UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1 – PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1	**Title of Sub-Programme:**	International Waters OP #9: Integrated Land and Water Component
1.2	**Project title:**	Combating living resource depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME through ecosystem-based regional actions
1.3	**Project Number:**	*[Implementing Agency Project Number not yet assigned]*
1.4	**Geographical Scope:**	*Regional:* Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo
1.5	**Implementing Agency:**	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
1.6	**Executing Agency:**	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
1.7	**Duration:**	60 months Commencing: September 2004 Completion: August 2009
1.8	**Cost:**	

		Million US$
Project Cost (GEF)		: ~~9.100*~~9,099,699
Co-financing:	UNEP (in cash & kind)	: 130,000
	Governments (in cash & kind)	: 17,218,110
	**Norway	: 2,000,085
~~1.271~~	Private Sector	: 6, 600,000

*An additional 11.713 US$ million from GEF for this project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Final committed and pending in-kind and cash co-financing for the project is $43.971 m. The final total project cost is $65.421 m.

**Please note that this amount is still under negociation. It will be introduced in the budget later.

Summary

This project proposal "Combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions" has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues identified by the 16 GCLME countries that have led to unsustainable fisheries and use of other marine resources, as well as the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities. The long-term development goals of the project are: 1) recover and sustain depleted fisheries; 2) restore degraded habitats; and 3) reduce land and ship-based pollution by establishing a regional management framework for sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME. Priority action areas include reversing coastal area degradation and living resources depletion, relying heavily on regional capacity building. The project focuses on nine demonstration projects, designed to be replicable and intended to demonstrate how concrete actions can lead to dramatic improvements. Sustainability will derive from this improved capacity, strengthening of national and regional institutions, improvements in policy/legislative frameworks, and the

demonstration of technologies and approaches that will lead to improved ecosystem status. The private sector will be a focus for cooperation, as they also hold the key for long-term sustainability of actions. The priority problems of resource depletion, loss of biodiversity (including habitat loss and coastal erosion), and land- and sea-based pollution are all addressed through the interventions proposed here. The project has five main components with associated objectives identified by the root cause analysis carried out during the project preparation process*: i) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanism for its implementation; ii) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture; iii) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and developing strategies for reducing coastal erosion; iv) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality; and v) Regional coordination and institutional sustainability.* The activities to be undertaken will complement other projects in the region to provide a strong foundation for the long-term sustainable environmental management of the GCLME. A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and preliminary Strategic Action Programme (SAP) have been prepared, serving as the basis for preparation of this project proposal. The full Global Environment Facility (GEF) project will update the TDA as part of a continuing process, and will endorse a regionally agreed SAP, following clarification of some aspects of the environmental status of the region, and initiate SAP implementation.

Signatures:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	For the UNEP Environment Fund:
_____	_____
Mr Carlos Magriños, Director General	Mr. Sergey Kurdjukov Officer-in-Charge Budget and Financial Management Service
Date: _____	Date: _____

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOPS	Advisory Committee for the Protection of the Seas
AfDB	African Development Bank
APR	Annual Programme/Project Report
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CEDA	Centre for Environment and Development in Africa
COMARAF	Training and Research for the Integrated Development of African Coastal Systems
CPUE	Catch per Unit Effort
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DIM	Data and Information Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQO	Environmental Quality Objective
ESI	Environmental Status Indicator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEDEN	Foundation for Environmental Development and Education in Nigeria
GCC	Guinea Current Commission
GCLME	Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
GOG-LME	Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem
HAB	Harmful Algal Bloom
IA	Implementing Agency
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Areas Management
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
ICS-UNIDO	International Centre for Science and High Technology - UNIDO
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IGCC	Interim Guinea Current Commission
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IW:LEARN	International Waters (IW) Learning, Exchange and Resource Network Program
LBA	Land-Based Activities
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LOICZ	Land-Oceans Interactions in the Coastal Zone
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPPI	Major Perceived Problems and Issues
NAP	National Action Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA/LBA	National Programme of Action/Land-Based Activities
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OP	Operational Program

PD	Project Director
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
PDF	Project Development Facility
PI	Process Indicator
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPER	Project Performance and Evaluation Review
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RPA/LBA	Regional Programme of Action/Land-Based Activities
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
TPR	Tri-Partite Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WACAF	West and Central African Action Plan
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Identifiers of Project brief as approved by the GEF

1. Identifiers

Project Number	*Implementing Agency Project Number not yet assigned*
Project Title	**Combating living resource depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME through ecosystem-based regional actions**
Duration	**Five years, beginning September 2004**
Implementing Agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Executing Agency	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Requesting Countries	*Regional:* Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo
Eligibility	The countries are eligible under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument. The Strategic Action Programme is consistent with the relevant provisions of regional and global Conventions relating to International Waters to which the countries are signatories and/or contracting parties.
GEF Focal Areas	International Waters with relevance to Biological Diversity
GEF Programming Framework	OP #9: Integrated Land and Water Component
Project Number	*Implementing Agency Project Number not yet assigned*

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2. Summary

This project proposal "Combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions" has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues identified by the 16 GCLME countries that have led to unsustainable fisheries and use of other marine resources, as well as the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities. The long-term development goals of the project are: 1) recover and sustain depleted fisheries; 2) restore degraded habitats; and 3) reduce land and ship-based pollution by establishing a regional management framework for sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME. Priority action areas include reversing coastal area degradation and living resources depletion, relying heavily on regional capacity building. The project focuses on nine demonstration projects, designed to be replicable and intended to demonstrate how concrete actions can lead to dramatic improvements. Sustainability will derive from this improved capacity, strengthening of national and regional institutions, improvements in policy/legislative frameworks, and the demonstration of technologies and approaches that will lead to improved ecosystem status. The private sector will be a focus for cooperation, as they also hold the key for long-term sustainability of actions. The priority problems of resource depletion, loss of biodiversity (including habitat loss and coastal erosion), and land- and sea-based pollution are all addressed through the interventions proposed here. The project has five main components with associated objectives identified by the root cause analysis carried out during the project preparation process*: i) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing*

mechanism for its implementation; ii) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture; iii) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and developing strategies for reducing coastal erosion; iv) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality; and v) Regional coordination and institutional sustainability. The activities to be undertaken will complement other projects in the region to provide a strong foundation for the long-term sustainable environmental management of the GCLME. A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and preliminary Strategic Action Programme (SAP) have been prepared, serving as the basis for preparation of this project proposal. The full Global Environment Facility (GEF) project will update the TDA as part of a continuing process, and will endorse a regionally agreed SAP, following clarification of some aspects of the environmental status of the region, and initiate SAP implementation.

3. Costs and Financing (Million US $)

			US$
GEF:	Project	:	$20.812
	PDF – B	:	$0.637
		:	
	Subtotal GEF	:	$21.449
Co-Financing:			
	Governments (in cash and kind)		$30.356
	US NOAA	:	$0.6
	UNDP (in cash and kind)	:	$0.1
	UNEP (in cash and kind)	:	$0.13
	UNIDO and ICS-UNIDO (in cash & kind)		$0.1
	Norway	:	$2.085
	IMR/NORAD		$4.0
	*Private Sector	:	$6.6
	Subtotal Co-financing		$43.971
		:	
	Total Project Cost		$65.421

4. Associated Financing (Million US $):

	Government baseline	:	$799.986

5. Operational Focal Point Endorsement(s):

Angola: Mrs. Armindo M. Gomes da Silva GEF Focal Point, Ministry of Energy and Water, Luanda	29 September 2003
Benin: Mr. Pascal ZOUNVEOU YAHA, GEF OFP Ministere de l'Environnement, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme, Cotonou	12 August 2003
Cameroon : Mr. Justin NANTCHOU NGOKO Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Yaounde	12 September 2003
Congo: Mr. Joachim OKOURANGOULOU, Directeur Général de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Economie Forestière	4 August 2003

	et de l'Environnement, Brazzaville	
Congo Dem. Rep.:	Mr. Vincent KASULU SEYA MAKONGA Directeur de Developpement Durable, Ministère des Affaires Foncières, Environnement et Tourisme, Kinshasa/Gombe	15 August 2003
Cote d'Ivoire:	Mrs. Alimata KONE, Directress Adjoint Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, Abidjan	10 September 2003
Gabon:	Mr. Chris MOMBO NZATSI, Directeur Général de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Economie forestière, des eaux, de la pêche, chargé de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature, Libreville	8 August 2003
Ghana:	Mr. Edward OSEI NSEKYIRE, Chief Director Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Accra	31 July 2003
Guinea Bissau:	Mme. Matilde da Conceicao Gomes Lopes Directrice Général de l'Environnement, Ministère des Resources Naturelles et de l'Environnement	11 September 2003
Guinea:	Mme. Kadiatou N'DIAYE, GEF Focal Point Manager, National Environment Directorate, Conakry	6 August 2003
Guinea Equatorial:	HE Don Fortunato OFA MBA Ministro, Ministro de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Malabo	09 April 2003
Liberia:	Mr. Fodee KROMAH, Executive Director GEF Focal Point, National Environmental Commission of Liberia, Monrovia	30 July 2003
Nigeria:	Mr. Ayodele Adekunle OLOJEDE, GEF Focal Point Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja	8 August 2003
Sao Tome & Principe:	Mr. Lourenco MONTEIRO DE JESUS GEF Focal Point, INDES, Sao Tome	13 August 2003
Sierra Leone:	Mr. Stephen Syril James JUSU, Director GEF Focal Point, Environment Protection Department Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment, Freetown	12 August 2003
Togo:	Mr. Yao Djiwomu FOLLY, Ing. Des Travaux des Eaux et Forets, Directeur de la Protection et du Controle de l'Exploitation de la Flore, Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources, Lome	7 August 2003

6. Implementing Agency Contact:

(a) Mr. Frank Pinto, Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF
(b) Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Director and Assistant Executive Director, UNEP/GEF Co-ordination Office, UNEP, Nairobi, Tel: 254-20-624166; Fax: 254-20-624041; Email: Ahmed.Djoghlaf@unep.org

2. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO THE OVERALL SUB-PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Background and Context (Baseline Course of Action)

Baseline, Context, Course of Action: The degraded condition of the GCLME as described in detail in the TDA and summarized in paragraphs 1 to 9 below in the Project document constitute the baseline condition against which incremental actions will be addressed in the SAP. The specific project goals, targets and actions for the recovery of depleted fisheries, restoration of degraded habitats and reduction of land and sea based pollution will be monitored using the indicators listed in the accompanying logframe matrix (Annex XVII) measured against the baseline.

1. The shared transboundary waters off the coast of western Africa are defined by the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) that extends from Bissagos Island (Guinea Bissau) in the north to Cape Lopez (Gabon) in the south. The GCLME stretches from the coast of Guinea Bissau to Angola, covering sixteen countries (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo). Characterized by distinctive bathymetry, hydrography, chemistry and trophodynamics, the GCLME is ranked among the most productive coastal and offshore waters in the world with rich fishery resources, oil and gas reserves, precious minerals, a high potential for tourism and an important reservoir of marine biological diversity of global significance. Over-exploitation of fisheries, pollution from domestic and industry sources, and poorly planned and managed coastal developments and near-shore activities are, however, resulting in a rapid degradation of vulnerable coastal and offshore habitats and shared living marine resources of the GCLME, putting the economies and health of the populace at risk.

2. The GCLME is rich in biodiversity, including an estimated 239 fish species. The fisheries resources of the ecosystem include a diverse assemblage of fishes such as small pelagics, (sardinellas shad), large pelagics (tuna and billfish), crustaceans and molluscs (shrimp, lobster, cuttlefish), and demersal species (sparids and croakers). The presence of invertebrates such as intertidal molluscs *(Anadara* s*p. Crassostrea* g.,etc.), reptiles (turtles, crocodiles), marine mammals such as the West African manatee *(Trichechus senegalensi*s), and some shark species demonstrate the variety of the species in the GCLME. The remarkable collection of migratory birds, millions of which seasonally visit the West African coast and mainland regions, illustrates the importance of preserving and maintaining the existing wetlands in this part of Africa. The coastal area also includes important terrestrial flora. Mangroves, typically *Rhizophora sp, Conocarpus sp, Avicennia sp, Mitragyna inermis, Laguncularia sp*, occur almost everywhere along the GCLME coastline and are dominant in certain places, such as the Niger Delta of Nigeria which has Africa's largest and the world's third largest mangrove forests. Mangrove forests provide the nutritional inputs to adjacent shallow channel and bay systems that constitute the primary habitat for a large number of aquatic species of commercial importance.

3. The densely populated coastal region is heavily dependent upon the biological resources of the GCLME. Approximately 40% of the region's 300 million people (more than 1/2 of the population of the African continent) live in the coastal areas of the GCLME, many of whom are dependent on the lagoons, estuaries, creeks and inshore waters surrounding them for their food security and well being. Rivers, lagoons, and inshore and offshore waters of the GCLME serve as important sources of animal protein in the form of fish and shellfish, as well as provide significant income through the coastal fisheries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates the total potential fisheries yield of the entire region to be in the neighborhood of 7.8 million tons per year. The rich fishery resources are of both local and transboundary importance with stocks supporting artisanal fisheries and offshore industrial fisheries from many nations.

4. These marine and coastal areas, including their upstream freshwater regions, are at present affected by a number of anthropogenic activities: over-exploitation of fishery resources; impacts from

the land-based settlements activities; industrial, agricultural, urban and domestic sewage run-off; and other mining activities such as oil and gas (in particular, off the coasts of Angola, Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria). The depletion of living resources, uncertainty in ecosystem status (including climate change effects), deterioration of water quality and loss of habitats (including coastal erosion) have been identified as significant transboundary environmental problems in the GCLME region.

5. The region's fish stocks are under threat from overfishing. Since the 1960s, the offshore commercial fishing efforts have exerted extreme pressures on the resources, placing the fisheries at risk of collapse. This is exacerbated by the presence of local industrial fleets, predominantly nationally-owned or part of joint ventures operating in each other's waters under bilateral agreements, as well as the existence of a large artisanal sector with strong traditional roots and powerful social and political impacts. Pelagic and demersal fisheries within the region are fully exploited with evidence showing that the landings of many species are currently declining. The decline in fish availability in the subsistence sector has led to the adoption of destructive fishing practices such as use of undersize meshes and blast fishing. The growing population and the need for foreign currency from fish exports will continue to increase pressure on the coastal resources in the future. The GCLME project support from GEF and other partners will assist the region to meet the WSSD target for maintaining and restoring fish stocks to levels that can "on an urgent basis and, where possible, no later than 2015" produce maximum sustained yields.

6. Uncertainty in ecosystem status makes it impossible to manage the natural resources effectively. Lack of national budget, inadequate regional capacity, and the general low socio-economic conditions in much of the region are responsible for this uncertainty in ecosystem status. Ecosystem knowledge is not a high priority in many of these countries; even if it were, capacity and institutions are lacking. The possible effects of climate change are also unknown; lacking knowledge of climate change impacts, effective management and establishment of sustainable development goals are clearly impossible.

7. Water quality in the GCLME is deteriorating as a result of land and marine-based activities, particularly from the oil and agricultural sectors. Oil and other industrial activities have been identified as threats to the sensitive GCLME environment and the increasing number of offshore platforms, pipelines, and various export/import oil terminals means an inevitable exposure to oil pollution. According to the World Bank (1995), oil producing companies in Nigeria and Sierra Leone discharge an estimated 710 tons of oil yearly into the coastal and marine environment and an additional 2100 tons originate annually from oil spills. Most of the countries also have important refineries on the coast, only a few of which have proper effluent treatment plants. The patterns of onshore-offshore winds and ocean currents mean that oil introduced from any of the offshore or shore-based petroleum activities translates easily into a regional problem. Agriculture, an important activity in all of the countries in the region, is also causing water quality degradation. The use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides has markedly increased in recent years with the development of commercial agriculture and it has been estimated that approximately 30% of fertilizers applied are actually used by the plants while the remainder finds its way into the atmosphere or surface waters. Inorganic, especially nitrate and phosphate-based, fertilisers are being used on an increasing scale and substantial quantities of nutrients originating from domestic and agricultural effluents are carried to the sea through river outflows. These nutrients, when coupled with sewage pollution, are increasing levels of eutrophication in nearby coastal waters including lagoon and causing harmful algal blooms. The coastal waters are thereby being threatened by land and marine-based activities.

8. The physical destruction of coastal habitats, including critical wetlands, causes the loss of spawning and breeding grounds for most living resources in coastal waters and the loss of the rich and varied fauna and flora of the region including some rare and endangered species. Much of the destruction is related to often-haphazard physical development, which exerts phenomenal pollution pressures on this international body of water. Results obtained during the Pilot Phase GOG-LME Project showed that in Ghana, 55% of the mangroves and significant wetlands around the greater Accra area have been decimated through pollution and overcutting. In Benin, the figure is 45% in the

Lake Nokoué area, in Nigeria, 33% in the Niger Delta, in Cameroon, 28% in the Wouri Estuary, and in Côte d'Ivoire, about 60% in the Bay of Cocody. Additionally, alterations to river flow regimes from dam construction (for irrigation and power generation) together with high wave action have led to severe coastal erosion problems, issues of which are expected to be addressed in part in parallel GEF projects in the Volta and Niger River basins. These factors are combining to cause displacements of structures, people and economies of coastal communities and urban centres. Urbanization and industrialization place increasing pressure on coastal habitats, both through direct physical pressure, and indirectly through pollution and declining water quality.

9. Many of the water and coastal resources-related environmental threats identified in the region are transboundary in nature. The GCLME Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), formulated by the countries, fully lists the various transboundary environmental issues/problems, major root causes, transboundary impacts and consequences and possible measures to contain the threats. Some of these threats are already cause for concern. Others are likely to grow in importance with human population growth and increased urbanisation and industrialisation in the stakeholder countries. Early action in the GCLME is critical to mitigating these transboundary threats to ecosystem health.

10. Recognizing the negative changes in the health and productivity of the GCLME resulting from human impact and appreciating that living marine resources and pollutants in coastal and marine environments respect no political boundaries and few geographical ones, the countries resolved to work together to address their common concerns. Through various assessments carried out, the countries realized that the traditional sectoral approach to management had failed in bringing about the needed changes in environmental and living resource uses and resolved to adopt a holistic and multisectoral approach embodied in the large marine ecosystem concept. During the Pilot-Phase GEF Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem (GOG LME) Project (1995 - 1999), as verified in Tri-Partite Review Reports and the Final In-Depth Evaluation, the following results were achieved.

- adoption of Ministerial level Accra Declaration (1998) aimed at institutionalising a new ecosystem-wide paradigm consistent with GEF operational guidelines for joint actions in environmental and living resources assessment and management in the Gulf of Guinea and beyond;
- planning and implementation of two co-operative surveys of demersal fish populations conducted by the six countries;
- definition of regional effluent standards based on a detailed survey of industries and recommendations made for the control and significant reduction of industrial pollution;
- launching of a successful campaign for reduction, recovery, recycling and re-use of industrial wastes based on the concept of the <<waste stock exchange management system >> in Ghana that will be extended to other project countries;
- initiation of co-operative monitoring of the productivity of the LME using ships of opportunity
- preparation of coastal profiles for the six project countries followed by the development of national Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) and the preparation of draft national ICAM plans which were in different stages of adoption by the end of the Pilot Phase Project;
- accelerating the creation of national and regional databases as decision making support tools;
- promoting active grassroots and gender participation in discussion, decision-making and interventions in environmental and resources management;
- initiation of community-based mangrove restoration activities in all six project countries;
- successful completion of 41 training workshops;
- development of a preliminary TDA for the Gulf of Guinea.

11. The Committee of Ministers then called for initiation of a second phase of an expanded project to include 10 additional countries to coincide with the natural limits of the GCLME and sought the assistance of UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP and GEF in implementing an LME project. The GEF made available two project preparation and development facility grants (PDF-B) to enable countries to prepare the necessary analyses and reviews. In accordance with the GEF Operational Strategy, a TDA

and preliminary Strategic Action Programme (SAP) were prepared through national and regional stakeholder consultations.

2.2 Legislative Authority and Project Contribution to Overall Sub-programme Implementation

12. The programming context of this project is the GEF Operational Programme No. 9 "Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area". This OP lists as an expected outcome *"the reduction of stress to the international waters environment in selected parts of all five development regions across the globe through participating countries making changes in their sectoral policies, making critical investments, developing necessary programs and collaborating jointly in implementing water resources protection measures* (para 9.10)." The OP also states that "*the goal is to help groups of countries utilise the full range of technical, economic, financial, regulatory, and institutional measures needed to operationalize the sustainable development strategies for international waters* (para 9.2)."

13. This project is thus in conformity with the GEF Operational Strategy and Operational Programmes, in particular with the above-mentioned OP #9 - International Waters: Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area, where there is a focus on an integrated management approach to the sustainable use of [land and] water resources on an area-wide basis. It will also have relevance to OP #2 - Biodiversity in coastal and marine ecosystems, and specifically to aspects of eco-system management including elements of: targeted research, information-sharing, training, institutional-strengthening, demonstrations, and outreach (or 'extension').

14. Under OP 9 several outputs from IW projects are envisaged. These include:

a. a comprehensive transboundary environmental analysis identifying top priority multi-country ecosystem-based resource and environmental concerns (already in hand);
b. a strategic action programme consisting of expected baseline and additional actions needed to implement an integrated approach to land and water resources assessment and management (a draft is available; the SAP will be updated during the full project);
c. documentation of stakeholder participation to determine expected baseline and additional actions to be implemented as well as community involvement in the project; and
d. implementation of measures related to integrated management of land and water resources that have incremental costs and that can generate global environmental benefits in several focal areas.

