

ANNEX A INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

Broad Development Goal

A1. The countries of the West Indian Ocean region, both continental and island, face strong environmental degradation, much of it Transboundary in nature. Though possessing different socio-economic conditions, and on differing development paths, the threats to their common environment provide the glue that sustain the dialogue amongst these states. Working under the Nairobi Convention, the countries have agreed to face these Transboundary environmental threats together. The major perceived problems and issues that the countries have identified are:

1. Shortage and contamination of fresh water
2. Decline in harvests of marine living resources
3. Degradation of coastal habitats (mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs), loss of biodiversity.
4. Overall water quality decline: Contamination of coastal waters, beaches and living resources.

This project addresses primarily MPPI 3. and 4.

A2. The broad development environmental goal of this project is to ensure environmentally-sustainable management and development of the West Indian Ocean region, by reducing land-based activities that harm rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters.

Baseline

A3. The WIO is an important global resource. Vast areas of coral reefs, extensive mangrove forests, and abundant offshore seagrass beds provide living resources and habitat for a number of globally threatened species. These habitats and the living resources are threatened by land-based activities, which provide increased sediment loads, contaminant loads, and altered river flow. These activities also directly affect the habitat, by dredging, filling, and clearing of habitats, and by harming habitats by overfishing, using harmful fishing techniques (e.g., poison and dynamite). Each country has its own legal/regulatory structure to address these issues, but none has a National Programme of Action for GPA, and there is no Protocol with annexes for their Nairobi Convention. Global benefits can be optimized by incremental improvements to the national approaches.

A4. The West Indian countries are signatories to many, but not all, international environmental conventions and agreements. They require assistance in convincing their governments to commit to conventions they have not yet ratified, and to prepare their Enabling Activities to go along with ratification.

A5. Regional monitoring and collaboration in the area of Transboundary issues is weak. A formal structure is present: the Nairobi Convention. What is missing are mechanisms to provide this collaboration, in the form of a project coordination unit, regionally agreed environmental quality standards, regionally agreed environmental monitoring protocols and methods, and the like. Effective regional assessments of these Transboundary issues are often not possible because of this lack of coordination.

A6. The full participation in the Nairobi Convention, and full ratification in 1999, demonstrates the region's willingness to work together. South Africa is endeavoring to join the Convention. This national willingness provides a strong foundation for further regional cooperative efforts.

A7. A substantial proportion of the assured co-financing by governments is derived from the existing staff and recurrent budgets of the involved ministries and government departments. It is anticipated that project activities will strengthen the influence of these ministries at a national level and hence encourage substantial increases in the recurrent budgets of the departments concerned in the future. The countries already contribute financially to regionally coordinated actions and such contributions are anticipated to increase as a consequence of this project.

Global Environmental Objectives

A9. This project is a result of the participating countries' commitment to address the land-based threats to prevent further damage to the WIO's transboundary environmental resources. The global environmental objective being pursued is to improve sectoral policies and activities that are responsible for the most serious root causes of priority transboundary environmental concerns of the WIO.

A10. The establishment of a WIO-wide cooperative regime for land-based activities will contribute to environmentally sustainable economic development in and around the region. An *ad hoc* system of national level measures to manage land-based sources will be unsuccessful when applied to a contiguous natural system such as the WIO unless a regional coordination mechanism exists. This project will strengthen that mechanism.

A11. The rich biodiversity of mammals, corals, turtles, birds, and other marine species in the WIO represents a major contribution to the overall biodiversity of the western Indian Ocean, and consequently to global biodiversity. In order to avoid further losses of biodiversity in the Indian Ocean, the health of this degraded ecosystem must be improved, and National Plans of Action, and Regional Protocol on Land-Based sources, must be agreed upon and implemented.

A12. By providing a framework for the reduction and elimination of land-based sources of contamination, the project will contribute to reductions in the levels and impacts of pollution in the global environment.

A13. This project will create the necessary conditions and framework for concerted actions to protect globally important environmental resources. The present project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy of April 1996, specifically with the GEF's strategic emphasis on International Waters and Biodiversity, as well as April 1997 GEF Operational Programme (#9) for integrated land and water multiple focal area; contaminant-based, and coastal and freshwater ecosystems. The project will incorporate the priorities delineated in the relevant environmental agreements to which any or all of the participating countries are involved.

GEF Project Activities

A14. Under the alternative GEF scenario, the development processes and forces are re-shaped in order to safeguard the globally important environment. This would be accomplished by GEF provision of catalytic support for incremental costs associated with the revision of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Western Indian Ocean. The SAP consists of a set of legal, policy and institutional reforms and investments, together with capacity building and institutional strengthening, to address the priority transboundary concern of land-based sources as identified in the preliminary TDA.

A15. In particular, the project will provide technical assistance to strengthen both national and regional capacities for the implementation of the SAP. The SAP will rely on the cost-effectiveness of joint efforts

made by the participating countries. In addition, cooperative programmes in data sharing and legislative reforms will be conducted to enhance regional collaboration to implement the SAP.

A16. The incremental cost of the alternative activities of this project will ensure that all plans and investments will be designed with global environmental considerations in mind.

A17. The GEF alternative would support a regionally led initiative to promote the management and conservation of the coastal and marine resources of the WIO. It would greatly facilitate the abilities of co-operating countries to address transboundary environmental issues and common natural resources management concerns at the regional level. The GEF alternative would allow for the realization of a dynamic action-oriented work programme for the successful implementation of the SAP, to be undertaken on an accelerated basis with support from a variety of sources. These goals would be realized through support for the following specific immediate project objectives:

- I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.**
- II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based Activities.**
- III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its action plan as approved by participating Governments.**

A18. This project has leveraged approximately **US\$ 6,902,325** (3,131,675 from countries, plus 375,000 from UNEP, plus 3,395,650 from Norway) from governments to finance the activities of GEF/SAP focal points, provide logistical support and personnel, set-up institutional arrangements, provide sourcing of information, and support consultations, meetings and missions. The participating states have provided estimates of their co-financing to the project as follows:

Comoros	US\$	550,000
Kenya	US\$	1,616,675
Madagascar	US\$	58,000
Mauritius	US\$	120,000
Mozambique	US\$	235,000
Seychelles	US\$	60,000
South Africa	US\$	170,000
Tanzania	US\$	322,000

UNEP	US\$	375,000
Norway	US\$	3,395,650

Total	US\$	6,902,325
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A19. In addition to this baseline and co-financing, ongoing activities by UNEP in the region will contribute to the WIO programme.

System Boundary

The area of intervention is defined as follows:

A20. The continental and island countries of the West Indian Ocean, including Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles.

A21. The approximate marine boundaries are a line connecting the Eastern Cape Provincial Boundary in South Africa (23.643°E, 33.834°S) to the southern tip of Madagascar; the equator from the Kenya coast east to E63°30' degrees longitude, south to the Tropic of Capricorn, and west to Madagascar.

A22. The coastal/upland boundary is defined as the limits of the drainage basins of the Transboundary rivers.

