

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT BRIEF

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT IDENTIFIERS	
1. Project Name: Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal	2. GEF Implementing Agency: UNEP
3. Countries of Implementation: Mauritania	4. Countries Eligibility: Mauritania ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 16.8.96
5. GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity with relevance to International Waters	6. GEF Operational Program/Short Term Measure: GEF OP # 2, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems; Short-term measure.
<p>7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans and programs:</p> <p>Mauritania is a member of the West and Central African Regional Seas Action Plan adopted in 1981 and has signed the Abidjan Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region, which entered into force in 1984. The project directly responds to the conservation objectives of the Action Plan and implementation of article 11 of the Convention in which individual parties are called "to take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other marine life." Mauritania has been heavily involved in addressing the mass-mortality of monk seals that has arisen on its coast and hosts a rehabilitation centre, in the process of being established to manage rescued animals.</p>	
8. GEF Operational Focal Points: Endorsement letter from the Government of Mauritania GEF Operational Focal Point annexed.	

PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

<p>9. Project rationale and objectives:</p> <p><u>goal:</u> To facilitate efforts in the recovery of the depleted and endangered Mediterranean Monk Seal</p> <p><u>objectives:</u> To implement the Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc Colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal</p>	<p>Indicators: Increased commitment and measures to protect Monk seals from governments, local communities and appropriate international institutions</p> <p>Indicators: monk seals successfully rescued and rehabilitated</p>
<p>10. Project outcomes:</p> <p>(1) rehabilitated monk seals from Cap Blanc Colony</p> <p>(2) replicable protocol developed for husbandry and rehabilitation of monk seals</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>(1) survival rate of animals rescued and nursed back to healthy state</p> <p>(2) proper maintenance facilities established; adequate assessment of enclosed animals and natural environment; evaluation of the plan's effectiveness</p>
<p>11. Project activities: (GEF cost)</p> <p>(1) Expert consultation and participatory process (20,000)</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>(1) Successful coordination among key players of the plan and full use of local knowledge through community awareness of the plan</p>

<p>(2) Rescue, treatment and monitoring of sick and moribund animals (80,000)</p> <p>(3) Sampling of natural environment (30,000)</p> <p>(4) Rehabilitation and acclimatisation to natural environment as appropriate (20,000)</p>	<p>(2) rehabilitation centre improved, animals successfully maintained and restored to healthy state</p> <p>(2) adequate sampling to determine biotoxin levels and appropriate parameters to allow sound assessment for monk seal acclimatisation</p> <p>(3) Adequate monitoring of rehabilitated animals and zero mortality rates of rehabilitated animals.</p>
<p>12. Estimated budget (in US\$)</p> <p>Project Preparation: N/A</p> <p>GEF: 150,000</p> <p>Co-financing: (25,000 IFAW; 15,000 Sw Fr. WWF International, African and Madagascar Programme; 20,000 in-kind contribution from Spanish LIFE-EC Team; 20,000 in-kind contribution from UNEP)</p> <p>Total: 225,000</p>	
<p>INFORMATION ON INSTITUTION SUBMITTING PROJECT BRIEF</p>	
<p>13. Information on project proposer: Institute for Forestry and Nature Research (IBN-DLO) has been involved through its Department of Aquatic Ecology on various projects related to conservation and husbandry of marine mammals and is one of the world renowned centres of rehabilitation for seals. Specifically, the proposer of the project, a senior scientist with the Institute, Dr. Peter Reijnders, is the Chairman of the IUCN Seal Specialist Group, chair of the Steering Committee for the Spanish LIFE-EC project on monk seals, and one of the Coordinators of the Emergency Response Team established under UNEP's Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals.</p>	
<p>14. Information on executing agency: The IBN-DLO has been instrumental in coordinating efforts to address the crisis affecting monk seals of the Cape Blanc colony. The Institute administers the Emergency Response Fund, which was established under UNEP's Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals. By having all the institutional arrangements (human and financial) in place, the IBN-DLO is the most logical choice of agency to execute this project.</p>	
<p>15. Date of initial submission of project concept: 27 June 1997</p>	
<p>INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</p>	
<p>16. Project Identification number:</p>	
<p>17. Implementing Agency contact person: Monica Borobia, Programme Officer, Water Branch</p>	
<p>18. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):</p> <p>UNEP serves as Secretariat to the Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals and has been involved in efforts related to the endangered the Mediterranean monk seal for a long time. As far back as 1978, UNEP convened the First International Conference on the Mediterranean Monk Seal in Rhodes, which agreed on a number of recommendations for action to be taken. Since then, the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal was adopted in 1987 by the Mediterranean countries, under the auspices of the Regional Seas Programme for the region.</p> <p>The interventions forecasted in this project will directly implement the objectives of the Management Plan for the species, as well as relevant provisions of the Abidjan Convention referred to under item 7; the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals; The West and Central African Action Plan; the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal. In addition, the outcomes envisaged will benefit and will be coordinated with the development a forthcoming ecosystem-based project to be lead by UNDP, under which a longer-term conservation needs of the species will be addressed.</p>	

1. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES:

The GEF Operational Strategy states that biodiversity operations will be programmed in three categories, which include short-term response measures for situations judged, *inter alia*, "too urgent to forego" and which offer cost-effective opportunities to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity. One such case is the current situation that has developed through the mass mortality of the Atlantic population of the Mediterranean Monk Seal.

The Atlantic population in question is a significant portion of the critically endangered (following classification by the IUCN) species of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*). It constitutes the most important and perhaps the most viable portion of the entire species because of its range distribution and potentially, its genetic diversity. The actions proposed are focussed on this specific population to prevent its total extinction, which as top predators, would impact considerably in the local food webs and the ecosystem as a whole. Its global significance also lies in the replicability of the rescue and rehabilitation approach which can be applied to other areas of the species range as well as to other pinnipeds (seals, sea lions and fur seals) globally. The project will focus on combining international scientific consensus on the best approach for rescue, including capture and treatment, and the available knowledge by local people of the behaviour and habits of the species to facilitate capture and handling.

GEF support to this crisis responds directly to the operational criteria guiding proposed short-term response measures as follows:

- (1) **Likelihood of success:** The need for the implementation of a Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc Colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal was unanimously achieved by all experts which attended the Emergency Meeting on the situation on 31 May 1997, chaired by Dr. Peter Reijnders in Amsterdam. The executing agency has extensive proven experience in the handling and maintenance of seals and the network of experts already involved will be mobilised to its full extent. Project operations planned will not cover the Western Saharan waters, and as such, will avoid any political sensitive areas.
- (2) **Cost effectiveness:** A relatively modest amount of funds are being sought to address a crisis situation which can make the difference between extermination or keeping viable a significant portion of the largest remaining population of Mediterranean Monk Seals in the world, and an important and unique component of the local ecosystem.
- (3) **Degree of threat, vulnerability or urgency:** The Mediterranean Monk Seal is classified as 'critically endangered' by IUCN and is one of the highest depleted marine mammal species in the world. The urgency of the crisis is evidenced from the number of dead animals found which has been increasing since the event started in May and it is now at 112, up from 67 in May 1997. It has been estimated that, as of early August, 95-100 animals are left which means that less than one-third of the population remains.
- (4) **Opportunism:** This is a situation in which a GEF intervention will contribute significantly to remediate a severe threat to a highly endangered species and will seize a great opportunity to assist and facilitate international cooperative efforts to this end.
- (5) **Demonstration value:** The experience yielded by this project will be extremely valuable as a replicable model for the husbandry and maintenance of monk seals and other debilitated marine mammals, should such emergencies reoccur in other parts of the species range or areas of the world.

Governments have committed themselves to the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal by adopting a specific Management Plan for the species under the Barcelona Convention, being overseen by the Regional Activity Centre of Mediterranean Regional Seas Action Plan in Tunis, Tunisia. This project will ensure that the goals of conserving the species are being maintained. The objectives of the Rescue Plan are to keep as many animals as possible in a controlled situation and, in this way: i) prevent them of consuming potentially toxic prey, ii) make possible the intervention of veterinarians to treat seals with saxitoxin antitoxin, and iii) facilitate if necessary the vaccination, as a precautionary measure, of seals for morbillivirus provided this can be done

causing minimal stress on the captive animals and iv) rehabilitated animals back to a healthy state. The alternative to this project would be, with a high degree of probability, the complete demise of this population and with it a significant part of the region's biodiversity.