15. The present project also is consistent with the recent Draft GEF International Waters Focal Area-Strategic Priorities in Support of WSSD Outcomes for FY 2003-2006. The document lists various priorities, including:

Priority A. Catalyze financial resource mobilization for implementation of reforms and stress reduction measures agreed through TDA-SAP or equivalent processes for particular transboundary systems

Priority B. Expand global coverage of foundational capacity building addressing the two key program gaps and support for targeted learning.

Priority C. Undertake innovative demonstrations for reducing contaminants and addressing water scarcity issues.

16. The present project contributes significantly to the WSSD targets for 1) introducing ecosystem-based assessment and management practices by 2010, and 2) recovering depleted fish stocks to maximum sustainable yield levels by 2015. It will directly assist in addressing key International Waters gaps, with a focus on ecosystem-based approaches to management of Large

Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that include fisheries resources and habitat. The project will also assist in achieving the targets for these priorities for addressing African Transboundary waters.

17. The GCLME project will both benefit and benefit from other GEF projects being undertaken in the region and on the global level. Efforts will be made to ensure synergies among the projects and minimize duplication of work, by setting aside funds in this project to achieve project integration for these GEF activities. One example of these projects is a global GEF project on "reduction of environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling through the introduction of by-catch reduction technologies and change of management" executed by FAO and implemented by UNEP that is already assisting two countries (Cameroon and Nigeria) in the GCLME region in minimizing the impacts on fisheries of use of wrong mesh-sizes. The GCLME project would establish linkages with this GEF project in order that some of the best practices and innovative techniques learned could be replicated in the other GCLME countries. For coastal erosion, close linkage with the Volta River GEF project will help assure consistency in approaches and optimal use of GEF resources.

18. The environmental goals of the project are consistent with the Abidjan Convention for Co-operation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region adopted in March 1981. The Abidjan Convention and its Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency constitute the legal components of the West and Central African (WACAF) Action Plan. The Convention expresses the decision of the WACAF Region (from Mauritania to Angola at the time of adoption) to deal individually and jointly with common marine and coastal environmental problems. The Convention also provides an important framework through which national policy makers and resource managers can implement national control measures in the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of the WACAF Region. The Emergency Protocol was designed with an orientation towards combating and operationally responding to massive pollution in case of marine accidental oil and chemical spills.

19. Since its entry into force in August 1984, Parties to the Abidjan Convention have, with UNEP's assistance, undertaken a number of activities including:

- development of programmes for marine pollution prevention, monitoring and control in cooperation with IMO, FAO, UNIDO, IOC-UNESCO, WHO, IAEA, etc.
- development of programmes for monitoring, controlling and combating coastal erosion dominantly with UNESCO and UNDESA.
- development of national environmental impact assessment programmes for particular coastal sites
- development of national environmental legislation in cooperation with FAO and IMO.

3. NEEDS AND RESULTS

3.1 Needs

20. The TDA identifies the regional priorities among water-related problems and concerns, their socio-economic and sectoral root causes, and the extent to which the problems are transboundary in either origin or effect. The four major transboundary environmental problems/issues (MPPIs) identified in the TDA are:

1. Decline in GCLME fish stocks and unsustainable harvesting of living resources;
2. Uncertainty regarding ecosystem status, integrity (changes in community composition, vulnerable species and biodiversity, introduction of alien species) and yields in a highly variable environment including effects of global climate change;
3. Deterioration in water quality (chronic and catastrophic) from land and sea-based activities, eutrophication and harmful algal blooms;

4. Habitat destruction and alteration including *inter-alia* modification of seabed and coastal zone, degradation of coastscapes, coastline erosion.

21. In the absence of a GEF intervention, it is probable that the types of sectoral-based interventions which have been demonstrated during the past twenty years as being ineffective in halting the pace of environmental degradation will continue. Without a concerted ecosystem-based regional approach to environmental management it is unlikely that the present rates of habitat degradation and living marine resources depletion will be slowed. The likely consequence of such a scenario is the loss of globally significant biological diversity during the next century, combined with collapse of fish stocks and food security in the region.

3.2 Results

22. The overall development goals of this project are to 1) recover depleted fish stocks, 2) restore degraded habitat, 3) reduce land and ship-based pollution, and 4) create an ecosystem-wide assessment and management framework for sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME. Priority action areas rely heavily on regional capacity building. Sustainability will derive from this improved capacity, strengthening of national and regional institutions and improvements in policy/legislative frameworks.

23. To satisfy the broad development goal the project has five major components:

1) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanism for its implementation
2) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture
3) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and developing strategies for reducing coastal erosion
4) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality
5) Regional Coordination and Institutional Sustainability

24. The major expected results from completing the above five components and activities can be summarized as follows:

- Improved institutional structure to address priority regional issues, including a Guinea Current Commission, a Regional Fisheries Commission, and other regional and national bodies for conducting effective regional interventions for fisheries and biodiversity conservation and pollution prevention.
- Improved legal/management structure for addressing the priority regional issues, including a Protocol on Land Based Activities for the Abidjan Convention, a regional Biodiversity Action Plan, as well as legislative reforms for fisheries, land-based activities, and biodiversity
- Nine successful demonstration projects will serve as a basis for replication in the region and outside the region, as concrete steps towards achieving agreed environmental quality objectives.
- Nationally endorsed Strategic Action Program and NAPs with accompanying sustainable financing plan will lead the way towards continued incremental improvement to the GCLME based on a solid foundation of regional commitment and consensus

25. In addition to the major expected results above, the project will also result in:

- Improved knowledge assessment and actions toward recovery and sustainability of the current ecological status of the GCLME, including fish stocks and the priority transboundary concerns

- Enhanced regional political and stakeholder commitment to address priority transboundary problems through the development and preliminary implementation of a regional SAP
- Improved public participation in planning for and implementing activities to address the priority transboundary problems in the GCLME
- Increased ability to sustainably harvest living marine resources in the GCLME through improved legal basis, the development and implementation of fisheries monitoring, assessment and management plans, strengthened institutional capacity, and the assessment of mariculture carrying capacity
- Improved conservation of biodiversity and condition of priority habitats in the GCLME region through the development of a Regional Biodiversity Action Plan, demonstration projects, strengthened institutional capacity and an enhanced legal basis
- Enhanced regional capacity to mitigate eroded coastal areas
- Improved regional capacity to address land and sea-based pollution in the GCLME and thereby improve water quality through coordination, strategic planning, demonstration projects and an enhanced legal basis
- Effective coordination of project activities and preliminary SAP implementation through the establishment of a Regional Coordination Unit, Steering Committee and the development of a GCC
- Enhanced national and regional data and information acquisition, exchange and management systems to support decision-making

3.3 Assumptions to Achieve Results and Associated Risks

26. This project assumes both strong regional commitment to the project goals and objective as well as the necessary resources to carry out project activities. The GCLME states have demonstrated their commitment to regional co-operation for conservation of coastal and marine resources through their approval of the Abidjan Convention and Accra Declaration and participation in the development of the SAP. There are risks, however, that some of the countries lack basic expertise necessary to successfully carry out all of the project activities. For these, the project needs to have built-in mechanisms early on to assist them. Nevertheless, the risk of non-delivery by regional experts is small. Also, despite the demonstrated political commitment, the budgetary allocations and investments to the coastal management projects have not been significant due to economic problems facing most of these countries; most of the projects have largely been donor-funded. Thus, a significant risk is the adverse socio-economic conditions existing in some of the countries. Risks and assumptions are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex XVII.

4. ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS, WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE, BUDGET AND FOLLOW-UP

4.1 Project Activities and Outputs

27. The project is divided into five major components reflecting the priority ranking determined at the regional level by the Regional Scientific and Task Team. UNEP will implement sub-components and their associated activities under four of these Components (I, III, IV and V), which are outlined below. The remaining Component and Sub-components to be implemented by UNDP are listed in the Logical Framework Matrix included as Annex XIII. Together these five principal components offer the greatest potential project benefits in terms of environmental protection from both national and transboundary perspectives over the project's lifespan. These principal components and their associated objectives were developed for the project based on the areas of threats identified by the TDA, and areas of intervention identified in the SAP. These major components have associated objectives, activities and results.

28. As a follow-on to the Pilot Phase GGLME project, this project is in the phase of early SAP implementation. Clearly identified in the process leading to this phase has been the need for regional and national demonstration projects to advance SAP implementation. A list of priority demonstration projects was developed, and then the demonstrations were assigned either to a single country, or for regional execution. The demonstration projects to be implemented by UNEP are:

1. Environmental Information Management: regional execution
2. Waste Stock exchange management system: Ghana
3. Reduction of nutrient discharges: Togo
4. ICAM for Kribe-Limbe Lagoon: Cameroon
5. Protected area management: Benin

29. These demonstration projects all address key issues identified during the Pilot Phase and Preparatory Phase of the GCLME project. These demonstration projects are nested within the major areas of intervention. Each demonstration project has an associated budget, regional or national management mechanism, and incremental cost analysis. Each demonstration project has significant co-financing from various sources, including the private sector. Representatives of the private sector have contributed in the development of the demonstration projects. . The private sector, especially the oil and gas and fisheries industries, have given indications of providing additional financing and technical expertise in the implementation of the demonstration projects. This collaboration will be actively pursued during the project implementation.

30. **Component I: Finalize TDA, SAP and NAPs and Develop Sustainable Financing for SAP/NAP Implementation.** The Objective of Component I is to undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

31. The activities under Component I focus on filling priority gaps in technical knowledge of the transboundary problems in the GCLME, completing a concrete regional SAP, and formulating sustainable financing arrangements. The TDA will be updated as part of this component. A targeted SAP will also be developed and endorsed as a part of this component and commitments for its implementation will be obtained. However, Component I cannot be viewed as an independent activity, as Components II through V will support Component I by providing the institutional arrangements and the concrete actions required to provide information, data, and guidance to the TDA and SAP. Component I as written above merely establishes the overall framework for TDA/SAP/NAP development, but this process will be fed with concrete outputs from Components II through V below.

32. **Component III: Planning for Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration of Degraded Habitats and Development of Strategies for Reducing Coastal Erosion.** The objective of Component III is to undertake strategic planning for conserving biodiversity and integrated coastal management, demonstrate activities to restore priority degraded habitats, and develop strategies for reducing coastal erosion in the GCLME region (to support the TDA and SAP process)

33. The activities under Component III focus on undertaking strategic planning for and taking actions to conserve regional biodiversity and restore priority-degraded habitats. Under this component, a Regional Biodiversity Action Plan will be developed identifying priority biodiversity areas of concern. Marine and coastal biodiversity elements of already existing National Biodiversity Action Plans will be utilized to avoid duplication. The legal basis for combating introduced species and for conserving biodiversity will be strengthened at the national level.

34. **Component IV: Reduce Land and Sea-Based Pollution and Improve Water Quality.** The objective of Component IV is to develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents (to support the TDA and SAP process).

35. The activities under Component IV focus on improving the regional ability to conduct strategic planning for and undertake actions to address the major transboundary problem of land and sea-based pollution and thereby improve water quality in the GCLME. This component will enhance national and regional abilities to address land-based sources of pollution through the creation of strategic programmes of action for implementation of the GPA at the national and regional level. The legal basis for addressing land-based sources of pollution will be improved through the formulation and adoption of a Protocol on Land-Based Activities for the 1981 Abidjan Convention. The regional ability to address marine-based sources of pollution will be enhanced through a review of current pollution prevention measures and spill response capabilities. Additionally, a regional system for cooperation in cases of marine pollution incidents will be created. Investment opportunities for implementing priority SAP activities related to land and sea-based sources of pollution will be developed.

36. **Component V: Regional Coordination and Institutional Sustainability.** The objective of Component V is to **c**reate a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system (this component will support the TDA and SAP process by providing the institutional arrangements for carrying out the project).

37. Component V will create a functioning network of institutions and individuals to address the GCLME environmental issues and root causes; identify the process for evolving institutional arrangements from the support of the GEF to ownership by Region; and develop strategies to sustain the effective network of institutions and individuals to address the GCLME environmental issues and root causes. It is envisaged that a Guinea Current Commission (GCC) would be constituted and adopted by the countries during the process of completion of the full SAP. Recognizing that negotiations leading to a legal entity such as the GCC will take time, the immediate creation of an Interim Guinea Current Commission (IGCC) would be explored as soon as implementation of the full project begins. The IGCC would have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, including the completion and implementation of the full SAP, to be described in the SAP. As the IGCC matures, it will increasingly take leadership of the project and, eventually, the RCU of the project will become the coordinating unit of the IGCC (later the GCC). The IGCC will be expected to play the key role in updating, as necessary, the agreed SAP as the project is implemented. This updating will be completed towards the end of the full project. The establishment of the IGCC in year 1 ensures that the activities detailed in the SAP will be carried forward with the incremental build-up of the institutional project management and oversight activity (National and Regional Coordinating Units, Steering and Inter-ministerial Committees). These institutional components will be active from year 1 and throughout the project duration.

38. This project will be carried out in three major phases. First, assessments will be conducted to more accurately determine the current ecological status of the GCLME and its primary transboundary threats. This phase will consist of capacity building, assessments, and reviews of existing knowledge, combined with judicious and limited filling-in of the major gaps in knowledge and will result in an updated Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis. During the second phase, the Strategic Action Programme will be finalized. This phase will include development of management plans, agreements and strategies. The final phase of the project will include initial implementation of the agreed-upon SAP. An important part of the project is the implementation of identified regional and country demonstration projects that will facilitate early implementation of the SAP. It is understood that a consolidated effort undertaken in these initial six countries selected for the national demonstration projects will generate lessons that can be rapidly transferred and replicated throughout the region.

39. The TDA/NAP/SAP process, when completed will include the formulation of National (part of the NAP process) and Regional (part of the SAP process) Programmes of Action Land Based Activities. These NPAs and the RPA therefore will not be developed as a separate process, but rather as part of the TDA/NAP/SAP process. The SAP will fully assess the impact of economic growth in

the region, map out alternative development scenarios that protect global environmental resources, and enable the sixteen member states to reach a consensus on priorities, targets, programmes, and projects to protect the shared resources of the GCLME. The SAP will include an estimation of the required financial resources and a strategy to mobilize these resources. GEF investment project proposals to implement selected transboundary elements of the SAP will be prepared using the incremental cost approach. Involvement of the private sector in early SAP implementation activities, such as the Waste Stock Exchange Demonstration Project, will help to ensure future funding and implementation of SAP activities. The private sector, especially the oil and gas industry in Nigeria, contributed financially and technically in the formulation of the national demonstration project on mangrove restoration in the Niger Delta. The SAP is expected to play a key role in ensuring that global environmental benefits are provided in tandem with the facilitation of sustainable and environmentally-sound economic development in the area over the coming decades. The process for the completion of the SAP will be designed to ensure that the SAP is action-oriented, locally-owned, government supported, sustainable, and responsive to the local conditions. This, and the close attention to be paid to mobilizing resources for implementation of the SAP, will assure that it is implemented and not stored on shelves.

40. Leading to the completion and endorsement of the SAP, this Project will build on the concrete activities of Components II through V to provide information, data, and facilitation to the TDA/NAP/SAP process. The Interim Guinea Current Commission (IGCC), to be established under Component 5 of the project, will be expected to play the key role in updating, as necessary, the agreed SAP as the project is implemented. This updating will be completed towards the end of the full project. The establishment of the IGCC in year 1 ensures that the activities detailed in the SAP will be carried forward with the incremental build-up of the institutional project management and oversight activity (National and Regional Coordinating Units, Steering and Inter-ministerial Committees). These institutional components will be active from year 1 and throughout the project duration.

41. Table 1 outlines under which phases of the project the different subcomponents and their associated activities are included.

Table 1: UNEP Components and Phases of the Project

Component/Sub-Component	Update TDA	SAP Develop-ment	SAP Implemen-tation
I. Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation	√	√	√
Ia. Fill gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards/etc. by training and at-sea demonstrations for contaminant levels in water, sediments, and biota.	√		
Ib. Identify and fill gaps for the TDA, including biodiversity, socio-economic conditions, legal/regulatory review, stakeholder analysis, hot spots, contaminant levels, etc.	√		
Ic. Update TDA following filling of gaps.	√		
Id. Prepare and endorse National Action Plans.		√	
Ie. Finalize and endorse regional Strategic Action Programme.		√	
If. Hold a donors' conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation.		√	
Ig. Formulate arrangements for sustainable financing of environmental management of the GCLME.			√
Ih. Develop and recommend economic instruments and incentives to promote preventive measures to decrease both land and sea-based sources of pollution as well as adequate environmental management in the region.			√
III. Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion. (Supporting Component I)	√	√	√
IIIa. Develop Regional biodiversity Action Plan, including Protected Areas based on Biodiversity Action Plans (National Demonstration Project).		√	
IIIc. Demonstrate use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) and assess Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat (PADH) for habitat protection (National Demonstration Project).			√

Component/Sub-Component	Update TDA	SAP Develop-ment	SAP Implemen-tation
IIIe. Perform gap analysis of national legislation and draft improvements to legislation regarding key elements of biodiversity identified in the TDA, introduced species and habitats, etc.			√
IV. Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality (supporting Component I)	√	√	√
IVa. Facilitate development of regionally integrated and consistent National Programmes of Action for Land-Based Activities, including updating inventories of pollution and habitat hot spots.		√	
IVb. Develop and implement a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities.		√	√
IVc. Develop a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention			√
IVd. Conduct a regional assessment of maritime pollution prevention measures, contingency planning, and spill response capabilities.	√	√	
IVe. Develop regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents (customs, communications, response, liability, and compensation).			√
IVf. Facilitate process to reform legislation in selected countries to adopt and implement international conventions (e.g., MARPOL< OPRC) as related to oil and gas activities.		√	
IVg. Strengthen, improve, and demonstrate methods to reduce nutrient influx to the marine environment (national Demonstration Project).			√
IVh. Develop investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA.			√
V. Regional coordination and institutional sustainability. (supporting Component I)	√	√	√
Ve. Develop Environmental Information System (EIS) for GCLME, including cooperation with other available regional EIS (Regional Demonstration Project).	√	√	√
Vg. Develop regional coordination mechanism (an Interim Guinea Current Commission, followed by a full-time Commission).			√
Vh. Provide capacity building for the IGCC.			√

42. The project approach will thus extend the introduction of ecosystem-based assessment and management from the areas adjacent to the countries that participated in the Pilot Phase, to the full extent of the influence of the Guinea Current LME, from Guinea-Bissau in the northwest, to Angola in the south. The proposed demonstration projects will contribute directly to the implementation of the Pilot Phase Project modular approach to ecosystem: 1) productivity, 2) fish and fisheries and other living resources, 3) pollution and ecosystem health, 4) socio-economics, and 5) governance. The projects will also contribute to and facilitate the NEPAD's Environmental Action Plan implementation as well as contribute to the revitalization of the Abidjan Convention by bringing harmonized environmental management efforts in combination with economic development and poverty alleviation. The project will maintain close linkages with mechanisms developed to address land and water-related environmental issues in the major river basins draining to the LME (Volta, Niger) and the neighboring GEF International Waters projects (Canary Current, Benguela Current). It will support the regional implementation of the Global Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, relevant components of the Abidjan Convention and those of the Accra Ministerial Declaration.

43. The Workplan for these Components and Activities is presented below. A full implementation plan will be developed by the staff of the Regional Coordination Unit immediately upon beginning its operation and will be submitted to the project Steering Committee for adoption.

4.2 Project Risks and Sustainability

44. The long-term success of regional-scale marine ecosystem management programs, such as the one proposed here depend, *inter alia*, on the political willingness of the participating countries to cooperate, their willingness to continue project programs and approaches after the life of the GEF

intervention, and the extent to which activities successfully engage system users of the resources that are the subject of intervention. For the long-term sustainability of the GCLME Program, it will be necessary for governments to have a clear vision that the benefits they will derive from the GCC and their own further investment in the project will be far greater than the costs which would accrue to them if these mechanisms were not in place.

45. In relation to political willingness, the level of project risk is seen as low/moderate in all of the countries. It might well have been expected that civil strife in Congo Democratic Republic, Cote d' Ivoire and Liberia would have resulted in an uneven commitment of these countries to this project. This has not been the case, however. Interministerial involvement on the part of Congo Democratic Republic, Cote d' Ivoire and Liberia have been strong at every major meeting of the GCLME.

46. Another potential risk in the region is the prevalence of unresolved territorial disputes that are a source of sensitivity in the region. During the last several years the countries have demonstrated a willingness to co-operate in matters relating to environmental management, and there is an increasing recognition that the benefits resulting from co-operative environmental management actions are not dependent on the resolution of such sensitive issues. Recognizing the sensitivities of the area, however, it has been agreed that no activities shall be undertaken under this project in disputed areas of the GCLME, nor shall issues of sovereignty be addressed directly or indirectly through project activities. Thus, this issue is deemed to have only a low/moderate project risk.

47. Risks external to the participating project countries also exist. The transboundary nature of the living marine resources in the GCLME make them accessible to industrial fishing fleets based in other countries. There are concerns that such fleets will continue to overexploit the straddling fish stocks even after the GCC has been established, thereby threatening the success of the fisheries management measures envisaged from the fisheries components of this project. These threats to the project outcomes in this domain are seen, nevertheless, as low/moderate, however. In order to mitigate this risk during the implementation of this project, industrial fleets will be engaged as stakeholders in the project, as they were in the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea LME project, The Preliminary SAP focuses on early implementation of a monitoring and enforcement plan to prevent the overharvesting of commercial fish stocks.