ANNEX A INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ia) Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota	Baseline	\$3,627,932	Each country has its own monitoring methods in place.	Some data are available for global assessments, though they are only weakly comparable, and lack adequate quality assurance/quality control.
		Alternative	\$4,014,718	Common methods of assessment will enhance comparability of the data, permitting easier exchange with other countries, and allow regional assessments.	Regional assessments can be made only based on a common methodology, which will result from the alternative.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$209,686 \$177,100		
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ib) Fill gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs)	Baseline	\$3,108,732	Each country has its own approach for identifying priority pollutions, and sources of concern.	Regional assessment is difficult since data are neither consistent nor uniform.
		Alternative	\$3,502,542	Countries can proceed with Plan of Action with full and complete knowledge of priority pollutants and their relative contributions to "risk".	Regional solutions will be able to focus on defined, agreed priority pollutants and activities, based on full knowledge.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$168,810 \$225,000		
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ic) Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach	Baseline	\$964,500	No activities being carried out in the baseline.	No activities ongoing in the baseline.
		Alternative	\$1,112,700	Countries will be able to make decisions on priorities of pollutants and land-based activities with knowledge of the carrying capacity of the waters for that activity/pollutant.	Regional assessments can be made based on the knowledge of regional carrying capacities, so effort and budget are expended on the priority pollutants and activities.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$97,500 \$50,700		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
D) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Id) Determine coastal hot spots of pollution	Baseline	\$256,000	National programs for hot spot analysis is largely reactionary, and not pro-active.	No regional assessment can be made from the spotty national data available.
		Alternative	\$407,500	Countries can benefit from formal hot spot analysis by prioritizing budget expenditures on the basis of real knowledge	Regional assessments and Plan of Action can be done only with this full regional hot spot analysis.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$120,500 \$31,000		
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ie) Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality	Baseline	\$494,000	Countries don't have overarching EQOs. Each country has own water quality standards, but they are neither complete nor uniform.	Regional activities are hampered by lack of uniformity and consistency of national approaches to water quality standards.
		Alternative	\$620,343	The countries would have formalized processes for water quality standards, covering the priority contaminants, that are uniform with neighboring countries.	Regional actions will benefit from uniform standards and approaches to water quality standards.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$100,593 \$25,750		
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	If) Develop compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires data base management and decision-support systems)	Baseline	\$1,292,000	Each country at present has its own approach to compliance monitoring, may or may not have trend monitoring, and has a different reporting protocol (method, frequency, media)	Regional benefits cannot be accrued from existing piecemeal monitoring programs, which vary from country-to-country.
		Alternative	\$2,174,900	A standardized monitoring protocol and reporting mechanism will be closer to international standards, and ease cross-border exchange of data and information.	Regional assessments of water quality will be possible only with standardized approach to monitoring, methods of monitoring, and data reporting.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$736,900 \$146,000		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ig) Implement demonstration projects for major land-based activities and pollutant sources	Baseline	\$4,133,300	Few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.	Few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.
		Alternative	\$5,140,480	Each country will benefit from knowledge gained from demonstration projects in the region, as the information will be widely available and widely shared, and can assist in countries making investment decisions for controlling land based activities under the Programmes of Action.	The Regional Plan of Action (Protocol to Nairobi Convention) will benefit from having standardized and demonstrated methods for controlling land based activities.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$413,500 \$593,680		
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ih) Develop guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implement demonstration projects	Baseline		Wastewater guidelines do not currently exist and few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.	Wastewater guidelines do not currently exist and few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.
		Increment Norway Co-finance	\$1,237,350	Each country will benefit from knowledge gained from demonstration projects in the region, as the information will be widely available and widely shared, and can assist countries in making investment decisions on wastewater treatment under the Programmes of Action.	The Regional Plan of Action (Protocol to Nairobi Convention) will benefit from having guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater.
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ii) Implement action in specific locations to reduce and prevent degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats	Baseline		Few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.	Few national activities of this sort take place in baseline conditions.
		Increment Norway Co-finance	\$632,800	Each country will benefit from knowledge gained from demonstration projects in the region, as the information will be widely available and widely shared and can assist countries in making investment decisions on activities to reduce and prevent the physical alteration and destruction of habitats under the Programmes of Action.	The Regional Plan of Action (Protocol to Nairobi Convention) will benefit from having demonstrated methods for reducing and preventing degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats.
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem	Total Comoros	GOV Co-finance	\$245,000		
	Total Kenya	GOV Co-finance	\$1,164,489		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
by improving water and sediment quality	Total Madagascar	GOV Co-finance	\$26,000		
	Total Mauritius	GOV Co-finance	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	GOV Co-finance	\$110,000		
	Total Seychelles	GOV Co-finance	\$22,000		
	Total South Africa	GOV Co-finance	\$110,000		
	Total Tanzania	GOV Co-finance	\$170,000		
	Total Objective	GOV Co-finance	\$1,887,489		
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	Iia) Review gaps in national legislation/regulatory frameworks	Baseline	\$502,250	Not a part of the baseline program.	Not a part of the baseline program.
		Alternative	\$613,322	An independent review of the national legal/regulatory regime will assist the country in focusing improvements to the regime in those areas where the gaps are the widest.	Regional benefits will accrue from knowing comparability and extent of harmonization of laws, so interventions can focus on improving those weaknesses to assure global benefits
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$72,062 \$39,010		
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	Iib) Review status of ratification of appropriate international conventions by countries, and assist countries in developing plans for ratifying those not yet ratified	Baseline	\$1,246,500	Not a part of the baseline program.	Not a part of the baseline program.
		Alternative	\$1,428,450	Countries can benefit from assistance in understanding the benefits of participation in international conventions, and assistance in drafting enabling activities for their participation.	Global benefits will arise from broader subscription of the WIO countries to global conventions.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$117,200 \$64,750		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	lic) Implement effective regional EIA processes	Baseline	\$3,240,000	There is no baseline activity in this area.	Not a part of the baseline program.
		Alternative	\$3,370,500	Countries will benefit from a regional EIA process because countries could express their opinions and concerns on development projects that may have Transboundary impacts to their own countries (e.g., river regulation, water use, major industries, etc.)	Regional EIA process will help assure broad input to major developments having strong Transboundary impacts.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$68,500 \$62,000		
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	lid) Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities	Baseline	\$681,500	Only a few of the WIO countries are considering National Programmes of Action, due to absence of funding.	Only a few of the WIO countries are considering National Programmes of Action, due to absence of funding.
		Alternative	\$978,800	A National Programme of Action will serve as a blueprint for the country to improve its environment, by controlling land-based sources.	If each country has a National Programme of Action, it will signal their commitment to controlling land-based activities contributing to Transboundary water degradation.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance Norway Co-finance	\$113,200 \$184,100 \$429,400		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	Iie) Develop and obtain approval for Protocol to the Nairobi Convention with Annexes, on Land Based Activities and Sources of Pollution	Baseline	\$214,500	Not a part of the baseline at present, though at the previous COP, the Meeting agreed that this Protocol is to be developed.	Not a part of the baseline at present, though at the previous COP, the Meeting agreed that this Protocol is to be developed.
		Alternative	\$407,782	Each country will benefit from a Regional Protocol, as it will assure that neighboring countries won't degrade their own national resources.	A regional agreement will globalize the benefits of National Programmes of Action, by setting common standards, common activities of concern, common levels of commitment, and common activities amongst all countries.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$54,562 \$138,720		
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	Iif) Promote and enhance the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles	Baseline	\$0	ICARM principles not currently being applied in the region.	ICARM principles not currently being applied in the region.
		Increment Norway Co-finance	\$418,100	Each country will benefit from knowledge gained from the pilot project in the region and experiences shared with other freshwater-coast cases in sub-Saharan Africa, as the information will be widely available and widely shared. This can assist countries in making policy decisions on the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone under the Programmes of Action.	The Regional Plan of Action (Protocol to Nairobi Convention) will benefit from having demonstrated methods integrated management of river basin and coastal zone.

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	lig) Establish a regional coordinating mechanism between GEF IW projects	Baseline	\$0	No IW coordination mechanism currently exists.	No part of the baseline
		Alternative	\$150,000	Better utilization of scarce GEF resources	More effective use of GEF resources will help maximize global environmental benefits by minimizing overlap.
		Increment	\$150,000		
	Total Comoros	GOV Co-finance	\$155,000		
	Total Kenya	GOV Co-finance	\$107,024		
	Total Madagascar	GOV Co-finance	\$7,500		
	Total Mauritius	GOV Co-finance	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	GOV Co-finance	\$30,000		
	Total Seychelles	GOV Co-finance	\$26,000		
	Total South Africa	GOV Co-finance	\$25,000		
	Total Tanzania	GOV Co-finance	\$75,000		
	Total Objective	GOV Co-finance	\$465,524		
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIa) Establish small GEF project unit within Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi for managing the GEF/UNEP project	Baseline	\$200,100	There is no baseline for this activity.	At the end of the project, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat will have the capacity to execute projects.
		Alternative	\$1,354,851	A GEF project unit will bring additional resources and capacity to the region, to address land-based sources.	A GEF project unit will catalyze and coordinate all WIO countries towards reduction in land-based sources.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance UNEP Co-finance	 \$94,700 \$685,051 \$375,000		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIb) Strengthen EAF/RCU as the recognized and effective Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources	Baseline		The EAF/RCU has a limited capacity for serving as the Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources.	The EAF/RCU has a limited capacity for serving as the Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources.
		Increment Norway Co-finance	\$474,600	The strengthened EAF/RCU will enhance each country's capacity to effectively manage marine and coastal resources and address land-based sources.	A strengthened EAF/RCU will have the capacity to coordinate regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources, further catalyzing countries to reduce land-based sources.
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIc) Determine and satisfy training needs in region for LB activities and sources	Baseline	\$1,594,357	Existing training programs are based on national priorities and subject to vagaries of national budgets.	No coordinated training on land-based sources exists at present.
		Alternative	\$1,943,857	The GEF project would improve national capacity at all levels of government, to address in a sustainable fashion the land-based activities contributing to water degradation	Regional training will enhance regional capacities, and assure a common minimum knowledge base for addressing land-based sources.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$198,500 \$151,000		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIId) Develop educational programs at all levels on LB activities and sources	Baseline	\$346,375	Each country has limited budget for education, and little of this budget focuses on environmental education.	There is little global benefit from existing national education programs, due to lack of commonality on environmental educational initiatives
		Alternative	\$563,617	Countries can benefit from educating their children by using the GEF land-based source educational programs	Regional knowledge and awareness will be enhanced by providing children throughout the WIO with common environmental educational materials and approaches.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$83,062 \$134,180		
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIe) Develop Regional/Governmental / Private Sector/Public Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources	Baseline	\$51,673,250	There appears to be little partnering between various sectors in the region addressing land-based sources	There appears to be little partnering between various sectors in the region addressing land-based sources
		Alternative	\$51,897,950	Partnerships will assure more sustainable interventions in the area of land-based sources	Regional success in controlling land-based sources will be sustainable only with intersectoral partnerships, including the Private Sector
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$80,700 \$144,000		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	III(f) Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region, including Monitoring and Evaluation, development of performance indicators	Baseline	\$367,500	Governments appear to be improving stakeholder involvement in environmental decision making, but some countries are still far behind what is desirable.	Lack of uniformity of stakeholder participation in environmental decision-making generates disparate public buy-in for environmental actions.
		Alternative	\$942,140	Stronger public participation will strengthen ownership of environmental decisions, and provide longer-term sustainability	Stronger stakeholder participation enhances sustainability and global benefits of new legislation/ regulations/ environmental projects.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$61,700 \$512,940		
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	III(g) Implement small-grants programme for broader stakeholder participation	Baseline	\$420,000	No small grants program exists in baseline.	No small grants program exists in baseline.
		Alternative	\$906,600	Countries will benefit from participation of stakeholders in regional environmental issues, which will enhance capacity and improve national situations	Small-grants will enhance regional participation, thereby strengthening sustainability and spreading ownership. Capacities built under these grants can be applied to other areas of the environment as well.
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$220,000 \$266,600		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIh) Update TDA and SAP	Baseline	\$0		
		Alternative	\$0		
		Increment GOV Co-finance GEF Co-finance	\$0 \$130,700		
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIi) Develop an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism	Baseline	\$0	No East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism exists under the baseline.	No East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism exists under the baseline.
		Increment Norway Co-finance	\$203,400	Decisionmakers from each country will be given access to current sources of information, practical experience, and scientific and technical expertise relevant to developing and implementing strategies to prevent land-based sources.	Regional capacity for addressing land-based sources will be enhanced through the dissemination of information and scientific and technical expertise on developing and implementing strategies to prevent land-based sources.
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	Total Comoros	GOV Co-finance	\$150,000		
	Total Kenya	GOV Co-finance	\$345,162		
	Total Madagascar	GOV Co-finance	\$24,500		
	Total Mauritius	GOV Co-finance	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	GOV Co-finance	\$95,000		
	Total Seychelles	GOV Co-finance	\$12,000		
	Total South Africa	GOV Co-finance	\$35,000		
	Total Tanzania	GOV Co-finance	\$77,000		

Objective	Component	Cost Category	Cost	Domestic Benefits	Global Environmental Benefits
including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	Total Objective	GOV Co-finance	\$778,662		