2. CURRENT SITUATION

On 17 May 1997 researchers from the Spanish LIFE-EC team for research and conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal in Cap Blanc became aware of the occurrence of an unprecedented, significant mortality in the colony. Corpses of adult seals began to appear in high numbers and as of 4 August there is no evidence that the situation is over. At the end of May the total number of corpses found was 67.

To date 112 monk seals have been found dead. The number of surviving animals is 95-100. Given the estimated pre die-off population size of more than 300, this means that less than one-third is left. The corpses consist predominantly of mature adult males, adult females or subadults of either sex, with only three juvenile animals amongst the dead.

Blood analyses on these individuals did not show evidence of infectious or other disease. Four orphaned pups removed for rehabilitation have remained healthy to date. A small number of seals have appeared to be weak and debilitated in the water, but these animals have still been able to evade capture attempts. It has been impossible to confirm absolutely that these animals died or to obtain moribund or freshly dead animals either for examination or necropsy. Because of the state of decomposition of available cadavers, laboratory investigations have not been definitively diagnostic but to date the presence of algal toxins including saxitoxins has been confirmed in tissues of a number of the dead seals so far examined. Algal toxins have also been found in fishes that constitute the seals' potential prey, and dinoflagellates potentially producing the identified biotoxins have been found in significant concentrations in seawater collected in the vicinity of the colony. Presence of toxins in bivalves and goosebarnacles could not be demonstrated.

The cause of mortality is not definitely confirmed but the available evidence points to poisoning by algal biotoxins produced by dinoflagellate blooms and not to a virus as the main causative agent. The presence of a virus in the population, if confirmed, may become significant for debilitated survivors. In any case, transporting the seals to another location at further distance for treatment is strongly not advisable. It is crucial to minimize risks of mortality during tranquilization and terrestrial transport as well as stress to seals associated with long restraining periods.

3. EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES, WITH UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONTEXT

The project will concentrate in the rescue and rehabilitation of monk seals. There is a potential risk that animals might be lost during capture. However, because the capture will be carefully prepared and carried out by a team with a long-standing and large experience in catching seals for conservation research objectives, those risks will be considerably minimised. If mortality of captured animals during the start of rescue operations goes beyond 2, the capture operation will be terminated. Sample collection and analyses of corpses found on the beaches as well as of the natural environment will continue to be carried out cooperatively with the Spanish LIFE-EC team, the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (PNBA), the Centre National de Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches, Mauritania (CNROP), and the Seal Rescue and Rehabilitation Center of Pieterburen (SRRRC), the Netherlands.

The project is expected to produce the following outcomes:

- (1) Rehabilitation of monk seals from the Cap Blanc Colony by rescuing and treating sick and moribund animals in adequate facilities to be improved by this project;
- (2) Demonstration of the replicability, effectiveness of the husbandry procedures with protocol; and impact of this project by rehabilitation of monk seals..

ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL INPUTS NEEDED TO ENABLE CHANGES

At the onset of the rescue plan a consultative meeting will be convened between all major organizations and

national authorities involved in the plan. The objectives of this meeting are to facilitate coordination and to go over responsibilities expected during the rescue operation. In addition a consultation will be held to advise local residents of the objectives and outcomes of the rescue plan and to identify interested volunteers to assist in aspects related to the monk seal's habits and natural environment during capture, as appropriate. A summary of the proposed activities will be prepared and made available for distribution containing a summary of the rescue plan objectives and outcomes. Project briefs will be prepared by UNEP (in-kind contribution through the Marine Mammal Action Plan secretariat) in cooperation with the implementing agency and national authorities. It is worth emphasizing that direct involvement is on-going and will continue from the authorities in Mauritania at the national and regional level.