48. The information base to be established on fisheries through the GCLME project will facilitate decisions on licensing of foreign fishing fleets in a manner to achieve sustainability of the resources at risk. In some countries, actions are underway on monitoring, survelliance, control and licensing of fishing fleets based on the information from the pilot phase GOG-LME project. In addition, the Executing Agency (UNIDO) working in partnership with the pilot phase GOG-LME countries has taken a leading role in the identification of the conflict between the industrial and community-based (artisanal) fisheries of the region and had convened an international symposium that included high ranking representatives from FAO, EU, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN and the GEF in August 2003 on the topic and produced a Report describing the problem. UNIDO will be working closely with the participating countries of the GCLME project to achieve assurances from the European Union (and commercial/industrial fishing fleets) for taking appropriate mitigating actions including monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of national and regional legislations on fisheries. In addition, UNIDO supported the synthesis of pertinent data and the publication of the volume providing scientific evidence of the negative interactions between industrial and community-based fisheries.

49. The risk of this GEF-initiated program and activities related to it ending after the life of the project are also seen as low. Country completion of the TDA, a jointly-undertaken inter-ministerial exercise characterized by strong cooperation and openness, led to the creation of the preliminary SAP. It is recognized that negotiations necessary to create the permanent Guinea Current Commission will take some time, perhaps as long as the project itself. Recognizing this, the countries have pledged themselves to immediately create the Interim Guinea Current Commission (IGCC) that will have specified functions and responsibilities. The countries will seek to adopt, through their appropriate

national mechanisms, country specific policy/ institutional/legal reforms necessary to implement the agreed-upon recommendations of the IGCC.

50. Sustainability will also be enhanced by a progressive transfer of project leadership, overall project management and output production directly to the country-formed IGCC and, later, the GCC. The IGCC and eventually the GCC will assume the leadership role for the project as those institutions are formed and mature. The existing RCU would at that time become the Commission core Secretariat, with additional staff resources being provided by the countries themselves as deemed necessary by the Commission and the countries.

51. As a further demonstration of the regional commitment, the third meeting of the Steering Committee of GCLME, held in Abuja, Nigeria in June 2003, provided agreement on the following:

- The Meeting accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the 2nd Regional Technical and Scientific Task Team Workshop, including the Project Brief, TDA, preliminary SAP and the Project Budget, as modified during the Workshop and Meeting.
- The Meeting requested a one-page summary of the Interministerial Coordination process within each country.
- The Meeting agreed that this GEF project will provide a basis for a sustainable Regional Coordination Mechanism, for which the countries agreed to take financial responsibility at an appropriate time.
- The Meeting agreed that the Countries should proceed expeditiously towards a decision on the location of the RCU and the Chairs of the Working Groups.

52. There is a growing realization on the part of the countries that ecosystem sustainability is inextricably linked to food production, tourism, sanitation, population movements, and thus regional stability. The countries recognize that their ability to craft an integrated approach to the GCLME is therefore crucial to the development and maintenance of regional stability. The explicit commitment made by the sixteen countries through the contributions to the GEF MSP within the NEPAD environmental action plan in raising political awareness in the region, as well as actions already undertaken at the country levels, are the best indicators of the sound foundation for this project. Another strong indicator for regional commitment is regional participation in other initiatives including UNEP regional seas programme West and Central African Action Plan, the NEPAD coastal and marine environmental action plan and the FAO Central Eastern Atlantic Fisheries Commission (CECAF).

53. Risks and assumptions are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex XVII.

4.3 Work Plan and Timetable

54. The work plan for the co-ordination and management of the UNEP portion of the Project is shown on the next pages in Table 2. The work plan for the entire Project is included in Annex 2.

Table 2: Timetable for Implementation

Component / Sub-Component	GCLME Project Implementation									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
I. Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation										
Ia. Fill gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards/etc. by training and at-sea demonstrations for contaminant levels in water, sediments, and biota.										
Ib. Identify and fill gaps for the TDA, including biodiversity, socio-economic conditions, legal/regulatory review, stakeholder analysis, hot spots, contaminant levels, etc.										
Ic. Update TDA following filling of gaps.										
Id. Prepare and endorse National Action Plans.										
Ie. Finalize and endorse regional Strategic Action Programme.										
If. Hold a donors' conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation.										
Ig. Formulate arrangements for sustainable financing of environmental management of the GCLME; Develop and recommend economic instruments and incentives to promote preventive measures to decrease both land and sea-based sources of pollution as well as adequate environmental management in the region										
III. Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion.										
IIIa. Develop Regional biodiversity Action Plan, including Protected Areas based on Biodiversity Action Plans (National Demonstration Project).										
IIIc. Demonstrate use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) and assess Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat (PADH) for habitat protection (National Demonstration Project).										
IIIe. Perform gap analysis of national legislation, and draft improvements to legislation regarding key elements of biodiversity identified in the TDA, introduced species and habitats, etc.										
IV. Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality										
IVa. Facilitate development of regionally integrated and consistent National Programmes of Action for Land-Based Activities, including updating inventories of pollution and habitat hot spots.										
IVb. Develop and implement a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities.										
IVc. Develop a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention										

Component / Sub-Component	GCLME Project Implementation									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
IVd. Conduct a regional assessment of maritime pollution prevention measures, contingency planning, and spill response capabilities.										
IVe. Development of regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents (customs, communications, response, liability, and compensation).										
IVf. Facilitate process to reform legislation in selected countries to adopt and implement international conventions (e.g., MARPOL< OPRC) as related to oil and gas activities.										
IVg. Strengthen, improve, and demonstrate methods to reduce nutrient influx to the marine environment (national Demonstration Project).										
IVh. Develop investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA.										
V. Regional coordination and institutional sustainability.										
Ve. Develop Environmental Information System (EIS) for GCLME, including cooperation with other available regional EIS (Regional Demonstration Project).										
Vg. Develop regional coordination mechanism (an Interim Guinea Current Commission, followed by a full-time Commission).										
Vh. Provide capacity building for the IGCC.										

4.4 Budget

55. The summary budget as presented in the Project Brief is shown in Table 3. A detailed budget in UNEP format is presented in Annex III.

Table 3:
Summary of Total Project Costs and Financing (US$ million) (the figures in the table are not in million)

Project Components	Co-financing Govts'	Co-financing other source	TOTAL GEF
	US$ millions		
1: Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation.	1,408,500	0	2,491,997
3: Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion.	3,623,500	45,200	2,138,445
4: Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality.	11,846,110	7,826,050	2,711,180
5. Regional coordination and institutional sustainability.	340,000		1,324,758
*6. contribution from Norway (under finalization)		2,000,085	
TOTALS	17,218,110	3,871,335	**8,666,379**
UNIDO			433,319
Total Project Financing	17,218,110	9,871,335	**9,099,699**

*Please note that this amount is still under negociation. It will be introduced in the budget later.

4.5 Cash Advance Requirements

56. Cooperating agencies will be provided with cash advances on the basis of three months' requirements. UNIDO will estimate its aggregate cash requirements for each quarter, including a reasonable amount to cover "lead time" for the next remittance, and send a request accordingly to the Chief, Budget and Financial Management Service. In addition, UNIDO will submit a project expenditure account showing expenditures incurred for the past quarter. On the basis of the expenditure account and the request for an additional advance, UNEP will remit through UNON, funds to UNIDO in the form of a lump sum.

4.6 Follow-Up

57. During the Project, a donor exit strategy will be developed to ensure that ongoing activities begun as a part of the Project will continue past the Project end. The resolution of the problems encountered during the Project implementation will undoubtedly require considerable investments. Replicability of Project activities, including demonstration projects, will be a key focus in order to gain the most benefits from the Project. It appears unlikely that any requests for additional GEF interventions in this field will be forthcoming following the completion of the Project.

5. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Institutional Framework

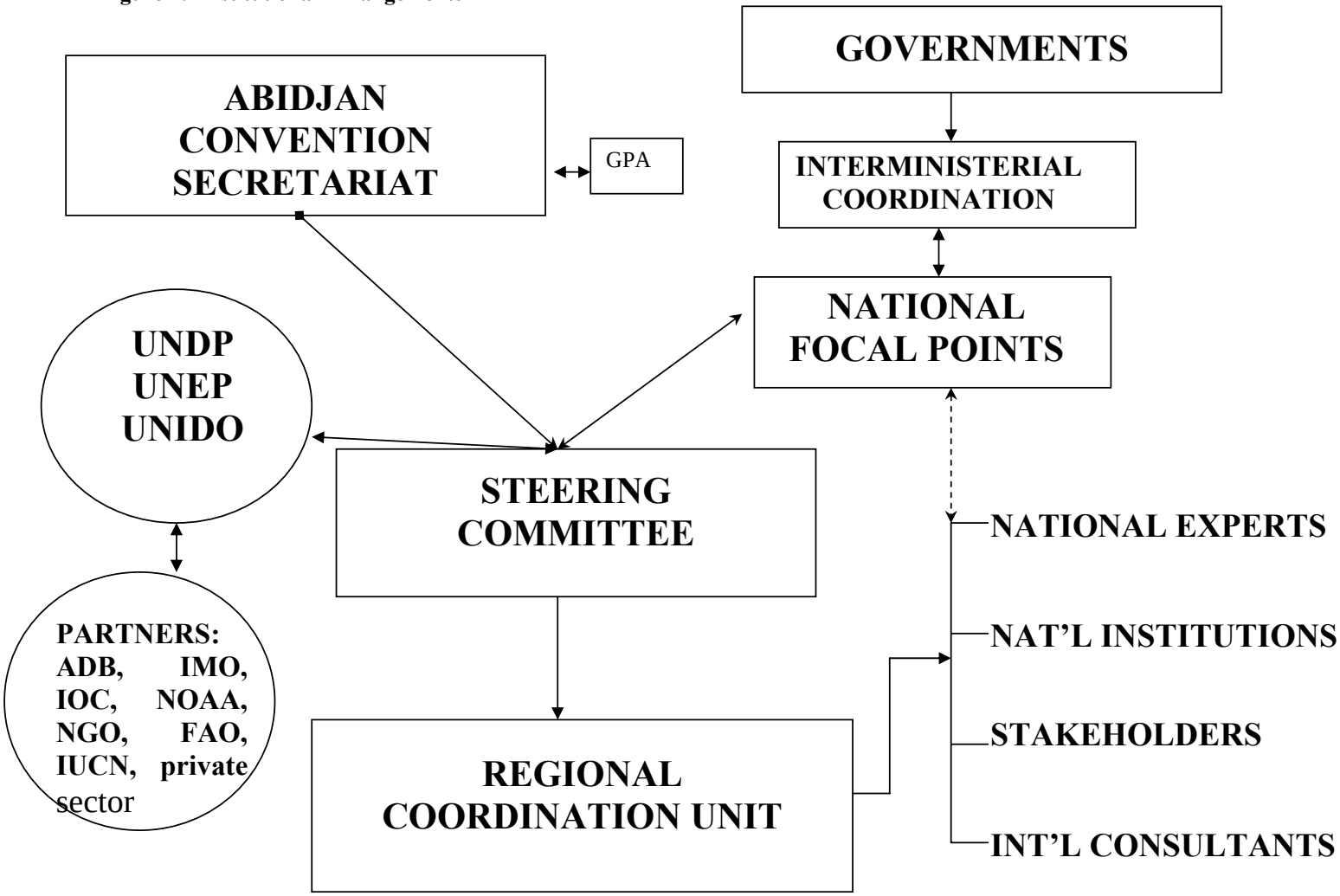
58. Project Implementation. This project will be jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. This arrangement has been made in order to benefit from the comparative advantages of both organizations, each of which has large GEF International Waters portfolios utilizing the TDA/SAP approach to the protection and remediation of transboundary waterbodies. Specifically, UNDP will serve as IA for components: II (all); III-B, D, F, V-A, B, C, D, F. UNEP will serve as IA for components: I (all); III-A, C, E; IV (all); V-E, G, H. The resultant financial allocations for each agency are as follows:

Implementing Agency	Total
UNDP	$11,712,705
UNEP	$9,099,699
Total	**$20,812,404**

59. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will be the Executing Agency for the project and in this capacity will seek to ensure that the sixteen GCLME countries work in concert with the regions' other GEF projects, as well as other bilateral and multilateral donor agencies in the region to define and address transboundary priority environmental issues within the framework of their existing responsibilities under the Abidjan Convention and relevant components of NEPAD.

60. Institutional arrangements for this project are presented below in Figure 1. This schematic illustrates the participation of the Project Steering Committee, the Stakeholders, the RCU, and other parties in the Project.

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements



61. Ghana will serve as the host country for the RCU.

62. UNIDO, in consultation with UNDP and UNEP, will competitively recruit a full-time Project Director and other Senior Project Staff consistent with standard UNDP/UNEP procedures. The Project Director will facilitate the successful execution of project activities. He/She will be responsible for the co-ordination of the day-to-day project activities and will assist governments of participating countries to provide expeditiously their respective inputs to the project.

5.2 Executing Agencies Arrangements

63. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will be the Executing Agency for the project and in this capacity will seek to ensure that the sixteen GCLME countries work in concert with the regions' other GEF projects, as well as other bilateral and multilateral donor agencies in the region to define and address transboundary priority environmental issues within the framework of their existing responsibilities under the Abidjan Convention and relevant components of NEPAD.

5.3 Management and Administrative Structure

64. The management and administrative structure for the Project shall consist of the following elements: Executing Agency, Steering Committee, and Project Office.

5.4 Project Office (Regional Coordination Unit)

65. Direct and ongoing oversight of project activities will be the responsibility of the RCU, with a planned transition of Steering Committee and Secretariat (RCU) to the IGCC and, upon ratification of a formal legal mechanism, the GCC. The Staff of the RCU will be responsible for maintaining a regional "flavour" in all country-level demonstration projects. The RCU will be comprised of a Project Director, four senior level technical experts, and requisite administrative and secretarial support. Consultants will be retained as necessary and priority will be given to the recruitment of consultants from the participating countries, as available.

66. Project Co-ordination and Management are concerned with regional co-ordination of the implementation of the project and related activities. Initial actions include: appointment of project staff; nomination of Government representatives to the Project Steering Committee and convening of the first meeting to agree on the framework master plan for project management and execution; appointment of National Focal Points to Chair the National Inter-ministerial Steering Committees and initial country visits by the regional co-ordination staff to meet with the National Steering Committees to prepare national workplans and budgets. In addition, particular attention will be paid to establishing strong linkages with the GEF BCLME and GEF Volta Basin and Niger Basin projects, among others.

5.5 Steering and Other Committees

67. The Regional Project Steering Committee, which was formed during the Block-B Process, consists of one high-level official country representative from each of the sixteen countries, one representative each from AU (STRC) and AfDB, US-NOAA, FAO, IMO, IUCN, the Centre for Environment and Development in Africa, Benin, (CEDA) and the Foundation for Environmental Development and Education in Nigeria (FEDEN) (representing NGO's, CBO's and the Civil Society), and representatives of the Implementing/Executing Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO). A representative of the FAO will be included on the Steering Committee during the full project implementation to coordinate regional fisheries and environmental management efforts and with other regional fisheries commissions and programmes. Indeed, FAO, through its Regional Office for Africa based in Accra, was a member of the Steering Committee of the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project and hosted the major Workshop that defined the protocols used for the fish trawl surveys during that phase.

The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the full project. The Steering Committee will meet once a year to, inter alia, constitute and define TOR's for regional and national Scientific/Technical Advisory Committees, define modalities for setting up the country Inter-ministerial Committees, and formulate a Work Plan and Timetable for the Activities scheduled during the year. There will also be a ministerial level, inter-agency and institutional coordinating committee (Council of Ministers) which will meet annually to ensure that maximum use is made of the combined resources of the agencies and institutions with associated projects and to minimize duplication of effort. Participating agencies will include as invitees, among others, the signatories to the SAP.

68. The country Inter-ministerial Committees, whose main task is to promote and give validity to the cross-sectoral approach implied in the LME concept at the national level, will meet on an as-needed basis to be informed of the work of the Regional Steering Committee, to review the progress of national Scientific/Technical Advisory Committees charged with the implementation of project activities at the country level, and to facilitate important country political level commitment to the implementation of the project including sourcing for donor support.

69. The composition and functioning of the regional and national Scientific/Technical Advisory Committees is crucial to the success of the project. The demonstration projects for national execution in the six pilot phase countries will be placed under the supervision of the national Inter-Ministerial Committees while the three regional demonstration projects will be ecosystem-wide, embracing all sixteen GCLME countries and guided by the Regional Project Steering Committee. The Regional Project Steering Committee will also maintain oversight of the implementation of the national demonstration projects.

5.6 Coordination of the Stakeholders

70. Stakeholder involvement has been recognized as an integral part of the development phase of the GCLME Program and will continue to be emphasized during the implementation of the Program. The seed for the GCLME Program was sown at the first Symposium of the Gulf of Guinea LME project in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire in 1998 and later endorsed by the Council of Ministers meeting in June 1998 in Accra Ghana. This endorsement paved the way for the development of a PDF Block B Grant Proposal to GEF, and its subsequent approval and implementation in 2001 to 2003. In May 2001 the First Regional GCLME Stocktaking Workshop, attended by approximately 100 stakeholders and regional and international experts, was held in Accra, followed by a formal meeting of key stakeholders.

71. A stakeholder participation plan for the GCLME Program has been developed. It indicates how the various stakeholders will be involved and at what stages. In order to attain sustainability, the activities are designed to address interests of large groups of stakeholders, and a significant portion of the budget is designed for this task. Major stakeholders in this project include: public sector, local government authorities, non-governmental organizations, professionals, civil society and the public including fisher-folk.

72. Throughout the development of the GCLME program, emphasis has been placed on involving the private sector in project activities. The private sector will be actively engaged in developing the SAP and providing co-financing for demonstration projects. The stakeholder involvement plan stresses the importance of continuing to engage the private sector, particularly the oil companies as well as Manufacturing and Fisheries industries, in the GCLME Project. Experience of collaboration with the private sector during the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project was largely positive. For example, the Training Workshops on Oil Spill Contingency Planning were sponsored by the local affiliates of large multinational oil companies while manufacturing industries not only opened their doors for the surveys on industrial pollution but financed follow up workshops that sought to define common regional effluent standards for manufacturing industries. A UNDP/ Ghana Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology/Private Sector Investment Round Table on Waste Management was successfully organized in Accra in 1997 with the leadership of and funding from, the Manufacturing

Sector in Ghana. The cost of ship time for the second region wide trawl survey was heavily subsidized by a local affiliate of a multinational Fishing company interested in having more accurate fish catch statistics. An international company collaborated with the project in its search for low cost, low technology measures for combating coastal erosion.

5.7 Consultations and Communications

73. Allowance has been made within the Project Work Plan and Timetable to ensure regular communication with relevant organizations and projects in the region to insure complementarity of activities, minimize duplications and benefit from lessons learned in other projects. Regular communication will be made with organizations such as the GPA Secretariat in The Hague, UNDP, FAO and GEF organisations implementing projects in the African region.

74. UNIDO will explore the possibility of developing an MOU with IW: LEARN to assist the GCLME in accessing GEF LME experiences and information and for dissemination of lessons learned to the wider GEF community. Under the MOU, IW: LEARN will develop a Technical Support Facility to provide knowledge products and distance learning tools to serve the GCLME and other GEF IW projects in the region. Joint Operational Agreements specifying workplan, sustainability, implementation and cost-sharing arrangements will be developed as necessary for execution of identified joint pilot demonstration activities.

75. UNEP will continue to support the GCLME project through the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention and the Chair of the Steering Committee of the Abidjan Convention. With regard to the Convention, UNEP will ensure complementarity between the specific targets of the project and the wider objectives of the WACAF Action Plan, especially as it concerns the updating of elements of the Abidjan Convention in line with recent realities (e.g., new International Conventions, new memberships, etc.) and the development of additional Protocols in support of the Convention. UNEP and UNDP will, in addition, ensure effective liaison among the GCLME, CCLME and BCLME Projects, which together provide coverage for the geographic area defined by the Abidjan Convention. UNEP and UNDP will also be responsible for ensuring complementarity between, and leveraging necessary inputs from, pertinent ongoing GEF, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, bilateral and multilateral regional and national projects within the GCLME, including those being executed by NGO's and the private sector.

76. US-NOAA will contribute scientific and technical assistance to the project in partnership with UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP. Participating US-NOAA staff will be sharing their considerable experience in ecosystem-based assessment and management practices with key persons from the recipient countries.

77. All engaged organisations and nations (stakeholders) would be provided with regular updates of activities and progress in the execution of the Project by the RCU and the Executing Agency. Such distribution shall also include dissemination to national, regional and international organisations, including those representing indigenous peoples' interests and those having interests or responsibilities in environmental protection.

78. All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be addressed to:

<u>At UNEP</u>

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf
Director,
UNEP/DGEF Coordination
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: (254) 20-624041
Phone: (254) 20-624166
Email: Ahmed.Djoghlaf@unep.org

With a copy to:

Mr. Vladimir Mamaev
Senior Programme Officer
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Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF)
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Mr. Chika Ukwe
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All correspondence regarding administrative and financial matters should be addressed to:

At United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Ms. Amita Misra (only financial matters)
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At UNEP
Mr. S. Kurdjukov
O-I-C, Budget and Financial Management Service (BFMS)
UNON
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Nairobi, Kenya
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Fax: (254) 2 623755

With a copy to:

(to be recruited upon project approval)
Project Management Officer,
UNEP /DGEF Co-ordination,

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

79. Monitoring and Evaluation include a series of linked activities, including a complete Project Document, Project Implementation Review (PIR), Tripartite Reviews, Annual and Quarterly Project Reports (and thence to the GEF Project Implementation Review Process), Work Plan, and independent mid-term and final project Evaluations. Monitoring and evaluation begins with preparation of this Project Document, complete with logical framework matrix (LogFrame) developed according to strict M&E procedures, including clear indicators of implementation progress and means of verification. This Project Document includes the required LogFrame matrix with progress indicators and verifiers.