ANNEX A SUMMARY INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

Objective	Component	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment(A-B)		
				Gov'ts	Other	GEF
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ia) Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota	\$3,627,932	\$4,014,718	\$209,686		\$177,100
	Ib) Fill gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs)	\$3,108,732	\$3,502,542	\$168,810		\$225,000
	Ic) Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach	\$964,500	\$1,112,700	\$97,500		\$50,700
	Id) Determine coastal hot spots of pollution	\$256,000	\$407,500	\$120,500		\$31,000
	Ie) Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality	\$494,000	\$620,343	\$100,593		\$25,750
	If) Develop compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires data base management and decision-support systems)	\$1,292,000	\$2,174,900	\$736,900		\$146,00
	Ig) Implement demonstration projects for major land-based activities and pollutant sources	\$4,133,300	\$5,140,480	\$413,500		\$593,680
	Ih) Develop guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implement demonstration projects		\$1,237,350		\$1,237,350*	
	Ii) Implement actions to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats, using the African Process results as a starting point		\$632,800		\$632,800*	
	Total Comoros	\$150,700	\$395,700	\$245,000		
	Total Kenya	\$8,905,964	\$10,070,453	\$1,164,489		
	Total Madagascar	\$21,800	\$47,800	\$26,000		
	Total Mauritius	\$7,766,667	\$7,806,667	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	\$850,000	\$960,000	\$110,000		
	Total Seychelles	\$58,000	\$80,000	\$22,000		
	Total South Africa	\$3,095,000	\$3,205,000	\$110,000		
	Total Tanzania	\$795,000	\$965,000	\$170,000		
	Total Objective	\$21,643,131	\$26,650,700	\$1,887,489	\$1,870,150	\$1,249,230
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based	Iia) Review gaps in national legislation/ regulatory frameworks	\$502,250	\$613,322	\$72,062		\$39,010
	Iib) Review status of ratification of appropriate international conventions by countries, and assist countries in developing plans for ratifying those not yet ratified	\$1,246,500	\$1,428,450	\$117,200		\$64,750
	Iic) Implement effective regional EIA processes	\$3,240,000	\$3,370,500	\$68,500		\$62,000

Objective	Component	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment(A-B)		
				Gov'ts	Other	GEF
land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the GPA	Iid) Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities	\$681,500	\$978,800	\$113,200	\$429,400*	\$184,100
	Iie) Develop and obtain approval for Protocol to the Nairobi Convention with Annexes, on Land Based Activities and Sources of Pollution	\$214,500	\$407,782	\$54,562		\$138,720
	Iif) Promote and enhance the integrated management river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles		\$418,100		\$418,100*	
	Iig) Establish regional coordination mechanism between GEF IW projects		\$150,000			\$150,000
	Total Comoros	\$150,000	\$305,000	\$155,000		
	Total Kenya	\$1,819,250	\$1,926,274	\$107,024		
	Total Madagascar	\$8,500	\$16,000	\$7,500		
	Total Mauritius	\$7,766,667	\$7,806,677	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	\$310,000	\$340,000	\$30,000		
	Total Seychelles	\$72,000	\$98,000	\$26,000		
	Total South Africa	\$3,170,000	\$3,195,000	\$25,000		
	Total Tanzania	\$355,000	\$430,000	\$75,000		
	Total Objective	\$13,651,417	\$15,603,021	\$465,524	\$847,500	\$638,580
IV) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the GPA	IIIa) Establish small GEF project unit within Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi for managing the GEF/UNEP project	\$200,100	\$1,354,851	\$94,700	\$375,000**	\$685,051
	IIIb) Strengthen the EAF/RCU as the recognized and effective Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources		\$474,600		\$474,600*	
	IIIc) Determine and satisfy training needs in region for LB activities and sources	\$1,594,357	\$1,943,857	\$198,500		\$151,000
	IIId) Develop educational programs at all levels on LB activities and sources	\$346,375	\$563,617	\$83,062		\$134,180
	IIIe) Develop Regional/Governmental/Private Sector/Public Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources	\$51,673,250	\$51,897,950	\$80,700		\$144,000
	IIIff) Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region, including Monitoring and Evaluation, development of performance indicators	\$367,500	\$942,140	\$61,700		\$512,940
	IIIg) Implement small-grants programme for broader stakeholder participation	\$420,000	\$906,600	\$220,000		\$266,600
	IIIh) Update TDA and SAP	\$0	\$0	\$130,700		\$130,700
	IIIi) Develop an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism		\$203,400		\$203,400*	

Objective	Component	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment(A-B)		
				Gov'ts	Other	GEF
	Total Comoros	\$45,000	\$195, 000	\$150,000		
	Total Kenya	\$2,531,082	\$2,876,244	\$345,162		
	Total Madagascar	\$17,500	\$42,000	\$24,500		
	Total Mauritius	\$7,766,667	\$7,806,667	\$40,000		
	Total Mozambique	\$235,000	\$330,000	\$95,000		
	Total Seychelles	\$52,000	\$64,000	\$12,000		
	South Africa	\$51,386,000	\$51,421,000	\$35,000		
	Total Tanzania	\$335,000	\$412,000	\$77,000		
	Total Objective	\$62,368,249	\$66,224,382	\$778,662	\$1,053,000	\$2,024,471
<div>PDF-B: US\$325,000</div> <div>Project Execution Costs: US \$273,859</div> <div>Total Project Costs: US\$4,511,140</div>						

* Supported by Norway

** UNEP

ANNEX B LOGFRAME MATRIX

Component	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Long-term development / Environment Objectives: environmentally-sustainable management and development of the WIO and its watershed: reducing land-based activities that harm rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional coordination office set-up by end of year 1; Revised TDA available and agreed by end of year 4; Revised SAP available and endorsed at Ministerial level by middle of year 4; Agreed set of environmental indicators (process, stress reduction, and environmental status) to monitor progress of SAP implementation by middle of year 3; Protocol to the Nairobi Convention of land-based activities, with annexes, available by middle of year 1; National Plans of Action for five countries available by end of year 3. 	Steering Committees (SC) annual reports; WMU documents; WMU and technical reports; Working group reports; Annual project review.	Assumes continued national commitment to the regional program at each sector level, including offer of national resources. The ability of the SC and WMU 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 activity of the individual national sectors. Broad stakeholder participation will be essential to achieve sustainability.
	Project purpose: Formulation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and a Strategic Action Programme (SAP). Facilitation of the initial steps of implementing SAP to manage shared marine resources and achieve sustainable development for the West Indian Ocean. Develop a mechanism to objectively measure effects of management actions		TDA published and broadly disseminated; Countries endorse SAP; National and donor commitments to financing SAP; WMU and technical reports.	Remedial actions can be costly and/or unpopular in some sectors. A well-designed monitoring and evaluation program will provide objective technical information with which to assess the success (or failure) of specific management actions and can be used to adjust future actions.

ANNEX B. LOGFRAME MATRIX (continued)

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common regional monitoring methods agreed and pilot monitoring carried out Improved knowledge of priority pollutants and carrying capacity Regionally agreed EQOs and water-based EQSs Six demonstration projects successfully implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on monitoring methods and monitoring results SAP focuses on priority pollutants Signed protocol on EQO/EQS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports, annual project reviews WMU files Steering Committee Reports Completion reports on demonstration projects 	Relies on continued regional cooperation and commitment to the environmental agenda
ACTIVITIES	<p>1a) Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Regional workshop, with participation of IAEA, on local and international methods of water, sediment, and biota monitoring and assessment (including sampling, analysis, risk assessment) ii) Development of written guidelines for monitoring and assessment of water, sediment, and biota quality (including mussel-watch type monitoring) iii) Demonstration of regional methods for water, sediment, and biota quality monitoring and assessment iv) Purchase and distribution of minimal quantities of sampling equipment for water, sediment, and biota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report Published guidelines Report on demonstration activity Purchase orders/shipping documents; Sampling reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, APR WMU files, www site WMU files WMU files, Executing Agency 	None

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Ib) Fill gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Written national summary assessments of priority land-based activities, sources of contaminants, and pollutant levels in water and sediments; include national legislative and regulatory water and sediment quality standards ii) Targeted monitoring of riverine, estuarine, and coastal waters, sediments, and biota for purposes of identifying major hot spots of pollution and land-based activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports Regional monitoring report; TDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, www site WMU files, working group reports 	Assume countries allow monitoring of their fresh and coastal waters
	Ic) Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Using available information from existing sources, including the African Process, identify the major ecotones of the region, and their biological and physical components ii) Estimate the carrying capacity of each of these ecotones, based on distribution of living resources, knowledge of water and sediment quality, and literature on ecotones response to pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS maps Report on carrying capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDA; WMU files TDA; WMU files 	Assumes that sufficient scientific data and literature exist to perform a theoretical carrying capacity assessment.

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Id) Determine coastal hot spots of pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Using information from the two activities above, combined with results from the African Process, identify the hot spots of pollution in the environment, hot spots of sources of land-based pollution and land-based activities, and hot spots of ecotones at risk ii) Publish a Hot Spot Analysis documenting hot spots of pollution, land-based activities and sources, and ecotones at risk, updating the African Process work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDA incorporates information on pollution hot spots Report on Hot Spot Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files TDA, WMU files, www site, working group reports 	None if two previous activities are successful.
	Ie) Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Based on activity Ib.i, summarize existing national standards for water and sediment quality, and compare to international standards ii) Regional workshop of experts on Regional Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for surface waters and sediments iii) Draft document on Regional Water and Sediment EQOs/EQs, based on use and values of ecotones iv) Regional workshop of experts to review and agree on regional water and sediment EQOs/EQs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports Workshop report Draft EQO/EQS protocol Workshop report with signed agreed EQO/EQS protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, www site, annual project review WMU files WMU files, www site WMU files 	Assumes all countries will agree to a single regional water quality set of standards.