The monitoring of the population, building of the enclosures and overall support for the rescue operations will be provided by the Spanish LIFE-EC team in cooperation with the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (PNBA). Monitoring of the situation inside the enclosure, surveillance of the behaviour of the seals, and detection of diseased animals will be carried out in a non-invasive manner by means of the observation standing posts (guindolas) and video cameras already installed by the Spanish LIFE-EC team in the caves. This equipment is currently in operation. Rescue operations will be prepared and led by a team of experts from the Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU) of the St. Andrews University (UK), which will keep disturbance to a minimum to avoid unnecessarily stressing the seals. Veterinary care will be led by specialists from the Norfolk Wildlife Hospital (UK). Diet and feeding of the animals will be carefully supervised according to each case.

Orphaned pups collected in May 1997 by the Spanish LIFE-EC team and kept under the safeguard of the PNBA will continue under rehabilitation at the CNROP with the assistance of the SRRC. Once the rehabilitation is finished, they will be acclimatised by the PNBA with the assistance of the Spanish LIFE-EC team, taking into consideration the environmental conditions, all events in the colony, and the confirmation that the mortality is over.

Continued sampling of the natural environment during the duration of the rescue plan to determine toxin levels and habitat suitability will also be carried out. The number of animals occupying the caves will be monitored, in order to evaluate the state of the remaining population.

The following activities are envisaged to attain the objectives of the project (Total cost as GEF/Co-financing):

- (1) Expert consultation and participatory process: US\$ 40,000 (\$20,000/20,000)
 - a. Expert consultation for coordination with rescue team agencies (international and national), key scientists and local Mauritanian NGOs to discuss last details of the rescue plan, logistics and responsibilities.
 - b. Convening of consultative meeting with local community with distribution of rescue plan and project brief and involvement of interested volunteers.
- (2) Rescue and Treatment: US\$ 110,000 (\$80,000/\$30,000). This component will consist of:
 - a. Continued monitoring of the population at the caves, necropsy and sampling for diagnostic and biological samples;
 - b. Construction or improvement of enclosures available at the rehabilitation centre at CNROP or as appropriate in enclosure built in the natural environment; and
 - c. Monitoring and treatment of any sick or moribund animal with antitoxin, and subsequent removal if treatment is unsuccessful;
- (3) Sampling of the natural environment: US\$ 40,000 (\$30,000/\$10,000). This component will consist of:
 - a. Collection and analysis of biological samples (e.g. invertebrates, fish) to determine biotoxin levels; and
 - b. Collection and analysis of physical environment parameters (e.g. sea water, sediment)
- (4) Rehabilitation : US\$ 35,000 (\$20,000/15,000). This component will consist of:
 - a. Rehabilitation to healthy state of rescue animals and acclimatizing to natural habitat conditions as appropriate; and

b. **Monitoring of acclimatised animals by direct observations.**

4. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT: The project involves direct participation of government and local counterparts. The plan is fully supported by the national authority for nature conservation, the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin and by the Governor of Nouadhibou at the regional level. The Centre National de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Peches (CNROP), where the rehabilitation centre has been established, are also involved in carrying out autopsies and the husbandry of the rescued animals to date. Consultations have also been held with the Ministry of Fisheries, the Military and local villagers, which are also supportive of the plan. The international scientific community has been fully informed of progress and developments through close exchange of information with the executing agency and rescue plan agencies. A spokesperson to the media will be designated.

5. INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS: The Government of Mauritania, through its local and Park authorities, and three international NGOs and institutes have collaboratively undertaken measures to preserve the Cap Blanc colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal. These measures include set-up by the Government of a rehabilitation centre for rescued animals. Other activities of international and national scientists have been geared towards an initial assessment of the levels of biotoxin contamination through sample collections and analyses of corpses.

These initial investigations, which were partially funded through the Emergency Response Fund of UNEP's Marine Mammal Action Plan, IBN/DLO, the Spanish LIPE-EC team, the Centre National de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Peches, Mauritania (CNROP), and the Seal Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre Pieterburen (SRRC), the Netherlands, have shown that the problems of rescue and capture of the monk seals are urgent, requiring interventions beyond these baseline activities.