80. During year one of the project, the RCU will identify the relevant Process Indicators (PIs), Stress Reduction Indicators (SRIs) and Environmental Status Indicators (ESIs) relevant to the project. These indicators will be reviewed, as part of the initial monitoring and evaluation exercise and upon their adoption will become a basis for the ongoing SAP monitoring and evaluation process. The Logframe Analysis incorporated into the Project Brief and this Project Document shall be used in significant measure to assist in the identification of the relevant indicators. It is expected that as with many other GEF IW projects, many of the indicators to be employed during the life of the project will be PIs. These would include, *inter ali*a, such indicators as the establishment and successful functioning of the IGCC, active negotiations leading to the eventual GCC, State of the Ecosystem Reports, the establishment and effective functioning of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs), and work to assess the extent and condition of non-harvested species (e.g. policy, legal, institutional reforms etc). SRIs might include, *inter ali*a, implementation of recommendations and agreements regarding the harvesting levels of specific stocks, improved forecasting techniques with resulting positive environmental, economic and social benefits for the participating countries, explicit measures for the protection of vulnerable species, and improved predictability of the GCLME resulting in decreased levels of uncertainty of management decisions taken both nationally and regionally. While ESIs are likely to become more apparent after the life of the GEF project, there are likely to be some ESIs that are likely to be realized during implementation. These ESIs would include, *inter ali*a, the establishment of protected areas, reduced pressure on, and documented healthier stocks of vulnerable species and measurable improvement of water quality in those areas selected for pilot activities in identified hotspots (e.g. cleaner waters/sediments, restored habitats, sustainably managed fisheries etc). The development of indicators is part of the GCLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP) Process.

81. In addition to the standard UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP and GEF procedures outlined above, the project will benefit from (at a minimum) annual Project Steering Committee Meetings (PSC). The PSC is the primary policy-making body for the GCLME project. The CTA will schedule and report on the Steering Committee Meetings.

82. Meetings can also be organized ad hoc at the request of the CTA and/or on request by a majority of the participating countries. The Steering Committee will approve the final results of such meetings.

6.2 Progress Reports

83. Project objectives, outputs and emerging issues will be regularly reviewed and evaluated annually by the PSC. Reporting (annual and quarterly) will be done in accordance with UNDP, UNEP and GEF rules and regulations. The annual programme/project report (APR) is designed to obtain the independent views of the main stakeholders of a project on its relevance, performance and the likelihood of its success. The APR form has two parts. Part I asks for a numerical rating of project relevance and performance as well as an overall rating of the project. Part II asks for a textual assessment of the project, focusing on major achievements, early evidence of success, issues and problems, recommendations and lessons learned. The APR will be prepared by the Chief Technical Adviser, after consultation with the relevant Stakeholders, and will be submitted to the UNIDO for certification and the Principal Project Representative (PPR), the UNDP Resident Representative in the RCU host country, for approval. Quarterly progress reports will be prepared in the same procedures. The Stakeholder review will focus on the logical framework matrix and the performance indicators. Stakeholders could include a letter to the PPR that they have been consulted and their views taken into account.

84. A mid-term project evaluation will be conducted. It focuses on relevance; performance (effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness); issues requiring decisions and actions; and initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. A final evaluation, which occurs at the end of project implementation, focuses on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation but also looks at early signs of potential impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. It should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

85. In summary tabular form, the M&E process for the GCLME will be as follows:

Table 4: M&E Activities, Timeframes and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsibilities	Timeframes
1. Drafting Project Planning Documents: Prodoc, LogFrame (including indicators), M&E Plan	UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP staff and consultants and other pertinent stakeholders	During project design stage
2. M&E Plan	UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, project development specialists	During project design stage
3. Work Plan	Project Director, with UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP	Annually (first year: inception report)
4. Quarterly Operational Reports (QORs)	UNIDO and PPR	Quarterly
5. Annual Programme/ Project Reports (APRs)	The Steering Committee, working closely with UNIDO and the Project Director in consultation with Project stakeholders	Annually
6. Tripartite Review (TPR)	Governments, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, project team, beneficiaries and other stakeholders	Annually
7. Project Implementation Review (PIR)	UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, project team, GEF's M&E team	Annually, between June and September
8. Mid-term and Final evaluations	UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, project team, independent evaluators	At the mid-point and end of project implementation.
9. Terminal Report	UNDP Country Office, Project Director	At least one month before the end of the project

86. UNEP and UNDP, as the Implementing Agencies, shall also be responsible for monitoring Project performance to ensure conformity with Project objectives and advising the Executing Agency on implementation issues.

6.3 Terminal Reports

87. A Terminal Report shall be filed by the Executing Agency within 90 days of the completion of the Project. The format of this report is shown at Annex XV. This report shall provide the basis for an independent terminal evaluation conducted by the Co-ordinating Office UNEP/DGEF and UNDP.

6.4 External Reporting

88. The project will be subject to the various evaluation and review mechanisms of the UNDP and UNEP, including, the Tri-Partite Review (TPR), and an external Evaluation and Final Report prior to termination of the Project. The project will also participate in the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) of the GEF. The PIR is mandatory for all GEF projects that have been under implementation for at least a year at the time that the exercise is conducted. Particular emphasis will be given to emerging GEF policy with regard to monitoring and evaluation in the context of GEF IW projects. Relevant Process Indicators, Stress Reduction Indicators, and Environmental Status Indicators will be developed that will serve to inform the M&E process and be adopted by the participating countries as tools for long-term monitoring of SAP implementation. These three indicators will be more explicitly identified and incorporated into the project as project outputs during year one of the project, and completion of the negotiations necessary to form the GCC would be a Process Indicator at the end of the project. Another especially important Process Indicator will be the updated SAP that will be created towards the end of the project. The project logframe has been specifically designed in a way that lends itself to the straightforward identification of Process, Stress Reduction, and Environmental Status Indicators. Details on the content of each of these reports are contained in the M&E information kit available through UNDP/GEF.

89. In addition to the monitoring and evaluation described above, independent monitoring of the project will be undertaken by a contracted supervision firm, using a balanced group of experts selected by UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP. The extensive experience by UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP in monitoring large programs will be drawn upon to ensure that the project activities are carefully documented. There will be two evaluation periods, one at mid-term and another at the end of the Program.

90. Approximately US$300,000 will be allocated for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and Tri- partite Reviews (TPRs) that will be undertaken by independent experts and UNDP & UNEP. This figure will be the subject of ongoing review and budgetary adjustments will be made as necessary. The evaluation process will be carried out according to standard procedures and formats in line with GEF requirements. The process will include the collection and analysis of data on the Program and its various projects including an overall assessment, the achievement of clearly defined objectives and performance with verifiable indicators, annual reviews, and description and analysis of stakeholder participation in the Program design and implementation. Explanations will be given on how the monitoring and evaluation results will be used to adjust the implementation of the Program if required and to replicate the results throughout the region. As far as possible, the M&E process will be measured according to a detailed workplan and a Logical Framework Analysis approach developed and tabulated in the project document.

6.5 Financial Reports

91. Financial reports shall be prepared by the Project Office in accordance with normal accounting practices:

(a) Project expenditure accounts

UNIDO shall submit to UNEP and UNDP quarterly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for each project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and, separately, the unliquidated obligations, as follows:

(i) Details of project expenditures, on a project-by-project basis, reported in line with project budget codes as set out in the project document, as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December each year, providing details of unliquidated obligations separately. The expenditure accounts will be dispatched to UNEP and UNDP within 30 days after the end of the quarter to which they refer;
(ii) The expenditure account as at 31 December is to be received by UNEP and UNDP by 15 February each year;
(iii) A final statement of account, in line with UNEP and UNDP project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

(b) Cash advance accounts
A statement of advances of cash provided by UNEP and will be submitted quarterly at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December.

(c) Counterpart funds:
For projects where UNEP is the custodian of a cash counterpart contribution made by a Government or organization towards a project or group of projects, a financial expenditure account shall be submitted to the Government/organization in accordance with the terms of the financial agreement made between UNEP and the counterpart donor:

(i) For meetings or conferences hosted by a Government, UNEP shall submit the financial expenditure account to the Government within 90 days of the end of the meeting or conference, in accordance with the host Government agreement and normal United Nations practice;
(ii) UNEP shall submit annual or semi-annual expenditure accounts to the counterpart donor, and a final expenditure account within 90 days of the end of the project.

7. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

7.1 Non-Expendable (Capital) Equipment

92. UNIDO will maintain records of non-expendable equipment (items costing $1,500 or more as well as items of attraction such as pocket calculators) purchased with UNEP funds (or with trust funds or counterpart funds administered by UNEP), and will submit an inventory of all such equipment to UNEP once a year indicating description, serial number (if any), date of purchase, cost and present condition of each item attached to the progress report submitted on 30 December. Within 60 days of the completion of the project UNIDO will submit to UNEP and UNDP a final inventory of all non-expendable equipment purchased under the project indicating description, serial number (if any), date of purchase, cost and present condition, together with UNIDO proposal for the disposal of the equipment. Non-expendable equipment purchased with funds administered by UNEP remains the property of UNEP until its disposal is authorized by UNEP, in consultation with UNIDO. UNIDO shall be responsible for any loss of or damage to equipment purchased with UNEP funds. The proceeds from the sale of equipment (duly authorized by UNEP) shall be credited to the accounts of UNEP, or of the appropriate trust fund or counterpart fund.

7.2 Responsibility for Cost Overruns

93. UNIDO is authorized to enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20 per cent over and above the annual amount foreseen in the project budget under any budget subline, provided the total cost of the UNEP annual contribution is not exceeded. This may be done without

prior authorization, but once the need for these additional funds becomes apparent, a revised budget request should be submitted to UNEP immediately. Cost overruns are the responsibility of UNIDO/ The Project Office, unless a revised budget has been agreed with UNEP.

94. Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget subline over and above the 20 per cent flexibility mentioned above should be met by the organization which originally assumed responsibility for authorizing the expenditure, unless a revision has been agreed to by UNEP prior to the authorization to cover it. Savings in one budget subline may not be applied to overruns of over 20 per cent in other sublines, even if the total cost to UNEP remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by UNEP upon presentation of the request. In such a case, a revision to the project document amending the budget will be issued by UNEP.

7.3 Claims by third parties against UNEP

95. UNIDO shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall indemnify UNEP and its staff against any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by UNIDO under this project document, except where such claims or liabilities arise from negligence or misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

8. PUBLICATIONS

96. This project document provides for printing distribution/sales of UNEP publications emanating from UNEP programmes. All publications must be produced/published, according to the UNEP publications manual with the approval of the UNEP Editorial Committee to ensure peer review of manuscripts, and distribution and marketing strategies. UNEP thereby affirms itself as copyright-holder of the said manuscripts.

97. Funds for printing/publishing will only be released upon approval by the UNEP Editorial Committee. The new book/Publications Proposal form (blue) should be countersigned by the Chief, [Information Centre] and the Fund Management Officer, as well as annexes to the project file. For publications issued under the sole imprint of UNEP and printed internally, both the cover and the title page of the publication will carry the logo of UNEP and the title United Nations Environment Programme.

98. For publications issued with cooperating and supporting agencies, both the cover and the title page of the publication will carry the logo of UNEP and the title United Nations Environment Programme, together with that of the cooperating or supporting agencies. The cooperating or supporting agency will submit three copies of any manuscript prepared under the project for clearance prior to their publication in final form. UNEP's views on the publication and any suggestions for amendments of wording will be conveyed expeditiously to the agency, with an indication of any disclaimer or recognition which UNEP might wish to see appear in the publication.

99. Copyright and royalties, as well as free copies, will normally be claimed by UNEP on publications produced under a UNEP project and financed by UNEP; the rate of royalties payable to UNEP and the number of free copies, will be negotiated with each individual commercial publisher. Royalties received from commercial publishers will be deposited in UNEP Revolving Fund (Information). Attention: Five copies of each publication need to be deposited by the responsible Division in the UNEP Library. Four copies need to be sent to the Communications and Public Information (CPI) Branch, which is the first "port of call" for requests on publications. The UNEP Library will forward two copies of the five copies received to the UN Library in New York Headquarters.

List of Annexes

Annex I
Detailed Activities of the GEF Project

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
I) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation	Ia) Fill gaps in regional monitoring methods/ standards/etc. By training and at-sea demonstrations for contaminant levels in water, sediments, and biota	i) Develop and implement regional training courses in monitoring methods for coastal and marine pollution (oceanography, chemistry)
		ii) Perform regional at-sea sampling for practical training in acquisition of sediment, water-column, and biota samples for characterization of priority pollutants
	Ib) Identify and fill gaps for the TDA, including biodiversity, socio-economic conditions, legal/regulatory review, stakeholder analysis, hot spots, contaminant levels, etc.	i) Develop work plan for filling gaps based on initial TDA, after reviewing and refining the gaps
		ii) Develop regional working groups to fill gaps
		iii) Acquire new data through targeted field sampling and analysis
	Ic) Update TDA following filling of gaps	i) Establish regional TDA working group
		ii) Using new data from project and other sources, update TDA
		iii) Widely disseminate TDA to stakeholders, governments, and other regional project
	Id) Prepare and endorse National Action Plans	i) Develop training modules for development of national Action Plans
		ii) Implement national and regional training on National Action Plans
		iii) Establish national teams to develop NAPs
		iv) Perform internal consensus-building for NAP through broad stakeholder,intersectoral and Interministerial processes
		v) Obtain national endorsement of NAP at highest level
	Ie) Finalize and endorse regional Strategic Action Programme	i) Develop regional working group for SAP following development of draft NAPs
		ii) Through national and regional workshops, develop consensus on elements of updated SAP
		iii) Finalize SAP
		iv) Obtain endorsement of SAP at highest levels in each country
	If) Hold a donors' conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation	i) After SAP is endorsed, organize and host a donors' meeting to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation
		ii) Formalize SAP commitments through appropriate memoranda, agreements, etc., at national or regional level as appropriate
	Ig) Formulate arrangements for sustainable financing of environmental management of the GCLME; Develop and recommend economic instruments and incentives to promote preventive measures to decrease	i) Develop consultation process to determine costs for long-term environmental management, who pays, how it is paid, and legal and operational aspects (links with Interim Guinea Current Commission)

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
	both land and sea-based sources of pollution as well as adequate environmental management in the region	
		ii) Develop linkages with existing institutional arrangements (regional and supra-regional, such as the Abidjan Convention), and international collaborations (such as with IM)
		iii) Identify tools such as conservation easements, land-use zoning, property rights, and other types of incentives to control pollution and encourage the adoption of less polluting technologies
		iv) Identify incentives for private sector participation in monitoring and prevention of pollution
		v) identify and assist in the improved quantification of economic benefits of land-based and maritime pollution prevention, including, for example, reduced insurance costs, protection of tourism assets, fisheries resources, etc.
II) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources, including Mariculture	IIa) Demonstrate regional stock assessment methods including regional surveys (Regional Demonstration Project)	i) Review of existing data and diagnosis of condition of stocks
		ii) Develop common methodology for joint regional stock assessment and perform initial joint regional stock assessment.
		iii) Perform demonstration of a Regional Survey, including oceanography, ecological, and introduced species sampling
		iv) Determine a mechanism for an on-going, 1-2 year stock assessment
	IIb) Develop methods and estimates for maximum sustainable yields for dominant commercially important fisheries species	i) Through workshops, develop draft methods for estimating maximum sustainable yields for dominant fisheries
		ii) Based on demonstration of regional stock assessment, estimate maximum sustainable yields for dominant fisheries
		iii) Through the Guinea Current Fisheries Commission (see Component II, sub-component 4), perform annual or every-two-year estimates of maximum sustainable yields for purposes of setting fisheries quotas on commercial important species in the region
	IIc) Evaluate productivity with regards to its carrying capacity for living marine resources of the ecosystem (Regional Demonstration Project)	i) Perform iterative series of analysis of carrying capacity (productivity assessments and plankton surveys-regional demonstration project). Review existing state-of-knowledge and preliminary carrying capacity analysis (retrospective) and define gaps
		ii) Review existing state-of-knowledge and preliminary carrying capacity analysis (retrospective) and define gaps
	IId) Develop Regional Agreements and Regional Fisheries Commission	i) Develop, and negotiate endorse and ratify regional agreement for sustainable use of fisheries resources.
		ii) Establish a Guinea Current Fisheries Commission and explore mechanism for sustainability

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
	IIe) Assess and draft modifications to the National Legal Frameworks to achieve sustainable fisheries	i) Review existing national laws and regulations on fisheries and Mariculture and pertinent international agreements such as FAO Code of Conducts (various), straddling stocks, WSSD fisheries agreements, etc.
		ii) Draft modifications to national laws and regulations on fisheries
		iii) Facilitate the approval of new or reformed laws and regulation in fisheries
	IIf) Develop Fisheries Management Plans for at least three fisheries	i) Develop and facilitate Regional fisheries management plans, including regional recovery programmes for at least three single or multi-species stock using adaptive approach fisheries
		ii) Through the Guinea Current Fisheries Commission, conduct adaptive management of these fisheries
	IIg) Assess existing coastal aquaculture and Mariculture and determine environmentally sustainable capacity for future development, including identification of investments and legislation for SAP	i) Review existing status, and trends and environmental impact of coastal aquaculture and Mariculture
		ii) Determine maximum practical limits on coastal aquaculture and Mariculture based on analysis of environmental effects of such activities
		iii) At national levels, assure laws and regulations governing coastal aquaculture and Mariculture that reflect best environmental practices.
		iv) Develop guidelines for best environmental practices as they relate to aquaculture and Mariculture. At national levels, assure laws and regulations governing coastal aquaculture and Mariculture reflect the limits developed under this project
III) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion	IIIa) Develop Regional Biodiversity Action Plan, including Protected Areas based on Biodiversity Action Plans (National Demonstration Project)	i) Organize a workshop to identify the elements for a regional Biodiversity Action Plan, including National Activity 1. Review existing national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration, protected areas, list of rare and endangered species, etc.
		ii) Elaborate a draft regional Biodiversity Action Plan and carry out a broad regional consultation on the proposed regional Biodiversity Action Plan. Using National Biodiversity Action Plans and other sources, identify priority biodiversity areas and issues of regional concern
		iii) Promote the endorsement and implementation of the regional Biodiversity Action Plan. Review existing and proposed protected areas, and develop regional strategy for protected areas
		iv) Review existing and proposed rare and endangered species, and develop regional list of rare and endangered species requiring special protection
		v) Through a participatory process, develop, review and nationally endorse Regional Biodiversity Action Plan
	IIIb) Demonstrate restoration of priority mangrove areas (National Demonstration Project)	i) Identify priority mangrove areas in the region (Nigeria) for restoration, based on ecosystem approach
		ii) Finalize adaptive management and implementation plan for restoration of mangrove areas, including clearing, cleaning, planting, monitoring, and annual

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
		review of restoration approaches
		iii) Monitor, evaluate, and disseminate results of Demonstration Project.
	IIIc) Demonstrate use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) and assess Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat (PADH) for habitat protection (National Demonstration Project)	i) Using ICARM and PADH methodology, finalize approach for demonstration project on Integrated Coastal Management
		ii) Implement demonstration project
		iii) Monitor, evaluate and disseminate results of Demonstration Project
	IIId) Assess status of introduced species and their threats to the biodiversity of the GCLME region; develop legal/regulatory mechanisms for their control	i) Prioritize national and regional risks and threats from introduced species by researching the numbers, ecological niches, and spread of introduced species, as well as their method of introduction (based in part on results of regional survey of Component II)
		ii) Working with IMO and GloBallast, determine extent of introduction of alien species in ballast water, through cooperation with regional task force, communication and public awareness, training, port biota baseline surveys (part of national activities and regional survey in demonstration project of Component I), risk assessment and incorporation into National and Regional Action Plans
	IIIe) Review and update national legislation and draft Perform gap analysis of national legislation, and draft improvements to legislation regarding on key elements of biodiversity identified in the TDA, introduced species, and habitats, etc.	i) Review existing national laws and regulations on biodiversity
		ii) Draft modifications to national laws and regulations on biodiversity
		iii) Facilitate the approval of a new or reformed laws and regulation in biodiversity
		iv) Relying on existing information such as National Environmental Action Plans and other previous documents, determine gaps in laws of each of the 16 GCLME countries, concerning land-based activities, marine-based pollution, introduced species, fisheries, and related areas of concern.
	IIIf) Develop cost-effective mitigation strategies for restoring natural littoral sediment flow/budget for protection of shorelines and critical coastal habitats, including studies, investments for SAP, and legal/regulatory mechanisms (National Demonstration Project)	i) As part of the TDA filling gap, review regional littoral sediment budgets and evaluate changes to sediment budget arising from human activities (damming rivers, interrupting littoral sediment drift, sand mining, etc.)
		ii) Based on priorities of human impacts on littoral sediment budgets, recommend cost-effective mitigation strategies for restoring littoral transport and sand resources (e.g., dredging in reservoirs and restoring sediment to rivers; redesign and modification of major shoreline structures interrupting littoral transport such as in ports, harbors, breakwaters, etc.; elimination of beach and