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>If) Develop compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires data base management and decision-support systems)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Based on EQOs/EQs, and on monitoring methods of activity Ia.ii and Ia.iii, develop recommendations for compliance and long-term trend monitoring ii) Further develop data-base management system and GIS capabilities at the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, by selecting and implementing an existing DBMS and GIS capability from other GEF projects iii) Insert existing data in to DBMS, and develop basic GIS products (regional maps, overlays) to support regional monitoring and assessments of land-based sources and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on recommended national monitoring protocols Data base management system accessible from all countries and externally GIS products available on disk and widely distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files; WIO-LaB web site, working group reports TDA, WMU files; WIO-LaB web site TDA, WIO-LaB web site 	None

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Ig) Implement demonstration projects for major land-based activities and pollutant sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Based on activity Id.ii, select demonstration sites for six representative demonstration projects: agriculture, tourism, industry, solid waste, storm water run-off, community sewage. ii) Host regional workshop/symposium on best available technologies and best environmental practices addressing land-based activities and sources; broadly disseminate results from the symposium iii) Select technologies/ practices, and implement demonstration projects iv) Monitor and report on progress of demonstration projects v) Disseminate lessons learned from demonstration projects: encourage their application elsewhere in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working paper on demonstration projects Workshop report Contracts awarded Monitoring reports Final project completion reports, news releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, annual project review WMU files, www site WMU files, www site, Executing Agency WMU files, annual project review WMU files, www site, annual project review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries must agree on types of projects Countries must agree on demonstration project locations Capable and responsible parties execute the six projects

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>1h) Develop guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implement demonstration projects*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold progress/ coordination meetings every two years as a follow-up to the regional meeting on Municipal Wastewater in the Eastern Africa region to develop inventories on best practices and further selection of pilot projects* • Draft detailed outline of 2-3 selected fundable long-term pilot project proposals to be submitted to financing institutions* • iii) Develop training programmes within the context of the pilot projects which are supported by the global knowledge base and the interactive GPA Clearinghouse mechanism* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports, pilot projects selected • Detailed outlines of pilot projects, outlines submitted to financing institutions • Completion report on training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAF/RCU files, meeting reports • EAF/RCU files • EAF/RCUfiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries must agree on types of projects • Countries must agree on location of projects • Financing must be available for projects • Capable and responsible parties execute the projects

Objective I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>II) Implement actions to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats, using the African Process results as a starting point *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize various tools and guidelines which outline how all parties should address physical alteration and destruction of habitats in a sustainable and cost effective manner* Set up pilot projects to illustrate sustainable use and management of coastal zones* Identify and prioritize pilot projects within specific economic sectors of regional significance for pre-investment studies and actions that demonstrate alternative practices* Contribute to the development of Training Modules & Programmes through cooperation with the Coastal Area Management Center in the Netherlands and with other regional institutions* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report, guidelines published Completion Reports on pilot projects Outlines of 2-3 pilot projects completed Completion Reports on Training Modules and Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism EAF/RCU files EAF/RCU files EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries must agree on types of projects Countries must agree on location of projects Capable and responsible parties execute the proje

ANNEX B. LOGFRAME MATRIX (continued)

Objective II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of the GPA		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps identified in legal/regulatory regimes, ratification of international agreements Regional EIA process National Programmes of Action Regional agreement on land-based sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDA Signed protocol for regional EIA Signed NPAs (5) Protocol to Nairobi Convention on LBS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDA Nairobi Convention Secretariat WMU Annual Project Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes countries will support need for regional EIA process, and have budget to support it Assumes countries will sign protocol on LBS
ACTIVITIES	<p>Iia) Review gaps in national legislation/ regulatory frameworks</p> <p>National reports on policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks, and institutional structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Workshop to review national frameworks, and recommend more unified policy/legislative/regulatory frameworks; identify gaps and recommendations for economic incentives/ disincentives for reductions in land-based activities and sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports Workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU, www site WMU, www site 	None
	<p>Iib) Review status of ratification of appropriate international conventions by countries, and assist countries in developing plans for ratifying those not yet ratified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) National reports (from Iia.i) include summary of status of ratification of countries to international conventions relevant to land-based sources and activities ii) Assistance to countries to develop capacity and institutional arrangements for ratifying and implementing outstanding international conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports Contract for consultants to develop capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, www site, TDA WMU, APR, Executing Agency 	None

Objective II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of the GPA		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	fic) Implement effective regional EIA processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Workshop to discuss national EIA processes, the Espoo Convention, and framework for a regional EIA process ii) Draft Regional EIA process for possible, and review in a regional workshop; adopt regional EIA and submit to CoP for endorsement in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report Workshop report with regional EIA protocol: EIA protocol submitted to CoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU WMU; Nairobi Convention Secretariat 	Assumes countries support need and budget for regional EIA.
	fid) Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Identify which countries require assistance in developing National Programmes of Action ii) Assist five countries in developing their National Programmes of Action, by providing training, capacity building, and funds for development of NPAs. Assist one country (Tanzania) in further developing its national programme into a mature, targeted and domestically resourced programme that incorporates pro-active interventions, legislative review, capacity building and public spending* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memo to Steering Committee Contracts to countries to develop NPAs; NPAs developed Contract to Tanzania to develop NPA; NPA developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files WMU, APR, Executing Agency EAF/RCU, Executing Agency, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism 	Assumes countries use NPA money wisely, and develop NPAs.

Objective II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of the GPA		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	lie) Develop and obtain approval for Protocol to the Nairobi Convention with Annexes, on Land Based Activities and Sources of Pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I) Draft a Protocol on LBA/S • ii) Conduct regional workshop to review draft Protocol on LBA/S, and identify required technical annexes for Protocol • iii) Revise draft Protocol, and develop draft Annexes • iv) Regional workshop to adopt Protocol, and review/ approve Annexes • v) Develop final Protocols and Annexes, and submit to Conference of Parties for adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft protocol distributed • Workshop report • Second draft distributed • Workshop report; Protocol and annexes approved • Final protocol with annexes developed and submitted to CoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMU, APR • WMU • WMU • WMU • WMU and Nairobi Convention Secretariat 	None

Objective II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of the GPA		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>lif) Promote and enhance the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an environmental and socio-economic profile for the Incomati River and coastal area, including an inventory of the state of the river and coastal area and identification of issues for the management of the river basin and coastal area* • Analyse the possible relations (impacts and/or interactions) between Incomati River and coastal area for priority issues* • Countries and stakeholders hold discussions on priorities, possible measures and finding consensus* • Conduct joint strategic planning of the river basin and coastal area* • Communicate results of the Incomati pilot projects with representatives of other cases in sub-Saharan Africa to raise awareness of the need for integrated management of shared river basin and coastal areas* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and socio-economic profile developed • Completed analysis • Workshop and meeting reports, consensus developed • Workshop and meeting reports • Report on communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism • EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism • EAF/RCU files • EAF/RCU files • EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism 	None
	<p>Ilg) Establish a regional coordination mechanism for IW projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct periodic coordination meetings. • Formally establish network through MOU's • Share information and best practices between GEF IW projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes • MOU's sign • Web site established. Workshop and meeting reports, consensus developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/GEF and EAF/RCU files • UNEP/GEF and EAF/RCU files • UNEP/GEF, UNDP/GEF, WB GEF files 	None

ANNEX B. LOGFRAME MATRIX (continued)

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable framework for managing land-based sources Capacity developed for sustainable environmental management in region Full involved stakeholders and improved civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU in place and functioning 100 people trained formally on LBA Workshop reports; contracts to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APR WMU WMU, Executing Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes countries and stakeholders work together well and contribute to project success. Assumes WMU is effective.
ACTIVITIES	<p>IIla) Establish small GEF project unit within Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi for managing the GEF/UNEP project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Hire Project Manager, environmental scientist, Administrative Manager, and secretary ii) Establish office at UNEP in Nairobi iii) Strengthen capacity of Nairobi Convention Secretariat and RCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency records Physical presence Letter from UNOPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS UNEP/Nairobi, UNOPS UNOPS/UNEP-Nairobi 	None

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>IIIb) Strengthen EAF/RCU as the recognized and effective Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with all stakeholders, at national and regional levels, as a means of deciding on measures and partnerships to address priority concerns, identifying activities and key stakeholders* Build capacity at the EAF/RCU through the further implementation of the Twinning Arrangement with HELCOM, which will provide assistance and constitute an important partner in the implementation of priorities of the work programme for the Nairobi Convention* Provide support and build capacity to enable the EAF/RCU to adequately implement the various GPA supportive tools (e.g., innovative financing, voluntary agreements)* iv) Provide support and build capacity in the EAF/RCU in the field of compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation, in the field of institutional mechanisms and improved ocean governance, in international cooperation, and in mobilizing resources for awareness-building and public outreach* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop and/or meeting notes Report on Twinning Arrangement with HELCOM Progress reports on GPA/EAF and its components Targeted inventories of ongoing activities, progress/coordination meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAF/RCU files, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism EAF/RCU files EAF/RCU files, UNON, UNEP/GPA coordinating unit, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism EAF/RCU files, UNON, UNEP/GPA coordinating unit 	None

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>IIIc) Determine and satisfy training needs in region for LB activities and sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conduct survey of Project National Focal Points on training needs in Land-Based activities and sources (for high officials, mid-level government, community, experts, industry, etc.) ii) Select five priority training requirements for the region, addressing land-based activities and sources, and develop training curricula using existing capacity and existing courses, where possible iii) Conduct training in the Region, leaving full course material to each attendee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant report Consultant report, training curricula developed Letters from governments acknowledging training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU, Steering Committee report WMU, www site WMU, annual project review 	Assumes national capacity exists to perform training
	<p>IIId) Develop educational programs at all levels on LB activities and sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conduct survey of National Focal Points on educational needs to support reduction of land-based activities and sources ii) Select three top priority educational needs, and develop activities to address those needs iii) Implement the activities to address three top priority regional educational needs, in appropriate languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum; Steering Committee Report Memorandum to files, activities developed Contracts awarded, and educational materials completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU, Steering Committee WMU files, WMU, Executing Agency, annual project review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes Steering Committee can agree on top priorities Assumes national capacity exists to develop educational materials

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>IIIe) Develop Regional/Governmental/Private Sector/Public Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Establish a Project Steering Committee consisting of Project National Focal Points, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, local institutions, an NGO representative, and two representatives from private sector ii) Integrate private sector into activities of this project, as appropriate as sub-contractor, consultant, or co-sponsor of specific activities iii) Working with private sector, identify and secure financing to replicate the demonstration projects in other areas of the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee Meeting reports Steering Committee Meeting reports, sub-contractor contracts awarded Demonstration project completion reports, financing secured for replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files, Steering Committee Meeting reports, Executing Agency WMU files, Steering Committee Meeting reports, Executing Agency Demonstration project completion reports, WMU files, annual project review 	Assumes WMU staff is familiar with Private Sector, and can convince them to participate in the project.

