes. -Ensure that institutional mechanisms are in place to apply standards. -Allocate financial resources for applying EQO/EQS's (for information dissemination, monitoring, assessment).
	-Capacity (human, technical and financial) to apply standards where applicable.	-Technical and financial assistance to be provided by the project in applying standards and in finding the means to build capacity nationally.	-Identify human capacity needs and plan to fill these needs (may require training of new staff). -Funding for technical capacity (know-how and tools needed to apply standards). -Allocate financial resources for continued capacity building (for technical expertise, for technological needs).

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	<p>-National level involvement of all relevant stakeholders in defining and applying EQS/EQOs so that they are <i>regionally accepted</i> and <i>realistically applicable</i> at the national level.</p>	<p>-Facilitate and encourage broad stakeholder involvement in the definition of EQS/EQOs as well as dissemination of information in this regard. The basis for this would be provided through the Stakeholder Involvement Plan.</p>	<p>-Ensure transparent and representative stakeholder involvement (on the basis of the National Stakeholder Involvement Plan) in the definition of EQS/EQOs. -Use and maintain a network of national experts on water, sediment & biota quality (building on the national Working Group on water, sediment and biota quality established under the project) to ensure that the most updated and accurate scientific information is used/developed.</p>
Monitoring and assessment Programme.	<p>-Political support and commitment to adopt and apply the monitoring and assessment programme at the national level</p>	<p>-Facilitate the development of the monitoring programme by involving all relevant stakeholders and by providing guidance as needed for developing a programme that can be regionally accepted and implemented. -Work on achieving regional commitment and coordination through the NC for implementation of the programme as well as to use the monitoring and assessment data collected regionally and nationally to improve management of LBA/S of pollution.</p>	<p>-Develop a national programme or plan to implement the monitoring and assessment programme. -Embed national programmes into the regional government programme and budget.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	<p>-Involvement of as many relevant stakeholders as possible to ensure support and continued application of the programme.</p>	<p>-Ensure that the National and Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plans determine who and how stakeholders should be involved and encourage their full involvement. -Establish a regional Working Group that facilitates region-wide interaction between key institutions involved in monitoring and assessment of water and sediment quality.</p>	<p>-Involve key stakeholders so that more capacity is developed and available for monitoring and assessment -Develop partnerships with the private sector, NGOs etc to assist in monitoring and assessment and so that more funding opportunities are made available. -Establish a national Working Group that facilitates nation-wide interaction between key institutions involved in monitoring and assessment of water and sediment quality.</p>
	<p>-National human, technical and financial capacity to conduct monitoring and assessment activities.</p>	<p>-Undertake a region-wide capacity assessment in order to determine requirements for capacity building. -Implement a capacity building programme, including training and provision of equipment and supplies as needed to support the national institutions in the implementation of the monitoring programme.</p>	<p>-Determine longer-term financial needs for the programme/plan and allocate funding for on-going monitoring and assessment (technical and technological). -Ensure the technical and human resource capacity requirement is kept up to date, and is adequately spread between institutions involved.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
MWW and PADH Management guidelines.	-Involvement of relevant stakeholders in the process of reviewing and applying guidelines for MWW and PADH management.	-Facilitate and support the development of National Stakeholder Involvement Plans defining responsibilities and actions for implementation of activities related to the review and development of the guidelines. -Encourage broad based stakeholder involvement through the establishment of regional MWW and PADH Task Forces.	-Domestication of the MWW and PADH guidelines through transparent and representative stakeholder involvement. -Maintain a network of national experts on MWW and PADH management, among others through the establishment of national Task Forces, so that the best and most accurate scientific and technical information is always available. -Embed the Regional Annex for MWW into national processes such as the National Plans of Action or similar strategies so that they are applied as a matter of practice.
	-National and Regional acceptability and applicability of the GPA MWW guidelines and key principles for PADH management.	-Facilitate, through financial and technical assistance, the development of a regionalized Annex on MWW by providing a forum for consultation on these issues and encouraging regional stakeholder involvement. -Facilitate a regional forum for discussion of the MWW guidelines and PADH key principles through the regional MWW and PADH Task Forces.	-Facilitate a national forum for discussion of the MWW guidelines and PADH key principles through the national MWW and PADH Task Forces.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	<p>-National human, technical and financial capacity to implement the GPA MWW guidelines and key principles for PADH management.</p>	<p>-Facilitate a capacity needs assessment exercise to determine training and educational needs in all participating countries</p> <p>-Develop training guides based on agreed priorities and implement training to build capacity.</p>	<p>-Ensure that the necessary technical capacity for applying the guidelines is available and allocate the necessary funding.</p> <p>-Maintain a network of national experts on MWW and PADH management for the provision of technical assistance and for the application of the guidelines.</p>
<p>Demonstration projects for MWW and PADH.</p>	<p>-Build on national and regional capacity in order to improve the resident knowledge and experience base to address MWW and PADH problems.</p>	<p>-Encourage broad stakeholder involvement in the selection and implementation of demonstration projects, including NGOs, CBOs and the private sector, by defining relevant selection criteria and through interaction with project proponents and NFPs.</p> <p>-Encourage the use of available national and regional expertise and encourage regional partnerships in the design and implementation of demonstration projects, by defining relevant selection criteria and through interaction with project proponents and NFPs.</p>	<p>-Ensure that the demonstration project/s are visible nationally and with adequate political support, seen as an opportunity to bring together all relevant stakeholders and to build partnerships for future collaboration.</p> <p>-.Ensure that a wide-as possible stakeholder base is used for the development of proposals.</p> <p>-Ensure that relevant national and regional expertise that may be of value in developing and implementing the project is tapped into.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Embed strategies and activities for sustainability and replication in project design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure that the criteria for selection of demonstration projects include provisions that will ensure regional applicability, sustainability and replicability. -Pre-select demonstration projects on MWW and PADH that are potentially replicable and sustainable. - Ensure that all parameters are in place to ensure sustainability and replicability of projects through proper review of design and through monitoring of implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assess the potential for sustainability (technical, financial, institutional) before submitting projects for consideration. -Ensure that strategies for sustainability and replicability are embedded in the project design. - Ensure that all parameters are in place to ensure sustainability and replicability of projects through proper review of design and through monitoring of implementation.
NPA's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National human, technical and financial capacity for developing NPA's and for implementing them effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build national institutional capacity to develop and implement NPA's through technical advice and training (where needed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constitute a team of experts from public/private sectors (policy/governmental, scientific and technical, legal experts, industry) as part of a core team to assist with the development and implementation of NPAs. -Allocate financial resources for implementing the NPA.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	<p>-Political support to ensure full implementation of NPAs as a tool for marine and coastal management. In countries that do not have NPAs, or will not develop these there is need for political support to develop and apply similar long-term environmental strategies to mitigate LBA/S of pollution.</p>	<p>-Encourage all participating countries to develop NPA's (although only 4 countries will be financially facilitated by the project, the others will have access to technical and advisory support to develop their NPAs) -Through the regional inter-ministerial mechanisms of the Nairobi Convention, build political support for NPA development in the entire region as a tool for sustainable environmental management.</p>	<p>-Integrate NPAs in the environmental agenda/strategy through policy directives. -Integrate the NPA process by allocating funding in the annual budget for continued NPA development and use. -Demonstrate political support from NPAs by providing incentives for demonstrated good environmental management.</p>