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
		near-shore sand mining
		iii) Review existing incidences and baseline information on coastal erosion and develop strategies for coastal erosion control (National Demonstration Project: Cote D'Ivoire)
IV) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality	IVa) Facilitate development of regionally-integrated and consistent National Programmes of Action for Land-Based Activities, including updating inventories of pollution and habitat hot spots	i) Assess countries in developing realistic and regionally-integrated National Programmes of Action from land-based sources of pollution and activities
		ii) Determine and address training needs in the region for LB sources of pollution and activities and sources
		iii) Develop educational programs at all levels on LB sources of pollution and activities and sources
		iv) Develop Regional/Governmental/Private Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources of pollution
		v) Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region, including their involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as development of performance indicators
		vi) Develop and implement a West and Central African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism
	IVb) Develop and implement a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities	i) Based on Regional Programme of Action, develop a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities facilitating partnerships between national governments and regional organizations in the private sector and civil society
		ii) Work with governments and stakeholders to obtain broad support for Regional Programme of Action and NPAs
		iii) Promote the Regional Programme of Action and broadly distribute RPA through public awareness campaign
		iv) Support the NEPAD Environment Secretariat in Senegal to further define and develop costed projects from the Programme of Interventions developed under the SSA process by actively contributing to building of the institutional capacity of the secretariat.
	Ivc) Develop a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention	i) Identify, strengthen and involve key stakeholders in preparation and development of protocol through sub-regional and regional stakeholder workshops as well as legal and technical expert meetings
		ii) Review gaps in National regulatory/legislative framework including the review of the status of the appropriate regional/international convention by GCLME participating countries, and assist in developing plans for those that have not yet ratified the Abidjan Convention
		iii) Develop, negotiate, ratify and obtain approval for the Protocol to the Abidjan Convention with Annexes on Land-Based Activities and Sources of

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
		Pollution
	IVd) Regional assessment of marine maritime pollution prevention measures, contingency planning, and spill response capabilities	i) Conduct a survey of the existing integrated approach/system for the management of all types of marine wastes in port cities and towns
		ii) Conduct a survey/study on port reception facility requirements and costs in some of the countries
		iii) Review the region's maritime infrastructure with particular regard for survey and inspection requirements as set out in IMO Conventions
		iv) Assess marine pollution, preparedness and response system for oil spill, and spill-combating equipment needs in each of the countries
		v) Provide advisory services to address specific maritime safety and marine environmental problems on the request of the countries of the region and for the organization and implementation of activities related to *Prevention of Pollution from Shipping Activities-Implementation of MARPOL 73/73; Port State Control (PSC); Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response;* assist with the development/completion of National Contingency Plans.
		vi) Implement training through global/regional/national seminars, workshops, etc., and individual fellowships; provide assistance in developing the national systems for oil spill response (institutional capacity building)
		vii) Assess equipment, facilitating the provision of pollution response equipment, and production and dissemination of training materials, etc.
		viii) Create public awareness regionally on certain aspects of the project activities
	IVe) Development of regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents (customs, communications, response, liability, and compensation)	i) Evaluate need for and duties of regional emergency response centers
		ii) Develop sub-regional/regional contingency plans and agreement for cooperation
		iii) Develop sub-regional/regional/inter-regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents
	IVf) Facilitate process to reform legislation in selected countries to adopt and implement international conventions (e.g., MARPOL, OPRC) as related to oil and gas activities	i) Hold high-level meeting of government officials and parliamentarians with IMO and other personnel to discuss conventions related to oil and gas sector, including their benefits and obligations
		ii) If requested, provide technical assistance to countries in translating the provisions of the Conventions into their national legislation
	IVg) Strengthen, improve, and demonstrate methods to reduce nutrient influx to the marine environment (National Demonstration Project)	i) Based on an identified priority nutrient input, conduct demonstration project on controlling nutrient fluxes to the coastal environment
		ii) Monitor, evaluate and broadly disseminate the results of the Demonstration Project throughout the region

Component	Sub-Component	Activities
	IVh) Develop investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA	i) Based on demonstration projects, and through broad stakeholder involvement, conduct two regional workshops to develop ideas for investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats
		ii) Based on priority investments identified through the public participation process, develop at least three of these investments for the SAP process
	IVi) Support national governments to instigate ongoing programmes of action to protect the marine environment and the establishment of national capacity in managing land-based activities	**(i)** Support the NEPAD Environment Secretariat in Senegal to further define and develop costed projects from the Programme of Interventions developed under the SSA process by actively contributing to building of the institutional capacity of the secretariat.
		(ii) Identify, from existing documentation, priority land-based sources and activities of marine pollution and feasible options for management intervention, taking into account, *inter alia*, suggested method, and approaches and targets identified by the GPA.
		(iii) Consultations with all stakeholders in the process, at national and/or local levels as means of deciding on measures and partnerships to address priority concerns, identify activities and key stakeholders, costing, responsibilities, etc.
		(iv) Identify, agree and draft realistic concrete actions, targets and measures, along with costed plans for interventions with corresponding institutional responsibilities and timetables, as means of setting a clear path for implementation of the GPA.
		(v) Design a programme of interventions, including highly feasible and visible demonstration projects and pre-investment studies, addressing problems of both national and regional priority.
		(vi) Organise multi-stakeholder meeting to formally adopt national programmes of action by relevant authorities
	IVj) Assist at least 2 countries and Nigeria in developing its national programme that incorporate pro-active interventions, legislative review, capacity building and public spending.	**(i)** Further develop and support the primary institutional framework, as specified in the initial national programme of action.
		(ii) Consultations with all stakeholders in the process, at

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Component	Sub-Component	Activities
		regional, national and/or local levels, as means of enabling partnerships to refine budgeted plans for interventions based on goals, targets and timetables, and to identify internal and external means of funding.
		(iii) National consultative meeting to endorse NPAs and draft policy that incorporates, as required, a government spending programme, capital works, legislative review, community and private sector involvement, awareness raising and capacity building initiatives.
		(iv) Commencing the national programme of interventions outlined in the funded policy, including highly feasible and visible demonstration projects.
V) Regional coordination and institutional sustainability	Va) Develop a regional project coordination mechanism	i) Staff, equip, and start a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU)
		ii) Develop national project coordination structures in each country, and linkages with the RCU
	Vb) Develop effective Steering Committee	i) Demonstrate value of project to high National Officials to assure continued project support at high levels
		ii) Conduct once or twice-yearly Steering Committee meetings for Governance of Project and Project M&E
		iii) Include broad stakeholder participation in Steering Committee activities to assure project clarity and transparency through providing observer status to civil society and NGOs
	Vc) Establish Intersectoral/ Interministerial/ Ministerial Coordination	i) Determine appropriate national intersectoral, Interministerial, and/or Ministerial coordination requirements to assure broad participation in project
		ii) Establish clear communications procedures nationally and regionally to track, monitor and facilitate project execution
	Vd) Idendify, strengthen and involve stakeholders	i) Develop a public participation and awareness (PPA) workplan for the project
		ii) Implement the PPA workplan involving national experts, private sector, NGOs and other interested parties
		iii) Establish regional information networks and information exchange mechanisms to disseminate information in West and Central Africa through newsletters, a web page, and publications on the progress of the project in order to enhance the replication of successful experiences (within the framework of the Abidjan Convention)
		iv) Integrate private sector involved in GCLME development (industry, shipping, fisheries, tourism) into activities of this project, as appropriate as sub-

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Component	Sub-Component	Activities
		contractor, consultant or co-sponsor of specific activities
		v) Promote international support and networking for the action program including a mechanism for periodic independent reviews and reporting of results; this should include a role for IMO
		vi) Develop and conduct training workshops for stakeholders
	Ve) Develop Environmental Information System (EIS) for GCLME, including cooperation with other available regional EIS (Regional Demonstration Project)	i) Building n existing institutional arrangement where feasible, establish a Data and Information Management System for the GCLME to facilitate the updating of the TDA and data sharing with other regional projects
		ii) Develop mechanisms for the sharing of data and information for input into the Data and Information Management System for the GCLME
		iii) Create standards and protocols for the collection, processing, analysis and compilation of data and GIS information
		iv) Develop a centralized system for access and distribution of the data to the organizations involved in the GCLME project, as well as other stakeholders
		v) Support all aspects of the GCLME project in their data and information requirements
	Vf) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	i) Perform annual TPR, APR, PIR
		ii) Perform mid-term and final evaluations
		iii) Develop GEF IW indicators and monitoring system to evaluate progress on achieving indicators
	Vg) Develop regional coordination mechanism (an Interim Guinea Current Commission, followed by a full-time Commission)	i) Develop regional consensus on the responsibilities, duties, structure, and authorities of a GCC and linkages to the Abidjan Convention and other LME projects (e.g., BCLME)
		ii) Through a regional agreement, formally establish the GCC
		iii) Develop sustainable financing mechanisms for the GCC
	Vh) Provide capacity building for the IGCC	i) Once the responsibilities, duties and authorities of the GCC are established and agreed, develop training modules to enhance capacities of this body
		ii) Facilitate the start-up of the GCC through technical assistance, transfer of equipment and communications facilities

Annex II
Timetable for Implementation

Component / Sub-Component	GCLME Project Implementation									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
I. Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation										
*Ia. Fill gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards/etc. by training and at-sea demonstrations for contaminant levels in water, sediments, and biota.										
*Ib. Identify and fill gaps for the TDA, including biodiversity, socio-economic conditions, legal/regulatory review, stakeholder analysis, hot spots, contaminant levels, etc.										
*Ic. Update TDA following filling of gaps.										
*Id. Prepare and endorse National Action Plans.										
*Ie. Finalize and endorse regional Strategic Action Programme.										
*If. Hold a donors' conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation.										
*Ig. Formulate arrangements for sustainable financing of environmental management of the GCLME; Develop and recommend economic instruments and incentives to promote preventive measures to decrease both land and sea-based sources of pollution as well as adequate environmental management in the region										
II. Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture.										
IIa. Demonstrate regional stock assessment methods, including regional surveys (Regional Demonstration Project)										
IIb. Develop methods and estimates for maximum sustainable yields for dominant commercially important fisheries species.										
IIc. Evaluate productivity with regards to its carrying capacity for living marine resources of the ecosystem (Regional Demonstration Project).										
IId. Develop Regional Agreements										
IIe. Assess and draft modifications to the national legal Frameworks to achieve sustainable fisheries.										
IIf. Develop Fisheries Management Plans for at least three fisheries.										
IIg. Assess existing coastal aquaculture and Mariculture and determine environmentally sustainable capacity for future development, including identification of investments and legislation for SAP.										

Component / Sub-Component	GCLME Project Implementation									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
III. Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion.										
*IIIa. Develop Regional biodiversity Action Plan, including Protected Areas based on Biodiversity Action Plans (National Demonstration Project).										
IIIb. Demonstrate restoration of priority mangrove areas (National Demonstration Project).										
*IIIc. Demonstrate use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) and assess Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat (PADH) for habitat protection (National Demonstration Project).										
IIId. Assess status of introduced species and their threats to the biodiversity of the GCLME region; develop legal/regulatory mechanisms for their control.										
*IIIe. Perform gap analysis of national legislation, and draft improvements to legislation regarding key elements of biodiversity identified in the TDA, introduced species and habitats, etc.										
IIIf. Develop cost-effective mitigation strategies for restoring natural littoral sediment flow/budget for protection of shorelines and critical coastal habitats, including studies, investments for SAP, and legal/regulatory mechanisms (National Demonstration Proejct).										
IV. Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality										
*IVa. Facilitate development of regionally integrated and consistent National Programmes of Action for Land-Based Activities, including updating inventories of pollution and habitat hot spots.										
*IVb. Develop and implement a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities.										
*IVc. Develop a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention										
*IVd. Conduct a regional assessment of maritime pollution prevention measures, contingency planning, and spill response capabilities.										
*IVe. Development of regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents (customs, communications, response, liability, and compensation).										
*IVf. Facilitate process to reform legislation in selected countries to adopt and implement international conventions (e.g., MARPOL< OPRC) as related to oil and gas activities.										
*IVg. Strengthen, improve, and demonstrate methods to reduce nutrient influx to the marine environment (national Demonstration Project).										
*IVh. Develop investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA.										
V. Regional coordination and institutional sustainability.										

Component / Sub-Component	GCLME Project Implementation									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
Va. Develop a regional project coordination mechanism.										
Vb. Develop effective Steering Committee.										
Vc. Establish Intersectoral/Interministerial/Ministerial Coordination.										
Vd. Identify, strengthen and involve stakeholders.										
*Ve. Develop Environmental Information System (EIS) for GCLME, including cooperation with other available regional EIS (Regional Demonstration Project).										
Vf. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)										
*Vg. Develop regional coordination mechanism (an Interim Guinea Current Commission, followed by a full-time Commission).										
*Vh. Provide capacity building for the IGCC.										

*Sub-components to be implemented by UNEP

Annex III
Detailed Budget

					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
			Objective/Activity	Objective/Activity	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**									
	11-00	**Project Personnel Title Grade (w/m)**								
		11-99	**Total**		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	12-00	**Consultants (description of activity/service)**								
		12-01	TDA/SAP Consultant (Int'l)	IC, IE, IF, IVH	$40,000	$40,000	$0	$0	$0	$80,000
		12-02	Sustainable Financing & Investment Consultant (Int'l)	IG	$0	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
		12-03	NPA/LBA Consultant (Int'l)	IVA	$0	$5,500	$0	$0	$0	$5,500
		12-04	Nutrient Demo Project Consultant (Int'l)	IVG	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$0	$60,000
		12-05	Policy, legal & Institutional Arrangements Consultant (Int'l)-Biodiversity & GCC	IIIE, IID, IIE	$0	$0	$0	$16,500	$16,500	$33,000
		12-06	TDA/NAP/SAP Experts (Local)	IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IVH	$160,000	$160,000	$0	$0	$0	$320,000
		12-07	TDA/RAP/SAP Regional Consultant (Local)	IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IVH	$50,000	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
		12-08	Sustainable Financing & Investment Consultants (Local)	IG	$0	$0	$0	$52,000	$0	$52,000
		12-09	Productivity & Biodiversity Consultants (Local)	IIC, IIIA, IIID	$0	$32,000	$32,000	$52,000	$32,000	$148,000
		12-10	NPA/LBA Consultants (Local)	IVA	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$80,000
		12-11	Marine & Coastal Pollution Consultants (Local)	IVD	$0	$0	$84,000	$0	$0	$84,000
		12-12	Nutrient Demo. Proj. Consultants (Local)	IVG	$41,567	$126,233	$128,233	$86,167	$0	$382,200
		12-13	ICARM & PADH Demo. Proj. Consultants(Local)	IIIC	$0	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$0	$90,000
		12-14	EIS Reg. Demo. Proj. Consultant (Local)	VE	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$250,000
		12-15	GIS/EIS Consultants (Local)	VE	$60,000	$60,000	$60,000	$60,000	$60,000	$300,000
		12-16	PPA Reg. Consultant (Local)	VD	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$125,000
		12-17	Industrial Waste Mgt. Demo. Proj. Consultant (Local)	IIIG	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$125,000
		12-18	Policy, legal and Institutional Arrangements	IID, IIE, IIE, VG	$0	$0	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$270,000

			(GCC) Consultants (Local)							
		12-99	Total		$451,567	$643,733	$564,233	$551,667	$343,500	$2,554700
	1300	Administrative Support Title Grade w/m								
		13-99	Total		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	16-00	Travel on Official business								
		16-02	International Travel		$10,000	$25,000	$25,000	$68,890	$10,000	$138,890
		16-03	In-Country Travel		$34,410	$44,410	$186,228	$91,998	$64,446	$421,492
		16-99	Total		$44,410	$69,410	$211,228	$160,888	$74,446	$560,382
	19-99	**COMPONENT TOTAL**			**$495,977**	**$713,143**	**$775,461**	**$712,555**	**$417,946**	**$3,115,082**
20	**SUBCONTRACT COMPONENT**									
	21-00	Subcontracts (MOUs/LAs for cooperating agencies)								
		21-99	Total							
	22-00	Subcontracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)								
		22-01	Monitoring Training Course -	IA	$30,000	$24,000	$24,000	$24,000	$24,000	$126,000
		22-02	Field Sampling -	(IB)	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	$0	$0	$480,000
		22-03	NAP Training Module	(ID)	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000
		22-04	Reg. Biodiv. Action Plan Demo. Proj.- Benin	(IIA)	$0	$200,000	$ 200,000	$200,000	$0	$600,000
		22-05	ICARM and PADH Demo. Proj.- Implementation (	(IIIE)	$156,333	$156,333	$156,333	$0	$0	$468,999
		22-06	ICARM and PADH Demo. Proj.- Disseminating Results	(IIIE)	$118,333	$118,333	$118,333	$0	$0	$354,999
		22-07	NPA/LBA Courses	(IVA)	$0	$20,000	$117,240	$72,240	$56,240	$265,720
		22-08	IMO Subcontract	(IVD)	$0	$25,000	$130,500	$165,500	$45,500	$366,500
		22-09	Nutrient Demo. Proj.- Implementation	(IVG)	$160,000	$115,000	$55,000	$0	$0	$330,000
		22-10	Nutrient Demo. Proj.- Disseminating Results	(IVG)	$0	$0	$50,000	$0	$0	$50,000
		22-11	Industrial Waste Mgt. Demo. Proj.- Waste Stock Exchange	(IVG)	$0	$0	$75,000	$75,000	$0	$150,000
		22-99	Total		$684,666	$828,666	$1,086,406	$536,740	$125,740	$3,262,218
	23-00	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)								
		23-01	At Sea Sampling Ship Rental	IA	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
		23-99	Total		$10,000	$10,000	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
	29-99	**Component Total**			**$684,666**	**$828,666**	**$1,086,406**	**$536,740**	**$125,740**	**$3,262,218**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**									
	32-00	**Group Training (Title)**								
		32-01	NAP Training Module	ID	$116,704	$80,000	$0	$0	$0	$196,704
		32-02	Nutrient Demo. Proj. Training (IVG)	IVG	$0	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$0	$120,000
		32-03	Miscellaneous Training	VH	$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$30,000
		32-04	Regional Workshops	IB, ID, IE, IVH,	$35,000	$68,269	$77,329	$284,456	$260,565	$725,619

				IG, IIB, IID, IIF, IIG, IIID, IIIF, IVA, IVD, VA						
		32-05	Reg. Biodiv. Action Plan Demo Proj. Workshop	IIIA	$0	$25,477	$0	$112,714	$0	$138,191
		32-99	Total		$151,704	$213,746	$117,329	$437,170	$290,565	$1,210,514
	33-00	Meetings/conferences (Title)								
		33-01	Meetings/conference, etc		$0	$0	$81,033	$21,352	$66,379	$168,764
		33-03	Inter-Ministerial Committee Meetings	ID	$0	$0	$0	$128,000	$0	$128,000
		33-99	Total		$0	$0	$81,033	$149,352	$66,379	$296,764
	39-99	**Component Total**			**$151,704**	**$213,746**	**$198,362**	**$586,522**	**$356,944**	**$1,507,278**
40	**EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT**									
	41-00	**Expendable Equipment (items under $1,500 each)**								
		41-20	Unspecified		$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$25,000
		41-99	Total		$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$25,000
	42-00	Non-Expendable Equipment (see items listed on budget worksheet)								
		42-02	Office equipment		$43,000	$0	$0	$0	$42,400	$85,400
		42-06	Nutrient Demo Project Equipment	IVG	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$0	$100,000
		42-07	EIS Demo. Project Equipment	VE	$197,600	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$241,600
		42-99	Total		$240,600	$11,000	$61,000	$61,000	$53,400	$427,000
	43-00	Premises (rent)								
		43-01	Office rental and maintenance		$12,734	$12,734	$12,734	$0	$0	$38,202
		43-99	Total		$12,734	$12,734	$12,734	$0	$0	$38,202
	49-99	**Component Total**			**$258,334**	**$28,734**	**$78,734**	**$66,000**	**$58,400**	**$490,202**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**									
	51-00	Operation and maintenance of equipment								
		51-99	Total		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	52-00	Reporting Cost								
		52-02	TDA/SAP Publication	IC	$19,500	$19,500	$1,500	$0	$0	$40,500
		52-03	NAP Training Module	ID	$11,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,600
		52-05	Biodiv. Action Plan Demo. Proj. Publications	IIIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
		52-07	LB Training Translation and Reproduction	IVA	$0	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$30,000
		52-08	Nutrient Demo. Proj. Publication	IVG	$0	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$0	$36,000
		52-09	EIS Project Info. Dissemination	VE	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$25,000
		52-10	Project Technical Publication Series		$0	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$30,000

		52-99	Total		$36,100	$56,500	$38,500	$37,000	$10,000	$178,100
	53-00	Sundry								
		53-01	Communications (telex, telephone, fax)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000
		53-02	Other		$6,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$6,000	$45,000
		53-99	Total		$6,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$26,000	$65,000
	54-00	Hospitality								
		54-99	Total							
	55-00	Evaluation*								
		55-03	Demonstration Project Monitoring and Evaluation		$0	$16,000	$8,000	$16,000	$8,000	$48,000
		55-99	Total		$0	$16,000	$8,000	$16,000	$8,000	$48,000
	59-99	**Component Total**			**$42,100**	**$83,500**	**$57,500**	**$64,000**	**$44,000**	**$291,100**
		Subtotal			$1,632,781	$1,867,789	$2,196,463	$1,965,817	$1,003,030	$8,665,880
		UNIDO Execution Fee			$81,638	$93,390	$111,323	$96,566	$50,902	$433,819
		Total UNEP			$1,714,419	$1,961,179	$2,307,786	$2,062,383	$1,053,932	$9,099,699

Annex IV
Format for Cash Advance Statement

CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT

Statement of cash advance as at .....
And cash requirements for the quarter of .....