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>IIIf) Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region, including Monitoring and Evaluation, development of performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop a public participation and awareness (PPA) work plan for the Project ii) Implement the PPA workplan through a PPA committee, involving national experts, private sector, NGOs, and other interested parties iii) Perform external annual reviews of the PPA process, and update the workplan based on strengths and weaknesses identified in the review iv) Provide training in Stakeholder activism and involvement, to assist region in broadening Stakeholder empowerment in environmental issues v) Create regional information center for broad dissemination of environmental materials to Stakeholders; develop newsletters, web-based informational packages, etc. vi) Develop and demonstrate community-driven development, including education, local industry, training, and empowerment in environmental decision-making vii) Involve stakeholders in Monitoring and Evaluation Process viii) Develop concrete performance indicators for the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan developed Contracts awarded Consultant report to WMU Contracts awarded for training, consultant reports on training Materials prepared and distributed Newspaper articles or project-led activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU files WMU, Executing Agency WMU, APR WMU, Executing Agency, consultant reports on training WMU, www site, newsletter WMU files, www site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes broad stakeholder participation is permitted by governments, and that civil society is adequately strengthened Assumes central governments permit community-level involvement

Objective: III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its protocol		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>IIIg) Implement small-grants programme for broader stakeholder participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop detailed TORs for a small-grants programme, and select a contractor to implement the small-grants programme based on competitive tender ii) Implement two rounds of small-grants competition iii) Award and monitor small grants to winning applications iv) Develop lessons learned in small grants activities, and publicize through the PPA process (IIIh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TORs developed, Contract awarded to contractor Reports of grant competition Contracts in place Report by contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMU, Executing Agency WMU, Contractor, Executing Agency WMU, Executing Agency WMU, SAP, www site 	None
	<p>IIIh) Update TDA and SAP</p>	TDA and SAP updated	WMU, Executing Agency, annual project review	None
	<p>IIIi) Develop an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Needs Evaluation and prepare a strategic Workplan for the establishment of regional and/or national GPA nodes* Develop and launch a regional Prototype Node based on national inputs, with content derived primarily from existing GPA relevant information and data as identified in the Needs Evaluation* Develop a Project Evaluation and Sustainability Plan to ascertain if goals and objectives have been met, including a donor-exit strategy* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on regional and/or national needs and Strategic Workplan Regional Prototype Node in place Evaluation and sustainability report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAF/RCU files EAF/RCU, Executing Agency, GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism EAF/RCU files, Executing Agency 	None

***COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY**

ANNEX C STAP ROSTER TECHNICAL REVIEW

1. PROJECT NAME

Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)

2. STAP Roster Technical Review

Dr. Eric Wolanski, FTSE

Leading Scientist

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AUSTRALIA

3. Recommendation:

The project is sound and should be supported.

The objectives are likely to be met and the activities are likely to succeed because

- -all activities are carried out by national or local authorities, with active support by the EAF/RCU.
- -the WIO states have demonstrated their commitment to regional co-operation for conservation of coastal and marine resources.
- -all the important stakeholders are included.
- -in most of the countries in the region, there exists basic expertise in the government and non-governmental organizations, that provide an assurance that these organizations will be able to participate and meet their obligations as far as the implementation of the prioritized activities are concerned. However, some few countries have serious problems of lack of expertise, and for these the project needs to have built-in mechanisms early on to assist them.
- -the sustainability of actions proposed is high, due to political commitment shown by the governments.
- -only a small Regional Coordination Unit needs to be established in Nairobi.
- -the work will be carried out by a series of national consultants and national organizations, including educational, research, governmental, NGO, and so on. This network will work closely through the National Focal Point to assure the government will endorse their work products, but the Project will retain some independence in naming these individuals to assure a broad representation across the stakeholders.
- -in order to attain sustainability, the activities are designed to address interests of large groups of stakeholders, and thus nearly ¼ of the budget is designed for this task.
- -the project will be monitored and reviewed from a complete Project Document, and by Tripartite Reviews, Annual Project Reports, and mid-term and final project Evaluations. The review system is both internal and external. The internal review is through the annual programme/project report and this 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 semi-external review is proposed as both (1) a mid-term project evaluation, and (2) a policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The participants include the Governments, UNEP, project management, the direct beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. An external review is also proposed as the GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR) process. This commitment to review and accountability is excellent.
- **-all scientific and technical issues have been considered and addressed.**

4. Key issues

Introduction

This proposal focuses on the coastal waters of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania. The broad development environmental goal of this project is to ensure environmentally-sustainable management and development of the West Indian Ocean region, by reducing land-based activities that harm rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters.

Key issues identified are:

- Shortage and contamination of fresh water

- Decline in harvests of marine living resources
- Degradation of coastal habitats (mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs), loss of biodiversity.
- Overall water quality decline: Contamination of coastal waters, beaches and living resources.

To tackle these four issues, the proposal proposes three objectives, namely

- Objective 1: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality
- Objective 2: Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based Activities
- Objective 3: Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention and its action plan as approved by participating Governments.

Scientific and technical soundness of the project

The East Africa coast runs the risk of suffering severe environmental degradation. The causes are described accurately in the proposal, there are no obvious missing, important issues.

The proposal identifies the following major environmental quality objectives

- Target 1: Balanced Marine and Riverine Ecosystems
- Target 2: Sustainable Productivity from Coastal Living Resources.
- Target 3: Stabilized High Quality Fresh Water Supplies (surface and groundwater).

For each of these, specific targets are set. For target 1, these are:

- *Reduce land-based pollution by 10% by the year 2010*
- *(Indicator: river pollution surveys show improvement of water quality by 10% by year 2010)*
- *Decline in the quality of selected coral reef sites halted by 2010*
- *(Indicator: coral reef surveys show coral reef areas are stable from year-to-year, other than natural variability)*
- *Four medium-quality and three high-quality coral sites have improved by at least 1 status level by 2010*
(Indicator: seven selected coral reef sites show improvement)
- *At least 100,000 ha of healthy, viable, and representative mangrove forests spanning the ecoregion by 2010*
(Indicator: aerial surveys combined with ground-truthing indicates at least 100,000 ha of healthy mangroves)
- *Decline in quantity and quality in sea grass sites will have been halted by 2010*
- *(Indicator: Pentadal sea grass surveys show stability in area of grasses, and absence of increased disease or altered health of seagrasses).*

For target 2, these are:

- *The economic use of threatened or endangered living resources stabilized by 2010*
- *(Indicator: National reports on threatened and endangered species verify lack of illegal trading activity in each country)*
- *Reduce the use of illegal fishing methods by 50% by 2010*
- *(Indicator: National reports on illegal fishing verify the decline in this activity)*

For target 3, these are:

- *By 2012, reduce degradation from LB activities by 50%*
- *(Indicator: water quality monitoring at the mouths of rivers and in the coastal zone show halving nutrient levels, lower turbidity, and decreased contaminants of concern by 2012)*
- *Sustainable allocation of water use by 2010*
- *(Indicators: Regional water agreements in place for all major rivers in the area)*
- *By 2012, areas of groundwater contamination declining by 10%*
- *(Indicator: groundwater surveys show 10% lower levels of nitrogen, bacteria and viruses, and contaminants of concern by year 2012)*

These indicators are solid, straightforward and correct tools to demonstrate the success of this project.

To achieve this outcome, the proposal has promised a number of outputs for each objective, as follows:

For Objective 1:

- *Common regional monitoring methods agreed and pilot monitoring carried out*
- *Improved knowledge of priority pollutants and carrying capacity*
- *Regionally agreed EQOs and water-based EQSs*
- *Six demonstration projects successfully implemented.*

For objective 2:

- *Gaps identified in legal/regulatory regimes, ratification of international agreements*
- *Regional EIA process*
- *A set of regionally integrated National Programmes of Action*
- *Increased application of Integrated Coastal Area and River-basin Management (ICARM) principles*
- *Regional agreement on land-based sources.*

For objective 3:

- *Sustainable framework for managing land-based sources, including updated TDA/SAP*
- *Enhanced capacity developed for sustainable environmental management in region*
- *Cross sectoral policy documents and mutually supportive financial budgets explicitly targeting the reduction of GPA pollution source categories*
- *Fully involved stakeholders and improved civil society*
- *Bi-annual multi-stakeholder meetings – including representatives from the freshwater community and the private sector – discussing pilot projects and designing strategies for replication and up-scaling of best practices*
- *An East African regional node of the GPA Clearing House Mechanism.*

A detailed list of activities is proposed. This list is realistic and sound, there are no obvious scientific and technical gaps or omissions.

To implement this, the project will work with the key stakeholders,

- national governments
- local governments
- the private sector: including fishermen, fishing companies, oil and gas sector, shipping and marine transport industry, etc.
- the scientific community
- non-government organizations
- community-based organizations, youth and women
- environmental advocacy group and people's organization.

For each of these stakeholders, a set of involvements is proposed as a program of work. The proposed involvements are sound and realistic.

5. The issues

It is very encouraging to see that two activities in particular figure high on this agenda – activities that my experience suggests are indeed most important for the participating countries- namely

1. to promote and enhance the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles, and
2. Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities.

This priority is set quite correctly because

1. only a few of the WIO countries are considering National Programmes of Action, due to absence of funding
2. countries will benefit from a regional EIA process because countries could express their opinions and concerns on development projects that may have transboundary impacts to their own countries (e.g., river regulation, water use, major industries, etc.).
3. ICARM principles are not currently being applied in the region and this project will help remedy this problem.

6. Implementation and environmental impact

How the project fits within the context of the goals of GEF, as well as its operational strategies, programme priorities, GEF Council guidance and the provisions of the relevant conventions

This is well covered in the Project proposal. This proposal is that it will benefit from, and provide benefit to, other ongoing projects. There appears to be minimum overlap and much complementarity.

Regional context

The regional coverage of the Project proposal is excellent.

Replicability of the project (added-value for the global environment beyond the project itself)

This project should measurably add value to similar environmental development and management issues in West Africa. Like many projects the leadership and follow-through of the Executive will determine the level of success and its replicability.

Sustainability of the project itself

The strong involvement of stakeholders should ensure its sustainability.

7. Secondary issues

Linkages to other focal areas

No deficiency to report.