	<p>-Broad-based, but relevant stakeholder involvement in the development and implementation of the NPA's.</p>	<p>-Encourage broad based stakeholder involvement in the NPA process on the basis of sound National Stakeholder Involvement Plans.</p>	<p>-Ensure that stakeholder involvement forms an integral part of the NPA process by making it a requirement of the NPA process.</p>
EIA guidelines	<p>-Regional political commitment to develop and apply guidelines for EIA in the trans-boundary context.</p>	<p>-Facilitate the inclusion of the EIA principles in the LBA Protocol as an Annex.</p>	<p>-Incorporate these trans-boundary EIA guidelines into existing national EIA guidelines/legislation.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	-National human, technical and financial capacity to implement the EIA guidelines.	-Ensure that the human, financial and technical capacity requirements are taken into consideration when developing the guidelines.	-Ensure that the necessary technical capacity for applying the guidelines is available and allocate the necessary funding. -Maintain a network of national experts on EIA for the provision of technical assistance and for the application of the guidelines.
	-Involvement of relevant stakeholders in the process of developing regional EIA guidelines.	-Facilitate and support the development of National Stakeholder Involvement Plans defining responsibilities and actions for development of regional EIA guidelines. -Encourage broad based stakeholder involvement through the establishment of regional EIA Task Forces.	-Domestication of the EIA guidelines through transparent and representative stakeholder involvement. -Maintain a network of national experts on EIA, so that the best and most accurate scientific and technical information is always available.
	-National and Regional acceptability and applicability of the EIA guidelines.	-Facilitate, through financial and technical assistance, a review of existing (national) EIA guidelines as a basis for the development of the regional guidelines. -Facilitate a regional forum for discussion of the EIA guidelines through the regional EIA Task Force.	-Undertake a national-level of review of existing EIA regulations, procedures, guidelines and practices. -Embed the regional EIA guidelines into national procedures and processes such as the EIA regulations or similar procedures so that they are applied as a matter of practice.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
Demonstration project based on ICARM principles (while the demonstration project will be implemented in Mozambique only, the requirements proposed apply to all countries).	-Political commitment to apply the ICARM principles nationally.	-Ensure that the lessons learnt and best practices from the demonstration projects are well documented and widely disseminated in the region.	-Lessons learnt from the demonstration project as well as best practices should be incorporated nationally as much as possible and their wide-use should be encouraged.
	-National capacity (financial and technical support) for applying ICARM principles.	-Build national capacity while developing long-term strategies for institutional strengthening.	-Allocate funding for applying ICARM principles (technical and technological).
	-Broad-based stakeholder involvement (from the river basin as well as the coastal and marine environment).	-Develop Stakeholder Involvement plans as part of the ICARM demo project that determine who should be involved and how.	-Develop a network of experts from the public and private sectors including research and educational institutions for ICARM related informational and data needs and for providing and developing policy and legal guidance.
LBA Protocol	-Political support at the regional level (Nairobi Convention) to adopt the LBA Protocol.	-Facilitate regional commitment to adopt an LBA Protocol that is regionally applicable and provides a strong framework for the national management of LBA, through the available mechanisms of the NC. -Establish a regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force as a forum for discussions and alignment of specific country perspectives.	-Participate in regional coordination efforts concerning the LBA Protocol, and facilitate interaction between the national and regional perspectives through the regional Legal and Technical Review Task Force.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	-Strong national support from relevant stakeholders including the private sector to implement the legal Protocol nationally.	-Encourage stakeholder involvement through supporting the establishment of national Legal and Technical Review Task Forces. -Encourage private sector involvement.	-Embed the Protocol in national policy and legislation. -Develop a standing national network of experts in the form of a national Legal and Technical Review Task Force to discuss and embed the Protocol nationally, and to monitor, assess and report on the effectiveness of its implementation.
	-National human, technical and financial capacity for implementing the LBA evaluating, embedding and implementing the LBA Protocol.	-Provide training to regional legal experts on environmental issues related to LBA and by training policy and technical experts on the legal aspects of LBA.	-Allocate national level funding for implementation of the Protocol through embedding it into national legislation and through practice.
Strengthened Nairobi Convention as a Regional Coordinating Centre	-Political commitment by all participating countries for a strengthened NC and to make it a strong Regional Coordinating Centre which reflects regional priorities and supports national management related to LBA/S of pollution.	-Develop regional ownership of the NC through increased exposure arising from the project, so that the political commitment for sustaining operations of the convention will be ensured. -Build regional networks and increase the profile of the Convention through regional events such as the WIO International Water Forums.	-NFPSs should be actively involved in informing (political level) stakeholders of the benefits and activities of the NC. -Countries should commit to national contributions to the NC in order to sustain its operations.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	-Ensure a strong platform and facilities for continuous operation of the NC secretariat and RCU.	-Capacity building by training of staff of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat as well as NFP's in order to enhance the leadership role of the Convention and its national nodes as a centre of marine and coastal environmental management in the WIO region. -Update the existing NC website into a regional Clearing House for data and information on the marine and coastal environment in the WIO region. .	-NFPs should be committed to enhancing regional coordination. This would involve ensuring that there is sufficient funding and capacity (human and technical) to carry out their coordinative roles.
	-Broad-based cooperation and coordination with relevant national, regional and international stakeholders.	-The project, in cooperation with the NC secretariat should seek broad-based stakeholder participation in activities, in terms of cooperation, coordination and information sharing.	-Ensure broad-based stakeholder participation in activities, in terms of cooperation, coordination and information sharing.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
<p>Clearing House Mechanism and (GIS) database on LBA issues and management strategies as well as marine and coastal environment data and information for the WIO.</p>	<p>-Financial and technical capacity to maintain and update the CHM with national data.</p>	<p>-The development of the East African CHM would involve all relevant stakeholders and take into account the existing capacities in countries and find means to enhance these capacities. -Regional commitment (political and financial) to ensure that institutional capacity is available for its continued use and development. -Through the NCS, ensure the allocation of funding and technical and administrative capacity to support the use & maintenance of the CHM.</p>	<p>-Involvement of relevant national stakeholders in the development of the CHM. -Raise awareness of how the CHM can be beneficial to stakeholders through information sharing. -Allocate human resources and financial capacity to support the use & maintenance of the CHM. -Ensure the availability of capacity to maintain and update the GIS database so that updated and accurate information is always available.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
Increased involvement of a broad range of stakeholder groups in the implementation of project activities	-Strong regional stakeholder involvement coordinated through the National Focal Points and the National Coordinating Committees (or similar coordinating body) during the project and after its completion.	<p>-Facilitate the establishment and functioning of National Coordinating Committee that will ensure the active involvement of a network of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>-Enhance regional coordination through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, through the International Waters Forum s well as through individual project activities to maximize synergies and enhance complementarities and to create durable partnerships.</p> <p>-Increase involvement of NGOs and CBOs through their encouragement of their involvement in project activities and in particular the demonstration projects.</p> <p>-Enhance stakeholder involvement at the local level through the facilitation of awareness campaigns and through the implementation of a small-grants programme.</p>	<p>-Constitute a National Coordination Committee with a mandate to enhance effective national coordination and communication amongst all stakeholders during the project and after its completion.</p> <p>-Broad stakeholder support/agreement on the project outputs so that they can be effectively implemented nationally.</p> <p>-Development of Public-private partnerships at the national level by ensuring the involvement of the private sector in project activities and by planning future public-private sector collaborating activities.</p> <p>-Increase involvement of NGOs and CBOs through encouragement of their involvement in project activities and in particular the demonstration projects.</p> <p>-Enhance local stakeholder involvement through the implementation of awareness campaigns and a small-grants programme.</p>