The costs of these baseline studies and interventions were some US\$ 40,000 (forty thousand). The alternative to continuation of baseline activities is to complement these studies with on-the-ground rescue and rehabilitation, at a total cost of US\$ 225,000. The incremental cost, equivalent to the GEF allocation for the project is US\$ 150,000. The residual represents the contributions from co-financing for continuation and enhancement of baseline activities at a cost of US\$ 75,000.

As stated in the project outcomes, the benefits of GEF involvement in the project would be declining mortality rates of the monk seals and rehabilitation of rescued animals.

6. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: The implementing agency for the project is UNEP, which will be responsible for the overall project supervision. The executing agency is the Institute for Forestry and Nature Research (IBN-DLO) through its Department of Aquatic Ecology which will be responsible for coordination and management of the project. For the implementation of the project IBN-DLO will work closely with national authorities and Government as well as the network of international institutions which will contribute different expertise to the Emergency Rescue Plan. The project is expected to be completed within 6 months after its approval by the GEF.

7. BUDGET APPROVED BY GEF: (expressed in USD)*[The budget in UNEP format is attached as Annex 1 to this document]*

Activity	GEF Costs	Co-Financing				TOTAL
		IFAW	WWF	Spanish LIFE-EC Team (In-kind)	UNEP* (In-kind)	
Expert consultation; and participatory process —	20,000				20,000	40,000
Rescue and Treatment of monk seals	80,000	20,000	-	10,000	-	110,000
Sampling the environment (biological samples and physical parameters)	30,000	-	10,000 (SrFr 15,000)	-	-	40,000
Rehabilitation of rescued monk seals	20,000	5,000	-	10,000	-	35,000
TOTAL	150,000	25,000	10,000 (SrFr 15,000)	20,000(in kind)	20,000(in kind)	225,000

* To be provided in-kind from the Marine Mammal Action Plan Secretariat (Water Branch, UNEP) as preparation of project brief for distribution and use as information to stakeholders (as in page 6)

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN: Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the IBN-DLO in collaboration with UNEP (including the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) of the Mediterranean Action Plan). Decisions will be taken after consultation with the Spanish LIFE-EC team, the members of the Emergency Expert Committee, the PNBA and CNROP. The project will be evaluated by the Coordinating Committee of the Emergency Response Team to assess the Rescue Plan's effectiveness using the indicators of project outcome indicated in section 9 of the project summary. A complete evaluation report of the project will be submitted by UNEP to the GEF highlighting in particular lessons learned and best practices in dealing with this kind of emergency situations and implementation of short-term response measures.

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION:**9.1. Institutional Framework:**

All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters related to the project should be addressed to:

In IBN-DLO:

Dr. Peter Reijnders
 Institute for Forestry and Nature Research (IBN-DLO)
 Department of Aquatic Ecology
 P.O. Box 167
 NL-1790 AD Den Burg, The Netherlands
 Tel: 31-222-369700
 Fax: 31-222-219235

In UNEP:
 Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif,
 Executive Coordinator
 UNEP/GEF Coordinating Office
 UNEP, Box 30552,
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel: 2542-624166/65
 Fax: 2542- 520825/623162

Ms. Terttu Melvasalo, Director
 Water Branch
 ATTENTION:
 Ms. Monica Borobia
 Programme Officer,
 UNEP- c/o Caribbean Environment Programme
 14-20 Port Royal Street
 Kingston, Jamaica
 Tel: 1-876-9229267/ 68/69
 Fax: 1-876-9229292

For correspondence on financial and budgetary matters:
 Chief, Fund Programme Management Branch
 UNEP, Box 30552
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Fax: 2542-227057

9.2 Evaluation

After completion of the project, a complete desk evaluation report of the project will be undertaken by UNEP, measuring to which degree the objectives have been achieved and highlighting to the GEF in particular, lessons learned and best practices in dealing with this kind of emergency situations and implementation of short-term response measures.