Linkages to other programmes and action plans at regional or subregional levels

This proposal will benefit from, and provide benefit to, other ongoing projects. There appears to be minimum overlap and much complementarity.

Other beneficial or damaging environmental effects

The social, economic and environmental benefits are clearly stated.

Degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project

The stakeholders are clearly defined in the Project proposal.

Capacity-building aspects

This is adequately covered.

Innovativeness of the project

The Project is straightforward and not particularly innovative. However it is also very much needed in the participating countries.

Project implementation

The implementation is outlined clearly. Much will depend on the quality of leadership of the Executive. The participation of stakeholders and the external review process, amongst the several proposed review and monitoring processes, should ensure a successful implementation.

ANNEX C1 RESPONSE TO STAP/COUNCIL/IA COMMENTS

Comments on STAP Review

C1-1. The STAP review provided a positive response to the proposal.

C1-2. The statement was made that the success of the project depends on the quality of leadership of the Executing Agency. This comment is quite appropriate, and it is why we are recommending co-execution by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention and UNOPS. The Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention will provide technical and scientific backstopping of the project based on its leadership in Eastern Africa. UNOPS will bring to the project execution its experience in managing GEF projects and will provide leadership in backstopping the project from the financial and procurement side.

ANNEX D DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES

Objective	Component	Activities
I) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ia) Establish common methods for assessing water and sediment quality, including bioassays of coastal biota	i) Regional workshop, with participation of IAEA, on local and international methods of water, sediment, and biota monitoring and assessment (including sampling, analysis, risk assessment)
		ii) Development of written guidelines for monitoring and assessment of water, sediment, and biota quality (including mussel-watch type monitoring)
		iii) Demonstration of regional methods for water, sediment, and biota quality monitoring and assessment
		iv) Purchase and distribution of minimal quantities of sampling equipment for water, sediment, and biota
	Ib) Fill gaps in knowledge of priority pollutants (contaminant levels) and major sources of pollutants (contaminant inputs)	i) Written national summary assessments of priority land-based activities, sources of contaminants, and pollutant levels in water and sediments; include national legislative and regulatory water and sediment quality standards
		ii) Targeted monitoring of riverine, estuarine, and coastal waters, sediments, and biota for purposes of identifying major hot spots of pollution and land-based activities
	Ic) Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters, using an ecosystem-based approach	i) Using available information from existing sources, identify the major ecotones of the region, and their biological and physical components
		ii) Estimate the carrying capacity of each of these ecotones, based on distribution of living resources, knowledge of water and sediment quality, and literature on ecotones response to pollution
	Id) Determine coastal hot spots of pollution	i) Using information from the two activities above, identify the hot spots of pollution in the environment, hot spots of sources of land-based pollution and land-based activities, and hot spots of ecotones at risk
		ii) Write and publish a Hot Spot Analysis documenting hot spots of pollution, land-based activities and sources, and ecotones at risk
	Ie) Establish regional Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS) for water and sediment quality	i) Based on activity Ib.i, summarize existing national standards for water and sediment quality, and compare to international standards
		ii) Regional workshop of experts on Regional Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for surface waters and sediments
		iii) Draft document on Regional Water and Sediment EQOs/EQs, based on use and values of ecotones

Objective	Component	Activities
		iv) Regional workshop of experts to review and agree on regional water and sediment EQOs/EQSS
	If) Develop compliance and long-term trend monitoring protocols and reporting (requires data base management and decision-support systems)	i) Based on EQOs/EQSS, and on monitoring methods of activity Ia.ii and Ia.iii, develop recommendations for compliance and long-term trend monitoring
		ii) Further develop data-base management system and GIS capabilities at the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, by selecting and implementing an existing DBMS and GIS capability from other GEF projects
		iii) Insert existing data in to DBMS, and develop basic GIS products (regional maps, overlays) to support regional monitoring and assessments of land-based sources and activities
	Ig) Implement demonstration projects for major land-based activities and pollutant sources	i) Based on activity Id.ii, select demonstration sites for six representative demonstration projects: agriculture, tourism, industry, solid waste, storm water run-off, community sewage, integrated river basin management.
		ii) Host regional workshop/symposium on best available technologies and best environmental practices addressing land-based activities and sources; broadly disseminate results from the symposium
		iii) Select technologies/ practices, and implement demonstration projects
		iv) Monitor and report on progress of demonstration projects
		v) Disseminate lessons learned from demonstration projects: encourage their application elsewhere in the region
	Ih) Develop guidelines on best practices and procedures to address wastewater and implement demonstration projects*	i) Hold progress/coordination meetings every two years as a follow-up to the regional meeting on Municipal Wastewater in the Eastern Africa region to develop inventories on best practices and further selection of pilot projects*
		ii) Draft detailed outline of 2-3 selected fundable long-term pilot project proposals to be submitted to financing institutions*
		iii) Develop training programmes within the context of the pilot projects which are supported by the global knowledge base and the interactive GPA Clearinghouse mechanism*
	Ii) Implement actions to reduce and prevent the degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by physical alteration and destruction of habitats*	i) Finalize various tools and guidelines which outline how all parties should address physical alteration and destruction of habitats in a sustainable and cost effective manner*
		ii) Set up pilot projects to illustrate sustainable use and management of coastal zones*
		iii) Identify and prioritize pilot projects within specific economic sectors of regional significance for pre-investment studies and actions that demonstrate alternative practices*

Objective	Component	Activities
		significance for pre-investment studies and actions that demonstrate alternative practices*
		iv) Contribute to the development of Training Modules & Programmes through cooperation with the Coastal Area Management Center in the Netherlands and with other regional institutions*
II) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution, including implementation of the GPA	Ila) Review gaps in national legislation/regulatory frameworks	i) National reports on policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks, and institutional structure
		ii) Workshop to review national frameworks, and recommend more unified policy/legislative/regulatory frameworks; identify gaps and recommendations for economic incentives/ disincentives for reductions in land-based activities and sources
	Iib) Review status of ratification of appropriate international conventions by countries, and assist countries in developing plans for ratifying those not yet ratified	i) National reports (from Iia.i) include summary of status of ratification of countries to international conventions relevant to land-based sources and activities (e.g., Biological Diversity, Ramsar, CITES)
		ii) Assistance to countries to develop capacity and institutional arrangements for ratifying and implementing outstanding international conventions
	Iic) Implement effective regional EIA processes	i) Workshop to discuss national EIA processes, the Espoo Convention, and framework for a regional EIA process
		ii) Draft Regional EIA process for possible, and review in a regional workshop; adopt regional EIA and submit to CoP for endorsement in 2005
	Iid) Assist countries in developing realistic and regionally integrated National Programmes of Action for land-based sources and activities	i) Identify which countries require assistance in developing National Programmes of Action
		ii) Assist four countries in developing their National Programmes of Action, by providing training, capacity building, and funds for development of NPAs.
		iii) Assist one country (Tanzania) in further developing its national programme into a mature, targeted and domestically resourced programme that incorporates pro-active interventions, legislative review, capacity building and public spending*
	Iie) Develop and obtain approval for Protocol to the Nairobi Convention with Annexes, on Land Based Activities and Sources of Pollution	i) Draft a Protocol on LBA/S
		ii) Conduct regional workshop to review draft Protocol on LBA/S, and identify required technical annexes for Protocol
		iii) Revise draft Protocol, and develop draft Annexes

Objective	Component	Activities
		iv) Regional workshop to adopt Protocol, and review/ approve Annexes
		v) Develop final Protocols and Annexes, and submit to Conference of Parties for adoption in 2005
	IIf) Promote and enhance the integrated management of river basin and coastal zone through application of the ICARM principles*	i) Develop an environmental and socio-economic profile for the Incomati River and coastal area, including an inventory of the state of the river and coastal area and identification of issues for the management of the river basin and coastal area*
		ii) Analyse the possible relations (impacts and/or interactions) between Incomati River and coastal area for priority issues*
		iii) Countries and stakeholders hold discussions on priorities, possible measures and finding consensus*
		iv) Conduct joint strategic planning of the river basin and coastal area*
		v) Communicate results of the Incomati pilot projects with representatives of other cases in sub-Saharan Africa to raise awareness of the need for integrated management of shared river basin and coastal areas*
	IIf) Establish a regional IW coordination mechanism with UNDP and WB to share best practices in Sub-Saharan Africa.	i) Formally establish the network through MOUS ii) Meet once annually in the region to discuss ongoing and planned projects and activities, working closely with local execution groups. iii) Share semi-annual or quarterly phone meetings.
III) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including the implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIa) Establish small GEF project unit within Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi for managing the GEF/UNEP project	i) Hire Project Manager, environmental scientist, Administrative Manager, and secretary
		ii) Establish office at UNEP in Nairobi
		iii) Strengthen capacity of Nairobi Convention Secretariat and RCU
	IIIb) Strengthen EAF/RCU as the recognized and effective Regional Seas coordinating unit for all regional policies and activities related to coastal and marine resources*	i) Consult with all stakeholders, at national and regional levels, as a means of deciding on measures and partnerships to address priority concerns, identifying activities and key stakeholders*
		ii) Build capacity at the EAF/RCU through the further implementation of the Twinning Arrangement with HELCOM, which will provide assistance and constitute an important partner in the implementation of priorities of the work programme for the Nairobi Convention*

Objective	Component	Activities
		iii) Provide support and build capacity to enable the EAF/RCU to adequately implement the various GPA supportive tools (e.g., innovative financing, voluntary agreements)*
		iv) Provide support and build capacity in the EAF/RCU in the field of compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation, in the field of institutional mechanisms and improved ocean governance, in international cooperation, and in mobilizing resources for awareness-building and public outreach*
	IIIc) Determine and satisfy training needs in region for LB activities and sources	i) Conduct survey of Project National Focal Points on training needs in Land-Based activities and sources (for high officials, mid-level government, community, experts, industry, etc.)
		ii) Select five priority training requirements for the region, addressing land-based activities and sources, and develop training curricula using existing capacity and existing courses, where possible
		iii) Conduct training in the Region, leaving full course material to each attendee
	IIId) Develop educational programs at all levels on LB activities and sources	i) Conduct survey of National Focal Points on educational needs to support reduction of land-based activities and sources
		ii) Select three top priority educational needs, and develop activities to address those needs
		iii) Implement the activities to address three top priority regional educational needs, in appropriate languages
	IIIe) Develop Regional/Governmental/Private Sector/Public Sector partnerships on LB activities and sources	i) Establish a Project Steering Committee consisting of Project National Focal Points, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, local institutions, an NGO representative, and two representatives from private sector
		ii) Integrate private sector into activities of this project, as appropriate as sub-contractor, consultant, or co-sponsor of specific activities
		iii) Working with private sector, identify and secure financing to replicate the demonstration projects in other areas of the region
	IIIf) Identify, strengthen, and involve Stakeholders in LBS issues in the Region	i) Develop a public participation and awareness (PPA) work plan for the Project
		ii) Implement the PPA workplan through a PPA committee, involving national experts, private sector, NGOs, and other interested parties
		iii) Perform external annual reviews of the PPA process, and update the workplan based on strengths and weaknesses identified in the review
		iv) Provide training in Stakeholder activism and involvement, to assist region in broadening Stakeholder empowerment in environmental issues
		v) Create regional information center for broad dissemination of environmental materials to Stakeholders; develop newsletters, web-based informational packages, etc.