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
Strengthened capacity through training and education	-Capacity building of relevant stakeholders to undertake continued training and educational activities.	-Ensure the involvement of relevant stakeholders in determining training and educational priorities to be addressed by the project, through a region-wide training and educational needs assessment. -Encourage the training through relevant national and regional partners (i.e. those already mandated for training and education).	-The training and educational guides developed should be used as part of national curricula. May require the allocation of funding to support this. -Provisions should be made to continually develop national capacity after the project has ended to ensure continuity of benefits derived during the project. -Allocate funding for continuous national training for relevant stakeholders on aspects of environmental management.
TDA/SAP	-Political support to validate that the TDA is scientifically accurate and legally acceptable and can be used to develop a policy-relevant SAP. -Political commitment for the Strategic Action Plan.	-The approval of the final TDA/SAP regionally should be a strong regional commitment by countries to address trans-boundary impacts of land based activities using the project as a catalyst for future actions such as the effective implementation of the SAP. The Nairobi Convention, through its inter-regional consultation mechanisms, will be used as the principle mechanism to achieve this. - Support the project countries in the development of NPAs within the scope of the wider SAP in order to create national ownership.	-Embed the TDA/SAP into national governance processes. -Strong political commitment to ensure the necessary institutional, legal and policy reforms. -Strong political commitment should be backed by allocation of the necessary funding for priority issues. - Development NPAs to support implementation of the SAP at the national level.