Name of co-operating agency/
Supporting organisation _____
Project No. _____
Project title _____

I. Cash statement

1. Opening cash balance as at ..... US$ _____
2. Add: cash advances received:

Date	**Amount**
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

3. Total cash advanced to date US$ _____
4. Less: total cumulative expenditures incurred US$ (_____)
5. Closing cash balance as at ..... US$ _____

II. Cash requirements forecast

5. Estimated disbursements for quarter ending ..... US$ _____
7. Less: closing cash balance (see item 5, above) US$ (_____)
8. Total cash requirements for the quarter ..... US$ _____

Prepared by_____ Request approved by_____
Duly authorised official of co-operating agency/ supporting organisation

Annex V
List of Equipment to be Purchased for the Project

The following equipment will be purchased during project implementation*:

IGCC Equipment:
Desks and chairs
Meeting table with twelve chairs
Phone system
Fax
Printers
Computers
LAN
Server/hubs
Bookcases
Security System
High-Volume Xerox

DBMS/GIS Equipment for Demonstration:
20 High-end computers
1 Laptop computer
1 Projector (computer)
E-size plotter
Large format colour Scanner
GIS Software
Miscellaneous software
Laser printer

DBMS/GIS Equipment in Remaining 15 Countries:
2 Computers
D-size plotter
Printer
GIS software
Other software
Laser printer

Monitoring Equipment:
Water sampler
Sediment sampler
Disposables
Chemicals
Water quality probe
Meters
Shipping

**Additional equipment will be purchased for national and regional demonstration projects.*

Annex VI
Terms of Reference for Consultants

Terms of Reference for the consultants will be developed by the RCU staff during implementation of the project. The consultants to be hired during the project include:

SHORT-TERM INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS:
TDA Consultant (IC)
SAP Consultant (IE, IF, IVH)
Sustainable Financing Consultant (IG)
Regional Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Consultant (IIA)
Fisheries Consultant (IIE)
Plankton Expert (IIC)
Water Quality Expert (IIC)
Fisheries Legal Consultant (IIE)
NPA/LBA Consultant (IVA)
Nutrient Demo. Proj. Consultant (IVG)
EIS Demo. Proj. Consultant (VE)
IW Indicators Consultant (VE)
GCC Consultant (VG)

LOCAL/REGIONAL CONSULTANTS
At-Sea Sampling Personnel – 8 in 2 sites (IA)
TDA Regional Working Groups – 1 per country (IB)
TDA Reporting Consultants – 1 per country (IC)
TDA Writing Consultants – 5 (IC)
NAP Consultants – 1 per country (ID)
National SAP Consultants – 1 per country (IE)
Regional SAP Consultants – 2 (IE)
Regional SAP Coordinator – 1 (IF)
Sustainable Financing Consultation Process Consultant – 1 (IG)
Sustainable Financing Tools Local Experts – 3 (IG)
Sustainable Financing Private Sector Expert – 1 (IG)
Sustainable Financing Economic Benefits Local Experts – 3 (IG)
Reg. Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Data Review Consultants - 5 (IIA)
Reg. Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Fisheries Local Coordinator - 1 (IIA)
Reg. Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Survey Planner Consultants – 5 (IIA)
Reg. Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Survey Staff - 18 (IIA)
Reg. Stock Assessment Demo. Proj. Workshop Personnel - 5 (IIA)
Productivity Demo. Proj. Regional Consultants (IIC)
Fisheries Legal Framework National Consultants – 1 per country (IIE)
Land-Based Activities Partnership Expert – 1 (IVA)
Marine Pollution Management Consultant – (IVD)
Port Experts – 5 (IVD)
Maritime Infrastructure Consultant – 1 (IVD)
Oil Spill Preparedness Consultant – 1 (IVD)
Pollution Response Consultant – 1 (IVD)
Oil and Gas Legal Consultant – 1 (IVF)
Nutrient Demo. Proj. National Experts (IVG)
SAP Investment Experts – 4 (IVH)
EIS Demo. Proj. Regional Expert – 1 (VE)
EIS Demo. Proj. National Experts – 1 per country (VE)
GCC Regional Consultants – 4 (VG)

Annex VII
Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December
(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number:

1.2 Project Title:

1.3 Division/Unit:

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

1.5 Reporting Period (the six months covered by this report):

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Subprogramme No:

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	**Nationality**	**Object of Expenditure** (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc..)

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	**Object of expenditure** (2101, 2201, 2301 etc..)

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	**Status (Complete/ Ongoing)**	**Description of work undertaken during the reporting period**	**Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions to be taken**
1.				
2.				
3.				

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations	**First Supervising Officer's General Comments**
Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Signature:** _____	**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Signature:** _____

Attachment to Half-Yearly Progress and Terminal Reports: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

a) Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4
Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)
Note 5
Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)
Note 6
Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

Annex VIII
Format for Terminal Report

Implementing Organisation _____

Project No.: _____

Project Title: _____

1. Project Objectives - Re-state the following:

Objectives:
Needs:
Results:

2. Project activities

Describe the activities actually undertaken under the project. Give reasons **why some activities, planned at the outset, were not undertaken, if any**.

Activities actually undertaken	Activities planned but not undertaken (reason for failure)

3. Project outputs

Compare the outputs generated with the ones listed in the Project Document.

Actual Outputs (generated)	**Outputs envisaged under the project**
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
*** Below, provide more information on the outputs listed on this section:**	

Further information on outputs listed above:

(a) MEETINGS

□ Inter-governmental (IG) Mtg.	□ Expert Group Mtg	□ Training Seminar/Workshop	□ Others
Title:_____ Venue _____ Dates_____ Convened by_____ Organised by _____ Report issued as doc. No/Symbol_____ Dated_____ Languages_____	Title:_____ Venue _____ Dates_____ Convened by_____ Organised by _____ Report issued as doc. No/Symbol_____ Dated_____ Languages_____	Title:_____ Venue _____ Dates_____ Convened by_____ Organised by _____ Report issued as doc. No/Symbol_____ Dated_____ Languages_____	Title:_____ Venue _____ Dates_____ Convened by_____ Organised by _____ Report issued as doc. No/Symbol_____ Dated_____ Languages_____
Please complete list of participants below, giving their names and nationalities.	**Please complete list of participants** below, giving their names and nationalities.	**Please complete list of participants** below, giving their names and nationalities.	**Please complete list of participants** below, giving their names and nationalities.

Participants List
(Attach a separate list for each meeting)

Name	Nationality

(b) PRINTED MATERIALS

□ Report to IG Mtg	□ Technical Publication	□ Technical Report	□ Others
Title_____ Author(s)/ Editor(s) _____ Publisher _____ Symbol (UN/UNEP/ ISBN/ISSN)_____ Date of publication _____ (When reports/ publications have been distributed, complete **distribution list** below or attach a separate list**)**	Title_____ Author(s)/ Editor(s) _____ Publisher _____ Symbol (UN/UNEP/ ISBN/ISSN)_____ Date of publication _____ (Complete **distribution list** below or attach a separate list**)**	Title_____ Author(s)/ Editor(s) _____ Publisher _____ Symbol (UN/UNEP/ ISBN/ISSN)_____ Date of publication _____ (Complete **distribution list** below or attach a separate list)	Title_____ Author(s)/ Editor(s) _____ Publisher _____ Symbol (UN/UNEP/ ISBN/ISSN)_____ Date of publication __ (Complete **distribution list** below or attach a separate list**)**

Distribution List (IG Meeting reports/ technical reports or publications)

Title of Report	**Name of Recipient (Agency/individual recipient)**

(c) INFORMATION

☐ **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**	☐ **PUBLIC INFORMATION**
Description_____ _____ _____ _____ Dates _____	Description_____ _____ _____ _____ Dates _____

(d) TECHNICAL COOPERATION

☐ Grants and Fellowships	☐ Advisory Services	☐ Others (materials & equipment donated)
Purpose_____ Place_____ Duration _____ For Grants/Fellowships, please indicate **cost (in US$)**_____ Beneficiaries and their nationalities	Purpose_____ Place_____ Duration _____ Please indicate **cost (in US$)**_____ Beneficiaries and their nationalities	Purpose_____ Place_____ Duration _____ Please indicate **cost (in US$)**_____ Beneficiaries and their nationalities

(e) OTHER OUTPUTS/SERVICES

For example: Centre of excellence, Network, Environmental Academy, Convention, Protocol, University Chair, etc.

_____

4. Use of outputs

State the use made of the outputs.

5. Degree of achievement of the objectives/results

On the basis of facts obtained during the follow-up phase, describe how the Project Document outputs and their use were or were not instrumental in realising the objectives/results of the project.

6. Conclusions

Enumerate the lessons learned during the project execution. Concentrate on the management of the project, indicating the principal factors that determined success or failure in meeting the objectives set down in the Project Document.

7. Recommendations

Make recommendations to:

(a) Improve effect and impact of similar projects in the future;
(b) Indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project objectives/results.

8. Non-expendable equipment (value over US$1,500)

Please attach to the terminal report a **final** inventory of all non-expendable equipment (if any) purchased under this project, indicating the following: Date of purchase, description, serial number, quantity, cost, location and present condition, together with your **proposal** for the disposal of the said equipment (**see separate inventory format**).

Annex IX
Format for Quarterly Project Expenditure Accounts for Supporting Agencies

Quarterly project statement of allocation (budget), expenditure and balance (Expressed in US$) covering the period …….. to…....

Project No. ..... Agency name .....
Project title: .....
Project commencing: ..... Project ending: .....

Object of expenditure by UNEP budget code	**Project budget allocation for year.....**		**Total expenditure for quarter * .....**	**Total unliquidated obligations.....**	**Cumulative expenditure for year .....**	**Unspent balance of budget allocation for year .....**	
	m/m (1)	**Amount (2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**m/m (6)**	**Amount (2)-(5)**
1100 Project personnel							
1200 Consultants							
1300 Administrative support							
1400 Volunteers							
1600 Travel							
2100 Sub-contracts							
2200 Sub-contracts							
2300 Sub-contracts							
3100 Fellowships							
3200 Group training							
3300 Meetings/conferences							
4100 Expendable equipment							
4200 Non-expendable equipment							
4300 Premises							
5100 Operation							
5200 Reporting costs							
5300 Sundry							
5400 Hospitality							
99 GRAND TOTAL							

*breakdown of expenditures per quarter with related information such as name of person hired, duration of contract, fees, purpose...should be reported in a separate annex.

Signed: _____
Duly authorised official of co-operating agency

Annex X

Format for Inventory of Non-Expendable Equipment

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AGAINST UNEP PROJECTS
UNIT VALUE US$ 1,500 AND ABOVE AND ITEMS OF ATTRACTION
As at_____

Project No._____
Project Title_____
Implementing Agency_____
Internal/SO/CA (UNEP use only)_____
FPMO (UNEP use only)_____

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US$)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/ Recommendation for disposal

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name: _____ Signature: _____
(Duly authorised official)
Title: _____ Date: _____

Non-expendable Equipment

The implementing agency will maintain records of **non-expendable equipment** (items for US$1,500 or more or with a serviceable lifetime of 5 years or more) as well as items of attraction such as pocket calculators, cameras, etc. costing more than US$500) purchased with UNEP funds (or with Trust Funds of Counterpart Funds administered by UNEP) and will submit to UNEP an inventory of all such equipment following the inventory format attached, indicating description, serial number, date of purchase, original cost, present condition and location of each item. This list should be attached to the half-yearly progress report.

Non-expendable equipment purchased with funds administered by UNEP remains the property of UNEP until its disposal is authorised by UNEP. The (Implementing agency) will be responsible for any loss or damage to equipment purchased with UNEP funds. The proceeds from the sale of the equipment, (duly authorised by UNEP) shall be credited to the accounts of UNEP, or the appropriate trust fund or counterpart funds, upon completion of the project.

The implementing agency shall attach to the terminal report, a **final inventory of all non-expendable** equipment purchased under the project, including a **proposal** for the disposal of the said equipment. The inventory will include information such as equipment description, serial number, date of purchase, original cost, present condition and location of each item. The equipment is deemed to have been physically verified by a duly authorised official of the implementing agency.

Annex XI
Format for Report on Co-Financing

Title of Project:							
Project Number:							
Name of Executing Agency:							
Project Duration:	**From:**		**To:**				
Reporting Period *(to be done annually)*:							
Source of Cofinance	**Cash Contributions**			**In-kind Contributions**			**Comments**
	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Name:

Position:
Date:

All amounts in US dollars

Annex XII
Letters of co-financing

ANNEX XIII

Logical Framework Matrix - (Components, Objectives, Outputs, Activities, Outcomes)

Objectives/Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
1. Long-term development Objective: To achieve sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME through creation of a regional management framework **2. Purpose of the Project:**	**Overall Project Objective:** Regional coordination office fully functional at onset of project implementation; Updated TDA available and adopted within Year 1 and IGCC established; Under aegis of IGCC, revised SAP including set of ecosystem indicators available and endorsed at Ministerial level by year 2; Completed and endorsed National Plans of Action by year 2; Completed and adopted Regional Programme of Action on LBA and Protocol to the Abidjan Convention of land-based sources of pollution (GPA/LBA) by year 4; Establishment of Guinea Current Commission (GCC) by year 4; Build critical mass of scientists, technicians, managers in ecosystem-based approach by year 5; Strengthened national/regional executing and regulatory institutions by year 5	Documented changes in the ecosystem including living and non-living resources based on actual assessment activities carried out by the project and reported in Steering Committee (SC) annual reports; Project files and documents; Working group and technical reports; Annual project review; Country Interministerial Coordinating Committee reports; Decisions through governance actions to recover depleted fish-stocks, restore degraded habitats and reduce coastal pollution; Annual Project Review which includes evaluation of effectiveness of existing networks (technical experts, managers, NGOs/CBOs)	Assumes continued national commitment to ecosystem-based management including offer of national resources. The ability of SC and RCU to formulate and implement community-based solutions relies on the support of national agencies through coordinated (but independent) actions. The GEF project will create a model that can be adopted in the future as a permanent approach of the individual countries. Broad stakeholder support and contribution will be essential to achieve sustainability. Risk minimal.

Objectives/Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Implement demonstration projects based on ecosystem approach to recover depleted fish-stocks, restore degraded habitats and reduce coastal pollution. Updating of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and formulation of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP). Facilitation of the initial steps implementing SAP including appropriate governance measures to manage shared coastal and marine resources to achieve sustainable development for the GCLME.	Participating countries endorse an ecosystem-based approach to assessment and management of the living and other resources of the GCLME by year 1; Adoption by countries of legal and institutional framework for joint governance of the shared ecosystem by year 4; Demonstration projects to reduce the declining state of the ecosystem and achieve the recovery of depleted fish-stocks, restore degraded habitats and reduce coastal pollution completed and functional by year 5.	TDA publication and records of dissemination (including websites); Country/donor funding available for approved project/activity; SC and IGCC/GCC meeting reports.	A well-designed monitoring and evaluation program will provide objective information with which to assess the success (or failure) of specific management actions and can be used to adjust future actions. Remedial actions can be costly and/or unpopular in some sectors. Risks minimal because the countries have agreed to a multisectoral ecosystem-based approach to management of shared resources.

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.1: Filling of gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards/etc. by training and at-sea demonstrations (which demos?) for contaminant levels in water, sediments, and biota.	150 scientists/managers trained and at least 5 training sessions held by Year 3 At least 4 at-sea sampling conducted and priority pollutants characterized by Year 3 Suite of 7 ecosystem-wide indicators (dissolved oxygen; water clarity; coastal wetlands loss; eutrophic conditions; sediment contaminations; benthic index and fish tissue contamination) for monitoring nearshore waters adopted and implemented by Year 3	RCU Progress reports, training course curricula RCU Progress reports, sampling completion reports Working Group reports, Peer Review reports	Assumes countries will allow monitoring of their coastal waters. Risk minimal because under the pilot phase GOG-LME project, Governments granted easy access to their territorial waters for oceanographic cruises for demersal fish trawls, contaminant monitoring and productivity surveys

1.1.1 Develop and implement regional training courses in monitoring methods for coastal and marine pollution (oceanography, chemistry)

1.1.2 Perform ecosystem-wide at-sea sampling for practical training in acquisition of sediment, water-column, and biota samples for characterization of priority pollutants

1.1.3 Adopt and implement suite of ecosystem-wide indicators for nearshore water monitoring

Outcomes:

Ecosystem monitoring capacity developed in the GCLME to improve decisionmaking capabilities regarding sustainable management of the GCLME resources.
Improved knowledge of contaminant levels in water, sediments and biota to enhance monitoring of project success.
Effective/efficient regulatory countermeasures implemented.

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.2: Identifying and filling of gaps in the TDA, including biodiversity, socio-economic conditions, legal/ regulatory review, stakeholder analysis, hot spots, contaminant levels.	Work plan for completing TDA developed and implemented in Year 1 Regional working groups for filling gaps established and completed by Year 1 Targeted monitoring and assessments conducted by Year 1 and on-going	Work plan, RCU Progress reports Working group reports, Project Progress reports Working group reports, Peer Review reports	Assumes additional data are available to fill in gaps from initial TDA. Risk minimal as enlarged stakeholder base will yield expanded data/information. Additional data and information from Working Group assessments and other related programmes will also enable completion of TDA.

1.2.1 Develop work plan for filling gaps based on initial TDA, after reviewing and refining the gaps

1.2.2 Establish regional working groups to fill gaps

1.2.3 Acquire new data through targeted monitoring and assessments

Outcomes:

Full and accurate information on transboundary water-related environmental issues, impacts and root causes in the GCLME collected.

Network of regional experts enhanced to facilitate future collection and sharing of environmental information.

Legal and regulatory measures for reducing coastal pollution implemented.

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.3: Updating of TDA following filling of gaps	TDA updated by Year 1 TDA disseminated by Year 1 Ecosystem Status and Trends reports completed and disseminated in Year 3 and 5	Working group reports Project Progress reports Project website, project Progress reports, Peer Review reports	Assumes capacity for accurate assessment of monitoring data and information for completing TDA. Risk minimal due to availability of core group of 300 scientists and 200 managers from pilot phase GOG-LME project trained in ecosystem (LME Modular) approach

1.3.1 Establish regional TDA working group
1.3.2 Using new data from project and other sources, update TDA
1.3.3 Widely disseminate TDA to stakeholders, governments, and other regional project

Outcomes:

Full and accurate information on transboundary water-related environmental issues, impacts and root causes in the GCLME collected.

Enhanced ability of decision makers to undertake strategic planning for continual governance of the GCLME and sustainable use of its resources.

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.4: Preparation and endorsement of National Action Plans	Training modules developed for NAPs by year 1 Training implemented on NAPs Teams established to develop NAPs Consensus-building achieved National endorsement obtained by year 2	Training materials, project Progress reports Training meeting reports, project Progress reports Project Progress reports, Peer Review reports of draft NAP Project Progress reports, APR Information letters on adoption of NAPs	Assumes countries competence to formulate NAPs. Risk minimal as countries have experience in the formulation of various Action Programmes, e.g. Agenda 21, Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plans and demonstration projects. Existing competence will be reinforced through national/regional capacity building programmes within this project
1.4.1 Develop training modules for formulation of National Action Plans 1.4.2 Implement national and regional training on National Action Plans 1.4.3 Establish teams to develop NAPs 1.4.4 Achieve internal consensus-building for NAPs through broad stakeholder, intersectoral and Interministerial processes 1.4.5 Obtain national endorsement of NAPs at highest level			
Outcomes: National policy frameworks in place and priority actions elaborated for long-term governance of the GCLME and sustainable use of its resources.			

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.5: Finalizing and endorsement of regional Strategic Action Programme	Regional working group established National and regional workshops held SAP finalized by Year 2 SAP endorsement obtained by end of Year 2	Working group meeting reports, project progress reports Workshop reports, project progress reports Project progress reports, Peer Review report SC and IGCC meeting reports, Information letters on SAP endorsement	Assumes continued national commitment to the project. Risk minimal as the concerted actions by the 16 project countries in the formulation and adoption of the preliminary SAP augurs well for continual support.
1.5.1 Develop regional working group for SAP following development of draft NAPs 1.5.2 Through national and regional workshops, develop consensus on elements of updated SAP 1.5.3 Finalize SAP 1.5.4 Obtain endorsement of SAP at highest levels in each country			
Outcomes: Regional policy frameworks in place and priority actions elaborated for long-term governance of the GCLME and sustainable use of its resources.			
Output 1.6: Holding of donors' conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation	Donors' meeting held to obtain commitments to SAP implementation SAP commitments formalized	Donors' meeting reports, project progress reports Memoranda or agreements, project progress reports, country/donor funds available for agreed activities	Assumes continued donor and national commitment to implementing SAP activities. Risk moderate as continued donor support will depend on maintaining relevance of SAP actions to national/regional aspirations and goals. Economic downturns in the countries may affect funding commitments but donors have demonstrated willingness in such situations to make-up for such deficiencies in funding
1.6.1 After SAP is endorsed, organize and host a donors' meeting to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation 1.6.2 Formalize SAP commitments through appropriate memoranda, agreements, etc., at national or regional level as appropriate			

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcomes: Regional agreements to undertaking coordinated governance actions for managing the GCLME and the sustainable use of its resources come into force.			
Output 1.7: Formulation of arrangements for sustainable financing of ecosystem management of the GCLME	Consultation process determined and suggestions for funding arrangements made Linkages established with pertinent institutions	TORs, Project progress reports, SC and IGCC/GCC meeting reports Letters of intent and commitment by relevant institutions and authorities Realised committments	Assumes high-level of willingness of regional governance of shared resources. Risk moderate as the financial incentives and other motivational means must be identified to enable national institutions and the private sector become sustainable contributors to the project.
1.7.1 Develop consultation process to determine costs for long-term ecosystem management, funding and operational aspects (links with Guinea Current Commission) 1.7.2 Develop linkages with existing institutions (regional and supra-regional, such as the Abidjan Convention), and international collaborations (such as with IMO and FAO)			
Outcomes: Formulation of economic arrangements that assure the continuity of the action program.			