Objective	Component	Activities
		vi) Develop and demonstrate community-driven development, including education, local industry, training, and empowerment in environmental decision-making
	IIIg) Implement small-grants programme for broader stakeholder participation	i) Develop detailed TORs for a small-grants programme, and select a contractor to implement the small-grants programme based on competitive tender
		ii) Implement two rounds of small-grants competition
		iii) Award and monitor small grants to winning applications
		iv) Develop lessons learned in small grants activities, and publicize through the PPA process (IIIe)
	IIIh) Update TDA and SAP	i) Hire local and international consultants
		ii) Prepare draft updated TDA and SAP
		iii) Review at regional workshop
		iv) Finalized TDA and SAP
	IIIi) Develop an East African regional node of the GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*	i) Conduct a Needs Evaluation and prepare a strategic Workplan for the establishment of regional and/or national GPA nodes*
		ii) Develop and launch a regional Prototype Node based on national inputs, with content derived primarily from existing GPA relevant information and data as identified in the Needs Evaluation*
		iii) Develop a Project Evaluation and Sustainability Plan to ascertain if goals and objectives have been met, including a donor-exit strategy*

***COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY**

ANNEX E PRELIMINARY TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

(Separate attachment, upon request)

ANNEX F PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

F1. Categories of stakeholders who will be involved in the project include the national and local governments in the participating countries, the private sector, the scientific community, non-government organizations, environmental advocacy groups, local communities, and business organizations. The participatory approach is the guiding principle to ensure transparency in the planning and execution of project activities. The stakeholders are the direct beneficiaries of the project.

F2. Within the project, activities for public involvement are included under Objective III: **Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development.** Here six specific subcomponents are directed at stakeholder involvement. Together, the Public Involvement Plan includes a budget of more than 1.2 million dollars. Much of these activities will be carried out by regional specialists, although some international experts may be involved. There will be annual reviews by an independent consultant on the progress in implementing the Stakeholder/Public Involvement plan.

The specific involvement of stakeholders throughout the project is given below.

STAKEHOLDER	INVOLVEMENT
National governments	Consultation, implementation, steering committees, international conventions, policy, legislation, investment, capacity building, public-private partnerships, institutional reform
Local governments	Consultation, implementation, coastal management, capacity building, investment, public-private sector partnerships, national steering committees
Private sector: including fishermen, fishing companies, oil and gas sector, shipping and marine transport industry, etc.	Consultation, technology and financial investment, public-private partnerships, steering committee and management advisory committee membership, participation in TDA/SAP process, post-SAP implementation phase
Scientific community	Consultation, research, information technology, risk assessment, monitoring, training
Non-government organizations	Consultation, implementation, public awareness, steering committee and management advisory committee membership, training, participation in TDA/SAP processes.
Community-based organizations, youth and women	Consultation. Monitoring, training, community mobilization
Environmental advocacy group	Workshop, training, seminars, public awareness
People's organization	Community mobilization, habitat protection

F3. Since the purpose of the project is to build partnerships, relevant stakeholders will need to be integrated into the project formulation and implementation activities as early as possible. The idea is to identify and develop the role and specific contribution to be made by each interest group within the project framework.

ANNEX G BASELINE ACTIVITIES AND CO-FINANCING

COMOROS AND KENYA

Component	Sub-Component		Comoros			Kenya	
		Baseline	Co-financing	Total	Baseline	Co-financing	Total
<i>I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality</i>	Ia. Water and Sediment Assessment	120,700	100,000	220,700	1,471,732	45,186	1,516,918
	Ib. Pollutants	0	20,000	20,000	2,739,232	75,310	2,814,542
	Ic. Carrying Capacity	0	25,000	25,000	587,500	24,500	612,000
	Id. Hot Spots	30,000	20,000	50,000	125,000	24,500	149,500
	Ie. Regional EQOa	0	20,000	20,000	82,500	22,593	105,093
	If. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols	0	0	0	1,125,000	694,900	1,819,900
	Ig. Demonstration Projects	0	60,000	60,000	2,775,000	277,500	3,052,500
	Ih. Wastewater Guidelines and Demonstration*						
	Ii. PADH*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		150,700	245,000	395,700	8,905,964	1,164,489	10,070,453
<i>II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of Pollution, including Implementation of the GPA</i>	IIa. Legislation/Regulatory Framework	50,000	30,000	80,000	243,750	15,062	258,812
	IIb. International Conventions	60,000	50,000	110,000	993,000	45,200	1,038,200
	IIc. EIA Processes	20,000	30,000	50,000	82,500	7,500	90,000
	IId. National Programmes of Action	20,000	30,000	50,000	375,000	24,200	399,200
	IIE. Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	0	15,000	15,000	125,000	15,062	140,062
	IIf. ICARM*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		150,000	155,000	305,000	1,819,250	107,024	1,926,274
<i>III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, including implementation of the Nairobi Convention</i>	IIIa. Establish RCU	0	30,000	30,000	137,100	45,700	182,800
	IIIb. Strengthen EAF/RCU*						
	IIIc. Training for LB	0	15,000	15,000	1,490,857	149,000	149,000
	IIId. Education for LB	10,000	20,000	30,000	231,875	15,062	246,937
	IIIe. Partnerships for LB	25,000	20,000	45,000	268,750	37,700	306,450
	IIIf. Stakeholders for LBS	10,000	5,000	15,000	282,500	37,700	320,200
	IIIg. Small Grants Programme	0	60,000	60,000	120,000	60,000	180,000
	IIIh. Update TDA and SAP			0			
	IIIi. GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*						
	Mixed-sub-components						
TOTAL COMPONENT:		45,000	150,000	195,000	2,531,082	345,162	2,876,244
Total Components		345,700	550,000	895,700	13,256,296	1,616,675	14,872,971

MADAGASCAR AND MAURITIUS

Component	Sub-Component		Madagascar			Mauritius	
		Baseline	Co-financing	Total	Baseline	Co-financing	Total
<i>I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality</i>	Ia. Water and Sediment Assessment	3,500	2,500	6,000			0
	Ib. Pollutants	2500	7,500	10,000			0
	Ic. Carrying Capacity	2,000	1000	3,000			0
	Id. Hot Spots	2,000	0	2,000			0
	Ie. Regional EQOa	1,500	1000	2,500			0
	If. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols	2,000	5000	7,000			0
	Ig. Demonstration Projects	8,300	9000	17,300			0
	Ih. Wastewater Guidelines and Demonstration*						
	Ii. PADH*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		21,800	26,000	47,800	7,766,667	40,000	7,806,667
<i>II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of Pollution, including Implementation of the GPA</i>	IIa. Legislation/Regulatory Framework	1,500	1000	2,500			0
	IIb. International Conventions	1500	1000	2,500			
	IIc. EIA Processes	1,500	1000	2,500			0
	IId. National Programmes of Action	1500	3000	4,500			
	IIE. Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	2500	1500	4,000			
	IIf. ICARM*						
	Mixed-sub-components						
TOTAL COMPONENT:		8,500	7,500	16,000	7,766,667	40,000	7,806,667
<i>III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, Including implementation of the Nairobi Convention</i>	IIIa. Establish RCU	3,000	4000	7,000			0
	IIIb. Strengthen EAF/RCU*						
	IIIc. Training for LB	2500	5,500	5,500			0
	IIId. Education for LB	4,500	5000	9,500			0
	IIIe. Partnerships for LB	4,500	5,000	9,500			0
	IIIf. Stakeholders for LBS	3,000	5000	8,000			0
	IIIg. Small Grants Programme	0	0	0			0
	IIIf. Update TDA and SAP						
	IIIi. GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*						
	Mixed-sub-components						
TOTAL COMPONENT:		17,500	24,500	42,000	7,766,667	40,000	7,806,667
Total Components		47,800	58,000	105,800	23,300,000	120,000	23,420,000

MOZAMBIQUE AND SEYCHELLES

Component	Sub-Component		Mozambique			Seychelles	
		Baseline	Co-financing	Total	Baseline	Co-financing	Total
I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality	Ia. Water and Sediment Assessment	75,000	20,000	95,000	12,000	2,000	14,000
	Ib. Pollutants	65,000	15,000	80,000	12,000	6,000	18,000
	Ic. Carrying Capacity	300,000	20,000	320,000	0	2,000	2,000
	Id. Hot Spots	25,000	10,000	35,000	24,000	6,000	30,000
	Ie. Regional EQOa	120,000	5,000	125,000	10,000	2,000	12,000
	If. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols	65,000	15,000	80,000	0	2,000	2,000
	Ig. Demonstration Projects	200,000	25,000	225,000	0	2,000	2,000
	Ih. Wastewater Guidelines and Demonstration*						
	Ii. PADH*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		850,000	110,000	960,000	58,000	22,000	80,000
II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of Pollution, including Implementation of the GPA	IIa. Legislation/Regulatory Framework	75,000	5,000	80,000	12,000	6,000	18,000
	IIb. International Conventions	50,000	5,000	55,000	12,000	6,000	18,000
	IIc. EIA Processes	60,000	10,000	70,000	26,000	10,000	36,000
	IId. National Programmes of Action	100,000	5,000	105,000	10,000	1,000	11,000
	IIe. Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	25,000	5,000	30,000	12,000	3,000	15,000
	IIIf. ICARM*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		310,000	30,000	340,000	72,000	26,000	98,000
III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, Including implementation of the Nairobi Convention	IIIa. Establish RCU	5,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
	IIIb. Strengthen EAF/RCU*						
	IIIc. Training for LB	50,000	10,000	10,000	0	4,000	4,000
	IIId. Education for LB	15,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	3,000	13,000
	IIIe. Partnerships for LB	15,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	3,000	13,000
	IIIIf. Stakeholders for LBS	0	10,000	10,000	12,000	2,000	14,000
	IIIg. Small Grants Programme	150,000	50,000	200,000	0	0	0
	IIIh. Update TDA and SAP						
	IIIi. GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*						
	Mixed-sub-components						
TOTAL COMPONENT:		235,000	95,000	330,000	52,000	12,000	64,000
Total Components		1,395,000	235,000	1,630,000	182,000	60,000	242,000