Outputs resulting from project implementation	What is required for sustainability at the national and regional level	Actions to be taken by the <i>project</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements	Actions to be taken by <i>national governments</i> to ensure sustainability of the requirements
	-Human resources, technical and financial capacity for the SAP.	-Provide training through the development of training guides and through educational material on management of specific issues. -Provide technical support in the development of tools for management of LBAs. -Provide financial support for the development of a policy relevant SAP. - Assist countries in attracting additional donor financing for implementation of the SAP and NPAs.	-Determine the means for sustainable financial resources to implement the NC and its Protocols and for future implementation of the SAP both nationally and regionally. - Approach donors to provide financial and technical support for the implementation of the SAP and NPA.
	-Broad stakeholder involvement and acceptability of the measures defined in the SAP.	-Encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders for regional and national buy-in to the process through implementation of the National and Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plans.	-Ensure that the National stakeholder involvement plans are developed and implemented in a transparent manner involving a broad range of stakeholders. -Actively involve all stakeholders in implementation of project activities as far as possible. -Ensure that these stakeholders, identified in the national stakeholder involvement plans will also be involved in SAP implementation.
	-A strong legal basis for implementation and monitoring of the SAP.	-Facilitate the work of the Task Forces (national and regional) and assist in the production of a strong LBA Protocol -Facilitate regional commitment, through the Nairobi Convention, for a strong LBA protocol.	-Outputs from this project should translate into national policies, programmes or plans for continued implementation.

Section 3: Recommendations for sustainability:

Based on the *requirements* identified in Section 2 above for project and post project sustainability, and using the *Pillars of Sustainability* as presented in Annex 1 as a framework for these requirements, the following set of recommendations have been identified to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outputs and achievements.

STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

Pillar 1: LEGAL (legislative, and regulatory frameworks for law-making, compliance, enforcement)

- The LBA Protocol will provide the legislative authority for the management of the marine and coastal environment related to LBA/S of pollution.
- The Protocol must be supported by national **monitoring** and **assessment** activities to ensure that management is on track and that improvements are being continuously made based on assessment data as necessary;
- The Protocol should preferably be supported by an **enforcement** mechanism to ensure that its conditions are being enforced.

Pillar 2: ECONOMIC structure (includes funding mechanisms and the use of economic instruments for SD)

- The regional management and coordination of activities will require the establishment of a **financial mechanism** such as a Trust fund whereby participating countries voluntarily contribute funds for implementation of activities such as the SAP. Since the NC has a Trust Fund, it should be determined whether it is feasible to use it by increasing the levels of contribution to be paid to accommodate additional activities.
- National level coordination and management of the marine and coastal environment requires **allocation of funds** in the national annual budget for activities, including but not limited to those defined as part of the SAP and NPAs.
- Next to national budgets, the implementation of the SAP will require regional coordination to develop **proposals** for financing SAP implementation (including but not limited to GEF funding). At the national level, the same applies to the NPAs.
- **Economic incentives** should form a part of the strategy for environmental management of LBA/S. Other economic instruments that may be used, as appropriate, are taxes and tariffs which should be based on principles such as the ‘polluter-pays’.
- In addition, as a “soft” measure, it would be useful to develop strategies at the national level (using economic methods) to inform the general public and other key stakeholders (including various levels of government) of the **economic value** of the marine and coastal environment.

Pillar 3: GOVERNANCE (Institutional and political support for developing and implementing sustainable development strategies)

- Political support should be formalized by **embedding** the strategies and guidelines developed by the project into national policy frameworks and by **strengthening institutions** through funding and capacity building.

- The National Coordinating Committees should play a key role in the implementation of activities at the national level and should ensure **broad stakeholder representation** so that such initiatives are nationally ‘owned’ and not imposed upon.
- **Regional coordination** through a strengthened Nairobi Convention Secretariat and its Regional Co-ordinating Unit, as well as through other initiatives such as NEPAD is required so that regional priorities are appropriately addressed and embedded in regional policies and instruments for governance.
- **Reporting mechanisms** should be integrated into national policy mechanisms as well as through the Nairobi Convention so as to provide feedback on implementation of the defined strategies and workplans.

Pillar 4: SCIENCE and INFORMATION (Scientific and technical capacity – know how, data, research; opportunities for learning through knowledge gained)

- Developing **networks of national and regional networks of experts** on issues such as MWW, PADH, and legal aspects of LBA management to ensure that current and scientifically accurate data is always available to decision-makers.
- Developing **networks of academic and research institutions** active in the management and assessment of the marine and coastal environment as a means of empowering these institutions to increase their ‘impact’.
- Developing **partnerships** for addressing LBA at the national level with the private sector and NGOS’ s and other key stakeholders by building on comprehensive National stakeholder Involvement Plans to be developed by the project.
- Maintaining and using **knowledge-based tools** such as the CHM, GIS for better management of data and information required for well informed decision-making.

Pillar 5: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (human & funding capacity: training and involving people to be part of the solution and having the capacity to do so)

- The project’s training and education programme should be geared at building capacity at strategic levels and aspects of LBA/S management, based upon a **structured assessment of capacity building requirements**.
- Funding should be made available nationally and regionally for further **enhancing the skills and knowledge** of the environmental managers.
- A regional and national commitment to create and maintain a learning environment by **sharing information, tools and capacity** and through **continuous education and training** (building on the tools developed by the project such as the CHM for information exchange; educational materials which should as far as possible be integrated into national educational curricula; training materials developed by the project to train a larger group of environmental managers, etc.).
- Maintaining and strengthening stakeholder and expert networks developed through building **regional networks** including through the International Waters Forum and other national and regional stakeholder meetings.
- The **involvement of all relevant stakeholders** in environmental management of the marine and coastal environment should be strongly encouraged and consistently practiced.

The GOALS FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WIO-LAB PROJECT

- commonly agreed upon and applied strategies and standards as tools for sound environmental management;
- a well-designed and applied regional legal framework that addresses land based activities;
- adequate institutional capacity for ensuring sustainable development and management of the marine and coastal environment; and
- broad based stakeholder involvement and support to the activities and processes initiated by the project, including measures defined in the SAP.