Component 1: ***Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for its implementation***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore degraded habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME, including the formulation of economic arrangements that will assure the sustainability of the action program.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.8: Development and recommendation of economic instruments and incentives to promote preventive measures to decrease both land and sea-based sources of pollution as well as promote adequate ecosystem management in the region	Economic incentives identified Private sector incentives identified Socio-economic benefits identified and quantified	Economic incentives report; Project progress reports Private sector incentives report; Project progress reports, SC and IGCC/GCC meeting reports Economic benefits report; Project progress reports	Assumes economic incentives will lead to reductions in pollution. Risk minimal as similar incentives as envisaged have had salutary effects in reducing pollution. The economic incentives, however, have to be coupled with effective regulatory measures.

1.8.1 Adopt tools such as conservation easements, land-use zoning, property rights and other types of incentives to control pollution and encourage the adoption of less polluting technologies

1.8.2 Develop incentives for private sector participation in monitoring and prevention of pollution

1.8.3 Develop and assist in the improved quantification of economic benefits of land-based and maritime pollution prevention, including, for example, reduced insurance costs, protection of tourism assets, fisheries resources, etc

Outcomes:

Formulation of economic incentives that will assure continuity of the action program for the governance of the GCLME and the sustainable use of its resources.

Component 2: ***Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including Mariculture.***

Objective: Establish an ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment, and management system, fill technical gaps in understanding the current status of fisheries and take actions to aid in the recovery and sustainable use of living marine resources including development of mariculture in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 2.1: Demonstration of ecosystem-wide stock assessment methods including regional surveys (Regional Demonstration Project) (UNDP?)	Ecosystem-wide surveys initiated in Year 1 Common methodology developed Mechanism for on-going stock assessment determined Fisheries stocks assessments completed and reports disseminated Fisheries stocks status reports	Status reports, Project progress reports Stock assessment, Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress report	Assumes the countries will agree to perform a joint stock assessment in consultation with CECAF. Risk minimal since this is one of the priority actions identified by the countries during the PDF-B phase based on experience of ecosystem-wide bottom trawl surveys and contaminant monitoring during the pilot phase GOG-LME project.
2.1.1 Review of existing data and diagnosis of condition of fisheries stock 2.1.2 Develop common methodology for joint ecosystem-wide stock assessment and perform initial joint ecosystem-wide stock assessments 2.1.3 Perform demonstration of ecosystem-wide Survey, including oceanography, productivity, ecological and introduced species sampling 2.1.4 Determine a mechanism for on-going stock assessment			
Outcomes: Ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment and management system in place. Enhanced ability to manage fisheries through improved knowledge of ecosystem-wide fish stocks.			
Output 2.2: Development of methods and estimates for sustainable yields for dominant commercially-important fisheries species	Workshops held Methods and estimates for sustainable yields determined Sustainable yields estimated by end of Year 3 Sustainable yields estimated for annual status of stocks reports	Workshop reports, Project progess reports Working group reports, Project progress reports IGCC/GCC reports, project progress report	Assumes countries will agree on methodology for estimating sustainable yields for dominant fisheries and that countries will agree to implement fishery management measures. Risk is minimal as similar efforts was successfully undertaken based on data from two region-wide trawl surveys during the pilot phase GOG-LME project.

Component 2: ***Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including Mariculture.***

Objective: Establish an ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment, and management system, fill technical gaps in understanding the current status of fisheries and take actions to aid in the recovery and sustainable use of living marine resources including development of mariculture in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
2.2.1 Through workshops, determine methods for estimating sustainable yields for dominant fisheries 2.2.2 Based on demonstration of ecosystem-wide stock assessment, estimate sustainable yields for dominant fisheries 2.2.3 Through the Interim Guinea Current Commission, and later Guinea Current Commission, perform estimates of sustainable yields for annual status of stocks reports for the purposes of implementing fisheries management measures on commercially- important species in the region			
Outcomes: Ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment and management system in place. Enhanced ability to manage ecosystem-wide fisheries through improved knowledge of sustainable yields.			
Output 2.3: Evaluation of productivity with regards to its carrying capacity for living marine resources of the ecosystem (Regional Demonstration Project) (UNDP?)	Analyses completed and published ECOPATH/ECOSYM Type analysis completed and gaps defined by Year 2 Analysis coupled with primary productivity data performed by Year 3 and published	TORs, Demonstration project completion report, Project progress reports Project progress reports Peer Review report	Assumes political will to fund ongoing regional efforts for conducting studies on living marine resources. Risk minimal as countries gave permission for plankton tows (primary productivity studies) using Ships of Opportunity (SOOP)
2.3.1 Initiate ecosystem-wide time series of productivity and plankton measurements from research vessels, Ships of Opportunity (SOOP) and data from satellite remote sensing operations (regional demonstration project) 2.3.2 Review existing state-of-knowledge and preliminary carrying capacity analysis and define gaps			
Outcomes: Ecosystem-wide primary productivity and plankton assessments defined and fisheries/LMR monitoring and assessment system in place. Enhanced ability to manage regional fisheries through improved knowledge of productivity with regards to its carrying capacity for living marine resources of the ecosystem.			

Component 2: ***Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including Mariculture.***

Objective: Establish an ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment, and management system, fill technical gaps in understanding the current status of fisheries and take actions to aid in the recovery and sustainable use of living marine resources including development of mariculture in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 2.4: Development of Regional Agreements and Guinea Current Commission	Regional agreement ratified GCC established by Year 4	SC meeting reports, IGCC meeting report Existence of GCC	Assumes that countries are willing to ratify and adhere to regional fisheries agreements. Risk is minimal since this is one of the priority actions identified by the countries during the PDF-B phase.
2.4.1 Develop, negotiate, endorse and ratify regional agreement for sustainable use of fisheries resources 2.4.2 Establish an Interim Guinea Current Commission followed by a Guinea Current Commission and explore mechanism for sustainability			
Outcomes: Legal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms to manage sustainable fisheries developed.			
Output 2.5: Assessment and modifications drafted to the National legal Frameworks to achieve sustainable fisheries	Review completed Legal modifications drafted Legal changes approved	Report completed, Project progress reports Legal review and modifications completed, Project progress reports Project progress reports	Assumes that countries are willing to revise and harmonize national legal frameworks. Risk is minimal because of willingness demonstrated by countries to effect necessary legal changes from the recommendations of the pilot phase GOG-LME project.
2.5.1 Review existing national laws and regulations on fisheries and Mariculture and pertinent international agreements such as FAO Code of Conducts, straddling stocks, WSSD, fisheries agreements and other instruments. 2.5.2 Draft modifications to national laws and regulations on fisheries 2.5.3 Facilitate the approval of new or reformed laws and regulation on fisheries			
Outcomes: Legal frameworks and mechanisms to manage sustainable fisheries adopted.			

Component 2: ***Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including Mariculture.***

Objective: Establish an ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment, and management system, fill technical gaps in understanding the current status of fisheries and take actions to aid in the recovery and sustainable use of living marine resources including development of mariculture in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 2.6: Development of fisheries Management Plans for at least three fisheries	Fisheries management plans developed Fisheries management plans implemented by Year 5; status report published	Working group reports, Project progress reports Project progress reports, IGCC/GCC reports	Assumes maintenance of sustainable fish populations will require the reduction of system stresses, including chemical contamination and fishing pressure. Such remedial actions directly affect individuals or organizations now doing business in the region and identification/ education of stakeholders will be necessary for compliance with these actions. Risk moderate as there were preliminary management measures adopted by countries as a result of trawl surveys conducted during the pilot phase GOG-LME project
2.6.1 Develop and facilitate ecosystem-wide fisheries management plans for at least three single or multi-species fisheries using adaptive approach 2.6.2 Through the Interim Guinea Current Commission/Guinea Current Commission, initiate adaptive approach to management of these fisheries			
Outcomes: Institutional mechanisms and management measures in place for the sustainable management of three or more GCLME fisheries.			
Output 2.7: Assessment of existing coastal aquaculture and mariculture and determination of ecosystem sustainable capacity for future development, including identification of investments and legislation for SAP	Status and trends report completed by Year 3 Maximum limits determined by Year 4 Guidelines for best environmental practices/best available technologies (BEP/BAT) adopted by Year 4 Modifications to coastal aquaculture laws adopted by Year 5	Working group reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports IGCC/GCC reports, Project progress reports	Implementation of best environmental practices requires the full participation of stakeholders. Risk minimal because of demonstrated willingness of countries to adopt new technologies and implement practices

Component 2: ***Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including Mariculture.***

Objective: Establish an ecosystem-wide fisheries/LMR monitoring, assessment, and management system, fill technical gaps in understanding the current status of fisheries and take actions to aid in the recovery and sustainable use of living marine resources including development of mariculture in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
2.7.1. Review existing status and trends and ecosystem impact of coastal aquaculture and Mariculture 2.7.2 Determine maximum practical limits on coastal aquaculture and Mariculture based on analysis of ecosystem effects of such activities 2.7.3 Develop guidelines for best environmental practices/best available technologies (BEP/BAT) as they relate to aquaculture and Mariculture 2.7.4 At national levels, assure laws and regulations governing coastal aquaculture and Mariculture reflect the limits developed under this project and best environmental practices/ best available technologies			
Outcomes: Ecosystem sustainable capacity for aquaculture and Mariculture implemented.			

Component 3: ***Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for conserving biodiversity and integrated coastal management, demonstrate activities to restore priority degraded habitats, and develop strategies for reducing coastal erosion in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 3.1: Development of Ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan, including Protected Areas based on Biodiversity Action Plans (National Demonstration Project) (UNEP?)	Workshop held and report completed on biodiversity Ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan completed, promoted and disseminated Ecosystem-wide protected areas strategy developed List of threatened and endangered species completed and disseminated Ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan nationally endorsed	Workshop meeting reports, Project progress reports SC meeting reports, Project website, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Information on endorsement, SC/IGCC/GCC meeting reports, Project progress reports	Assumes national commitment to adopting ecosystem-wide biodiversity strategy and willingness to endorse biodiversity agreements Risk minimal because the various National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans are based on similar provisions in the Global Convention..

3.1.1 Organize a workshop to identify the elements for an ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan.

3.1.2 Review existing national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration, protected areas, list of threatened and endangered species.

3.1.3 Elaborate an ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan and carry out a broad regional consultation on the proposed Biodiversity Action Plan.

3.1.4 Using National Biodiversity Action Plans and other sources, identify priority biodiversity areas and issues of ecosystem-wide concern

3.1.5 Promote the endorsement and implementation of the ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan and review existing and proposed protected areas, and develop ecosystem-wide strategy for protected areas

3.1.6 Review existing and proposed threatened and endangered species, and develop ecosystem-wide list of threatened and endangered species requiring special protection

3.1.7 Through a participatory process, develop, review and nationally endorse ecosystem-wide Biodiversity Action Plan

Outcomes:
National and regional policy frameworks in place and priority actions adopted for conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the GCLME.
Critical coastal Marine Protected Area established in Benin.

Component 3: ***Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for conserving biodiversity and integrated coastal management, demonstrate activities to restore priority degraded habitats, and develop strategies for reducing coastal erosion in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 3.2: Demonstration of restoration of priority mangrove areas (National Demonstration Project) (UNDP?)	Priority mangrove areas identified in the GCLME by Year 2 Restoration plan and national demonstration project completed in Nigeria by Year 4 Results widely disseminated	Demonstration project progress reports, Project progress reports Demonstration project progress reports, Working Group, Project progress reports, Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting reports Demonstration project completion report, Project website, Project progress reports	Assumes that the restoration project completed in Nigeria can be replicated in other coastal countries bordering on the GCLME. No Risk because of similarities in ecosystem characteristics in other countries where similar problems exist.
3.2.1 Identify priority mangrove areas in the region (Nigeria for restoration) based on ecosystem approach 3.2.2 Finalize adaptive management and implementation plan for restoration of mangrove areas in Nigeria, including clearing, cleaning, planting, monitoring, and annual review of restoration activity 3.2.3 Monitor, evaluate, and disseminate results of Demonstration Project			
Outcomes: Priority mangrove habitats restored in Nigeria and restoration approaches being replicated in additional GCLME countries in the future.			
Output 3.3: Demonstration of use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) and assessment of Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitat (PADH) for habitat protection (National Demonstration Project) (UNEP?)	Demonstration project approach on Integrated Coastal Area Management in Cameroon completed Demonstration project completed and results disseminated	Demonstration project progress reports, Project progress reports, Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting reports Demonstration project completion report, Project website, Project progress reports, Working Group reports	Assumes country willingness to implement ICARM principles. Risk minimal because coastal profiles and draft ICAM Plans were prepared in the six pilot phase GOG-LME countries. In addition, country have endorsed the demonstration project as a national priority.
3.3.1 Using ICARM and PADH methodology, finalize approach for implementing demonstration project on Integrated Coastal Areas and River Basin Management 3.3.2 Implement demonstration project 3.3.3 Monitor, evaluate and disseminate results of Demonstration Project			
Outcomes: Institutional mechanisms for integrated management of Cameroon coastal area put in place and replicated in other GCLME countries in the future. Water quality improved.			

Component 3: ***Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for conserving biodiversity and integrated coastal management, demonstrate activities to restore priority degraded habitats, and develop strategies for reducing coastal erosion in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 3.4: Assessment of status of introduced species and their threats to the biodiversity of the GCLME region; development of legal/regulatory mechanisms for their control	Risk prioritization on introduced species completed Extent of species introduced through ballast water determined and mitigation measures implemented	Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project website, Project progress reports, Regional task force MOU	Assumes that proposals for regulation and control of non-indigenous species will be agreed upon and implemented by all countries in order for them to be effective due to the inherent transboundary nature of non-indigenous species. Risk minimal as experience from the GEF/UNDP/IMO Globallast water project has demonstrated the willingness of countries to manage this problem using a transboundary approach.
3.4.1 Prioritize national and regional risks and threats from introduced species by researching the numbers, ecological niches, and spread of introduced species, as well as their method of introduction (based in part on results of regional survey of Component II) 3.4.2 Working with IMO and GloBallast, determine extent of introduction of alien species in ballast water, through cooperation with regional task force, communication and public awareness, training, port biota baseline surveys (part of national activities and regional survey in demonstration project of Component I), risk assessment and incorporation into National/Regional Action Plans			
Outcomes: Understanding of introduced species and their threats to the region's biodiversity improved and control mechanisms developed. Improved ability of countries to address threat of introduced species.			
Output 3.5 Performing of analysis of gaps in national legislation and drafting of improvements to legislation regarding key elements of biodiversity identified in the TDA, introduced species, and habitats.	Legal and regulatory review completed Legal modifications completed New laws and/or regulations approved Gap analysis completed	Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Copies of approved laws/regulations, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports	Assumes that countries will agree to common legislation. Risk moderate due to willingness to adopt national ICAM Plans based on standardized/common legislation during the pilot phase GOG-LME project

Component 3: ***Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and development of strategies for reducing coastal erosion***

Objective: Undertake strategic planning for conserving biodiversity and integrated coastal management, demonstrate activities to restore priority degraded habitats, and develop strategies for reducing coastal erosion in the GCLME

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
3.5.1 Review existing national laws and regulations on biodiversity 3.5.2 Relying on existing information such as National Environmental Action Plans and other previous documents, determine gaps in laws of each of the 16 GCLME countries, concerning land-based activities, marine-based pollution, introduced species, fisheries, and related areas of concern 3.5.3 Draft modifications to national laws and regulations on biodiversity 3.5.4 Facilitate the approval of new or reformed laws and regulation on biodiversity common to all countries			
Outcomes: Legal and institutional framework modified to improve protection of biodiversity in the GCLME. Status of biodiversity in the GCLME improved.			
Output 3.6 Development of cost-effective mitigation strategies for restoring natural littoral sediment flow/budget for protection of shorelines and critical coastal habitats, including studies, investments for SAP, and legal/regulatory mechanisms (National Demonstration Project) (UNDP?)	Regional sediment budgets reviewed and incorporated in TDA by end of Year 1 Recommendations for low-technology, low-cost protection measures and other mitigation strategies completed by Year 2 National demonstration project in Cote d'Ivoire completed and results disseminated by Year 4	TDA, Project website, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports TORs, Demonstration project completion reports, Project progress reports, Project website, Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting reports	Assumes country and/or donor willingness to fund mitigation strategies for restoring natural littoral sediment flow. In some cases, sediment flow is disrupted by critical national infrastructure such as dams and ports so there is a risk that action will not be taken. Risk minimal as countries have identified coastal erosion as a priority issue, however, and have expressed willingness to address the problem on a transboundary basis.
3.6.1 As part of filling gaps in TDA, review regional littoral sediment budgets and evaluate changes to sediment budget arising from human activities including damming rivers, interrupting littoral sediment drift, sand mining. 3.6.2 Based on priorities of human impacts on littoral sediment budgets, recommend low-technology and low-cost protection measures and mitigation strategies for restoring littoral transport and sand resources (e.g., dredging in reservoirs and restoring sediment to rivers; redesign and modification of major shoreline structures interrupting littoral transport such as in ports, harbors, breakwaters; elimination of beach and near-shore sand mining). 3.6.3 Review existing incidences and baseline information on coastal erosion and develop strategies for coastal erosion control (National Demonstration Project: Cote D'Ivoire)			
Outcomes: Ability of GCLME countries to restore eroded coastal areas improved. Coastal erosion in Cote d'Ivoire decreased.			

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 4.1: Facilitation of development of regionally-integrated and consistent National Programmes of Action for Land-Based Activities, including updating inventories of pollution and habitat hot spots	Contracts to countries to develop NPAs, Regionally-consistent and integrated NPAs developed Training needs assessed and curricula developed; Training workshops organized Partnerships developed on land-based activities Public participation plan developed and implemented, stakeholders fully involved GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism Node established	Existence of NPAs, SC meeting reports, APR, Project progress reports Workshop curricula, Workshop reports, Project progress reports MOU letters on partnership, Project progress reports Existence of Public Participation Plan, Project progress reports, Project website Existence of GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism, Clearinghouse materials, newsletter, website	Assumes countries will agree to formulate NPA based on standardized methodologies. Risk is minimal as countries are signatories to the GPA/LBA which prescribes common approaches to formulation of NPA.

4.1.1 Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally-integrated National Programmes of Action from land-based sources of pollution and activities

4.1.2 Determine and address training needs in the region for LB sources of pollution and activities

4.1.3 Develop Regional/ Governmental/ Private Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources of pollution

4.1.4 Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region, including their involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as development of performance indicators

4.1.5 Develop and implement a West and Central African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism within the GCLME Environmental Information Management System (Component 5)

Outcomes:

Policy frameworks and management measures in place for national level implementation of the GPA-LBA in 16 GCLME countries.
Pollution from land-based sources into the GCLME reduced.
Stakeholder involvement in reducing land-based sources of pollution and free exchange of related information in the region.

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 4.2: Development and implementation of a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities	Regional Programme of Action developed by end of Year 3 Support garnered for Regional Programme of Action Regional Programme of Action broadly disseminated	Existence of Regional Programme of Action, Project progress reports Letters of support and partnership agreements between governments and private sector, Project progress reports Project website, Project progress reports	Assumes willingness of private sector and civil society to partner with governments and regional organizations to promote the Regional Programme of Action. Risk minimal because the private sector and civil society have already participated in the beginning stages of this activity to some degree.
4.2.1 Based on National Programmes of Action, develop a Regional Programme of Action for Land-Based Activities facilitating partnerships between national governments and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society			
4.2.2 Work with governments and other stakeholders to obtain broad support for Regional Programme of Action and NPAs			
4.2.3 Promote the Regional Programme of Action and broadly disseminate the RPA through public awareness campaign and project website			
Outcomes: Policy frameworks and management measures in place for regional level implementation of the GPA-LBA in 16 GCLME countries. Pollution from land-based sources into the GCLME reduced and water quality improved.			

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 4.3: Development of a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention	Stakeholders and legal and technical expert meetings organized Legal/regulatory gaps reviewed and Protocol drafted, distributed and ratified Accession of Abidjan Convention assisted	Meeting reports, Project progress reports Legal/regulatory report; Ratification of Abidjan Convention by all GCLME countries, Project progress reports, Convention Secretariat reports Project progress reports, Convention Secretariat reports	Assumes countries that have not acceded to the Abidjan Convention will sign and ratify the Protocol. Risk moderate because of concerted demands by the countries for the LBA Protocol. Complementary actions will be taken by the RCU to win accessions to the Abidjan Convention by countries who have not already done so.
4.3.1 Identify, strengthen and involve key stakeholders in preparation and development of protocol through sub-regional and regional stakeholder workshops as well as legal and technical expert meetings 4.3.2 Review gaps in National regulatory/ legislative framework including the review of the status of the appropriate regional/ international convention by GCLME participating countries, and assist in developing plans for those that have not yet ratified the Abidjan Convention 4.3.3 Develop, negotiate, ratify and obtain approval for the Protocol to the Abidjan Convention with Annexes on Land-Based Activities and sources of Pollution			
Outcomes: Regional legal and institutional framework and priority actions adopted for reducing land-based pollution in the GCLME countries.			