SOUTH AFRICA AND TANZANIA

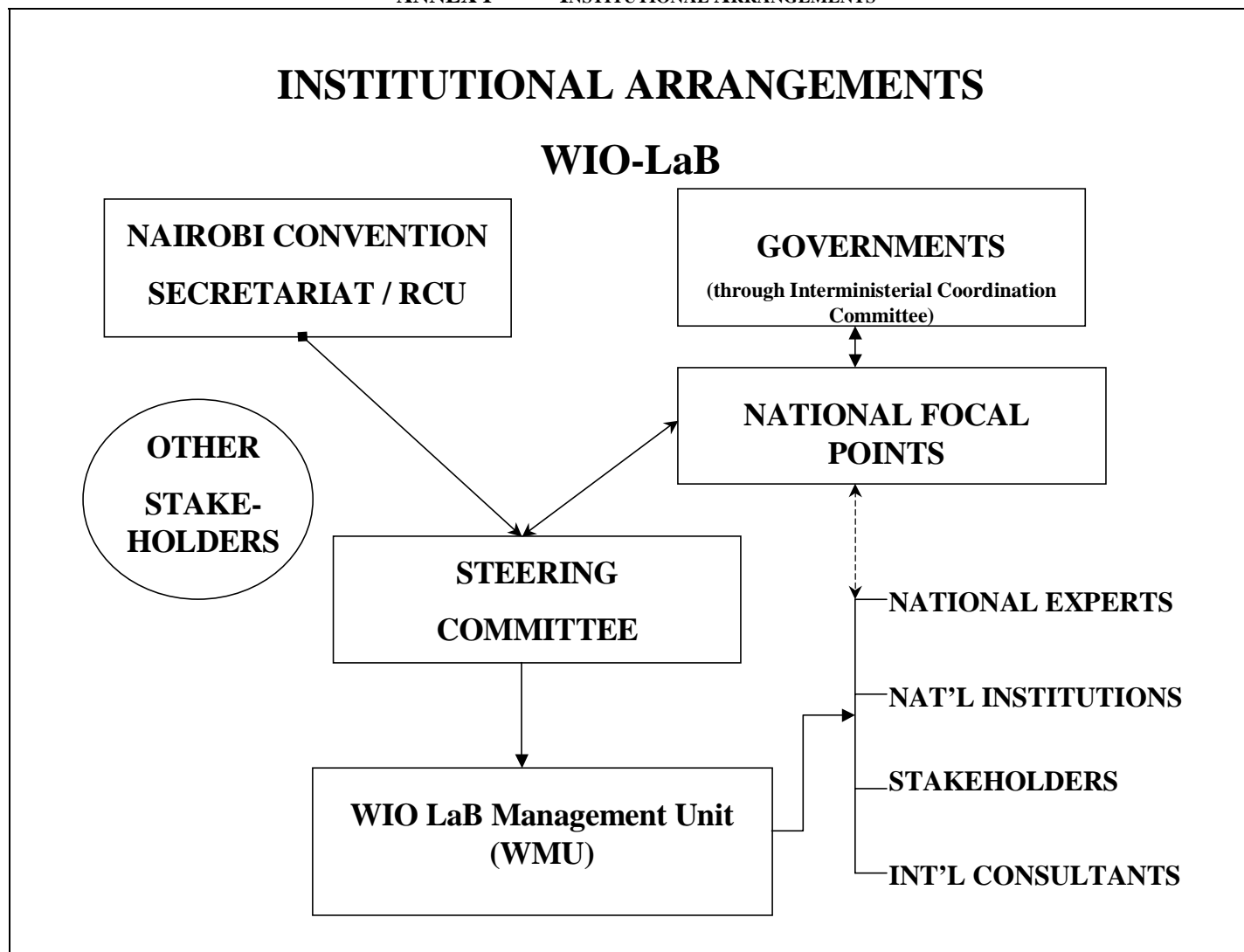
Component	Sub-Component		South Africa			Tanzania	
		Baseline	Co-financing	Total	Baseline	Co-financing	Total
<i>I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality</i>	Ia. Water and Sediment Assessment	1,845,000	20,000	1,865,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
	Ib. Pollutants	190,000	25,000	215,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
	Ic. Carrying Capacity	0	10,000	10,000	75,000	15,000	90,000
	Id. Hot Spots	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
	Ie. Regional EQOa	30,000	0	30,000	250,000	50,000	300,000
	If. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols	30,000	5,000	35,000	70,000	15,000	85,000
	Ig. Demonstration Projects	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	150,000	40,000	190,000
	Ih. Wastewater Guidelines and Demonstration*						
	Ii. PADH*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		3,095,000	110,000	3,205,000	795,000	170,000	965,000
<i>II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of Pollution, including Implementation of the GPA</i>	IIa. Legislation/Regulatory Framework	45,000	0	45,000	75,000	15,000	90,000
	IIb. International Conventions	90,000	0	90,000	40,000	10,000	50,000
	IIc. EIA Processes	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
	IId. National Programmes of Action	35,000	20,000	55,000	140,000	30,000	170,000
	IIf. Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	0	5,000	5,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
	IIIf. ICARM*						
	Mixed-sub-components			0			
TOTAL COMPONENT:		3,170,000	25,000	3,195,000	355,000	75,000	430,000
<i>III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, Including implementation of the Nairobi Convention</i>	IIIa. Establish RCU	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0
	IIIb. Strengthen EAF/RCU*						
	IIIc. Training for LB	1,000	5,000	5,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
	IIId. Education for LB	0	20,000	20,000	75,000	15,000	90,000
	IIIe. Partnerships for LB	51,300,000	0	51,300,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
	IIIIf. Stakeholders for LBS	50,000	0	50,000	10,000	2,000	12,000
	IIIg. Small Grants Programme	0	10,000	10,000	150,000	40,000	190,000
	IIIh. Update TDA and SAP						
	IIIi. GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*						
	Mixed-sub-components						
TOTAL COMPONENT:		51,386,000	35,000	51,421,000	335,000	77,000	412,000
Total Components		57,651,000	170,000	57,821,000	1,485,000	322,000	1,807,000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Component	Sub-Component	All Countries Combined		GEF	Donors	Alternative	WIO
		Baseline	Co-Financing		Norway* UNEP**		Project Total
<i>I. Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality</i>	Ia. Water and Sediment Assessment	3,627,932	209,686	177,100		4,014,718	4,014,718
	Ib. Pollutants	3,108,732	168,810	225,000		3,502,542	3,502,542
	Ic. Carrying Capacity	964,500	97,500	90,700		1,152,700	1,152,700
	Id. Hot Spots	256,000	120,500	31,000		407,500	407,500
	Ie. Regional EQOa	494,000	100,593	85,750		680,343	680,343
	If. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols	1,292,000	736,900	146,000		2,174,900	2,174,900
	Ig. Demonstration Projects	4,133,300	413,500	493,680		5,040,480	5,040,480
	Ih. Wastewater Guidelines and Demonstration*				1,237,350*	1,237,350	
	Ii. PADH*				632,800*	632,800	
	Mixed-sub-components	0	0			0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		21,643,131	1,887,489	1,249,230	1,870,150*	26,650,000	26,650,000
<i>II. Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of Pollution, including Implementation of the GPA</i>	IIa. Legislation/Regulatory Framework	502,250	72,062	39,010		613,322	613,322
	IIb. International Conventions	1,246,500	117,200	64,750		1,428,450	1,428,450
	IIc. EIA Processes	3,240,000	68,500	62,000		3,370,500	3,370,500
	IId. National Programmes of Action	681,500	113,200	184,100	429,400*	1,408,200	1,408,200
	IIe. Protocol to the Nairobi Convention	214,500	54,562	138,720		407,782	407,782
	IIIf. ICARM*				418,100*	418,100	
	IIg. Establish a regional coordinating mechanism for IW projects			150,000			
	Mixed-sub-components	0	0			0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		13,651,417	465,524	638,580	847,500*	15,603,021	15,603,021
<i>III. Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development, Including implementation of the Nairobi Convention</i>	IIIa. Establish RCU	200,100	94,700	685,051	375,000**	979,851	979,851
	IIIb. Strengthen EAF/RCU*				474,600*	474,600	474,600
	IIIb. Training for LB	1,594,357	198,500	151,000		1,943,857	1,943,857
	IIIc. Education for LB	346,375	83,062	134,180		563,617	563,617
	IIId. Partnerships for LB	51,673,250	80,700	144,000		51,897,950	51,897,950
	IIIe. Stakeholders for LBS	367,500	61,700	512,940		942,140	942,140
	IIIIf. Small Grants Programme	420,000	220,000	266,600		906,600	906,600
	IIIg. Update TDA and SAP			130,700		130,700	130,700
	IIIh. GPA Clearinghouse Mechanism*				203,400*	203,400	203,400
	Mixed-sub-components	0	0			0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT:		62,368,249	778,662	2,024,471	1,053,000	66,224,382	66,224,382
Total Components		97,662,796	3,131,675	3,912,281	3,770,650	108,327,402	108,327,402

ANNEX H LIST OF PUBLICATIONS PREPARED DURING THE PDF-B

1. National Reports from Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique
2. Draft TDA, 1998
3. Draft SAP, 1998
4. Draft Project Brief, 1998
5. Revised TDA, 2002
6. Revised SAP, 2002



ANNEX J

COPIES OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTERS