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1 Quarterly progress reports to the GEF:

Not applicable

10.2 Half-yearly progress reports:

Not applicable

10.3 Terminal Report:

Within 30 days of the project completion date, the Institute for Forestry and Nature Research shall submit to the Executive Coordinator, UNEP/GEF Coordination Office, a project terminal report, using the format given in Annex II.

10.4 Substantive reports:

Copies of the substantive and technical reports (including, publications, surveys, analysis etc.) produced from implementation of the project shall accompany the Final Report as deemed necessary.

- (i) Any substantive reports and drafts resulting from this project are deemed UNEP property, and UNEP affirms itself as the copyright holder and expresses its intention to consider any of the said texts for inclusion in its publication programme;
- (ii) The IBN-DLO will submit two copies in draft of substantive project reports for clearance prior to final publication by IBN-DLO. UNEP will submit its views on the report(s) and may suggestions for amendments to wording. This will be conveyed expeditiously to IBN-DLO with an indication of any disclaimer or recognition that UNEP might wish to have appear in the publication;
- (iii) Both the cover and title pages of the substantive reports will carry the logo of UNEP and the title "United Nations Environment Programme", together with the title and logo (if any) of IBN-DLO and other partner organizations in the implementation of the project.
- (iv) An adequate number of copies of all substantive reports will be provided to UNEP, the quantity to be decided in consultation between IBN-DLO and UNEP, taking into account budgetary provisions.

10.5 Financial reports:

10.5.1 Project expenditure accounts:

The IBN-DLO shall report, using the format provided in Annex III and taking into account the instructions provided herein, cumulative details of project expenditure, including final accounts after completion of the project, by object of expenditure, showing the amounts budgeted, expended as follows:

- (i) A final expenditure report as at 15 April 1998 is to be received by UNEP with final statement as below;
- i) A final statement of account, by UNEP project budget to object of expenditure, reflecting actual final expenditures under the project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

In cases where individual projects of expenditure in the approved project budget refer to aggregate expenditure (in particular, the objects of expenditure for consultants), IBN-DLO will support its project expenditure reports with appropriate breakdowns indicating, e.g., man-months and expenditure for individual consultant's contracts. IBN-DLO shall provide, within reasons, further details of expenditure incurred as and when requested by UNEP.

10.6 Terms and Conditions:

10.6.1 Non-expendable equipment: *To be completed, thanks Nooriya*

10.6.2 Responsibility for cost over-runs:

Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget object shall be met by the organization which originally assumed responsibility for authorizing the expenditure. Savings in one object of expenditures may not be applied to other objects of expenditure, even if the total cost to UNEP (or UNEP administered funds) remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by UNEP.

10.6.3 Claims by third parties against UNEP

IBN-DLO shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall hold UNEP and its staff non-liaible in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by IBN-DLO under this project, except where it is agreed by IBN-DLO and UNEP that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

GEF Monk seal

Annex I			
Budget (USD)		1977	1998
		GEF	GEF
1600 Travel in official business			
1601 Travel involved in the recovery activities	5,700	0	
1699 Component Total	5,700	0	
30 Training Component			
3200 Group training			
3201 Expert consultation in Mauritania October 1997	20,000	0	
3999 Component Total	20,000	0	
4100 Expendable equipment			
4101 Enclosures material	14,000	0	
4102 Equipment for deployment of material (cranes, etc)	15,750	0	
4103 Climbing equipment	5,550	0	
4104 Veterinary equipment	10,500	0	
4105 Analysis (Monitoring of saxitoxin levels)	10,500	0	
4106 Analysis (virology)	10,500	0	
4107 Seals food supplies	7,500	0	
4108 2 cages for food fish transport and storage	2,000	0	
4199 Component Total	76,300	0	
4200 Non-expendable equipment			
4201 Two inflatable boat	34,000	0	
4202 Radio equipment and walkie-talkies	5,000	0	
4203 Electricity generator and water pumps	5,000	0	
4299 Component Total	44,000	0	
50 Miscellaneous Component			
5300 Sundry			
5301 Communications: fax, phone & others	4,000	0	
5999 Component Total	4,000	0	
GRAND TOTAL	150,000	0	