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 4.4: Completion of ecosystem-wide assessment of marine maritime pollution prevention measures, contingency planning, and spill response capabilities	Marine waste management survey completed Survey on port reception facility requirements completed Review of maritime infrastructure completed Assessment of oil spill response completed Advisory services provided by technical working group and countries requesting assistance Global/regional/national seminars and workshops organized, National systems for oil spill response developed Assessment equipment completed and training materials developed Suite of 7 ecosystem-wide indicators (dissolved oxygen, water clarity, coastal wetlands loss, eutrophic conditions, sediment contamination, benthic condition, fish tissue contamination) applied *Public awareness raised*	Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Working group reports, Project progress reports Technical working group reports on requests from countries for assistance, Project progress reports Seminar and workshop reports, Project progress reports, Report on national system for oil spill response Existence of training materials, Project progress reports Project website, Public awareness materials, Project progress reports	Assumes willingness on part of port owners/authorities and national/regional maritime authorities to enact modifications, harmonize guidelines and cooperate to prevent/mitigate spills. Risk minimal because most of the countries have signed the IMO Oil Pollution Response Convention, 1991. Furthermore, there is an existing Protocol to the Abidjan Convention on Emergency Response

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
4.4.1 Conduct a survey of the existing integrated approach/ system for the management of all types of marine wastes in port cities and towns			
4.4.2 Conduct a survey/ study on port reception facility requirements and costs in some of the countries			
4.4.3 Review the region's maritime infrastructure with particular regard for survey and inspection requirements as set out in IMO Conventions			
4.4.4 Assess marine pollution, preparedness and response system for oil spill, and spill-combating equipment needs in each of the countries			
4.4.5 Provide advisory services to address specific maritime safety and marine environmental problems on the request of the countries of the region and for the organization and implementation of activities related to *Prevention of Pollution from Shipping Activities-Implementation of MARPOL 73/78; Port State Control (PSC); Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response;* assist with the development/ completion of National Contingency Plans			
4.4.6 Implement training through global/ regional/ national seminars, workshops and individual fellowships; provide assistance in developing the national systems for oil spill response (institutional capacity building)			
4.4.7 Assess equipment, facilitating the provision of pollution response equipment, and production and dissemination of training materials.			
4.4.8 Create public awareness regionally on certain aspects of the project activities			
Outcomes: Ecosystem-wide marine pollution prevention measures, contingency planning and spill response capabilities improved.			
Output 4.5: Development of regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents (customs, communications, response, liability, and compensation)	Emergency response center evaluation completed Contingency plan and cooperation agreements completed Systems for cooperation in cases of marine pollution incidents developed	TORs, Project progress reports Existence of cooperation agreements, Project progress reports, IGCC/GCC meeting reports Working group reports, Project progress reports	Assumes countries will agree to cooperate on joint emergency preparedness and response. Risk minimal as countries are signatories to various IMO Conventions in this domain.
4.5.1 Evaluate need for and duties of regional emergency response centers 4.5.2 Develop sub-regional/ regional contingency plans and agreement for cooperation 4.5.3 Develop sub-regional/ regional/ inter-regional systems for cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents			
Outcomes: Improved regional cooperation in cases of major marine pollution incidents resulting in decreased risk to GCLME from maritime activities.			

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 4.6: Facilitation of process to reform legislation in selected countries to adopt and implement international conventions (e.g., MARPOL, OPRC) as related to oil and gas activities	Meeting organized to discuss IMO Conventions Technical assistance provided to countries to translate conventions into national legislation	Meeting reports, Project progress reports Technical working group reports, Project progress reports, IGCC/GCC meeting reports	Assumes commitment of countries to reform legislation and implement international conventions. Risk is low as countries are signatories to the relevant IMO Conventions
4.6.1 Hold high-level meeting of government officials, parliamentarians and the oil and gas companies (stakeholders) with IMO and other personnel to discuss conventions related to oil and gas sector, including their benefits and obligations 4.6.2 If requested, provide technical assistance to countries in translating the provisions of the Conventions into their national legislation			
Outcomes: National legislative frameworks and implementation of international conventions related to oil and gas activities improved.			
Output 4.7: Strengthening, improvement, and demonstration of methods to reduce nutrient influx to the ecosystem (National Demonstration Project) (UNEP?)	Demonstration project on controlling nutrient fluxes completed Results broadly disseminated	Demonstration project reports, Project progress reports, Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting reports, IGCC/GCC meeting reports Project website, Project progress reports	Assumes that capable and responsible parties will execute the projects. Risk minimal as course of action was determined as a priority by the country (Togo) for execution
4.7.1 Based on an identified priority nutrient input, conduct demonstration project on controlling nutrient fluxes to the ecosystem 4.7.2 Monitor, evaluate and broadly disseminate the results of the Demonstration Project throughout the region for future replication			
Outcomes: Nutrient influx to GCLME reduced and water quality improved. Nutrient reduction demonstration replicated in other GCLME countries in the future.			

Component 4: ***Reduce land and Sea-based pollution and improve water quality***

Objective: Develop strategic programmes for reducing land and sea-based sources of transboundary pollution and enhance regional ability to address wastes, oil spills, and other major marine pollution incidents.

Output / Activity / Outcome	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Output 4.8: Development of investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA (National Demonstration Project) (UNEP?)	Workshops organized and investment opportunities developed Investments portfolios developed by Year 4	Workshop reports, Project progress reports, Inter-Ministerial Committee reports, IGCC/GCC meeting reports Project progress reports	Assumes country/donor/private sector willingness to make investments in reducing ecosystem threats. Risk minimal as co-financing proposals by the country and private sector give confidence of support to these measures
4.8.1 Based on demonstration projects, and through broad stakeholder involvement, conduct two regional workshops to develop ideas for investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats 4.8.2 Based on priority investments identified through the public participation process, develop investment portfolios for the SAP process			
Outcomes: Industrial pollution into the GCLME reduced and water quality improved. Waste stock exchange demonstration replicated in other GCLME countries in the future.			

Component 5: ***Regional coordination and institutional sustainability***

Objective: Create a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5.1: Development of a regional project coordination mechanism	Coordination office opened and staff hired at project onset, regional coordination meetings throughout project duration National project coordination structures established at project onset	SC/Inter-ministerial meeting reports SC/Inter-Ministerial meeting reports, Project progress reports	Assumes that countries will provide suitable national/regional infrastructure and competent personnel to oversee project activities. Risk minimal as countries have committed to providing suitable infrastructure and competent personnel.
5.1.1 Establish, staff and equip a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) 5.1.2 Develop national project coordination structures/mechanisms in each country, and linkages with the RCU			
Outcomes: Effective coordination mechanisms for project established and project initiated.			
Output 5.2: Development of effective Steering Committee	5-10 Steering Committee meetings held by end of year 5 Stakeholders involved in SC meetings and SC activities	SC meeting reports SC meeting reports	Assumes that the program will effectively communicate the issues and the suggestions and recommendations to the national sectors and be responsive to national needs. No Risk
5.2.1 Demonstrate value of project to high National Officials to assure continued project support at high levels 5.2.2 Conduct once or twice-yearly Steering Committee meetings for Governance of Project and Project M&E 5.2.3 Include broad stakeholder participation in Steering Committee activities to assure project clarity and transparency.			
Outcomes: Project Steering Committee established and effectively overseeing project activities.			

Component 5: ***Regional coordination and institutional sustainability***

Objective: Create a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5.3: Establishment of Intersectoral/ Interministerial/ Ministerial Coordination	Coordination requirements determined Clear communications established	SC/Ministerial/IGCC/GCC meeting reports, Project progress reports SC/Ministerial/IGCC/GCC meeting reports, Project progress reports	Assumes that the program will effectively communicate the issues and the suggestions and recommendations to the national sectors and be responsive to national needs. No Risk
5.3.1 Determine appropriate national Intersectoral, Interministerial, and/or Ministerial coordination requirements to assure broad participation in project 5.3.2 Establish clear communications procedures nationally and regionally to track, monitor and facilitate project execution			
Outcomes: Intersectoral/ Interministerial Coordinating Mechanisms functioning in GCLME countries. Effective oversight mechanisms for project established.			

Component 5: ***Regional coordination and institutional sustainability***

Objective: Create a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5.4: Identification, strengthening and involvement of stakeholders	PPA workplan developed and approved by SC PPA committee established and holds periodic meetings Country-based and regional workshops organized Project Website developed and online by end of Year 1 Newsletters and publications created and distributed to at least 400 stakeholders Private sector actively participating in project in workshops and working groups and as co-sponsor of activities Independent reviews conducted and results reported *Training workshops held*	PPA committee meeting reports, Stakeholders' participation reports Workshop meeting reports, Project progress reports Existence of website Existence of public awareness materials Workshop reports, Working group reports, SC/IGCC/GCC meeting reports Project progress reports Reports from training courses	Assumes routine and effective involvement by stakeholder in planning, management and decision-making. Risk minimal because of written commitments by pertinent stakeholders to actively participate in the project

5.4.1 Develop a public participation and awareness (PPA) workplan for the project
5.4.2 Implement the PPA workplan involving national experts, private sector, NGOs and other interested parties
5.4.3 Establish regional information networks and information exchange mechanisms to disseminate information in West and Central Africa through newsletters, a web page, and publications on the progress of the project in order to enhance the replication of successful experiences (within the framework of the Abidjan Convention)
5.4.4 Integrate private sector involved in GCLME development (industry, shipping, fisheries, tourism) into activities of this project
5.4.5 Promote international support and networking for the action program including a mechanism for periodic independent reviews and reporting of results
5.4.6 Develop and conduct training workshops for stakeholders

Outcomes:
Full engagement and coordination of different sectors in each country in taking integrated approaches to governance of the GCLME and sustainable use of its marine and coastal resources.
Broad array of stakeholders actively involved in project activities.

Component 5: ***Regional coordination and institutional sustainability***

Objective: Create a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5.5 Development of Ecosystem Information System (EIS) for GCLME, including cooperation with other available regional EIS (Regional Demonstration Project) (UNEP?)	EIMS established and functional by Year 3 Data sharing mechanisms developed and in place Standards and protocols created Data distribution system developed, Regional demonstration project completed by Year 5 Project data needs supported	Existence of EIMS, Demonstration project progress report, SC/IGCC/GCC meeting report Project progress report Working group reports, Project progress reports Demonstration project completion reports, Project progress reports Project progress reports	Assumes that capacities to execute this activity are in place. Risk minimal because pilot phase GOG-LME project has provided some of the capacity in the 6 countries. This demonstration project also includes capacity building in this area.
5.5.1 Building on existing institutional arrangement where feasible, establish a Data and Information Management System for the GCLME to facilitate the updating of the TDA and data sharing with other regional/global projects 5.5.2 Develop mechanisms for the sharing of data and information for input into the Data and Information Management System for the GCLME 5.5.3 Create standards and protocols for the collection, processing, analysis and compilation of data and GIS information 5.5.4 Develop a centralized system for access and distribution of the data to the organizations involved in the GCLME project, as well as other stakeholders 5.5.5 Support all aspects of the GCLME project in their data and information requirements			
Outcomes: GCLME ecosystem information data synthesized and made accessible to all 16 GCLME countries and global LME networks to improve decision making regarding governance of the GCLME and the sustainable use of its resources.			
Output 5.6: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Reviews completed Evaluations completed Indicators and monitoring system established	Project progress reports, UNDP/UNEP/UNIDO reports Project progress reports, UNDP/UNEP/UNIDO reports	None.
5.6.1 Perform annual TPR, APR, PIR 5.6.2 Perform mid-term and final evaluations 5.6.3 Apply GEF IW indicators and monitoring system to evaluate progress on achieving SAP objectives			
Outcomes: Progress of project regularly evaluated and corrections effected as necessary.			

Component 5: ***Regional coordination and institutional sustainability***

Objective: Create a regional network with broad stakeholder participation and a sustainable institutional structure for addressing identified threats in the GCLME, including the development of a regional ecosystem commission and information system.

Output / Activity / Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5.7 Development of regional coordination mechanism (an Interim Guinea Current Commission, followed by establishment of a full-fledged Commission)	Regional consensus achieved GCC established by Year 4 Sustainable financing mechanism developed	Agreement on GCC, Project progress reports, SC/IGCC meeting reports Regional agreement signed, SC/IGCC meeting reports, Project progress reports Project progress reports, SC/IGCC meeting reports	Assumes Political Will to achieve joint governance of shared resources. Risk minimal as a Gulf of Guinea Commission with country representation at Head of State level is in existence involving six countries of the GCLME. Countries of the pilot phase GOG-LME project also adopted the Accra Declaration providing joint governance of shared resources.
5.7.1 Develop regional consensus on the responsibilities, duties, structure, and authorities of a GCC and linkages to the Abidjan Convention and other institutions 5.7.2 Through a regional agreement, formally establish the GCC 5.7.3 Develop sustainable financing mechanisms for the GCC			
Outcomes: Guinea Current LME coordination mechanism established and financing arrangements for future operations secured. Improved ability to coordinate sustainable management of the GCLME resources on an ecosystem level.			
Output 5.8: Capacity building for the IGCC/GCC	Training modules developed Technical assistance, equipment and communications facilities acquired	Project progress reports, IGCC/GCC reports Project progress reports, IGCC/GCC reports	Assumes existence of manpower base which can be improved. Risk minimal as competence built in the countries during the pilot phase GOG-LME project and from other projects.
5.8.1 Develop training modules to enhance capacities of this body 5.8.2 Facilitate the functioning of the GCC through technical assistance, transfer of equipment and communications facilities			
Outcomes: Improved capacity to coordinate governance of the GCLME and sustainable use of its shared resources.			

Annex XIV Response to GEF Council Comments

Council Comments	Response to Comments	Location in ProDoc where changes where made
Comments from Sweden		
For fisheries and marine living resources management there are also existing regional fora for co-operation but with limited capacity, e.g. the Fishery Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), an FAO body where most of the countries are members. In addition there are three sub-regional commissions in existence or being formed. It is strongly recommended that the project work in close contact with these organisations in the further project preparation and implementation and in the introduction of new regional fisheries management regimes and mechanisms.	FAO activities are coordinated in the region primarily through the Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF) which has been engaged in the Large Marine Ecosystem activities in western Africa since 1992 and especially in the execution of the Fisheries Component of the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project. The country experts represented on the CECAF have been the ones also driving/leading the formulation of the fisheries component of GCLME project during the PDF-B phase and will remain engaged in its implementation.	Section 3 Component II (UNDP PRODOC)
In order to include the fisheries management and marine living resources aspects and co-ordinate regional fisheries and environmental management efforts, it would be valuable to include FAO in the Steering Committee.	The GCLME project will benefit from the continuation of FAO's involvement in the planning and implementation of project activities related to regional fisheries management and coordination with other regional fisheries commissions and programmes. Indeed, FAO, through its Regional Office for Africa based in Accra, was a member of the Steering Committee of the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project and hosted the major Workshop that defined the protocols used for the fish trawl surveys during that phase. Its non inclusion in the Steering Committee of the GCLME project was a mere	Section 5 para 67 (UNEP PRODOC) and Section 6.5 (UNDP PRODOC)

	oversight As such FAO has been included in the Project Steering Committee to provide guidance to implementation of the fisheries related and environmental management activities of the project.	
Comments from Switzerland		
How will the finalization of the Strategic Action Programme (project component 1) be linked to the other project components? Given the comprehensiveness of the project, the unsure prospects of its participating countries and the openness of the targeted ecosystem, we can see a real risk that the institutional build-up on the intersectoral and the regional level (project component v) is not effective early enough to allow the finalization of a well-balanced Strategic Action Programme by the middle of year 4.	The SAP will be finalized in year 2 under the aegis of the Interim Guinea Current Commission (IGCC) to be established by end of year 1 (ref. Logframe). The establishment of the IGCC in year 1 ensures that the activities detailed in the SAP will be carried forward with the incremental build-up of the institutional project management and oversight activity Regional and National Coordinating Units, Inter-Ministerial Committees, Project Steering Committee, Interim Guinea Current Commission/ Guinea Current Commission-IGCC/GCC). These institutional components will be active from year 1 and throughout the five-year duration of the project.	Logframe Matrix Section 3 Component V (UNDP PRODOC). Section 4 para 40 (UNEP PRODOC)
How will the private sector be convinced to contribute to the long-term sustainability of the project? We feel that the private sector will be play a key role in securing sustainable financial mechanisms for the project. However, based on the information given in the project brief, the private sector seems to be reluctant to contribute to the initial project financing. Apart from contributing to the financing, the participation of the private sector may be regarded as an indicator of	Throughout the development of the GCLME program, emphasis has been placed on involving the private sector in project activities. The private sector will be actively engaged in developing the SAP and providing co-financing for demonstration projects. The stakeholder involvement plan stresses the importance of continuing to engage the private sector, particularly the oil companies as well as the Manufacturing and Fisheries industries, in the GCLME Project. Experience of collaboration with the private sector during the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project was largely positive. For example, the Training Workshops on Oil Spill Contingency Planning were sponsored by the local affiliates of large multinational oil companies while manufacturing	Section 4 para 72 (UNEP PRODOC). Section 6.6 (UNDP PRODOC)

project commitment by the overall regional economy and society, reacting to sufficient requirements from legal compliance and/or reputation risk management.	industries not only opened their doors for the surveys on industrial pollution but "bankrolled" follow up workshops that sought to define common regional effluent standards for manufacturing industries. A UNDP/ Ghana Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology/Private Sector Investment Round Table on Waste Management was successfully organized in Accra in 1997 with the leadership of and funding from, the Manufacturing Sector in Ghana. The cost of ship time for the second region wide trawl survey was heavily subsidized by a local affiliate of a multinational Fishing company interested in having more accurate fish catch statistics. An international company collaborated with the project in its search for low cost, low technology measures for combating coastal erosion. Involvement of the private sector in early SAP implementation activities, such as the Waste Stock Exchange Demonstration Project, will help to ensure future funding and implementation of SAP activities. The private sector, especially the oil and gas industry in Nigeria, contributed financially and technically in the formulation of the national demonstration project on mangrove restoration in the Niger Delta. Each demonstration project has significant co-financing from various sources, including the private sector. Representatives of the private sector have contributed in the development of the demonstration projects and will be included in the National Inter-ministerial committees. The private sector, especially the oil and gas and fisheries industry have given indications of providing additional financing and technical expertise in the implementation of the demonstration projects. This collaboration will be actively pursued during	Section 1.4 (UNDP PRODOC and Section 4 para 39 (UNEP PRODOC) Section 4 para 29 (UNEP PRODOC) and Section 3 (UNDP PRODOC)

	project implementation.	
How will issues arising outside the participating countries be addressed? The project brief states that the wealth of the fish resources in the Guinea Current has attracted large commercial fishing fleets from around the world. We expect that this will negatively affect the project sustainability if not taken into account. It is not clear from the project documentation on how these issues will be tackled, although they provide evidence of the transboundary character of the system.	Risks external to the participating project countries also exist. The transboundary nature of the living marine resources in the GCLME make them accessible to industrial fishing fleets based in other countries. There are concerns that such fleets will continue to overexploit the straddling fish stocks even after the GCC has been established, thereby threatening the success of fisheries management measures envisaged from the fisheries components of this project. These threats to the project outcomes in this domain are seen,nevertheless, as low/moderate. . In order to mitigate this risk during the implementation of this project, industrial fleets will be engaged as stakeholders in the project as they were in the pilot phase Gulf of Guinea Project. The Preliminary SAP focuses on early implementation of national monitoring and enforcement plans to prevent the overharvesting of commercial fish stocks. The information base to be established on fisheries through the GCLME project will facilitate	Section 5.1 (UNDP PRODOC) and Section 4.2 paras 47 and 48

	decisions on licensing of foreign fishing vessels in a manner to achieve sustainability of the resources at risk. In some countries, action are already underway on monitoring, surveillance, control and licensing of fishing vessels based on the information from the pilot phase GOG-LME project. The Executing Agency (UNIDO) working in partnership with the pilot phase GOG-LME countries has taken a leading role in the identification of the conflict between the industrial and community-based (artisanal) fisheries of the region and had convened an international symposium that include high ranking representatives from FAO, EU, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN and the GEF in August 2003 on the topic and produced a Report describing the problem. UNIDO will be working closely with the participating countries of the GCLME project to achieve assurances from the European Union (and commercial/industrial fishing fleets) for taking appropriate mitigating actions including monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of national and regional legislations on fisheries. In addition, UNIDO supported the synthesis of pertinent data and the publication of the volume providing scientific evidence of the negative interactions between industrial and community-based fisheries.	
Comments from US		
The project will contribute to	The degraded condition of the GCLME as	Section 2

achieving the WSSD target of recovering depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, as well as other WSSD outcomes. As presented, however, the log frame is heavily process oriented, and does not clearly differentiate between outputs and outcomes. It would be helpful if the document placed more emphasis on the measurement of results, including identifying the baseline, as well as the specific project goals and targets, and time-lines for specific project elements (such as recovery of depleted fisheries or reducing land and water based pollution).	described in detail in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and summarized in paragraphs 1 to 9 in the PRODOC constitute the baseline conditions against which incremental actions will be addressed in the SAP. The specific project goals, targets and actions for the recovery of depleted fisheries, restoration of degraded habitats and reduction of land and water based pollution will be monitored using the indicators listed in the accompanying logframe matrix (Annex XVII) measured against the baseline	(UNEP PRODOC) and Section 1 (UNDP PRODOC) Annex I (UNDP PRODOC) and Annex XIII (UNEP PRODOC)